



Mac OS X Security and Mobility 10.6 Sample Test

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The Mac OS X Security and Mobility 10.6 Exam (Prometric exam no. 9L0-625) is a computer-based test offered at Apple Authorized Training Centers and Prometric Testing Centers.

The exam is one of three required exams in the Apple Certified Specialist - Security and Mobility 10.6 certification track (ACS - SaM). You must pass this exam, and also earn Apple Certified Technical Coordinator 10.6 certification by passing the Mac OS X Support Essentials 10.6 Exam and the Mac OS X Server Essentials 10.6 Exam to become ACS - SaM 10.6 certified.

The exam is one of four required exams in the Apple Certified System Administrator (ACSA) 10.6 certification track. You must pass this exam, the Mac OS X Server Essentials 10.6 Exam, the Mac OS X Deployment 10.6 Exam, and the Mac OS X Directory Services 10.6 Exam to become ACSA 10.6 certified.

This Sample Test presents 15 questions similar in style and content to those presented in the Mac OS X Security and Mobility 10.6 Exam. Reviewing these Sample Test questions can familiarize you with the type of questions posed in the exam. Questions on the exam will vary in content and may be more or less difficult than these.

Please visit the Mac OS X certification page (training.apple.com/certification/macosex) and download the Mac OS X Security and Mobility 10.6 Exam Skills Assessment Guide for a detailed description of the exam, including reference text title, learning objectives, number of questions, time limit, and required score.

To use this Sample Test, answer the questions below, then refer to the answer key at the end of this document. Please note that UNIX commands and processes are shown in `monospace` in this Sample Test and in the actual exam.

Sample Questions

1. Which of these is a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for a web server that resides in the pretendco.com domain, and has the host name "alpha"?
 - A. com.pretendco.alpha
 - B. com.pretendco.alpha.
 - C. alpha.pretendco.com.
 - D. www.pretendco.com.alpha

2. Which DNS record maps a hostname to an IPv6 address?
 - A. A
 - B. AAAA
 - C. CNAME
 - D. HINFO
 - E. MX
 - F. PTR
 - G. SRV

3. In Mac OS X Server's DHCP service, you can map static IP addresses to clients based on the client computer's _____.
 - A. Host Name
 - B. MAC address
 - C. hardware UUID
 - D. Computer Name

4. In Mac OS X Server v10.6, which TWO strategies can lower the security risks related to running DHCP services?
 - A. Using Server Admin, create and save a static map for your DHCP service.
 - B. Using Server Admin, create an additional subnet range of IP addresses for client computers.
 - C. Using Server Admin, set the Lease Time parameter for the DHCP service to the lowest value.
 - D. Using Server Admin, remove any DNS, LDAP, or WINS information that is distributed via the DHCP service.
 - E. Using Network Preferences, configure client computers to receive LDAP information via SSL using option 95.

5. Port Address Translation (PAT) maps _____.
 - A. a private IP address to one and only one public IP address
 - B. a private IP address to the first available address from a list of public IP addresses
 - C. a public IP address to the first available address from a list of private IP addresses
 - D. multiple private IP addresses to a single public IP address by associating a different network port to each private address

6. Port forwarding on Mac OS X Server v10.6 _____.
- A. allows outgoing requests on a specified TCP port to be routed to a specified service
 - B. allows incoming requests on a specified TCP port to be routed to a specified service
 - C. forwards outgoing requests made on a computer's secondary network interface to its primary network interface
 - D. forwards incoming requests made on a computer's primary network interface to its secondary network interface
7. On a Mac OS X Server v10.6 computer, you configure a firewall that allows web service for the IP address range 10.1.7.6/16 only. Which TWO addresses below will be DENIED access to the web server?
- A. 10.1.7.6
 - B. 10.2.7.6
 - C. 10.1.7.16
 - D. 10.1.9.6
 - E. 171.7.6
8. In Mac OS X Server, which file does `servermgrd` edit when you configure Firewall service options using Server Admin?
- A. `ipfw.conf`
 - B. `ipfwstate-on`
 - C. `ipfw.conf.apple`
 - D. `ipfw.conf.default`
9. Which TWO protocols does Mac OS X Server support for providing VPN service?
- A. NAT
 - B. P2P
 - C. PPTP
 - D. L2TP
 - E. PPPoE
 - F. Cisco IPSec

10. By default, Mac OS X v10.6 supports which THREE types of VPN client connection?
- A. P2P
 - B. NAT
 - C. PPTP
 - D. PPPoE
 - E. Cisco IPSec
 - F. L2TP over IPSec
11. You have configured a Mac OS X Server computer to provide mail service to the Mac OS X client computers on your network. You want to generate and sign a certificate as a root authority, and then use the certificate with the mail service. Which procedure should you perform?
- A. On the server, use the Certificate Assistant to generate the key, and use Server Admin to sign the key and configure the mail service to use the key. Copy the certificate onto each client, and add the certificate to the client's keychain using Certificate Manager.
 - B. On the server, use the Keychain Assistant to generate and sign the key, and use Server Admin to import the key and configure the mail service to use the key. Copy the certificate onto each client, and add the certificate to the client's keychain using the `certtool` command in Terminal.
 - C. On the server, use Keychain Access to generate and sign the key, and use Certificate Manager to import the key and configure the mail service to use the key. Copy the certificate onto each client, and add the certificate to the client's keychain using the `openssl` command in Terminal.
 - D. On the server, use the Certificate Manager in Server Admin to generate the key, and use the Certificate Assistant in Keychain Access to create a Certificate Authority and sign the key using your root certificate. Use Server Admin to import the key and to configure the mail service to use the key. Copy the certificate onto each client, and add the certificate to the client's keychain using Keychain Access.
12. Which of these can you use on a Mac OS X Server computer to create certificates?
- A. Certificate Manager in Directory Utility
 - B. Certificate Assistant in Keychain Access
 - C. Certificate Options in Server Preferences
 - D. Certificate Manager in Workgroup Manager

13. A software company wants to develop an iPhone application and distribute it to their customers via iTunes. Which developer program at Apple must the company join?
- A. iPhone Online Program
 - B. iPhone Developer Standard Program
 - C. iPhone Developer Enterprise Program
 - D. Apple Developer Connection at the Online level
 - E. Apple Developer Connection at the Select level
 - F. Apple Developer Connection at the Premier level
14. Your company developed an internal native iPhone application that lets its employees track warehouse inventories. You installed the app using iTunes on an iPhone 3GS, but the app will not open. Which statement presents a possible reason it will not open?
- A. Enterprise apps must be installed using the iPhone Configuration Utility.
 - B. You must install an enterprise distribution provisioning profile for the app.
 - C. After installing the app, you must sign the installed app with a certificate issued by Apple.
 - D. After installing the app, you must sign the installed app with a certificate issued by Apple.
15. Which statement about Mac OS X Server's Mobile Access service (MAS) is true?
- A. MAS lets administrators specify which services each user can access.
 - B. MAS gives client computers direct access to the iCal service on the private network.
 - C. VPN service must be enabled and configured on Mac OS X Server before MAS can be enabled.
 - D. MAS provides different DNS records for public requests than for requests made from the private network.

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. A, D
5. D
6. B
7. B, E
8. C
9. C, D
10. C, E, F
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. A

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