Oracle

Exam 1z0-580

Oracle Solaris 11 Installation and Configuration Essentials

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

The beadm utility _____.

A. can create and manage both UFS and ZFS boot environments
B. cannot manage boot environment snapshots
C. can be used only on Solaris 11 for x86 systems that use GRUB
D. can manage boot environments in non-global zones
E. cannot create a new boot environment from an inactive boot environment

Answer: B

Explanation: You can use the beadm utility to create and manage snapshots and clones of your boot environments.

Note:The following distinctions relevant to boot environment administration:

A snapshot is a read-only image of a dataset or boot environment at a given point in time. A snapshot is not bootable.

A boot environment is a bootable Oracle Solaris environment, consisting of a root dataset and, optionally, other datasets mounted underneath it. Exactly one boot environment can be active at a time.

A clone of a boot environment is created by copying another boot environment. A clone is bootable.

Reference:Managing Boot EnvironmentsWith Oracle Solaris 11 Express,Using beadm Utility

Question No : 2

The Oracle Solaris Image Packaging System (IPS) _____.

A. requires the administrator to create software repositories
B. requires a network connection to the Oracle software repositories

C. automatically includes and installs required software dependence

D. can be used on Oracle Solaris 10 with SVR4 packages

E. can be used to manage remote systems' repositories

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note:

*In many cases, one software package depends on another package. For example, one package might require functionality that is in a second package in order to function or install correctly. These relationships, or dependencies, between packages are important for automating package installation operations and for upgrading system software to known and well-tested states. IPS supports a number of different relationships between packages.

Incorrect:

Not B:IPS relies on network-accessible or locally available software repositories as a delivery mechanism.

Not D:

Table,SVR4 and IPS Package Command Equivalents

SVR4 Package Command

IPS Package Command Equivalent

pkgadd

pkg install

patchadd

pkg update

pkgrm

pkg uninstall

pkgadm addcert, pkgadm removecert

pkg set-publisher -k, -c, --approve-ca-cert, --revoke-ca-cert, unset-ca-cert

pkginfo, pkgchk -l

pkg info, pkg list, pkg contents, pkg search

pkgchk

pkg verify, pkg fix, pkg revert

Question No : 3

A customer has multiple applications and you believe consolidation using Oracle Solaris Zones will help them. The customer is concerned that consolidating them all on one physic server may cause adverse interactions between them, causing problems with functionality,

security, and performance. What are the two benefits of Zones that would explain why Zones would be a good choice?

A. better single threaded performance

B. better software isolation

C. better hardware isolation

D. simpler VLAN management

E. simple,effective resource controls

Answer: B,E

Explanation: B(not C):A zone is a virtualized operating system environment that is created within a single instance of the Oracle Solaris operating system. Oracle Solaris Zones are a partitioning technology that provides an isolated, secure environment for applications.

Note:

*When you create a zone, you produce an application execution environment in which processes are isolated from the rest of the system. This isolation prevents a process that is running in one zone from monitoring or affecting processes that are running in other zones. Even a process running with root credentials cannot view or affect activity in other zones. A zone also provides an abstract layer that separates applications from the physical attributes of the machine on which the zone is deployed. Examples of these attributes include physical device paths and network interface names. The default non-global zone brand in the Oracle Solaris 11.1 release is the solariszone.

By default, all systems have a global zone. The global zone has a global view of the Oracle Solaris environment that is similar to the superuser (root) model. All other zones are referred to as non-global zones. A non-global zone is analogous to an unprivileged user in the superuser model. Processes in non-global zones can control only the processes and files within that zone. Typically, system administration work is mainly performed in the global zone. In rare cases where a system administrator needs to be isolated, privileged applications can be used in a non-global zone. In general, though, resource management activities take place in the global zone.

Reference:Oracle Solaris 11.1 Information Library,Oracle Solaris Zones Overview

Question No : 4

After installing an Oracle Solaris 11 system, you execute the following command to create a data set into which several non-global zones will be installed:

```
# zfs create –o encryption=on –o dedup=on –o compression=on \
rpool/myzones
Enter: passphrase for 'rpool/myzones'
Enter again:
```

What impact will this command have on any zones installed under this ZFS data set?

A. The zones will have encrypted swap and /tmp file systems.
B. The zones will not permit any move or clone operations.
C. The zones will be required to be "Solaris" brands only.
D. The zones will cache the encryption key while running.
E. The zones will be unable to start during system boot.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Note:

*Oracle Solaris 11 adds transparent data encryption functionality to ZFS. All data and file system metadata (such as ownership, access control lists, quota information, and so on) are encrypted when stored persistently in the ZFS pool.

*A ZFS pool can support a mix of encrypted and unencrypted ZFS data sets (file systems and ZVOLs). Data encryption is completely transparent to applications and other Oracle Solaris file services, such as NFS or CIFS. Since encryption is a first-class feature of ZFS, we are able to support compression, encryption, and deduplication together. Encryption key management for encrypted data sets can be delegated to users, Oracle Solaris Zones, or both. Oracle Solaris with ZFS encryption provides a very flexible system for securing data at rest, and it doesn't require any application changes or qualification.

ZFS makes it easy to encrypt data and manage data encryption. You can have both encrypted and unencrypted file systems in the same storage pool. You can also use different encryption keys for different systems, and you can manage encryption either locally or remotely.

Reference:How to Manage ZFS Data Encryption

Question No : 5

You are attempting to create an iSCSI LUN on your Oracle Solaris 11 server. You type m the following command to enable the storage server / COMSTAR package and you receive the following output. What is the problem?

```
root@solaris:~# svcadm: enable stmf
svcadm: Pattern 'stamf' doesn't match any
instances
root@solaris:~#
```

A. The correct package name is COMSTAR.
B. You have not installed the storage-server package from your IPS repository
C. You have mistyped the service name. It is called stmfadm.
D. The Oracle Solaris 11 software repository is missing.
E. You need to install the stmf command firstby typing root@solaris:~# svcadm install stamf.

Answer: E

Explanation:

'stamf' doesn't match any instances

Note:
*Enabling the COMSTAR service

COMSTAR runs as a SMF-managed service and enabling is no different than usual. First of all, check if the service is running:

svcs *stmf*
STATE STIME FMRI
disabled 11:12:50 svc:/system/stmf:default

If the service is disable, enable it:

svcadm enable svc:/system/stmf:default

After that, check that the service is up and running:

svcs *stmf*

STATE STIME FMRI

online 11:12:50 svc:/system/stmf:default

stmfadm list-state

Operational Status: online

Config Status : initialized

ALUA Status : disabled

ALUA Node : 0

Question No : 6

What two entries could complete the following command from the directory listing below?


```
{1c} ok setenv network-boot-arguments="DHCP,tftpserver=10.79.200.222,host-
ip=10.79.200.224,file=_____"
root@eis44-6:~# ls -l
drwxr-xr-x    3  root    root              3   Jul 15   11:23    boot
-rwxr-xr-x    1  root    root    221528    Aug 15 13:16    inetboot.SUN4U.Solaris_10-1
-rwxr-xr-x    1  root    root    220784    Jul 8 2011      inetboot.SUN4V.Solaris_10-1
drwxr-xr-x    4  root    root              5   Nov 7    12:42    media
lrwxrwxrwx    1  root    root             26   Jul 15   11:23    nbp.  ->
pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris_10-1
drwxrw-rw-    2  root    root              2   Jul 8 2011      netboot
-rwxr-xr-x    1  root    root    140144    Jun 30 2011     pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris_10-1
-rwxr-xr-x    1  root    root    137072    Nov 6 13:15     s11grub.i86pc
```

A. inetboot.SUN4U.Solaris_10-1
B. inetboot.SUN4V.Solaris_I0-1
C. nbp.
D. pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris_10-1
E. sllgrub.i86pc

Answer: D,E

Explanation: As per exhibit these are the two files in the netboot directory.

Note:

*Missing argument is:

file=wanbootCGI-URL

Specifies the URL of the wanboot-cgi program on the web server

*During the installation, WAN boot refers to the contents of the /etc/netboot hierarchy on

the web server for instructions about how to perform the installation. This directory contains the configuration information, private key, digital certificate, and certificate authority required for a WAN boot installation. During the installation, the wanboot-cgi program converts this information into the WAN boot file system. The wanboot-cgi program then transmits the WAN boot file system to the client.

Question No : 7

Which command would you use, if running tools like vmstat and prstat is resulting in "file not found" errors?

A. pkg
B. installadm
C. boot net: dhcp – install
D. format
E. fdisk

Answer: A

Explanation: To patch a Solaris system or install a command you use pkg command.

Question No : 8

Which two commands will show or make reference to the aggregation. Immediately after creating the first aggregation?

A. dladm show-phys
B. dladm show-link
C. dladm show-vlan
D. dladm show-vnic
E. dladm show-aggr

Answer: B,E

Explanation: B:This example shows how to create a DLMP aggregation. The aggregation has three underlying datalinks.

dladm create-aggr -m haonly -l net0 -l net1 -l net2 aggr0

dladm show-link

LINK CLASS MTU STATE BRIDGE OVER

net0 phys 1500 up -- ----

net1 phys 1500 up -- ----

net2 phys 1500 up -- ----

aggr0 aggr 1500 up -- net0, net1, net2

dladm show-aggr

LINK MODE POLICY ADDRPOLICY LACPACTIVITY LACPTIMER

aggr0 haonly --

E:Check the status of the aggregation you just created.

dladm show-aggr

The aggregation's state should be UP.

Reference:Managing Oracle Solaris 11.1 Network Performance,Administering Link Aggregations

Question No : 9

List three reasons why Oracle Solaris 11 and SPARC would be the best platforms for deploying an Oracle database.

A. tight engineeringintegration between database and operating system development teams
B. continuous joint testing between database and operating system development teams
C. world record performance
D. Oracle Solaris11is only available on the SPARC platform
E. SPARCis the lowest cost hardware solution on the market today

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: A:Joint innovations, co-engineered projects, and specific optimizations make Oracle Solaris 11 the best UNIX for your Oracle Database, Oracle Fusion Middleware, and Oracle Applications.

C:Oracle Solaris and SPARC with Oracle Database, Oracle Fusion Middleware, Java, and Oracle Applications hold many world-record benchmarks

Not D: Solaris 11 is available for x86 as well.

Question No : 10

What does the "R" signify in this output when using the new zfs diff command?

```
$  zfs  diff  tank/cindys@0914  tank/cindys@0915
M        /tank/cindys/
R        /tank/cindys/fileB  ->  /tank/cindys/fileC
```

A. Thefile or directory is modified or the file or directory link has been changed.
B. The file ordirectory is present in the older snapshot but not in the newer snapshot.
C. The file or directory is present in the newer snapshot but not in the older snapshot
D. The file or directoryhas been renamed.
E. The file ordirectory has been removed.

Answer: D

Explanation: An M represents a modified file or directory, an R is a renamed filesystem objects.