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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Which two actions are used to permanently configure a new interface?

Options:

A- dladm set-linkprop mtu=1500 net2

B- ipadm create-addr --T static --a 10.2.3.5/24 net2/v4static

C- ipadm create-addr --a local=2ff0::f3ad/64 --T static --t net2/v6dhcp

D- ipadm create-ip net2

Answer:

B, D

Question 2

Which two statements are true of the GRUB menu?

Options:

A- GRUB is the default boot loader for Oracle Solaris 11 SPARC and x86.

B- GRUB supports Oracle Solaris and Oracle Linux only.

C- GRUB loads a kernel based upon the file name, disk, and partition specified.

D- GRUB uses boot environments for all operating systems.

E- GRUB is fully compliant with the Multiboot specification.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

A:

* If your system has more than one OS installed on the system or more than one root boot

environment in a ZFS root pool, you can boot from these boot environments for both SPARC and x86 platforms.

* GRUB, the open source boot loader, is the default boot loader in the Solaris OS.

C: With GRUB based booting, the kernel is loaded by specifying its file name, and the drive, and the partition where the kernel resides. GRUB based booting replaces the Solaris Device Configuration Assistant and simplifies the booting process with a GRUB menu.

Incorrect:

Not E:

* In this implementation of GRUB, the multiboot module is no longer used.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:
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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What two benefits will Oracle and our customers likely realize by utilizing a fully integrated stack architecture?

Options:

A- They will receive hardware and software designed to work together.

B- Maintenance for the overall enterprise will be simplified.

C- Technical support will need to come from different vendors and the customer will need to manage separate support contracts.

D- Customers will be locked into the Oracle architecture.

E- Customers will need to deal with more hugs and patches.

Answer:

A, B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three options are features of the Oracle Solaris 11 Automated Installer?

Options:

A- direct reuse of Jumpstart profiles and rules
B- Solaris 11 Zones provisioning
C- Solaris 10 branded (BrandZ) Zone provisioning
D- directly bootable installation images
E- Image Packaging System (IPS) integration

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

Note:

Not A:

* Jumpstart Profiles and Rules would have to be converted to be used in Automated Installer.

Use the js2ai utility with the -r option to convert both JumpStart rules and their associated profiles to AI criteria and manifests.

* Both Solaris Custom JumpStart and Oracle Solaris Automated Installer (AI) provide hands-free installation of multiple systems on a network. Clients are booted over the network, and once the client is booted, the installer takes over.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What information would the "beadm list -ds" command output?

Options:

A- a list of all Bes
B- a list of the datasets and snapshot information for the active BE
C- a list of the datasets and snapshot information for all Bes
D- a list of the default sets

Answer:

C

Explanation:

You can display information about snapshots, boot environments, and datasets that were created by the beadm command by using the beadm list subcommand. The beadm list command output also displays boot environments that are created by the pkg command.

The beadm list command syntax is:

Syntax: beadm list [-a | [-ds] [-H] [BeName]

The command lists information about the existing boot environment. To view information for a specific boot environment, replace BeName with a boot environment name. If a specific boot environment is not specified, the command lists information about all boot environments. The default is to list boot environments without additional information.

-a -- Lists all available information about the boot environment. This information includes subordinate datasets and snapshots.

-d -- Lists information about all subordinate datasets that belong to the boot environment.

-s -- Lists information about the snapshots of the boot environment.

-H -- Prevents listing header information. Each field in the output is separated by a semicolon.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are performing an initial AI Installation of Oracle Solaris 11. You have not identified a target disk for the root pool and your installation fails. What are the two possible disk based reasons for this failure?

Options:

A- You need to specify the dump and swap partitions in the AI manifest to perform a successful Oracle Solaris 11 Installation.

B- The disk does not have an SMI label.

C- You have not specified a mirrored dataset for the root pool.

D- The disk or slice does not match or meet the recommended size parameters of approximately 13 GB.

E- ZFS requires the disk to be partitioned first and the root partition must be active.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

B: The disk intended for the root pool must have an SMI label. Otherwise, the installation will fail.

D: The default target location for the installation is the first disk found on each client that meets the size requirement. If the size of a disk is greater than or equal to the recommended size, the installer selects that disk as the installation target. If the size of the disk is less than the recommended size, the installer checks the next disk. If no disk is found that meets the size requirement, the automated installation fails for that client.

Note:

* If you do not specify a target location on a client for installing the Oracle Solaris OS, AI selects a default target.

Incorrect:

not A: <swap> and <dump> -- Optional. You can use AI to configure swap and dump during the automated install.

Not C: A mirrored dataset for the root pool is not required.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What physical devices will be used in sequence to boot the system, given the following output?

Options:

A- disk then net

B- /pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0 then/pci@780/pci@0/pci@9/scsi@0/disk@0

C- /pci@780/pci@0/pci@9/scsi@0 then/pci780/pci@0/pci@1/networking@0

D- /pci@780/pci@0/pci@9/scsi@0/disk@1 then/pci780/pci@0/pci@1/networking@0,1

E- /pci@780/pci@0/pci@9/scsi@0/disk@0 then/pci780/pci@0/pci@1/networking@0

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Note:

* second line in exhibit (minor typo):

boot-device = disk net

*The line starting with net is:

/pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0

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