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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Select the two statements that correctly describe the operation of NWAM.

Options:

A- If a location is explicitly enabled, it remains active until explicitly changed.
B- Wireless security keys can be configured by using the nwammgr command.
C- NWAM stores profile information in /etc/ipadm/ipadm.conf and /etc/dladm/datalink.conf.
D- Multiple locations may be automatically activated in systems with multiple network interface cards.
E- Interface NCU Properties 'float' and are automatically attached to the highest priority Link NCU Property.
F- If the DefaultFixed NCP is enabled, persistent configuration, stored in /etc/ipadm.conf and /etc/dladm/datalink.conf is used.

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

A: Conditional and system locations can be manually

activated, which means that the location remains active until explicitly disabled.

D: A location comprises certain elements of a network configuration, for example a name service and firewall settings, that are applied together, when required. You can create multiple locations for various uses. For example, one location can be used when you are connected at the office by using the company intranet. Another location can be used at home when you are connected to the public Internet by using a wireless access point. Locations can be activated manually or automatically, according to environmental conditions, such as the IP address that is obtained by a network connection.

Incorrect answers:

Note: The Network Auto-Magic (NWAM) feature simplifies basic network configuration by automatically addressing basic Ethernet and WiFi configurations, such as connecting to your wired or wireless network at startup and displaying notifications about the status of your currently active network

connection from the desktop. NWAM is also designed to simplify some of the more complex networking tasks, such as the creation and management of system-wide network profiles, for example, the configuration of name services, IP Filter and IP Security (IPsec).

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In an effort to reduce storage space on your server, you would like to eliminate duplicate copies of data in your server's ZFS file systems.

How do you specify that pool1/data should not contain duplicate data blocks (redundant data) on write operations?

Options:

A- zfs create - o compression=on pool1/data
B- zpool create -o deduplication =on pool1; zfs create pool1/data
C- zfs create - o deduplication=on pool1; zfs create pool1/data
D- zfs create - o dedupratio=2 pool1/data
E- zfs create - o dedup=on pool1/data

Answer:

E

Explanation:

ZFS Deduplication Property

Solaris Express Community Edition, build 129: In this Solaris release, you can use the deduplication property to remove redundant data from your ZFS file systems. If a file system has the dedup property enabled, duplicate data blocks are removed synchronously. The result is that only unique data is stored and common components are shared between files.

You can enable this property as follows:

zfs set dedup=on tank/home

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When setting up Automated Installer (AI) clients, an interactive tool can be used to generate a custom system configuration profile. The profile will specify the time zone, date and time, user and root accounts, and name services used for an AI client installation. This interactive tool will prompt you to enter the client information and an SC profile (XML file) will be created.

Which interactive tool can be used to generate this custom configuration?

Options:

A- sys-unconfig
B- installadm set-criteria
C- sysconfig create-profile
E- installadm create-profile

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your mentor suggests using the dladm rename-link command to rename the network datalinks.

What are the two advantages of following this advice?

Options:

A- It can clarify which network interface has what purpose.
B- It can simplify specifying the network interface with the dladm modify-aggr command.
C- It can simplify specifying the network interface with the dladm modify-bridge command.
D- It can simplify IP filter rule changes if the network interface is replaced with a different type.
E- It can prevent accidental deletion of the network interface with the dladm delete-phys command.
F- It can prevent accidental deletion of the network interface configuration with the ipadm delete-addr command.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

A: To rename the bge0 link to mgmt0, enter the following command:

dladm rename-link bge0 mgmt0

E: Consider that the bge0 device, whose link was named mgmt0 as shown in the previous example, needs to be replaced with a ce0 device because of a hardware failure. The bge0 NIC is physically removed, and replaced with a new ce0 NIC. To associate the newly added ce0 device with the mgmt0 configuration previously associated with bge0, enter the following command:

dladm rename-link ce0 mgmt0

Note: How to Rename a Datalink

Use this procedure if you want to change a datalink name to a customized name. For example, some of the datalinks in upgraded system might have retained legacy hardware-based names and you want to change these names to generic ones.

Note: dladm rename-link [-R root-dir] link new-link

Rename link to new-link. This is used to give a link a meaningful name, or to associate existing link configuration such as link properties of a removed device with a new device.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You created a new zpool. Now you need to migrate the existing ZFS file system from pool1/prod to pool2/prod.

You have these requirements:

1. Users must have access to the data during the migration, so you cannot shutdown the file system while the migration takes place.

2. Because you want to copy the data as quickly as possible, you need to increase the server resources devoted to the ZFS migration.

Which method would you use to modify the ZFS shadow migration daemon defaults to increase the concurrency and overall speed of migration?

Options:

A- Svccfg - s filesystem/shadowd:default
setprop config_params/shadow_threads=integer: 16
end
svcadm refresh filesystem/shadowd: default
B- Specify the -b <blocksize> option with the zfs create command and increase the value of <blocksize>
C- Use the -o -volblocksize=<blocksize>option with the zfs create command and increase the value of the default <blocksize>.
D- Svccfg -s filesystem/zfs: default
setprop config_params/shadow_threads = integer: 16
end
svcadm refresh filesystem/zfs:default

Answer:

A

Explanation:

shadowd is a daemon that provides background worker threads to migrate data for a shadow migration. A shadow migration gradually moves data from a source file system into a new ''shadow'' file system. Users can access and change their data within the shadow file system while migration is occurring.

The shadowd service is managed by the service management facility, smf(5). Administrative actions on this service, such as enabling, disabling, or requesting restart, can be performed using svcadm(1M). The service's status can be queried using the svcs(1) command.

The svccfg(1M) command can be used to manage the following parameter related to shadowd:

config_params/shadow_threads

Note: Oracle Solaris 11: In this release, you can migrate data from an old file system to a new file system while simultaneously allowing access and modification of the new file system during the migration process.

Setting the shadow property on a new ZFS file system triggers the migration of the older data. The shadow property can be set to migrate data from the local system or a remote system with either of the following values:

file:///path

nfs://host:path

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