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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Which two statements describe the COMSTAR framework available in Oracle Solaris 11?

Options:

A- It converts an Oracle Solaris 11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network by Linux, Mac OS, or Windows client systems.

B- iSCSI targets cannot be configured as dump devices.

C- It provides support for iSCSI devices that use SLP.

D- It is used to connect to Fibre Channel or iSCSI Storage Area Network (SAN) environments.

E- It provides an upgrade and update path to convert your iSCSI LUNs from Solaris 10 systems.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

A: You can configure Common Multiprotocol SCSI TARget, or COMSTAR, a software framework that enables you to convert any Oracle Solaris 11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network by initiator hosts.

This means you can make storage devices on a system available to Linux, Mac OS, or Windows client systems as if they were local storage devices. Supported storage protocols are iSCSI, FC, iSER, and SRP.

B: iSCSI targets cannot be configured as dump devices.

Question 2

Review the storage pool information:

Which statement describes the status of this storage pool?

Options:

A- It is a RAIDZ storage pool and can withstand a single disk failure; data will be striped at: disk components.

B- It is a double-parity RAIDZ storage pool and can withstand two disk failures; data will be striped across four disk components.

C- It is an improperly configured RAIDZ storage pool; data will be striped across four disk components, but only three drives are protected with redundancy.

D- It is an improperly configured RAIDZ storage pool; data will be striped across three disk components, but only three drives are protected with redundancy.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Device c3t6d0 is not included in the RAIDZ storage pool. The other three devices are included in the raidz pool. The data on these devices are protected.

Note: In addition to a mirrored storage pool configuration, ZFS provides a RAID-Z configuration with either single, double, or triple parity fault tolerance. Single-parity RAID-Z (raidz or raidz1) is similar to RAID-5. Double-parity RAID-Z (raidz2) is similar to RAID-6.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On which is the open boot prom available?

Options:

A- x86 only

B- x86 64-Bit only

C- SPARC only

D- both x86 and x86 64-Bit

E- x86, x86 64-Bit and SPARC

Answer:

C

Explanation:

No OpenBoot Environment on the Intel Platform. The Intel environment has no OpenBoot PROM or NVRAM. On Intel systems, before the kernel is started, the system is controlled by the basic input/output system (BIOS), the firmware interface on a PC. Therefore, many features provided by OpenBoot are not available on Intel systems.

Note: The Open Boot PROM (OBP) bootloader only exists within SPARC. Before Solaris 10 01/06, the bootloader for Solaris x86 was a Sun customized bootstrap software. After Solaris 10 01/06, it uses GRUB, a well known bootloader that's commonly used in the Linux world.

With GRUB, it's much easier to make the system dual-boot Linux and Solaris. GRUB extends the capabilities of the bootloader that was not available previously such as the ability to boot from a USB DVD drive. Those who have used Linux will be quite familiar with GRUB and its options.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two capabilities are provided by the OpenBoot PROM?

Options:

A- a command to safely shut down the system

B- hardware testing and initialization

C- booting from a disk or network

D- starting the GRUB loader

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

OpenBoot firmware is executed immediately after you turn on your system. The primary tasks of OpenBoot firmware are to:

* Test and initialize the system hardware (B)

* Determine the hardware configuration

*Boot the operating system from either a mass storage device or from a network (C)

*Provide interactive debugging facilities for testing hardware and software

Question 5

Which two are user definable OpenBoot parameters that can be set in the OpenBoot PROM?

Options:

A- IP address for the system console
B- Host ID
C- System date and time
D- Default boot device
E- Verbose hardware diagnostics
F- Powering off the hardware

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

The NVRAM chip stores user-definable system parameters, also referred to as NVRAM variables or EEPROM parameters. The parameters allow administrators to control variables such as the default boot device and boot command. The NVRAM also contains writeable areas for user-controlled diagnostics, macros, and device aliases. NVRAM is where the system identification information is stored, such as the host ID, Ethernet address, and time-of-day (TOD) clock.

Examples of NVRAM variables:

Variable Default Description boot-device disk or net

The device from which to start up.

diag-device net The diagnostic startup source device.

diag-file Empty string Arguments passed to the startup program in diagnostic mode.

diag-switch? false Whether to run in diagnostic mode

Question 6

You are logged in to a Solaris 11 system as user jack. You issue the following sequence of commands:

Identify two correct statements.

Options:

A- You have the effective privilege of the account root.
B- Your GID is 10.
C- Your home directory is /root.
D- You are running the shell specified for the account root.
E- Your UID is 1.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Oracle Solaris provides predefined rights profiles. These profiles, listed in the /etc/security/prof_attr, can be assigned by the root role to any account. The root role is assigned all privileges and all authorizations, so can perform all tasks, just as root can when root is a user.

To perform administrative functions, you open a terminal and switch the user to root. In that terminal, you can then perform all administrative functions.

$ su - root

Password: Type root password

#

When you exit the shell, root capabilities are no longer in effect.

Question 7

A user on the system has started a process, but it needs to be terminated.

The process ID was determined as follows:

pgrep userprogram

l5317

The user attempted to terminate the program as follows:

pkill 15317

This command runs without an error message, and the process continues to run.

What is the issue?

Options:

A- You need to run the pkill command with the process name.
B- You need to switch to super user to kill the process.
C- You need to run the ps command to get more information.
D- You need to run the prstat command to get more information.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

You can use the pgrep and pkill commands to identify and stop command processes that you no longer want to run. These commands are useful when you mistakenly start a process that takes a long time to run.

To terminate a process:

Type pgrep to find out the PID(s) for the process(es).

Type pkill followed by the PID(s).

You can kill any process that you own. Superuser can kill any process in the system except for those processes with process IDs of 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Killing these processes most likely will crash the system.

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