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QUESTION 1

You have completed configuring a zone named dbzone on your Solaris 11 server. The configuration is as following:

```
zonename:    dbzone
zonepath:       /export/dbzone
brand:      Solaris
autoboot:       false
bootargs:
file-mac-profile:
pool:
limitpriv:
scheduling-class:
ip-type: exclusive
hostid:
fs-allowed:
anet:
                        linkname: net0
                        lower-link: auto
                        allowed-address not specified
                        configure-allowed-address: true
                        defrouter not specified
                        allowed-dhcp-cids not specified
                        link-protection: mac-nospoof
                        mac-address: random
                        mac-preffix not specified
                        mac-slot not specified
                        vlan-id not specified
                        priority nor specified
                        rxrings not specified
                        rxrings not specified
                        mtu not specified
                        maxlow not specified
                        rxfanout not specified
```

The global zone displays the following network information:

```
ADDRCBJ          TYPE       STATE    ADDR
1o0/v4           static     ok       ‾27.0.0.1/8
net0/_b          dhcp       ok       ‾0.0.2.18/24
1o0/v6           static     ok       ::1/128
net0/_a          addrconf   ok       fe80::a0o:27ff:fe8e:c0d4/10
```

The zone has never been booted. Which three options correctly describe this zone?

A. It is a sparse root zone.

B. It is a whole root zone.

C. It is an immutable zone.

D. It is a native zone.

E. The zone shares the network interface with the host.

F. The zone uses a virtual network interface.

G. The hostid is the same as the global zone.

H. The IP address of the zone is 10.0.2.18.

Correct Answer: CEG

C: Immutable Zones provide read-only file system profiles for solaris non-global zones.

Note that ip-type: exclusive:

Starting with OpenSolaris build 37 and Oracle Solaris 10 8/07, a default zone can be configured as an

"exclusive-IP zone" which gives it exclusive access to the NIC(s) that the zone has been assigned.

Applications in such a zone can communicate directly with the NIC(s) available to the zone.

Note on zones:

After installing Oracle Solaris on a system, but before creating any zones, all processes run in the global

zone. After you create a zone, it has processes that are associated with that zone and no other zone. Any

process created by a process in a non-global zone is also associated with that non-global zone.

Any zone which is not the global zone is called a non-global zone. Most people call non- global zones

simply "zones." Some people call them "local zones" but this is discouraged.

The default native zone file system model on Oracle Solaris 10 is called "sparse-root." This model

emphasizes efficiency and security at the cost of some configuration flexibility. Sparse-root zones optimize

physical memory and disk space usage by sharing some directories, like /usr and /lib. Sparse-root zones

have their own private file areas for directories like /etc and /var. Whole-root zones increase configuration

flexibility but increase resource usage. They do not use shared file systems for /usr, /lib, and a few others.

There is no supported way to convert an existing sparse-root zone to a whole-root zone.

Creating a new zone is required.

QUESTION 2

The following information is displayed about the compress/zjp software package, which Is currently installed on this system: NAME (PUBLISHER)VERSIONIFO Compress/zip3.1.2-0.175.0.0.0.0.537ifNAMEVERSIONDATECOMMENT Compress/zip3.109 Dec 2011 04:50:38 ESTNone Which statement describes the information that is displayed tor the compress/zip software package?

A. This package cannot be removed.

B. This package can be updated to a new version when the new version of the package becomes available.

C. This package cannot be updated.

D. This package can be updated to version 3.1.3 but not 3.2.

E. This package cannot be downgraded to version 3.1.1.

Correct Answer: B

An "f" in the F column indicates the package is frozen. If a package is frozen, you can only install or update

to packages that match the frozen version.

Note: The "i" in the I column indicates that these packages are installed in this image.

Adding and Updating Oracle Solaris 11 Software Packages, Showing Package Install State Information

QUESTION 3

You have Solaris 11 system with a host name of sysA and it uses LDAP as a naming service.

You have created a flash archive of sysA and you want to migrate this system to an Oracle Solaris11 server, Solaris10 branded zone.

The zone Status on the Oracle Solaris 11 server is:

-zone10 incomplete/zone/zone1solaris10exc1

Select the option that will force the non-global zone to prompt you for a host name and name service the first time it is booted.

A. Use zonecfg to change the zonename before booting the system for the first time

B. Use the - u option with the zoneadm - z zone10 attach command.

C. Use the -u option with the zoneadn -z zone10 install command.

D. Remove the sysidcfg file from the /root directory before booting the non- global zone.

Correct Answer: C

Oracle Solaris 10 branded zones -Oracle Solaris 10 Zones provide an Oracle Solaris 10 environment on Oracle Solaris 11. You can migrate an Oracle Solaris 10 system or zone to a solaris10 zone on an Oracle Solaris 11 system in the following ways:

*

Create a zone archive and use the archive to create an s10zone on the Oracle Solaris 11 system.

This option applies in the current scenario.

Example of command to Install the Oracle Solaris 10 non-global zone. s11sysB# zoneadm -z s10zone

install -u -a /pond/s10archive/s10.flar

*

Detach the zone from the Oracle Solaris 10 system and attach the zone on the Oracle Solaris 11 zone.

The zone is halted and detached from its current host. The zonepath is moved to the target host, where it

is attached.

Note:

install [-x nodataset] [brand-specific options]

A subcommand of the zoneadm.

Install the specified zone on the system. This subcommand automatically attempts to verify first. It refuses

to install if the verify step fails.

-u uuid-match

Unique identifier for a zone, as assigned by libuuid(3LIB). If this option is present and the argument is a

non-empty string, then the zone matching the UUID is selected instead of the one named by the -z option,

if such a zone is present.

QUESTION 4

Identify three differences between the shutdown and init commands.

A. Only shutdown broadcasts a final shutdown warning to all logged-in users.

B. init does not terminate all services normally. The shutdown command performs a cleaner shutdown of all services.

C. The shutdown command can only bring the system to the single-user milestone. The init command must be used to shut the system down to run level 0.

D. Only shutdown sends a shutdown message to any systems that are mounting resources from the system that is being shut down.

E. The shutdown command will shut the system down and turn off power; init will only shut the system down.

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 5

alice is a user account used by Alice on a Solaris 11 system.

sadmin is a role account on the same system.

Your task is to add the command /usr/sbin/cryptoadm to the Network management profile, so that Alice can execute it,

while assuming the sadmin role.

Select the three activities necessary to accomplish this.

A. To the file /etc/security/prof_attr, add the line: Network Management: solaris:cmd:RO::/usr/sbin/ cryptoadm:euid=0

B. To the file /etc/security/auth_attr, add the line:Network Management: solaris:cmd:RO::/usr/sbin/ cryptoadm:euid=0

C. To the file /etc/security/exec_attr.d/local-entriies, add the line:Network Management: solaris:cmd:RO::/ usr/sbin/cryptoadm:euid=0 D. Run the roles alice to ensure that alice may assume the role sadmin.

E. Run the command profiles sadmin to ensure that the role sadmin includes the network Management profile.

F. Run the command profiles alice to ensure that the Alice has permissions to access the Network management profile.

G. Run the command profiles "Network management" to ensure that the Network management profile includes the sadmin role.

Correct Answer: CDG

C: /etc/security/exec_attr is a local database that specifies the execution attributes associated with profiles. The exec_attr file can be used with other sources for execution profiles, including the exec_attr NIS map and NIS+ table.

A profile is a logical grouping of authorizations and commands that is interpreted by a profile shell to form a secure execution environment.

QUESTION 6

In a default standalone installation of Oracle Solaris 11, what is the default minimum length in characters of a user password, and where is the minimum password length defined?

A. Default minimum length is 8, and is defined in /etc/default/password.

B. Default minimum length is 6, and is defined in /etc/default/password.

C. Default minimum length is 8, and is defined in /etc/shadow.

D. Default minimum length is 6, and is defined in /etc/shadow.

E. Default minimum length is 8, and is defined in /usr/sadm/defadduser.

F. Default minimum length is 6, and is defined in /usr/sadm/defadduser.

Correct Answer: B

By default, the passwd command assumes a minimum length of six characters. You can use the PASSLENGTH default in the /etc/defaults/passwd files to change that by setting the minimum number of characters that a user\\'s password must contain to some other number.

QUESTION 7

Review the ZFS dataset output that is displayed on your system:

```
M   F  /data/file5
-   F  /data/file1
R   F  /data/file3 -> /data/file13
+   F  /data/file4
```

Which four correctly describe the output?

A. /data/file4 has been added.

B. The link /data/file3 has been added.

C. /data/file3 has been renamed to /data/file13.

D. /data/file4 has been modified and is now larger.

E. /data/file1 has been deleted.

F. /data/file1 has been modified and is now smaller.

G. /data/file5 has been modified.

H. /data/file3 (a link) has been removed.

Correct Answer: ACEG

A: + Indicates the file/directory was added in the later dataset

C: R Indicates the file/directory was renamed in the later dataset

E: - Indicates the file/directory was removed in the later dataset

G: M Indicates the file/directory was modified in the later dataset

Note: Identifying ZFS Snapshot Differences (zfs diff) You can determine ZFS snapshot differences by using the zfs diff command.

The following table summarizes the file or directory changes that are identified by the zfs diff command.

File or Directory Change Identifier

*

File or directory is modified or file or directory link changed M

*

File or directory is present in the older snapshot but not in the newer snapshot -

*

File or directory is present in the newer snapshot but not in the older snapshot +

*

File or directory is renamed R

QUESTION 8

View the Exhibit and review the zpool and ZFS configuration information from your system.

```
   pool: pool1
  state: ONLINE
   scan: none requested
config:

        NAME              STATE        READ  WRITE  CKSUM
        pool1             ONLINE         0      0       0
          mirror-0        ONLINE         0      0       0
            c4t0d0        ONLINE         -      -       -
            c4t1d0        ONLINE         -      -       -
          mirror-1        ONLINE         0      0       0
            c4t2d0        ONLINE         -      -       -
            c4t3d0        ONLINE         -      -       -

errors: No known data errors

   pool: rpool
  state: ONLINE
   scan: none requested
config:

        NAME              STATE        READ  WRITE  CKSUM
        rpool             ONLINE         0      0       0
          c3t0d0s0        ONLINE         0      0       0

errors: No known data errors
NAME                           USED    AVAIL    REFER   MOUNTPOINT
pool1                          138K    7.81G     32K    /pool1
pool1/prod_data                 31K    7.81G     31K    /prod_data
rpool                         11.6G    4.04G   34.5K    /rpool
rpool/ROOT                    9.94G    4.04G     31K    legacy
rpool/ROOT/solaris            9.94G    4.04G   9.70G    /
rpool/dump                     630M    4.05G    611M    -
rpool/export                  6.07M    4.04G     32K    /export
rpool/export/home             6.04M    4.04G     32K    /export/home
```

Identify the correct procedure for breaking the /prod_data mirror, removing c4t0d0 and c4t2d0, and making the data on c4t0d0and c4t2d0 accessible under the dev_data mount point.

A. zpool split pool1 pool2 c4t0d0 c4t2d0zpool import pool2zfs set mountpoint = /dev_data pool2/ prod_data

B. zpool detach pool1 pool2zpool attach pool2zfs set mountpoint=/dev_data pool2/prod_data

C. zpool split pool1/prod_data -n pool2/dev_datazfs set mountpoint = /dev_data pool2/prod_data

D. zpool split pool1 pool2 c4t0d0 c4t2d0zpool import pool2

Correct Answer: D

In this Solaris release, you can use the zpool split command to split a mirrored storage pool, which

detaches a disk or disks in the original mirrored pool to create another identical pool.

After the split operation, import the new pool.

QUESTION 9

You need to install the gzip software package on your system. Which command would you use to find the software package in the configured repository?

A. pkg search gzip

B. pkg info gzip

C. pkg contents gzip

D. pkginfo gzip

E. yum list gzip

Correct Answer: A

Use the pkg search command to search for packages whose data matches the specified pattern.

Like the pkg contents command, the pkg search command examines the contents of packages. While the

pkg contents command returns the contents, the pkg search command returns the names of packages that

match the query.

QUESTION 10

You have been asked to do an orderly shutdown on a process with a PID of 1234, with the kill command.

Which command is best?

A. kill -2 1234

B. kill -15 1234

C. kill -9 1234

D. kill -1 1234

Correct Answer: B

On POSIX-compliant platforms, SIGTERM is the signal sent to a process to request its termination. The symbolic constant for SIGTERM is defined in the header file signal.h. Symbolic signal names are used because signal numbers can vary across platforms, however on the vast majority of systems, SIGTERM is signal #15.

SIGTERM is the default signal sent to a process by the kill or killall commands. It causes the termination of a process, but unlike the SIGKILL signal, it can be caught and interpreted (or ignored) by the process. Therefore, SIGTERM is akin to asking a process to terminate nicely, allowing cleanup and closure of files. For this reason, on many Unix systems during shutdown, init issues SIGTERM to all processes that are not essential to powering off, waits a few seconds, and

then issues SIGKILL to forcibly terminate any such processes that remain.

QUESTION 11

The interface net3 should be operating, but is not.

Command:

```
ipadm show-addr | grep net3
Response:
net3/v4         static     down     192.168.0.200/24
```

Which command should you enter next?

A. ipadm create-ip

B. ipadm enable-if

C. ipadm show-if

D. ipadm up-addr

Correct Answer: B

Enable-if -t interface Enables the given interface by reading the configuration from the persistent store. All the persistent interface properties, if any, are applied and all the persistent addresses, if any, on the given interface will be enabled. -t, --temporary

Specifies that the enable is temporary and changes apply only to the active configuration.

QUESTION 12

View the Exhibit and review the file system information displayed from a remote server.

```
root@solar:Exibit df -h
Filesystem              Size    Used   Available Capacity   Mounted on
rpool/ROOT/solaris       16G    3.4G       9.8G      26%     /
/devices                  OK     OK         OK        0%     /devices
/dev                      OK     OK         OK        0%     /dev
ctfs                      OK     OK         OK        0%     /system/contract
proc                      OK     OK         OK        0%     /proc
mnttab                    OK     OK         OK        0%     /etc/mnttab
swap                    1.1G    1.4M       1.1G       1%     /system/volatile
objfs                     OK     OK         OK        0%     /system/object
sharefs                   OK     OK         OK        0%     /etc/dfs/sharetab
/usr/lib/libc/libc_hwcap1.so.1
                         13G    3.4G       9.8G      26%     /lib/libc.so.1
fd                        OK     OK         OK        0%     /dev/fd
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var
                         16G    183M       9.8G       2%     /var
swap                    1.1G     48K       1.1G       1%     /tmp
rpool/export             16G     32K       9.8G       1%     /export
rpool/export/home        16G     32K       9.8G       1%     /export/home
rpool/export/home/bcalkins
                         16G    714K       9.8G       1%     /export/home/bcalkins
rpool                    16G     39K       9.8G       1%     /rpool
pool1/data              1.0G     31K       1.0G       1%     /data
root@solaris:/# █
```

You are configuring a new server. This new server has the following storage pool configured:

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
Pool1	15.9G	85K	15.9G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

This new server also has the following file systems configured:

NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT
pool1	85K	15.6G	31K	/pool1
rpool	5.81G	9.82G	39K	/rpool
rpool/ROOT	3.82G	9.82G	31K	legacy
rpool/ROOT/solaris	3.82G	9.82G	3.40G	/
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var	333M	9.82G	183M	/var
rpool/dump	970M	9.85G	940M	-
rpool/export	796K	9.82G	32K	/export
rpool/export/home	764K	9.82G	32K	/export/home
rpool/export/home/bcalkins	714K	9.82G	714K	/export/home/bcalkins
rpool/swap	1.03G	9.85G	1.00G	-

When you are finished building this new server, the pool1/data dataset must be an exact duplicate of note server. What is the correct procedure to create the pool1/data dataset on this new server?

A. zfs create –o mountpoint=/data –o refquota=1g pool1/data

B. zfs set mountpoint=none pool1zfs create pool1/data

C. zfs set mountpoint=none pool1zfs create –o mountpoint=/data –o quota=1g pool1/data

D. zfs create quota=1g pool1/data

E. zfs create mountpoint=/data pool1/data

F. zfs set quota=1g pool1/data

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

You want to delete the IPv4 address on the interface net3. Which command should you use?

A. ipadm delete-ip net3/v4

B. ipadm down-addr net3/v4

C. ipadm disable-if net3/v4

D. ipadm delete-vni net3/v4

E. ipadm delete-addr net3/v4

F. ipadm deiete-ipv4 ner3/v4

Correct Answer: E

The ipadm delete-addr subcommand removes addresses from interfaces.

To remove an address from the IPMP group, type the following command:

ipadm delete-addr addrobj

The addrobj uses the naming convention inder-interface/user-string.

QUESTION 14

View the Exhibit.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!--

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-->
<!DOCTYPE auto_install SYSTEM "file:///usr/share/install/ai.dtd.1">

<auto_install>
    <ai_instance name="zone_default">
        <target>
            <logical>
                <zpool name="rpool">
                    <filesystem name="export" mountpoint="/export"/>
                    <filesystem name="export/home"/>
                    <be name="solaris">
                        <options>
                            <option name="compression" value="on"/>
                        </options>
                    </be>
                </zpool>
            </logical>
        </target>

        <software type="IPS">
            <destination>
                <image>
                    <!-- Specify locales to install -->
                    <facet set="false">facet.locale.*</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.de</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.de_DE</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.en</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.en_US</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.es</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.es_ES</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.fr</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.fr_FR</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.it</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.it_IT</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.ja</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.ja_*</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.ko</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.ko_*</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.pt</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.pt_BR</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.zh</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.zh_CN</facet>
                    <facet set="true">facet.locale.zh_TW</facet>
                </image>
            </destination>
            <software_data action="install">
                <name>pkg:/group/system/solaris-small-server</name>
            </software_data>
        </software>
    </ai_instance>
</auto_install>
```

The file came from your Automated Installer (AI) install server. The file is _____.

A. An AI SC profile for non-global zones

B. The default AI conf ig file for non-global zones

C. The default AI manifest for non-global zones

D. A custom AI manifest

Correct Answer: D

ai_manifest

-Automated installation manifest file format

Synopsis /usr/share/install/ai.dtd.1

Some customizations have been made, such as the selection of specific locales.

QUESTION 15

The OpenBoot firmware controls the operation of the system before the operating system is loaded.

Which four tasks are directly controlled by the OpenBoot firmware?

A. Provides a list of boot entries from which to choose

B. Allows hardware to identify itself and load its own plug-in device driver

C. Loads the boot loader from the configured boot device

D. Performs basic hardware testing

E. Installs the console

F. Reads and executes the boot archive

G. Extract and executes the kernel image

Correct Answer: ABCD

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 (D)

*

Determine the hardware configuration (D)

*Boot the operating system from either a mass storage device or from a network *Provide interactive

debugging facilities for testing hardware and software Some notable features of OpenBoot firmware.

*

Plug-in Device Drivers (B)

Most common tasks that you perform using OpenBoot

*

Booting Your System The most important function of OpenBoot firmware is to boot the system. Note: If auto-boot? is true, the system will boot from either the default boot device or from the diagnostic boot device depending on whether OpenBoot is in diagnostic mode. (C)