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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The command "beadm create --a solaris-test" will_____.

Options:

A- create and automatically boot the solaris-test boot environment
B- create and activate the solaris-test boot environment but not reboot
C- create an archive of the solaris-test boot environment
D- will not create a new boot environment without further information
E- will only activate a previously defined boot environment named solaris-test

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The beadm create command has the following options, where BeName specifies the name of the boot environment to be created.

Syntax: beadm create [-a] [-d description] [-e non-activeBeName | BeName@snapshot] [-o property=value]...[-p zpool] BeName

-a -- Activate the newly created boot environment upon creation. The default is to not activate the newly created boot environment.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

As part of an automated install of Oracle Solaris 11, a new role called "operator" is created and a password is correctly assigned, but you are not able to successfully assume this role. What is the problem?

Options:

A- You are not accessing the role from the system console.

B- Your account is not yet authorized to assume this role.
C- The 'operator' role must be enabled before being used.
D- You must first be assigned the 'Role User' rights profile
E- The 'operator' role is not yet assigned a profile shell.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Note:

* A user can only assume roles that are assigned to the user's login account.

* After you have set up roles with default Solaris rights profiles, and assigned the roles to users, the roles can be used. A role can be assumed on the command line. In the Solaris Management Console, a role can also be used for administering the system locally and over the network.

* How to Assume a Role in a Terminal Window

The role must already be assigned to you. The name service must be updated with that information.

1. In a terminal window, determine which roles you can assume.

2. % roles

Comma-separated list of role names is displayed

3. Use the su command to assume a role.

4. % su - rolename

5. Password: <Type rolename password>

$

The su - rolename command changes the shell to a profile shell for the role. A profile shell recognizes security attributes (authorizations, privileges, and set ID bits).

6. Verify that you are now in a role.

7. $ /usr/ucb/whoami

rolename

You can now perform role tasks in this terminal window.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A developer wants to use DTrace in a zone to examine the kernel. What are his options?

Options:

A- Modify the zone so that he can use DTrace to examine kennel data structures.
B- All that's required is to assume the 'root' role.
C- By using dtrace_proc and dtrace_user privileges he can examine his own code, but not the kernel.
D- By adding ipc_dac_read and ipc_dac_write privileges to the zone.
E- Change the zone's file-mac-profile from strict to none to enable the use of DTrace within the zone.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

How to Use DTrace in a Non-global Zone

1. Use the zonecfg limitpriv property to add the dtrace_proc and dtrace_user privileges.

global# zonecfg -z my-zone

zonecfg:my-zone> set limitpriv='default,dtrace_proc,dtrace_user'

zonecfg:my-zone> exit

Note --

Depending on your requirements, you can add either privilege, or both privileges.

2. Boot the zone.

3. global# zoneadm -z my-zone boot

Log in to the zone.

global# zlogin my-zone

4. Run the DTrace program.

my-zone# dtrace -l

Note:

* Oracle Solaris DTrace is a comprehensive, advanced tracing tool for troubleshooting systemic problems in real time.

* DTrace helps you understand a software system by enabling you to dynamically modify the operating system kernel and user processes to record additional data that you specify at locations of interest, called probes.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the expected behavior when running the following command on an x86 system?

boot net:dhcp

Options:

A- The system attempt to boot from the network, using DHCP only.
B- The system will fail.
C- The boot process will download the mini-root image and present a menu of choices.
D- The system will attempt to boot from the network, using DHCP if it can, and if not, it will try ARP.
E- The system will ask you if you are sure about running 'boot' at this time.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The x86 systems cannot be told to network boot like sparc systems (ie. boot net - install).

Note:

* How to Boot a SPARC Based System From the Network

1. Become the root role.

2. If necessary, bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.

init 0

3. Boot the system from the network without using the ''install ''flag.

ok boot net:dhcp

Note - If you have changed the PROM setting to boot with DHCP by default, you only have to specify boot net, as shown here:

ok boot net

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The Oracle Solaris Image Packaging System (IPS) cannot be used to_____.

Options:

A- manage local software repositories
B- create new software repositories
C- create new Oracle Solaris 11 boot environments
D- restore an installed file to its original content
E- manage permissions of installed software

Answer:

E

Explanation:

Incorrect:

not A: IPS relies on network-accessible or locally available software repositories as a delivery mechanism, which is similar to how other operating systems (notably Oracle Linux) supply software updates.

not D: can be done with the pkg command.

Note:

* Image Packaging System (IPS) is a new network based package management system included

in Oracle Solaris 11. It provides a framework for complete software lifecycle management such as installation, upgrade and removal of software packages.

Safe system upgrades with ZFS boot environments

Network package repositories of software

Efficient downloads and automatic dependency checking

Support for disconnected data center environments

Extensive package publishing tools

Question 6

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 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three ZFS options may be combined to provide zones storage with data security and a minimal storage footprint?

Options:

A- encryption=on
B- security=on
C- dedup=on
D- compression=on
E- zoned=on

Answer:

A, D, E

Explanation:

A:

* 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 very simple example of using ZFS encryption is as follows:

zfs create -o encryption=on rpool/export/project

Enter passphrase for 'rpool/export/project':

Enter again:

zfs create rpool/export/project/A

zfs create rpool/export/project/A/design

zfs create rpool/export/project/B

D: compression=on reduces storate footprint

E: If you want to allow the filesystem to be managed inside the zone, use the zfs zoned=on option when creating or modifying the filesystem.