Question 1

Given the following output of the zpool status command:

```
 pool: pool1
state: ONLINE
 scan: none requested
config:
     NAME           STATE    READ    WRITE   CKSUM
     pool1          ONLINE   0       0         0
       raidz1-0     ONLINE   0       0         0
         c3t3d0     ONLINE   0       0         0
         c3t4d0     ONLINE   0       0         0
         c3t5d0     ONLINE   0       0         0
       c3t6d0       ONLINE   0       0         0
```

Identify the correct statement regarding pool1's configuration.

Options:

A- Data written to pool1 will be stripped across four disk components.

B- The rsdz1-0 and c3t640 components are submirrors of pool1.

C- Data will only be stripped across the three disks in rsidz configuration.

D- The configuration is a bug in Solaris 11; it cannot be created by an administrator.

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which modification needs to be made to the Service Management Facility before you publish a new package to the IPS repository?

Options:

A- The pkg.depotd must be disabled.

B- The pkg/readonly property for the application/pkg/server service must be set to false.

C- The Pkg/writabie_root property for the application/Pkg/server service must be set to true.

D- The pkg/image.root property for the application/pkg/server service must be set to the location of the repository.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

pkg/image_root

(astring) The path to the image whose file information will be used as a cache for file data.

Question 3

Which two options are valid methods of installing a solaris10 branded zone on a system running Oracle Solaris 11?

Options:

A- Use the V2V process to migrate an existing Solaris 8 or 9 non-global zone from a Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded zone.

B- Use the V2V process to migrate an existing Solaris 10 non-global whole root zone from a Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded whole root zone.

C- Install a solaris10 branded zone directly from the Oracle Solaris 10 media.

D- Migrate an existing 64-bit Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded non-global zone using the P2V process.

E- Use the V2V process to migrate an existing Solaris 10 non-global sparse root zone from a Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded

sparse root zone.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

B: How to Migrate an Existing native Non-Global Zone

Use the V2V process to migrate an existing zone on your Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 brand zone on a system running the Oracle Solaris 11 release.

C: How to Install the solaris10 Branded Zone

A configured solaris10 branded zone is installed by using the zoneadm command with the install subcommand.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

View the Exhibit.

```xml
<?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">
```

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

The file is _____.

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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 5

Which three files must be edited in order to set up logging of all failed login attempts?

Options:

A- /var/adm/authlog

B- /etc/syslog.conf

C- /etc/default/login

D- /var/adm/loginlog

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

How to Monitor All Failed Login Attempts

This procedure captures in a syslog file all failed login attempts.

Assume the Primary Administrator role, or become superuser.

1. Assume the Primary Administrator role, or become superuser.

2. (C) Set up the/etc/default/loginfile with the desired values forSYSLOGandSYSLOG_FAILED_LOGINS

3. (A) Create a file with the correct permissions to hold the logging information.

Create theauthlogfile in the/var/admdirectory.

4. (B) Edit thesyslog.conffile to log failed password attempts.

Question 6

To inspect network interface net3, you enter the following commands:

```
$ ipadm show-if | grep net3
net3     ip      down    no        --

$ sudo ipadm up-addr net3/v4
ipadm: cannot mark the address up: Object not found
```

What problem do you suspect? Assume the user is authorized and provided the correct password.

Options:

A- The net3 interface hasn't been enabled yet.

B- The net3 vnic hasn't been created.

C- The net3/v4 ip object hasn't been configured.

D- The net3 interface is not attached to a NIC or etherstub.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The following command marks the address object net1/v4a up that was previously marked down.

ipadm up-addr net1/v4a

Question 7

You display the IP interface information with ipmpstat -i.

Which two characteristics are indicated by characters that may be included in the FLAGS column?

Options:

A- default route

B- IP forwarding enabled IS

C- allocated to global zone

D- unusable due to being inactive

E- nominated to send/receive IPv4 multicast for its IPMP group

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

FLAGS

Indicates the status of each underlying interface, which can be one or any combination of the following:

(D) d indicates that the interface is down and therefore unusable.

(E) M indicates that the interface is designated by the system to send and receive IPv6 multicast traffic for the IPMP group.

Note:

i indicates that the INACTIVE flag is set for the interface. Therefore, the interface is not used to send or receive data traffic.

s indicates that the interface is configured to be a standby interface.

m indicates that the interface is designated by the system to send and receive IPv4 multicast traffic for the IPMP group.

b indicates that the interface is designated by the system to receive broadcast traffic for the IPMP group.

h indicates that the interface shares a duplicate physical hardware address with another interface and has been taken offline. The h flag indicates that the interface is unusable.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which network protocol is responsible for routing packets from one network to another?

Options:

A- TCP

B- UDP

C- IP

D- ICMP

E- Ethernet

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Internet Protocol (IP) is the principal communications protocol in the Internet protocol suite for relaying datagrams across network boundaries. Its routing function enables internetworking, and essentially establishes the Internet.