Oracle OPN 1Z0-580 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have just completed a default Oracle Solaris 11 installation of a new server system. While testing network connectivity from your desktop to the server, you find that you are not able to communicate with the "sendmail" service from your desktop. Why is this?

Options:

A- By default, the 'sendmail' software is not installed.
B- By default, 'sendmail' is not enabled on the system.
C- By default, 'sendmail'' access is blocked by TCP Wrappers.
D- By default, 'sendmail' responds to local requests only.
E- By default, 'sendmail' is running on its encrypted port.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Note:

* sendmail

* Enabling Access to Remote Clients

On an unmodified system, access to sendmail by remote clients is enabled and disabled through the service management facility (see smf(5)). In particular, remote access is determined by the value of the local_only SMF property:

svc:/network/smtp:sendmail/config/local_only = true

A setting of true, as above, disallows remote access; false allows remote access. The default value is true.

The following example shows the sequence of SMF commands used to enable sendmail to allow access to remote systems:

svccfg -s svc:/network/smtp:sendmail setprop config/local_only = false

svcadm refresh svc:/network/smtp:sendmail

svcadm restart svc:/network/smtp:sendmail

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are performing an initial AI Installation of Oracle Solaris 11. You have not identified a target disk for the root pool and your installation fails. What are the two possible disk based reasons for this failure?

Options:

A- You need to specify the dump and swap partitions in the AI manifest to perform a successful Oracle Solaris 11 Installation.
B- The disk does not have an SMI label.
C- You have not specified a mirrored dataset for the root pool.
D- The disk or slice does not match or meet the recommended size parameters of approximately 13 GB.
E- ZFS requires the disk to be partitioned first and the root partition must be active.

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

B: The disk intended for the root pool must have an SMI label. Otherwise, the installation will fail.

D: The default target location for the installation is the first disk found on each client that meets the size requirement. If the size of a disk is greater than or equal to the recommended size, the installer selects that disk as the installation target. If the size of the disk is less than the recommended size, the installer checks the next disk. If no disk is found that meets the size requirement, the automated installation fails for that client.

Note:

* If you do not specify a target location on a client for installing the Oracle Solaris OS, AI selects a default target.

Incorrect:

not A: <swap> and <dump> -- Optional. You can use AI to configure swap and dump during the automated install.

Not C: A mirrored dataset for the root pool is not required.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true of the GRUB menu?

Options:

A- GRUB is the default boot loader for Oracle Solaris 11 SPARC and x86.
B- GRUB supports Oracle Solaris and Oracle Linux only.
C- GRUB loads a kernel based upon the file name, disk, and partition specified.
D- GRUB uses boot environments for all operating systems.
E- GRUB is fully compliant with the Multiboot specification.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

A:

* If your system has more than one OS installed on the system or more than one root boot environment in a ZFS root pool, you can boot from these boot environments for both SPARC and x86 platforms.

* GRUB, the open source boot loader, is the default boot loader in the Solaris OS.

C: With GRUB based booting, the kernel is loaded by specifying its file name, and the drive, and the partition where the kernel resides. GRUB based booting replaces the Solaris Device Configuration Assistant and simplifies the booting process with a GRUB menu.

Incorrect:

Not E:

* In this implementation of GRUB, the multiboot module is no longer used.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After installing and customizing an Oracle Solaris 11 non-global (solaris brand) zone, you execute commands:

zonecfg --z myzone 'set file-mac-profile=fixed-configuration'

zoneadm --z myzone reboot

What is the impact of making this specific change?

Options:

A- This change prevents MAC address spoofing by requiring outbound network packets to have a predefined value.
B- This enables support within the zone for Mac OS X extended file attributes for the zone root file system.
C- This change restricts user access to objects in the zone based upon their Oracle Solaris Trusted Extension labels.
D- This change prevents the zone from being able to mount any remote file systems once the zone has boon booted.
E- This change forces the zone root file system into a read-only state where only parts of /var are writable.

Answer:

E

Explanation:

Through the zonecfg utility, the file-mac-profile can be set to one of the following values (see note below). All of the profiles except none will cause the /var/pkg directory and its contents to be read-only from inside the zone.

* none

Standard, read-write, non-global zone, with no additional protection beyond the existing zones boundaries. Setting the value to none is equivalent to not setting file-mac-profile property.

* strict

* fixed-configuration

Permits updates to /var/* directories, with the exception of directories that contain system configuration components.

IPS packages, including new packages, cannot be installed.

Persistently enabled SMF services are fixed.

SMF manifests cannot be added from the default locations.

Logging and auditing configuration files can be local. syslog and audit configuration are fixed.

* flexible-configuration

Note:

zonecfg file-mac-profile Property

By default, the zonecfg file-mac-profile property is not set in a non-global zone. A zone is configured to have a writable root dataset.

In a solaris read-only zone, the file-mac-profile property is used to configure a read-only zone root. A read---only root restricts access to the runtime environment from inside the zone.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements about flows are true?

Options:

A- A flow must have a bandwidth limit defined in order to be observed.
B- A flow can use NIC hardware resources when supported and available.
C- A flow can only be set within the global zones yet can be observed within a non-global zone.
D- A flow can be defined with local and remote port combination.
E- A flowstat allows collection of only receive-side statistics.

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

B: Example: Creating a Policy Around a Mission-Critical Port

The command below creates a policy around inbound HTTPS traffic on an HTTPS server so that HTTPS obtains dedicated NIC hardware and kernel TCP/IP resources. The name specified, https-1, can be used later to modify or delete the policy.

flowadm add-flow -l bge0 -a transport=TCP,local_port=443 https-1

flowadm show-flow -l bge0

FLOW LINK IP ADDR PROTO PORT RPORT DSFLD

https1 bge0 -- tcp 443 -- --

C:

Note:

* Flow Restrictions Per Zone

Within a zone, no two flows can have the same name. After adding a flow with the link specified, the link will not be required for display, modification, or deletion of the flow.

Incorrect:

Not A: Flow Properties

The following flow properties are supported. Note that the ability to set a given property to a given value depends on the driver and hardware.

maxbw

Sets the full duplex bandwidth for the flow. The bandwidth is specified as an integer with one of the scale suffixes(K, M, or G for Kbps, Mbps, and Gbps). If no units are specified, the input value will be read as Mbps. The default is no bandwidth limit.

priority

Sets the relative priority for the flow. The value can be given as one of the tokens high, medium, or low. The default is medium.

Not D: The following types of combinations of attributes are supported:

local_ip[/prefixlen]=address

remote_ip[/prefixlen]=address

transport={tcp|udp|sctp|icmp|icmpv6}

transport={tcp|udp|sctp},local_port=port

transport={tcp|udp|sctp},remote_port=port

dsfield=val[:dsfield_mask]

On a given link, the combinations above are mutually exclusive. An attempt to create flows of different combinations will fail.

Note: Flow Attributes

The flow operand that identify a flow in a flowadm command is a comma-separated list of one or more keyword, value pairs from the list below.

local_ip[/prefix_len]

remote_ip[/prefix_len]

transport={tcp|udp|sctp|icmp|icmpv6}

local_port

Identifies a service specified by the local port.

remote_port

Identifies a service specified by the remote port.

dsfield[:dsfield_mask]

Not E:

* flowstat

- report flow statistics

* The flowstat command reports run time statistics about user defined flows. flowadm show-flow provides the flow name information for this command.

* flowstat [-r | -t] [-i interval] [-l link] [flow]

This form of the command iteratively examines all flows and reports statistics. The output is sorted in descending order of flow utilization. If no flow is specified, the system displays statistics for all flows.

-r

Display receive-side statistics only. Includes bytes and packets received, drops, and so forth.

-t

Display transmit-side statistics only. Includes bytes and packets sent, drops, and so forth.

-i interval

Specify an interval in seconds at which statistics are refreshed. The default interval is one second.

-l link | flow]

Display statistics for all flows on the specified link or statistics for the specified flow.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Assuming that a user called "operator" exists on the system and is configured to use a profile shell, what is the impact of the following sequence of commands?

```
# profiles –p  "NTP Operator"
profiles:NTP Operator> set desc= "NTP Operator"
profiles:NTP Operator> add auths=solaris.smf-manage _ ntp
profiles:NTP Operator> commit
profiles:NTP Operator> exit

#usermod –p "NTP Operator,Stop" operator
```

Options:

A- The 'operator' account will be able to configure NTP properties.
B- The 'operator' account will be able to restart the NTP service.
C- The 'operator' account will not be able to log in using SSH.
D- The 'operator' account will not be impacted by these changes.
E- The 'operator' account will only be accessible using 'su'

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Stop rights profile is the simplest way to create a restricted shell. The authorizations and rights profiles that are assigned in the policy.conf file are not consulted. In the default configuration, the role or user is not assigned the Basic Solaris User rights profile, the Console User rights profile, or the solaris.device.cdrw authorization.

Example:

Assign the Desktop Applets rights profile and the Stop rights profile to the user.

usermod -P 'Desktop Applets,Stop' username

This user does not have the Basic Solaris User rights profile or the Console User rights profile. Therefore, no commands other than the commands in the Desktop Applets rights profile can be run by this user.

Note:

* The usermod utility modifies a user's login definition on the system. It changes the definition of the specified login and makes the appropriate login-related system file and file system changes.

* Synopsis

usermod [-u uid [-o]] [-g group] [-G group [, group...]]

[-d dir [-m]] [-s shell] [-c comment] [-l new_name]

[-f inactive] [-e expire]

[-A authorization [, authorization]]

[-P profile [, profile]] [-R role [, role]]

[-K key=value] login

* -P profile

One or more comma-separated rights profiles defined in prof_attr.

* prof_attr

- profile description database

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which five steps (dealing with first boot script creation) can be omitted when working with provisioning Oracle Solaris 11 Zones and services with the appropriate Zone context?

1. Create the first-boot script.

2. Create the manifest for an SMF service that runs once at first boot and executes the script.

3. Create an IPS package that contains the service manifest and the script.

4. Add the package to an IPS package repository.

5. Install that lockage during the Automated Installer installation by specifying that package in the AI manifest.

Options:

A- Step l can he omitted because the first-boot script is already deployed in the Global Zone.
B- Step 3 can be omitted because Zones do not require IPS packages and can accept SVR4 packages.
C- None of the steps can be omitted.
D- Step 5 can be omitted because Zones are not installable using Automated Installer, yet.

E- Step 2 can be omitted because Zones do not have a concept of a first boot that is distinct from a Global Zone -- once the Global Zone is booted, the script executes for all Zones.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Running a Custom Script During First Boot

To perform any additional installation or configuration that cannot be done in the AI manifest or in a system configuration profile, you can create a script that is executed at first boot by a run-once SMF service.

1. Create the first-boot script.

2. Create the manifest for an SMF service that runs once at first boot and executes the script.

3. Create an IPS package that contains the service manifest and the script.

4. Add the package to an IPS package repository.

5. Install that package during the AI installation by specifying that package in the AI manifest.

The service runs and executes the script at first reboot after the AI installation.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the "R" signify in this output when using the new zfs diff command?

```
$ zfs diff tank/cindys@0914 tank/cindys@0915
M       /tank/cindys/
R       /tank/cindys/fileB -> /tank/cindys/fileC
```

Options:

A- The file or directory is modified or the file or directory link has been changed.
B- The file or directory is present in the older snapshot but not in the newer snapshot.
C- The file or directory is present in the newer snapshot but not in the older snapshot
D- The file or directory has been renamed.

E- The file or directory has been removed.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

An M represents a modified file or directory, an R is a renamed filesystem objects.

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Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When upgrading to Oracle Solaris 11 from Oracle Solaris 10, the Live Upgrade utilities are _____.

Options:

A- enhanced to automatically use js2ai and convert jumpstart rules to AI profiles and criteria
B- not available because there is no upgrade method from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11
C- available in a separate SVR4 package that you have to install onto Oracle Solaris 10 first
D- only available to you if you have a support agreement in place with Oracle
E- available at no cost from an IPS repository hosted on http://pkg.oracle.com

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

The JumpStart Migration Utility (js2ai) is used to convert Oracle Solaris 10 JumpStart rules and profiles to a format that is compatible with AI manifest entries.

Note:

* There are no upgrade methods or tools available to transition from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11. You cannot use an installer to upgrade from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11. You must perform a fresh installation of Oracle Solaris 11.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Three zones each need access to shared data. Which configuration method can be used to safely achieve this goal?

Options:

A- Put the data on an NFS server, and mount that share from each zone.
B- Put the data on an NFS server, mount the share in the global zone, and configure a loopback mount from the global zone into each zone using zonecfg.
C- Create an iSCSI LUN on a remote server, accessible to the global zone. Give each zone direct access to the LUN.
D- Create a LUN on a SAN and give the global zone access to it. Give each zone direct device access to the LUN.
E- Create a ZFS file system and utilize the cloning feature to replicate the data to the individual zones.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

How to Loopback Mount a File That Is Usually Not Visible in a Labeled Zone

This procedure enables a user in a specified labeled zone to view files that are not exported from the global zone by default.

1. Halt the zone whose configuration you want to change.

zoneadm -z zone-name halt

2. Loopback mount a file or directory.

For example, enable ordinary users to view a file in the /etc directory.

zonecfg -z zone-name

add filesystem

set special=/etc/filename

set directory=/etc/filename

set type=lofs

add options [ro,nodevices,nosetuid]

end

exit

Note - Certain files are not used by the system, so that loopback mounting them has no effect. For example, the /etc/dfs/dfstab file in a labeled zone is not checked by Trusted Extensions software. For more information, see Sharing Files From a Labeled Zone.

3. Start the zone.

zoneadm -z zone-name boot

Note:

* In this Solaris release, you create a ZFS file system share and publish the share as follows:

Create the file system share and define the NFS or SMB share properties by using the zfs share command.

* ZFS File Sharing Within a Non-Global Zone

In previous Solaris releases, you could not create and publish NFS or SMB shares in a Oracle Solaris non-global zone. In this Solaris release, you can create and publish NFS shares by using the zfs set share command and the legacy share command with a non-global zone.

* If a ZFS file system is mounted and available in a non-global zone, it can be shared in that zone.

* A file system can be shared in the global zone if it is not mounted in a non-global zone or is not shared to a non-global zone.

* If a ZFS file system's mountpoint property set to legacy, the file system can be shared by using the legacy share command.

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