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Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration

Oracle 1z0-822

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QUESTION NO: 1

Consider the following commands on a newly installed system:

zfs set compression=on rpool zfs get –H –o source compression rpool

What is the output of the second command?

A. default

B. –

C. local

D. on

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The zfs get command supports the -H and -o options, which are designed for scripting. You can use the -H option to omit header information and to replace white space with the Tab character. Uniform white space allows for easily parseable data. You can use the -o option to customize the output in the following ways:

* The literal name can be used with a comma-separated list of properties as defined in theIntroducing ZFS Properties section.

* A comma-separated list of literal fields, name, value, property, and source, to be output followedby a space and an argument, which is a comma-separated list of properties.

The following example shows how to retrieve a single value by using the -H and -o options of zfs get:

zfs get -H -o value compression tank/home on

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements are correct regarding IPS repositories?

A. Remote client access is governed by svc:/application/pkg/server.

B. Every new repository contains the solaris publisher by default.

C. One repository can replicate the contents of another.

D. The pkg.depotd process makes all local repositories remotely available.

E. A repository uses separate protocols for pkg and browser clients.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A: The pkd.depotd service is managed by SMF under the service identifier svc:/application/pkg/ server.

D:

* Example:

Configure pkg.depotd to provide remote access. pkg.depotd provides an HTTP interface to a pkg repo. Here we are going to make the repo server listen on port 10000, and use the repo dir we created as its default.

svcadm disable pkg/server

svccfg -s pkg/server setprop pkg/inst_root = /data/myrepo

svccfg -s pkg/server setprop pkg/port = 10000

svcadm refresh pkg/server

svcadm enable pkg/server

* pkg.depotd is the depot server for the image packaging system. It provides network access tothe data contained within a package repository. Clients that do not support direct access to a repository through the file system, or for which network access is the only available or preferred method of transport, typically use the package depot.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is true regarding an IPMP group?

A. All underlying interfaces are physical Ethernet links.

B. All interfaces connect to the same switch.

C. It does not persist across reboots.

D. Testing for failover can be done using the ipadm delete-ipmp command.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

To make IPMP groups persists across reboots you would have to do some work:

To configure an IPMP group that persists across system reboots, you would edit the hostname configuration file of the IPMP interface to add data addresses.

Note: The same (non-null) character string IPMP group name identifies all interfaces in the group. You can place interfaces from NICs of different speeds within the same IPMP group, as long as the NICs are of the same type. For example, you can configure the interfaces of 100-megabit Ethernet NICs and the interfaces of one gigabit Ethernet NICs in the same group. As another example, suppose you have two 100-megabit Ethernet NICs. You can configure one of the interfaces down to 10 megabits and still place the two interfaces into the same IPMP group.

Incorrect:

Not A: You cannot place two interfaces of different media types into an IPMP group. For example, you cannot place an ATM interface in the same group as an Ethernet interface.

Not B: An IP multipathing group, or IPMP group, consists of one or more physical interfaces on the same system that are configured with the same IPMP group name. All interfaces in the IPMP group must be connected to the same IP link.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two statements regarding the pkg command are correct?

A. It requires HTTP to connect to a remote repository.

B. It uses the set-publisher subcommand to remove an origin.

C. It cannot point to both sticky and nonsticky publishers in the same repository.

D. It uses the unset-publisher subcommand to remove publishers.

E. It uses the set-publisher subcommand to remove publishers.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A: Configure pkg.depotd to provide remote access. pkg.depotd provides an HTTP interface to a pkg repo. Here we are going to make the repo server listen on port 10000, and use the repo dir we created as its default.

svcadm disable pkg/server

svccfg -s pkg/server setprop pkg/inst_root = /data/myrepo

svccfg -s pkg/server setprop pkg/port = 10000

svcadm refresh pkg/server

svcadm enable pkg/server

B: Set-Publisher

With -G (--remove-origin), remove the URI or path from the list of origins for the given publisher. The special value * can be used to remove all origins.

Incorrect:

Not D: unset-publisher publisher ...

Remove the configuration associated with the given publisher or publisher

Not E: set-publisher

Update an existing publisher or add a package publisher. If no options affecting search order are specified, new publishers are appended to the search order and are thus searched last.

QUESTION NO: 5

You need to create a virtual network with two zones, one with a web server and the other with an application server that the web server calls. You decide to create a virtual switch and virtual network interface cards (VNICs) for the zones. Select the command that will create the virtual switch.

A. dladm create-etherswitch stub0

B. dladm create-vnic –l net1 vnic1

C. dladm create-stub –l vnic0 stub0

D. dladm create-vnic –l stub0 vnic1

E. dladm create-etherstub vswitchweb1

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Create the etherstub. global# dladm create-etherstub etherstub

Create a VNIC over the etherstub. global# dladm create-vnic -l etherstub vnic

Note: Etherstubs / Virtual Switches

The Etherstub is craeated as a dummy device to connect the various virtual NICs. User can imagine etherstub as a Virtual Switch to help visualize the virtual network as a replacement for a physical network where each physical switch is replaced by a virtual switch.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two commands restart the pkg server daemon?

A. pkill -HUP pkg.depotd

B. svcadm restart svc:/application/pkg/server

C. pkill -USR1 pkg.depot

D. svcadm refresh svc:/application/pkg/server

E. pkg fix

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Use one of the following methods to restart the depot server process:

B: Use svcadm(1M) to restart the application/pkg/server instance.

C: Send a SIGUSR1 signal to the depot server process using kill(1). This executes a “graceful restart” that leaves the process intact but reloads all configuration, package, and search data: # kill -USR1 pid

Note:

* The pkd.depotd service is managed by SMF under the service identifier svc:/application/pkg/ server.

QUESTION NO: 7

Yon are testing the connectivity between an Oracle Solaris 11 system and a local IPS server that has the host name of mercury within the domain purple.com. The command ping mercury indicates the sever is alive.

The URI http://mercury.purple.com produces the error:

Firefox can’t find the server at mercury.purple.com

Yon enter the command svcprop –p config network/dns/client Which two can be verified?

A. the domain name of the local system

B. the name service switch configuration

C. the IP address of the IPS server

D. the IP address of the DNS server

E. the IP address of the local system

F. the host name of the local system

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Example. Displaying Administratively Customized Properties (here only admin layer is displayed with –l)

The following command uses SMF layers to display administratively customized properties.

example% svcprop -p config -l admin svc:/network/dns/client

(A) config/domain astring admin my.domain.com

(D) config/nameserver net_address admin 10.22.33.44 10.44.33.11

Note:

* config/nameserver refers to the Solaris DNS server.

/ The nameserver keyword specifies DNS servers to query using IP address.

Example:

The /etc/resolv.conf file contains configuration directives for the DNS resolver. The following resolv.conf example shows two name servers and three search suffixes:

domain nj.bigcorporation.com nameserver 192.168.10.11 nameserver 192.168.20.88

* The svcprop utility prints values of properties in the service configuration repository. Propertiesare selected by -p options and the operands

QUESTION NO: 8

Select the two requirements of all interfaces in an IP network multipathing group (IPMP).

A. be statically configured

B. have test IP addresses configured

C. have data IP addresses configured

D. be connected to the same IP subnet

E. have the same set of STREAMS modules

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

All interfaces in the same group must have the same STREAMS modules configured in the same order.

QUESTION NO: 9

What is true about crash dump configuration?

A. The minfree value can be to protect a percentage of available disk space.

B. The default size of the dump device is configurable.

C. You can use one ZFS volume for both swap and dump.

D. You can set quota on a ZFS dump device.

E. When set on the dump device, the minfree value sets the total size of the dump device to be a percentage of the total size of the root pool.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

See % below.

coredump parameter: -m mink | minm | min%

Create a minfree file in the current savecore directory indicating that savecore should maintain at least the specified amount of free space in the file system where the savecore directory is located. The min argument can be one of the following:

k

A positive integer suffixed with the unit k specifying kilobytes.

m

A positive integer suffixed with the unit m specifying megabytes.

%

A % symbol, indicating that the minfree value should be computed as the specified percentage of the total current size of the file system containing the savecore directory.

The savecore command will consult the minfree file, if present, prior to writing the dump files. If the size of these files would decrease the amount of free disk space below the minfree threshold, no dump files are written and an error message is logged. The administrator should immediately clean up the savecore directory to provide adequate free space, and re-execute the savecore command manually. The administrator can also specify an alternate directory on the savecore command-line.

Incorrect:

Not C: Separate ZFS volumes must be used for the swap area and dump devices.

QUESTION NO: 10

You capped the physical memory for the testzone at 50M. Which option would temporary increase the cap to 100M?

A. rctladm –z testzone zone.capped-memory=100M

B. rcapadm –z testzone –m 100M

C. rcapadm –z testzone zone.capped-memory=100M

D. prctl testzone –m 100M

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

How to Specify a Temporary Resource Cap for a Zone

This procedure is use to allocate the maximum amount of memory that can be consumed by a specified zone. This value lasts only until the next reboot. To set a persistent cap, use the zonecfg command.

1. Become superuser, or assume a role that includes the Process Management profile.The System Administrator role includes the Process Management profile.

2. Set a maximum memory value of 512 Mbytes for the zone my-zone.# rcapadm -z testzone -m 512M