# DUMPSQUEEN

# Oracle Solaris 11 Installation and Configuration Essentials

## Oracle 1z0-580

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

Total Premium Questions: 73

**Buy Premium PDF**

dumpsqueen.com

## QUESTION NO: 1

What is the relevance of the "-c" argument in the output below?

```
# pkgrecv –c /var/temp/pkgrecv-foGaIg \ -s > http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release/ -d
>
/export/repoSolaris11 '*'

Processing packages for publisher solaris . . .
Create Plan Retrieving and evaluating 156 package(s) . . .
PROGRESS  ITEMS              GET  (MB)          SEND  (MB)  desktop/compiz
1/156                        0/395.0            0/1100.2
```

**A.** the location of the cache directory used by NFS cache

**B.** the location of the cache directory used during an interrupted download process

**C.** the location of the class directory containing various IPS class files needed by Java

**D.** the location of the Images containing the MD5 checksum information

**E.** the location of all configured clients and their Install criteria

### ANSWER: B

**Explanation:**

pkgrecv

- Image Packaging System content retrieval utility

Options include:

-c cache_dir

The path to a directory that will be used to cache downloaded content. If this directory is not supplied, the client automatically selects a cache directory. In the case where a download is interrupted, and a cache directory was automatically chosen, use this option to resume the download. See the "Environment Variables" section below for details about how to set the location used for temporary data storage. Reference: Image Packaging System Man Pages

## QUESTION NO: 2

What are the three properties of a business critical cloud infrastructure?

**A.** service isolation

**B.** flexible, virtual application instances

**C.** dedicated, single purpose file servers

**D.** easy, intuitive provisioning, chargeback, and capacity planning

**E.** rigid, inflexible network design

---

**ANSWER: A B D**

**Explanation:**

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Overview

* Flexible cloud infrastructure supports dynamic resource pooling, elastic scalability, and rapid application deployment

* Includes Oracle Enterprise Manager, a complete cloud lifecycle management solution that allows you to quickly set up, manage, and support enterprise clouds and traditional Oracle IT environments fromapplications to disk

* Built-in security and high availability

* Application-aware virtualization and management capabilities

---

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Which two statements are true of the GRUB menu?

**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 NO: 4

What two benefits will Oracle and our customers likely realize by utilizing a fully integrated stack architecture?

**A.** They will receive hardware and software designed to work together.

**B.** Maintenance for the overall enterprise will be simplified.

**C.** Technical support will need to come from different vendors and the customer will need to manage separate support contracts.

**D.** Customers will be locked into the Oracle architecture.

**E.** Customers will need to deal with more hugs and patches.

## ANSWER: A B

## QUESTION NO: 5

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

**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. Reference: Creating and Administering Oracle Solaris 11 Boot Environments

## QUESTION NO: 6

Which IPS task requires special privileges?

**A.** Determine if a package is installed or can be updated.

**B.** Identify the group to which a package belongs.

**C.** Determine if a package is in a particular category.

**D.** Determine if a package delivers a specified file.

**E.** Create a copy of an existing IPS package repository.

## ANSWER: C

**Explanation:**

Tasks such as installing and updating IPS packages, setting publishers, and modifying images require more privilege.

Incorrect answers:

Getting Information About Software Packages

No special privileges are needed to run any of the following commands.

Commands that give you the following kinds of information about packages:

(not A) Whether the package is installed or can be updated

The description, size, and version of the package

(not B) Which packages are part of a group package

(not C) Which packages are in a particular category

(not D) Which package delivers a specified file

No special privileges are needed to run any of these commands.

Reference: Adding and Updating Oracle Solaris 11 Software Packages, Installation Privileges

## QUESTION NO: 7

Which Oracle Solaris 1I milestone is equivalent to run level 2 on an Oracle Solaris 10 or earlier system?

**A.** svc:/milestone/single-user:default

**B.** svc:/milestone/multi-user:default

**C.** svc:/milestone/multi-user-server:default

**D.** svc:/milestone/network:default

**E.** svc:/milestone/self-assembly-complete:default

---

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

Note:

* The services started by svc.startd are referred to as milestones. The milestone concept replaces the traditional run levels that were used in previous versions of Solaris. A milestone is a special type ofservice that represents a group of services. A milestone is made up of several SMF services. For example, the services that instituted run levels S, 2, and 3 in previous version of Solaris are now represented by milestone services named:

milestone/single-user (equivalent to run level S) milestone/multi-user (equivalent to run level 2) milestone/multi-user-server (equivalent to run level 3)

* Shut down the system.

# shutdown -iinit-state -ggrace-period -y -iinit-state

Brings the system to an init state that is different from the default of S. The choices are 0, 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Run levels 0 and 5 are states reserved for shutting the system down. Run level 6 reboots the system. Run level 2 is available as a multiuser operating state.

---

**QUESTION NO: 8**

What has become the default graphical user interface for Oracle Solaris 11 desktop operation?

**A.** CDE (Common Desktop Environment)

**B.** Gnome Desktop

**C.** X-Window System

**D.** Firefox Web Browser

**E.** Java Desktop

---

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The Solaris 11 release in November 2011 only contains GNOME as a full desktop.

Incorrect:

Not A: The Common Desktop Environment (CDE) is a desktop environment for Unix and OpenVMS, based on the Motif widget toolkit. For a long period, it was the "classic" Unix desktop associated with commercial Unix workstations. After a long history as proprietary software, it was released as free software on 6 August 2012, under the GNU Lesser General Public License.

## QUESTION NO: 9

What two features identify Oracle Solaris 11 as being "built for clouds"?

**A.** ability to use SSH lo securely connect to Oracle Solaris 11 servers

**B.** first fully virtualized operating system featuring built-in virtualization with Zones

**C.** secure rapid provisioning and lifecycle management

**D.** Oracle Solaris 11 has been designed to provide a robust and easily usable desktop environment for end users

**E.** Oracle Solaris 11 is installable from DVD Media

### ANSWER: B D

**Explanation:**

B: Built-in Virtualization

Whatever the needs of your cloud infrastructure, Oracle has a comprehensive suite of built-in virtualization technologies to compliment your business requirements.

Choose from Oracle Solaris Zones, OVM Server for SPARC, OVM Server for x86 and OVM VirtualBox. With Oracle Solaris Zones, administrators can rapidly provision secure and isolated virtual environments in which to deploy cloud applications and services.

D:

Oracle Solaris is the best platform for the cloud because it combines key computing elements - operating system, virtualization, networking, storage management, and user environment - into a stable, secure, mission-critical foundation that customers can depend on

## QUESTION NO: 10

The dladm command manages these:

**A.** NICs

**B.** VNICs

**C.** VLANs

**D.** Bridges

**E.** Routers

### ANSWER: B C D

**Explanation:**

* vnic-link

A virtual network interface created on a link or an etherstub. It is a pseudo device that can be treated as if it were an network interface card on a machine.

* vlan-link

A VLAN datalink.

* bridge

A bridge instance, identified by an administratively-chosen name. The name may use any alphanumeric characters or the underscore, _, but must start and end with an alphabetic character. A bridge name can be at most 31 characters. The name default is reserved, as are all names starting with SUNW.

Note:

* dladm– administer data links

* The dladm command is used to administer data-links. A data-link is represented in the system as a STREAMS DLPI (v2) interface which can be plumbed under protocol stacks such as TCP/IP. Each data-link relies on either a single network device or an aggregation of devices to send packets to or receive packets from a network.

Each dladm subcommand operates on one of the following objects:

link

A datalink, identified by a name. In general, the name can use any alphanumeric characters (or the underscore, _), but must start with an alphabetic character and end with a number. A datalink name can be at most 31 characters, and the ending number must be between 0 and 4294967294 (inclusive). The ending number must not begin with a zero. Datalink names between 3 and 8 characters are recommended.

Some subcommands operate only on certain types or classes of datalinks. For those cases, the following object names are used:

phys-link

A physical datalink.

vlan-link

A VLAN datalink.

aggr-link

An aggregation datalink (or a key; see NOTES).

ether-link

A physical Ethernet datalink.

wifi-link

A WiFi datalink.

vnic-link

A virtual network interface created on a link or an etherstub. It is a pseudo device that can be treated as if it were an network interface card on a machine.

iptun-link

dev

A network device, identified by concatenation of a driver name and an instance number.

etherstub

An Ethernet stub can be used instead of a physical NIC to create VNICs. VNICs created on an etherstub will appear to be connected through a virtual switch, allowing complete virtual networks to be built without physical hardware.

bridge

A bridge instance, identified by an administratively-chosen name. The name may use any alphanumeric characters or the underscore, _, but must start and end with an alphabetic character. A bridge name can be at most 31 characters. The name default is reserved, as are all names starting with SUNW. Note that appending a zero (0) to a bridge name produces a valid link name, used for observability.

secobj

A secure object, identified by an administratively-chosen name. The name can use any alphanumeric characters, as well as underscore (_), period (.), and hyphen (-). A secure object name can be at most 32 characters.