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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three statements accurately describe the Automated Installation (AI) client? (Choose three.)

A. If the AI client does not match any criteria to use a custom manifest or script, the default manifest is used.

B. If the AI client does not match any criteria to use a custom manifest or script, the automated installation aborts.

C. Any manifest or script in a service can be designated to be the default for that service.

D. Only the default.xml file is used as the default AI client manifest.

E. If a client system does not use any SC profile, then an interactive tool opens on that client at first boot after that client installation to complete the configuration of that client.

F. If a client system does not use any SC profile, then the install server will use the default SC profile.

ANSWER: A C E

QUESTION NO: 2

ServerA contains two ISO images of a package repository named so1.repo.iso-a and so1.repo.iso-b respectively. You need to create a single local package repository on server that clients can connect to. The package repository will be stored on the /export/IPS file system and named repo. The preferred publisher will be named solaris and the publisher URL will be http:// serverA.example.com.

Which is the correct procedure to perform on ServerA to create the local Package repository?

A. cat so1.repo.iso-a sol.repo.iso-b > so1.full.iso
Mount the ISO image and use the rsync command to extract the contents of the ISO file to the /export/IPS file system.
Set the pkg/inst_root property to /export/IPS/repo and the pkg/readonly property to true. Set the preferred publisher by using pkg set-publisher -G http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release/ \
-g http"//serverA.example.com/ solaris

B. cat so1.repo.iso-a so1.repo.iso-b > /export/IPS/repo
Set the pkg/inst_root property to true and the pkg/readonly property to /export/IPS
Set the preferred publisher by using pkg set-publisher -G http://serverA.example.com/ \ -g http://pkg/oracle.com/solaris/rekease/solaris

C. cat so1.repo.iso-a so1.repo.iso-b > so1.full.iso
Mount the ISO image and use the rsync command to extract the contents of the ISO file to / export/IPS/repo
Set the pkg/inst_root property to /export/IPS/repo and the pkg/readonly property to true
Set the preferred publisher by using pkg set-publisher solaris \ -g http://pkg.oracle.com/

D. cat so1.repo,iso-a so1.repo.iso-b > /export/IPS/repo.iso
Mount the ISO image and copy the repo directory from the ISO image to /export/IPS/repo set the pkg/inst_root property and the pkg/readonly property to /export/IPS/repo set the preferred pkg/inst_root property by using pkg set-publisher - G http:// serverA.example.com/ \
- g http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris.com/release/- p solaris

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Concatenate the files into one file using the cat command.

Make the contents of the repository .iso file available using the mount command. To increase the performance of repository accesses and to avoid the need to remount the .iso image each time the system restarts, copy the repository files from /mnt/repo/to a ZFS file system. You can do this copy with rsync or with tar.

Incorrect answers:

A, C: The repository should be named repo (not so1.full.iso).

B: Need to use mount to make the contents of the repository .iso file available.

Reference: Copying and Creating Oracle Solaris 11 Package Repositories, Copying a Repository From a File

QUESTION NO: 3

In an effort to reduce storage space on your server, you would like to eliminate duplicate copies of data in your server's ZFS file systems.

How do you specify that pool1/data should not contain duplicate data blocks (redundant data) on write operations?

A. zfs create - o compression=on pool1/data

B. zpool create -o deduplication =on pool1; zfs create pool1/data

C. zfs create - o deduplication=on pool1; zfs create pool1/data

D. zfs create - o dedupratio=2 pool1/data

E. zfs create - o dedup=on pool1/data

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

ZFS Deduplication Property

Solaris Express Community Edition, build 129: In this Solaris release, you can use the deduplication property to remove redundant data from your ZFS file systems. If a file system has the dedup property enabled, duplicate data blocks are removed synchronously. The result is that only unique data is stored and common components are shared between files.

You can enable this property as follows:

zfs set dedup=on tank/home

QUESTION NO: 4

Which three statements are true for the Oracle Solaris 11 Image Packaging System (IPS)?

(Choose three.)

A. A local repository should be stored on a ZFS file system.

B. Network access to an IPS repository is provided to client systems using NFS.

C. Network access to an IPS repository is provided to client systems using NFS and HTTP.

D. The distribution constructor can get packages from a local IPS to build an installation image.

E. A mirror repository contains all of the metadata and content for software packages.

F. Clients access a mirror repository to obtain a publisher's catalog and software packages.

ANSWER: D E F

QUESTION NO: 5

Identify three options that describe the new Oracle Solaris 11 zone features.

A. There are boot environments for zones.

B. Administrators can delegate common administration tasks by using RBAC.

C. Oracle Solaris 11 supports Solaris 8, 9, and 10 branded zones.

D. You can migrate a physical Solaris 10 system and its non-global zones to a solaris10 branded zone running on an Oracle Solaris 11 system.

E. It is possible to change the host ID of a zone.

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

A: The beadm utility includes support for creating and administering non-global zone boot environments.

Note: A boot environment is a bootable instance of the Oracle Solaris operating system image plus any other application software packages installed into that image. System administrators can maintain multiple boot environments on their systems, and each boot environment can have different software versions installed.

B: Role-based access control (RBAC) is a security feature for controlling user access to tasks that would normally be restricted to the root role. By applying security attributes to processes and to users, RBAC can divide up superuser capabilities among several administrators.

Incorrect answers:

C: Oracle Solaris 11 supports Solaris 10 branded zones only.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three statements accurately describe the Automated Installation (AI) client?

A. If the AI client does not match any criteria to use a custom manifest or script, the default manifest is used.

B. If the AI client does not match any criteria to use a custom manifest or script, the automated installation aborts.

C. Any manifest or script in a service can be designated to be the default for that service.

D. Only the default.xml file is used as the default AT client manifest.

E. If a client system does not use any SC profile, then an interactive tool opens on that client at first boot after that client installation to complete the configuration of that client.

F. If a client system does not use any SC profile, then the install server will use the default SC profile.

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

A: Each client uses one and only one AI manifest to complete its installation. The AI manifest is selected for a client according to the following algorithm:

* If no custom AI manifests are defined for this install service, the default AI manifest is used. The default AI manifest is not associated with any client criteria etc.

D: When you create a new install service, install_service_image_path/auto_install/manifest/ default.xml is the initial default AI manifest for that install service.

E: Each client can use any number of system configuration profiles. If a client system does not use any configuration profile, then an interactive tool opens on that client at first boot after that client installation to complete the configuration of that client.

Reference: Installing Oracle Solaris 11 Systems, Customizing Installations

QUESTION NO: 7

You want the system to generate core files when an application crashes, but you want only root to be able to view the core files. The current core configuration is:

global core file pattern: /var/core/core.%f.%p

global core file content: default

init core file pattern: /var/core/pprocess/core.%f.%pp

init core file content: default global core dumps: enabled per—process core dumps: enabled global setid core dumps: disabled per-process setid core dumps: disabled global core dump logging: disabled

Select the option that describes the change that needs to be made to the core dump configuration to meet this requirement.

A. coreadm —d process

B. coreadm -i /var/core/core.%f.%p

C. coreadm —d global

D. coreadm -d process -d global -e global-setid -e proc-setid

E. Make this change to the /etc/coreadm.conf file: per-process core dumps: disabled

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: http://www.tech-recipes.com/rx/433/prevent-solaris-core-files-creation-with-coreadm/

QUESTION NO: 8

Your server hangs intermittently and you believe it may be due to either faulty hardware or a driver. The support technician has told you to generate a live core dump of all memory pages for further analysis. Your dump configuration is:

Dump content: kernel pages

Dump device: /dev/zvol/dsk/rpool/dump (dedicated)

Savecore directory: /var/crash

Savecore enabled: yes

Save compressed: on

You don't have enough space on the current dump device, so you need to store the dump on / dev/zvol/dsk/pool2/dump.

Which option would you select to change the dump location for the next core dump and capture the content of all memory pages as requested by the support technician?

A. dumpadm -d /dev/zvol/dsk/pool2/dump

B. dumpadm -d /dev/zvol/dsk/pool2/dump -c all

C. dumpadm -d /dev/zvol/dsk/pool2/dump -c curproc

D. dumpadm -s /dev/zvol/dsk/pool2/dump -c all

E. dumpadm -s /dev/zvol/dsk/pool2/dump

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 9

You create a flash archive of the Solaris 10 global zone on the serves named sysA. The archive name is s10-system.flar, and it is stored on a remote server named backup_server.

On sysA, you create a Solaris 10 branded zone named s10-zone.

You want to use the flash archive, located On" /net/bactup_servers/10-system.flar, to install the Operating system in the s10-zone zone.

Which command do you choose to install the s10-system.flar archive in the Solaris 10 branded zone (s10-zone)?

A. zoneadm -z s10 -zone install - a /net/backup_server/s10-system.flar -u

B. zonecfg -z s10 -zone install - a /net/backup_server/s10-system.flar -u

C. zoneadm - z s10 -zone clone - s /net/backup_server/s10-system.flar

D. zone cfg - a s10-zone create - t SUNWsolaris10\

E. zonecfg -z s10-zone install -f /net/backup/backup_server/s10-system.flar

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The zoneadm command is the primary tool used to install and administer non-global zones.

Operations using the zoneadm command must be run from the global zone on the target system.

How to Install the solaris10 Branded Zone

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

Example: global# zoneadm -z s10-zone install -a /net/machine_name/s10-system.flar –u

Reference: System Administration Guide: Oracle Solaris Zones, Oracle Solaris 10 Containers, and Resource Management, Install the solaris10 Branded Zone

QUESTION NO: 10

You are troubleshooting the Oracle Solaris11 Automated Installer (AI), which is not connecting with the IPS software repository.

Which three steps will help determine the cause of DNS name resolution failure?

A. Verify the contents of /etc/resolve.conf.

B. Run netstat -nr to verify the routing to the DNS server.

C. Ping the IP address of the IPS server to verify connectivity.

D. On the installation server, verify that the menu.1st file for the client points to a valid boot arc hive.

E. Run df -k to verify that the boot directory containing the boot archive is loopback mounted under /etc/netboot.

F. Run the command /sbin/dhcpinfo DNSserv to ensure that the DHCP server providing the DNS server information.

ANSWER: A B F

Explanation:

Check DNS

* (A) Check whether DNS is configured on your client by verifying that a non-empty /etc/resolv.conf file exists.

* (F) If /etc/resolv.conf does not exist or is empty, check that your DHCP server is providing DNSserver information to the client:

/sbin/dhcpinfo DNSserv

If this command returns nothing, the DHCP server is not set up to provide DNS server information to the client. Contact your DHCP administrator to correct this problem.

* (B) If an /etc/resolv.conf file exists and is properly configured, check for the following possibleproblems and contact your system administrator for resolution:

** The DNS server might not be resolving your IPS repository server name. ** No default route to reach the DNS server exists.

Reference: Installing Oracle Solaris 11 Systems, Client Installation Fails