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Oracle Solaris 11 Installation and Configuration Essentials

Oracle 1z0-580

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QUESTION NO: 1

A customer has multiple applications and you believe consolidation using Oracle Solaris Zones will help them. The customer is concerned that consolidating them all on one physical server may cause adverse interactions between them, causing problems with functionality, security, and performance. What are the two benefits of Zones that would explain why Zones would be a good choice?

- A. better single threaded performance
- B. better software isolation
- C. better hardware isolation
- D. simpler VLAN management
- E. simple, effective resource controls

ANSWER: B E**Explanation:**

B (not C): A zone is a virtualized operating system environment that is created within a single instance of the Oracle Solaris operating system. Oracle Solaris Zones are a partitioning technology that provides an isolated, secure environment for applications.

Note:

* When you create a zone, you produce an application execution environment in which processes are isolated from the rest of the system. This isolation prevents a process that is running in one zone from monitoring or affecting processes that are running in other zones. Even a process running with root credentials cannot view or affect activity in other zones. A zone also provides an abstract layer that separates applications from the physical attributes of the machine on which the zone is deployed. Examples of these attributes include physical device paths and network interface names. The default nonglobal zone brand in the Oracle Solaris 11.1 release is the solariszone.

By default, all systems have a global zone. The global zone has a global view of the Oracle Solaris environment that is similar to the superuser (root) model. All other zones are referred to as non-global zones. A non-global zone is analogous to an unprivileged user in the superuser model. Processes in non-global zones can control only the processes and files within that zone. Typically, system administration work is mainly performed in the global zone. In rare cases where a system administrator needs to be isolated, privileged applications can be used in a non-global zone. In general, though, resource management activities take place in the global zone.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11.1 Information Library, Oracle Solaris Zones Overview

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two options do you absolutely need to have in place in order to successfully customize the network installation of an Oracle Solaris 11 x86 system?

- A. two Automated Installer manifests, one for x86 systems and another one for SPARC systems

- B. an SMF system configuration profile
- C. an x86 system running Automated Installer service
- D. either a SPARC or an x86 system running Automated Installer service
- E. an Oracle Solaris 11 IPS repository hosted in your own data center

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

B:

* With Oracle Solaris 11, the configuration of the system is specified as a set of configuration parameters provided in a file called the System Configuration Profile, which is in the form of an SMF profile.* Oracle Solaris 11 uses SMF for configuration. SMF uses a database to centralize the configuration information, it uses the SMF framework to carry out configuration tasks, and it uses SMF properties as an API. SMF is also well integrated with Oracle Solaris Zones technology.

* Oracle Solaris 11 uses the Service Management Facility (SMF) to centralize configuration information. The new sysconfig command replaces the older sys-unconfig command and provides a methodbased upon SMF for unconfiguring an Oracle Solaris 11 instance and reconfiguring it.

D: To use AI to install client systems over the network, you must set up DHCP and set up an AI service on an AI server. An AI service is associated with a SPARC or x86 AI install image and one or more sets of installation instructions.

Note:

Using the Oracle Solaris Automated Installer (AI) you can create and manage services to install the Oracle Solaris 11 operating system over the network in a hands-off manner.

Three significant steps are performed by various services during the installation process:

Assigning a network identity for the system being installed

Contacting the automated installation service to download over the network a small boot image and a description of how to provision a system

Provisioning the system over the network, including software and system configuration

Each of the steps can be performed by various services residing on the same physical or virtual system, or the services can be on separate systems. In this article, the following services reside on the same system:

DHCP service

Automated Installer service

Image Packaging System (IPS) repository service

QUESTION NO: 3

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 from applications to disk
- * Built-in security and high availability
- * Application-aware virtualization and management capabilities

QUESTION NO: 4

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.
- A. Step 1 can be 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.

Reference: Installing Oracle Solaris 11 Systems, Running a Custom Script During First Boot

QUESTION NO: 5

Which resource controls should you use to maximize consistency of CPU performance? Select all that apply.

- A. CPU share
- B. CPU cap
- C. RAM cap
- D. Dedicated CPUs
- E. Locked memory cap

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

A: `project.cpu-shares`

Number of CPU shares granted to this project for use with the fair share scheduler

B: `project.cpu-cap`

Absolute limit on the amount of CPU resources that can be consumed by a project. A value of 100 means 100% of one CPU as the `project.cpu-cap` setting. A value of 125 is 125%, because 100% corresponds to one full CPU on the system when using CPU caps.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Information Library, Configuring Resource Controls and Attributes

QUESTION NO: 6

Name three Items that illustrate the business value of an integrated stack approach.

- A. The integrated stack method of product development optimizes performance.
- B. Multiple products from multiple vendors add up to an easier support structure and less fingerpointing when issues arise.
- C. Support and implementation issues are minimized with an integrated stack.
- D. An integrated stack will help to deliver faster innovation.
- E. To a smaller customer an integrated stack means that they need to purchase everything from one vendor.

ANSWER: A C D

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not B: With a single vendor providing all the elements for an application platform, finger pointing is eliminated and problem resolution takes less time.

Note:

- * Oracle's product research and engineering expertise spans the entire stack — from storage, networks, compute and operating systems, to middleware, enterprise applications and databases — and is integrated and validated to work together to take the guesswork out of deploying complex solutions.
- * Oracle is the only high technology company with all the software and hardware components to deliver an infrastructure that can transform and streamline business operation. Indeed, Oracle's application-to-disk stack is so well integrated and tuned that it provides less risk, better performance, and easier management for application environments.
- * Oracle's end-to-end solution stack includes Oracle's innovative servers and storage systems, the industry's only end-to-end virtualization portfolio, robust Oracle Solaris and Oracle Linux operating environments, Oracle Database, middleware, premier enterprise applications, and industry-leading management tools. For years, Oracle has strived to integrate, test, and certify these technologies to work together to deliver the functionality, performance, security, and reliability companies can depend on to get the job done.
- * The Oracle integrated stack.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

What information would the "beadm list -ds" command output?

- A. a list of all Bes
- B. a list of the datasets and snapshot information for the active BE
- C. a list of the datasets and snapshot information for all Bes
- D. a list of the default sets
- E. a list of BEs in machine readable format

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

You can display information about snapshots, boot environments, and datasets that were created by the beadm command by using the beadm list subcommand. The beadm list command output also displays boot environments that are created by the pkg command.

The beadm list command syntax is:

Syntax: beadm list [-a | [-ds] [-H] [BeName]

The command lists information about the existing boot environment. To view information for a specific boot environment, replace BeName with a boot environment name. If a specific boot environment is not specified, the command lists information about all boot environments. The default is to list boot environments without additional information.

-a – Lists all available information about the boot environment. This information includes subordinate datasets and snapshots.

- d – Lists information about all subordinate datasets that belong to the boot environment.
- s – Lists information about the snapshots of the boot environment.
- H – Prevents listing header information. Each field in the output is separated by a semicolon.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Information Library, Listing Existing Boot Environments and Snapshots

QUESTION NO: 8

What is the expected behavior when running the following command on an x86 system? # boot net:dhcp

- A. The system attempt to boot from the network, using DHCP only.
- B. The system will fail.
- C. The boot process will download the mini-root image and present a menu of choices.
- D. The system will attempt to boot from the network, using DHCP if it can, and if not, it will try ARP.
- E. The system will ask you if you are sure about running "boot" at this time.

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

The x86 systems cannot be told to network boot like sparc systems (ie. boot net - install).

Note:

* How to Boot a SPARC Based System From the Network 1. Become the root role.

2. If necessary, bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.# init 0

3. Boot the system from the network without using the "install "flag.ok boot net:dhcp

Note - If you have changed the PROM setting to boot with DHCP by default, you only have to specify boot net, as shown here: ok boot net

Reference: Booting a SPARC Based System From the Network

QUESTION NO: 9

When upgrading to Oracle Solaris 11 from Oracle Solaris 11 Express or Oracle Solaris 11 Early Adopter, the progress suddenly fails. Which command can you rely upon to get you to a good known state where you can still boot the Oracle Solaris 11 Express or Oracle Snarls 11 Early Adopter images, as they were, prior to your upgrade attempt?

- A. pkg
- B. beadm
- C. installadm

- D. zfs
- E. ifconfig

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

If an error occurs when booting the new BE, activate and boot to the previous BE.

Example:

```
# beadm activate solaris # init 6
```

QUESTION NO: 10

When conducting an automated installation, the name of the resulting root pool is "rpool1." Which is the direct cause of this?

- A. The system already has a root pool named "rpool".
- B. The manifest declares the name of the root pool to use.
- C. "pool1" is the preexisting name of the root pool.
- D. "rpool" is a reserved pool name that can only be used for factory-based installations.
- E. Of the two disks present for mirroring, the first is named "rpool" and the second is named "pool1".

ANSWER: A