DUMPSARENA

Upgrade to Oracle Solaris 11 System Administrator

Oracle 1z0-820

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which three supported in previous versions of Solaris are no longer supported in Oracle Solaris 11? (Choose three.)

A. 32-bit SPARC hardware support

B. 32-bit x86 hardware support

C. SPARC Enterprise M-series servers

D. all Sun Netra series servers

E. Oracle Solaris Containers for Linux applications

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/systems/end-of-notices/eonsolaris11-392732.html

QUESTION NO: 2

You need to migrate a UFS file system named /production_ufs to a ZFS file system named / production_ufs. The /production_ufs file system cannot be taken down or be out of production during the migration, and the current /production_ufs file system must remain active until the / ptoduction_zfs file system is copied and ready.

Which method allows you to meet both requirements?

1. Copy live data from /production_ufs to /production_zfs while /production_ufs is in use.

2. When the copy is complete, /production_zfs will contain an up-to date copy of /production_ufs

A. Create a snapshot of the UFS file system.
Create the new ZFS file system.
Use cpio to copy data from the snapshot to the new ZFS file system.

B. Create a new Boot Environment.
Create the ZFS file system.
Use lucreate -m to copy data from the Current UFS file system to the new ZFS file system.

C. Mirror the existing UFS file system by using SVM.
After both submissions are in sync, migrate one of the submissions to a ZFS file System by using Live Upgrade.

D. Create the new ZFS file system by using zfs create import to import data from the existing UFS file system into the new ZFS file system

E. Create the new zfs file system by using the zfs create -o shadow.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Migrating Data With ZFS Shadow Migration

ZFS shadow migration is a tool you can use to migrate data from an existing file system to a new file system. A shadow file system is created that pulls data from the original source as necessary.

You can use the shadow migration feature to migrate file systems as follows:

* A local or remote ZFS file system to a target ZFS file system* A local or remote UFS file system to a target ZFS file system

Shadow migration is a process that pulls the data to be migrated:

* Create an empty ZFS file system.

* Set the shadow property on an empty ZFS file system, which is the target (or shadow) filesystem, to point to the file system to be migrated.

For example:

zfs create -o shadow=nfs://system/export/home/ufsdata users/home/shadow2 * Data from file system to be migrated is copied over to the shadow file system.

Incorrect answers:

B: lucreate– create a new boot environment

Note: ZFS is the default root file system.

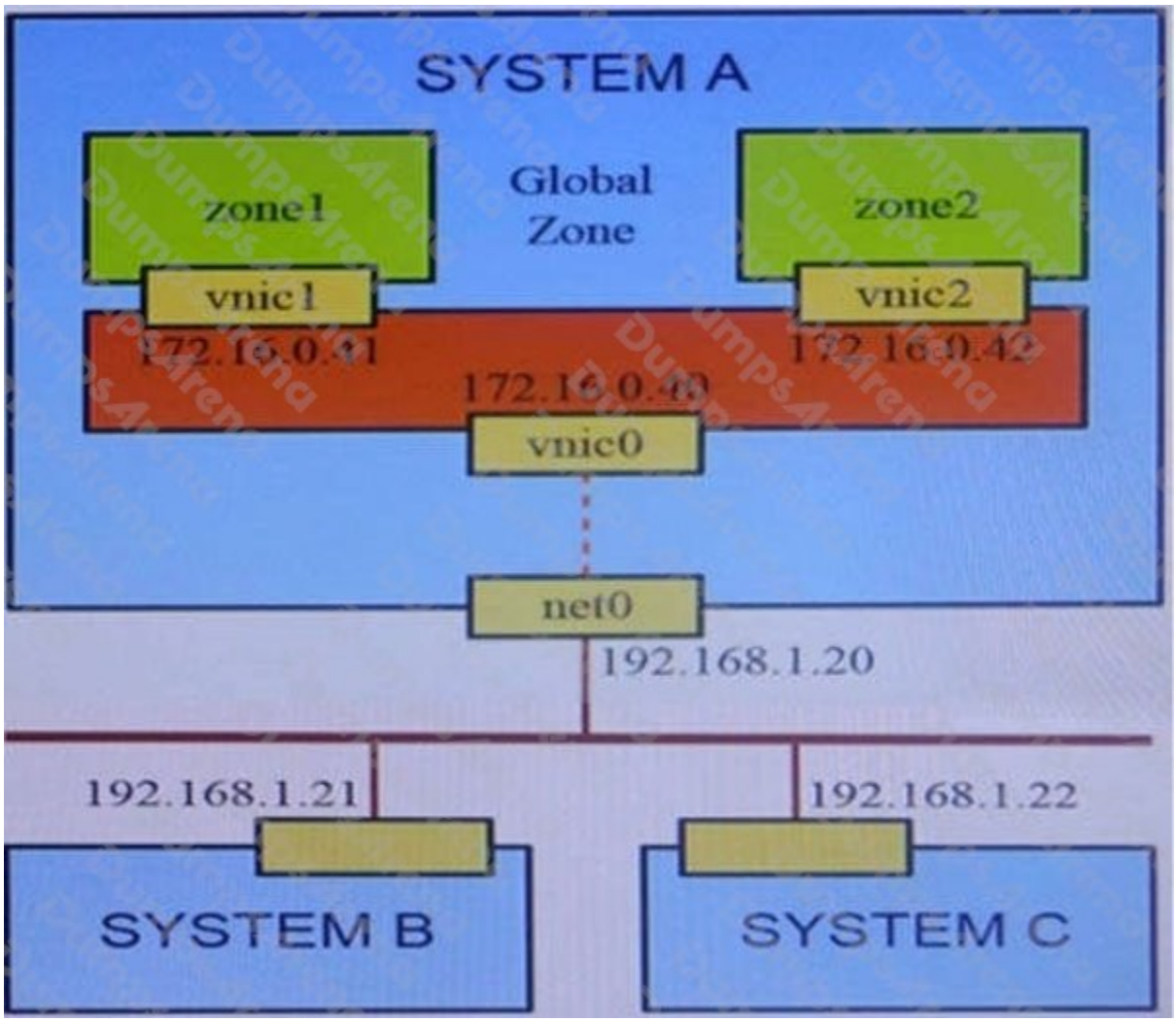
UFS is a supported legacy file system, but it is not supported as a bootable root file system.

Reference: Transitioning From Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11, Migrating Data With ZFS Shadow Migration

QUESTION NO: 3

On SystemA, you are troubleshooting a new installation of a virtual network. Local zones cannot connect with external systems.

View the Exhibit.



Logged in to zone1 of SystemA, you can successfully ping 172.16.0.40 and 172.16.0.42, but there is no response from any systems on the 192.168.1.x network.

Similarly, logged in to zone2 of SystemA, you can successfully ping 172.16.0.40 and 172.16.0.41, but there is no response from any systems on the 192.168.1.x network.

However, logged in to the global zone of SystemA, you can successfully ping 172.16.0.41 and 172.16.0.42, as well as 192.168.1.21 and 192.168.1.22.

Identify two possible explanations. (Choose two.)

A. forwarding=on has not been configured for SystemA and SystemB.

B. forwarding=on has not been configured for the global zone of SystemA.

C. There are missing entries for SystemA and SystemB in /etc/inet/hosts.

D. forwarding=on has not been configured for zone1 and zone2 of SystemA.

E. ARP table entries on SystemA and SystemB are incomplete for vnic1 and vnic2.

F. SystemB and SystemC require a static route to the 172.16.0.x network via 192.168.1.20.

ANSWER: B E

QUESTION NO: 4

You are setting up a local IPS package repository on your Oracle Solaris11 server: solaris.example.com.

You want to point the existing local IPS publisher to the new local IPS repository located in /repo.

These are the stops that you have followed:

1. Download and rsync the contents of the Oracle Solaris11 repository ISO image to the /repodirectory.

2. Configure the repository server service properties. The svcprop command display, the IPSrelated properties:

pkg/inst_root astring/repo pkg/readonly Boolean true

The 1s command displays the contents of the /repo directory:

#ls/repo

Pkg5.repository publisher

The svcs publisher command shows the svc: /application/pkg/server: default service is online.

The pkg publisher command shows the svc: /application/pkg/server: default service is online.

The pkg publisher command still displays:

PUBLISHER TYPE STATUS URI

solaris origin online http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release/

Which steps needs to be performed to set the local IPS publisher to the local IPS repository/repo?

A. Issue the pkgrepo refresh -s command to refresh the repository.

B. Restart the svc:/application/pkg/server:default service.

C. pkg set-publisher command to set the new repository location.

D. Issue the pkgrepo rebuild command to rebuild the repository.

E. Issue the pkgrepo set command to set the new repository location.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Set the Publisher Origin To the File Repository URI

To enable client systems to get packages from your local file repository, you need to reset the origin for the solaris publisher. Execute the following command on each client:

Example:

pkg set-publisher -G '*' -M '*' -g /net/host1/export/repoSolaris11/ solaris

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Information Library, Set the Publisher Origin To the File Repository URI

QUESTION NO: 5

Your task is to convert a JumpStart sysidcfg file to an Automated Installer (AI) sc_profile.xml file, using js2ai.

Select two unsupported items that will require changes.

A. terminal = zterms

B. name_service-NTS+

C. timezone=US/pacific

D. system_locale=en_US

E. network_interface=PRIMARY

F. root_password=rJmvLUXM10cU

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A: terminal

The js2ai tool does not perform any translation. Make sure the terminal type speciied in the sysidcfg ile is supported in Oracle Solaris 11.

D: system_locale

The js2ai tool does not perform any translation. Make sure the locale specified in the sysidcfg ile is supported in Oracle Solaris 11.

Incorrect answers:

B: name_service

AI supports DNS, NIS, and LDAP. The js2ai tool supports values NONE, DNS, NIS, and LDAP. NIS+ name services are translated as NIS.

C: timezone

The js2ai tool does not perform any translation

E: network_interface

AI supports only a single interface. The js2ai tool processes only the irst interface encountered in the sysidcfg ile and provides limited support for

PRIMARY.

F: root_password

The js2ai tool does not perform any translation.

Reference: Overview of Installation Options, Comparing sysidcfg File Keywords to SC Proile Directives

QUESTION NO: 6

The COMSTAR framework provides support for the iSCSI protocol.

Select three options that correctly describe the COMSTAR framework.

A. iSCSI devices can be used as dump devices.

B. SCSI commands are carried over IP networks and enable you to mount disk devices from across the network onto your local system.

C. Large amounts of data can be transferred over an IP network with very little network degradation.

D. COMSTAR allows you to convert any Solaris11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network.

E. One IP port can handle multiple ISCSI target devices.

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

B: By carrying SCSI commands over IP networks, the iSCSI protocol enables you to access block devices from across the network as if they were connected to the local system. COMSTAR provides an easier way to manage these iSCSI target devices.

D: Common Multiprotocol SCSI TARget, or COMSTAR, a software framework that enables you to convert any Oracle Solaris 11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network by initiator hosts.

E: One IP port can handle multiple iSCSI target devices.

Incorrect answers:

Here are the current limitations or restrictions of using the iSCSI initiator software in Oracle Solaris:

* Support for iSCSI devices that use SLP is not currently available.

* iSCSI targets cannot be configured as dump devices.

* Transferring large amounts of data over your existing network can have an impact onperformance.

Reference: Oracle Solaris Administration: Devices and File Systems, Configuring Storage Devices With COMSTAR

QUESTION NO: 7

You have been tasked with creating a dedicated virtual network between two local zones within a single system. In order to isolate the network traffic from other zones on that system.

To accomplish this, you will create_____.

A. An ether stub

B. A virtual router

C. A virtual switch

D. A virtual bridge.

E. A virtual network interface

F. Nothing because a virtual switch is automatically created then the virtual network interfaces are created.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Etherstubs are pseudo ethernet NICs which are managed by the system administrator. You can create VNICs over etherstubs instead of over physical links. VNICs over an etherstub become independent of the physical NICs in the system. With etherstubs, you can construct a private virtual network that is isolated both from the other virtual networks in the system and from the external network. For example, you want to create a network environment whose access is limited only to your company developers than to the network at large. Etherstubs can be used to create such an environment.

Note: Oracle Solaris 11 introduces a new and powerful network stack architecture which includes:

* Networking virtualization with virtual network interface cards (VNICs) and virtual switching(etherstubs)

* Tight integration with zones

* Network resource management - efficient and easy to manage integrated quality of service(QoS) to enforce bandwidth limit on VNICs and traffic flows We will be examini

Reference: Oracle Solaris Administration: Network Interfaces and Network Virtualization, Configuring Components of Network Virtualization in Oracle Solaris

QUESTION NO: 8

View the Exhibit, a file named testzone.cfg:

```
create -b
set zonepath=/zones/zone1
set brand=solaris
set autoboot=false
set ip-type=exclusive
add anet
set linkname=net0
set lower-link=auto
set link-protection=mac-nospoof
set mac-address=ramdom
set auto-mac-address=2:8:20:a5:9b:65
end
add rctl
set name=zone.cpu-shares
add value (priv=privileged,limit=20,action=none)
end
add dataset
set name=pool2
end
```

Select the command that will use the information in this file to create a new zone named testzone2.

A. zonecfg -z testzone2 < testzone.cfg

B. zonecfg -z testzone2 import testzone.cfg

C. zoneadm -z testzone2 clone testzone.cfg

D. zonecfg -z testzone2 -f testzone.cfg

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 9

The rctladm command reports the following:

rctladm |grep task.max.lwps task.max-lwps syslog=notice [count]

Which of the following correctly describes the system configuration?

A. A message will be logged with syslogd when the number of notice messages generated by the resource control threshold meets or exceeds the value specified with [count].

B. A message will be logged with sysloqd when the number of violations generated by the resource control threshold meets or exceeds the value specified with [count].

C. The global resource control monitoring for the task.max-lwps resource control has been enabled and syslog messaging for that resource control has been set to notice. However, because the [count] value has not been specified, there is no threshold set for the resource to monitor. The configuration to monitor the task.max-lwps resource control is incomplete.

D. The global resource control monitoring for the task.max-lwps resource control has been enabled. syslog messaging for that resource control has been set to notice.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 10

Select the five tasks that need to be performed on the Automated Installer (AI) install server before setting up the client.

A. Create a local IPS repository on the AI Install server and start the repository server service, the publisher origin to the repository file.

B. Set up a IP address on the AI install server.

C. The DHCP server must be enabled on the install server and must provide the DHCP service for the clients.

D. DHCP must be available on the network for the Install server and the clients, but the install server does not need to be the DHCP server.

E. Download the AI boot image. The image must be the same version as the Oracle Solaris OS that you plan to install on the client.

F. Download the text install image into the IPS repository.

G. Install the AI installation tools.

H. Create the AI install service. Specify the path to the AI network boot image ISO file and the path where the AI net image ISO file should be unpacked.

I. Create the AI install service. Specify the path to the AI network boot image ISO file and the path to the IPS repository.

ANSWER: B D F G I

Explanation:

B: Configure the AI install server to use a static IP address and default route.

D: The create-service command can set up DHCP on the AI install server. If you want to set up a separate DHCP server or configure an existing DHCP server for use with AI. The DHCP server must be able to provide DNS information to the systems to be installed.

E: An automated installation of a client over the network consists of the following high-level steps:

1. The client system boots over the network and gets its network configuration and the location ofthe install server from the DHCP server.

2. The install server provides a boot image to the client.

3. Characteristics of the client determine which installation instructions and which systemconfiguration instructions are used to install the client.

4. The Oracle Solaris 11 OS is installed on the client, pulling packages from the packagerepository specified by the installation instructions in the AI install service.

G: Install the AI tool set.

Use the installadm create-service command to create an AI install service. Give the service a meaningful name, and specify the path where you want the service created. Specify the source of the network boot image (net image) package or ISO file.

installadm create-service [-n svcname] [-s FMRI_or_ISO] [-d imagepath]

-d imagepath

The imagepath is the location of the new install service. The install-image/solaris-autoinstall package is installed to this location, or the specified ISO file is expanded at this location. Reference: Installing Oracle Solaris 11 Systems, Create an AI Install Service