DUMPSARENA

Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration

Oracle 1z0-822

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Yon are using the svc:/network/http:apache22 service to manage your web server.

You have noticed that this service starts as the root: user and later changes to a nonprivileged user called webservd. You do not want this service to operate as the root user and any time. Which option correctly describes how you could achieve this task?

A. Modify the privileges in the service configuration.

B. Add an authorization to the webservd users' rights' profile.

C. Create a webservd role with a modified exec_attr entry.

D. Modify the PHIV_AWARE state of the service configuration.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A service can be configured to run within a limited set of privileges, rather than as the all-powerful root user.

QUESTION NO: 2

The http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release publisher is available on this server. A new repository has been created in the /export/sllReaseRepo file system and you want to add the gzip package to this repository. Which is a valid method for adding the gzip package to the /export/ sllReleaseRepo repository?

A. pkgrecv –s http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release –d /export/sllReleaseRepo gzip

B. pkgrecv –s /export/sllReleaseRepo –d http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release gzip

C. pkgrecv –s pkgrecv –d /export/sllReleaseRepo gzip

D. rsync –aP http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release –d /export/sllReleaseRepo gzip

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

* pkgrecv

- Image Packaging System content retrieval utility

pkgrecv allows the user to retrieve packages from a pkg repository or package archive. pkgrecv can also optionally republish the retrieved packages to a different package repository or archive them.

-s src_repo_uri

A URI representing the location of a pkg repository or package archive from which to receive package data.

-d path_or_uri

The file system path or URI of the target to republish packages to. If -a is specified, the target is a new package archive that cannot already exist. Otherwise, the target must be a package repository that already exists. New repositories can be created using pkgrepo(1).

QUESTION NO: 3

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: 4

You are creating a native Oracle Solaris zone that will be called zd1. The zone must have a virtual network interface configured. You use the following command to create the zone configuration:

zonecfg –z zd1 zonecfg:zd1> create What is the minimum specification required to complete the configuration before the exit command is issued?

A. A zonepath must be set.

B. An anet resource must be added.

C. No other configuration parameters need to be set.

D. Both an anet configuration and a zonepath must be set.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

* Example: root@solaris:~# zonecfg -z zd1

Use 'create' to begin configuring a new zone. zonecfg:zd1> create

create: Using system default template 'SYSdefault' zonecfg:zd1> exit zonepath cannot be empty. Zone zd1 failed to verify zd1: Required resource missing

Configuration not saved; really quit (y/[n])? n zonecfg:zd1> verify zonepath cannot be empty.

zd1: Required resource missing zonecfg:zd1> set zonepath=/zones/zd1 zonecfg:zd1> exit

Note:

* anet

Automatic network interface.

The anet resource represents the automatic creation of a network resource for an exclusive-IP zone.

QUESTION NO: 5

The following command is issued: pkg set-publisher –P publisher2

What is the impact on your system?

A. makes the specified publisher sticky

B. makes the specified publisher the highest-ranked publisher

C. displays information about the specified publisher

D. moves the specified publisher one step higher in the search order

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Set-Publisher

With -P or --search-first, set the specified publisher first in the search order. When installing new packages, this publisher is searched first. Updates to already installed packages come from the same publisher that originally provided the package as long as that publisher remains sticky. When -P or --search-first is used with -p, only added publishers are placed first in search order.

QUESTION NO: 6

Laura is a user and netadm is a role on a Solaris 11 system. You want to allow Laura to generate SSH keys. Which two steps should be taken?

A. Verify that netadm includes the Network Management profile.

B. Verify that laura has permission to access the Network Management profile.

C. Verify that the Network Management profile includes the netadm role.

D. Add a line for the ssh-keygen command to the file auth_attr.d/local-entries.

E. Add a line for the ssh-keygen command to the file exec_attr.d/local-entries.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

D: /etc/security/auth_attr is a local source for authorization names and descriptions.

An authorization is a right assigned to users that is checked by certain privileged programs to determine whether users can execute restricted functionality.

QUESTION NO: 7

You must configure your server to use IPMP with probe based failure detection enabled. Which statement is a valid constraint or feature that applies to this requirement?

A. Link-based detection is supported only on Generic Lan Driver version 2 (GLDv2)-complaint NICs.

B. GLDv2 NICs are not supported in Oracle Solaris 11.

C. GLDv3 NICs configured for link based detection by default.

D. You must first disable link based detection before configuring probe-based failure detection.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Network drivers that support link-based failure detection monitor the interface's link state and notify the networking subsystem when that link state changes.

Incorrect:

Not B: GLDv2 is a multi-threaded, clonable, loadable kernel module that provides support to device drivers for local area networks. Local area network (LAN) device drivers in the Solaris OS are STREAMS-based drivers that use the Data Link Provider Interface (DLPI) to communicate with network protocol stacks.

Not D: Link-based failure detection is always enabled, provided that the interface supports this type of failure detection.

You cannot disable link-based failure detection if this method is supported by the NIC driver.

Note:

* To write a network driver for the Oracle Solaris OS, use the Solaris Generic LAN Driver (GLD)framework.

/ For new Ethernet drivers, use the GLDv3 framework.

/ To maintain older Ethernet, Token Ring, or FDDI drivers, use the GLDv2 framework.

* To ensure continuous availability of the network to send or receive traffic, IPMP performs failuredetection on the IPMP group's underlying IP interfaces. Failed interfaces remain unusable until they are repaired. Remaining active interfaces continue to function while any existing standby interfaces are deployed as needed.

The in.mpathd daemon handles the following types of failure detection:

/ Probe-based failure detection, of two types:

No test addresses are configured (transitive probing). Test addresses are configured.

/ Link-based failure detection, if supported by the NIC driver

QUESTION NO: 8

You configured a limit of 100 LWPs project. You want to ensure that the LWP limit was not set too low, so you need to monitor the LWPs currently in use by the project.

Which two options could you use to monitor the current LWP resource control and the consumption of resources for this project?

A. prtcl $$

B. configuring syslogd to log messages received from the resource manager daemon

C. ps –o taskid –p

D. prtcl –n task.max-lwps $$

E. rctladm –l task.max-lwps

F. rctladm –e syslog task.max-lwps; when the threshold for the resource is exceeded, a log entry will be generated by syslogd

ANSWER: D F

Explanation:

D: Example:

prctl -n task.max-lwps $$ process: 111107: csh

NAME PRIVILEGE VALUE FLAG ACTION RECIPIENT task.max-lwps

usage 3

privileged 3 - deny system 2.15G max deny

F: The following command activates system logging of all violations of task.max-lwps.

rctladm -e syslog task.max-lwps

Note: How to Set the Maximum Number of LWPs for Each Task in a Project

This procedure adds a project named x-files to the /etc/project file and sets a maximum number of LWPs for a task created in the project.

1.Become an administrator.

2. Use the projadd command with the -K option to create a project called x-files. Set the maximum number of LWPs for each task created in the project to 3. # projadd -K 'task.max-lwps=(privileged,3,deny)' x-files

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements correct regarding Link Aggregations?

A. The MAC address of the first configured link is used for all links.

B. A link with an existing IP interface cannot be added to an aggregation.

C. The switch must support the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

D. Links of differing bit rates can be aggregated, but performance gains may not be realized.

E. The –f option of dladm allows aggregating devices that do not support link state notification.

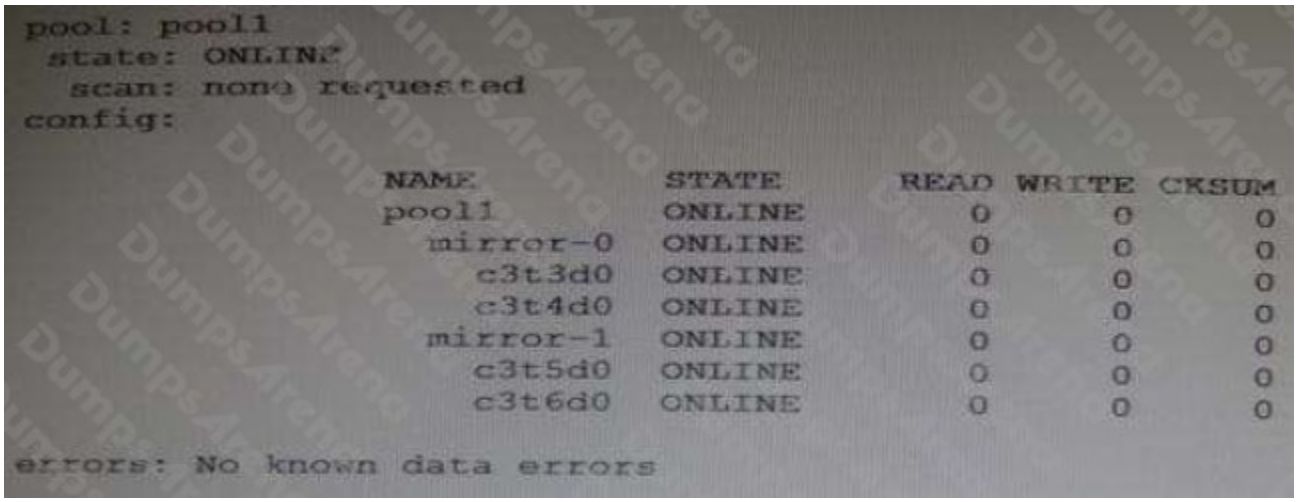
ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

An interface that has been created cannot become a member of an aggregation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Review the following output from the zpool status command:



Which three are true for pool1?

A. It this mirror is split, the new pool will contain disks c3t5d0 and c3t6d0.

B. If this mirror is split, by default the new pool will contain disks c3t3d0 and c3t5d0.

C. Data is striped across mirror-0 and mirror-1.

D. mirror-1 is a mirrored copy of data that is stored on mirror-0.

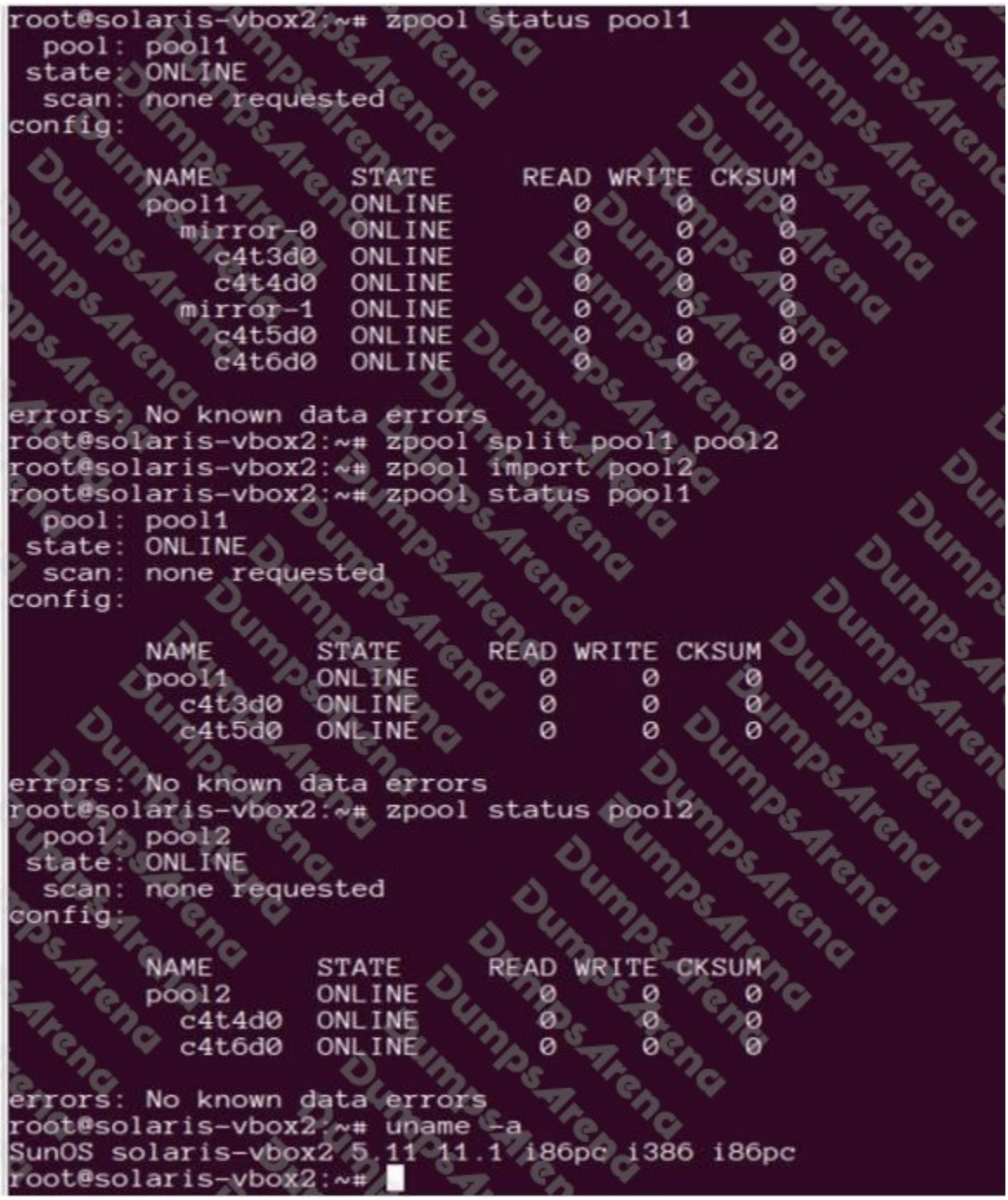
E. Disk c3t3d0 is a mirrored copy of disk c3t4d0.

F. If this mirror is split, pool1 will no longer be mirrored.

ANSWER: B C E

Explanation:

* Simulation:



* Creating a New Pool By Splitting a Mirrored ZFS Storage Pool

A mirrored ZFS storage pool can be quickly cloned as a backup pool by using the zpool split command.

Currently, this feature cannot be used to split a mirrored root pool.

You can use the zpool split command to detach disks from a mirrored ZFS storage pool to create a new pool with one of the detached disks. The new pool will have identical contents to the original mirrored ZFS storage pool.

By default, a zpool split operation on a mirrored pool detaches the last disk for the newly created pool. After the split operation, import the new pool. For example::

zpool status tank pool: tank state: ONLINE scrub: none requested config:

NAME STATE READ WRITE CKSUM

tank ONLINE 0 0 0 mirror-0 ONLINE 0 0 0 c1t0d0 ONLINE 0 0 0 c1t2d0 ONLINE 0 0 0

errors: No known data errors

zpool split tank tank2

zpool import tank2 # zpool status tank tank2 pool: tank state: ONLINE scrub: none requested config:

NAME STATE READ WRITE CKSUM

tank ONLINE 0 0 0 c1t0d0 ONLINE 0 0 0 errors: No known data errors

pool: tank2 state: ONLINE scrub: none requested config:

NAME STATE READ WRITE CKSUM

tank2 ONLINE 0 0 0 c1t2d0 ONLINE 0 0 0

errors: No known data errors