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Oracle Solaris 11 Installation and Configuration Essentials

Oracle 1z0-580

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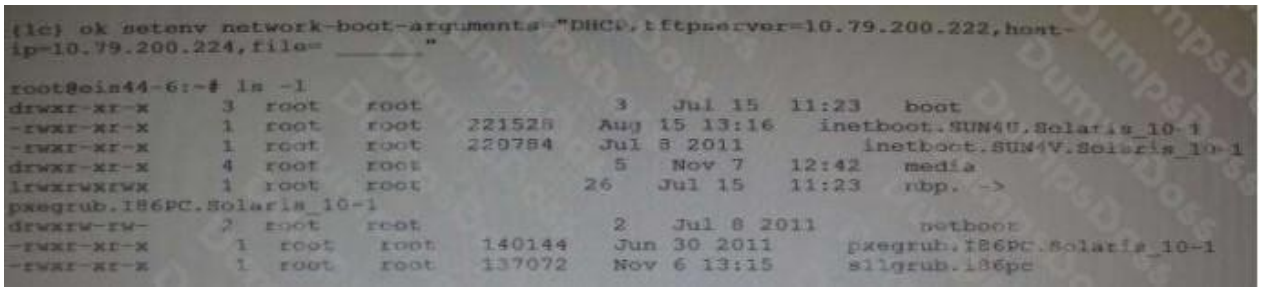
QUESTION NO: 1

What two entries could complete the following command from the directory listing below?



A. inetboot.SUN4U.Solaris_10-1

B. inetboot.SUN4V.Solaris_l0-1

C. nbp.

D. pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris_10-1

E. sllgrub.i86pc

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

`pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris_10-1` and `sllgrub.i86pc` are the two applicable x86/i86pc network-boot entries from the displayed boot-file set. The command is selecting a boot program appropriate to an Intel-platform client, rather than a SPARC-platform boot image. In a Solaris network installation, PXE firmware obtains an initial network bootstrap program through the configured boot service. PXE GRUB then provides the GRUB-based handoff used to load the Solaris installation environment. The i86pc GRUB-related entry is likewise part of that x86 boot chain and can be used where the boot configuration calls for that corresponding GRUB loader. Thus, these entries match the platform-specific network boot process represented by the command and directory listing. Oracle's Solaris documentation describes network installation and Automated Installer boot services as platform-aware: x86 clients use PXE/GRUB-style boot loading, while the installation service supplies the boot artifacts needed by the client. See the Oracle Solaris documentation library and Oracle's Solaris installation documentation for the network-installation and boot-service workflow.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which command is used to display the configured IPS publishers and their repository origins?

A. pkg publisher

B. pkg list -a

C. pkg contents

D. pkg verify

E. pkg inventory

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The `pkg publisher` command displays publisher configuration for the current image. Its output includes each configured publisher, the publisher status, and configured origin and mirror URIs. This information is used to verify the repositories from which IPS can obtain package metadata and package content.

An administrator can use `pkg set-publisher` to add or modify a publisher, but `pkg publisher` is the command used to inspect the existing configuration. See the pkg(1) manual page.

QUESTION NO: 3

What three items are true with regard to network planning in a Solaris 11 environment?

A. Hardware and network topology should be planned in advance of installation.

B. Subnetting needs to be considered when implementing IPv6 networks.

C. IPv4 and IPv6 network addressing cannot co-exist on the same server.

D. Solaris 11 enables the use of local files, NIS, DNS, or LDAP for name services.

E. The physical network topology will determine if you need routers, not all networks require routers.

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

Hardware and network topology should be planned in advance of installation because Solaris network planning begins by identifying the required physical equipment and designing the topology that will connect systems, links, and other network devices. This planning establishes the foundation for a configuration that can meet the site's connectivity and capacity requirements.

Solaris 11 enables the use of local files, NIS, DNS, or LDAP for name services because a network plan must define both a host-naming convention and the naming service that will resolve those names. Solaris supports local naming information in the `/etc` files as well as centralized or distributed naming services, allowing the selected service to match the environment's administrative needs.

The physical network topology will determine if you need routers, not all networks require routers. Oracle's network-planning guidance specifically calls for deciding where routers belong when the size or layout of the network requires them. A small, single-network deployment may not need routing devices, whereas separate networks or subnets require a topology that supports routing between them. See Oracle's Solaris network planning guidance and the Solaris network configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

The Oracle Solaris Image Packaging System (IPS) _____.

A. requires the administrator to create software repositories

B. requires a network connection to the Oracle software repositories

C. automatically includes and installs required software dependencies

D. can be used on Oracle Solaris 10 with SVR4 packages

E. can be used to manage remote systems' repositories

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The statement "automatically includes and installs required software dependencies" correctly describes a core capability of the Oracle Solaris Image Packaging System. IPS packages contain dependency metadata that identifies other packages, versions, incorporations, or capabilities needed for the requested software to install and operate in a supported state. When an administrator requests installation of a package with `pkg install`, IPS evaluates that metadata, determines the required package set, and obtains and installs the necessary dependencies from the configured package publisher

repository. This dependency handling makes software deployment more reliable because related components are selected as a tested, compatible set rather than requiring the administrator to locate and install every prerequisite manually.

IPS also tracks package versions and constraints through its fault management and update model, allowing it to maintain consistent software states during installation and system updates. Dependency resolution is therefore integral to both initial package installation and safe upgrades. Oracle's IPS documentation describes dependencies as package actions that specify relationships among packages and states that these relationships enable automated installation and updating. See the Oracle Solaris 11.2 IPS package dependency documentation and the Oracle Solaris pkg(5) manual for the package action and dependency model.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two commands will show or make reference to the aggregation. Immediately after creating the first aggregation?

A. dladm show-phys

B. dladm show-link

C. dladm show-vlan

D. dladm show-vnic

E. dladm show-aggr

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

Immediately after an aggregation is created, `dladm show-link` displays it in the system's datalink inventory. An aggregation is itself a datalink, so the output includes its link name, class (`aggr`), MTU, operational state, and the underlying member links in the `OVER` field. This makes the command useful for confirming both that the aggregation datalink exists and which physical datalinks belong to it.

`dladm show-aggr` specifically reports configured link aggregations and their aggregation properties. It is the direct command for viewing the aggregation's mode, load-spreading policy where applicable, address policy, and LACP-related settings. It can therefore be used to verify that the newly created aggregation is present and to inspect its operational configuration. Together, these commands provide both the general datalink view and the aggregation-specific view required after creation. Oracle's `dladm` documentation describes `show-link` as displaying datalink information and `show-aggr` as displaying aggregation information: Oracle Solaris dladm(8) Manual. See also Oracle's guidance on administering link aggregations.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which command can be used to determine which apache web server packages are installed?

A. pkg list apache

B. pkg list *apache*

C. pkg list installed apache

D. pkg listallapache

E. pkg list all web installed

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The command `pkg list apache` is used to query the installed package inventory for a package matching the supplied package name or FMRI pattern. In Oracle Solaris 11, the Image Packaging System `pkg` utility lists packages installed in the current boot environment by default. Supplying `apache` narrows that listing to the Apache package of interest, allowing an administrator to determine whether it is installed and to view its installed version and status. No special privilege is required merely to display package information; privileges are needed only for package-modifying operations such as installation, removal, or update. The package command also supports more detailed output and can query available packages when the appropriate options are specified, but the basic installed-package check is performed with `pkg list` followed by the package name. Oracle documents that `pkg list` displays installed packages and accepts package FMRI patterns as operands. See the Oracle Solaris pkg(1) reference and the Oracle Solaris package administration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which three options are true of the Oracle Solaris 11 root file system?

A. ZFS is the default with UFS as an option.

B. ZFS on rpool/ROOT is mandatory.

C. Mirroring is enabled by default.

D. Alternate boot environments contain only the differences from the previous boot environment.

E. Specific boot environments can be specified from GRUB (x86) as well as OBP (SPARC).

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

Oracle Solaris 11 uses a ZFS root pool, conventionally named `rpool`, and stores boot environments beneath the pool's `ROOT` dataset hierarchy. Thus, the statement that "ZFS on rpool/ROOT is mandatory" reflects the Solaris 11 boot architecture: the installed system's bootable root environment is a ZFS boot environment rather than a UFS root file system. Oracle documents that the root pool contains the boot environments and the components required to boot the system.

"Alternate boot environments contain only the differences from the previous boot environment" describes the space-efficient clone behavior used by ZFS boot environments. A newly created boot environment is initially a clone based on a snapshot of the active environment. It shares unchanged blocks with its source; additional pool space is consumed as files diverge through updates or other changes. This enables a system update to be performed in a new boot environment while retaining the prior environment for rollback.

"Specific boot environments can be specified from GRUB (x86) as well as OBP (SPARC)" is also correct. On x86, the GRUB menu can select an available boot environment. On SPARC, OpenBoot can list and select boot environments during boot. See Oracle's ZFS root pool documentation and boot environment administration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

After installing and customizing an Oracle Solaris 11 non-global (solaris brand) zone, you execute commands:

zonecfg –z myzone 'set file-mac-profile=fixed-configuration'

zoneadm –z myzone reboot

What is the impact of making this specific change?

A. Thischange prevents MAC address spoofing by requiring outbound network packets to have apredefined value.

B. This enables supportwithin the zone for Mac OS Xextended file attributes for the zone root file system.

C. This change restricts user access to objects in the zone based upon their Oracle Solaris Trusted Extensionlabels.

D. This change prevents the zone from being able to mount any remote file systems oncethe zonehas boon booted.

E. This change forcesthe zone root file system into a read-only state where only parts of/var are writable.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

This change forces the zone root file system into a read-only state where only parts of/var are writable. The `file-mac-profile` property controls the file-system mandatory access control profile for a solaris-branded non-global zone. Setting it to `fixed-configuration` converts the zone to a read-only-root configuration when the zone is rebooted. This reduces the ability to alter the installed runtime environment from within the zone while preserving the writable locations needed for normal operational activity.

With the fixed-configuration profile, most of the zone's root file system is protected from writes, and `/var/pkg` is read-only. The profile permits selected `/var` locations to remain writable, but protects directories that hold system-configuration components. Consequently, the zone can maintain operational data such as appropriate logs while its core installed software and fixed configuration are protected. This profile is intended for zones whose configuration should remain controlled by the global-zone administrator or by a managed deployment process rather than being changed interactively inside the zone.

Oracle documents `file-mac-profile` as a zone configuration property and describes the available read-only-zone profiles in the zonecfg(1M) manual page. Additional background on administering zones is available in the Oracle Solaris Zones documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements are true about IPS package facets?

A. Facets control installation of optional package actions.

B. pkg change-facet can modify facet settings for an image.

C. Facets identify the processor architecture of an image.

D. A facet is used to create a new IPS publisher.

E. Facets are configured only in the global zone firmware.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Facets are image properties that control whether selected optional package actions are installed. They are commonly used for content such as documentation, locale data, and other components that can be selected according to system requirements. A facet can be changed with `pkg change-facet`, and IPS updates the image to install or remove package actions affected by that setting.

Facets differ from package variants. Variants identify mutually exclusive image characteristics, such as architecture, while facets provide optional component selection. See the Oracle Solaris IPS facets and variants documentation and the pkg(1) manual page.

QUESTION NO: 10

Your installation has completed successfully and the system did not reboot automatically. Which option would cause this?

A. Automatic reboots are only allowed when invoked via SMF.

B. The client neverreboots automatically after the successful installation, staying availableformanuallyverification of the install process.

C. The "auto_reboot" parameter in the Automated Installer manifest has not been set to "true."

D. The "installation"service needed to be refreshed for the "auto_reboot" setting is to be applied, so all clientsbeing installed from it could reboot.

E. Post installation rebootsare no longer necessary because the Oracle Solaris11AutomatedInstallation installs andactivesthesystem's services in the desired state such that thereisno need for a reboot.

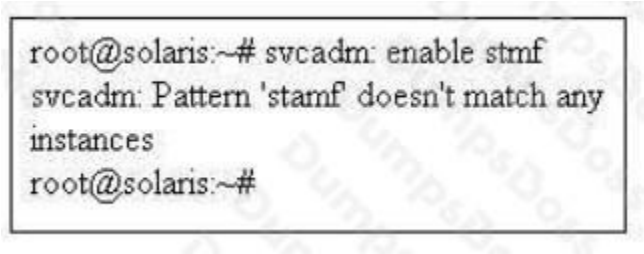
ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The "auto_reboot" parameter in the Automated Installer manifest has not been set to "true." is correct because reboot behavior after a successful Automated Installer deployment is controlled by the `auto_reboot` attribute of the `ai_instance` element in the AI manifest. This attribute is optional. If it is omitted, its effective value is `false`, so the installation completes without automatically restarting the client. The same result occurs when the attribute is explicitly set to `auto_reboot="false"`. This behavior is intentional: leaving the machine running after installation permits an administrator to inspect the completed installation, review logs, or perform any required post-installation checks before rebooting manually. To request an automatic restart once installation has completed successfully, the manifest must explicitly specify `auto_reboot="true"` on the applicable AI instance. Therefore, a completed installation that remains up is expected whenever that setting is absent or not enabled. Oracle's Automated Installer manifest documentation describes `auto_reboot` as an optional attribute and states that the default is not to reboot the client automatically. See the Oracle Solaris Automated Installer manifest documentation and the aimanifest utility documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

You are attempting to create an iSCSI LUN on your Oracle Solaris 11 server. You type m the following command to enable the storage server / COMSTAR package and you receive the following output. What is the problem?



A. The correct package name is COMSTAR.

B. You have not installed the storage-server package from your IPS repository

C. You have mistyped the service name. It is called stmf.

D. The Oracle Solaris 11 software repository is missing.

E. You need to install the stmf command first by typing root@solaris:~# svcadm install stamf.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

You have mistyped the service name. It is called `stmf`. COMSTAR's SCSI Target Mode Framework is managed by the Service Management Facility under the service FMRI `svc:/system/stmf:default`. The reported message, indicating that `stamf` does not match any instances, is produced because the name supplied to `svcadm` contains an extra `a` and therefore does not identify an installed SMF service instance. Enable the correct service with `svcadm enable svc:/system/stmf:default`, or use an appropriate unambiguous service pattern after confirming it with `svcs *stmf*`. Once enabled, checking `svcs svc:/system/stmf:default` should show the service online. The `stmfadm` utility is related to COMSTAR administration, but it is a command-line administration utility rather than the SMF service name passed to `svcadm`. Oracle documents the STMF service and its administration through `stmfadm` in the stmfadm(8) manual page; the service-management command syntax is documented in the svcadm(8) manual page.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which three statements are true about IPMP in Oracle Solaris 11?

A. IPMP can provide continued connectivity when an underlying interface fails.

B. An IPMP group is represented by an IPMP interface.

C. IPMP interfaces and their properties are administered by using ipadm.

D. IPMP requires all member interfaces to be connected to the same physical switch port.

E. IPMP is created by using dladm create-aggr.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

IP Network Multipathing (IPMP) provides network availability by grouping multiple IP interfaces into an IPMP group. When an underlying interface fails, IPMP can continue network connectivity through another operational interface in the group. IPMP can also distribute outbound traffic across available interfaces, subject to its configured behavior and the traffic characteristics.

In Oracle Solaris 11, IPMP administration is performed through the IP administration framework, including `ipadm`. The group is identified by an IPMP interface, while its underlying interfaces are configured as members of that group. IPMP is designed for network-interface redundancy; it is not a replacement for link aggregation, which operates at the data-link layer. Oracle documents IPMP configuration and failure detection in the Oracle Solaris IPMP administration documentation.