DUMPSBOSS.

Oracle VM 3 for x86 Essentials

Oracle 1z0-590

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 22

Total Premium Questions: 227

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Oracle VM Architecture	38
Topic 2, Oracle VM Server Installation	5
Topic 3, Oracle VM Manager Installation	6
Topic 4, Oracle VM Manager Configuration	11
Topic 5, Server Pools	26
Topic 6, Networking	17
Topic 7, Storage	36
Topic 8, Virtual Machines	46
Topic 9, Templates and Assemblies	30
Topic 10, High Availability	12
Total	227

QUESTION NO: 1

When registering a file server, you are prompted to assign one of the admin server. Explain the purpose of an admin server and what type of server can be assigned this role?

A. A standalone server in your environment that monitor the status of file server shares.

B. The Oracle VM manager server that execute Oracle VM agent transactions.

C. An Oracle VM server outside of the Oracle VM server pool that might tell you the status of network.

D. An Oracle VM server in the server pool that execute VM agent transactions on behalf of Oracle VM manager.

E. An Oracle VM server in the server pool that monitor the status of the Oracle VM manager.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

An Oracle VM server in the server pool that execute VM agent transactions on behalf of Oracle VM manager is the correct description of the admin-server role for a registered file server. Oracle VM Manager does not itself directly perform administrative operations against every storage appliance or file server. Instead, it designates one Oracle VM Server from the relevant server pool as the admin server and communicates with the Oracle VM Agent running on that host. The agent carries out the file-server management requests required by Oracle VM Manager, such as operations used to discover and manage storage resources and file systems exposed by the registered file server.

The designated host must therefore be an Oracle VM Server that belongs to the server pool and has the required network reachability to the file server. This design provides a controlled execution point for storage-management activity while allowing Oracle VM Manager to centrally orchestrate the operation. The designation concerns administrative transactions for the file server; it is not a general-purpose external monitoring role. Oracle's Oracle VM Manager documentation describes file-server registration and the selection of an Oracle VM Server as its administrative server. See the Oracle VM Manager User's Guide: File Servers and the Oracle VM documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 2

What two benefits can network bonding provide for iSCSI storage traffic used by Oracle VM Servers?

A. It can provide redundant network paths to an iSCSI target.

B. It can increase aggregate network bandwidth when an appropriate bonding mode is used.

C. It automatically formats an iSCSI LUN with OCFS2.

D. It creates a replicated copy of every virtual disk.

E. It removes the need for shared storage in an HA server pool.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Network bonding can provide redundant network connectivity for iSCSI traffic. When bonding is configured in an appropriate fault-tolerant mode, failure of one physical network interface or network link can leave another bonded interface available to maintain connectivity to the iSCSI target. This reduces the risk that a single network-path failure makes repository storage unavailable.

Depending on the selected bonding mode and network design, bonding can also increase the aggregate bandwidth available to the bonded connection. This can improve throughput for storage traffic when multiple interfaces are actively used. Bonding does not replace the need for a clustered filesystem on shared block storage, and it does not itself create a second copy of virtual disks. See the Oracle VM 3.0 Documentation Library.

QUESTION NO: 3

What are the minimum component that comprised a template imported by Oracle VM manager?

A. One virtual disk image (.img) file.

B. A configuration file (.vmx) and virtual disk image (.vmdk) file.

C. A virtual machine configuration file (vm.conf), a metastate file (.vix), a BIOS file (.nvram) and one virtual disk image (.img) file.

D. A virtual machine configuration file (vm.cfg) and at least one virtual disk (.img) file.

E. One disk image (.img) containing the root file system and another disk (.img) containing the boot file system.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

A virtual machine configuration file (vm.cfg) and at least one virtual disk (.img) file are the minimum components of an Oracle VM template. The configuration file supplies the virtual machine definition that Oracle VM Manager needs to create and manage a guest, including its hardware settings and the association of its virtual disks. The disk image supplies the guest operating system and application data that will be used when a virtual machine is created from the template. A template may include additional virtual disks when the guest requires separate disks for data, applications, or other purposes, but one disk image is sufficient at the minimum. In Oracle VM's template layout, the configuration file and disk images are stored together in the template directory in a repository; importing the template makes these resources available to Oracle VM Manager for deployment. The required configuration filename is `vm.cfg`, not `vm.conf`. Oracle's Oracle VM documentation describes templates as a virtual-machine configuration plus one or more virtual disk images and explains their repository-based management. See the Oracle VM 3.4 documentation library and the Oracle VM template documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

What two benefits can be derived from having multiple utility servers?

A. A second utility server can provide a backup in case the main utility server dies.

B. Only one utility server is allowed per server pool.

C. A second utility server can be configured to switch to a Server Pool Master role if no more Server Pool Masters are available.

D. A second utility server can help load balance high I/O loads.

E. A second utility server is only needed if HA is turned on. In that case, it can provide a backup in case the main utility server dies.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Multiple utility servers improve both service availability and workload distribution within an Oracle VM server pool. A utility server is eligible to assume the Server Pool Master role when the current master is unavailable, provided that it is configured appropriately and no other eligible Server Pool Master is available. This supports continuity of server-pool management functions after a master-server failure. Oracle VM uses server roles to make sure the pool retains a management-capable server rather than depending permanently on one specific physical host.

Multiple utility servers also distribute high-I/O utility activity. Utility servers provide infrastructure services used by Oracle VM operations, so assigning the utility role to more than one server avoids concentrating this activity on a single server and lets I/O-intensive requests be shared across the available utility servers. This improves responsiveness and reduces the likelihood that one server becomes a bottleneck during operations that depend on those services.

Oracle's Oracle VM documentation describes server-pool roles and the relationship between utility servers and Server Pool Master availability: Oracle VM User's Guide—Server Pools. See also the Oracle VM documentation library at Oracle VM 3.0 Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

You have just finished successfully upgrading an Oracle VM sever from VM manager GUI. When attempting to migrate some of your VMs back to upgraded server it does not appear in the list of available server. What is the most likely reason?

A. There is another update available and it should be applied before you can migrate your VMs.

B. All the Oracle VM server in the environment should be upgraded before the VMs can migrated to the upgraded server.

C. The server should be taken out of maintenance mode before you can migrate any VM back to it.

D. The server should be move backed to the same server pool as it was prior to the upgrade.

E. You should update all VMs to re-authorize the upgraded server so that it has permission to run the VMs.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The server should be taken out of maintenance mode before you can migrate any VM back to it. Oracle VM Manager uses maintenance mode to make an Oracle VM Server unavailable for normal virtual-machine placement and operational activity while administrative work, including an upgrade, is performed. This protects running workloads and prevents the server from being selected as a migration destination until the administrator has confirmed that the upgrade completed successfully and the server is ready to resume service.

After an upgrade initiated through Oracle VM Manager, verify that the server has returned to a healthy, reachable state, then explicitly exit maintenance mode in the Oracle VM Manager user interface. Once maintenance mode is cleared, the server becomes eligible for scheduling and should again appear as an available destination for live or cold migration, subject to the usual server-pool, compatibility, storage, and resource requirements. Oracle documents maintenance mode as the mechanism for temporarily removing a server from normal use and describes the server-management procedures in the Oracle VM Manager User's Guide. Additional Oracle VM Server administration documentation is available through the Oracle VM documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two statements describe Oracle Validated Configurations?

A. Oracle Validated Configurations provide testing of a "complete component stack" and recommendations on versions, settings, and fixes for the particular stack (software, hardware, and storage) based on running workloads in Oracle's or a partner's test lab.

B. Oracle Validated Configurations are a mandatory step in Oracle's certification process.

C. Oracle Validated Configurations are working samples of hardware and software configurations in an Oracle VM environment.

D. All validated configurations must be run in Oracle's lab.

E. Oracle Validated Configurations are potential examples of hardware and software configurations whose specifications are validated by Oracle.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Oracle Validated Configurations provide testing of a "complete component stack" and recommendations on versions, settings, and fixes for the particular stack (software, hardware, and storage) based on running workloads in Oracle's or a

partner's test lab. This is the most complete description because an Oracle Validated Configuration is not merely a list of interoperable products: it is a documented, tested reference architecture for a defined solution stack. Oracle evaluates the combination of components as a whole, including the relevant software releases, server and storage hardware, configuration settings, and workload behavior. The resulting documentation gives customers a repeatable deployment baseline and practical configuration guidance for that validated stack. This approach reduces integration risk by addressing the interactions among components before a customer deploys the environment. Oracle VM documentation treats validated configurations as tested solution references that can be used when planning and implementing an Oracle VM environment, while Oracle's validated-configuration resources provide the associated architectures and deployment guidance. See the Oracle VM documentation library and Oracle's Validated Configurations resources.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which virtual machine state preserves the contents of the guest memory to disk so that the virtual machine can later resume from the same point?

A. Suspended

B. Powered Off

C. Blocked

D. Paused

E. Unknown

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The suspended state preserves the running virtual machine state, including guest memory, so the guest can later resume execution from where it stopped. This is different from a normal shutdown, in which the guest operating system stops and must perform a new boot when started again.

Suspending a virtual machine is useful when an administrator needs to release host memory temporarily while retaining the guest's current execution state. Oracle VM Manager supports virtual machine lifecycle operations, including suspend and resume, for eligible virtual machines.

See the Oracle VM documentation library for virtual machine management information.

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer decides to use 2 large servers to load balance a mix of large and small virtual machines. Each server has 64GB of RAM and 8 quad-core CPUs. There are 14 virtual machines, 6 of which use 12GB of virtual memory and 16 vCPU each, and the remaining 8 use 2GB and 4 vCPUs each. What two issues will the customer likely discover when one of the servers fails?

A. Not all of the virtualmachines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of vCPUs.

B. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of memory.

C. Live migration will be unavailable until the second server is restored.

D. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of vNICs.

E. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on theremaining serverdue to lack of shared storage.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of memory. The combined virtual-machine memory requirement is 88 GB: the six larger virtual machines require 72 GB (six times 12 GB), and the eight smaller virtual machines require 16 GB (eight times 2 GB). With the workload load-balanced across two servers, each server would ordinarily be hosting approximately 44 GB of configured guest memory. When one server fails, the surviving host must continue to run its existing workload while also starting the protected or restarted workload from the failed host. This produces an approximately 88 GB memory requirement on a server with only 64 GB of physical RAM. Consequently, the server cannot accommodate every virtual machine unless some workloads are stopped or their memory allocation is reduced. Oracle VM Manager uses the server's available resources when scheduling and starting guests, so sufficient physical memory must be planned for failover capacity rather than only for normal balanced operation. Oracle's Oracle VM documentation describes virtual-machine resource allocation and server-pool operations at Oracle VM 3.4 documentation and provides the product documentation library at Oracle VM documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

What two steps would best harden an Oracle VM Server installation?

A. Avoid installing additional software in dom0.

B. Enable firewalling in dom0.

C. Install virus checking software in dom0.

D. Use Trusted Computing Modules for Xen0.

E. Do not share physical network cards between hosts that are on a different subnet.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

A hardened Oracle VM Server keeps the privileged control domain, dom0, as small and purpose-specific as possible. "Avoid installing additional software in dom0" follows the principle of minimizing the attack surface: every unnecessary package, service, dependency, or administrative tool can introduce vulnerabilities or create additional paths to compromise the host and, consequently, its guest virtual machines. Oracle VM administration guidance treats dom0 as an appliance-like platform rather than a general-purpose operating system.

"Do not share physical network cards between hosts that are on a different subnet" reflects the need to isolate traffic types and security zones with appropriate physical network separation. Oracle VM deployments commonly separate management, storage, live-migration, and virtual-machine networks. Avoiding shared physical interfaces across distinct subnets reduces unintended traffic exposure and limits the ability of a compromise or misconfiguration in one network zone to affect another. Together, minimizing dom0 and maintaining network separation protect both the virtualization control plane and the supporting infrastructure. Oracle's Oracle VM documentation discusses securing Oracle VM Server and separating network functions: Oracle VM Administrator's Guide: Security and Oracle VM Administrator's Guide: Networking.

QUESTION NO: 10

When registering an NFS file server you are requested to enter the access host hostname or IP address. What is the function of the access host?

A. It is the server in the server pool that will perform all I/O operations on the file system.

B. It is theNFS server that provide access to one or more shares.

C. It is the iSCSI server that will manager one or more LUNs.

D. It is the security server that will prevent unauthorized server pool members from accessing this share.

E. It is the admin server for this share.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The access host is the NFS server endpoint that Oracle VM Manager uses to reach NFS-exported storage. When an NFS file server is registered, the access-host value identifies the hostname or IP address of the server that exports one or more NFS shares. Oracle VM Manager contacts this host to discover and use the exports made available by that NFS service, including exports that can be presented as repositories or used for related storage operations. The value is therefore not a particular Oracle VM Server in the pool; it is the network address of the external NFS server providing the shared file-system access. This distinction is important because every Oracle VM Server that needs the repository must be able to communicate with the NFS server through the configured network path and must be permitted by the NFS export configuration. Oracle's documentation describes NFS storage as storage accessed through an NFS server and registered in Oracle VM Manager by supplying the relevant server/access-host details. See the Oracle VM User's Guide: NFS repositories and the Oracle VM documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which three are part of the JeOS toolkit?

A. Linux command to customize the JeOS images and create the template

B. JeOS license file

C. Enterprise Linux JeOS images to use for the System.img

D. Microsoft Windows JeOS images to use for the System.img

E. Template reconfiguration scripts

F. Red Hat Enterprise Linux JeOS images to use for the System.img

ANSWER: A B E

Explanation:

The JeOS toolkit is supplied to support creation and customization of lightweight Oracle VM templates. "Linux command to customize the JeOS images and create the template" is part of that toolkit because its supplied command-line utilities automate the preparation of a JeOS-based template rather than requiring every image-building task to be performed manually. The toolkit also includes "Template reconfiguration scripts." These scripts are used when a template is deployed so that the instantiated guest can receive deployment-specific settings, such as network and host configuration, while preserving the reusable nature of the source template.

"JeOS license file" is also included with the toolkit distribution. Licensing material accompanies the toolkit and its supplied components, so administrators can review the terms applicable to use and redistribution of the JeOS resources. Together, the customization utility, reconfiguration scripts, and license file are toolkit assets intended to create, configure, and govern JeOS templates. Oracle's Oracle VM documentation describes JeOS as the mechanism for building small, purpose-focused templates and documents the associated template-creation workflow. See the Oracle VM documentation library and Oracle's Oracle VM product information.

QUESTION NO: 12

A customer decides to use 2 large servers to load balance a mix of large and small virtual machines. Each server has 64GB of RAM and 8 quad-core CPUs. There are 14 virtual machines, 6 of which use 12GB of virtual memory and 16 vCPU each, and the remaining 8 use 2GB and 4 vCPUs each. What two issues will the customer likely discover when one of the servers fails?

A. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of vCPUs.

B. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of memory.

C. Live migration will be unavailable until the second server is restored.

D. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of vNICs.

E. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining serverdue to lack of shared storage.

F. Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining server due to lack of memory, and live migration will be unavailable until the second server is restored.

ANSWER: F

Explanation:

Not all of the virtual machines on the failed server will be able to restart on the remaining server due to lack of memory, and live migration will be unavailable until the second server is restored. The total configured guest-memory requirement is 88 GB: six large virtual machines require 72 GB (6 × 12 GB), while eight smaller virtual machines require 16 GB (8 × 2 GB). Even if the workload is balanced evenly before a failure, consolidation of all guests onto the surviving server would require 88 GB of guest memory, exceeding that server's 64 GB physical RAM. The usable capacity is in practice lower still because the Oracle VM Server control domain also requires host memory. Therefore, the failed host's full guest set cannot be restarted on its peer without reducing the set of running guests or providing additional capacity. In addition, live migration requires both a source Oracle VM Server and a separate destination Oracle VM Server within the server pool. Once only one server remains operational, there is no alternate destination to which a running guest can be migrated. Oracle VM documentation describes migration as movement between Oracle VM Servers and documents the server-pool architecture in the Oracle VM documentation library. Oracle's Oracle VM product documentation page also provides the relevant administration and capacity-planning documentation.

QUESTION NO: 13

What is the effect of running a server pool restores?

A. When you restore a server pool, all the data stored in the Oracle VM Manager database Isdeleted, and the data in the server pool master and virtual machine servers is used to restock the database.

B. When you restore a server pool, all servers are removed from the pool, and the data in the database is removed, restoring the server pool to its initial state.

C. When you restore a server pool, all the data stored in the server pool master will be deleted, and will be synchronized with the latest information from the Oracle VM Manager database. The server pool master is responsible for updating the individual Oracle VM servers' agent databases.

D. When you restore a server pool, a signal is sent out to each server in the pool, which responds with the current state of all of the virtual machines it hosts. This data is used to restore the data in the Oracle VM database.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

When you restore a server pool, all the data stored in the server pool master will be deleted, and will be synchronized with the latest information from the Oracle VM Manager database. The server pool master is responsible for updating the individual Oracle VM servers' agent databases. This operation is intended to re-establish the Oracle VM Manager database as the authoritative source for the pool's configuration and operational metadata. The restore process replaces the server pool master's local repository of pool information with the Manager's current view, rather than rebuilding the Manager database from whatever state happens to be reported by servers. After receiving the restored information, the server pool master coordinates propagation of the synchronized state to the Oracle VM Server agent databases belonging to that pool. This preserves the management model used by Oracle VM: Oracle VM Manager centrally maintains configuration information, while the pool master acts as the coordinating server for the member servers. Consequently, a server-pool restore is useful when the state held by the pool master or member-server agents must be brought back into alignment with the data maintained by Oracle VM Manager. Oracle documents server-pool administration and recovery behavior in the Oracle VM 3.0 documentation library and its Oracle VM documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 14

In order to perform live migration on a virtual machine, which three prerequisites should be met?

A. VM exist in a clusterserver pool with high availability feature turned on.

B. The VM to be migrated has the high availability flag enabled.

C. The target server should have enough free space to run the VM.

D. VM should be running or in pause state.

E. The source and target servers should be in same server pool.

F. The target server should have access to the repository where the VM exist.

ANSWER: C E F

Explanation:

Live migration moves the execution of a running virtual machine from one Oracle VM Server to another with minimal interruption, so both servers must participate in the same server pool. A server pool provides the management boundary in which Oracle VM Manager can coordinate the migration and select an eligible destination Oracle VM Server. The destination server must have sufficient available capacity to accept and run the virtual machine; in practice, this particularly includes enough available memory and applicable compute resources for the VM's configured requirements. The destination must also be able to access the repository containing the VM's files and virtual disks. Shared repository access ensures that the destination can continue using the same VM configuration and disk images after its execution is transferred, rather than requiring a copy of the VM's storage during the live operation. These conditions establish the pool membership, destination capacity, and shared storage visibility required for a successful live migration. Oracle's Oracle VM documentation describes live migration within a server pool and identifies repository access and destination resource availability as operational requirements. See the Oracle VM User's Guide: Migrating Virtual Machines and the Oracle VM User's Guide: Server Pools.

QUESTION NO: 15

What two steps are required to ensure that virtual machines failover to a new server when their current server goes down?

A. Ensure that the Oracle VM Manager is always available by installing Oracle Clusterware.

B. Turn on High Availability Mode in the server pool.

C. Assign a virtual IP address to the server pool.

D. Turn on HA in all virtual machines that will be restarted.

E. Ensure all servers in the pool have identical CPU and memory.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Oracle VM high availability requires configuration at both the server-pool level and the individual virtual-machine level. **Turn on High Availability Mode in the server pool.** This enables the pool's HA infrastructure, through which Oracle VM Servers monitor one another and can initiate recovery when a server is determined to have failed. The pool provides the eligible alternative servers and the clustered coordination needed for recovery.

Turn on HA in all virtual machines that will be restarted. HA is selected per virtual machine, so only virtual machines explicitly configured as highly available are automatically restarted on another eligible Oracle VM Server following an unexpected failure of their current server. When a failure is detected, Oracle VM uses the server pool's HA capability to restart the protected guest on a surviving pool member; this is restart-based failover rather than live migration.

These two settings must therefore be used together: the server pool supplies HA recovery capability, while the virtual-machine setting identifies each guest that Oracle VM must recover. Oracle documents that a virtual machine must be configured for HA and belong to an HA-enabled server pool for automatic restart following server failure. See the Oracle VM Administrator's Guide: High Availability and the Oracle VM virtual machine configuration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 16

Which two conditions are required when using VLANs for virtual machine networking in Oracle VM?

A. A VLAN ID must be configured for the Oracle VM network.

B. The connected physical switch ports must be configured to carry the required VLAN traffic.

C. The virtual machine disks must be stored on a local repository.

D. The Oracle VM Manager database must be installed on the VLAN.

E. The server pool must use only one physical network interface.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A VLAN-backed Oracle VM network requires a VLAN identifier to be configured for the logical network. The VLAN ID identifies the Layer 2 broadcast domain to which virtual machine traffic belongs and allows Oracle VM Manager to associate the virtual network with the appropriate tagged traffic.

The physical switch ports connected to the Oracle VM Servers must also be configured to carry the required VLAN traffic. If the switch does not permit the VLAN or does not handle tagging as required by the design, virtual machines connected to that Oracle VM network cannot communicate correctly. Creating an OCFS2 repository or enabling HA does not configure VLAN connectivity. See the Oracle VM 3.0 Documentation Library.

QUESTION NO: 17

You are installing the Solaris 11 OVM template downloaded from Oracle edelivery site. You have previously imported and installed these templates with success on another server. However, when you attempt to start the newly imported virtual machine it through an error indicating that HVM is required for this operation and virtual machine fails to start. There are currently two Para-virtualized VM are already running on the Oracle VM server where the failure is occurring. Which two explanations and situations might remedy this problem?

A. Download might be corrupt. Download the template again and attempt the import or use a copy of the template that was previously imported.

B. Virtual machine is configured improperly. Navigate to edit the virtual machine setting. In the Oracle VM manager on the first pagechange the domain type from XEN PVM to XEN HVM using the pull down menu and then start the machine.

C. Hardware virtualized CPU extension VT-X or AMD-V are not enabled is the machine BIOS setting. Enable the feature in the BIOS for virtualization support and to enable the virtual machine to start.

D. The imported template is not compatible with the OVM server. Locate the vm.conf file for the Solaris VM edit the file and add the line “builder=HVM” save the file and start the VM.

E. Server does not support the hardware virtualization. Build the Solaris VM on the server that support hardware virtualization.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

The Solaris 11 Oracle VM template must run as a hardware virtualized machine, so the virtual machine definition must specify the Xen HVM domain type rather than Xen PVM. Changing the stopped guest’s domain type to Xen HVM in Oracle VM Manager aligns its configuration with the template’s operating-system and boot requirements. Oracle VM distinguishes paravirtualized and hardware-virtualized guests; HVM guests use fully virtualized hardware and require processor virtualization support. See Oracle’s Oracle VM hardware virtualization documentation.

The Oracle VM Server must also expose the CPU hardware-virtualization extensions required by Xen HVM. Intel VT-x or AMD-V may be present in the processor but disabled in system firmware, in which case HVM guest creation or startup fails

even though Xen PVM guests can continue running. Enabling the applicable virtualization setting in the server BIOS or UEFI, then rebooting the server so Oracle VM Server detects the capability, makes HVM execution available. Oracle documents that HVM guest support depends on hardware virtualization being enabled and available to the server; see the Oracle VM virtual machine configuration guide.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which two are characteristics of block I/O in a fully hardware virtualized configuration?

A. The virtual machine I/O path only uses the block device driver from dom0.

B. The virtual machine relies on emulation of the hardware in dom0 for block I/O.

C. The virtual machine I/O path includes the native block device drivers from the guest operatingsystem.

D. The virtual machine does not need a block device driver.

E. The virtual machine must provide emulation of the hardware through its own IOEMU drivers.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

In a fully hardware virtualized (HVM) Oracle VM guest, block I/O is presented through emulated virtual hardware. The guest therefore relies on hardware emulation running in dom0 for its virtual disk-controller interface and associated block-I/O requests. Oracle VM's device-model process provides the emulation that lets an unmodified operating system interact with a virtual controller in the same general manner as it would with physical hardware.

At the same time, the guest operating system supplies and uses its own native block-device driver. Because the HVM guest sees an emulated hardware device, its normal in-guest driver stack sends requests to that device; the device model in dom0 then services the virtual device and connects the request to the configured storage backend. This combination—native drivers within the guest and emulated device hardware in dom0—is the standard HVM I/O model. It enables operating systems that have not been modified for paravirtualized I/O to boot and access virtual disks. Oracle's Oracle VM documentation describes HVM guests as using fully emulated hardware, while the Xen documentation explains the device-model role for HVM virtual machines. See Oracle VM User's Guide: Hardware Virtualized Guests and Xen HVM documentation.

QUESTION NO: 19

Customers looking for pre-tested, validated architectures, with documented best practices for software, hardware, storage, and network components should consider which Oracle offering?

A. Oracle AIA (Application Integration Architecture)

B. Oracle Validated Configuration

C. Oracle Support

D. Oracle ACS (Advanced Customer Services)

E. Oracle MetaLink

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Oracle Validated Configuration is the appropriate offering because it provides a documented, pre-tested reference architecture for deploying Oracle solutions with specified combinations of servers, operating systems or virtualization software, storage, networking, and associated configuration practices. Rather than requiring a customer to design and validate every infrastructure layer independently, an Oracle Validated Configuration supplies an established blueprint that has been tested by Oracle and its technology partners. This helps customers adopt a repeatable architecture, reduce

implementation risk, and use deployment guidance that addresses the interoperability of the major hardware and software components. In the Oracle VM context, validated configurations are especially useful because virtualization deployments depend on correctly aligned compute, network, shared-storage, and management components. The configuration documentation identifies supported design patterns and best practices that can be used as a dependable starting point for an enterprise deployment. Oracle describes validated configurations as tested architectures intended to simplify solution deployment and provide confidence in the combined stack. See Oracle's Oracle Validated Configurations information and the Oracle VM Concepts Guide for Oracle VM architecture context.

QUESTION NO: 20

Prior to running runInstaller.sh to install the Oracle VM manager for OVM 3. Which three prerequisite items should be satisfied?

A. Verify that MySQL database installed.

B. Verify that all OVM serversare installed and belong to proper server pool.

C. Ensure that the OS software version met the minimum requirement of OVM Manager.

D. Make sure that the /u01 directory has adequate space for the installation.

E. Confirm that the network ports to be used are available and they are accessible through the firewall.

ANSWER: C D E

Explanation:

Before Oracle VM Manager installation begins, the host must meet the Oracle-supported operating-system requirements. This ensures that required packages, kernel capabilities, and platform dependencies expected by the Oracle VM Manager installer are available. The installation location must also have sufficient free space, including adequate capacity under `/u01`, because Oracle VM Manager binaries, application data, logs, and related components are installed there. Finally, the required network ports must be free on the Manager host and allowed through any host or network firewall. Oracle VM Manager depends on network access for its web interface and communications with Oracle VM Servers and other managed components, so port availability and firewall rules must be validated before running the installer. These checks prevent installation failure and ensure that the Manager can communicate correctly after deployment. Oracle documents the host operating-system, storage, and network requirements as part of Oracle VM Manager installation planning. See the Oracle VM Manager installation prerequisites and the Oracle VM network port requirements.

QUESTION NO: 21

Identify the three statements that correctly describe the use of the job framework and event system in the Oracle VM manager.

A. The job framework and event systems are optional which are intend for expert administration who need to automate large complex operation in Oracle VM.

B. You can suppress events toward excessive notification messages to pages and to emails.

C. The lock icon that appears in your object icon in the VM manager indicate that the object is the part of the job. This is a process you cannot perform action on locked object.

D. Every Oracle VM management action dispatched to an Oracle VM server agent is performed as a job.

E. Event provide accountability and an audit trail to identify which job performed by whom, when they were performed and that the status of the operation.

F. When a job is aborted or fail you must acknowledge the failure to ensure that all the logs by the job are released and system is role backed to its original state.

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Oracle VM Manager uses its job framework to coordinate management operations that must be carried out by Oracle VM Server agents. Consequently, every management action dispatched to an Oracle VM Server agent is represented and processed as a job. This gives the Manager a structured way to track the operation, its progress, task sequence, outcome, and any associated resources.

While a job is operating on an object, Oracle VM Manager displays a lock icon for that object. The lock denotes that the object is participating in an active job and prevents conflicting management actions from being performed until the relevant job activity is complete. This locking behavior protects consistency when operations involve dependent resources or multiple sequential tasks.

Oracle VM Manager's event system also supports event suppression. Administrators can suppress selected events to avoid excessive or repetitive notifications being delivered through configured notification mechanisms, such as e-mail or pager-style alerts. This permits useful operational alerts to remain visible without flooding recipients with repeated messages during recurring conditions. Oracle's job and event documentation describes the job lifecycle, object locking, event generation, and notification handling in the Oracle VM Manager job documentation and event documentation.

QUESTION NO: 22

In a para-virtualized environment which network drivers are used in dom0 and guest VM to communicate between one another?

A. The guest uses netfront and dom0 uses netback.

B. The guest uses netbk and dom0 uses netfront.

C. The guest uses netfront and dom0 uses native drivers.

D. Both the guest and dom0 uses native frivers.

E. Both the guest and dom0 uses emulated drivers.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In a Xen para-virtualized networking configuration, the guest VM uses the *netfront* driver and the privileged control domain, dom0, uses the *netback* driver. This is the frontend/backend driver model that enables efficient virtual network I/O without requiring a fully emulated physical NIC for communication between the guest and dom0. The netfront driver in the guest presents a virtual network interface to the guest operating system. It exchanges requests and packet data with the netback driver in dom0 through Xen shared-memory ring buffers and event notifications. Dom0's netback component then connects that virtual interface to the host networking stack, bridges, bonds, VLANs, or other configured network resources. This split-driver architecture is a defining mechanism of Xen paravirtualization: the guest performs the frontend portion of network processing, while dom0 provides the trusted backend service and access to the physical network infrastructure. Oracle VM is based on Xen technology and uses this frontend/backend model for paravirtualized guests. See the Oracle VM Administrator's Guide networking documentation at Oracle VM Documentation and the Xen Project's explanation of the paravirtualized driver architecture at Xen Project: What is Paravirtualization?.