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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What two features identify Oracle Solaris 11 as being "built for clouds"?

Options:

- A- ability to use SSH to securely connect to Oracle Solaris 11 servers
- B- first fully virtualized operating system featuring built-in virtualization with Zones
- C- secure rapid provisioning and lifecycle management
- D- Oracle Solaris 11 has been designed to provide a robust and easily usable desktop environment for end users
- E- Oracle Solaris 11 is installable from DVD Media

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

B: Built-in Virtualization

Whatever the needs of your cloud infrastructure, Oracle has a comprehensive suite of built-in virtualization technologies to compliment your business requirements.

Choose from Oracle Solaris Zones, OVM Server for SPARC, OVM Server for x86 and OVM VirtualBox. With Oracle Solaris Zones, administrators can rapidly provision secure and isolated virtual environments in which to deploy cloud applications and services.

D:

Oracle Solaris is the best platform for the cloud because it combines key computing elements - operating system, virtualization, networking, storage management, and user environment - into a stable, secure, mission-critical foundation that customers can depend on

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true of the GRUB menu?

Options:

A- GRUB is the default boot loader for Oracle Solaris 11 SPARC and x86.

- B-** GRUB supports Oracle Solaris and Oracle Linux only.
- C-** GRUB loads a kernel based upon the file name, disk, and partition specified.
- D-** GRUB uses boot environments for all operating systems.
- E-** GRUB is fully compliant with the Multiboot specification.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

A:

* If your system has more than one OS installed on the system or more than one root boot environment in a ZFS root pool, you can boot from these boot environments for both SPARC and x86 platforms.

* GRUB, the open source boot loader, is the default boot loader in the Solaris OS.

C: With GRUB based booting, the kernel is loaded by specifying its file name, and the drive, and the partition where the kernel resides. GRUB based booting replaces the Solaris Device Configuration Assistant and simplifies the booting process with a GRUB menu.

Incorrect:

Not E:

* In this implementation of GRUB, the multiboot module is no longer used.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A zone won't boot. Identify the five causes.

Options:

- A-** The zone is configured to have its own CPUs, and there aren't enough.
- B-** The zone is configured to have exclusive access to an NIC, and the NIC is already up.
- C-** The zone is configured to mount a file system, which is already mounted.
- D-** The zone is currently running or shutting down.
- E-** The zone has been uninstalled.
- F-** Your terminal session is missing the SYS_TIME privilege.

Answer:

A, B, C, D, E

Explanation:

A: dedicated-cpu Resource

The dedicated-cpu resource specifies that a subset of the system's processors should be dedicated to a non-global zone while it is running. When the zone boots, the system will dynamically create a temporary pool for use while the zone is running.

C: s the global administrator in the global zone, you can import raw and block devices into a non-global zone. After the devices are imported, the zone administrator has access to the disk. The zone administrator can then create a new file system on the disk and perform one of the following actions:

Mount the file system manually

Place the file system in /etc/vfstab so that it will be mounted on zone boot

D, E: Booting a zone places the zone in the running state. A zone can be booted from the ready state or from the installed state. A zone in the installed state that is booted transparently transitions through the ready state to the running state. Zone login is allowed for zones in the running state.

Incorrect:

Not F: Sys_time not related to booting a zone.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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 non-global 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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two actions must be taken to enable IP forwarding on all interfaces yet disable on a specific interface?

Options:

- A- routeadm --r
- B- ipadm set--addrprop
- C- ipadm set--ifprop
- D- routeadm --e
- E- dladm set--router

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

The routeadm command is used to administer system-wide configuration for IP forwarding and routing. IP forwarding is the passing of IP packets from one network to another; IP routing is the use of a routing protocol to determine routes.

-e option...

Enable the specified option. The effect is to prepare the associated services (svc:/network/ipv4-forwarding:default in the case of ipv4-forwarding) for enabling. By means of the routing-svcs variable, the routing daemons are specified to be enabled on subsequent boot or when routeadm -u is run.

-d option...

Disable the specified option. The effect is to prepare the associated services (svc:/network/ipv4-forwarding:default in the case of ipv4-forwarding) for enabling. By means of the routing-svcs variable, the routing daemons are specified to be disabled on subsequent boot or when routeadm -u is run.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the three properties of a business critical cloud infrastructure?

Options:

- 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 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When attempting to perform an installation of Oracle Solaris 11, you encounter a failure message along the lines of "no offers were received." What is the most likely reason for this message and why?

Options:

- A-** The system could not obtain a DHCP-based lease so it could not proceed.
- B-** The amount of disk space offered by the installer is inadequate so the installer attempted to compress data in memory.
- C-** The minimum amount of memory is not sufficient to load the necessary network driver so the installer tried to offer disk as backing store.
- D-** An IP address provided is located on a different network segment because the correct RARP server did not respond.
- E-** The IP address provided is outside the range of allocatable addresses.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

No DHCP or Proxy DHCP Offers Were Received

If a DHCP server is not responding to an x86 client's request, you see the following messages:

Intel(R) Boot Agent PXE Base Code (PXE-2.1 build 0.86)

Copyright(C) 1997-2007, Intel Corporation

CLIENT MAC ADDR 00 14 4F 29 04 12 GUID FF2000008 FFFF FFFF FFFF 7BDA264F1400

DHCP..... No DHCP or ProxyDHCP offers were received

PXE-MOF: Exiting Intel Boot Agent

The timeout message indicates that the client is sending a DHCP request and not getting a response. This issue is probably due to an error in the DHCP configuration. Check to see if your client is configured correctly in the DHCP server.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

To upgrade a system from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11, it is necessary to_____.

Options:

A- convert all Oracle Solaris 10 packages to Oracle Solaris 11 packages using IPS

B- use IPS and Live Upgrade to install all updated software

- C-** use IPS to replace the Oracle Solaris 10 kernel with the Oracle Solaris 11 kernel
- D-** save user data and perform a new Oracle Solaris 11 install; there is no upgrade method
- E-** update Oracle Solaris 10 from an Oracle Solaris 11 repository

Answer:

D

Explanation:

There are no upgrade methods or tools available to transition from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11. You cannot use an installer to upgrade from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11.

Oracle Solaris 11 Transition Tools and Features

Note:

* There are no upgrade methods or tools available to transition from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11. You cannot use an installer to upgrade from Oracle Solaris 10 to Oracle Solaris 11.

/ JumpStart Migration Utility (js2ai)

Used to convert Oracle Solaris 10 JumpStart rules and profiles to a format that is compatible with AI manifest entries.

/ ZFS shadow migration feature

Used to migrate data from an existing file system to a new file system.

/ Oracle Solaris 11 support for Oracle Solaris 10 zones

Used to migrate your Oracle Solaris 10 application environments to an Oracle Solaris 11 system.

/ NFS file sharing and pool migration

Used to access shared files from an Oracle Solaris 10 system on an Oracle Solaris 11 system.

Used to import a ZFS storage pool from an Oracle Solaris 10 system into an Oracle Solaris 11 system.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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, C, D

Explanation:

The following table lists different tasks for planning the network configuration.

* (A) Identify the hardware requirements of your planned network topology.

Determine the types of equipment that you need for your network site.

*(C) Determine the type of IP addresses to use and obtain registered IP addresses.

Select whether you are deploying a purely IPv4 network, an IPv6 network, or a network that uses both types of IP addresses. Obtain unique IP addresses to communicate to public networks in the Internet.

* (D) Determine a naming scheme to identify the hosts in the network as well as the name service to use.

Create a list of names to assign to the systems on the network and decide whether to use NIS, LDAP, DNS, or the network databases in the local /etc directory.

* If necessary, establish administrative subdivisions and design a strategy for subnets.

Decide if your site requires that you divide your network into subnets to service administrative subdivisions

* Determine where to place routers in the network design.

If your network is large enough to require routers, create a network topology that supports them.

* Decide whether to create virtual networks in the overall network configuration scheme.

You might need to create virtual networks within a system to reduce the hardware footprint of your network.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The "pkg update" command will _____.

Options:

- A- update all packages that have updates available including the kernel
- B- update all packages that have updates available excluding the kernel
- C- update only the kernel image
- D- update the global zone packages and non-global zone packages
- E- update all packages and the kernel, and then automatically reboot the system

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Updating all of the packages on your installed system -- To update all of the packages on your system that have available updates, use the pkg update command, as follows:

```
# pkg update
```

Running this command updates packages that you might not otherwise consider updating, for example, kernel components and other low-level system packages.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your system has two disk devices, c2t0d0 and c2t1d0, and two flash devices, c2t5d0 and c2t8d0. Which command would you use to create a storage pool named "tank," which mirrors the disks and adds the two flash devices as "cache"?

Options:

- A- zpool create tank mirror c2t0d0 c2t1d0 mirror c2t5d0 c2t8d0
- B- zpool create tank mirror c2t0d0 c2t1d0 log mirror c2t5d0 c2t8d0
- C- zpool c2t0d0 c2t1d0 cache c2t5d0 c2t8d0 mirror
- D- zpool create tank mirror c2t0d0 c2t1d0 cache c2t5d0 c2t8d0
- E- zpool create tank raidz2 c2t0d0 c2t1d0 c2t5d0 c2t8d0

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Creating a ZFS Storage Pool with Cache Devices

You can create a storage pool with cache devices to cache storage pool data. For example:

```
# zpool create tank mirror c2t0d0 c2t1d0 c2t3d0 cache c2t5d0 c2t8d0
```

Note:

* Creating a Basic Storage Pool

The following command creates a new pool named tank that consists of the disks c1t0d0 and c1t1d0:

```
# 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
  c2t0d0       ONLINE         0     0     0
  c2t1d0       ONLINE         0     0     0
  c2t3d0       ONLINE         0     0     0
  cache
  c2t5d0       ONLINE         0     0     0
  c2t8d0       ONLINE         0     0     0
errors: No known data errors
```

```
# zpool create tank c1t0d0 c1t1d0
```

These whole disks are found in the /dev/dsk directory and are labelled appropriately by ZFS to contain a single, large slice. Data is dynamically striped across both disks.

* Creating a Mirrored Storage Pool

To create a mirrored pool, use the mirror keyword, followed by any number of storage devices that will comprise the mirror. Multiple mirrors can be specified by repeating the mirror keyword on the command line. The following command creates a pool with two, two-way

mirrors:

```
# zpool create tank mirror c1d0 c2d0 mirror c3d0 c4d0
```

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A developer wants to use DTrace in a zone to examine the kernel. What are his options?

Options:

- A-** Modify the zone so that he can use DTrace to examine kernel data structures.
- B-** All that's required is to assume the 'root' role.
- C-** By using `dtrace_proc` and `dtrace_user` privileges he can examine his own code, but not the kernel.
- D-** By adding `ipc_dac_read` and `ipc_dac_write` privileges to the zone.
- E-** Change the zone's file-mac-profile from strict to none to enable the use of DTrace within the zone.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

How to Use DTrace in a Non-global Zone

1. Use the zonecfg limitpriv property to add the dtrace_proc and dtrace_user privileges.

```
global# zonecfg -z my-zone
```

```
zonecfg:my-zone> set limitpriv='default,dtrace_proc,dtrace_user'
```

```
zonecfg:my-zone> exit
```

Note --

Depending on your requirements, you can add either privilege, or both privileges.

2. Boot the zone.

3. global# zoneadm -z my-zone boot

Log in to the zone.

```
global# zlogin my-zone
```

4. Run the DTrace program.

```
my-zone# dtrace -l
```

Note:

- * Oracle Solaris DTrace is a comprehensive, advanced tracing tool for troubleshooting systemic problems in real time.
- * DTrace helps you understand a software system by enabling you to dynamically modify the operating system kernel and user processes to record additional data that you specify at locations of interest, called probes.

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