

# **Free Questions for 1Z0-580**

**Shared by Bray on 04-10-2024**

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# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
(lc) ok setenv network-boot-arguments="DHCP,tftpserver=10.79.200.222,host-
ip=10.79.200.224,file= _____"

root@eis44-6:~# ls -l
drwxr-xr-x   3  root   root           3   Jul 15  11:23  boot
-rwxr-xr-x   1  root   root      221528  Aug 15 13:16  inetboot.SUN4U.Solaris_10-1
-rwxr-xr-x   1  root   root      220784  Jul 8 2011   inetboot.SUN4V.Solaris_10-1
drwxr-xr-x   4  root   root           5   Nov 7   12:42  media
lrwxrwxrwx   1  root   root          26   Jul 15  11:23  nbp. ->
pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris_10-1
drwxrw-rw-   2  root   root           2   Jul 8 2011   netboot
-rwxr-xr-x   1  root   root      140144  Jun 30 2011  pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris_10-1
-rwxr-xr-x   1  root   root      137072  Nov 6 13:15  silgrub.i86pc
```

## Options:

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- A- inetboot.SUN4U.Solaris\_10-1
- B- inetboot.SUN4V.Solaris\_10-1
- C- nbp.
- D- pxegrub.I86PC.Solaris\_10-1

E- sllgrub.i86pc

### Answer:

---

D, E

### Explanation:

---

As per exhibit these are the two files in the netboot directory.

Note:

\*Missing argument is:

file=wanbootCGI-URL

Specifies the URL of the wanboot-cgi program on the web server

\* During the installation, WAN boot refers to the contents of the /etc/netboot hierarchy on the web server for instructions about how to perform the installation. This directory contains the configuration information, private key, digital certificate, and certificate authority required for a WAN boot installation. During the installation, the wanboot-cgi program converts this information into the WAN boot file system. The wanboot-cgi program then transmits the WAN boot file system to the client.

## Question 2

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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What information would the "beadm list -ds" command output?

**Options:**

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- A-** a list of all Bes
- B-** a list of the datasets and snapshot information for the active BE
- C-** a list of the datasets and snapshot information for all Bes
- D-** a list of the default sets
- E-** a list of BEs in machine readable format

**Answer:**

---

C

**Explanation:**

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You can display information about snapshots, boot environments, and datasets that were created by the beadm command by using the beadm list subcommand. The beadm list command output also displays boot environments that are created by the pkg command.

The beadm list command syntax is:

Syntax: beadm list [-a | [-ds] [-H] [BeName]

The command lists information about the existing boot environment. To view information for a specific boot environment, replace BeName with a boot environment name. If a specific boot environment is not specified, the command lists information about all boot environments. The default is to list boot environments without additional information.

-a -- Lists all available information about the boot environment. This information includes subordinate datasets and snapshots.

-d -- Lists information about all subordinate datasets that belong to the boot environment.

-s -- Lists information about the snapshots of the boot environment.

-H -- Prevents listing header information. Each field in the output is separated by a semicolon.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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The Oracle Solaris Image Packaging System (IPS) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Options:**

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- 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 dependence
- D- can be used on Oracle Solaris 10 with SVR4 packages
- E- can be used to manage remote systems' repositories

**Answer:**

---

C

**Explanation:**

---

Note:

\* In many cases, one software package depends on another package. For example, one package might require functionality that is in a second package in order to function or install correctly. These relationships, or dependencies, between packages are important for automating package installation operations and for upgrading system software to known and well-tested states. IPS supports a number of different relationships between packages.

Incorrect:

Not B: IPS relies on network-accessible or locally available software repositories as a delivery mechanism.

Not D:

## Table, SVR4 and IPS Package Command Equivalents

SVR4 Package Command

IPS Package Command Equivalent

pkgadd

pkg install

patchadd

pkg update

pkgrm

pkg uninstall

pkgadm addcert, pkgadm removecert

pkg set-publisher -k, -c, --approve-ca-cert, --revoke-ca-cert, unset-ca-cert

pkginfo, pkgchk -l

pkg info, pkg list, pkg contents, pkg search

pkgchk

pkg verify, pkg fix, pkg revert

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which two statements about flows are true?

### Options:

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- A- A flow must have a bandwidth limit defined in order to be observed.
- B- A flow can use NIC hardware resources when supported and available.
- C- A flow can only be set within the global zones yet can be observed within a non-global zone.
- D- A flow can be defined with local and remote port combination.
- E- A flowstat allows collection of only receive-side statistics.

### Answer:

---

B, C

### Explanation:

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## B: Example: Creating a Policy Around a Mission-Critical Port

The command below creates a policy around inbound HTTPS traffic on an HTTPS server so that HTTPS obtains dedicated NIC hardware and kernel TCP/IP resources. The name specified, https-1, can be used later to modify or delete the policy.

```
# flowadm add-flow -l bge0 -a transport=TCP,local_port=443 https-1
```

```
# flowadm show-flow -l bge0
```

```
FLOW LINK IP ADDR PROTO PORT RPORT DSFLD
```

```
https1 bge0 -- tcp 443 -- --
```

C:

Note:

\* Flow Restrictions Per Zone

Within a zone, no two flows can have the same name. After adding a flow with the link specified, the link will not be required for display, modification, or deletion of the flow.

Incorrect:

Not A: Flow Properties

The following flow properties are supported. Note that the ability to set a given property to a given value depends on the driver and hardware.

maxbw

Sets the full duplex bandwidth for the flow. The bandwidth is specified as an integer with one of the scale suffixes(K, M, or G for Kbps, Mbps, and Gbps). If no units are specified, the input value will be read as Mbps. The default is no bandwidth limit.

priority

Sets the relative priority for the flow. The value can be given as one of the tokens high, medium, or low. The default is medium.

Not D: The following types of combinations of attributes are supported:

local\_ip[/prefixlen]=address

remote\_ip[/prefixlen]=address

transport={tcp|udp|sctp|icmp|icmpv6}

transport={tcp|udp|sctp},local\_port=port

transport={tcp|udp|sctp},remote\_port=port

dsfield=val[:dsfield\_mask]

On a given link, the combinations above are mutually exclusive. An attempt to create flows of different combinations will fail.

Note: Flow Attributes

The flow operand that identify a flow in a flowadm command is a comma-separated list of one or more keyword, value pairs from the list below.

local\_ip[/prefix\_len]

remote\_ip[/prefix\_len]

transport={tcp|udp|sctp|icmp|icmpv6}

local\_port

Identifies a service specified by the local port.

remote\_port

Identifies a service specified by the remote port.

dsfield[:dsfield\_mask]

Not E:

\* flowstat

- report flow statistics

\* The flowstat command reports run time statistics about user defined flows. flowadm show-flow provides the flow name information for this command.

\* flowstat [-r | -t] [-i interval] [-l link] [flow]

This form of the command iteratively examines all flows and reports statistics. The output is sorted in descending order of flow utilization. If no flow is specified, the system displays statistics for all flows.

-r

Display receive-side statistics only. Includes bytes and packets received, drops, and so forth.

-t

Display transmit-side statistics only. Includes bytes and packets sent, drops, and so forth.

-i interval

Specify an interval in seconds at which statistics are refreshed. The default interval is one second.

-l link | flow]

Display statistics for all flows on the specified link or statistics for the specified flow.

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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With which three link types do the dladm set-linkprop and show-linkprop subcommands work?

## Options:

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- A- Aggregation
- B- VNIC
- C- Flow
- D- Etherstub
- E- IPMP

## Answer:

---

A, B, D

## Explanation:

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Note:

\* virtual local area networks (VLANs), link aggregations, and IP tunnels can be assigned administratively-chosen names and then configured by referring to those names.

\* VNICs are pseudo interfaces that you create on top of datalinks. A VNIC has an automatically generated MAC address. Depending on the network interface in use, you can explicitly assign to a VNIC a MAC address other than the default address, as described in the `dladm(1M)` man page. You can create as many VNICs over a datalink as you require.

\* 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.

\* The basic link aggregation topology involves a single aggregation that contains a set of physical interfaces. You might use the basic link aggregation in the following situations:

For systems that run an application with distributed heavy traffic, you can dedicate an aggregation to that application's traffic.

For sites with limited IP address space that nevertheless require large amounts of bandwidth, you need only one IP address for a large aggregation of interfaces.

For sites that need to hide the existence of internal interfaces, the IP address of the aggregation hides its interfaces from external applications.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What has become the default graphical user interface for Oracle Solaris 11 desktop operation?

### Options:

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- A- CDE (Common Desktop Environment)
- B- Gnome Desktop
- C- X-Window System
- D- Firefox Web Browser
- E- Java Desktop

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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The Solaris 11 release in November 2011 only contains GNOME as a full desktop.

Incorrect:

Not A: The Common Desktop Environment (CDE) is a desktop environment for Unix and OpenVMS, based on the Motif widget toolkit. For a long period, it was the 'classic' Unix desktop associated with commercial Unix workstations. After a long history as proprietary software, it was released as free software on 6 August 2012, under the GNU Lesser General Public License.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which is the preferred command to manage Layer 3 network properties in Oracle Solaris 11?

### Options:

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- A- dladm
- B- ipadm
- C- ifconfig
- D- netstat
- E- arp

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

---

Interfaces that are on the IP layer (Layer 3) are configured by using the ipadm command.



## Question 8

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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What is the expected behavior when running the following command on an x86 system?

```
# boot net:dhcp
```

### Options:

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- A-** The system attempt to boot from the network, using DHCP only.
- B-** The system will fail.
- C-** The boot process will download the mini-root image and present a menu of choices.
- D-** The system will attempt to boot from the network, using DHCP if it can, and if not, it will try ARP.
- E-** The system will ask you if you are sure about running 'boot' at this time.

### Answer:

---

B

## Explanation:

---

The x86 systems cannot be told to network boot like sparc systems (ie. boot net - install).

Note:

\* How to Boot a SPARC Based System From the Network

1. Become the root role.
2. If necessary, bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.

# init 0

3. Boot the system from the network without using the "install "flag.

ok boot net:dhcp

Note - If you have changed the PROM setting to boot with DHCP by default, you only have to specify boot net, as shown here:

ok boot net

## Question 9

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the difference between the default configuration for zones and an immutable zone?

### Options:

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- A- Immutable zones cannot have users.
- B- Immutable zones cannot be modified from within the zone.
- C- Immutable zones cannot run DTrace.
- D- A process in an immutable zone can see processes in other zones.

### Answer:

---

B

### Explanation:

---

Note:

\* Immutable Zones provide read-only file system profiles for solaris non-global zones.

\* A zone with a read-only zone root is called an Immutable Zone. A solaris Immutable Zone preserves the zone's configuration by implementing read-only root file systems for non-global zones. This zone extends the zones secure runtime boundary by adding additional restrictions to the runtime environment. Unless performed as specific maintenance operations, modifications to system binaries or system configurations are blocked.



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