Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-547

Exam Name: Sun Storage 7000 Unified Storage Systems Essentials

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What does the term "outlier elimination" that is used in the 7000-series system mean?

A. Truncating chronological data
B. Removing inactive client sessions
C. Throttling throughput with busy clients
D. Blocking errant processes
E. Cropping the highest data points from view

Answer: E
Explanation:
Vertical outlier elimination. Without this, the y-axis would always be compressed to include the highest event. Click the crop outliers icon to toggle between diferent percentages of outlier elimination. Mouse over this icon to see the current value.
Reference: Sun ZFS Storage 7000 Analytics Guide,Quantize Plot

QUESTION 2
Which three items are available via the Status Dashboard in the Browser User Interface (BUI)?

A. Summary of storage pool and main memory usage
B. Known hardware faults
C. Status of each physical network port
D. Status of services on the appliance

Answer: ABD
Explanation:
The Status > Dashboard screen provides a view of storage(A), memory(A), services(D), hardware,activity,and recent alerts.
B: Hardware
This area of the Dashboard shows an overview of hardware on the appliance.
Faults
If there is a known fault, the amber fault icon appears.
D:Services
This area of the Dashboard shows the status of services on the appliance, with a light icon to show the state of each service.
Reference: Sun ZFS Storage 7000 System Administration Guide,Dashboard

QUESTION 3
Which three statements are true?

A. One share can have multiple protocol access to its data
B. The identity mapping feature can manage Windows and UNIX user Identities simultaneously on the same share.
C. All shares within one project can share common settings.
D. Snapshot and Replication can be done at the share level only.
E. One of the share properties that protects the share against accidental deletion of the share is "read only."

Answer: ACE
Explanation:
A:AShareis aZFSfilesystem shared using data protocols
C:Shares can be grouped into projectsfor common administrative purposes, including space

management and common settings.
A project defines a common administrativecontrol point for managing shares. All shares within a project can share common settings, andquotas can be enforced at the project level in addition to the share level.
E: Share property Types Read Only:These properties represent statistics about the project and share and cannot bechanged. The most common properties of this type are space usage statistics.

QUESTION 4
Enterprise solid state devices (SSDs) based on Mash technology are a critical component of the 7000-series systems. Which statement is true?

A. Flash technology completes operations as fast as, or better than, DRAM.
B. Enterprise SSDs support bad block management, wear leveling, and error correction codes (ECC) for data integrity
C. Read-optimized SSDs are used in place of NVRAM to host the ZFS Intent Log (ZIL)
D. Write-based SSDs are used to extend the ZFS cache (L2ARC) for reads and writes

Answer: D
Explanation:
The L2ARC is the 2nd Level Adaptive Replacement Cache, and is an SSD based cache that is accessed before reading from the much slower pool disks.
Reference: Sun ZFS Storage 7000 System Administration Guide,Cache: L2ARC I/O bytes

QUESTION 5
Which Command Line Interface (CLI) command provides hardware status details?

A. Maintenance hardware show
B. Hardware status is not available through the CLI
C. Status hardware show
D. Status dashboard hardware

Answer: A
Explanation:
Hardware status details are available in the CLI under the maintenance hardware section. Use show to list the status of all components. The list command will list available chassis, which can be selected and then viewed using show.
Example:
tarpon:> maintenance hardware show
Chassis:
NAME STATE MANUFACTURER MODEL
chassis-000 0839QCJ01A ok Sun Microsystems, Inc. Sun Storage 7410 cpu-000 CPU 0 ok AMD Quad-Core AMD Op
cpu-001 CPU 1 ok AMD Quad-Core AMD Op
cpu-002 CPU 2 ok AMD Quad-Core AMD Op
cpu-003 CPU 3 ok AMD Quad-Core AMD Op
disk-000 HDD 0 ok STEC MACH8 IOPS
disk-001 HDD 1 ok STEC MACH8 IOPS
disk-002 HDD 2 absent - -
disk-003 HDD 3 absent - -
disk-004 HDD 4 absent - -
disk-005 HDD 5 absent - -
disk-006 HDD 6 ok HITACHI HTE5450SASUN500G

disk-007 HDD 7 ok HITACHI HTE5450SASUN500G
fan-000 FT 0 ok unknown ASY,FAN,BOARD,H2
fan-001 FT 0 FM 0 ok Sun Microsystems, Inc. 541-2068
fan-002 FT 0 FM 1 ok Sun Microsystems, Inc. 541-2068
fan-003 FT 0 FM 2 ok Sun Microsystems, Inc. 541-2068
fan-004 FT 1 ok unknown ASY,FAN,BOARD,H2
fan-005 FT 1 FM 0 ok Sun Microsystems, Inc. 541-2068
fan-006 FT 1 FM 1 ok Sun Microsystems, Inc. 541-2068
fan-007 FT 1 FM 2 ok Sun Microsystems, Inc. 541-2068
memory-000 DIMM 0/0 ok HYNIX 4096MB DDR-II 66
memory-001 DIMM 0/1 ok HYNIX 4096MB DDR-II 66
Reference: Sun Storage 7000Unied Storage SystemService Manual, CLI

QUESTION 6
Which three are supported methods for viewing system statistics?

A. Analytics
B. Solaris stat tools: iostat(1M), vmstat(1M), and so on
C. Appliance CLI
D. Oracle SunPlex Manager
E. SNMP

Answer: ACE
Explanation:
A:Analyticsstatistics provide incredible appliance observability, showing how the appliance is behaving and how clients on the network are using it.
C:
Note:The Sun ZFS Storage Appliance's scripting functionality is implemented by a JavaScript Language Interpreter build in the appliance CLI layer.
E:The SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) service provides two diferent functions on the appliance:
*Appliance status informationcan be served by SNMP.
*Alerts can be conigured to send SNMP traps
Both SNMP versions 1 and 2c are available when this service is enabled

QUESTION 7
Log devices are designed to improve the performance of asynchronous write workloads.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B
Explanation:
Log devices are used to prevent data loss, not to improve performance.
Note:
The data on logdevices is only used in the event of node failure, so in order to lose data with an unmirrored logdevice it is necessary for both the device to fail and the node to reboot within a few seconds.

QUESTION 8
Which two statements regarding thin provisioning are true?

A. The property for thin provisioned may only be set on a LUN
B. The property for thin provisioned may be set on a share or LUN
C. A LUN that is thinly provisioned will only represent to the host the physical amount of space used
D. A thinly provisioned LUN will represent to the host the defined LUN size, and not the actual physical space used

Answer: AD
Explanation:
Thin provisioned
Controls whether space is reserved for the volume. This property is only valid for LUNs.
By default, a LUN reserves exactly enough space to completelyfill the volume. This ensures that clients will not get out-of-space errors at inopportune times. This property allows the volume size to exceed the amount of available space. When set, the LUN will consume only the space that has been written to the LUN. While this allows for thin provisioning of LUNs, most ilesystems do not expect to get"out of space"from underlying devices, and if the share runs out of space, it may cause instability and/or data corruption on clients. When not set, the volume size behaves like a reservation excluding snapshots. It therefore has the same pathologies, including failure to take snapshots if the snapshot could theoretically diverge to the point of exceeding the amount of available space
Reference: Sun ZFS Storage 7000 System Administration Guide, Thin provisioned

QUESTION 9
What type of I/O workload is likely to get the most benefit from read SSDs?

A. Random write
B. Random read
C. Sequential read
D. Sequential write
E. Mixed random and sequential write

Answer: B
Explanation:
The L2ARC is the 2nd Level Adaptive Replacement Cache, and is an SSD based cache that is accessed before reading from the much slower pool disks. The L2ARC is currently intended for random read workloads.
Reference: Sun ZFS Storage 7000 Analytics GuideCache: L2ARC I/O bytes

QUESTION 10
Which two items are the correct and supported ways to add user accounts to the 7000-series system?

A. Editing/etc/passwd and/etc/shadow
B. After logging in to the BUI as root, click the Maintenance: Users: Add User via the plus (+) sign and fill out the blanks; click Apply.
C. Using ssh, add users via the CLI by "configuration users create". Set the properties, and commit.
D. Using ssh, add users via the CLI by "configuration users user newname" where newname is the new userID to be added.
E. From the BUI as root, click Configuration: USERS: plus(+) sign to add a new user and fill out the blanks; click add.

F. Add user accounts in active directory, LDAP, or NIS. User accounts don't usually need to be added to the 7000.

Answer: DE
Explanation:
D:CLI
See set 4 below.
Adding an administrator
E:Go to Configuration->Users. Add user.
The BUI Users page lists both users and groups, along with buttons for administration.
Mouse-over an entry to expose its clone, edit and destroy buttons. Double-click an entry to view
its edit screen.

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