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**QUESTION 1**

The ZFS configuration on your server is:

Pool1 6.67G31K/pool

Pool1/data31K31K/data

Select the three commands that you would use to 1. Create, 2. List, and 3. Delete a snapshot of the /data file system.

- A. zfs snapshot pool1/data@now
- B. zfs create snapshot pool1/data@now
- C. zfs list -t snapshot
- D. zfs list -t snapshot pool1/data
- E. zfs destroy pool1/data@now
- F. zfs destroy snapshot pool1/data@now

Correct Answer: ADE

Explanation: A: Snapshots are created by using the zfs snapshot command, which takes as its only argument the name of the snapshot to create.

D: You can list snapshots as follows: # zfs list -t snapshot

E: Snapshots are destroyed by using the zfs destroy command. For example: # zfs destroy tank/home/ahrens@now

QUESTION 2

Identify the two security features incorporated in the Oracle Solaris 11 Cryptographic Framework.

- A. Layer 5 IP address encryptions
- B. Internet protocol security
- C. Diffie-Kerberos coaxial key encryption
- D. Signed cryptographic plugins (providers)
- E. Kernel support for signed antivirus plugins

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation: The framework enables providers of cryptographic services to have their services used by many consumers in the Oracle Solaris operating system. Another name for providers is plugins. The framework allows three types of plugins:

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User-level plugins - Shared objects that provide services by using PKCS #11 libraries, such as pkcs11_softtoken.so.1.

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Kernel-level plugins - Kernel modules that provide implementations of cryptographic algorithms in software, such as AES.

Many of the algorithms in the framework are optimized for x86 with the SSE2 instruction set and for SPARC hardware.

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Hardware plugins - Device drivers and their associated hardware accelerators. The Niagara chips, the ncp and n2cp device drivers, are one example. A hardware accelerator offloads expensive cryptographic functions from the operating system. The Sun Crypto Accelerator 6000 board is one example.

Reference: Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework

<http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19963-01/html/821-1456/scf-10.html>

QUESTION 3

You have already generated a 256-bit AES raw key and named the keystore file /mykey. You need to use the key to create an encrypted file system.

Which command should you use to create a ZFS encrypted file system named pool1/encrypt using the / mykey keystore?

- A. zfs create - o encryption = /mykey pool1/encrypt
- B. zfs create - o encryption = 256-ccm - o keysource = raw, file : ///my key pool1/encrypt
- C. zfs create - o encryption = AES keysource = /mykey pool1/encrypt
- D. zfs create - o encryption = on keystore = /mykey pool1/encrypt

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Example: Encrypting a ZFS File System by Using a Raw Key

In the following example, an aes-256-ccm encryption key is generated by using the pktool command and is written to a file, /cindykey.file.

pktool genkey keystore=file outkey=/cindykey.file keytype=aes keylen=256 Then, the /cindykey.file is specified when the tank/home/cindy file system is created.

zfs create -o encryption=aes-256-ccm -o keysource=raw,file:///cindykey.file tank/home/cindys

Reference: Oracle Solaris ZFS Administration Guide, Examples of Encrypting ZFS File Systems

QUESTION 4



Which three options are valid methods of installing a Solaris 10 branded zone on a system running Oracle Solaris 11?

- A. Use the V2V process to migrate an existing Solaris 8 or 9 non-global zone from a Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded zone.
- B. Use the V2V process to migrate an existing Solaris 10 non global whole root zone from a Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded whole root zone.
- C. Install a solaris10 branded zone directly from the Oracle Solaris 10 media.
- D. Migrate an existing 64-bit Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded non-global zone using the P2V process.
- E. Migrate an existing 32 bit Solaris10 system to a solaris10 branded non-global zone using the P2V process.
- F. Use the V2V process to migrate an existing Solaris 10 non-global sparse root zone from a Solaris 10 system to a solaris10 branded sparse root zone.

Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation: B: Due to change in package system (SRV4 to IPS) there is no direct upgrade from S10 to S11 one can use

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P2V converting s10 physical system to solaris10 branded zone in s11 (32-bit or 64-bit)

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V2V converting s10 native full root zone to solaris10 branded zone in s11 (B)

QUESTION 5

You create a flash archive of the Solaris 10 global zone on the server named sysA. The archive name is s10--system.flar, and it is stored on a remote server named backup_server.

On sysA, you create a Solaris 10 branded zone named s10-zone.

You want to use the flash archive, located on /net/backup_servers/10-system.flar, to install the operating system in the s10-zone zone.

Which command do you choose to install the s10-system flar archive in the Solaris 10 branded zone (s10zone)?

- A. zoneadm -z s10-zone install -a /net/backup_server/s10-system.flar -u
- B. zonecfg -z s10-zone install -a /net/backup_server/s10-system.flar -u
- C. zoneadm -z s10-zone clone -s /net/backup_server/s10-system flar
- D. zonecfg -a s10-zone create -t SUNWsolans10 \
- E. zonecfg-zs10-zoneinstall-f/net/backup_server/s10-system.flar

Correct Answer: A



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