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Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true when updating Solaris 11 from one Support Respository Update (SRU) to another SRU by using the pkg update command?

- A. By default, the pkg update command automatically creates a backup Boot Environment whenever the kernel is affected by the update.
- B. By default, the pkg update command automatically creates a new Boot Environment whenever the kernel is affected by the update.
- C. The pkg update command can only be used to update to a newer SRU.
- D. The pkg update command can be used to update to a newer or older SRU.
- E. By default, the pkg update command always updates Solaris 11 to the first SRU that was released after the Current SRU.
- F. The pkg update command can only be performed while running in the single-user milestone.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

You have a ZFS file system named /dbase/oral and you want to guarantee that 10 GB of storage space is available to that dataset for all data, snapshots, and clones.

Which option would you choose?

- A. zfs set refreservation=10g dbase/oral
- B. zfs set quota=10g dbase/oral
- C. zfs set refquota=10g dbase/oral
- D. zfs set reservation=10g dbase/oral

Correct Answer: D

A ZFS reservation is an allocation of disk space from the pool that is guaranteed to be available to a dataset. As such, you cannot reserve disk space for a dataset if that space is not currently available in the pool. The total amount of all outstanding, unconsumed reservations cannot exceed the amount of unused disk space in the pool. ZFS reservations can be set and displayed by using the zfs set and zfs get commands. For example:

```
# zfs set reservation=5G tank/home/bill # zfs get reservation tank/home/bill NAME PROPERTY VALUE SOURCE  
tank/home/bill reservation 5G local
```

QUESTION 3

Which two options accurately describe the network characteristics of a zone?



- A. DHCP address assignment cannot be configured in a shared IP zone.
- B. Shared IP is the default type of network configuration.
- C. Exclusive IP is the default type of network configuration.
- D. By default, all IP addresses, netmasks, and routes are set by the global zone and cannot be altered in a non global zone.
- E. IPMP cannot be managed within the non-global zone.
- F. Commands such as snoop and dladm cannot be used on datalinks that are in use by a running zone.

Correct Answer: AB

A: Non-global zones can not utilize DHCP (neither client nor server). B (not C): By default, non-global zones will be configured with a shared IP functionality. What this means is that IP layer configuration and state is shared between the zone you're creating and the global zone. This usually implies both zones being on the same IP subnet for each given NIC.

Note: A zone is a virtual operating system abstraction that provides a protected environment in which applications run. The applications are protected from each other to provide software fault isolation. To ease the labor of managing multiple applications and their environments, they co-exist within one operating system instance, and are usually managed as one entity.

The original operating environment, before any zones are created, is also called the "global zone" to distinguish it from non-global zones, The global zone is the operating system instance.

Incorrect answer:

E: Exclusive-IP zones can use IPMP. IPMP is configured the same way in an exclusive-IP zone as it is on a system not using zones.

For shared-IP zones, IPMP can be configured in the global zone.

F: Full IP-level functionality is available in an exclusive-IP zone.

An exclusive-IP zone has its own IP-related state.

An exclusive-IP zone is assigned its own set of data-links using the zonecfg command. The zone is given a data-link name such as xge0, e1000g1, or bge32001, using the physical property of the net resource. The address property of the net resource is not set.

Note that the assigned data-link enables the snoop command to be used.

The dladm command can be used with the show-linkprop subcommand to show the assignment of data-links to running exclusive-IP zones.

QUESTION 4

You need to install the solaris-desktop group package. Which command would you use to list the set of packages included in that software group?



- A. pkg search
- B. pkg info
- C. pkginfo
- D. pkg contents

Correct Answer: A

Use the pkg search command to search for packages whose data matches the specified pattern.

Like the pkg contents command, the pkg search command examines the contents of packages. While the pkg contents command returns the contents, the pkg search command returns the names of packages that match the query.

QUESTION 5

Which two accurately identify features of a Solaris 10 branded zone?

- A. executes in a Solaris 10 global zone
- B. is created by importing a Solaris 10 flash archive
- C. enables Linux binary applications to run unmodified
- D. provides a complete runtime environment for Solaris 9 applications
- E. allows a Solaris 10 global zone to be migrated into a Solaris 10 non-global zone on a Solaris 11 system

Correct Answer: BE

B: It can be created by importing a Solaris 10 flash archive. You can use the Oracle Solaris Flash archiving tools to create an image of an installed system that can be migrated into a zone.

The system can be fully configured with all of the software that will be run in the zone before the image is created. This image is then used by the installer when the zone is installed.

Note: You can use alternate methods for creating the archive. The installer can accept the following archive formats:

*

cpio archives

*

gzip compressed cpio archives

*

bzip2 compressed cpio archives

*



pax archives created with the -x xustar (XUSTAR) format ?ufsdump level zero (full) backups

Note:

Branded zones that run an environment different that the OS release on the system

*

The lx branded zone introduced in the Solaris 10 8/07 release provides a Linux environment for your applications and runs on x86 and x64 machines on the Oracle Solaris 10 OS.

*

The solaris8 and solaris9 branded zones enable you to migrate an Oracle Solaris 8 or Oracle Solaris 9 system to an Oracle Solaris 8 or Oracle Solaris 9 Container on a host running the Oracle Solaris 10 8/07 Operating System or later Oracle Solaris 10 release.

*

The Oracle Solaris 10 Container brand is available in OpenSolaris build 127. These branded zones host Oracle Solaris 10 user environments.

Note: One of the powerful features of Solaris 11 is the ability to run a Solaris 10 environment in a zone. Solaris 10 allows you to run Solaris 8 and 9 environments in zones, but only on SPARC.

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