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**QUESTION 1**

Before booting test zone a non-global zone, you want to connect to the zone's console so that you can watch the boot process.

Choose the command used to connect to testzone's console.

- A. zoneadm -C testzone
- B. zoneadm -console testzone
- C. zlogin - z testzone console
- D. zlogin - z testzone - C
- E. zlogin -C testzone
- F. zoneadm - testzone - c

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: The following options are supported:

-C

Connects to the zone console. Connects to the zone console.

Note:

After you install a zone, you must log in to the zone to complete its application environment. You might log in to the zone to perform administrative tasks as well. Unless the -C option is used to connect to the zone console, logging in to a zone using zlogin starts a new task. A task cannot span two zones Reference: man zlogin

QUESTION 2

Select two statements that correctly describe the capabilities of the Distribution Constructor.

- A. ISO images for use with the Automated Installer (AI) can be created.
- B. Bootable USB images can be created for SPARC and x86 architectures.
- C. A single installation server can be used to create ISO images for SPARC and x86 architectures.
- D. Checkpoints can be used to pause the build, allowing scripts to run that modify the resulting ISO Image.
- E. A single Installation server can be used to create ISO images for Solaris 10 and Solaris11 operating systems.

Correct Answer: AD



Explanation: A: You can use the distribution constructor to create the following types of Oracle Solaris images:

*

(A) x86 or SPARC ISO Image for Automated Installations

*

Oracle Solaris x86 live CD image

*

x86 or SPARC Oracle Solaris text installer image

*

x86 Oracle Solaris Virtual Machine

Note: You can use the distribution constructor to build custom Oracle Solaris images. Then, you can use the images to install the Oracle Solaris software on individual systems or multiple systems. You can, also, use the distribution constructor to create Virtual Machine (VM) images that run the Oracle Solaris operating system.

D: Checkpointing Options

You can use the options provided in the `distro_const` command to stop and restart the build process at

various stages in the image-generation process, in order to check and debug the image that is being built.

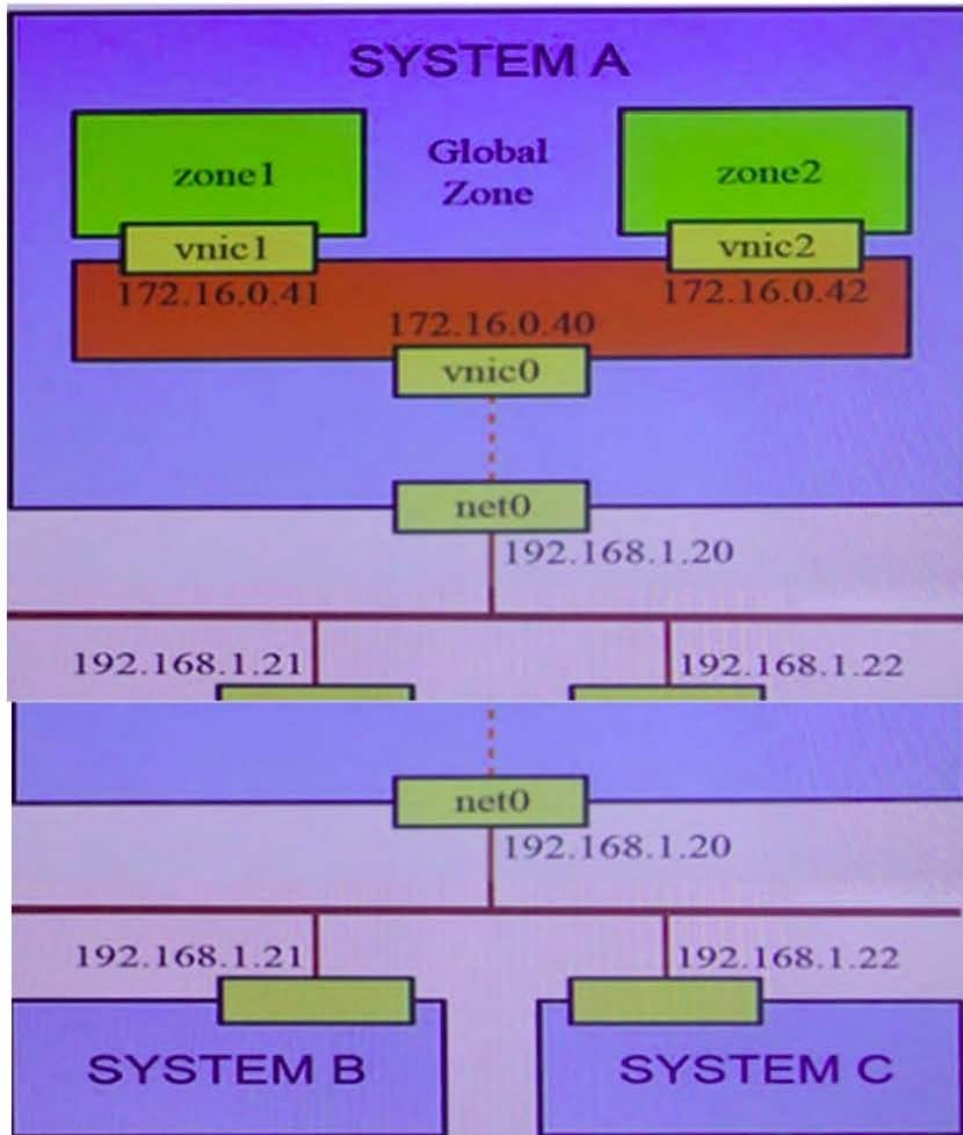
This process of stopping and restarting during the build process is called checkpointing.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Express Distribution Constructor Guide, What are the Components in the Distribution Constructor?

QUESTION 3

On SystemA, you are troubleshooting a new installation of a virtual network. Local zones cannot connect with external systems.

View the Exhibit.





Loggea in to zone1 orsystemv you can successruuiy ping i cz.ig.vau ana icz.iq.vaz, Duttthere is no response from any systems on tne nyz.ioa.i.x network.

Similarly, logged in to zone2 of SystemA, you can successfully ping 172.16.0.40 and 172.16.0.41, but there is no response from any systems on the 192.168.1.x network.

However, logged in to the global zone of SystemA, you can successfully ping 172.16.0.41 and 172.16.0.42, as well as 192.168.1.21 and 192.168.1.22.

Identify two possible explanations. (Choose two.)

- A. forwarding=on has not been configured for SystemA and SystemB.
- B. forwarding=on has not been configured for the global zone of SystemA.
- C. There are missing entries for SystemA and SystemB in /etc/inet/hosts.
- D. forwarding=on has not been configured for zone1 and zone2 of SystemA.
- E. ARP table entries on SystemA and SystemB are incomplete for vnic1 and vnic2.
- F. SystemB and SystemC require a static route to the 172.16.0.x network via 192.168.1.20.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 4

You need to update an OS image on a client. The pkg publishers command displays the wrong publisher with the wrong update: PUBLISHERTYPESTATUSURI Solaris origin onlinehttp://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release The update is available on the updated publisher:

PUBLISHERTYPESTATUSURI Solaris originonlinehttp://sysA.example.com Select the option that describes the procedure used to update the OS image on the system from the updated publisher.

- A. Copy the repository from the ISO image onto the local client.

Configure the repository on the client by using the svccfg - s command so that the Solaris publisher is connected to the new repository.

Refresh the application/pkg/server service.

Issue the pkgrepo refresh command to refresh the repository catalog

- B. Configure the publisher on the client using the svccfg - s command so that the Solaris publisher is connected to the repository at http://sysA.example.com Refresh the application/pkg/server service. Issue the pkgrepo refresh command to repository catalog

- C. Use the pkg set-publisher command to change the URL of the publisher Solaris to http:// sysA.example.com. Issue the pkg update command to update the OS image.

- D. Add the new publisher http://sysA.example.com Solaris Use the pkg set-publisher command to set the publisher search order and place http://sysA.example.com of http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release Issue the pkg publisher command to view the publishers. Set the new publisher to sticky. Issue the pkg update command to update the OS image.



Correct Answer: C

Explanation: You can use the `pkg set-publisher` command to change a publisher URI.

Changing a Publisher Origin URI

To change the origin URI for a publisher, add the new URI and remove the old URI. Use the `-g` option to add a new origin URI. Use the `-G` option to remove the old origin URI.

```
# pkg set-publisher -g http://pkg.example.com/support \ -G http://pkg.example.com/release example.com
```

Note: You can use either the `install` or `update` subcommand to update a package. The `install` subcommand installs the package if the package is not already installed in the image. If you want to be sure to update only packages that are already installed, and not install any new packages, then use the `update` subcommand.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Express Image Packaging System Guide, Managing Package Publishers

QUESTION 5

Your mentor suggests using the `dladm rename-link` command to rename the network datalinks.

What are the two advantages of following this advice?

- A. It can clarify which network interface has what purpose.
- B. It can simplify specifying the network interface with the `dladm modify-aggr` command.
- C. It can simplify specifying the network interface with the `dladm modify-bridge` command.
- D. It can simplify IP filter rule changes if the network interface is replaced with a different type.
- E. It can prevent accidental deletion of the network interface with the `dladm delete-phys` command.
- F. It can prevent accidental deletion of the network interface configuration with the `ipadm delete-addr` command.

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: A: To rename the `bge0` link to `mgmt0`, enter the following command: `# dladm rename-link bge0 mgmt0`

E: Consider that the `bge0` device, whose link was named `mgmt0` as shown in the previous example, needs to be replaced with a `ce0` device because of a hardware failure. The `bge0` NIC is physically removed, and replaced with a new `ce0` NIC. To associate the newly added `ce0` device with the `mgmt0` configuration previously associated with `bge0`, enter the following command:

```
# dladm rename-link ce0 mgmt0 Note: How to Rename a Datalink
```

Use this procedure if you want to change a datalink name to a customized name. For example, some of the datalinks in upgraded system might have retained legacy hardware- based names and you want to change these names to generic ones.

Note: `dladm rename-link [-R root-dir] link new-link` Rename link to new-link. This is used to give a link a meaningful name, or to associate existing link configuration such as link properties of a removed device with a new device.



QUESTION 6

Review the zonestat command:

```
zonestate - q physical - memory -R high -z -p -p "zones" 10 24h 60m
```

Select the option that correctly describes the information that is displayed by this command.

- A. It is a sample of dbzone's physical memory usage taken every hour over a 24-hour period. Only the top 10 samplings of peak memory usage are displayed. All other utilization data is eliminated.
- B. It is a sample of dbzone's CPU, virtual memory, and networking utilization. Physical memory is executed from the report. The sampling is taken every 10 minutes over a 24-hour period and peak utilization id displayed each hour.
- C. It is a sample of dbzone's CPU, virtual memory, and networking utilization. Physical memory is executed from the report. The sampling is taken every 10 minutes over a 24-hour period and displayed each hour.
- D. It is a sample of dbzone's physical memory usage taken every 10 seconds and 24-hour period. Only peak virtual memory usage and CPU utilization are displayed each hour. All other Utilization data is eliminated.
- E. It is a sample of dbzone's physical memory usage taken every 10 seconds and 24-hour period. Only peak memory usage is displayed each hour. All other utilization data is eliminated.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: * (Not A, B, C): interval (here 10 seconds): Specifies the length in seconds to pause between each interval report.

* duration (here 24 h)

* -R report[,report] (here high)

Print a summary report.

high Print a summary report detailing the highest usage of each resource and zone during any interval of the zonestat utility invocation.

Note: The zonestat utility reports on the cpu, memory, and resource control utilization of the currently running zones. Each zone's utilization is reported both as a percentage of system resources and the zone's configured limits.

The zonestat utility prints a series of interval reports at the specified interval. It optionally also prints one or more summary reports at a specified interval. The default output is a summary of cpu, physical, and virtual memory utilization. The -r option can be used to choose detailed output for specific resources.

QUESTION 7

A local repository is available on this system and you need to enable clients to access this repository via HTTP. The repository information is:



PUBLISHERTYPESTATUSURI

solarisoriginonlinehttp://sysA.example.com

Identify two of the steps that are required to make the local repository on this server available to the client via HTTP.

- A. On the server: set the pkg/inst_root and pkg/readonly properties for the svc:/application/pkg/server:default service and enabled the service
- B. On the server: set the sharefs property on the ZFS file system containing the IPS repository.
- C. On the client: reset the origin for the solaris publisher.
- D. On the client: set the pkg/inst_root and pkg/readonly properties for the svc:/application/server:default service enable the service.
- E. On the client: start the pkg.depotd process.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: A: Configure the Repository Server Service To enable clients to access the local repository via HTTP, enable the application/pkg/server Service Management Facility (SMF) service.

```
# svccfg -s application/pkg/server setprop pkg/inst_root=/export/repoSolaris11 # svccfg -s application/pkg/  
server setprop pkg/readonly=true
```

Reference: Copying and Creating Oracle Solaris 11 Package Repositories, Configure the Repository Server Service

QUESTION 8

View the Exhibit and review the zpool and ZFS configuration information from your system.



```

pool: pool1
state: ONLINE
scan: none requested
config:

```

NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM
pool1	ONLINE	0	0	0
mirror-0	ONLINE	0	0	0
c4t0d0	ONLINE	-	-	-
c4t1d0	ONLINE	-	-	-
mirror-1	ONLINE	0	0	0
c4t2d0	ONLINE	-	-	-
c4t3d0	ONLINE	-	-	-

errors: No known data errors

pool: rpool

```

pool: rpool
state: ONLINE
scan: none requested
config:

```

NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM
rpool	ONLINE	0	0	0
c3t0d0s0	ONLINE	0	0	0

errors: No known data errors

NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT
pool1	138K	7.81G	32K	/pool1
pool1/prod_data	31K	7.81G	31K	/prod_data
rpool	11.6G	4.04G	34.5K	/rpool
rpool/ROOT	9.94G	4.04G	31K	legacy
rpool/ROOT/solaris	9.94G	4.04G	9.70G	/
rpool/dump	630M	4.05G	611M	-
rpool/export	6.07M	4.04G	32K	/export
rpool/export/home	6.04M	4.04G	32K	/export/home



Identify the correct procedure for breaking the /prod_data mirror, removing c4t0d0 and c4t2d0, and making the data on c4t0d0 and c4t2d0 accessible under the /dev_data mount point

- A. zpool split pool1 pool2 c4t0d0 c4t2d0 zpool import pool2 zfs set mountpoint=/dev_data pool2/prod_data
- B. zpool detach pool1 pool2 zpool attach pool2 zfs set mountpoint=/dev_data pool2/prod_data
- C. zfs split pool1/prod_data -n pool2/dev_data zfs set mountpoint=/dev_data pool2/prod_data
- D. zpool split pool1 pool2 c4t0d0 c4t2d0 zpool import pool2

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

In an effort to reduce storage space on your server, you would like to eliminate duplicate copies of data in your server's ZFS file systems.

How do you specify that pool1/data should not contain duplicate data blocks (redundant data) on write operations?

- A. zfs create -o compression=on pool1/data
- B. zpool create -o deduplication=on pool1; zfs create pool1/data
- C. zfs create -o deduplication=on pool1; zfs create pool1/data
- D. zfs create -o dedupratio=2 pool1/data
- E. zfs create -o dedup=on pool1/data

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: ZFS Deduplication Property Solaris Express Community Edition, build 129: In this Solaris release, you can use the deduplication property to remove redundant data from your ZFS file systems. If a file system has the dedup property enabled, duplicate data blocks are removed synchronously. The result is that only unique data is stored and common components are shared between files.

You can enable this property as follows: # zfs set dedup=on tank/home

QUESTION 10

Solaris 11 includes a redesigned software packaging model: the Image Packaging system.

Which three describe advantages of the Image Packaging System over the previous Solaris 10 SVR4 packaging model?

- A. Eliminates patching of the software package
- B. Makes the patching process more efficient with less downtime
- C. Eliminates OS version upgrade
- D. Allows for the installation of the OS without a local DVD or installation server



- E. Allows the use of a repository mirror to speed up package operation
- F. Allows users to publish their own software package in a software repository

Correct Answer: ADF

Explanation: A: In contrast to the SVR4 packaging model used in earlier Oracle Solaris releases, IPS eliminates the need for patching.

QUESTION 11

United States of America export laws include restrictions on cryptography. Identify the two methods with which these restrictions are accommodated in the Oracle Solaris 11 Cryptographic Framework.

- A. Corporations must utilize signed X.509 v3 certificates.
- B. A third-party provider object must be signed with a certificate issued by Oracle.
- C. Loadable kernel software modules must register using the Cryptographic Framework SPI.
- D. Third-party providers must utilize X.509 v3 certificates signed by trusted Root Certification Authorities.
- E. Systems destined for embargoed countries utilize loadable kernel software modules that restrict encryption to 64 bit keys.

Correct Answer: BC

B: Binary Signatures for Third-Party Software The `elfsign` command provides a means to sign providers to be used with the Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework. Typically, this command is run by the developer of a provider.

The `elfsign` command has subcommands to request a certificate from Sun and to sign binaries. Another subcommand verifies the signature. Unsigned binaries cannot be used by the Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework. To sign one or more providers requires the certificate from Sun and the private key that was used to request the certificate.

C: Export law in the United States requires that the use of open cryptographic interfaces be restricted. The Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework satisfies the current law by requiring that kernel cryptographic providers and PKCS #11 cryptographic providers be signed.

Reference: System Administration Guide: Security Services, Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework

QUESTION 12

View the Exhibit to inspect the boot environment Information displayed within a non global zone on your system.



BE/Dataset/Snapshot	Active	Mountpoint	Space	Policy	Created
solaris					
rpool/ROOT/solaris	NR	/	367.97M	static	2011-11-28 11:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var	-	-	26.16M	static	2011-11-28 11:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var@2011-11-28-18:49:38	-	-	69.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var@2011-11-28-19:09:23	-	-	0	static	2011-11-28 14:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var@install	-	-	975.0K	static	2011-11-28 12:29
rpool/ROOT/solaris@2011-11-28-18:49:38	-	-	70.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
rpool/ROOT/solaris@2011-11-28-19:09:23	-	-	0	static	2011-11-28 14:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris@install	IR	-	2.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
solaris-1	-	-	1.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
rpool/ROOT/solaris-1					
rpool/ROOT/solaris-1/var			57.0K	static	2011-11-28 14:09
z1BE					
rpool/ROOT/z1BE					
rpool/ROOT/z1BE/var			1.0K	static	2011-11-28 14:09

Which two options describe the solaris-1 boot environment?

- A. The solaris-1 boot environment is not bootable.
- B. The solaris-1 boot environment is incomplete.
- C. The solaris-1 boot environment was created automatically when the non global zone was created.
- D. The solaris-1 boot environment was created in the non-global zone using the beadm create command.
- E. The solaris-1 boot environment is associated with a non active global zone boot environment.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A: The ? of the Active Column indicates that this boot environment is inactive, and hence not bootable.

Note: The values for the Active column are as follows:

R ?Active on reboot.

N ?Active now.

NR ?Active now and active on reboot.

"-" ?Inactive.

!" ?Unbootable boot environments in a non-global zone are represented by an exclamation point.

D: beadm create

Creates a new boot environment name, beName.

Note: beadm list

Lists information about the existing boot environment, which is beName, or lists information for all boot environments if beName is not provided.

Note: Using beadm Utility (Tasks)

You can use the beadm utility to create and manage snapshots and clones of your boot environments.



Note the following distinctions relevant to boot environment administration:

*

A snapshot is a read-only image of a dataset or boot environment at a given point in time. A snapshot is not bootable.

*

A boot environment is a bootable Oracle Solaris environment, consisting of a root dataset and, optionally, other datasets mounted underneath it. Exactly one boot environment can be active at a time.

*

A clone of a boot environment is created by copying another boot environment. A clone is bootable.

Reference: Creating and Administering Oracle Solaris 11 Boot Environments

QUESTION 13

You have been tasked with creating a dedicated virtual network between two local zones within a single system. In order to isolate the network traffic from other zones on that system.

To accomplish this, you will create_____.

- A. An ether stub
- B. A virtual router
- C. A virtual switch
- D. A virtual bridge.
- E. A virtual network interface
- F. Nothing because a virtual switch is automatically created then the virtual network interfaces are created.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: 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.

Note: Oracle Solaris 11 introduces a new and powerful network stack architecture which includes:

*

Networking virtualization with virtual network interface cards (VNICs) and virtual switching (etherstubs)

*

Tight integration with zones



*

Network resource management - efficient and easy to manage integrated quality of service (QoS) to enforce bandwidth limit on VNICs and traffic flows We will be examini

Reference: Oracle Solaris Administration: Network Interfaces and Network Virtualization, Configuring Components of Network Virtualization in Oracle Solaris

QUESTION 14

After installing the OS, you boot the system and notice that the syslogd daemon is not accepting messages from remote systems.

Which two options should you select to modify the syslogd daemon configuration so that it accepts messages from remote systems?

- A. `svccfg -s svc:/system/system -log setprop start/exec= "syslogd -t"` Restart the syslogd daemon.
- B. Set the following parameter in the `/etc/syslogd.conf` file: `LOG_FROM_REMOTE= YES` Restart the syslogd daemon.
- C. `svcadm enable svc:/system/system -log/config/log_from_remote` Restart the syslogd daemon.
- D. `svccfg -s svc:/system/system-log setprop config/log_from_remote=true` Restart the syslogd daemon.
- E. Set the following parameter in the `/etc/default/syslogd` file: `LOG_FROM_REMOTE=YES` Restart the syslogd daemon.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: B: The `/etc/default/syslogd` file contains the following default parameter settings. See FILES.

`LOG_FROM_REMOTE` Specifies whether remote messages are logged. `LOG_FROM_REMOTE=NO` is equivalent to the `-t` command-line option. The default value for `LOG_FROM_REMOTE` is YES.

QUESTION 15

Which three Installation option allow for a "hands free" and "unattended" Installation of the Solaris 11 environment?

- A. Jumpstart
- B. LiveCD
- C. A text Installation over the network
- D. An Automated Installation performed on an x86 client
- E. An Automated Installation using media from a local DVD or USB drive
- F. An Automated Installation using a networked repository

Correct Answer: DEF

Explanation: Oracle Solaris 11 uses Automated Installer (AI) for unattended installations.



Unattended installations are possible by placing the contents of the AI Image media (or ISO image contents from a download) on an AI server.

Reference: Differences between Oracle Solaris 10 and 11 for System Administrators <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/server-storage/solaris11/overview/solaris-matrix-1549264.html>

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