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QUESTION 1

The COMSTAR framework provides support for the iSCSI protocol.

Select three options that correctly describe the COMSTAR framework.

- A. iSCSI devices can be used as dump devices.
- B. SCSI commands are carried over IP networks and enable you to mount disk devices from across the network onto your local system.
- C. Large amounts of data can be transferred over an IP network with very little network degradation.
- D. COMSTAR allows you to convert any Solaris11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network.
- E. One IP port can handle multiple iSCSI target devices.

Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation: B: By carrying SCSI commands over IP networks, the iSCSI protocol enables you to access block devices from across the network as if they were connected to the local system. COMSTAR provides an easier way to manage these iSCSI target devices.

D: Common Multiprotocol SCSI Target, or COMSTAR, a software framework that enables you to convert any Oracle Solaris 11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network by initiator hosts.

E: One IP port can handle multiple iSCSI target devices.

Reference: Oracle Solaris Administration: Devices and File Systems, Configuring Storage Devices With COMSTAR

QUESTION 2

The Automated Installer is used, rather than JumpStart, to install the Oracle Solaris 11 operating System. Identify the two correctly matching pairs of equivalent functionality.

- A. AI: manifest files JumpStart: begin script
- B. AI: installadmcreate-client JumpStart: setup_install_sen/er
- C. AI SMF system configuration profile files JumpStart: profile files
- D. AI: SMF system configuration profile files JumpStart: finish scripts and sysidcfg files

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

The current ZFS configuration on your server is:

pool1200K3.91G31K/pool1 pool1/data31K3.91G31K/data

Your backup policy states that you are to perform a full backup of /data on Sunday and incremental backups on Monday through Saturday. Each incremental will back up only the data that has been created or modified since the Sunday backup was started. The file systems must be available to users at all times and the data will be backed up to tape.

Which option should you choose for the Wednesday backup?

- A. On Sunday zfs snapshot pool1/data@sunday zfs send pool1/data@sunday > /dev/rmt/0 On Wednesday zfs snapshot pool1/data@wednesday zfs send -i pool1/data@sunday pool1/data@wednesday > /dev/rmt/0
- B. On Sunday zfs snapshot pool1/data@sunday > /dev/rmt/0 On Wednesday zfs snapshot -i pool1/data@wednesday >/dev/rmt/0
- C. On Sunday zfs snapshot pool1/data@sunday zfs send pool1/data@sunday > /dev/rmt/0 On Wednesday zfs snapshot pool1/data@wednesday zfs send -i pool1/data@wednesday pool1/data@sunday > /dev/rmt/0
- D. On Sunday zfs snapshot pool1/data@sunday zfs send pool1/data@sunday > /dev/rmt/0 On Wednesday zfs snapshot pool1/data@wednesday zfs send -i pool1/data@wednesday > /dev/rmt/0
- E. On Sunday zfs snapshot pool1/data@sunday zfs send pool1/data@sunday | zfs recv > /dev/rmt/0 On Wednesday zfs snapshot pool1/data@wednesday zfs send -i pool1/data@sunday pool1/data@wednesday|zfs recv > /dev/rmt/0

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

The current ZFS configuration on serverA is: Pool1 c3t2d0 c3t3d0 Pool2 c3t4d0 c3t5d0 The ZFS configuration on serverB is:

Pool1 mirror-0 c3t2d0 c3t3d0 mirror-1 c3t4d0 c3t5d0 You need to change serverA's ZFS configuration to match serverB's configuration. Which option should you choose to modify the configuration on serverA so that it matches serverB's

configuration?

- A. zpool destroy pool2 zpool attach pool1 c3t4d0 c3t5d0
- B. zpool destroy pool2 zpool attach pool1 c3t2d0 c3t2d0 c3t4d0 c3t5d
- C. zpool destroy pool2 zpool add pool1 c3t4d0 c3t5d0
- D. zpool destroy pool2 zpool mirror pool1 pool2
- E. zpool destroy pool2 zpool attach pool1 c3t2d0 c3t4d0 zpool attach pool1 c3t3d0 c3t5d0
- F. zpool destroy pool1 zpool destroy pool2 zpool create pool1 mirror c3t2d0 c3t3d0 c3t4d0 c3t5d0

Correct Answer: F

Explanation: We destroy both pools. Then we recreate the mirror.

Note: zpool attach [-f] pool device new_device Attaches new_device to an existing zpool device. The existing device cannot be part of a raidz configuration. If device is not currently part of a mirrored configuration, device automatically transforms into a two-way mirror of device and new_device. If device is part of a two-way mirror, attaching new_device

creates a three-way mirror, and so on. In either case, `new_device` begins to resilver immediately. Reference: `man zpool`

QUESTION 5

Review the output from a ZFS file system:

```
NAMEPROPERTYVALUESOURCE
```

```
pool1/encryptencryptionaes-256-ccmlocal pool1/encryptkeysource=raw,file:///mykeylocal
```

You need to recreate the `pool1/encrypt` file system exactly as it is listed above. Which two commands can you use to recreate the `pool1/encrypt` file system?

(Choose two.)

- A. `pktool genkey keystore=file outkey=/mykey keytype=aes keylen=256`
- B. `genkey pktool keystore=file outkey=/mykey keytype=aes keylen=256`
- C. `zfs create -o encryption=aes-256-ccm -o keysource=raw,file:///mykey pool1/encrypt`
- D. `zfs create -o encryption=aes-256-ccm -o keysource=raw,file:///mykey pool1/encrypt`
- E. `zfs create -o encryption=aes-256-ccm -o keysource=raw,file:///mykey source=local pool1/encrypt`

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 6

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 7

Which four statements describe the function of the svc://system/install/server:default service? (Choose four.)

- A. it associates an install image with a named install service.
- B. Client systems use the service name to find the correct install image.
- C. Every Oracle Solaris 11 system uses this service to find its IPS publisher and to locate its IPS repository.
- D. A server can have multiple instances of the install/server service, each associated with one boot image.
- E. This service is not present on a server by default.
- F. This service is present on every Oracle Solaris 11 system, but it is not enabled.
- G. A new install/server service cannot be created without DHCP.
- H. An AI install server can have several instances of this service, but can have only one install service running at a time.

Correct Answer: EFGH

QUESTION 8

You are troubleshooting the failure of an Automated Installation (AI). Identify two activities that may lead to the solution. (Choose two.)

- A. Examine the file /system/volatile/installjog
- B. Ensure that the dtlogin daemon is running on the AI server
- C. Check that the X 509 v3 certificate of the DHCP server is valid
- D. Run the command pka list -q http://Dkqmvdomain.com/solaris/ entire
- E. Run the dfshares command to be sure that the boot_archive is mounted on the IPS software package repository.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 9

Which three statements accurately describe the Automated Installation (AI) client? (Choose three.)

- A. if the AI client does not match any criteria to use a custom manifest or script, the default manifest is used.
- B. if the AI client does not match any criteria to use a custom manifest or script, the automated installation aborts.
- C. Any manifest or script in a service can be designated to be the default for that service.
- D. Only the default.xml file is used as the default AI client manifest.
- E. if a client system does not use any SC profile, then an interactive tool opens on that client at first boot after that client installation to complete the configuration of that client.
- F. If a client system does not use any SC profile, then the install server will use the default SC profile.

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 10

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 11

Which three methods of delivering a package are provided by the image Package System (iPS)?

(Choose three.)

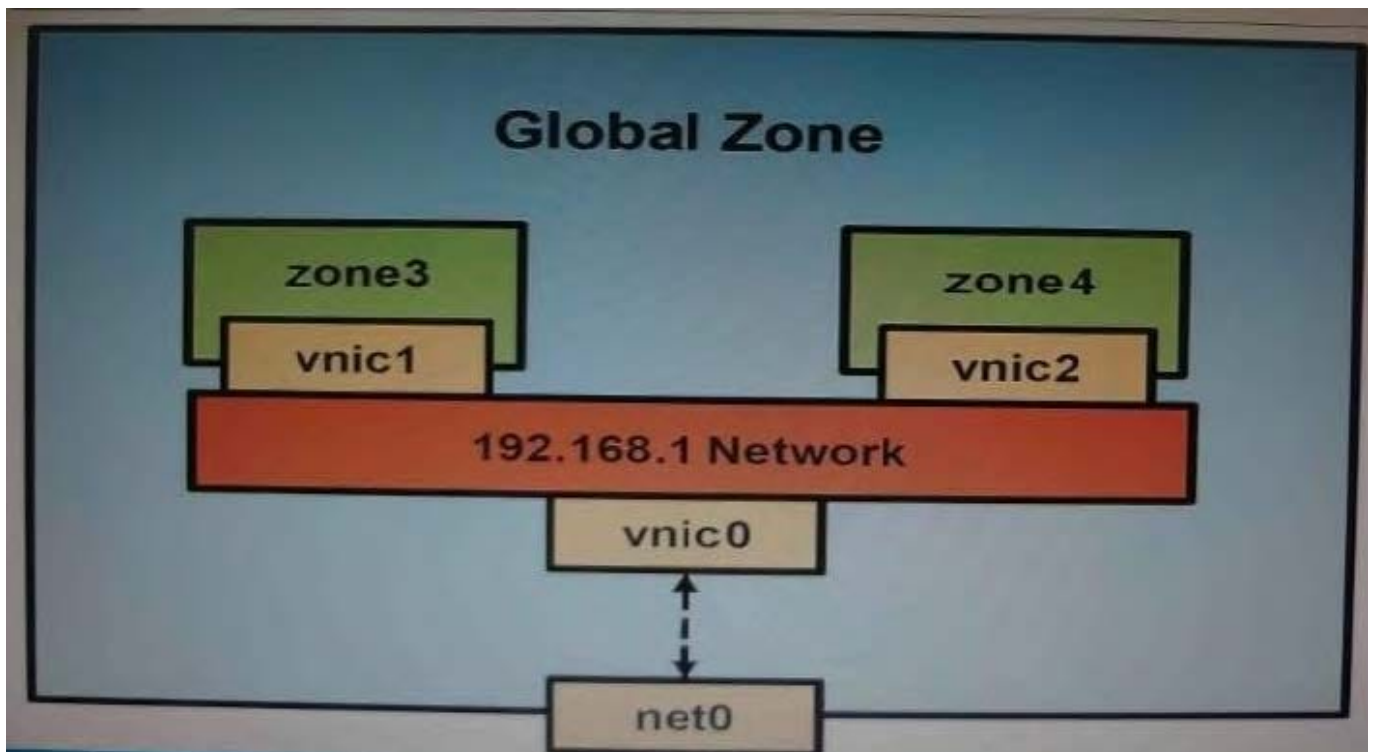
- A. Publish to a local file-based repository.
- B. Publish as an SVR4 package.
- C. Publish to a remote HTTP-based repository.
- D. Convert to a p5p package archive.
- E. Convert to a SVR4 package archive.
- F. Publish as a tar archive.
- G. Publish as a directory on a USB or DVD drive.
- H. Publish as a Linux RPM package.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 12

You have been asked to troubleshoot the initial configuration of a virtual network connecting two local zones with the outside world.

View the exhibit.



The command `dladm create-vnic -1 vswitch192.168.1 vnic1` fails with the error `dladm: invalid link name `vswitch192.168.1'` What is the reason for this error?

- A. The name `vswitch192.168.1` is not legal.

- B. The zone must be specified with `dladm create-vnic -z zone3 vnic1`.
- C. The virtual interface must be specified with `dladm create-vnic -z zone3 vnic1`.
- D. The virtual interface must be created with `ipadm create-vnic -1 switch192.168.1`.
- E. The virtual switch must be created first with `dladm create -etherstub vswitch192.168.1`.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: There is no data-link named `vswitch192.168`.

We need to create an etherstub first.

See Note and example below for details.

Note: Create a VNIC in the system's global zone.

```
# dladm create-vnic -l data-link vnic-name
```

`data-link` is the name of the interface where the VNIC is to be configured.

```
-l link, --link=link
```

`link` can be a physical link or an etherstub.

`vnic-name` is the name that you want to give the VNIC.

For example, to create a VNIC named `vnic0` on interface `e1000g0`, you would type the following:

```
# dladm create-vnic -l e1000g0 vnic0
```

Example: Creating a Virtual Network Without a Physical NIC

First, create an etherstub with name `stub1`:

```
# dladm create-etherstub stub1
```

Create two VNICs with names `hello0` and `test1` on the etherstub. This operation implicitly creates a virtual

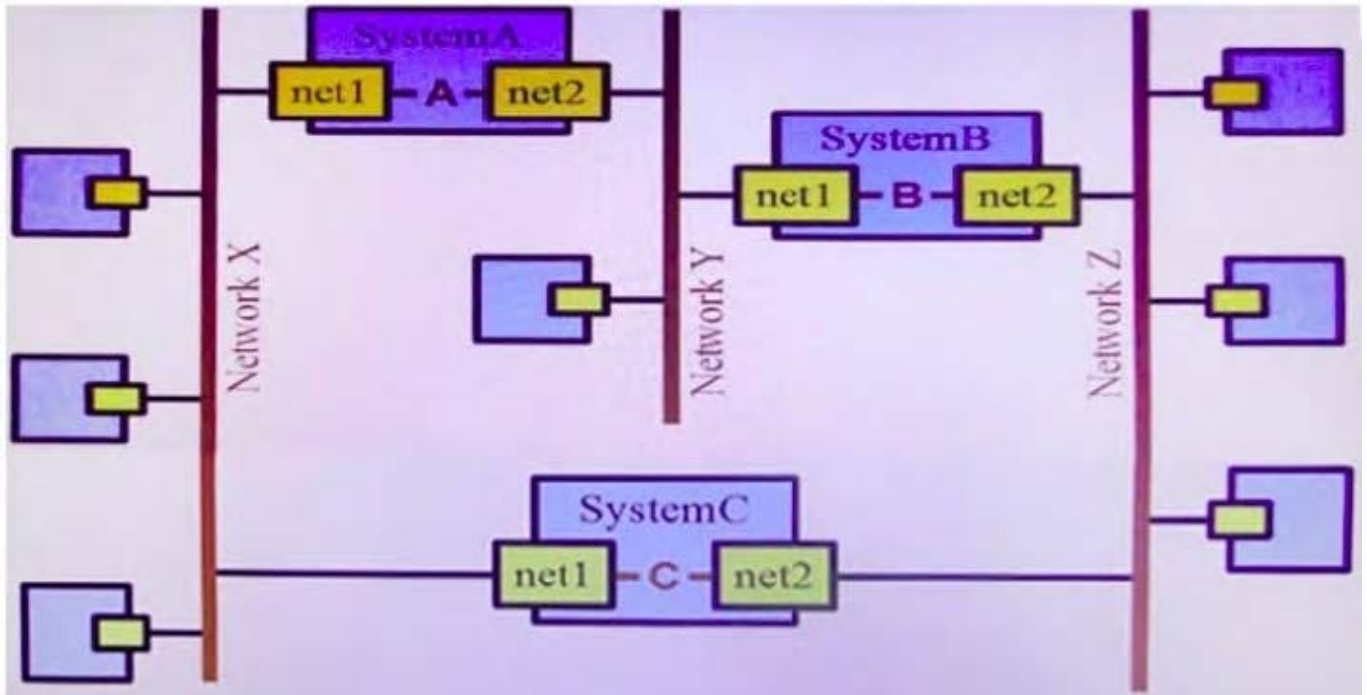
switch connecting `hello0` and `test1`.

```
# dladm create-vnic -l stub1 hello0 # dladm create-vnic -l stub1 test1
```

 Reference: `man dladm`

QUESTION 13

view the Exhibit



To simplify administration of a network, the decision was made to use bridging rather than routing. Your network includes three Oracle Solaris 11 systems, and you notice that network performance is less than expected, and packets between networks X and Z are being forwarded by bridgeA and bridgeB, rather than being forwarded directly by bridgeC.

You previously created the bridges on each system with the following commands:

```
SystemA#dladmcreate-bridge-1 net1 -1 net2 bridgeA
```

```
SystemB # dladm create-bridge -1 net1 -1 net2 bndgeB
```

```
SystemC # dladm create-bridge -1 net1 -1 net2 bndgeC
```

You notice that network performance is less than expected, and packets between networks X and Z are being forwarded by bridgeA and bridgeB, rather than being forwarded directly by bridgeC.

Select the solution

- A. SystemC # dladm modify-bndge -p stp bridgeC
- B. SystemA # dladm modify-bridge -p stp bridgeA SystemB # dladm modify-bridge -p stp bndgeB SystemC # dladm modify-bridge -p stp bridgeC
- C. SystemC # dladm modify-bridge -p trill bridgeC
- D. SystemA # dladm modify-bridge -p trill bridgeA SystemB # dladm modify-bridge -p trill bndgeB SystemC # dladm modify-bridge -p trill bndgeC
- E. SystemC # ipadm set-prop -p forwarding=on bridgeC
- F. SystemC # dladm set-linkprop -p promiscuous=on bridgeC

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 14

You have a Solaris 10 system with a host name of sysA and it uses LDAP as a naming service. You have created a flash archive of sysA and you want to migrate this system to an Oracle Solaris 11 server as a solarisIO branded zone. The zone status on the Oracle Solaris 11 server is:

```
-zone1 0incomplete/zone/zone1 solaris10 excl
```

Select the option that will force the non-global zone to prompt you for a host name and name service the first time it is booted.

- A. Use zonecfg to change the zonename before booting the system for the first time.
- B. Use the -u option with the zoneadm -z zone1 0 attach command.
- C. Use the -u option with the zoneadm -z zone1 0 install command.
- D. Remove the sysidcfg file from the /root directory before booting the non- global zone.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

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

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