



# 1Z0-820<sup>Q&As</sup>

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## QUESTION 1

You are creating a non-global zone on your system.

Which option assigns a zpool to a non-global zone, and gives the zone administrator permission to create zfs file system in that zpool?

A. While creating the non-global zone, make the following entry: add device set match=/dev/rdisk/c4t0d0 end Boot the zone and log in the zone as root. Create the zpool:

```
zpool create pool2 c4t0d0
```

In the non-global zone, root can now create ZFS file system in the pool2 zpool

B. In the global zone, create the zpool: global# zpool create pool2 c4t1d0 While creating the no-global zone, make the following entry: add dataset set name=pool2 end add fs set dir=pool1 set special=pool1 set type=zfspool1 end Boot the zone, log in the zone as root, and create the zfs file system in the pool2 zpool.

C. In the global zone, create the zpool: global#zpool create pool2 c4t1d0 While creating the global zone, make the following entry: add dataset set name=pool2 end Boot the zone, log in to the zone as root and create the zfs file systems in the pool2 zpool.

D. In the global zone, create the zpool and the ZFS file systems that you want to use in the non-global zone: global#zpool create pool2 c4t1d0 global#zfs create pool2/data While creating the non-global zone, make the following entry for each ZFS file system that you want to make available in the zone: add fs set dir=/data set special=pool2/data set type=zfs end

E. Create the zpool in the global zone: global#zpool create pool2 c4t1d0 Boot the non-global zone, log in to the zone as root, and issue this command to delegate ZFS permissions to root: non-global zone# zfs allow root create , destroy, mount pool2 Log in to the non-global zone create ZFS file systems in the pool2 zpool.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: Oracle Solaris ZFS Administration Guide, Adding ZFS File Systems to a Non- Global Zone

## QUESTION 2

You need to remove the gzip software package.

Before you remove the package, you want to create a backup of the operating environment.

Which IPS command should you use?

A. Use the pkg remove command with the -require-backup-be option

B. Use the beadm create command to create a new boot environment Use the pkg remove command to remove the gzip package from the current boot environment.

C. Use the luucreate command to create a new boot environment. Use the pkgrm command to remove the gzip package from the current boot environment

D. Use the pkg unmsall command with the -backup-be-name option



Correct Answer: B

### QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and review the file system configuration.

NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE
pool1/data2	type	filesystem	-
pool1/data2	creation	Mon Oct 24 11:49 2011	-
pool1/data2	used	18K	-
pool1/data2	available	3.91G	-
pool1/data2	referenced	31K	-
pool1/data2	compressratio	1.00x	-
pool1/data2	mounted	yes	-
pool1/data2	origin	pool1/data@now	-
pool1/data2	quota	none	default
pool1/data2	reservation	none	default
pool1/data2	recordsize	128K	default
pool1/data2	mountpoint	/data2	local
pool1/data2	sharenfs	off	default
pool1/data2	checksum	on	default
pool1/data2	compression	on	local
pool1/data2	atime	on	default
pool1/data2	devices	on	default
pool1/data2	exec	on	default
pool1/data2	setuid	on	default

Identify the correct procedure to create a file system with the same properties as the file system displayed in the exhibit

- A. `zfs create -o mountpoint=/data2, compression=on pool1/data2`
- B. `zfs create -o mountpoint=/data2 -o compression=on pool1/data2`
- C. `zfs clone -o mountpoint=/data2, compression=on pool1/data@now pool1/data2`
- D. `zfs clone -o mountpoint=/data2 -o compression=on pool1/data@now pool1/data2`
- E. `zfs create -o mountpoint=/data2 -o compression=on pool1/data@now pool1/data2`

Correct Answer: E

### QUESTION 4

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 5

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 online <http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release> The update is available on the updated publisher:

PUBLISHERTYPESTATUSURI Solaris origin online <http://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 `svcfg - 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](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

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