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Oracle

1Z0-820

ExamName: Upgrade to Oracle Solaris 11 System Administrator

Exam Version: 6.0

Questions & Answers Sample PDF

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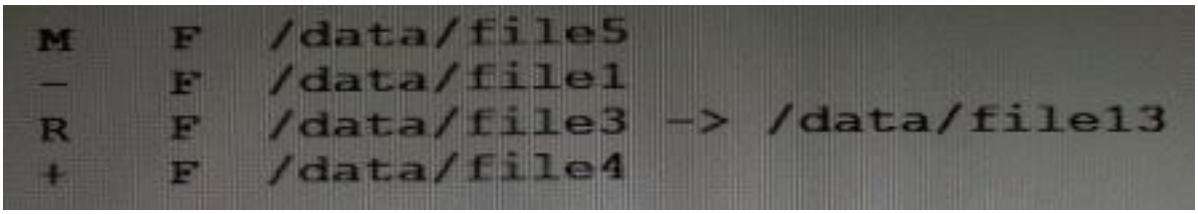
Question 1. (Multi Select)

Review the ZFS dataset output that is displayed on your system:



Which four correctly describe the output?

A: /data/file4 has been added.

B: The link /data/file3 has been added.

C: /data/file3 has been renamed to /data/file13.

D: /data/file4 has been modified and is now larger.

E: /data/file1 has been deleted.

F: /data/file1 has been modified and is now smaller.G. /data/file5 has been modified.H. /data/file3 (a link) has been removed.

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation:

A: + Indicates the file/directory was added in the later dataset

C: R Indicates the file/directory was renamed in the later dataset

E: - Indicates the file/directory was removed in the later dataset

G: M Indicates the file/directory was modified in the later dataset

Note: Identifying ZFS Snapshot Differences (zfs diff)

You can determine ZFS snapshot differences by using the zfs diff command.

The following table summarizes the file or directory changes that are identified by the zfs diff command.

File or Directory Change Identifier

* File or directory is modified or file or directory link changed

M

* File or directory is present in the older snapshot but not in the newer snapshot

—

* File or directory is present in the newer snapshot but not in the older snapshot

+

* File or directory is renamed

R

Question 2. (Single Select)

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 = on keystore = /mykey pool1/encrypt

C: zfs create - o encryption = 256-ccm - o keysource = raw, file : ///my key pool1/encrypt

D: zfs create - o encryption = AES keysource = /mykey pool1/encrypt

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

Question 3. (Single Select)

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 = on keystore = /mykey pool1/encrypt

C: zfs create - o encryption = 256-ccm - o keysource = raw, file : ///my key pool1/encrypt

D: zfs create - o encryption = AES keysource = /mykey pool1/encrypt

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

Question 4. (Multi Select)

You need to set up an Oracle Solaris 11 host as an iSCSI target so that the host,s disk can be accessed over a storage network. The disk device is c3t4d0.

Which six options describe the steps that need to be taken on this host to enable an iSCSI target?

A: Create a ZFS file system named iscsi/target.

B: Create a zpool named iscsi with disk device c3t4d0

C: Use the stmfadm command to make the LUN viewable.G. Use the stmfadm command to make the volume viewable.H. Enable the svc:/network/iscsi/target:default Service.I. Use the itadm command to create the iSCSI target.

D: Create zfs volume named iscsi/target.

E: Use the stmfadm command to create a LUN using /dev/zvol/rdsk/iscsi/target.

F: Use the stmfadm command to create a LUN using iscsi/target.

Answer: B, F, C, D

Explanation:

How to Create an iSCSI LUN

The following steps are completed on the system that is providing the storage device.

1.Create a ZFS storage pool.

Example: target# zpool create sanpool mirror c2t3d0 c2t4d0

(C)2. Create a ZFS volume to be used as a SCSI LUN.

(D)3. Create a LUN for the ZFS volume.

Example:

target# stmfadm create-lu /dev/zvol/rdsk/sanpool/vol1

Logical unit created: 600144F0B5418B0000004DDAC7C10001

4. Confirm that the LUN has been created.

Example

target# stmfadm list-lu

LU Name: 600144F0B5418B0000004DDAC7C10001

(F) 5. Add the LUN view.

This command makes the LUN accessible to all systems.

target# stmfadm add-view 600144F0B5418B0000004DDAC7C10001

How to Create the iSCSI Target

This procedure assumes that you are logged in to the local system will contains the iSCSI target.

Note: The stmfadm command manages SCSI LUNs. Rather than setting a special iSCSI property on the ZFS volume, create the volume and use stmfadm to create the LUN.

(H) 1. Enable the iSCSI target service.

target# svcadm enable -r svc:/network/iscsi/target:default

(I) 2. Create the iSCSI target.

target# itadm create-target

Question 5. (Single Select)

Identify the Automated Installer's (AI) equivalent to jumpStart's finish scripts and sysidcfg files.

A: Manifest files

B: IPS software package repository

C: installadm create-service

D: SMF system configuration profile files

E: Installadm create - client

F: svccfg - s application/pkg/server setprop sysidcfg

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comparing sysidcfg File Keywords to System Configuration Profile Directives

The following table compares sysidcfg file keywords with example AI system configuration profile specifications.

sysidcfg File Keyword

System Configuration Profile Directives

Etc.

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