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QUESTION 1

You are troubleshooting the failure of a computer to mount an NFS file system hosted by a server (hostname mars) in the local area network.

Select the three commands that will enable you to identify the problem.

- A. ping -s mars
- B. cat /etc/vfstab
- C. cat /etc/dfs/dfstab
- D. sharemgr show -v
- E. showmount -e mars
- F. rpcinfo -s mars | egrep `nfs|mountd\`

Correct Answer: AEF

mount: mount-point /DS9 does not exist.

To solve the mount point error condition, check that the mount point exists on the client. Check the spelling of the mount point on the command line or in the /etc/vfstab file (B) on the client, or comment out the entry and reboot the system.

Note: The /etc/vfstab file lists all the file systems to be automatically mounted at system boot time, with the exception of the /etc/mnttab and /var/run file systems.

E: showmount This command displays all clients that have remotely mounted file systems that are shared from an NFS server, or only the file systems that are mounted by clients, or the shared file systems with the client access information. The command syntax is:

```
showmount [ -ade ] [ hostname ]
```

where -a prints a list of all the remote mounts (each entry includes the client name and the directory), -d prints a list of the directories that are remotely mounted by clients, -e prints a list of the files shared (or exported), and hostname selects the NFS server to gather the information from. If hostname is not specified the local host is queried.

F: * mountd Daemon

This daemon handles file-system mount requests from remote systems and provides access control. The mountd daemon checks /etc/dfs/sharetab to determine which file systems are available for remote mounting and which systems are allowed to do the remote mounting.

* Commands for Troubleshooting NFS Problems

These commands can be useful when troubleshooting NFS problems.

rpcinfo Command

This command generates information about the RPC service that is running on a system.

Reference: man showmount

QUESTION 2

Which three are true of a solaris10 branded zone running on an Oracle Solaris 11 system? (Choose three.)

- A. if there are any native non-global zones on the system that you want to migrate, these zones will be migrated into non-global zones on the Solaris 11 system
- B. The non-global zone must reside on its own ZFS dataset; only ZFS is supported
- C. The non-global zone can reside on a ZFS dataset or a UFS file system
- D. The solaris10 branded zone can be either a sparse or a whole root non-global zone model.
- E. The default is the exclusive-IP type.
- F. When migrated from a stand-alone Solaris system to a solaris10 branded zone, the host ID changes to the host ID of the new machine The zone cannot be configured to use the host ID of the original system
- G. A sparse root zone cannot be converted into a solaris10 branded zone.
- H. The solaris10 branded zone cannot be an NFS server

Correct Answer: BEH

QUESTION 3

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

- A. Manifest files
- B. SMF system configuration profile files
- C. Installadm create - client
- D. IPS software package repository
- E. installadm create-service
- F. svccfg - s application/pkg/server setprop sysidcfg

Correct 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.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23824_01/html/E21799/config-1.html

QUESTION 4

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>

QUESTION 5

You want to configure an iSCSI target device on your system.

Select the group package required to install this functionality on your system.

- A. storage-server
- B. solaris-small-server
- C. storage-avs
- D. storage-nas

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: How to Create an iSCSI LUN The disk volume provided by the server is referred to as the target. When the LUN is associated with an iSCSI target, it can be accessed by an iSCSI initiator. The following tasks are completed on the system that is providing the storage device.

1. Install the COMSTAR storage server software.

```
target# pkg install storage-server
```

Etc.

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