

# Oracle

## 1Z0-820 Exam

OPN

# Questions & Answers

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# Version: 8.0

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## Question: 1

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Identify the two security features incorporated in the Oracle Solaris 11 Cryptographic Framework.

- A. Layer 5 IP address encryptions
- B. Internet protocol security
- C. Diffie-Kerberos coaxial key encryption
- D. Signed cryptographic plugins (providers)
- E. Kernel support for signed antivirus plugins

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**Answer: D, E**

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Explanation:

The framework enables providers of cryptographic services to have their services used by many consumers in the Oracle Solaris operating system. Another name for providers is plugins. The framework allows three types of plugins:

- \* User-level plugins - Shared objects that provide services by using PKCS #11 libraries, such as pkcs11\_softtoken.so.1.

- \* Kernel-level plugins - Kernel modules that provide implementations of cryptographic algorithms in software, such as AES.

Many of the algorithms in the framework are optimized for x86 with the SSE2 instruction set and for SPARC hardware.

- \* Hardware plugins - Device drivers and their associated hardware accelerators. The Niagara chips, the ncp and n2cp device drivers, are one example. A hardware accelerator offloads expensive cryptographic functions from the operating system. The Sun Crypto Accelerator 6000 board is one example.

Reference: Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework

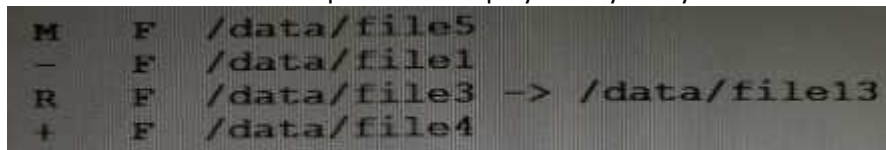
<http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19963-01/html/821-1456/scf-10.html>

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## Question: 2

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



```
M      F      /data/file5
-      F      /data/file1
R      F      /data/file3 -> /data/file13
+      F      /data/file4
```

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.

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**Answer: A, C, E, G**

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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

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### Question: 3

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Which five statements describe options available for installing the Oracle Solaris 11 operating system using the installation media?

- A. You can perform a text or LiveCD installation locally or over the network.
- B. The text Installer does not install the GNOME desktop. The GNOME desktop package must be added after you have installed the operating system.
- C. The LiveCD Installation cannot be used to install multiple instances of Oracle Solaris.
- D. The LiveCD installer cannot be used if you need to preserve a specific Solaris Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) slice in your current operating system.
- E. The LiveCD Installer is for x86 platforms only.
- F. The GUI installer cannot be used to upgrade your operating system from Solaris 10.
- G. If you are installing Oracle Solaris 11 on an x86-based system that will have more than one operating system installed in it, you cannot partition your disk during the installation process.
- H. The LiveCD installer can be used for SPARC or x86 platforms.

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**Answer: BCDEF**

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Explanation:

A: If the network is setup to perform automated installations, you can perform a text installation over the network by setting up an install service on the network and selecting a text installation when the client system boots.

B: After a fresh install of Solaris 11 express, only the console mode is activated.

To add Gnome, simply do :

```
$ sudo pkg install slim_install
```

This will install additional packages that are not installed by default.

D: The text installer advantages over the GUI installer include:

\* In addition to modifying partitions, the text installer enables you to create and modify VTOC slices within the Solaris partition.

F: How do I upgrade my Solaris 10 or lower systems to Solaris 11?

Unfortunately, you CAN'T. There is no direct upgrade installer or other tool that will allow you to upgrade from earlier releases of Solaris to Solaris 11. This is primarily due to the vast changes in the packaging mechanism in Solaris 10.

Incorrect answers:

E: Both installers can be used to install Oracle Solaris on the x86 platform. The text installer can also be used to install Oracle Solaris on the SPARC platform.

G: Both installers enable you to select, create, or modify disk partitions during an installation.

H: Both installers can be used to install Oracle Solaris on the x86 platform. The text installer can also be used to install Oracle Solaris on the SPARC platform.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Information Library, Comparing Installation Options

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### Question: 4

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When setting up Automated Installer (AI) clients, an interactive tool can be used to generate a custom system configuration profile. The profile will specify the time zone, date and time, user and root accounts, and name services used for an AI client installation. This interactive tool will prompt you to enter the client information and an SC profile (XML) will be created.

Which interactive tool can be used to generate this question configuration?

- A. sys-unconfig
- B. installadm set-criteria
- C. sysconfig create-profile
- D. installadm create-profile

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**Answer: B**

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Explanation:

Use the installadm set-criteria command to update the client criteria associated with an AI manifest that you already added to a service using installadm add-manifest.

Use the installadm add-manifest command to add a custom AI manifest to an install service.

The value of manifest is a full path and file name with .xml extension. The manifest file contains an AI manifest (installation instructions). The manifest file can also reference or embed an SC manifest (system configuration instructions).

Incorrect answers:

A: The sys-unconfig command is used to restore a system's configuration to an "as-manufactured" state, ready to be reconfigured again.

C: You can use the sysconfig create-profile command to create a new system configuration profile.

The sysconfig command affects all functional groupings in the Solaris instance.

D: Use the installadm create-profile command to add a system configuration profile to an install service. The create-profile subcommand validates profiles before adding them to the install service. Specify criteria so that appropriate clients select that configuration profile. If no criteria are specified, all clients use this profile.

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**Question: 5**

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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 is 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.

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**Answer: D**

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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.

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