

更に上のクオリティ  
更に上のサービス!

問題集

**ITEXAMPASS**

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**Exam** : **1Z0-820**

**Title** : Upgrade to Oracle Solaris  
11 System Administrator

**Version** : DEMO

## 1.View the Exhibit.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!--
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-->
<!DOCTYPE auto_install SYSTEM "file:///usr/share/install/ai.dtd.1">
<auto_install>
  <ai_instance name="zone_default">
    <target>
      <logical>
        <zpool name="rpool">
          <filesystem name="export" mountpoint="/export"/>
          <filesystem name="export/home"/>
          <be name="solaris">
            <options>
              <option name="compression" value="on"/>
            </options>
          </be>
        </zpool>
      </logical>
    </target>
    <software type="IPS">
      <destination>
        <image>
          <!-- Specify locales to install -->
          <facet set="false">facet.locale.*</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.de</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.de_DE</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.en</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.en_US</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.es</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.es_ES</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.fr</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.fr_FR</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.it</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.it_IT</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.ja</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.ja_*</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.ko</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.ko_*</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.pt</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.pt_BR</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.zh</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.zh_CN</facet>
          <facet set="true">facet.locale.zh_TW</facet>
        </image>
      </destination>
      <software_data action="install">
        <name>pkg:/group/system/solaris-small-server</name>
      </software_data>
    </software>
  </ai_instance>
</auto_install>

```

The file came from your Automated Installer (AI) install server. The file is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an AI SC profile for non-global zones
- B. the default AI config file for non-global zones
- C. the default AI manifest for non-global zones
- D. a custom AI manifest

**Answer: D**

Explanation: ai\_manifest

-Automated installation manifest file format

Synopsis /usr/share/install/ai.dtd.1 Some customizations have been made, such as the selection of specific locales.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Installation Man Pages

2.The core dump configuration in your non global zone is

```
global core file pattern: /var/core/core.%f.%p
global core file content: default
init core file pattern: /var/core/pprocess/core.%f.%p
init core file content: default
global core dumps: enabled
per-process core dumps: enabled
global setid core dumps: disabled
per-process setid core dumps: disabled
global core dump logging: disabled
```

A user is running a process in a non-global zone (testzone) and the process crashes. The process information is:

```
user126632618017:46:42pts/20:00/usr/bin/bash
```

When the user's process crashes in testzone, a non-global zone, where will the core dump be saved?

- A. The file will be stored in the non-global zone's directory: /var/core/pprocess/core.hash.2663.
- B. The file will be saved in the global zone's directory: /var/core/core.bash.2663.
- C. A core file cannot be generated in a non-global zone because it shares the kernel with the global zone.
- D. The file will be stored in the global zone's directory: /var/core/pprocess/core.bash.2663.
- E. The file will be saved in non-global zone's directory: /var/core/core.bash.2663

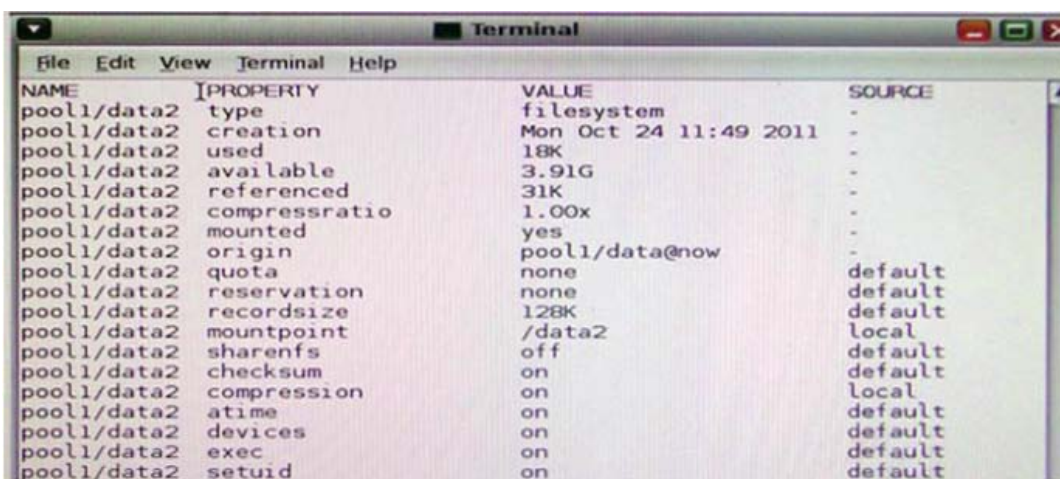
**Answer: E**

Explanation: The line init core file pattern: /var/core/core.%f.%p will be used for the non-global process to determine the destination of the dump file.

Note: When a process is dumping core, up to three core files can be produced: one in the per-process location, one in the system-wide global location, and, if the process was running in a local (non-global) zone, one in the global location for the zone in which that process was running.

Reference: man coreadm

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`

**Answer:** E

4. You display the IP Interface information with `ipmpstat -i`

Which two characteristics are indicated by characters that may be included in the FLAGS column?

- A. default route
- B. IP forwarding enabled
- C. allocated to global zone
- D. unusable due to being inactive
- E. nominated to send/receive IPv4 multicast for its IPMP group

**Answer:** D,E

Explanation: The `ipmpstat` command concisely displays information about the IPMP subsystem. It supports five different output modes, each of which provides a different view of the IPMP subsystem (address, group, interface, probe, and target), described below.

-i

Display IP interface information ("interface" output mode).

Interface Mode Interface mode displays the state of all IP interfaces that are tracked by `in.mpathd` on the system. The following output field is one of the supported:

FLAGS

Assorted information about the IP interface:

i

(D) Unusable due to being INACTIVE.

s

Marked STANDBY.

m

(E) Nominated to send/receive IPv4 multicast for its IPMP group.

b

Nominated to send/receive IPv4 broadcast for its IPMP group.

M

Nominated to send/receive IPv6 multicast for its IPMP group.

d

Unusable due to being down.

h

Unusable due to being brought OFFLINE by `in.mpathd` because of a duplicate hardware address.

Reference: `man ipmpstat`

5. Before booting `testzone`, a non-global zone, you want to connect to the zone's console so that you can watch the boot process. Choose the command used to connect to `testzone`'s console.

- A. `zoneadm -C testzone`
- B. `zoneadm -console testzone`
- C. `zlogin -z testzone console C`
- D. `zlogin -z testzone -C`
- E. `zlogin -C testzone` F. `zoneadm -z testzone -C`

**Answer:** E

