1Z0-820^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

After installing the OS, you boot the system and notice that the syslogd daemon is not accepting messages from remote systems.

Which two options should you select to modify the syslogd daemon configuration so that it accepts messages from remote systems?

A. svccfg -s svc:/system/system -log setprop start/exec= "syslogd -t" Restart the syslogd daemon.

B. Set the following parameter in the /etc/syslogd.conf file: LOG_FROM_REMOTE= YES Restart the syslogd daemon.

C. svcadm enable svc:/system/system -log/config/log_from_remote Restart the syslogd daemon.

D. svccfg -s svc:/system/system-log setprop config/log_from_remote=true Restart the syslogd daemon.

E. Set the following parameter in the /etc/default/syslogd file: LOG_FROM_REMOTE=YES Restart the syslogd daemon.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: B: The /etc/default/syslogd file contains the following default parameter settings. See FILES.

LOG_FROM_REMOTE Specifies whether remote messages are logged. LOG_FROM_REMOTE=NO is equivalent to the -t command-line option. The default value for LOG_FROM_REMOTE is YES.

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: DE

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

QUESTION 3

Select two statements that correctly describe the capabilities of the Distribution Constructor.

A. ISO images for use with the Automated Installer (AI) can be created.

B. Bootable USB images can be created for SPARC and x86 architectures.

C. A single installation server can be used to create ISO images for SPARC and x86 architectures.

D. Checkpoints can be used to pause the build, allowing scripts to run that modify the resulting ISO Image.

E. A single Installation server can be used to create ISO images for Solaris 10 and Solaris11 operating systems.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A: You can use the distribution constructor to create the following types of Oracle Solaris images:

*

(A) x86 or SPARC ISO Image for Automated Installations

*

Oracle Solaris x86 live CD image

*

x86 or SPARC Oracle Solaris text installer image

*

x86 Oracle Solaris Virtual Machine

Note: You can use the distribution constructor to build custom Oracle Solaris images. Then, you can use the images to install the Oracle Solaris software on individual systems or multiple systems. You can, also, use the distribution constructor to create Virtual Machine (VM) images that run the Oracle Solaris operating system.

D: Checkpointing Options

You can use the options provided in the distro_const command to stop and restart the build process at

various stages in the image-generation process, in order to check and debug the image that is being built.

This process of stopping and restarting during the build process is called checkpointing.

Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Express Distribution Constructor Guide, What are the Components in the Distribution Constructor?

QUESTION 4

On SystemA, you are troubleshooting a new installation of a virtual network. Local zones cannot connect

with external systems.

View the Exhibit.
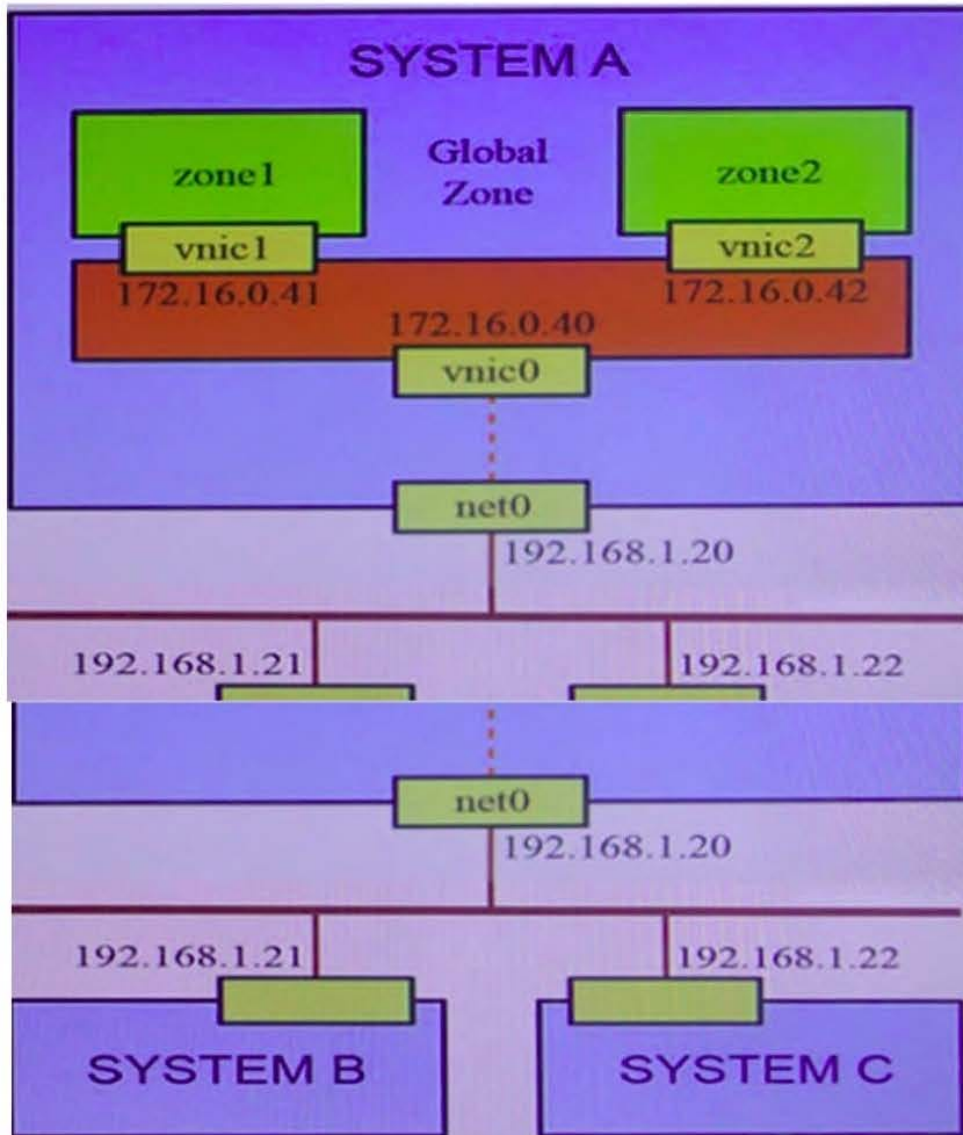
Loggea in to zonei orsystenvy you can successruiiy ping i cz.ig.vau ana icz.iq.vaz, Duttnere is no response rrom any systems on tne nyz.ioa.i.x network.

Similarly, logged in to zone2 of SystemA, you can successfully ping 172 16.0 40 and 172 16 0.41, but there is no response from any systems on the 192.168.1.x network.

However, logged in to the global zone of SystemA, you can successfully ping 172.16 0.41 and 172.16.0.42, as well as 192.168.1.21 and 192.168.1.22.

Identify two possible explanations. (Choose two.)

A. forwarding=on has not been configured for SystemA and SystemB.

B. forwarding=on has not been configured for the global zone of SystemA.

C. There are missing entries for SystemA and SystemB in /etc/inet/hosts.

D. forwarding=on has not been configured for zonel and zone2 of SystemA.

E. ARP table entries on SystemA and SystemB are incomplete for vnid and vnic2.

F. SystemB and SystemC require a static route to the 172.16.0.x network via 192.168.1.20.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

You are going to use the- Automated installer (AI) to install a non global zone named zone1. You have created a custom manifest for the non-global zone and named it zone1manifest

Which command will you use to add this custom manifest to the s11-sparc install service and associate this custom manifest with the non-global zone?

A. installadm create-profile -n s11-sparc -f /tmp/zone1manifest.xml - c

B. installadm create-manifest -n s11-sparc -f /tmp/zone1manifest.xml -m

C. installadm create-client -n s11-sparc -f /tmp/zone1manifest.xml -m zone1manifest -c zonename= "zone1"

D. installadm create-service - n s11-sparc -f /tmp/zone1manifest.xml -m zone1manifest - c zonename="zone1"

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: installadm add-manifest

Associates manifests with a specific install service, thus making the manifests available on the network, independently from creating a service. When publishing a non-default manifest, it is required to associate criteria either via criteria entered on the command line (-c) or via a criteria XML file (-C). Reference: installadm

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