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# 1Z0-822

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**Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration**  
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions



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# Introduction to 1Z0-822 Exam on Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration (1Z0-822) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-822 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Oracle Solaris and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Solaris 11 System Administrator (OCP) credential. The Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Solaris technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-822 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

## Oracle 1Z0-822 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-822
Exam Product Version	Solaris 11 Administration
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	80
Passing Score	70%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against Oracle Solaris 11.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	<a href="#">Oracle Solaris 11 Advanced System Administration</a>
Schedule Exam	<a href="#">Pearson VUE - Oracle</a>
Recommended Practice	<a href="#">1Z0-822 Online Practice Exam</a>

## Oracle 1Z0-822 Exam Syllabus:

Installing Oracle Solaris 11 OS on Multiple Hosts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Install the Oracle Solaris 11 operating system using the Automated Installer</li> <li>- Build an Oracle Solaris image using the distribution constructor</li> </ul>
Manage the Image Packaging System (IPS) and Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage IPS resources</li> <li>- Configure a local IPS package repository</li> <li>- Configure network client access to a local IPS server</li> <li>- Manage signed packages</li> <li>- Manage package publishers</li> <li>- Manage multiple boot environments</li> </ul>
Manage Business Application Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan for data storage and backup</li> <li>- Create a mirror ZFS pool</li> <li>- Configure data backup and restore</li> <li>- Manage ZFS properties</li> </ul>
Configuring Network and Traffic Failover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan for network and traffic failover configuration</li> <li>- Configure systems on a local network</li> <li>- Configure Network Auto-Magic</li> <li>- Configure Network File System</li> <li>- Configure link aggregation</li> <li>- Implement link fail-over using IPMP</li> <li>- Maintain an IPMP group</li> <li>- Configure probe-based failure detection</li> <li>- Monitor an IPMP group</li> </ul>
Configuring Zones and the Virtual Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a virtual network</li> <li>- Configure Oracle Solaris zones to use VNICs</li> <li>- Allocate system resources to an Oracle Solaris zone</li> <li>- Manage virtual network resources</li> </ul>
Manage Services and Service Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the components of the Service Management Facility</li> <li>- Configure SMF services</li> <li>- Troubleshoot SMF services</li> </ul>
Configuring Privileges and Role Based Access Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the use of privileges and role-based access control (RBAC) in Oracle Solaris 11</li> <li>- Configure and manage privileges</li> <li>- Configure and use RBAC</li> </ul>
Securing System Resources Using Solaris Auditing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain how to secure system resources using Solaris Auditing</li> <li>- Configure Solaris Auditing</li> </ul>
Manage Processes and Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage process scheduling priority</li> <li>- Manage the scheduling class of a zone</li> <li>- Monitor the Fair Share Scheduler</li> <li>- Configure the Fair Share Scheduler</li> </ul>
Evaluating the System Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement a plan to evaluate resource allocation and system performance</li> <li>- Configure system resources</li> <li>- Monitor System Performance</li> </ul>

Monitoring and Troubleshooting Software Failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure system messaging</li> <li>- Configure system crash facilities</li> <li>- Configure dump facilities for business application failure</li> </ul>
Managing Services and Service Properties by using Service Management Facility (SMF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the components of the SMF</li> <li>- Configuring SMF Services</li> <li>- Troubleshooting SMF Services</li> </ul>
Managing Software Packages by Using IPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configuring a local IPS repository</li> <li>- Using a local IPS repository</li> </ul>
Managing Data Backup and Restore Using ZFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creating a Mirrored Storage Pool</li> <li>- Managing Devices in a Storage Pool</li> <li>- Managing Hot Spares in a Storage Pool</li> <li>- Identify ZFS snapshot differences</li> <li>- Sending and Receiving ZFS Snapshot Data</li> <li>- Managing ZFS Properties</li> <li>- Mounting and Sharing ZFS Filesystems</li> <li>- Managing ZFS Quotas and Reservations</li> <li>- Troubleshooting ZFS Problems</li> </ul>
Configuring the Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administering EVS</li> <li>- Configuring Link Aggregation</li> <li>- Configuring IPMP</li> <li>- Implementing Link Failover</li> <li>- Managing an IPMP Group</li> <li>- Administering Packet Filter</li> </ul>
Administering Network Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure a NFS client</li> <li>- Configure a DNS client</li> <li>- Configure a LDAP client</li> </ul>
Advanced Administration of Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allocating and Managing System Resources in a Zone</li> <li>- Administering Kernel Zones</li> <li>- Using Unified Archives</li> </ul>
Securing the Oracle Solaris11 O/S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe Privilege Components</li> <li>- Configuring and Managing Privileges</li> <li>- Troubleshooting Privileges</li> <li>- Configuring and Managing RBAC</li> <li>- Use the Basic Audit Reporting Tool (BART) to audit system files</li> <li>- Administering Oracle Solaris Auditing</li> <li>- Managing Oracle Solaris Compliance</li> </ul>
Manage Processes and Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe Solaris Scheduling</li> <li>- Managing Process Scheduling Priorities</li> <li>- Configuring the Fair-Share Scheduler</li> <li>- Managing the Scheduler Class of Zones</li> </ul>
Installing Oracle Solaris 11 on multiple hosts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparing an AI server</li> <li>- Configuring an AI server</li> <li>- Managing AI Manifests and profiles</li> <li>- Using the Distribution Constructor</li> </ul>
Implementing System Messaging and Diagnostic Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configure system messaging</li> <li>- Configure system crash facilities</li> <li>- Configure dump facilities for business application failure</li> <li>- Using Dtrace</li> </ul>

## 1Z0-822 Sample Questions:

**01. Consider the following commands on a newly installed system:**

```
zfs set compression=on rpool
```

```
zfs get -H -o source compression rpool
```

**What is the output of the second command?**

- a) default
- b) -
- c) local
- d) on

**02. A recursive snapshot was taken of the root pool and the snapshot streams are stored on a remote system. The boot disk has failed, has been replaced, and the root poolsnapshots have been restored.**

**Which two steps are still required to make the system bootable?**

- a) Re-create the swap and dump devices.
- b) Install the boot blocks on the new disk.
- c) Restore the snapshot stream.
- d) Set the bootfs property on the root pool.
- e) Perform a ZFS rollback to restore the file systems in the root pool.

**03. You want to create a ZFS file system with the following specifications:**

**lzjb compression enabled**

**Cannot consume more than 2 GB from the storage pool**

**Redundant data at the block level eliminated**

**Mounted as /data**

**Which command creates the desired file system?**

- a) `mountpoint=/data,compression=on,algorithm=lzjb,deduplication=on,quota=2g /pool1/data`
- b) `zfs create -o mountpoint=/data compression=on algorithm=lzjb deduplication=on quota=2g /pool1/data`
- c) `zfs create -o mountpoint=/data -o compression=on -o dedup=on -o quota=2g /pool1/data`
- d) `zfs create-o mountpoint=/data -o compression=on -o algorithm=lzjb -o deduplication=on -o quota=2g /pool1/data`
- e) `zfs create pool/data zfs set mountpoint=/data,quota=2g, dedup=on,compression=on /pool1/data`

**04. Which two zpool subcommands will permanently remove a submirror from active storage pool?**

- a) remove
- b) detach
- c) destroy
- d) offline
- e) replace

- f) split
- g) zpool does not permit this operation on an active storage pool unless the submirror faults.

**05. Your task is to configure storage for an Oracle Solaris 11 system to support multiple web servers. Each web server will be contained in a separate zone. The system has an attached disk array configured as a JBOD (Just a Bunch Of Disks). The system also has an internal solid-state drive.**

**The data accessed through the websites will be primarily read-only. The web servers are expected to be very busy, so configure the storage for maximum performance. Because the data is primarily static, but redundancy is required to maintain high availability in the event of a hardware failure.**

**Data does not change often, but it is expected that the same data will be accessed many times throughout the day. Which configuration option best meets the data storage requirements?**

- a) a raid2 storage pool with a separate log device
- b) a mirrored storage pool with a separate cache device
- c) a mirrored storage pool with a separate log device
- d) a three disk striped storage pool with a separate cache device
- e) a raidz1 storage pool with a separate log and cache device

**06. The zpool configuration on serverA is:**

pool 1 c3t2d0 c3t3d0 pool 2 c3t4d0 c3t5d0

**The zpool configuration on serverB is:**

pool1 mirror-0 c3t2d0 c3t3d0 mirror-1 c3t4d0 c3t5d0

**Which option will modify the configuration on serverA to match serverB?**

- a) zpool destroy pool2zpool attach pool1 c3t4d0 c3t5d0
- b) zpool destroy pool2zpool attach pool1 c3t2d0 c3t2d0 c3t4d0 c3t5d0
- c) zpool destroy pool2zpool add pool1 c3t4d0 c3t5d0
- d) zpool destroy pool2zpool mirror pool1 pool2
- e) zpool destroy pool2zpool attach pool1 c3t2d0 attach pool1 c3t3d0zpool attach pool1 c3t4d0 attach pool1 c3t5d0
- f) zpool destroy pool1; zpool destroy pool2; zpool create pool1 mirror c3t2d0 c3t3d0 mirror c4t4d0 c3t5d0

**07. To reduce the use at storage space on your server, you want to eliminate duplicate copies of data in your server's ZFS file systems. How do you specify that pool1/data should not contain duplicate data blocks on write operations?**

- a) zfs create -o compression=on pool1/data
- b) zpool create -o deduplication=on pool1 ; zfs create pool1/data
- c) zpool create -o dedupratio=on pool1 ; zfs create pool1/data
- d) zfs create -o dedupratio=2 pool1/data
- e) zfs create -o dedup=on pool1/data

**08. Which is the result of the following command?**

```
# zfs send -  
i dpool/sales/qrreports@qtrreport dpool/sales/qrreports@mth3qtrreport
```

- a) An error message will be sent to standard error.
- b) The dpool/sales/qrreports@qtrreport snapshot is saved to disk.
- c) The dpool/sales/qrreports@mth3qtrreport snapshot is saved to disk
- d) The difference between the First snapshot and the second snapshot will be written to disk

**09. Which option lists default checkpoints for building an image using the Distribution Constructor?**

- a) manifest-valid and ba-init
- b) ba-arch and grub-setup
- c) transfer-ips-install and pre-pkg-img-mod
- d) pkg-img mod and create-usb

**10. Which two statements 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 are used to pause the build, thereby allowing the running of a script to modify the resulting ISO image.
- e) A single installation server can be used to create ISO images for Solaris 10 and Solaris 11.0 operating systems.

**Answers to 1Z0-822 Exam Questions:**

QUESTION: 01 Answer: c	QUESTION: 02 Answer: b, d	QUESTION: 03 Answer: c	QUESTION: 04 Answer: b, f	QUESTION: 05 Answer: b
QUESTION: 06 Answer: f	QUESTION: 07 Answer: e	QUESTION: 08 Answer: a	QUESTION: 09 Answer: c	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a, d

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on [feedback@oraclestudy.com](mailto:feedback@oraclestudy.com)