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Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

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QUESTION 1

In order to display the IP addresses of network interfaces, what command would you use?

- A. dladm
- B. ipconfig
- C. sves
- D. ipadm
- E. ipaddr

Correct Answer: D

\\'ipadm show-addr\\' displays all the configured addresses on the system.

Example: # ipadm show-addr ADDR OBJ TYPE STATE ADDR lo0/v4 static ok 127.0.0.1/8 lo0/v6 static ok ::1/128

QUESTION 2

User1 is attempting to run the following command:

```
cp bigfile verybig
```

The system displays the following error:

```
cp: cannot create verybig: Disc quota exceeded
```

Your initial troubleshooting shows that the `df -h` command indicates the account is at 100% capacity. What command would you use to determine how much disk space the user has available?

- A. `zfs get quota rpool/export/home/user1`
- B. `zfs userused@user1`
- C. `zfs quota=1M /rpool/export/home/user1`
- D. `df -h | grep user1`

Correct Answer: A

ZFS quotas can be set and displayed by using the `zfs set` and `zfs get` commands. In the following example, a quota of 10 Gbytes is set on `tank/home/bonwick`.

```
# zfs set quota=10G tank/home/bonwick # zfs get quota tank/home/bonwick NAME PROPERTY VALUE SOURCE  
tank/home/bonwick quota 10.0G local
```

QUESTION 3

Your task is to convert a JumpStart sysidcfg file to an Automated Installer (AI) sc_profile.xml file, using js2ai.

Select two unsupported items that will require changes.

- A. terminal = zterms
- B. name_service=NTS+
- C. timezone=US/pacific
- D. system_locale=en_US
- E. network_interface=PRIMARY
- F. root_password=rJmvLUXM10cU

Correct Answer: AD

A: terminal The js2ai tool does not perform any translation. Make sure the terminal type specified in the sysidcfg file is supported in Oracle Solaris 11.

D: system_locale The js2ai tool does not perform any translation. Make sure the locale specified in the sysidcfg file is supported in Oracle Solaris 11.

QUESTION 4

You are configuring NFS on a server. Select the two statements that are true.

- A. Resources listed in /etc/dfs/dfstab are automatically shared on boot up.
- B. A directory cannot be shared if a subdirectory below it is already shared.
- C. Renaming a share created with the zfs set share command is not supported.
- D. NFS and SMB protocols cannot be used simultaneously to share the same directory.

Correct Answer: AC

A: ZFS can automatically share file systems by setting the sharenfs property. Using this property, you do not have to modify the /etc/dfs/dfstab file when a new file system is shared. The sharenfs property is a comma-separated list of options to pass to the share command. The value on is an alias for the default share options, which provides read/write permissions to anyone. The value off indicates that the file system is not managed by ZFS and can be shared through traditional means, such as the /etc/dfs/dfstab file. All file systems whose sharenfs property is not off are shared during boot.

QUESTION 5

You have connected a new printer at a fixed IP address.

It appears to work correctly most of the time, but at other times does not respond.

You suspect that the assigned address may not be unique within the network.

What command will be useful to confirm this?

- A. arp
- B. netstat
- C. ipadm show-if
- D. dladm show-addr
- E. ipadm show-addr

Correct Answer: E

\\ipadm show-addr\\ displays all the configured addresses on the system.

Example: # ipadm show-addr ADDR OBJ TYPE STATE ADDR lo0/v4 static ok 127.0.0.1/8 lo0/v6 static ok ::1/128

QUESTION 6

You enter `dladm show-phys`, which provides the following output:

LINK	MEDIA	STATE	SPEED	DUPLEX	DEVICE
net0	ethernet	up	1000	full	e1000g1
net3	ethernet	up	1000	full	e1000g3

You then enter: `ipadm create-ip net3` What is the output?

- A. ipadm: cannot; create interface net3: Operation failed.
- B. ipadm: cannot create interface net3: Interface already exists.
- C. ipadm: cannot create interface net3: IP address object not specified.
- D. No_response, The command was successful.

Correct Answer: B

According to the exhibit the interface already exists. The command `ipadm create-ip net3` is supposed to create a new interface `net3`.

QUESTION 7

Oracle Solaris 11 kernel encounters a fatal error, and it results in a system panic. What type of file does this generate?

- A. a.out
- B. objdump
- C. core dump
- D. tape dump

E. crash dump

Correct Answer: C

A kernel panic is a type of error that occurs when the core (kernel) of an operating system receives an instruction in an unexpected format or when it fails to handle properly. A kernel panic can also follow when the operating system can't recover from a different type of error. A kernel panic can be caused by damaged or incompatible software or, more rarely, damaged or incompatible hardware.

When a server kernel panics it abruptly halts all normal system operations. Usually, a kernel process named panic() outputs an error message to the console and stores debugging information in nonvolatile memory to be written to a crash log file upon restarting the computer. Saving the memory contents of the core and associated debugging information is called a "core dump."

QUESTION 8

Which two accurately describe the Solaris IPS repository?

- A. It contains a collection of operating system patches.
- B. It contains a collection of software packages.
- C. All packages within an IPS package repository reside in a catalog.
- D. It is an ISO image of the Solaris installation media.
- E. The packages in a catalog are associated with a specific publisher.

Correct Answer: BE

Image Packaging System (IPS) is a new network based package management system included in Oracle Solaris 11. It provides a framework for complete software lifecycle management such as installation, upgrade and removal of software packages. IPS also enables you to create your own software packages, create and manage package repositories, and mirror existing package repositories.

Oracle Solaris software is distributed in IPS packages. IPS packages are stored in IPS package repositories, which are populated by IPS publishers.

E: The following command displays property information about the local repository.

```
$ pkgrepo get -s /export/repoSolaris11
```

```
SECTION PROPERTY VALUE publisher prefix solaris repository description This\ repository\ serves\ a\
copy\ of\ the\ Oracle\ Solaris\ 11\ Build\ 175b\ Package\ Repository. repository name Oracle\ Solaris\ 11\
Build\ 175b\ Package\ Repository repository version 4
```

The value of the publisher prefix specifies that solaris is to be used in the following cases:

When more than one publisher's packages are present and no publisher is specified in the package name in the pkg command

When packages are published to the repository and no publisher is specified.

QUESTION 9

Which files must be edited in order to set up logging of all failed login attempts?

- A. /etc/default/login, /var/adm/loginlog, /etc/syslog.conf
- B. /etc/default/login, /var/adm/authlog, /etc/syslog.conf
- C. /var/adm/loginlog, /var/adm/authlog, /etc/syslog.conf
- D. /etc/default/login, /var/adm/authlog, /var/adm/loginlog

Correct Answer: B

This procedure captures in a syslog file all failed login attempts.

1.

Set up the /etc/default/login file with the desired values for SYSLOG and SYSLOG_FAILED_LOGINS Edit the /etc/default/login file to change the entry. Make sure that SYSLOG=YES is uncommented.

2.

Create a file with the correct permissions to hold the logging information. Create the authlog file in the /var/adm directory.

3.

Edit the syslog.conf file to log failed password attempts. Send the failures to the authlog file.

QUESTION 10

Which two options describe how to override the default boot behavior of an Oracle Solaris 11 SPARC system to boot the system to the single-user milestone?

- A. from the ok prompt, issue this command: boot -m milestone=single-user
- B. From the ok prompt, issue this command: boot -m milestone/single-user
- C. From the ok prompt, issue this command: boot -milestone=single-user
- D. From the ok prompt. issue this command:boot -s
- E. From from the ok prompt, issue this command:boot -m milestone=s

Correct Answer: AD

By default, Solaris will boot to the pseudo milestone "all" and start all services. This behaviour can be changed at boot time using either "-s" to reach single-user, or the new SMF option "-m milestone=XXX" (see kernel(1M) for a list of the bootable milestones) to select an explicit milestone.

Note: boot -s is the same as: boot -m milestone=single-user

with the difference being that the former is a lot less to type and is what most SysAdmins will be familiar with.

QUESTION 11

You start to execute a program by using the following command:

~/bigscript and

You then determine that the process is not behaving as expected, and decide that you need to terminate the process.

Based on the information shown below, what is the process number you should terminate?

```
#echo $$
15156
# ps -aef | grep 15156
  root 15163    15156    0   12:51:15   pts/3    0:00  bash
  root 15156    5420     0   12:33:15   pts/3    0:00  bash
  root 15166    15156    0   12:51:45   pts/3    0:00  grep
  root 15165    15156    0   12:51:45   pts/3    0:00  ps -aef
```

- A. 15163
- B. 15156
- C. 15166
- D. 15165

Correct Answer: A

From the output exhibit we can deduce that the shell has id 15156.

It has spawned three subprocesses:

grep: id 15166

ps -aef 15165

The remaining 15163 must be the subshell (see note below). This is the id of the process which should be terminated.

QUESTION 12

You have been tasked with creating a dedicated virtual network between two local zones within a single system. In order to isolate the network traffic from other zones on that system.

To accomplish this, you will create_____.

- A. An ether stub

- B. A virtual router
- C. A virtual switch
- D. A virtual bridge.
- E. A virtual network interface
- F. Nothing because a virtual switch is automatically created then the virtual network interfaces are created.

Correct Answer: A

Etherstubs are pseudo ethernet NICs which are managed by the system administrator. You can create VNICs over etherstubs instead of over physical links. VNICs over an etherstub become independent of the physical NICs in the system. With etherstubs, you can construct a private virtual network that is isolated both from the other virtual networks in the system and from the external network. For example, you want to create a network environment whose access is limited only to your company developers than to the network at large. Etherstubs can be used to create such an environment.

Note: Oracle Solaris 11 introduces a new and powerful network stack architecture which includes:

*

Networking virtualization with virtual network interface cards (VNICs) and virtual switching (etherstubs)

*

Tight integration with zones

*

Network resource management - efficient and easy to manage integrated quality of service (QoS) to enforce bandwidth limit on VNICs and traffic flows

QUESTION 13

You have set up the task.max-lwps resource control on your Solaris 11 system.

Which option describes how to configure the system so that syslogd notifies you when the resources control threshold value for the task.max-lwps resource has been exceeded?

- A. Use the rctldm command to enable the global action on the task.max-lwpa resource control.
- B. Modify the /etc/syslog.conf file to activate system logging of all violations of task.max-lwps and then refresh then svc: /system/system-log:default service.
- C. Activate system logging of all violations of task.max-lwpp in the /etc/rctldm.conf file and then execute the rctldm-u command.
- D. Use the prct1 command to set the logging of all resource control violations at the time the task.maxlwps resource control is being setup.
- E. Use the setrct1 command to set the logging of all resource control violations for the task.max-lwps resource control.

Correct Answer: A

rctldm - display and/or modify global state of system resource controls

The following command activates system logging of all violations of task.max-lwps.

```
# rctldm -e syslog task.max-lwps #
```

QUESTION 14

You have completed configuring a zone named dbzone on your Solaris 11 server. The configuration is as following:

```
zonename: dbzone
zonepath: /export/dbzone
brand: Solaris
autoboot: false
bootargs:
file-mac-profile:
pool:
limitpriv:
scheduling-class:
ip-type: exclusive
hostid:
fs-allowed:
anet:
    linkname: net0
    lower-link: auto
    allowed-address not specified
    configure-allowed-address: true
    defrouter not specified
    allowed-dhcp-cids not specified
    link-protection: mac-nospoof
    mac-address: random
    mac-preffix not specified
    mac-slot not specified
    vlan-id not specified
    priority nor specified
    rxrings not specified
    rxrings not specified
    mtu not specified
    maxlow not specified
    rxfanout not specified
```

The global zone displays the following network information:

ADDRCBJ	TYPE	STATE	ADDR
lo0/v4	static	ok	127.0.0.1/8
net0/_b	dhcp	ok	10.0.2.18/24
lo0/v6	static	ok	::1/128
net0/_a	addrconf	ok	fe80::a00:27ff:fe8e:c0d4/10

The zone has never been booted. Which three options correctly describe this zone?

- A. It is a sparse root zone.
- B. It is a whole root zone.
- C. It is an immutable zone.
- D. It is a native zone.
- E. The zone shares the network interface with the host.
- F. The zone uses a virtual network interface.
- G. The hostid is the same as the global zone.
- H. The IP address of the zone is 10.0.2.18.

Correct Answer: CEG

C: Immutable Zones provide read-only file system profiles for solaris non-global zones.

Note that ip-type: exclusive:

Starting with OpenSolaris build 37 and Oracle Solaris 10 8/07, a default zone can be configured as an "exclusive-IP zone" which gives it exclusive access to the NIC(s) that the zone has been assigned.

Applications in such a zone can communicate directly with the NIC(s) available to the zone.

Note on zones:

After installing Oracle Solaris on a system, but before creating any zones, all processes run in the global zone. After you create a zone, it has processes that are associated with that zone and no other zone. Any process created by a process in a non-global zone is also associated with that non-global zone.

Any zone which is not the global zone is called a non-global zone. Most people call non-global zones simply "zones." Some people call them "local zones" but this is discouraged.

The default native zone file system model on Oracle Solaris 10 is called "sparse-root." This model emphasizes efficiency and security at the cost of some configuration flexibility. Sparse-root zones optimize physical memory and disk space usage by sharing some directories, like /usr and /lib. Sparse-root zones have their own private file areas for directories like /etc and /var. Whole-root zones increase configuration flexibility but increase resource usage. They do not use shared file systems for /usr, /lib, and a few others.

There is no supported way to convert an existing sparse-root zone to a whole-root zone.

Creating a new zone is required.

QUESTION 15

Which modification needs to be made to the Service Management Facility before you publish a new package to the IPS repository?

- A. The pkg.depotd must be disabled.
- B. The pkg/readonly property for the application/pkg/server service must be set to false.
- C. The Pkg/writable_root property for the application/Pkg/server service must be set to true.
- D. The pkg/image.root property for the application/pkg/server service must be set to the location of the repository.

Correct Answer: D

pkg/image_root

(astring) The path to the image whose file information will be used as a cache for file data.

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