DUMPSQUEEN

Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

Oracle 1z0-821

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 15

Total Premium Questions: 243

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsqueen.com

support@dumpsqueen.com

QUESTION NO: 1

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

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

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 NO: 2

What is the output of the following command, if executed using the default shell for the root role account of a standard Live CD Install of Oracle Solaris 11?

echo '$SHELL'

A. /usr/bin/bash

B. /usr/bin/ksh

C. $SHELL

D. the PID for the current shell

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Single quotes are most strict. They prevent even variable expansion. Double quotes prevent wildcard expansion but allow variable expansion. For example:

#!/bin/sh

echo $SHELL echo "$SHELL" echo '$SHELL'

This will print: /usr/bin/bash

/usr/bin/bash

$SHELL

QUESTION NO: 3

You are installing the Solaris 11 Operation System by using the Text Installer. A panel prompts you to create a root password and a user account.

Which four describe your options for completing this panel of the Installation?

A. Creating a user account is optional.

B. The root password must be set and cannot be blank.

C. The root password can be left blank.

D. If you provide a username, that user is assigned the root role.

E. If you provide a username, that user is given root privileges.

F. If you provide a username, root is an account rather than a role and is set to expire immediately.

G. If you do not provide a username, root is an account rather than a role and is set to expire immediately.

ANSWER: A B D G

Explanation:

A: You are not required to create a user account.

B: You must create a root password.

D: If you create a user account in this panel, you need to provide both the user's password and a root password.

In this case, root will be a role assigned to the user.

G: If you do not create a user account, you still need to provide a root password. In this case, root will be a regular user.

QUESTION NO: 4

You need to update an OS image on a client. The pkg publishers command displays the wrong publisher with the wrong update:

PUBLISHERTYPESTATUSURI

Solaris origin onlinehttp://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release

The update is available on the updated publisher:

PUBLISHERTYPESTATUSURI

Solaris originonlinehttp://sysA.example.com

Select the option that describes the procedure used to update the OS image on the system from the updated publisher.

A. Copy the repository from the ISO image onto the local client. Configure the repository on the client by using the svccfg - s command so that the Solaris publisher is connected to the new repository. Refresh the application/pkg/server service.Issue the pkgrepo refresh command to refresh the repository catalog

B. Configure the publisher on the client using the svcfg - s command so that the Solaris publisher is connected to the repository at http://sysA.example.comRefresh the application/pkg/server service. Issue the pkgrepo refresh command to repository catalog

C. Use the pkg set-publisher command to change the URL of the publisher Solaris to http://sysA.example.com. Issue the pkg update command to update the OS image.

D. Add the new publisher http://sysA.example.com SolarisUse the pkg set-publisher command to set the publisher search order and place http://sysA.example.com of http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/releaseIssue the pkg publisher command to view the publishers. Set the new publisher to sticky.Issue the pkg update command to update the OS image.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

You can use the pkg set-publisher command to change a publisher URI.

Changing a Publisher Origin URI

To change the origin URI for a publisher, add the new URI and remove the old URI. Use the -g option to add a new origin URI. Use the -G option to remove the old origin URI.

pkg set-publisher -g http://pkg.example.com/support \ -G http://pkg.example.com/release example.com

Note: You can use either the install or update subcommand to update a package.

The install subcommand installs the package if the package is not already installed in the image. If you want to be sure to update only packages that are already installed, and not install any new packages, then use the update subcommand.

QUESTION NO: 5

The ZFS configuration on your server is:

Pool1 6.67G31K/pool

Pool1/data31K31K/data

Select the three commands that you would use to 1. Create, 2. List, and 3. Delete a snapshot of the /data file system.

A. zfs snapshot pool1/data@now

B. zfs create snapshot pool1/data@now

C. zfs list -t snapshot

D. zfs list -t snapshot pool1/data

E. zfs destroy pool1/data@now

F. zfs destroy snapshot pool1/data@now

ANSWER: A D E

Explanation:

A: Snapshots are created by using the zfs snapshot command, which takes as its only argument the name of the snapshot to create. D: You can list snapshots as follows:

zfs list -t snapshot

E: Snapshots are destroyed by using the zfs destroy command. For example:

zfs destroy tank/home/ahrens@now

QUESTION NO: 6

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

ANSWER: D E

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.

QUESTION NO: 7

When issuing the zonestat 2 1h is command, the following information is displayed:

```
SUMMARY          Cpus/Online: 1/1   PhysMem: 1023M  VirtMem: 2047M
                    ---CPU----  --PhysMem-- --VirtMem-- --PhysNet--
              ZONE  USED %PART  USED %USED  USED %USED PBYTE %PUSE
          [total]  0.09 9.33%  841M 82.1%  951M 46.4%     0 0.00%
         [system]  0.02 2.40%  319M 31.2%  577M 28.1%     -     -
           global  0.06 6.71%  465M 45.4%  325M 15.8%     0 0.00%
           dbzone  0.00 0.21% 56.1M 5.48% 48.7M 2.37%     0 0.00%
```

Which two options accurately describe the statistics contained in the output?

A. dbzone is using 0.21% of the total CPU resource available in the zone's processor set.

B. dbzone is using 0.21% of the global zone's total CPU.

C. dbzone is using 5.48% of the total physical memory that has been allocated to the zone.

D. dbzone is using 2.37% of the global zone's total virtual memory.

E. The network is being utilized 100% with no physical bandwidth remaining.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A: %PART

The amount of cpu used as a percentage of the total cpu in a processor-set to which the zone is bound. A zone can only have processes bound to multiple processor sets if it is the global zone, or if psrset(1m) psets are used. If multiple binding are found for a zone, it's %PART is the fraction used of all bound psets. For [total] and [system], %PART is the percent used of all cpus on the system.

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.

QUESTION NO: 8

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

A. /var/adm/authlog

B. /etc/syslog.conf

C. /etc/default/login

D. /var/adm/loginlog

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

How to Monitor All Failed Login Attempts

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

Assume the Primary Administrator role, or become superuser.

1. Assume the Primary Administrator role, or become superuser.

2. (C) Set up the /etc/default/login file with the desired values for SYSLOG and SYSLOG_FAILED_LOGINS

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

4. (B) Edit the syslog.conf file to log failed password attempts.

QUESTION NO: 9

You are the administrator for a group of shell script developers. They use vi, and have asked you to make their scripts automatically executable when they save their files. How can this be accomplished?

A. Enter set –o vi on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.

B. Enter umask –s on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.

C. Enter umask 000 on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.

D. Enter umask 777 on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.

E. It is not possible to automatically set the execute bit on with the umask setting, or vi option.

F. Enter umask 766 the command line, or include it in the global startup script for the default shell.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Unlike DOS, which uses the file extension to determine if a file is executable or not, UNIX relies on file permissions. The value assigned by umask is subtracted from the default.

User's file creation mask. umask sets an environment variable which automatically sets file permissions on newly created files. i.e. it will set the shell process's file creation mask to mode.

umask 000 would grant full permissions.

Note: 777 full permissions

QUESTION NO: 10

You need to set up a local package repository to serve 75 client systems. Multiple clients will being the package repository concurrently and you need to ensure that the local repository performs very well under this heavy load, especially during package intensive operations.

Which option would ensure the best performance of the repository during package-intensive rations by multiple clients?

A. Set up multipathing on the package repository server to distribute the network load multiple network interfaces.

B. Deploy a second instance of the package repository server to run as a read writable mirror.

C. Deploy a second instance of the package repository server to run as a read-only mirror.

D. Deploy a second instance of the package repository server to run as a clone of the primary repository server.

E. Deploy a package repository locally on each client.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 11

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 rctladm 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 rctladm-u command.

D. Use the prct1 command to set the logging of all resource control violations at the time the task.max-lwps 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.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

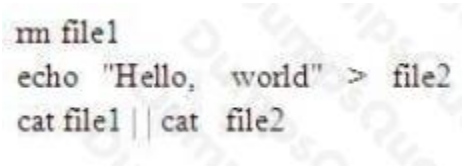
rctladm - display and/or modify global state of system resource controls

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

rctladm -e syslog task.max-lwps

QUESTION NO: 12

Consider the following commands:



What is displayed when this sequence of commands is executed using the bash shell?

A. Hello, world

B. cat: cannot open file1: No such file or directory Hello, world

C. cat: cannot open file1: No such file or directory

D. bash: syntax error near unexpected token '| |'

E. bash: syntax error broker pipe

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 13

You created an IP address for interface not.3 with the following command, which executed successfully: ipadm create-addr –T static –a 192.168.0.100/24 net3/v4

You then ran: ipadm show–if

The result indicated that the interface was down.

You then ran: ipadm delete-addr net3/v4

ipadm create-addr –T static –a 192.168.0.101/24 net3/v4 ipadm show-if

The last command indicated that the interface was up.

Why did it work with the second address specified, but not the first?

A. The 192.168.0.100 address is reserved for broadcast messages.

B. Another device exists on the network, using the 192.168.0.100 address.

C. The network interface card does not support the address 192.168.0.100.

D. The address 192.168.0.100 is at a boundary and may not be configured in Oracle Solaris 11.

E. 192.168.0.100 is a DHCP address and may not be statically configured in Oracle Solaris 11.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The first IP address is already in use.

QUESTION NO: 14

You want to deploy Oracle Solaris 11 with the Automated Installer (AI). You need to make sure that your server and network meet the requirements for using AI.

Identify two requirements for using AI.

A. You should set up DHCP. The DHCP server and AI install server can be the same machine or two different machines.

B. You can create only one manifest per install service. If you need more than one manifest, you should create multiple install services.

C. The minimum requirement to operate as an AI install server is 1 GB of memory.

D. If two client machines have different architectures and need to be installed with the same version of the Oracle Solaris 11 OS, then you should create two AI manifests and a single install service.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A: An automated installation of a client over the network consists of the following high-level steps:

Step 1. The client system boots over the network and gets its network configuration and the location of the install server from the DHCP server. Step 2: The install server provides a boot image to the client. Etc.

D: If two client machines need to be installed with the same version of the Oracle Solaris 11 OS but need to be installed differently in other ways, then create two AI manifests for the AI install service. The different AI manifests can specify different packages to install or a different slice as the install target, for example.

QUESTION NO: 15

To inspect network interface net3, you enter the following commands:

```
$ ipadm show-if | grep net3
net3     ip     down    no        --

$ sudo ipadm up-addr net3/v4
ipadm: cannot mark the address up: Object not found
```

What problem do you suspect? Assume the user is authorized and provided the correct password.

A. The net3 interface hasn't been enabled yet.

B. The net3 vnic hasn't been created.

C. The net3/v4 ip object hasn't been configured.

D. The net3 interface is not attached to a NIC or etherstub.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The following command marks the address object net1/v4a up that was previously marked down.

ipadm up-addr net1/v4a