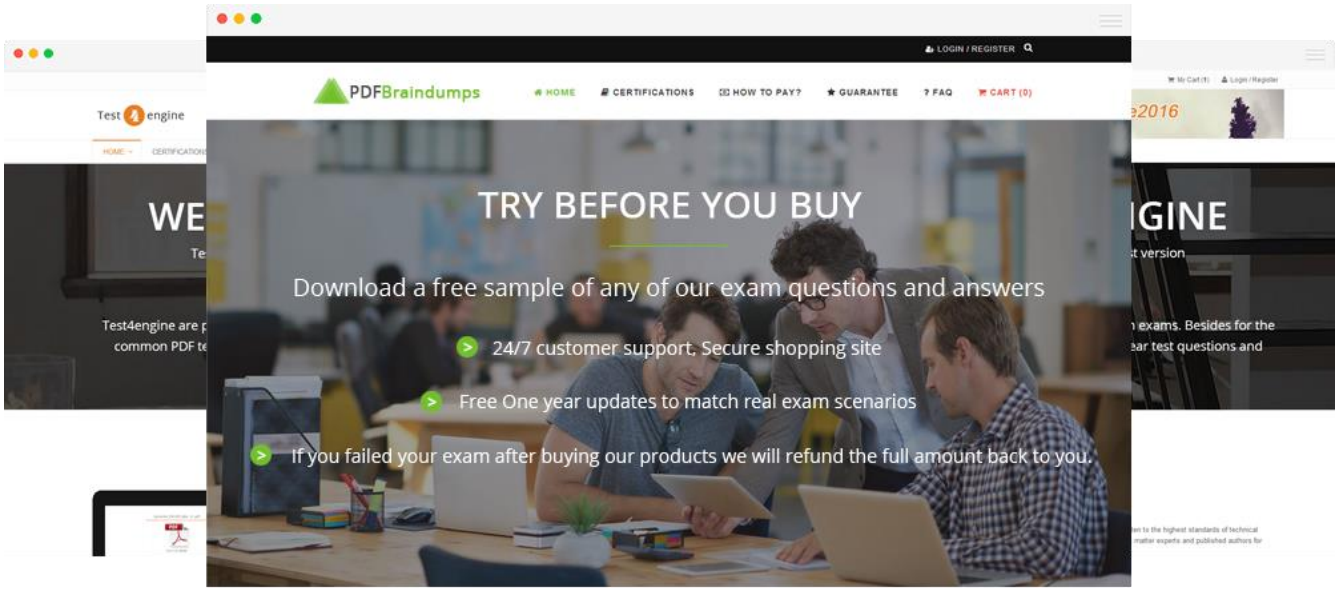
PDFBraindumps



Latest Pdf Braindumps

- LRP-614
- C-SRM-72
- BCABA
- ACMP-6.3
- JN0-740
- 1z0-100
- 250-405
- FM0-308
- DS-200
- C_SRM_72
- SDM_2002001040
- ACMP_6.3
- ST0-250
- 1z0-062
- H12-221
- A4120-784
- M2180-716

Top Certifications

- ISEB Certification
- HCNP
- OCE
- IFPUG Certifications
- NVIDIA Certifications
- dotMobi Certification
- Network+
- SCMA
- IBM Certified Integrat
- MCSD
- CCDH
- NCLP
- IBM Certified Advanc
- XMLMaster Certificat
- eserver Certified Spe
- CS5
- SAP-Certifications
- CHA
- Network Appliance N

Top Vendors

- ISEB
- Fortinet
- ASTQB
- Ericsson
- Aruba
- Liferay
- Data Center Universit
- Novell
- HRCI
- Huawei
- CIW
- RSA
- Patchlink
- MYSQL
- International Consorti
- ISM
- Acme-Packet
- CheckPoint

http://www.pdfbraindumps.com

Latest pdf braindumps provider, high pass rate

Exam : **1z1-821**

Title : Oracle Solaris 11 System Administrator

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 User jack logs in to host Solaris and executes the following command sequence:

```
jack@solaris:~$ cd
jack@solaris:~$ ls -l testfile
-r-xrwxr--  1 jack  other   226 dec 20 20:20 testfile
jack@solaris:~$ id
uid=54326(jack) gid=1(other) groups=1(other)
jack@solaris:~$ id jill
uid=54327(jill) gid=1(other) groups=1(other)
```

Which three statements are correct?

A. User jack can edit testfile because he has read and write permissions at the group level.

B. User jack can use cat to output the contents of testfile because he has read permission as the file owner.

C. User jill can change the permissions of testfile because she has write permission for the file at the group level.

D. User jill can edit testfile because she has read and write permission at the group level.

E. User jack can change permissions for testfile because he is the owner of the file.

F. User jack can change permissions for testfile because he has execute permission for the file.

Answer: D,E,F

NO.2 A change in your company's security policy now requires an audit trial of all administrators assuming the sysadm role, capturing:
There are two command necessary to accomplish this change. One is a rolemod command. What is the other?

A. auditconfig -setpolicy +argv

B. auditconfig -setflags lo, ex sysadm

C. auditconfig set policy=argv

D. auditconfig set flags=lo, ex sysadm

Answer: A

NO.3 Identify the Automated Installer's (AI) equivalent to jumpStart's finish scripts and sysidcfg files.

A. Manifest files

B. SMF system configuration profile files

C. Installadm create - client

D. IPS software package repository

E. installadm create-service

F. svccfg - s application/pkg/server setprop sysidcfg

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comparing sysidcfg File Keywords to System Configuration Profile Directives The following table compares sysidcfg file keywords with example AI system configuration profile specifications.
sysidcfg File Keyword
System Configuration Profile Directives Etc.

NO.4 New features wore added to ZFS in Oracle Solaris11.
Your justification to upgrade from Solaris10 to oracle Solaris11 is that it will be possible to take

advantage of the enhancements that were made to ZFS.
Identify the three ZFS functions and features that are included in Oracle Solaris 11, but not in Solaris 10.
A. Encrypted ZFS datasets
B. Ability for ZFS to detect and remove redundant data from the tile system
C. Shadow Data Migration
D. Ability to split a mirrored ZFS storage pool
E. Ability to use ZFS on the boot drive and boot to a ZFS root file system.
F. elimination of the swap file system when using ZFS on the root disk
Answer: A,B,C
Explanation:
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/server-storage/solaris11/overview/solaris-matrix-1549264.html

NO.5 You are asked to troubleshoot networking issues on an unfamiliar system.
Select the correct command to display what network devices are installed.
A. ifconfig -a
B. dladm show-dev
C. dladm show-phys
D. dladm show-ether
E. netadm show-dev
F. netadm show-ether
Answer: C

NO.6 Which statement is correct about shudown and init commands?
A. The shutdown command brings the system to the single-user milestone by default. The init command must be used to shut the system down to run level 0.
B. The shutdown command performs a clean shutdown of all services whereas init does not.
C. The shutdown command accepts SMF milestones, init stages, or run levels as arguments whereas init accepts only init stages or run levels as arguments.
D. shutdown broadcasts one or more periodic shutdown warning messages to all logged-in users whereas init issues none.
Answer: D

NO.7 You created a new zpool. Now you need to migrate the existing ZFS file system from pool1/prod to pool2/prod.
You have these requirements:
1. Users must have access to the data during the migration, so you cannot shutdown the file system while the migration takes place.
2. Because you want to copy the data as quickly as possible, you need to increase the server resources devoted to the ZFS migration.
Which method would you use to modify the ZFS shadow migration daemon defaults to increase the concurrency and overall speed of migration?
A. Svccfg - s filesystem/shadowd:defaultsetprop config_params/shadow_threads=integer:

16endsvcadm refresh filesystem/shadowd: default

B. Specify the -b <blocksize> option with the zfs create command and increase the value of <blocksize>

C. Use the -o -volblocksize=<blocksize>option with the zfs create command and increase the value of the default <blocksize>.

D. Svccfg -s filesystem/zfs: defaultsetprop config_params/shadow_threads = integer: 16endsvcadm refresh filesystem/zfs:default

Answer: A

Explanation:

shadowd is a daemon that provides background worker threads to migrate data for a shadow migration. A shadow migration gradually moves data from a source file system into a new "shadow" file system. Users can access and change their data within the shadow file system while migration is occurring.

The shadowd service is managed by the service management facility, smf(5).

Administrative actions on this service, such as enabling, disabling, or requesting restart, can be performed using svcadm(1M). The service's status can be queried using the svcs(1) command.

The svccfg(1M) command can be used to manage the following parameter related to shadowd:

config_params/shadow_threads

Note: Oracle Solaris 11: In this release, you can migrate data from an old file system to a new file system while simultaneously allowing access and modification of the new file system during the migration process.

Setting the shadow property on a new ZFS file system triggers the migration of the older data.

The shadow property can be set to migrate data from the local system or a remote system with either of the following values:

file:///path

nfs://host:path

NO.8 When you issue the "gzip: zommand not found" message is displayed. You need to install the gzip utility on your system.

Which command would you use to check if the gzip utility is available from the default publisher for installation?

A. pkg info|grep gzip

B. pkg list SUNWgzip

C. pkg contents gzip

D. pkg search gzip

Answer: D

Explanation:

Searching for Packages

Use the pkg search command to search for packages whose data matches the specified pattern.

Like the pkg contents command, the pkg search command examines the contents of packages. While the pkg contents command returns the contents, the pkg search command returns the names of packages that match the query.

pkg search

search [-Hlaflpr] [-o attribute ...] [-s repo_uri] query

Search for matches to the query, and display the results.

Which tokens are indexed are action-dependent, but may include content hashes and pathnames.
Note: pkg is the retrieval client for the image packaging system. With a valid configuration, pkg can be invoked to create locations for packages to be installed, called 'images', and install packages into those images. Packages are published by publishers, who may make their packages available at one or more repositories. pkg, then, retrieves packages from a publisher's repository and installs them into an image.

NO.9 You are attempting to edit your crontab file in the bash shell. Instead of getting your usual vi interface, you are presented with an unfamiliar interface. In order to have your editor of choice-vi-what command must you type after exiting the unfamiliar editor?

A. EDITOR=vi

B. crontab=vi

C. crontab - e vi

D. env

Answer: A

Explanation:

Set the EDITOR variable to vi.

Commands like `crontab -e` will use ed per default. If you'd like to use some better editor (like vi) you can use the environment variable EDITOR:

EDITOR=vi; crontab -e will open the users crontab in vi. Of course you can set this variable permanently.

Incorrect answers

C: -e Edits a copy of the current user's crontab file, or creates an empty file to edit if crontab does not exist. When editing is complete, the file is installed as the user's crontab file. If a username is given, the specified user's crontab file is edited, rather than the current user's crontab file; this can only be done by a user with the solaris.jobs.admin authorization. The environment variable EDITOR determines which editor is invoked with the -e option. The default editor is ed(1). All crontab jobs should be submitted using crontab. Do not add jobs by just editing the crontab file, because cron is not aware of changes made this way.

NO.10 You are using AI to install a new system. You have added to following information to the AI manifest:

<configuration type= "zone" name= "dbzone" source =
"http://sysA.example.com/zone_cfg/zone.cfg"/>

Which statement is true with regard to the zone.cfg?

A. The zone.cfg file is text file in a zonecfg export format.

B. The zone.cfg file is an AI manifest that specifies how the zone is to be installed.

C. The zone.cfg file is an xml file in a form suitable for use as a command file for the zonecfg command.

D. The zone.cfg file is an SC profile with keywords that are specific for configuring a as part of the installation process.

E. It is am xml configuration file from the /etc/zone directory. It will be used as a profile for the zone. It specifies the zonename, zonepath, and other zonecfg parameters.

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23824_01/html/E21798/glitd.html#scrolltoc
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23824_01/html/E21798/glitd.html#aizoneconf

NO.11 Which command should you choose to display the current parameters for the FSS scheduler?
A. dispadmin - c FSS
B. prionctl -c FSS
C. dispadmin -c FSS -g
D. priocntl -c FSS -g
Answer: C
Explanation:
The dispadmin command displays or changes process scheduler parameters while the system is running.
-c class
Specifies the class whose parameters are to be displayed or changed. Valid class values are:
RT for the real-time class, TS for the time-sharing class, IA for the inter-active class, FSS for the fair-share class, and FX for the fixed-priority class. The time-sharing and inter- active classes share the same scheduler, so changes to the scheduling parameters of one will change those of the other.
-g
Gets the parameters for the specified class and writes them to the standard output.

NO.12 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

NO.13 Which two statements are true concerning the network stack on Oracle Solaris 11?
A. Hardware network interfaces and datalinks have a one-to-one relationship.
B. IP addresses are assigned to datalinks.
C. A single IP interface can have either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address but not both.
D. A single IP interface can have both an IPv4 address and an IPv6 address.
E. A single datalink can have only one IP interface.
Answer: A,D

NO.14 Identify the correctly matching pair of equivalent functionality of JumpStart and Automated installer (AI).

A. JumpStart: begin script AI: package repository
B. JumpStart: setup_serverAI: installadm create-service
C. JumpStart: add_Install_clientAI: SMF system configuration profile files
D. JumpStart: finish scripts and sysidsfg filesAI: manifest files
Answer: B
Explanation:
JumpStart: Use the setup_install_server(1M) command.
AI: Use the installadm create-service command.

NO.15 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:

```
ADDROBJ           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.
Answer: C,E,G
Explanation:
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.

NO.16 Oracle Solaris 11 limits access to the system with usernames and passwords.
The usernames are held in _____, and the passwords are held in _____.
Select the correct pair.
A. /etc/security/policy.conf /etc/passwd
B. /etc/passwd /etc/shadow
C. /etc/security /etc/passwd
D. /etc/shadow /etc/passwd
Answer: B
Explanation:
The /etc/passwd file contains basic user attributes. This is an ASCII file that contains an entry for each user. Each entry defines the basic attributes applied to a user.
/etc/shadow file stores actual password in encrypted format for user's account with additional properties related to user password i.e. it stores secure user account information.
All fields are separated by a colon (:) symbol. It contains one entry per line for each user listed in /etc/passwd file.

NO.17 Which option displays the result of running the zfs list command?

A)
```
NAME   SIZE   ALLOC   FREE   CAP  DEDUP  HEALTH   ALTROOT
pool1  15.9G  144K    15.9G   0%  1.00x  ONLINE   -
```

B)
```
NAME   USED  AVAIL  REFER  MOUNTPOINT
pool1  144K  15.6G    31K  none
```

C)
```
pool: pool1
state: ONLINE
  scan: none requested
config:
          NAME       STATE     READ WRITE CKSUM
          pool1      ONLINE       0     0     0
          c3t3d0     ONLINE       0     0     0
```

D)
```
                capacity     operations    bandwidth
pool          alloc   free   read  write   read  write
----------  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
pool1         144K  15.9G      0      0     62    754
rpool        6.35G  9.52G      5      1  44.4K  10.6K
zone         3.41G  12.5G      0      0     76     17
----------  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: B
Explanation:
The zfs list command provides an extensible mechanism for viewing and querying dataset information.
You can list basic dataset information by using the zfs list command with no options. This command displays the names of all datasets on the system and the values of their used, available, referenced, and mountpoint properties. For more information about these properties, see Introducing ZFS Properties.
For example:
zfs list
NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT
pool 476K 16.5G 21K /pool
pool/clone 18K 16.5G 18K /pool/clone
pool/home 296K 16.5G 19K /pool/home
pool/home/marks 277K 16.5G 277K /pool/home/marks
pool/home/marks@snap 0 - 277K -
pool/test 18K 16.5G 18K /test

NO.18 Which operation will fail if the DNS configuration is incorrect?
A. domainname
B. ping localhost.
C. ping 192.168.1.1
D. ping 23.45.82.174
E. ping www.oracle.com.
F. cat /etc/resolv.conf

Answer: E
Explanation:
www.oracle.com would have to be resolved to an IP name by the domain name service.