

DUMPS ARENA

Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

Oracle 1z0-821

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QUESTION NO: 1

On localSYS, your SPARC based server, you back up the root file system with recursive snapshots of the root pool. The snapshots are stored on a remote NTS file system. This information describes the remote system where the snapshots are stored:

Remote system name: backupSYS

File system where the snapshots are stored: /backups/localSYS

Mounted file system on localSYS: /rpool/snaps

Most recent backup name: rpool-1202

Disk c0t0d0 has failed in your root pool and has been replaced. The disk has already been part< and labeled and now you need to restore the root file system. Which procedure would you follow to restore the ZFS root file system on localSYS?

A. boot cdrom -smount -f nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /rmtzpool create rpool c0t0d0s0cat /mnt/rpool.1202 | zfs receive -Fdu rpoolzpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpoolRecreate swap and dump devices.Reinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0.

B. boot cdrom -smount -f nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /mntzpool create rpool c0t0d0s0zfs create -o mountpoint=/rpool/ROOTcat /mnt/rpool.1011 | zfs receive -Fdu rpoolzpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpoolRecreate swap and dump devices.Reinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0.

C. boot cdrom -smount -F nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /mntcat /mnt/rpool.1011 | zfs receive -Fdu rpoolzpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpool c0t0d0s0Reinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0s0

D. boot cdrom -smount -f nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /rmtzpool create rpool c0t0d0s0zfs receive -Fdu /mnt/rpool.1011zpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpoolReinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0.

ANSWER: A**Explanation:**

How to Recreate a ZFS Root Pool and Restore Root Pool Snapshots In this scenario, assume the following conditions:

* ZFS root pool cannot be recovered

* ZFS root pool snapshots are stored on a remote system and are shared over NFS

* The system is booted from an equivalent Solaris release to the root pool version so that the Solaris release and the pool version match. Otherwise, you will need to add the -o version=version-number property option and value when you recreate the root pool in step 4 below.

All steps below are performed on the local system.

1.

Boot from CD/DVD or the network.

On a SPARC based system, select one of the following boot methods:

ok boot net -s ok boot cdrom -s

If you don't use -s option, you'll need to exit the installation program.

2.

Mount the remote snapshot dataset. For example:

```
# mount -F nfs remote-system:/rpool/snaps /mnt
```

3.

Recreate the root pool.

For example:

```
# zpool create -f -o failmode=continue -R /a -m legacy -o cachefile=/etc/zfs/zpool.cache rpool c1t0d0s0
```

4.

Restore the root pool snapshots.

This step might take some time. For example:

```
# cat /mnt/rpool.0311 | zfs receive -Fdu rpool
```

Using the -u option means that the restored archive is not mounted when the zfs receive operation completes.

5.

Set the bootfs property on the root pool BE. For example:

```
# zpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/oso1BE rpool
```

6.

Install the boot blocks on the new disk. On a SPARC based system:

```
# installboot -F zfs /usr/platform/`uname -i`/lib/fs/zfs/bootblk /dev/rdisk/c1t0d0s0
```

QUESTION NO: 2

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.

QUESTION NO: 3

You have a ZFS file system named /dbase/oral and you want to guarantee that 10 GB of storage space is available to that dataset for all data, snapshots, and clones.

Which option would you choose?

- A. zfs set reservation=10g dbase/oral
- B. zfs set quota=10g dbase/oral
- C. zfs set refquota=10g dbase/oral
- D. zfs set reservation=10g dbase/oral

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

A ZFS reservation is an allocation of disk space from the pool that is guaranteed to be available to a dataset. As such, you cannot reserve disk space for a dataset if that space is not currently available in the pool. The total amount of all outstanding, unconsumed reservations cannot exceed the amount of unused disk space in the pool. ZFS reservations can be set and displayed by using the zfs set and zfs get commands. For example:

```
# zfs set reservation=5G tank/home/bill
```

```
# zfs get reservation tank/home/bill
```

```
NAME PROPERTY VALUE SOURCE
```

```
tank/home/bill reservation 5G local
```

QUESTION NO: 4

Consider the following commands:

```
rm file1
echo "Hello, world" > file2
cat file1 || cat file2
```

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 broken pipe

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 5

Select two correct statements about the authentication services available in Oracle Solaris 11.

- A. Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) is used to control the operation of services such console logins and ftp.
- B. The Secure Shell can be configured to allow logins across a network to remote servers without transmitting passwords across the network.
- C. Secure Remote Procedure Calls (Secure RPC) provides a mechanism to encrypt data on any IP Socket connection.
- D. Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) is used to implement the Secure Shell in Oracle Solaris 11.
- E. Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) provides a mechanism to authenticate and encrypt access to local file system data.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

A: Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) are an integral part of the authentication mechanism for the Solaris. PAM provides system administrators with the ability and flexibility to choose any authentication service available on a system to perform end-user authentication.

By using PAM, applications can perform authentication regardless of what authentication method is defined by the system administrator for the given client.

PAM enables system administrators to deploy the appropriate authentication mechanism for each service throughout the network. System administrators can also select one or multiple authentication technologies without modifying applications or utilities. PAM insulates application developers from evolutionary improvements to authentication technologies, while at the same time allowing deployed applications to use those improvements.

PAM employs run-time pluggable modules to provide authentication for system entry services.

E: The Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) is a method for adding authentication support to connection-based protocols.

Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) is a framework for authentication and data security in Internet protocols. It decouples authentication mechanisms from application protocols, in theory allowing any authentication mechanism supported by SASL to be used in any application protocol that uses SASL. Authentication mechanisms can also support proxy authorization, a facility allowing one user to assume the identity of another. They can also provide a data security layer offering data integrity and data confidentiality services. DIGEST-MD5 provides an example of mechanisms which can provide a data-security layer. Application protocols that support SASL typically also support Transport Layer Security (TLS) to complement the services offered by SASL.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two are true about accounts, groups, and roles in the Solaris user database?

- A. All Solaris user accounts must have a unique UID number.
- B. A Solaris account name may be any alphanumeric string, and can have a maximum length of 8 characters.
- C. Account UID numbers 0-09 are system-reserved.
- D. The GID for an account determines the default group ownership of new files created by that account.
- E. The groups that an account is a member of are determined by the entries in the /etc/group file.

ANSWER: A B**Explanation:**

A: Solaris uses a UID (User ID) to identify each user account. The UID is a unique number assigned to each user. It is usually assigned by the operating system when the account is created. B: In Solaris the account name can include any alphanumeric string (and . _ -). The maximum length is 8 characters.

QUESTION NO: 7

You notice that the /var/.dm/messages file has become very large. Typically, this is managed by a crontab entry. Which entry should be in the root's crontab file?

- A. 10 3 * * * /usr/adm/messages
- B. 10 3 * * * /usr/sbin/logadm
- C. 10 3 * * * /usr/sbin/syslogrotate
- D. 10 3 * * * /usr/sbin/logrotate
- E. 10 3 * * * /usr/sbin/messages

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

This example shows how to display the default root crontab file.

```
$ suPassword:
# crontab -l
#ident "@(#)root 1.19 98/07/06 SMI" /* SVr4.0 1.1.3.1 */
#
# The root crontab should be used to perform accounting data collection.
#
#
10 3 * * * /usr/sbin/logadm
15 3 * * 0 /usr/lib/fs/nfs/nfsfind
30 3 * * * [ -x /usr/lib/gss/gsscred_clean ] && /usr/lib/gss/gsscred_clean
#10 3 * * * /usr/lib/krb5/kprop_script ___slave_kdcs___
```

QUESTION NO: 8

View the Exhibit to inspect the boot environment Information displayed within a non global zone on your system.

BE/Dataset/Snapshot	Active	Mountpoint	Space	Policy	Created
solaris	NR	/	367.97M	static	2011-11-28 11:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris	-	-	26.16M	static	2011-11-28 11:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var	-	-	69.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var@2011-11-28-18:49:38	-	-	0	static	2011-11-28 14:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var@2011-11-28-19:09:23	-	-	975.0K	static	2011-11-28 12:29
rpool/ROOT/solaris/var@install	-	-	70.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
rpool/ROOT/solaris@2011-11-28-18:49:38	-	-	0	static	2011-11-28 14:09
rpool/ROOT/solaris@2011-11-28-19:09:23	-	-	929.5K	static	2011-11-28 12:29
rpool/ROOT/solaris@install	!R	-	2.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
solaris-1	-	-	1.0K	static	2011-11-28 13:49
rpool/ROOT/solaris-1	-	-	-	-	-
rpool/ROOT/solaris-1/var	-	-	57.0K	static	2011-11-28 14:09
z1BE	-	-	1.0K	static	2011-11-28 14:09
rpool/ROOT/z1BE	-	-	-	-	-
rpool/ROOT/z1BE/var	-	-	-	-	-

Which two options describe the solaris-1 boot environment?

- A. The solaris-1 boot environment is not bootable.
- B. The solaris-1 boot environment is incomplete.
- C. The solaris-1 boot environment was created automatically when the non global zone was created.
- D. The solaris-1 boot environment was created in the non-global zone using the beadm create command.
- E. The solaris-1 boot environment is associated with a non active global zone boot environment.

ANSWER: A E**Explanation:**

A: The – of the Active Column indicates that this boot environment is inactive, and hence not bootable.

Note: The values for the Active column are as follows:

R – Active on reboot.

N – Active now.

NR – Active now and active on reboot.

“-” – Inactive.

“!” – Unbootable boot environments in a non-global zone are represented by an exclamation point.

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23824_01/html/E21801/unbootable.html#scrolltoc

QUESTION NO: 9

Identify the correct description of an IPS image.

- A. An ISO image of the Solaris media DVD
- B. An IPS repository
- C. A depot location or source where Solaris packages can be installed from
- D. A location where packages can be installed, for example, your Solaris instance

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

An image is a location where packages can be installed.

An image can be one of three types:

- * Full images are capable of providing a complete system.
- * Partial images are linked to a full image (the parent image), but do not provide a complete system on their own.
- * User images contain only relocatable packages.

QUESTION NO: 10

To help with your troubleshooting, you need to determine the version of the OBP. Which two commands will provide you with this information?

- A. printenv

- B. banner
- C. .version
- D. set-env
- E. show-devs
- F. value version

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

B: banner

Displays power-on banner.

The PROM displays the system banner. The following example shows a SPARCstation 2 banner. The banner for your SPARC system may be different.

SPARCstation 2, Type 4 Keyboard

ROM Rev. 2.0, 16MB memory installed, Serial # 289

Ethernet address 8:0:20:d:e2:7b, Host ID: 55000121

C: .version

Displays version and date of the boot PROM.

Note: OBP-OpenBootProm is a firmware which is placed on the sun machine's prom chip.

It is a os independent user interface to deal with the sun machine's hardware components.

The user interface provides one or more commands to display system information.

QUESTION NO: 11

United States of America export laws include restrictions on cryptography.

Identify the two methods with which these restrictions are accommodated in the Oracle Solaris 11 Cryptographic Framework.

- A. Corporations must utilize signed X.509 v3 certificates.
- B. A third-party provider object must be signed with a certificate issued by Oracle.
- C. Loadable kernel software modules must register using the Cryptographic Framework SPI.
- D. Third-party providers must utilize X.509 v3 certificates signed by trusted Root Certification Authorities.
- E. Systems destined for embargoed countries utilize loadable kernel software modules that restrict encryption to 64 bit keys.

ANSWER: B C**Explanation:**

B: Binary Signatures for Third-Party Software

The `elfsign` command provides a means to sign providers to be used with the Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework. Typically, this command is run by the developer of a provider.

The `elfsign` command has subcommands to request a certificate from Sun and to sign binaries. Another subcommand verifies the signature. Unsigned binaries cannot be used by the Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework. To sign one or more providers requires the certificate from Sun and the private key that was used to request the certificate.

C: Export law in the United States requires that the use of open cryptographic interfaces be restricted. The Oracle Solaris Cryptographic Framework satisfies the current law by requiring that kernel cryptographic providers and PKCS #11 cryptographic providers be signed.

QUESTION NO: 12

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: 13

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

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

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

Example:

```
# ipadm show-addr
```

```
ADDROBJ TYPE STATE ADDR
```

```
lo0/v4 static ok 127.0.0.1/8 lo0/v6 static ok ::1/128
```

QUESTION NO: 14

Which two options accurately describe the network characteristics of a zone?

- A. DHCP address assignment cannot be configured in a shared IP zone.
- B. Shared IP is the default type of network configuration.
- C. Exclusive IP is the default type of network configuration.
- D. By default, all IP addresses, netmasks, and routes are set by the global zone and cannot be altered in a non global zone.
- E. IPMP cannot be managed within the non-global zone.
- F. Commands such as snoop and dladm cannot be used on datalinks that are in use by a running zone.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A: Non-global zones can not utilize DHCP (neither client nor server).

B (not C): By default, non-global zones will be configured with a shared IP functionality. What this means is that IP layer configuration and state is shared between the zone you're creating and the global zone. This usually implies both zones being on the same IP subnet for each given NIC.

Note: A zone is a virtual operating system abstraction that provides a protected environment in which applications run. The applications are protected from each other to provide software fault isolation. To ease the labor of managing multiple

applications and their environments, they co-exist within one operating system instance, and are usually managed as one entity.

The original operating environment, before any zones are created, is also called the "global zone" to distinguish it from non-global zones, The global zone is the operating system instance.

Incorrect answer:

E: Exclusive-IP zones can use IPMP. IPMP is configured the same way in an exclusive-IP zone as it is on a system not using zones. For shared-IP zones, IPMP can be configured in the global zone.

F: Full IP-level functionality is available in an exclusive-IP zone.

An exclusive-IP zone has its own IP-related state.

An exclusive-IP zone is assigned its own set of data-links using the zonecfg command. The zone is given a data-link name such as xge0, e1000g1, or bge32001, using the physical property of the net resource. The address property of the net resource is not set.

Note that the assigned data-link enables the snoop command to be used.

The dladm command can be used with the show-linkprop subcommand to show the assignment of data-links to running exclusive-IP zones.

QUESTION NO: 15

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 online <http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release>

The update is available on the updated publisher:

```
PUBLISHERTYPESTATUSURI
```

Solaris originonline <http://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 svcfg - 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.com> Refresh 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> Solaris Use the pkg set-publisher command to set the publisher search order and place <http://sysA.example.com> of <http://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/release> Issue 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.