➢ **Vendor: Oracle**

➢ **Exam Code: 1Z0-821**

➢ **Exam Name: Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration**

➢ **Question 101 -- Question 150**

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QUESTION 101
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: AB
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.
Reference: How to Modify a UID in Solaris

QUESTION 102
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
C. cat: cannot open file1Hello, world
D. cat: cannot open file1 Hello, World
E. bash: syntax error near unexpected token '&&'

Answer: B
Explanation:
First line (rm file1) deletes/removes file1.
Second line captures the text into file2.
The first part of line 3 (cat file1) fails as the file1 does not exist. The && (AND) operator will ensure that the third line fails. The result of line 3 will be the result of first part of line 3 (cat file1).
Note: cat - concatenate files and print on the standard output
Note #1: A list is a sequence of one or more pipelines separated by one of the operators `;', `&', `&&', or `||', and optionally terminated by one of `;', `&', or a newline.
Of these list operators, `&&' and `||' have equal precedence, followed by `;' and `&', which have equal precedence.
AND and OR lists are sequences of one or more pipelines separated by the control operators `&&' and `||', respectively. AND and OR lists are executed with left associativity.
An AND list has the form
command1 && command2
command2 is executed if, and only if, command1 returns an exit status of zero.
An OR list has the form
command1 || command2
command2 is executed if, and only if, command1 returns a non-zero exit status.
The return status of AND and OR lists is the exit status of the last command executed in the list.
Note #2 (on exit status): Zero means command executed successfully, if exit status returns non-zero value then your command failed to execute.
Reference: Bash Reference Manual, Lists of Commands

QUESTION 103
To confirm the IP addresses and netmasks have been correctly configured on the network interfaces, which command(s) should you use?

A. ipadm show-if
B. ipadm show-nic
C. ipadm show-addr
D. ipadm show-addripadm show-mask
E. ipadm show-ipipadm show-mask
F. ipadm show-config

Answer: C
Explanation:
Show address information, either for the given addrobj or all the address objects configured on the specified interface, including the address objects that are only in the persistent configuration.
Example:
ipadm show-addr
ADDROBJ TYPE STATE ADDR
lo0/v4 static ok 127.0.0.1/8
lo0/v6 static ok ::1/128
Reference: man ipadm

QUESTION 104
Subnets are created by using_____.

A. subnet
B. netmask
C. unicast
D. broadcast

Answer: B
Explanation:
The process of subnetting involves the separation of the network and subnet portion of an address from the host identifier. This is performed by a bitwise AND operation between the IP address and the (sub)network prefix. The result yields the network address or prefix, and the remainder is the host identifier.
The routing prefix of an address is written in a form identical to that of the address itself. This is called the network mask, or netmask, of the address. For example, a specification of the most-significant 18 bits of an IPv4 address, 11111111.11111111.11000000.00000000, is written as 255.255.192.0.
Reference: Subnetwork

QUESTION 105
Which three options accurately describe Oracle Solaris 11 zones?

A. can be NFS servers
B. are whole root type only
C. cannot have their own time zone setting
D. can execute z   and zpool commands (from a non-global zone)
E. are virtualized operating system environments, each with its own dedicated OS and kernel
F. are virtualized operating system environments, created with a single instance of the OS shared kernel
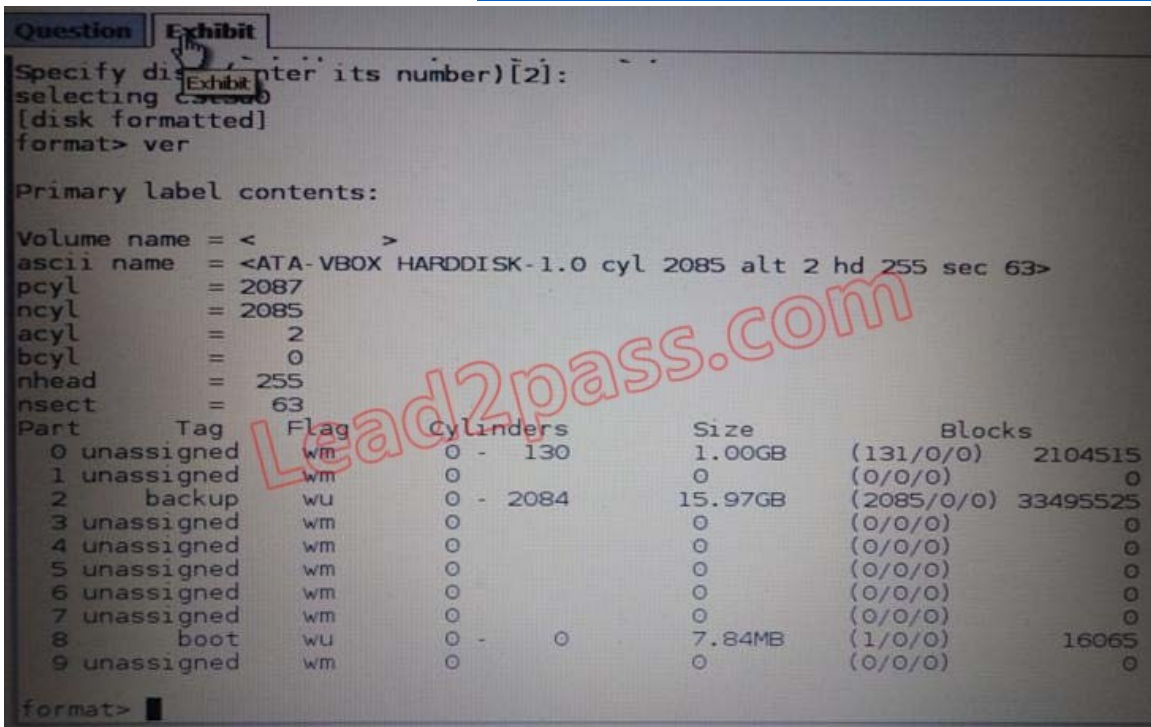
Answer: ADF
Explanation:
B is wrong.
As you can see, the statement "Solaris 11 Zones are whole-root zones" is only true using the narrowest definition of whole-root zones: those zones which have their own copy of Solaris packaging content. But there are other valuable characteristics of sparse-root zones that are still available in Solaris 11 Zones. Also, some Solaris 11 Zones do not have some characteristics of whole-root zones
https://blogs.oracle.com/JeffV/entry/comparing_solaris_11_zones_to

QUESTION 106
View the Exhibit and review the disk configuration.

```
Question  Exhibit
Specify dis[Exhibit]nter its number)[2]:
selecting c3t3d0
[disk formatted]
format> ver

Primary label contents:

Volume name  = <           >
ascii name   = <ATA-VBOX HARDDISK-1.0 cyl 2085 alt 2 hd 255 sec 63>
pcyl         = 2087
ncyl         = 2085
acyl         =    2
bcyl         =    0
nhead        =  255
nsect        =   63
Part      Tag      Flag   Cylinders       Size          Blocks
  0 unassigned      wm     0 -   130     1.00GB    (131/0/0)    2104515
  1 unassigned      wm     0               0       (0/0/0)          0
  2     backup      wu     0 -  2084    15.97GB    (2085/0/0) 33495525
  3 unassigned      wm     0               0       (0/0/0)          0
  4 unassigned      wm     0               0       (0/0/0)          0
  5 unassigned      wm     0               0       (0/0/0)          0
  6 unassigned      wm     0               0       (0/0/0)          0
  7 unassigned      wm     0               0       (0/0/0)          0
  8       boot      wu     0 -     0     7.84MB    (1/0/0)       16065
  9 unassigned      wm     0               0       (0/0/0)          0

format>
```

The following command is executed on the disk:
```
zpool create pool1 c3t3d0s0
```
What is the result of executing this command?

A. A zpool create error is generated.
B. A 1-GB ZFS file system named /pool1 is created.
C. A 15.97-GB storage pool named pool1 is created.
D. The disk will contain an EFI disk label.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The s0 part of c3t3d0 is 1 GB in size according to the exhibit.

QUESTION 107
You log in to the system as user1, then switch user to root by using the su - command. After entering the correct password, yon enter the following commands:
```
whoami;who am i;id
```
Which option correctly represents the output?

A. uid-0(root) gid=0(root)
   user1 console Dec 30 20:20
   root
B. root
   user1 console Dec 30 20:20
   uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
C. user1 console Dec 30 20:20
   root
   uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
D. uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
   root

user1 console Dec 30 20:20

Answer: B'
Explanation:
* The whoami utility displays your effective user ID as a name.
Here this would be root.
* who am i
The command who shows who is logged on.
Here this would be:
user1 console Dec 30 20:20
* The id utility displays the user and group names and numeric IDs, of the calling process, to the standard output. If the real and effective IDs are different, both are displayed, otherwise only the real ID is dis- played.
Here this would be:
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
Note:
Each UNIX proces has 3 UIDs associated to it. Superuser privilege is UID=0.
Real UID

This is the UID of the user/process that created THIS process. It can be changed only if the running process has EUID=0.
Effective UID

This UID is used to evaluate privileges of the process to perform a particular action. EUID can be change either to RUID, or SUID if EUID!=0. If EUID=0, it can be changed to anything.
Saved UID

If the binary image file, that was launched has a Set-UID bit on, SUID will be the UID of the owner of the file. Otherwise, SUID will be the RUID.

QUESTION 108
Your server has a ZFS storage pool that is configured as follows:

The server has two spare 146-GB disk drives: c3t5d0 c3t6d0
You need to add more space to the pool1 storage pool. Which command would add more mirrored storage to the pool1 storage pool?

A. zpool add pool1 mirror c3t5d0 c3t6d0
B. zpool attach pool1 mirror c3t5d0 c3t6d0
C. zpool attach pool1 c3r3d0 c3r5d0; zpool attach pool1 c3r4d0 c3r6d0
D. zpool add pool1 c3r3d0 c3r5d0; zpool add pool1 c3r4d0 c3r6d0

Answer: A

QUESTION 109
You attempted to reboot a system via the init command, however the system did not perform boot sequence into the Oracle Solaris Operating Environment. You are presented with a prompt from the OpenBoot PROM. Which command would you enter, to boot the system from the default device?

A. boot -net install
B. boot
C. boot -default
D. boot -s0

Answer: B
Explanation:
boot
With this form, boot loads and executes the program specified by the default boot arguments from the default boot device
Note: boot has the following general format:
boot [device-specifier] [arguments]
where device-specifier and arguments are optional.
Reference: OpenBoot 4.x Command Reference Manual

QUESTION 110
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 refreservation=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
Reference: Oracle Solaris ZFS Administration Guide Setting , Reservations on ZFS File Systems

QUESTION 111
View the Exhibit. Which is true regarding the disk drive?

```
Question   Exhibit
ascii name = VBOX HARDDISK-1.0-16.00GB>
bytes/sector    =  512
sectors = 33554431
accessible sectors = 33554398
Part    Tag       Flag      First Sector      Size        Last Sector
  0      usr       wm             256         15.99GB        33538014
  1  unassigned    wm               0              0                0
  2  unassigned    wm               0              0                0
  3  unassigned    wm               0              0                0
  4  unassigned    wm               0              0                0
  5  unassigned    wm               0              0                0
  6  unassigned    wm               0              0                0
  8   reserved     wm         33538015         8.00MB        33554398
format>
```

A. This disk configuration could be used as a ZFS root disk.
B. This disk contains an SMI disk label.
C. Slice 7 represents the entire disk and cannot be used as a slice for a file system
D. The disk contains an EFI disk label.

Answer: D
Explanation:
D is correct.
A ZFS root disk with an EFI label looks like this:
partition> p
Current partition table (original):
Total disk sectors available: 67092413 + 16384 (reserved sectors)
Part Tag Flag First Sector Size Last Sector
0 BIOS_boot wm 256 256.00MB 524543
1 usr wm 524544 31.74GB 67092446
2 unassigned wm 0 0 0
3 unassigned wm 0 0 0
4 unassigned wm 0 0 0
5 unassigned wm 0 0 0
6 unassigned wm 0 0 0
8 reserved wm 67092447 8.00MB 67108830
A non root disk, also EFI labeled, looks like this:
partition> p
Current partition table (original):
Total disk sectors available: 33537981 + 16384 (reserved sectors)
Part Tag Flag First Sector Size Last Sector
0 usr wm 256 15.99GB 33538014
1 unassigned wm 0 0 0
2 unassigned wm 0 0 0
3 unassigned wm 0 0 0
4 unassigned wm 0 0 0
5 unassigned wm 0 0 0
6 unassigned wm 0 0 0
8 reserved wm 33538015 8.00MB 33554398

QUESTION 112
User jack logs in to host solaris and then attempts to log in to host oracle using ssh. He receives
the following error message:
```
The authenticity of host oracle (192.168.1.22) can't be established. RSA
```

```
key fingerprint is 3B:23:a5:6d:ad:a5:76:83:9c:c3:c4:55:a5:18:98:a6
```
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
Which two are true?

A. The public host key supplied by solaria is not known to the host oracle.
B. The error would not occur if the RSA key fingerprint shown in the error message was added to the /etc/ssh/known_hosts file on solaris.
C. The private host key supplied by oracle is not known to solaris.
D. If jack answers yes, the RSA public key for the host oracle will be added to the known_hosts file for the user jack.
E. The public host key supplied by oracle is not known to the host solaris.

Answer: DE
Explanation:
Furthermore, RSA key fingerprint shown in the error message (not a public key) is not a right entry for the /etc/ssh/known_hosts.

QUESTION 113
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: BC
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.
Reference: OpenBoot 4.x Command Reference Manual

QUESTION 114
Examine the following command sequence:

```
jack@solaris:~$ cd
jack@solaris:~$ ls  -id .
drwxr-xr-- 1 jack other  23 2012-01-04  22:12 .
jack@solaris:~$ cd  ls -ld  dira
drwxr-xr-- x 3 jack other 3 2012-01-06 08:27 dira
jack@solaris:~$ ls -lR dira
dira:
total: 2 jack cther 3 2012-01-06 08:27 dirb

dira/dirb
total 1
-rw-r--rw- 1 jack other      8768 2012-01-06 08:28 testfile
-rwxr-xr-x 1 jack other 3398 2011-12-30 12:10 scriptfile
```

Which three are true?

A. User jill, a member of the group other, can do a long listing (is ?) of user jack's home directory.
B. User oracle, not a member of the group other, cannot execute the shell script.
C. User jill, a member of the group other, can make a copy of testfile in dira.
D. User jill, a member of the group other, can edit the data content of testfile.
E. User jill, a member of the group other, cannot delete testfile.
F. User oracle, not a member of the group other, can do a short listing (1s) of dirb.

Answer: ABE
Explanation:
The correct sequence of command in the question probably was the following:
cd
ls -ld .
ls -ld dira
ls -lR dira
But the permissions of dirb is not shown in the question. If it's created by default values, then the correct answers are following:
A,B,E
Answer C means, that user jill can copy the file testfile from dirb to dira, which is not true. D and F also are false answers. This can be tested.

QUESTION 115
The /usr/bin/p7zip file that is part of the p7zip package has been overwritten. This server is critical to production and cannot be rebooted. Identify the command that would restore the file without requiring a reboot.

A. pkg verify p7zip
B. pkg fix p7sip
C. pkg rebuild-index p7zip
D. pkg revert p7zip
E. pkg uninstsll p7zip
F. pkg install p7zip
G. pkg install --no-backup-be p7sip
H. pkg refresh p7zip

Answer: D
Explanation:
Use the pkg revert command to restore files to their as-delivered condition.
Reference: Adding and Updating Oracle Solaris 11 Software Packages, Restoring a File

QUESTION 116
Given:
```
file1 and file2 are text files.
dir1 and dir2 are directories.
```
Which two commands will be successful?

A. cp dir1 dir1
B. cp dir1 file1
C. cp file? dir1
D. cp file. dir1
E. cp file% dir2
F. cp file1 file2 dir1

Answer: CF
Explanation:
C: Here the wildcard character ? is used (Matches any single character).
file1 and file2 will be copied into dir1
F: the two files file1 and file2 are copied into directoy dir1.
Note: cp - copy files and directories
Copy SOURCE to DEST, or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.
Cp has three principal modes of operation. These modes are inferred from the type and count of arguments presented to the program upon invocation.
* When the program has two arguments of path names to files, the program copies the contents of the first file to the second file, creating the second file if necessary.
* When the program has one or more arguments of path names of files and following those an argument of a path to a directory, then the program copies each source file to the destination directory, creating any files not already existing.
* When the program's arguments are the path names to two directories, cp copies all files in the source directory to the destination directory, creating any files or directories needed. This mode of operation requires an additional option flag, typically r, to indicate the recursive copying of directories. If the destination directory already exists, the source is copied into the destination, while a new directory is created if the destination does not exist.
Reference: man cp

QUESTION 117
You want to delete the IPv4 address on the interface net3. Which command should you use?

A. ipadm delete-ip net3/v4
B. ipadm down-addr net3/v4
C. ipadm disable-if net3/v4
D. ipadm delete-vni net3/v4
E. ipadm delete-addr net3/v4
F. ipadm deiete-ipv4 ner3/v4

Answer: E
Explanation:
The ipadm delete-addr subcommand removes addresses from interfaces.
To remove an address from the IPMP group, type the following command:
ipadm delete-addr addrobj
The addrobj uses the naming convention inder-interface/user-string.
Reference: Oracle Solaris Administration: Network Interfaces and Network Virtualization

QUESTION 118
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: AB
Explanation:
A: is correct without a doubt.
C & E: I find to be false, those 2 auth. services don't provide those mechanisms.
D: I would choose it but the statement is a bit tricky, Yes Secure Shell uses PAM to authenticate
users. I don't like the way the option D puts it, so I'd rather go for B instead.
A & B answers.

QUESTION 119
User brian changes the permissions for db_data this command:
```
chmod 4755 db_data
```
What is true?

A. db_data now has permissions rwsr-xr-x and can be deleted only by user brian.
B. db_data now has permissions rwsr-xr-x and, if executed, will inn with the permissions of user brian.
C. db_data now has permissions rwxr-sr-x and can be deleted only by members of the group owning it.
D. The permissions for db_data cannot be determined, because the permissions prior to the change have not been specified.
E. db_data must be an ordinary file, because special permissions cannot be set on a directory.

Answer: B
Explanation:
A and E are not true.
C is also false answer as described.
chmod changes the permissions and the permissions can be determined regardless of who is the
owner. So D is also wrong.
Correct answer is B.

QUESTION 120
Which three of the components would degrade performance if used in a ZFS storage pool, and are
not recommended configurations?

A. a file on a UFS file system
B. a Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM) volume
C. a LUN in a hardware RAID array
D. a disk slice from an SMI labeled disk
E. a Solaris Volume Manager (SVM) volume
F. an EDI disk

Answer: ABE
Explanation:
A: ZFS also allows you to use UFS files as virtual devices in your storage pool. This feature is aimed primarily at testing and enabling simple experimentation, not for production use.
The reason is that any use of files relies on the underlying file system for consistency. If you create a ZFS pool backed by files on a UFS file system, then you are implicitly relying on UFS to guarantee correctness and synchronous semantics.
However, files can be quite useful when you are first trying out ZFS or experimenting with more complicated layouts when not enough physical devices are present. All files must be specified as complete paths and must be at least 64 Mbytes in size.
B, E: You can construct logical devices for ZFS using volumes presented by software-based volume managers, such as Solaris Volume Manager (SVM) or Veritas Volume Manager (VxVM). However, these configurations are not recommended. While ZFS functions properly on such devices, less-than-optimal performance might be the result.
Reference: Solaris ZFS Administration Guide, Managing ZFS Storage Pools

QUESTION 121
View the Exhibit and review the file system information displayed from a remote server.
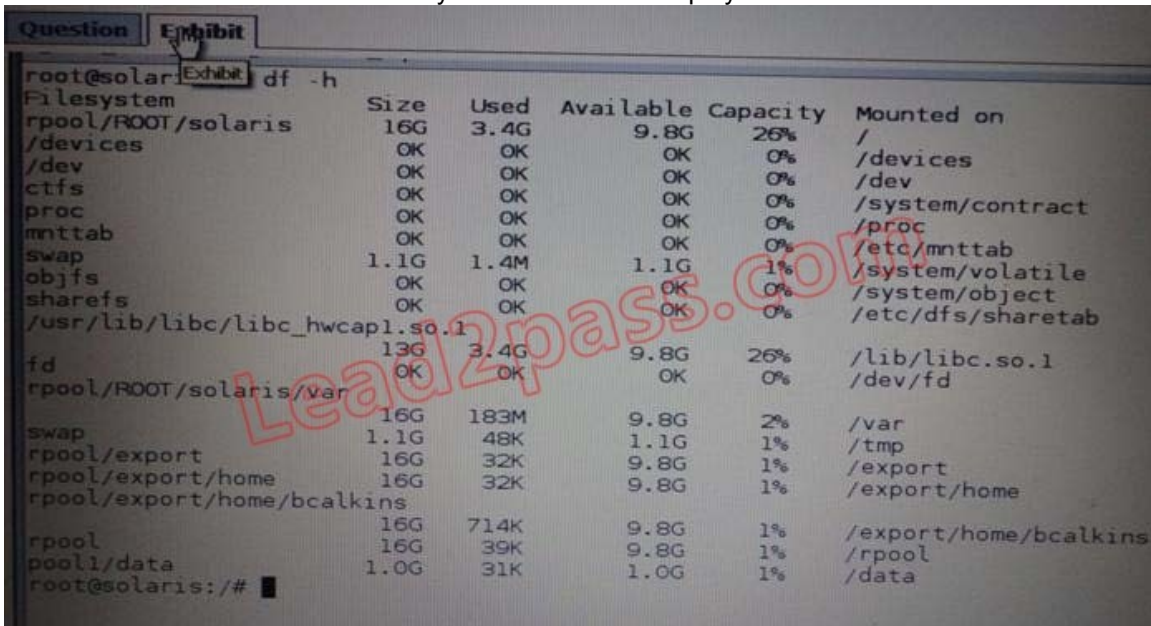
You are configuring a new server. This new server has the following storage pool configured:

NAME	SIZE	ALLOC	FREE	CAP	DEDUP	HEALTH	ALTROOT
Pool1	15.9G	85K	15.9G	0%	1.00x	ONLINE	-

This new server also has the following file systems configured:

When you are finished building this new server, the pool1/data dataset must be an exact duplicate of note server. What is the correct procedure to create the pool1/data dataset on this new server?

A. zfs create -o mountpoint=/data -o refquota=1g pool1/data
B. zfs set mountpoint=none pool1zfs create pool1/data
C. zfs set mountpoint=none pool1zfs create -o mountpoint=/data -o quota=1g pool1/data
D. zfs create quota=1g pool1/data
E. zfs create mountpoint=/data pool1/data
F. zfs set quota=1g pool1/data

Answer: A

QUESTION 122
You have installed an update to the gzip package and need to "undo" .ho update and return the package to its "as-delivered" condition. Which command would you use?

A. pkg undo
B. pkg revert
C. pkg fix
D. pkg uninstall

Answer: B
Explanation:
Use the pkg revert command to restore files to their as-delivered condition.
Reference: Adding and Updating Oracle Solaris 11 Software Packages, Restoring a File

QUESTION 123
Which four can the SMF notification framework be configured to monitor and report?

A. all service transition states
B. service dependencies that have stopped or faulted
C. service configuration modifications
D. legacy services that have not started
E. services that have been disabled
F. service fault management events
G. processes that have been killed

Answer: ABEF
Explanation:
D is wrong - legacy instances are not managed by the SMF but they can only be observed using the facility and are not transferred into other states.
G is wrong - On top of that I find the explanation here very misleading, since when has the SMF managed the processes state?
Service state being offline doesn't not mean a process was killed.
Well no arguing with A & E.
Reason for B is because, even if it a service dependency but it is also monitored on it's own and when it stopped it means it changes state to either offline, etc.
Reason for F: man svccfg
setnotify {[-g] tset | class} notification_parameters
Sets notifications parameters for software events and Fault Management problem lifecycle events in the SMF repository.

QUESTION 124
You have been asked to do an orderly shutdown on a process with a PID of 1234, with the kill

command. Which command is best?

A. kill -2 1234
B. kill -15 1234
C. kill -9 1234
D. kill -1 1234

Answer: B
Explanation:
On POSIX-compliant platforms, SIGTERM is the signal sent to a process to request its termination. The symbolic constant for SIGTERM is defined in the header file signal.h. Symbolic signal names are used because signal numbers can vary across platforms, however on the vast majority of systems, SIGTERM is signal #15.
SIGTERM is the default signal sent to a process by the kill or killall commands. It causes the termination of a process, but unlike the SIGKILL signal, it can be caught and interpreted (or ignored) by the process. Therefore, SIGTERM is akin to asking a process to terminate nicely, allowing cleanup and closure of files. For this reason, on many Unix systems during shutdown, init issues SIGTERM to all processes that are not essential to powering off, waits a few seconds, and then issues SIGKILL to forcibly terminate any such processes that remain.

QUESTION 125
user1, while in his home directory, is attempting to run the following command in his home directory:
`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 he is at 100% capacity. What command would you use to increase the disk space available to the user?

A. zfs get quota rpool/export/home/user1
B. zfs userused@user1
C. zfs quota=none /rpool/export/home/user1
D. df -h | grep user1
E. zfs set quota=none /rpool/export/home/user1

Answer: E
Explanation:
ZFS quotas can be set and displayed by using the zfs set and zfs get commands. We can remove the quota restriction by setting to quota to none.
Reference: man zfs

QUESTION 126
You need to install the gzip software package on your system. Which command would you use to find the software package in the configured repository?

A. pkg search gzip
B. pkg info gzip
C. pkg contents gzip
D. pkginfo gzip
E. yum list gzip

Answer: A
Explanation:
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.
Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Information Library, Searching for Packages

QUESTION 127
What is the result of executing the following command?
```
svcs -d svc:/network/ssh:default
```

A. disables the svc:/network/ssh:default service
B. displays the services that svc: /network/ssh:default is dependent on
C. displays the services that are dependent on the svc: /network/ssh:default service
D. deletes the svc: /network/ssh:default service

Answer: B
Explanation:
The svcs command displays information about service instances as recorded in the service configuration repository.
-d Lists the services or service instances upon which the given service instances depend.
Reference: man svcs

QUESTION 128
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.

Answer: BE
Explanation:
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.
Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Express Image Packaging System Guide
Reference: Copying and Creating Oracle Solaris 11 Package Repositories, Checking and Setting Repository Properties

QUESTION 129

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.

QUESTION 130
You have a process called bigscript, and you need to know the PID number for this process.
Which command will provide that information?

A. pkill bigscript
B. ps bigscript
C. pgrep bigscript
D. prstat bigscript

Answer: C
Explanation:
Pgrep takes a process name and return a PID.
Note: pgrep looks through the currently running processes and lists the process IDs which matches the selection criteria to stdout. All the criteria have to match. For example, pgrep -u root sshd will only list the processes called sshd AND owned by root.
Incorrec answers:
ps bigscript: You can't pass a name to ps, it interprets it as arguments.

QUESTION 131
Server A, Server B, and Server C are connected to the same network switch and are on the sari
Each server has a single network interface, net0.
You received a tech support call that Server B has lost network connectivity. Your troubleshooting has discovered:
```
Server A can ping Server C, but not Server B.
Server B can ping localhost, but not Server A or C.
Server C can ping Server A, but not Server B.
```
On Server F3, you enter the following command:
```
dladm show-phys | grep net0
```
Response:
```
net0/v4 Ethernet down 0 unknown el00gl
```
What is the next logical troubleshooting action?

A. Run arp -a on all servers.
B. Confirm that the router is working.
C. Confirm that the power light of the network switch is on.
D. Confirm that the physical network connections are intact.
E. On Server A and C, run tranceroute -n server.
F. On Server B, run tranceroute -n servera and tranceroute -n serverc.

Answer: D
Explanation:
Check the physical connection.

QUESTION 132

View the Exhibit. After Installing the OS, you need to verify the network interface information. Which command was used to display the network interface information in the exhibit?

A. ifconfiq -a
B. ipadm show-addr
C. svcs -1 network/physical
D. netstat -a

Answer: B
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 133

You suspect a problem with the oponldap package and want to make sure that the files have not be modified or otherwise tampered with. Which command would validate all of the files contained in the openldap package and report any problems?

A. pkgchk openldap
B. pkginfo openldap
C. pkg contents openldap
D. pkg verify openldap
E. pkg set-property signature-policy verify

Answer: D
Explanation:
pkgchk is used in Solaris 10.
Reference:
Verifying Package Installation
Use the pkg verify command to validate the installation of packages in the current image.
/usr/bin/pkg verify [-Hqv] [pkg_fmri_pattern ...]
If current signature policy for related publishers is not ignore, the signatures of each package are validated based on policy. See signature-policy in Properties For Signing Packages for an explanation of how signature policies are applied.
Use the -H option to omit the headers from the verification output.
Use the -q option to print nothing but return failure if any fatal errors are found.
Use the -v option to include informational messages regarding packages.

pkg verify -v system/install/auto-install/auto-install-common
PACKAGE STATUS
pkg://solaris/system/install/auto-install/auto-install-common ERROR
file: usr/share/auto_install/manifest/default.xml
Missing: regular file does not exist

QUESTION 134
You wish to edit your crontab file that is located in /var/spool/cron/crontab. What command must you enter to edit this file?

A. crontab -e
B. crontab -e /var/spool/cron/crontab
C. crontab -r
D. crontab -e /etc/default/cron

Answer: A
Explanation:
The main tool for setting up cron jobs is the crontab command, though this is not available on every Unix variant. Typically under Solaris or Linux one would create a new crontab or edit an existing one, using the command;
crontab -e
Use the ls -l command to verify the contents of the/var/spool/cron/crontabs file.
Reference: System Administration Guide: Advanced Administration, Creating and Editing crontab Files

QUESTION 135
What is the output of the following command, if executed using the default shell for the root 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 136
User jack logs in to host solar in and issues the following command:
```
jack@solaris:-$ ls .ssh
id_dsa id_dsa.pub id_rsa id_rsa.pub known_hosts authorized_keys
```
Which two are true?

A. The id_rsa file contains the private key for rhosts-based host authentication.
B. The id_dsa.pub file contains the Digital Signature Algorithm public key for the user jack.
C. The id_rsa.pub file contains the Rivest Shamir Adelman public key for the host solaris.
D. The authorized_keys file contains the private keys of remote users authorized to access jack's account on solaris.
E. The known_hosts file contains the verified public keys of remote hosts known to be trusted.

Answer: BE
Explanation:
A is wrong. rhost-based uses this authentication method:
User account (Local Host)
Local host public key in /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa1_key
User account (Remote Host)
Local host public key in /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts or ~/.ssh/known_hosts
B is correct. RSA or DSA public key uses this authentication method:
User account (Local Host)
User's public key in ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub or ~/.ssh/id_dsa.pub
User account (Remote Host)
User's public key in ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
C is wrong as shown above, 'id_rsa.pub', true contains public key but it is user's account not host.
D is wrong as shown above, 'authorized_keys' are used on Remote host and contains a user's public key not private key.
E is correct. host-based uses this authentication method:
User account (Remote Host)
Local host public key in /etc/ssh/known_hosts or ~/.ssh/known_hosts

QUESTION 137
You have been asked to terminate a process that appears to be hung and will not terminate.
The process table is shown below:
```
root 15163 15156 0 12:51:15 pts/3 0:00 hungscript
```
What command will terminate the process?

A. kill -9 15163
B. kill -1 15163
C. kill -15 15163
D. kill -2 15163

Answer: A
Explanation:
Here we should use SIGTERM to terminate the process.
Note:
When no signal is included in the kill command-line syntax, the default signal that is used is ?5 (SIGKILL). Using the ? signal (SIGTERM) with the kill command ensures that the process terminates promptly. However, the ? signal should not be used to kill certain processes, such as a database process, or an LDAP server process. The result is that data might be lost.
Tip - When using the kill command to stop a process, first try using the command by itself, without including a signal option. Wait a few minutes to see if the process terminates before using the kill command with the -9 signal.
Reference: Terminate the process

QUESTION 138
The global zone has 8 CPUS. YOU suspect that one of your non global /ones, dbzone, is consuming all of the CPU resources. Which command would you use to view the CPU utilization

for all of the zones to confirm this?

A. Run from the global zone:
   prstat -Z
B. Run from each zone
   zlogin <zonename> mpstat
C. Run from the global zone:
   zonestar -r summary
D. Run from the global zone:
   rctladm -1
E. Run from the global zone:
   prctl -i

Answer: C

QUESTION 139
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
1o0/v4           static      ok       127.0.0.1/8
net0/_b          dhcp        ok       10.0.2.18/24
1o0/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: BEG
Explanation:
B: Solaris 11 zones is whole root zone.
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.
Reference: Reference: Zones and Containers FAQ

QUESTION 140
You are executing this command in the default shell:
```
sleep 5000 &
```
The system displays a number. This value is_____.

A. the priority of the /usr/bin/sleep process
B. the process ID of the /usr/bin/sleep process
C. the process ID of the shell spawned to execute /usr/bin/sleep
D. the process group ID that includes the /usr/bin/sleep process
E. the amount of memory allocated to the /usr/bin/sleep process
F. the current number of instances of the /usr/bin/sleep process

Answer: B
Explanation:
The number spawned would be the PPID of the sleep process, the subshell would be the child process however the PPID is displayed.
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19253-01/806-7612/commands-7/index.html

QUESTION 141
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: ABDG
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.
Reference: Oracle Solaris 11 Information Library, Installing With the Text Installer, Complete the User panel.

QUESTION 142
Which option would you choose to display the kernel revision level for your operating system?

A. cat. /etc/release
B. uname -a
C. pkg info kernel
D. banner (issued from the OpenBoot Prom)
E. cat /etc/motd

Answer: C

QUESTION 143
After installing the OS, the following network configuration information is displayed from the system:

```
ADDBOBJ          TYPE          STATE          ADDR
1o0/v4           static         ok            127-0.0.1/8
1o0/v6           static         ok            ::1/128
```

Which option describes the state of this server?

A. The automatic network configuration option was chosen during the installation of the OS.
B. The manual network configuration option was chosen during the installation of the OS.
C. The network was not configured during the installation of the OS.
D. The network interface is configured with a static IP address.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Only the loopback addresses are configured. No IP address is configured.

QUESTION 144
The /etc/hosts file can be best described as_____.

A. a local database of host names for rlogin, rsh, and rep
B. the configuration file for the host name of the system
C. a local database of information for the uname command
D. the configuration file for the Domain Name Service (DNS)
E. a local database of host names and their associated IP addresses

Answer: E
Explanation:
As your machine gets started, it will need to know the mapping of some hostnames to IP addresses before DNS can be referenced. This mapping is kept in the /etc/hosts file. In the absence of a name server, any network program on your system consults this file to determine the IP address that corresponds to a host name.
Reference: The /etc/hosts file

QUESTION 145
Review the boot environment information displayed on your system:

```
oldBE      -    -    149.0K    static   2011-11-28   15:15
newBE      !    -    363.05M   static   2011-11-28   14:47
solaris    -    -    100.68M   static   2011-11-20   18:09
solaris-1  NR   /    19.07G    static   2012-01-22   07:23
```

Which two options accurately describe the newBE boot environment?

A. It cannot be destroyed.
B. It cannot be activated.
C. It cannot be renamed.
D. You can create a snapshot of it.
E. It is activated but unbootable.
F. It has been deleted and will be removed at the next reboot.

Answer: BC
Explanation:
If the boot environment is unbootable, it is marked with an exclamation point (!) in the Active column in the beadm list output.
The beadm command restricts actions on unbootable boot environments as follows:
You cannot activate an unbootable boot environment. (B)
You cannot destroy a boot environment that is both unbootable and marked as active on reboot.
You cannot create a snapshot of an unbootable boot environment.
You cannot use an unbootable boot environment or boot environment snapshot with the -e option of beadm create.
You cannot rename an unbootable boot environment. (C)

Reference: Creating and Administering Oracle Solaris 11 Boot Environments, Unbootable Boot Environments

QUESTION 146
You are attempting to troubleshoot an event that should have made an entry into the messages log. This event happened about two weeks ago. Which file should you look at first?

A. /var/adm/messages
B. /var/adm/messages.0
C. /var /adm/messagas.1
D. /var/adm/messages.2
E. /var/adm/messages.3

Answer: B

QUESTION 147
Review the boot environments displayed on your system:

```
BE          Active   Mountpoint   Space     policy   Created
------      ------   ----------   -----     ------   -------
oldBE       -        -            149.0K    static   2011-11-28 15:15
newBE       -        -            363.05M   static   2011-11-28 14:47
Solaris     -        -            100.68M   static   2011-11-20 18:09
solaris-1   NR       /            19.07G    static   2012-01-22 07:23
```

Which options describes the solaris-1 BE?

A. It is active on the next reboot.
B. It is active now.
C. It is inactive.
D. It is unbootable.
E. It is active now and on reboot.
F. It has been removed and will no longer be available after the next reboot.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
A,B and E are correct, However:
In the actual Exam though, you are asked to make only 2 choices and in that case, the 2 choices will be 'A' and 'B'.

QUESTION 148
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 whore 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 -s
   mount -f nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /rmt
   zpool create rpool c0t0d0s0

cat /mnt/rpool.1202 | zfs receive -Fdu rpool
zpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpool
Recreate swap and dump devices.
Reinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0.

B. boot cdrom -s
mount -f nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /mnt
zpool create rpool c0t0d0s0
zfs create -o mountpoint=/ rpool/ROOT
cat /mnt/rpool.1011 | zfs receive -Fdu rpool
zpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpool
Recreate swap and dump devices.
Reinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0.

C. boot cdrom -s
mount -F nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /mnt
cat /mnt/rpool.1011 | zfs receive -Fdu rpool
zpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpool c0t0d0s0
Reinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0s0

D. boot cdrom -s
mount -f nfs backup_server:/rpool/snaps /rmt
zpool create rpool c0t0d0s0
zfs receive -Fdu /mnt/rpool.1011
zpool set bootfs=rpool/ROOT/solaris rpool
Reinstall the bootblock on c0t0d0.

Answer: A

QUESTION 149
You have edited /etc/profile to include the lines:
```
dennis_says=hello
export dennie_says
```
You have also edited /etc/skel/local.profile to include the line:
```
dennis_says=world
```
You now create a new user account brian, and specify use of the bash shell. When brian logs in and enters
```
echo $dennis_says
```
What will he see, and why?

A. world, because the local.profile entry will be executed last
B. hello, because the global /etc/profile entry overrides the local.profile entry
C. hello, because the local.profile entry is not automatically sourced on login
D. hello, because the value specified in local.profile was not exported
E. nothing, because the variable was not exported in local.profile

Answer: C

QUESTION 150
You want to install the openldap software package to a now boot environment for testing before introducing the now software package to the production environment. What option describes the correct procedure to:
```
1) create a new BE named nowBE
2) install the software to that new BE only
```

A. pkg install --newBE openldap

B.   pkg install --be-nama newBE openldap
C.   beadm create newBE
     beadm mount newBE /mnt
     pkg -R /mnt update openldap
D.   beadm create newBE
     beadm activate newBE
     pkg install openldap

Answer: B

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