# Free Questions for 1Z0-821 by certscare

## Shared by Dickerson on 09-08-2024

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# Question 1

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

## Options:

**A-** cat. /etc/release

**B-** uname -a

**C-** pkg info kernel

**D-** banner (issued from the OpenBoot Prom)

**E-** cat /etc/motd

## Answer:

B

# Question 2

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**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 3

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

You are executing this command in the default shell:

sleep 5000 &

The system displays a number. This value is_____.

## Options:

**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:

C

## Explanation:

If a command is terminated by the control operator '&', the shell executes the command asynchronously in a subshell. This is known as executing the command in the background. The shell does not wait for the command to finish, and the return status is 0 (true).

# Question 4

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**A-** Run from the global zone:prstat -Z

**B-** Run from each zonezlogin <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:

A

## Explanation:

If you're logged on to the system, you can run prstat -Z to generate a summary of cpu/memory utilization by zone.

# Question 5

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**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 --15 (SIGKILL). Using the --9 signal (SIGTERM) with the kill command ensures that the process terminates promptly. However, the --9 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.

# Question 6

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

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?

## Options:

**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.

# Question 7

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**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:

A, E

## Explanation:

A: You will see two files starting with id_rsa. id_rsa is the private key and id_rsa.pub is public key.

E: The .ssh/known_hosts file

In order to use public-key secure connection with other hosts (ssh, scp, sftp) there is a special directory, ~/.ssh/, where passphrases and public keys are stored. Normally you wouldn't need to know the gory details, but from time to time a host will change its public key and then you have difficulty using ssh or scp with that host, and have to edit a file named known_hosts.

If you try to ssh to another computer, but get an error message that warns about a changed or incorrect public key, then it is probably just a case of that host changing its public key. (It is possible, though usually not the case, that malicious hacking is involved.) Unless you actually suspect hacker involvement, you can edit the file ~/.ssh/known_hosts using your usual text editor (vi, emacs, nedit, or pico) and delete any line with the name of that host.

Then when you try to ssh that host again, it will be like the first time ever; ssh will ask you if you want to accept a new public key, you type the whole word yes, and everything will proceed normally from there.

Here is what a typical ~/.ssh/known_hosts file might contain. Note that newton is represented on two different lines:

newton 1024 35
153438062610297067329638677441205712613292203533062535600064224677647442245028855505387934431717435134842994423656065

ucsub 1024 37
132170811640421742212085598383135714069016332111955003414250071326834884018721183646445780180633494496866895830879394

simpson 1024 41
840896920592494584403453622735282634536002054701576247765078766974814128393752943151071629834843909016027026612791643 7

newton, 128.138.249.8 ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEA0d7Aoure0toNJ+YMYi61QP2ka8m5x5ZQlT7obP8CK3eropfqsMPPY6uiyIh9vpiFX2r1LHcbx139+vG6HOtVvuS

# Question 8

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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'

## Options:

**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 9

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

## Options:

**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.

# Question 10

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**A-** pkgchk openldap

**B-** pkginfo openldap

**C-** pkg contents openldap

**D-** pkg verify openldap

**E-** pkg set-property signature-policy verify

## Answer:

A

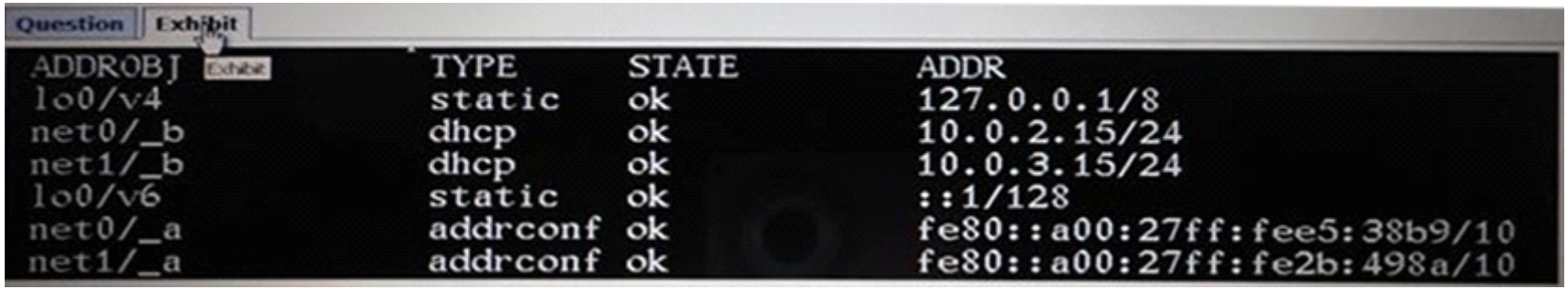
## Explanation:

pkgchk checks the accuracy of installed files or, by using the -l option, displays information about package files. pkgchk checks the integrity of directory structures and files. Discrepancies are written to standard error along with a detailed explanation of the problem.

# Question 11

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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?

## Options:

**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 12

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

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?

## Options:

**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.