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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to install the openldap software package to a new boot environment for testing before introducing the new software package to the production environment. What option describes the correct procedure to:

- 1) create a new BE named newBE
- 2) install the software to that new BE only

Options:

- 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:

D

Explanation:

If you want to create a backup of an existing boot environment, for example, prior to modifying the original boot environment, you can use the `beadm` command to create and mount a new boot environment that is a clone of your active boot environment. This clone is listed as an alternate boot environment in the GRUB menu for x86 systems or in the boot menu for SPARC systems.

When you clone a boot environment by using the `beadm create` command, all supported zones in that boot environment are copied into the new boot environment.

How to Create a Boot Environment

1. Become the root role.
2. Create the boot environment.

```
# beadm create BeName
```

`BeName` is a variable for the name of the new boot environment. This new boot environment is inactive.

3. (Optional) Use the `beadm mount` command to mount the new boot environment.

```
# beadm mount BeName mount-point
```

Note: If the directory for the mount point does not exist, the `beadm` utility creates the directory, then mounts the boot environment on that directory.

If the boot environment is already mounted, the `beadm mount` command fails and does not remount the boot environment at the newly specified location.

4. (Optional) Activate the boot environment.

```
# beadm activate BeName
```

BeName is a variable for the name of the boot environment to be activated.

On reboot, the newly active boot environment is displayed as the default selection in the x86 GRUB menu or the SPARC boot menu.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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:

A

Explanation:

The \$HOME/.profile file is an initialization file that is executed after the /etc/profile when logging in to the Bourne or Korn shell. The file contains user preferences for variable settings. If the ENV variable is set to .kshrc, the .kshrc file executes every time a new shell begins execution. The \$HOME/.profile is copied from the /etc/skel/local.profile file by the Administration Tool when creating a new account.

Note: /etc/skel/local.profile

Per-system configuration file for

sh/ksh/ksh93/bash login sessions,

installed for new users

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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/os1BE 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 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 option describes the solaris-1 BE?

Options:

- 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:

E

Explanation:

In the below output, NR (now running) means the BE is active now and will be the active BE on reboot.

Example:

Display your existing BE information.

```
# beadm list
```

```
BE Active Mountpoint Space Policy Created
```

```
-----
```

```
solaris NR / 12.24G static 2011-10-04 09:42
```

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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:

A

Explanation:

The `/var/adm/messages` is the file to which all the messages printed on the console are logged to by the Operating System. This helps to track back check the console messages to troubleshoot any issues on the system.

Syslog daemon also writes to this `/var/adm/messages` file.

The `/var/adm/messages` file monitored and managed by `newsyslog` and its configuration file is `/usr/lib/newsyslog`.

This script runs as the roots cron job everyday, checks the `/var/adm/messages` file and copies/moves it to `/var/adm/messages.0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7`. In other words, it does the Log Rotation for the `/var/adm/messages`.

In an event the `/var` file system is running out of space, these files needs to checked and can be removed (not the actual `/var/adm/messages` itself) to free up space on the file system.

However, care has to be taken, if you decide to empty the `/var/adm/messages` itself for any reason. This process is called Truncation.

SOLARIS SYSTEM ADMIN TIPS, `/var/adm/messages`

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Review the boot environment information displayed on your system:

```
oldBE      -   -   149.OK   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?

Options:

- 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:

B, C

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)

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

ADDBOBJ	TYPE	STATE	ADDR
lo0/v4	static	ok	127-0.0.1/8
lo0/v6	static	ok	:::1/128

Which option describes the state of this server?

Options:

- 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.

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