

**Free Questions for 1Z0-821**

**Shared by Thompson on 04-10-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You have a process called bigscript, and you need to know the PID number for this process.

Which command will provide that information?

**Options:**

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

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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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 2

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which operation will fail if the DNS configuration is incorrect?

### Options:

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- 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:**

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

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which two accurately describe the Solaris IPS repository?

**Options:**

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- 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:**

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B, E

**Explanation:**

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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.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is the result of executing the following command?

```
svcs -d svc:/network/ssh:default
```

**Options:**

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- 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:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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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.

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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?

### Options:

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A- pkg search gzip

B- pkg info gzip

C- pkg contents gzip

D- pkginfo gzip

E- yum list gzip

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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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.

## Question 6

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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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?

**Options:**

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**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:**

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E

## Explanation:

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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.

## Question 7

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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?

### Options:

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**A-** `kill -2 1234`

**B-** `kill -15 1234`

**C-** `kill -9 1234`

D- kill -1 1234

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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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 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

**Options:**

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- 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:**

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A, E, F, G

**Explanation:**

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Note 1: State Transition Sets are defined as:

to<state>

Set of all transitions that have <state> as the final state of the transition.

form-<state>

Set of all transitions that have <state> as the initial state of the transition.

<state>

Set of all transitions that have <state> as the initial state of the transitional.

Set of all transitions. (A)

Valid values of state are maintenance, offline (G), disabled (E), online and degraded. An example of a transitions set definition:  
maintenance, from-online, to-degraded.

F: In this context, events is a comma separated list of SMF state transition sets or a comma separated list of FMA (Fault Management Architecture) event classes. events cannot have a mix of SMF state transition sets and FMA event classes. For convenience, the tags problem- {diagnosed, updated, repaired, resolved} describe the lifecycle of a problem diagnosed by the FMA subsystem - from initial diagnosis to interim updates and finally problem closure.

Note 2:

SMF allows notification by using SNMP or SMTP of state transitions. It publishes Information Events for state transitions which are consumed by notification daemons like snmp-notify(1M) and smtp-notify(1M). SMF state transitions of disabled services do not generate notifications unless the final state for the transition is disabled and there exist notification parameters for that transition. Notification is not be generated for transitions that have the same initial and final state.

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