



1Z0-821^{Q&As}

Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

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**QUESTION 1**

You start to execute a program by using the following command:

~/bigscript and

You then determine that the process is not behaving as expected, and decide that you need to terminate the process.

Based on the information shown below, what is the process number you should terminate?

```
#echo $$
15156
# ps -aef | grep 15156
  root 15163    15156    0   12:51:15   pts/3    0:00  bash
  root 15156    5420     0   12:33:15   pts/3    0:00  bash
  root 15166    15156    0   12:51:45   pts/3    0:00  grep
  root 15165    15156    0   12:51:45   pts/3    0:00  ps -aef
```

- A. 15163
- B. 15156
- C. 15166
- D. 15165

Correct Answer: A

From the output exhibit we can deduce that the shell has id 15156.

It has spawned three subprocesses:

grep: id 15166

ps -aef 15165

The remaining 15163 must be the subshell (see note below). This is the id of the process which should be terminated.

QUESTION 2

In a fresh installation of Oracle Solaris 11, default datalinks are named with a genetic naming convention, and they increment as you add interfaces. What is the default name?

- A. eth#
- B. net#
- C. el000g#
- D. lo#



E. nic#

Correct Answer: B

When you install this Oracle Solaris release on a system for the first time, Oracle Solaris automatically provides generic link names for all the system's physical network devices. This name assignment uses the net# naming convention, where the # is the instance number. This instance number increments for each device, for example, net0, net1, net2, and so on.

Note:

Network configuration in Oracle Solaris 11 includes

* Generic datalink name assignment ?Generic names are automatically assigned to datalinks using the net0, net1, netN naming convention, depending on the total number of network devices that are on the system

QUESTION 3

When setting up Automated Installer (AI) clients, an interactive tool can be used to generate a custom system configuration profile. The profile will specify the time zone, data and time, user and root accounts, and name services used for an AI client installation. This interactive tool will prompt you to enter the client information and an SC profile (XML) will be created.

Which interactive tool can be used to generate this question configuration?

- A. sys-unconfig
- B. installadm set-criteria
- C. sysconfig create-profile
- D. installadm create-profile

Correct Answer: B

Use the installadm set-criteria command to update the client criteria associated with an AI manifest that you already added to a service using installadm add-manifest.

Use the installadm add-manifest command to add a custom AI manifest to an install service.

The value of manifest is a full path and file name with .xml extension. The manifest file contains an AI manifest (installation instructions). The manifest file can also reference or embed an SC manifest (system configuration instructions).

QUESTION 4

On which is the open boot prom available?

- A. x86 only



- B. x86 64-Bit only
- C. SPARC only
- D. both x86 and x86 64-Bit
- E. x86, x86 64-Bit and SPARC

Correct Answer: C

No OpenBoot Environment on the Intel Platform. The Intel environment has no OpenBoot PROM or NVRAM. On Intel systems, before the kernel is started, the system is controlled by the basic input/output system (BIOS), the firmware interface on a PC. Therefore, many features provided by OpenBoot are not available on Intel systems.

Note: The Open Boot PROM (OBP) bootloader only exists within SPARC. Before Solaris 10 01/06, the bootloader for Solaris x86 was a Sun customized bootstrap software. After Solaris 10 01/06, it uses GRUB, a well known bootloader that's commonly used in the Linux world.

With GRUB, it's much easier to make the system dual-boot Linux and Solaris. GRUB extends the capabilities of the bootloader that was not available previously such as the ability to boot from a USB DVD drive. Those who have used Linux will be quite familiar with GRUB and its options.

QUESTION 5

The COMSTAR framework provides support for the iSCSI protocol.

Select three options that correctly describe the COMSTAR framework.

- A. iSCSI devices can be used as dump devices.
- B. SCSI commands are carried over IP networks and enable you to mount disk devices from across the network onto your local system.
- C. Large amounts of data can be transferred over an IP network with very little network degradation.
- D. COMSTAR allows you to convert any Solaris11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network.
- E. One IP port can handle multiple iSCSI target devices.

Correct Answer: BDE

B: By carrying SCSI commands over IP networks, the iSCSI protocol enables you to access block devices from across the network as if they were connected to the local system. COMSTAR provides an easier way to manage these iSCSI target devices.

D: Common Multiprotocol SCSI TARGET, or COMSTAR, a software framework that enables you to convert any Oracle Solaris 11 host into a SCSI target device that can be accessed over a storage network by initiator hosts.

E: One IP port can handle multiple iSCSI target devices.