



1Z0-821^{Q&As}

Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which three files must be edited in order to set up logging of all failed login attempts?

- A. /var/adm/authlog
- B. /etc/syslog.conf
- C. /etc/default/login
- D. /var/adm/loginlog

Correct Answer: ABC

How to Monitor All Failed Login Attempts

This procedure captures in a syslog file all failed login attempts.

Assume the Primary Administrator role, or become superuser.

1.

Assume the Primary Administrator role, or become superuser.

2.

(C) Set up the /etc/default/login file with the desired values for SYSLOG and SYSLOG_FAILED_LOGINS

3.

(A) Create a file with the correct permissions to hold the logging information. Create the authlog file in the /var/adm directory.

4.

(B) Edit the syslog.conf file to log failed password attempts.

QUESTION 2

The current ZFS configuration on server is:



```

pool1/data@now          0      -      31K  -
pool1/data@monday       0      -      31K  -
rpool/ROOT/solaris@install 280M  -    3.40G  -

pool1  3.97G   200K   3.97G   0%   1.00x   ONLINE  -
pool3  7.94G   6.25G   1.69G   78%   1.00x   ONLINE  -
rpool 15.9G  11.6G   4.24G   73%   1.00x   ONLINE  -

pool1          200K   3.91G    31K   /pool1
pool1/data      31K   3.91G    31K   /data
pool1/data2     18K   3.91G    31K   /data2
pool3          6.25G   1.56G    32K   /pool3
pool3/IPS       6.25G   1.56G   6.25G   /pool3/IPS

```

You need to backup the /data file system while the file system is active.

Select the option that creates a full backup of the /data file system and stores the backup on server in the pool named backup.

- A. Mount -F nfs system: /backup / mntzfs snapshot pool/data@monday>/mnt/Monday
- B. Mount -F nfs systemB: /backup/mntzfs snapshot pool1/data@Mondayzfs clone pool1/data@monday/ mnt/Monday
- C. Zfs send pool1/data@Monday | ssh system zfs recv backup/monday
- D. Zfs snapshot pool1/data@Monday | ssh system zfs recv backup/monday

Correct Answer: C

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23823_01/html/819-5461/ghzvz.html

QUESTION 3

View the following information for a software package:

```

Name: compress/gzip
Summary: GNU zip (gzip)
Description: The GNU Zip (gzip) compression utility
Category: Applications/System utilities
State: Installed
Publisher: Solaris
Version: 1.3.5
Build Release: 5.11
Branch: 0.175.0.0.0.2-537
Packaging Date: October 19, 2011 09:12:46 AM
Size: 215.32 kB
FMRI:
pkg://solaris/compress/gzip@1.3.5,5.11-0.175.0.0.0.2.537:20111019T091246z

```

Which command would you use to display this information for a software package that is not currently installed on your system?

- A. pkg list gzip
- B. pkg info -r gzip



C. pkg search -l gzip

D. pkg verify -v gzip

E. pkg contents gzip

Correct Answer: B

By default, the pkg info command only lists information about installed packages on the system; however, we can use a similar command to look up information about uninstalled packages, as shown in here: Example: Listing Information About an Uninstalled Package # pkg info -r php-52 Name: web/php-52 Summary: PHP Server 5.2 Description: PHP Server 5.2 Category: Development/PHP State: Not Installed Publisher: solaris Version: 5.2.17 Build Release: 5.11 Branch: 0.175.0.0.0.1.530 Packaging Date: Wed Oct 12 14:01:41 2011 Size: 44.47 MB FMRI: pkg://solaris/web/php-52@5.2.17, 5.11-0.175.0.0.0.1.530:20111012T140141Z

Note: pkg info command displays information about packages in a human-readable form. Multiple FMRI patterns may be specified; with no patterns, display information on all installed packages in the image.

With -l, use the data available from locally installed packages. This is the default.

With -r, retrieve the data from the repositories of the image's configured publishers. Note that you must specify one or more package patterns in this case.

QUESTION 4

You need to set up an Oracle Solaris 11 host as an iSCSI target so that the host's disk can be accessed over a storage network. The disk device is c3t4d0.

Which six options describe the steps that need to be taken on this host to enable an iSCSI target?

- A. Create a ZFS file system named iscsi/target.
- B. Create a zpool named iscsi with disk device c3t4d0
- C. Create zfs volume named iscsi/target.
- D. Use the stmfadm command to create a LUN using /dev/zvol/rdisk/iscsi/target.
- E. Use the stmfadm command to create a LUN using iscsi/target.
- F. Use the stmfadm command to make the LUN viewable.
- G. Use the stmfadm command to make the volume viewable.
- H. Enable the svc:/network/iscsi/target:default Service.
- I. Use the itadm command to create the iSCSI target.

Correct Answer: BCD FHI

How to Create an iSCSI LUN

The following steps are completed on the system that is providing the storage device. Example: target#

zpool create sanpool mirror c2t3d0 c2t4d0 (C)2. Create a ZFS volume to be used as a SCSI LUN.



(D)3. Create a LUN for the ZFS volume.

Example:

```
target# stmfadm create-lu /dev/zvol/rdisk/sanpool/vol1 Logical unit created:
```

```
600144F0B5418B0000004DDAC7C10001
```

4. Confirm that the LUN has been created.

Example

```
target# stmfadm list-lu
```

```
LU Name: 600144F0B5418B0000004DDAC7C10001
```

(F) 5. Add the LUN view.

This command makes the LUN accessible to all systems.

```
target# stmfadm add-view 600144F0B5418B0000004DDAC7C10001
```

How to Create the iSCSI Target

This procedure assumes that you are logged in to the local system will contains the iSCSI target.

Note: The stmfadm command manages SCSI LUNs. Rather than setting a special iSCSI property on the ZFS volume, create the volume and use stmfadm to create the LUN.

(H)

1. Enable the iSCSI target service.

```
target# svcadm enable -r svc:/network/iscsi/target:default
```

(I)

2. Create the iSCSI target. target# itadm create-target

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true concerning the network stack on Oracle Solaris 11?

- A. Hardware network interfaces and datalinks have a one-to-one relationship.
- B. IP addresses are assigned to datalinks.
- C. A single IP interface can have either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address but not both.
- D. A single IP interface can have both an IPv4 address and an IPv6 address.
- E. A single datalink can have only one IP interface.

Correct Answer: AD



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