



1Z0-821^{Q&As}

Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two options describe how to override the default boot behavior of an Oracle Solaris 11 SPARC system to boot the system to the single-user milestone?

- A. from the ok prompt, issue this command: `boot -m milestone=single-user`
- B. From the ok prompt, issue this command: `boot -m milestone/single-user`
- C. From the ok prompt, issue this command: `boot -milestone=single-user`
- D. From the ok prompt. issue this command:`boot -s`
- E. From from the ok prompt, issue this command:`boot -m milestone=s`

Correct Answer: AD

By default, Solaris will boot to the pseudo milestone "all" and start all services. This behaviour can be changed at boot time using either "-s" to reach single-user, or the new SMF option "-m milestone=XXX" (see kernel(1M) for a list of the bootable milestones) to select an explicit milestone.

Note: `boot -s` is the same as: `boot -m milestone=single-user`

with the difference being that the former is a lot less to type and is what most SysAdmins will be familiar with.

QUESTION 2

Which command would you use from the bash shell to determine the total amount of physical memory installed in your Solaris system (x86 and SPARC)?

- A. `uname -a`
- B. `prtconf | grep -i memory`
- C. `sysdef | grep -i memory`
- D. `vmstat`
- E. `prtdiag | grep -i memory`

Correct Answer: B

The `prtconf` command prints the system configuration information. The output includes the total amount of memory, and the configuration of system peripherals formatted as a device tree.

If a device path is specified on the command line for those command options that can take a device path, `prtconf` will only display information for that device node.

QUESTION 3

You want to display network interface information. Which command should you use?



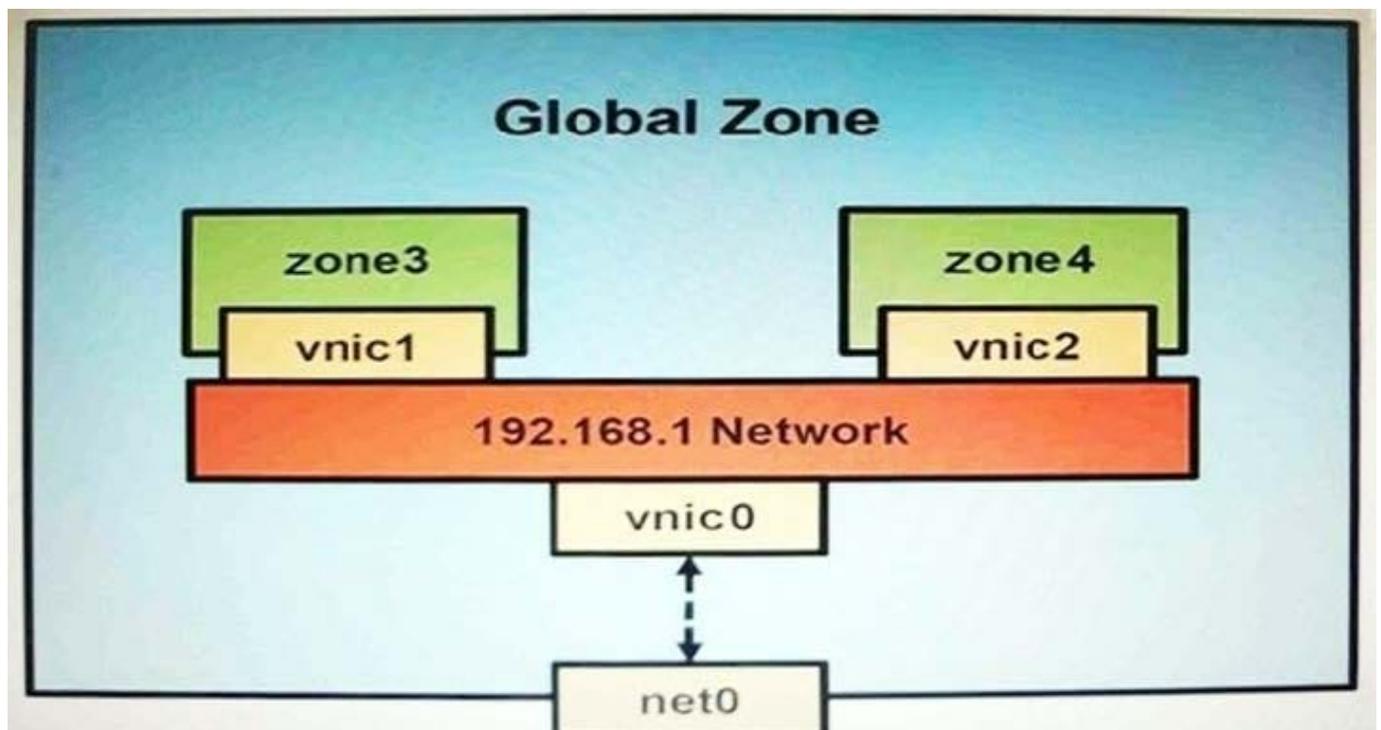
- A. ipadm show-if
- B. ipadm show-addr
- C. ipadm show-prop
- D. ipadm show-addrprop

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

You have been asked to troubleshoot the initial configuration of a virtual network connecting two local zones with the outside world.

View the exhibit.



The command `dladm create-vnic -1 vswitch192.168.1 vnic1` fails with the error `dladm: invalid link name `vswitch192.168.1\``. What is the reason for this error?

- A. The name `vswitch192.168.1` is not legal.
- B. The zone must be specified with `dladm create-vnic -z zone3 vnic1`.
- C. The virtual interface must be specified with `dladm create-vnic -z zone3 vnic1`.
- D. The virtual interface must be created with `ipadm create-vnic -1 switch192.168.1`.
- E. The virtual switch must be created first with `dladm create -etherstub vswitch192.168.1`.

Correct Answer: E



There is no data-link named vswitch192.168.

We need to create an etherstub first.

See Note and example below for details.

Note: Create a VNIC in the system\\'s global zone.

```
# dladm create-vnic -l data-link vnic-name
```

data-link is the name of the interface where the VNIC is to be configured.

```
-l link, --link=link
```

link can be a physical link or an etherstub.

vnic-name is the name that you want to give the VNIC.

For example, to create a VNIC named vnic0 on interface e1000g0, you would type the following:

```
# dladm create-vnic -l e1000g0 vnic0
```

Example: Creating a Virtual Network Without a Physical NIC First, create an etherstub with name stub1:

```
# dladm create-etherstub stub1
```

Create two VNICs with names hello0 and test1 on the etherstub. This operation implicitly creates a virtual switch connecting hello0 and test1. # dladm create-vnic -l stub1 hello0

```
# dladm create-vnic -l stub1 test1
```

QUESTION 5

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

- A. crontab -e
- B. crontab -e /var/spool/cron/crontab
- C. crontab -r
- D. crontab -e /etc/default/cron

Correct Answer: A

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.