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# 1Z0-821

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**Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration**  
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions



## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction to 1Z0-821 Exam on Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration ....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Oracle 1Z0-821 Certification Details:.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Oracle 1Z0-821 Exam Syllabus: .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1Z0-821 Sample Questions: .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Answers to 1Z0-821 Exam Questions: .....</b>	<b>6</b>

# Introduction to 1Z0-821 Exam on Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration (1Z0-821) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-821 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Oracle Solaris and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Associate Oracle Solaris 11 System Administrator (OCA) credential. The Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Solaris technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-821 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

## Oracle 1Z0-821 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-821
Exam Product Version	Solaris 11 Administration
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150
Number of Questions	70
Passing Score	64%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against OS 11.2.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	<a href="#">Oracle Solaris 11 System Administration</a>
Schedule Exam	<a href="#">Pearson VUE - Oracle</a>
Recommended Practice	<a href="#">1Z0-821 Online Practice Exam</a>

## Oracle 1Z0-821 Exam Syllabus:

Installing Oracle Solaris 11 using an Interactive Installer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan for an Oracle Solaris 11 operating system installation</li> <li>- Install the Oracle Solaris 11 operating system by using an interactive installer</li> <li>- Verify the operating system installation</li> <li>- Troubleshoot installation issues</li> </ul>
Updating and Managing Software Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the image packaging system (IPS)</li> <li>- Update the Oracle Solaris 11 operating system by using IPS</li> <li>- Manage software packages by using Package Manager and the command line interface</li> <li>- Administer boot environments using Package Manager and the command line interface</li> <li>- Troubleshoot software update issues</li> </ul>
Administering Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain the role of the Service Management Facility (SMF)</li> <li>- Administer SMF services</li> <li>- Troubleshoot service and boot issues</li> </ul>
Setting Up and Administering Data Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe ZFS</li> <li>- Administer ZFS Storage Pools</li> <li>- Administer ZFS File Systems</li> <li>- Administer ZFS Snapshots and Clones</li> <li>- Troubleshoot file systems and storage issues</li> </ul>
Administering Oracle Solaris Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain Oracle Solaris Zones</li> <li>- Determine the current zones configuration and resource utilization on the system</li> <li>- Administer an Oracle Solaris zone</li> <li>- Troubleshoot zone and resource utilization issues</li> </ul>
Administering a Physical Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain basic networking concepts</li> <li>- Configure a network interface</li> <li>- Administer a network interface</li> <li>- Verify network operation</li> <li>- Determine datalink availability</li> <li>- Troubleshoot network issues</li> </ul>
Setting Up and Administering User Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explain key user management concepts</li> <li>- Set up user accounts</li> <li>- Manage user accounts</li> <li>- Manage user initialization files</li> <li>- Use shell metacharacters</li> <li>- Configure user disk quotas</li> <li>- Troubleshoot user account and quota issues</li> </ul>
Controlling Access to Systems and Files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control access to systems</li> <li>- Control access to files</li> <li>- Use authentication</li> <li>- Troubleshoot access and authentication issues</li> <li>- Managing and using SSH</li> <li>- Managing password algorithms</li> </ul>

<p>Managing System Processes and Scheduling System Tasks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manage system processes</li> <li>- Schedule system administration tasks</li> <li>- Troubleshoot process issues</li> <li>- Monitor system logs</li> <li>- Explain the use of core files, core dump files and crash dump files</li> <li>- Managing the CRON facility</li> <li>- Managing the SYSLOG facility</li> </ul>
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## 1Z0-821 Sample Questions:

**01. 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?**

- a) /var/adm/messages
- b) /var/adm/messages.0
- c) /var/adm/messages.1
- d) /var/adm/messages.2
- e) /var/adm/messages.3

**02. You have connected a new printer at a fixed IP address. It appears to work correctly most of the time, but at other times does not respond. You suspect that the assigned address may not be unique within the network. What command will be useful to confirm this?**

- a) arp
- b) netstat
- c) ipadm show-if
- d) dladm show-addr
- e) ipadm show-addr

**03. A user on the system has started a process, but it needs to be terminated. The process ID was determined as follows:**

```
pgrep userprogram l5317
```

**The user attempted to terminate the program as follows:**

```
pkill 15317
```

**This command runs without an error message, and the process continues to run. What is the issue?**

- a) You need to run the pkill command with the process name.
- b) You need to switch to super user to kill the process.
- c) You need to run the ps command to get more information.
- d) You need to run the prstat command to get more information.

**04. You are the administrator for a group of shell script developers. They use vi, and have asked you to make their scripts automatically executable when they save their files. How can this be accomplished?**

- a) Enter set -o vi on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.
- b) Enter umask -s on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.
- c) Enter umask 000 on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.
- d) Enter umask 777 on the command line, or include it in each user's startup script.
- e) It is not possible to automatically set the execute bit on with the umask setting, or vi option.
- f) Enter umask 766 the command line, or include it in the global startup script for the default shell.

**05. User brian changes the permissions for db\_data this command:**

```
chmod 4755 db_data
```

**What is true?**

- a) db\_data now has permissions rwsr-xr-x and can be deleted only by user brian.
- b) db\_data now has permissions rwsr-xr-x and, if executed, will inn with the permissions of user brian.
- c) db\_data now has permissions rwxr-sr-x and can be deleted only by members of the group owning it.
- d) The permissions for db\_data cannot be determined, because the permissions prior to the change have not been specified.
- e) db\_data must be an ordinary file, because special permissions cannot be set on a directory.

**06. You have installed software updates to a new boot environment (BE) and have activated that the booting to the new BE, you notice system errors. You want to boot to the last known good configuration.**

**Which option would you use on a SPARC system to boot to the currentBE boot environment?**

- a) boot -L currentBE
- b) boot -Z rpool/ROOT/currentBE
- c) boot -a Enter the currentBE dataset name when prompted.
- d) boot rpool/ROOT/currentBE
- e) boot -m currentBE
- f) beadm activate currentBE

**07. You are logged in as root to a newly installed Solaris 11 system. You issue the command useradd -d, and then examine the /usr/sadm/defadduser file. This file includes the entry defshell=/bin/sh.**

**Which shell will now be the default for the next account created?**

- a) bash shell
- b) C shell
- c) korn shod
- d) bourne shell

**08. Which two options are characteristics of a fast reboot?**

- a) A fast reboot bypasses grub.
- b) A fast reboot cannot be used after a system panic on the x86 platform.
- c) A fast reboot can only be executed on the SPARC platform when the config/fastreboot\_default property for the svc:/system/boot-config:default service is set to true.
- d) A fast reboot uses an in-kernel boot loader to load the kernel into memory.
- e) A fast reboot is the default on all platforms.

**09. Which three options accurately describe Oracle Solaris 11 zones?**

- a) can be NFS servers
- b) are whole root type only
- c) cannot have their own time zone setting
- d) can execute zFs and zpool commands (from a non-global zone)
- e) are virtualized operating system environments, each with its own dedicated OS and kernel
- f) are virtualized operating system environments, created with a single instance of the OS shared kernel

**10. Which two are true about accounts, groups, and roles in the Solaris user database?**

- a) All Solaris user accounts must have a unique UID number.
- b) A Solaris account name may be any alphanumeric string, and can have a maximum length of 8 characters.
- c) Account UID numbers 0-09 are system-reserved.
- d) The GID for an account determines the default group ownership of new files created by that account.
- e) The groups that an account is a member of are determined by the entries in the /etc/group file.

**Answers to 1Z0-821 Exam Questions:**

QUESTION: 01 Answer: b, c	QUESTION: 02 Answer: a	QUESTION: 03 Answer: a	QUESTION: 04 Answer: e	QUESTION: 05 Answer: b
QUESTION: 06 Answer: f	QUESTION: 07 Answer: a	QUESTION: 08 Answer: c, d	QUESTION: 09 Answer: a, d, e	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a, d

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on [feedback@oraclestudy.com](mailto:feedback@oraclestudy.com)