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# 1Z0-878

## Oracle

*Oracle Solaris 10 System Administrator Certified Professional Exam, Part II*

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# **DEMO EXAM**

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**QUESTION: 1**

At your company, the NIS hosts map is pushed (updated) once every night. The /etc/nscd.conf file contains the lines:

```
#
# Copyright (c) 1994-2001 by Sun Microsystems, Inc.
#
#ident "@(#)nscd.conf 1.6 01/01/26 SMI"
#
debug-level          0
positive-time-to-live passwd      600 negative-time-to-live passwd      5 suggested-
size                 passwd      211 keep-hot-count          passwd      20 old-data-ok
passwd              no check-files          passwd      yes
positive-time-to-live hosts      3600 negative-time-to-live hosts      5 suggested-size
hosts              211 keep-hot-count      hosts      20 old-data-ok          hosts      no
check-files        hosts      yes
```

Based on this information, which change to the /etc/nscd.conf file will increase performance of the Name Service Cache Daemon (nscd)?

- A. increase the debug-level
- B. decrease the keep-hot-count for the hosts cache
- C. increase positive-time-to-live for the hosts cache
- D. decrease negative-time-to-live for the hosts cache
- E. decrease positive-time-to-live for the hosts cache

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 2**

Which two statements are true about the relationship between NIS master servers and NIS slave servers? (Choose two.)

- A. Only one master server can be configured, but it can support multiple slave servers and clients.
- B. Load balancing capabilities within NIS can be achieved by configuring at least one slave server on each subnet.
- C. Clients cannot bind across subnets, therefore you must provide a slave server on each subnet bound to a master server.
- D. There can be an unlimited number of slave servers and clients on a subnet, but there must be a master server on each subnet.

**Answer: A, B**

**QUESTION: 3**

You are configuring a DNS client on your organization's network. You need to

configure the name service switch to tell the client to use DNS. Which two are databases in the name service switch for which the dns keyword is valid? (Choose two.)

- A. hosts
- B. ipnodes
- C. services
- D. netmasks
- E. networks

**Answer:** A, B

**QUESTION: 4**

A NIS map update fails to propagate to slave servers on the network. What are three ways to update the slave servers? (Choose three.)

- A. on every slave server, execute `ypinit -s <master>`
- B. on the master server, execute `cd /var/yp; /usr/ccs/bin/make`
- C. on the master server, execute `/usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypxfr <mapname>`
- D. on every slave server, execute `/usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypxfr <mapname>`
- E. on only one of the slave servers, execute `cd /var/yp; /usr/ccs/bin/make`
- F. on only one of the slave servers, execute `/usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypxfr <mapname>`

**Answer:** A, B, D

**QUESTION: 5**

When you create a non-broadcast NIS client, which four tasks do you need to accomplish manually? (Choose four.)

- A. `ypinit -c`
- B. `svcadm enable nis/client`
- C. `svcadm enable nis/server`
- D. `svcadm enable rpc/keyserver`
- E. `mkdir /var/yp/^domainname``
- F. setting the domain name of the system
- G. adding the host name and address information of the NIS servers to `/etc/inet/hosts`

**Answer:** A, B, F, G

**QUESTION: 6**

What are three purposes of the name service switch file? (Choose three.)

- A. It contains information necessary for locating user authorizations and profiles.
- B. It contains the names of all the users who can use this system over the network.
- C. It determines which file systems will be used for operating system configuration data.
- D. It determines which data sources will be used to resolve the names of other nodes on the network.
- E. It contains information used to determine how names and passwords for users will be resolved at login.
- F. If multiple networks are connected to the system, this file determines which one will be used to locate other resources on the network.

**Answer:** A, D, E

**QUESTION: 7**

A user is unable to access a host using the telnet command on a new workstation. The user provided the following output:

```
user1@w2100z% telnet sys42.abc.com
sys42.abc.com: node name or service name not known user1@w2100z% getent hosts
sys42.abc.com user1@w2100z% nslookup sys42.abc.com
Server:      dns.abc.com
Address:     192.168.224.10#53
Name:       sys42.abc.com
Address: 192.168.222.15 user1@w2100z% grep sys42 /etc/hosts user1@w2100z%
```

The user is able to access sys42 from an old workstation without issue.

What is a possible explanation for this problem?

- A. The sys42 host is down.
- B. The user did NOT use the rlogin command.
- C. The telnet command is NOT in the user's \$PATH variable.
- D. The /etc/nsswitch.conf file is NOT configured to look at DNS for host information.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION: 8**

Which three are daemons started by the /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypstart script on an NIS master server? (Choose three.)

- A. ypcat
- B. ypbind
- C. ypinit
- D. ypserv
- E. ypxfrd

F. yprefont

**Answer:** B, D, E

**QUESTION:** 9

You receive a HelpDesk ticket from a user who is unable to access the host server6.bigcorp.com from the workstation client4.bigcorp.com. The user has issued a ping command and sends you the output:

```
% ping server6.bigcorp.com
ping: unknown host server6.bigcorp.com
```

Big Corp has recently transitioned from using DNS. It now uses LDAP exclusively and has decommissioned all of their internal DNS servers. With the exception of the primary LDAP server, no client has access to a DNS server.

The client4.bigcorp.com was reconfigured to be an LDAP client, as were all other hosts in the department. A check of the contents of the /etc/inet/hosts file on client4.bigcorp.com reveals that it does NOT contain an entry for server6.bigcorp.com. You discover that all of the other systems in the department can access server6.bigcorp.com, even though they do NOT contain an /etc/inet/hosts entry for server6.bigcorp.com.

You run the nslookup command on client4.bigcorp.com and receive the following:

```
# nslookup server6.bigcorp.com
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
```

When running ldapsrch from client4.bigcorp.com, it returns the correct IP address for server6.big.corp.com. Which file on client4.bigcorp.com is misconfigured and must be modified to correct the user's issue?

- A. the /etc/ipnodes file
- B. the /etc/ldap.conf file
- C. the /etc/resolv.conf file
- D. the /etc/nsswitch.conf file

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 10

Given the following line from a name service configuration file:

```
hosts: files nis nisplus dns
```

Which statement is true about the name service switch and the attempt to locate a host's IP address?

- A. It begins with DNS and continues, if necessary, to use each name service, reading right to left, stopping only if the IP address was found or if the name service list was completed.
- B. It begins with local files and continues, if necessary, to use each name service, reading left to right, stopping only if the IP address was found or if the name service list

was completed.

C. It begins with DNS and continues, if necessary, to use each name service, reading right to left, stopping if the IP address was found, any of the name services were unavailable, or if the name service list was completed.

D. It begins with local files and continues, if necessary, to use each name service, reading left to right, stopping if the IP address was found, if any of the name services were unavailable, or if the name service list was completed.

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION: 11**

Given the following content for output from coreadm:

```
# coreadm
  global core file pattern: /var/core/core.%f.%p
  global core file content: all
    init core file pattern: core.%f.%p
    init core file content: default
      global core dumps: enabled
      per-process core dumps: enabled
  global setid core dumps: disabled
  per-process setid core dumps: disabled
    global core dump logging: enabled
```

Which three commands are issued to set this configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. coreadm -i core.%f.%p
- B. coreadm -g core.%f.%p -G all
- C. coreadm -e global -e log -G all
- D. coreadm -i /var/core/core.%f.%p
- E. coreadm -g /var/core/core.%f.%p
- F. coreadm -G /var/core/core.%f.%p -g all

**Answer:** A, C, E

**QUESTION: 12**

You are working on a system connected to the network. You attempt to access a directory, which you know is available to your system using NFS. You have NOT accessed this directory for some time. Your system displays the message:  
stale NFS file handle

What is a possible cause of this problem?

- A. The lockd daemon on the local system is no longer running.
- B. The mountd daemon on the local system has out-of-date configuration information.
- C. The automountd daemon has NOT been informed of changes to the automount



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