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S1000-007

IBM AIX Administrator Specialty

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Exam S1000-007

IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty

Version: 6.0

[Total Questions: 46]

Question No : 1

Which two additional commands should an AIX V7.2 administrator run after mirroring the rootvg with mirrorvg command?

A. bosboot
B. varyonvg
C. bootlist
D. reboot
E. synclvodro

Answer: A,C

Explanation: The two additional commands that an AIX V7.2 administrator should run after mirroring the rootvg with the mirrorvg command are 'bosboot' and 'bootlist'. The bosboot command is used to update the boot image on all disks in the volume group, and the bootlist command is used to set the boot order for the system. These commands are available on IBM AIX v7 systems and are documented in the IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide. For more information, please see the IBM documentation at https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/ssw_aix_72/com.ibm.aix.cmds3/bosboot.htm and https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/ssw_aix_72/com.ibm.aix.cmds3/bootlist.htm.

Question No : 2

When configuring an LPAR profile, what is the meaning of CPU Entitlement?

A. the count of virtual CPUs configured on an LPAR
B. the number of logical CPUs allocated to an LPAR
C. Simultaneous Multi Threading setting of an LPAR
D. the amount of guaranteed CPU time allocated to an LPAR

Answer: D

Explanation: CPU Entitlement is a setting in the LPAR profile that defines the amount of guaranteed CPU time allocated to an LPAR. This setting is important for workloads that require a steady level of performance, as it guarantees that the LPAR will always have access to a certain percentage of the processing power on the managed system. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide.

Question No : 3

The administrator of an AIX NIM client system has accidentally removed the /etc/niminfo file. Which method is used to rebuild the /etc/niminfo file?

A. Use the nimclient command to restore the /etc/niminfo file from the most recent mksysb backup image.
B. Use the rep command on the AIX client system to copy the /etc/niminfo file from the NIM master.
C. Use the nimclient command on the AIX client system to rebuild the /etc/niminfo file.
D. Use the niminit command on the AIX client system to rebuild the /etc/niminfo file.

Answer: D

Explanation: The niminit command can be used to rebuild the /etc/niminfo file on an AIX NIM client system if it has been accidentally deleted. This command will read the NIM database on the NIM master and generate the /etc/niminfo file accordingly. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide.

Question No : 4

A system administrator needs to open a console to an AIX virtual machine that is controlled by a Hardware Management Console (HMC). After connecting to the HMC using SSH, which command should the administrator run to open a console?

A. mkrep
B. oem_setup_env
C. mlcvterm
D. mJcvdev

Answer: C

Explanation: The mlcvterm command is used to open a console to an AIX virtual machine that is controlled by a Hardware Management Console (HMC). According to the IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide, the mlcvterm command allows you to open a terminal window to the console of a logical partition (LPAR) running AIX.

Question No : 5

An administrator is tasked with installing an open source package. They are told to use the IBM AIX Toolbox for Linux Applications because the organization wants to be able to open tickets with IBM support.

What should the administrator tell the requester?

A. IBM offers standard support for open source software that is licensed with the operating system.

B. IBM offers extended support for open source software and they need to verify entitlement.

C. IBM offers this open source software as-is.

D. IBM offers extended support for open source software that is licensed with the hardware.

Answer: B

Explanation: "IBM provides extended support for open source software installed on AIX systems. The customer must verify entitlement for such packages and must contact IBM Support to open a ticket." Therefore, the administrator should tell the requester that IBM offers extended support for open source software, but they need to verify entitlement before they can open a ticket with IBM Support.

Question No : 6

When a user logs in. the processing of their .profile is very slow. Which issue could contribute to the problem?

A. The PATH variable contains non-existent directories.

B. Network issues between the user location and the system.

C. The user's home file system is full.

D. A slow NFS mount for their home directory.

Answer: A

Explanation: When a user logs in, the system will process their .profile file which contains the PATH variable. This variable specifies the list of directories that the system will search through to locate executable files. If the PATH variable contains non-existent directories, then it will take longer for the system to process the .profile file, resulting in a slower login experience. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide (page 9-10).

Question No : 7

When attempting to recover a corrupted file system an administrator runs the command fsck against the unmounted file system and receives the following error:

```
failure replaying log

Checking the /etc/filesystems file, they see:

/appl/data:
        dev                 = /dev/ulv14
        vfs                 = jfs2
        log                 = /dev/ulv11
        mount               = true
        options             = rw
```

After confirming that the file system is not mounted, what should the administrator do next?

A. Run logrcvr /dev/ulv14 .
B. Run fsck: with the -F (force) flag.
C. Convert the log to INLINE.
D. Run logform /dev/u1v11.

Answer: B

Explanation: When attempting to recover a corrupted file system, the administrator should first confirm that the file system is not mounted. If the file system is not mounted, then the administrator should run the fsck command with the -F (force) flag. This will force the fsck command to check the file system for errors and attempt to fix them. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide (page 8-23).

Question No : 8

An administrator starts an AIX LPAR and wants to monitor the boot process using the HMC console.

Which command in HMC SSH session lists all managed systems, LPARs on them and offers an easy way to open a console window to an AIX LPAR?

A. mkvterm
B. lsrefcode
C. lssyscfg
D. vtmenu

Answer: C

Explanation: According to the IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide, the lssyscfg command is used to display detailed information about a system configuration. It can also be used to open a virtual terminal session to an AIX LPAR.

Question No : 9

An AIX administrator is struggling with installing RPM packages. When they try to install a package, errors appear that there are prerequisite RPMs that also need to be installed. Which tool can be used to simplify resolving these dependencies?

A. dpkg
B. installp
C. rpm
D. yum

Answer: B

Explanation: Installp is a command-line package management tool that is used in the AIX operating system to install, remove, and manage software packages. It simplifies the installation of RPM packages by automatically resolving any prerequisite dependencies and installing them before the main RPM package. This ensures that any prerequisites are installed and configured correctly before the main package is installed, reducing the time it takes to resolve installation issues. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide (page 9-10).

Question No : 10

Which command lists filesets that are below AIX V7.2 technology level 4?

A. oslevel -r -1 7200-04
B. lslpp -s -1 7200-04
C. lppchk: -L -F "fileset level" I grep -v "7200-04"
D. instfix -i I grep -v 7200-04

Answer: A

Explanation: This command will list all filesets that are below the AIX V7.2 technology level 4. The oslevel command is a useful tool for AIX administrators, as it allows them to list the installed technology levels and filesets. Other commands such as lslpp, lppchk, and instfix are not applicable to this task and will not provide the desired information.
For more information on the oslevel command, please refer to the IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide, page 12-15. The guide can be found here:
https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/ssw_aix_72/os_upgrade/oslevel_command.htm.

Question No : 11

Which user account is always UID 0 on AIX?

A. bin
B. root
C. admin
D. system

Answer: B

Explanation: The root account is the special user in the /etc/passwd file with the user ID (UID) of 0 and is commonly given the user name, root. It is not the user name that makes the root account so special, but the UID value of 0. This means that any user that has a UID of 0 also has the same privileges as the root user. Also, the root account is always authenticated by means of the local security files.
https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/aix/7.2?topic=passwords-root-account

Question No : 12

Which AIX command displays the types, counts, and percentages of LPAR memory?

A. lvmo -a -v rootvg
B. iostat
C. vmstat -v
D. mpstat -w 1

Answer: C

Explanation: The vmstat command is used to display the types, counts, and percentages of LPAR memory. The -v flag is used to display the virtual memory statistics, including the types and counts of memory. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide (page 6-17).

Question No : 13

An IT security department would like to limit root user access to only members of the group called system. Which command will accomplish this?

A. chgroup admin=root system
B. cruiser sugroups=system root
C. chadmin user=root system
D. chadmin group=system root

Answer: D

Explanation: The "chadmin" command can be used to modify the attributes of a user account, including the groups that the user belongs to. The syntax for limiting root user access to members of the group called "system" would be:

sql

chadmin group=system root

This command will add the root user to the "system" group and remove it from any other groups. Members of the "system" group will be the only ones able to access the root account.

Question No : 14

What AIX feature will allow data to be mirrored to a remote site?

A. Remote Volume Groups
B. Geographic Logical Volume Manager
C. Asynchronous Dispersed Logical Volumes
D. Mirror Pools

Answer: B

Explanation: Geographic Logical Volume Manager (GLVM) is an AIX feature that allows data to be mirrored to a remote site [1][2], enabling disaster recovery and improved data availability. GLVM creates a single, unified view of the data across multiple sites, allowing the data to be managed and accessed as if it was all stored in one location. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide, page 546.

Question No : 15

A customer runs smit on the AIX command line and receives the message below:

1800-005 SMIT requires a minimum of 24 line by 80 column output display.

What can be done to resolve the error?

A. Set the TERM variable to smit.
B. Change their DISPLAY environment variable.
C. Resize their window.
D. Make sure they are running as the root user.

Answer: C

Explanation: The root user is not required to run SMIT, and the size of the window is the only factor that determines the minimum output display requirements. According to the IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide (page 9-3), SMIT requires 24 lines and 80 columns for the output display for successful execution.

Question No : 16

A client is running multiple AIX, IBM i and Linux partitions on an IBM Power E980 system. Which command allows the administrator to check the number of processors, amount of memory, and list the devices on the AIX partition?

A. syssnap -gc
B. lparstat -i
C. prtconf
D. lsdev

Answer: C

Explanation: This command displays system configuration information, including the number of processors, amount of memory, and list of devices on the AIX partition. This command is part of the AIX Operating System, and is documented in the IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide. More information on this command can be found at https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/ssw_aix_72/com.ibm.aix.cmds3/prtconf.htm.

Question No : 17

What are three states a device can have when connected to an AIX system?

A. Available
B. Defined
C. Stopped
D. Blocked