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IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty

IBM S1000-007

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Installation and Migration	18
Topic 2, System Management	35
Topic 3, Storage Management	23
Topic 4, Networking	13
Topic 5, Security	11
Topic 6, Problem Determination	19
Total	119

QUESTION NO: 1

The lspv and lquerypv commands show a different PVID for an hdisk. How is this possible?

A. lspv shows the contents of the ODM.

B. lspv is querying a disk at a different location.

C. lspv is incorrectly hashing the UDID of the disk.

D. The system has the wrong version of the lspv command installed.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`lspv shows the contents of the ODM`. This is correct because `lspv` obtains physical-volume information, including the PVID associated with an `hdisk`, from AIX device and LVM configuration data maintained in the Object Data Manager (ODM). Consequently, its result reflects the PVID currently recorded in the local ODM database rather than necessarily performing a direct read of the physical-volume identifier from the disk at that moment.

The command normally written as `lquerypv` reads physical-volume control information directly from the specified disk. If a disk was replaced, cloned, restored, moved, or its PVID was changed while the ODM information was not refreshed or reconciled, the identifier stored in ODM can differ from the identifier in the disk's physical-volume metadata. This behavior makes a differing value possible without implying that the disk-query utility is reading the wrong device. Administrators should treat such a discrepancy as configuration metadata that needs investigation and, where appropriate, synchronization through the proper AIX device and volume-group administration procedures. IBM documents `lspv` as the physical-volume information command and `lquerypv` as a command for querying physical-volume information directly: IBM: lspv command and IBM: lquerypv command.

QUESTION NO: 2

A company requires the AIX administrator to display a message to all users logging in to the server. Where should the message be configured for all SSH users of the server?

A. Add the message to /etc/motd.

B. Add the message to each users ${HOME}/.motd.

C. Add the message in /etc/message.

D. Create a note_to_user file in every home directory.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add the message to `/etc/motd`. This is the AIX system-wide Message of the Day file, intended to contain administrative notices that are presented when users log in. Because it is a single system-level file, an administrator can publish the same maintenance announcement, security notice, acceptable-use reminder, or other operational message to every applicable user without making changes in individual home directories.

For SSH logins, the OpenSSH server can display the contents of this file as the login message through its `PrintMotd` setting. On a normally configured AIX SSH service, maintaining `/etc/motd` is therefore the standard administrative method for a common login message. The file should contain only the text intended for users; normal file permissions should allow it to be read by users while limiting modification to authorized administrators. This approach also keeps the message centrally managed, so changing or removing a notice takes effect for subsequent logins across the server.

IBM documents `/etc/motd` as the Message of the Day file in its AIX motd file documentation. The OpenSSH behavior is described by the sshd_config PrintMotd documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

A correctly configured NIM client is registered in the NIM database stored on the NIM master. One of the attributes of each client object is the connection method that should be used by the NIM master to initiate operations on that client.

Which two connection methods are supported?

A. ssh

B. REST API

C. nimsh

D. ftp

E. rsh

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

The supported NIM client connection methods are **nimsh** and **rsh**. This selection is stored in the client machine object's communication attribute and tells the NIM master how to initiate remote NIM actions, such as resource allocation, installation processing, maintenance activity, and command execution. The **nimsh** method uses the NIM Service Handler daemon on the client. It is the standard NIM-specific communication mechanism and avoids the need for a remote-shell trust configuration between the master and client. NIM operations that use nimsh require the nimsh service to be configured and available on the client system. The **rsh** method uses the Remote Shell service for master-to-client communication. It remains a supported connection method for NIM environments where rsh-based communication has been configured. In either case, the selected method must correspond to the services and network configuration available on the client, because NIM uses that defined method whenever the master needs to contact the client directly. IBM's NIM documentation identifies nimsh and rsh as the supported communication methods for NIM client machines. See the IBM AIX Network Installation Management documentation and the IBM nimsh command documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which configuration will provide an LPAR network resilience and better performance with two ethernet adapters?

A. Configure both adapters with Quality of Server (QoS) adapters and configure virtual IP address on interfaces.

B. Configure EtherChannel using Internet Protocol over InfiniBand (IPolB) with 64K TCP/IP MTU 64K superpacket.

C. Configure EtherChannel with one ethernet adapter as primary adapter & one as backup with hash mode roundrobin.

D. Configure both ethernet adapters as IEEE 802.3ad link aggregated with src_dst_port mode.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Configure both ethernet adapters as IEEE 802.3ad link aggregated with src_dst_port mode. This configuration uses an IEEE 802.3ad dynamic link aggregation group, commonly negotiated through LACP with the connected switch. The aggregated interface presents the member adapters as one logical network interface, so traffic can continue over a remaining active member if one adapter, cable, or switch path fails. That provides the requested network resilience without requiring applications to change addresses or reconnect through a separate interface.

The `src_dst_port` hash mode also improves practical throughput for workloads containing multiple TCP or UDP flows. It selects a member link by hashing the source and destination addresses together with transport-layer port information. Consequently, separate client/server sessions can be distributed across the two physical adapters while packets belonging to an individual flow remain on a consistent link, preserving packet ordering. AIX documents IEEE 802.3ad as an EtherChannel mode and supports hash-mode selection when creating or changing an EtherChannel. The upstream switch ports must be configured as the corresponding LACP aggregation group for the logical link to operate as intended. See IBM’s EtherChannel configuration documentation and the mketchannel command reference.

QUESTION NO: 5

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:

After using `mirrorvg` to create root volume group copies on an additional disk, the administrator should run `bosboot` and `bootlist`. The `bosboot` command creates or refreshes the boot image on the newly added rootvg boot disk. This image contains the kernel and the boot-time files needed to load AIX, so it is essential that each intended boot disk has a valid, current boot image after rootvg mirroring. The command is typically run with the target disk specified, such as `bosboot -a -d /dev/hdisk1`.

The `bootlist` command then configures the system firmware boot-device list to include both rootvg disks in the desired order. Adding the mirrored disk to the normal boot list ensures that the machine can start from the alternate disk if the primary boot disk is unavailable. Together, refreshing the boot image and defining the boot list make the rootvg mirror bootable and provide the intended boot resilience. IBM documents the rootvg mirroring procedure, including these post-mirroring boot configuration actions, in its AIX Logical Volume Manager guidance. See the IBM documentation for mirroring rootvg and the bosboot command reference.

QUESTION NO: 6

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: D

Explanation:

`vtmenu` is correct because it is the HMC command-line utility intended for interactively selecting and opening a virtual terminal session to a logical partition. When run through an HMC SSH session, it presents a menu-based view of managed systems and their available logical partitions, allowing the administrator to navigate to the target AIX LPAR and start its console without first supplying detailed partition identifiers on the command line. This is particularly useful during startup because the virtual terminal displays boot-time output, including firmware, device, and AIX startup messages, as they occur. The HMC virtual terminal is the standard console path for an AIX partition when a physical console is not being used. IBM documents `vtmenu` as the command for opening a virtual terminal by using an interactive menu, and documents that virtual terminal sessions provide console access to logical partitions. See the IBM HMC command reference for vtmenu and IBM's information on managing virtual terminals.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator checks the IBM Fix Level Recommendation Tool (FLRT) for their system to see if they need to update IBM firmware or software.

The tool asks for their current system firmware level. How can the administrator confirm what it is?

A. run lsmcode -A

B. run lsattr -El sys0 lgrep mcode

C. run lscfg -vl sys0

D. run lsattr -1 firmware0

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The command `lsmcode -A` is the appropriate way to confirm the system firmware level on an AIX logical partition. The `lsmcode` command displays machine-code information, and its `-A` flag requests both the installed (temporary) microcode level and the active (permanent) microcode level. This is important for firmware planning because a system can have a firmware level installed that is not yet the level currently activated by the platform. The administrator can compare the reported level with the level requested by IBM Fix Level Recommendation Tool (FLRT) and with applicable firmware recommendations before scheduling an update or activation. On systems using IBM Power firmware, this command provides the concise machine-code information relevant to the partition's firmware status, rather than general device configuration attributes. IBM documents `lsmcode` as the command for listing microcode levels, including active and installed levels when `-A` is specified. See the IBM AIX lsmcode command documentation and IBM's Fix Level Recommendation Tool information for firmware and maintenance guidance.

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer added paging space and needs to activate it automatically after the next reboot. Which command should the administrator issue?

A. chps -a y

B. mklv

C. swapon

D. mkps

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The command `chps -a y <paging_space>` is correct because it changes the paging-space activation attribute to `yes`. AIX records this setting for the specified paging-space logical volume, and during the next system initialization the paging space is activated automatically. This is the appropriate action when the paging space has already been added and the administrator needs to alter its boot-time activation behavior rather than create a new paging space. For example, an administrator could run `chps -a y paging00` after verifying the paging-space name with `lsps -a`. The `chps` command is specifically intended to modify characteristics of an existing paging space, including whether it is activated automatically at system startup. IBM documents the `-a` flag as controlling automatic activation during system initialization. See the IBM chps command documentation and the IBM lsps command documentation for paging-space administration details.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which two statements are true regarding AIX system dump configuration?

A. AIX can be configured with both a primary and a secondary dump device.

B. sysdumpdev -e estimates the space required for a system dump.

C. A system dump is always written to the root file system.

D. The dump device can only be configured during an AIX installation.

E. A dump device must be an NFS-mounted file system.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The `sysdumpdev` command is used to display and modify system dump-device configuration. AIX can be configured with both a primary and a secondary dump device. The secondary device is used if the primary dump device is unavailable when a system dump is needed.

The `sysdumpdev -e` command estimates the space required for a system dump. Administrators should use this estimate when selecting and sizing dump devices so that dump collection is not prevented by insufficient capacity. IBM documents dump-device administration in the AIX sysdumpdev command documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

An administrator does not receive a console login prompt after booting a system (the HMC shows the system as running and there are no reference codes). What are two potential reasons for this?

A. inittab entries before the console login have not completed running.

B. The file systems are full.

C. The disks have been rezoned to exclude this host.

D. The rootvg has been overwritten.

E. There is no console entry in inittab.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

The correct potential causes are that **inittab entries before the console login have not completed running** and that **there is no console entry in inittab**. During AIX initialization, the `init` process reads `/etc/inittab` and starts the processes defined there for the active run level. Startup entries that use a wait-style action can delay subsequent initialization processing until the invoked command finishes. Therefore, if an earlier required startup command is stalled or has not completed, the system can be operational enough for the HMC to report it as running while the console login service has not yet been started.

A console prompt also depends on a valid inittab definition that starts `getty` for the system console, commonly using `/dev/console`. The getty process establishes the terminal line and presents the login prompt. If the console getty entry is absent, disabled, or otherwise not defined in `/etc/inittab`, AIX has no configured process to present an operating-system login prompt on that console, even though boot processing itself may have completed. IBM documents the inittab format, actions, and init processing in the /etc/inittab file documentation and the init command documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which two statements are true about AIX Workload Partitions (WPARs)?

A. A system WPAR has its own instance of the AIX initialization process.

B. WPARs share the kernel of the global AIX environment.

C. Each WPAR requires a dedicated physical processor core.

D. Each WPAR has its own independently booted AIX kernel.

E. An application WPAR must be managed from a separate HMC profile.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A system WPAR has its own instance of the AIX initialization process and can be started, stopped, and rebooted independently of other WPARs. Both system WPARs and application WPARs share the kernel of the global AIX environment; a WPAR is not a separate logical partition with its own kernel.

WPARs provide operating-environment isolation while allowing multiple workloads to run within one AIX global environment. IBM describes WPAR concepts and administration in the AIX Workload Partitions documentation.