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Exam : **S1000-007**

Title : IBM AIX v7 Administrator
Specialty

Vendor : IBM

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which command will show when a file was last accessed?

- A. ls -l file
- B. fsdb file
- C. istat file
- D. who -f file

Answer: C

Explanation:

The istat command displays information about the inode of a file, including the last access time. This command is available on IBM AIX v7 systems and is documented in the IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide. The syntax for the command is "istat file", where 'file' is the path to the file you would like to check. For more information, please see the IBM documentation at https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/ssw_aix_72/com.ibm.aix.cmds2/istat.htm. The istat command in AIX provides detailed information about a file's inode, including the last access time, modification time, and change time. This command is useful for administrators who need to track file usage and access patterns. By running istat file, one can see when a file was last accessed. References: IBM AIX Documentation - istat

NO.2 A customer calls to complain about slow workload performance but offers no additional details. What should the administrator do next?

- A. Ask the caller for additional details.
- B. Add two more virtual CPUs by DLPAR operation.
- C. Increase CPU entitlement by 10%
- D. Add 10% more memory by DLPAR operation

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a customer calls with a complaint about slow workload performance, it is important to ask for additional details to help pinpoint the source of the issue. This could include details such as which application or process is running slowly, what errors are appearing, how long the issue has been occurring, etc. Having this information will help the administrator to determine the cause of the problem and determine the best course of action. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administrator Specialty Study Guide (page 5-29).

When a customer reports slow workload performance without additional details, the first step should be to gather more information. This includes asking specific questions about the nature of the workload, when the slowdown occurs, any recent changes to the system, and other pertinent details. This information is crucial for diagnosing the issue accurately and determining the appropriate course of action. Arbitrarily increasing resources like CPU or memory without understanding the root cause may not resolve the issue and can lead to inefficient resource usage. References: IBM AIX Performance Tuning Guide

NO.3 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: C

Explanation:

The IBM AIX Toolbox for Linux Applications provides a collection of open-source software packages that can be installed on AIX systems. However, IBM does not offer standard or extended support for these open-source packages. The software is provided as-is, meaning that users can utilize the software but are responsible for managing and troubleshooting it without official support from IBM. References: IBM AIX Toolbox for Linux Applications

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 (IPoIB) 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:

Configuring both ethernet adapters as IEEE 802.3ad link aggregated with src_dst_port mode provides network resilience and better performance. This configuration uses link aggregation to combine the two adapters into a single logical interface, which balances the traffic load and provides redundancy in case one adapter fails. References: IBM AIX Link Aggregation Documentation

NO.5 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 two connection methods supported for a NIM master to initiate operations on a NIM client are nimsh and rsh. The nimsh (NIM shell) is a secure and efficient method, while rsh (remote shell) is an older, less secure method. Both are used for remote command execution and communication between the NIM master and clients. References: IBM AIX NIM Documentation

NO.6 Which logical volume Mirror Write Consistency policy should an AIX V7.2 administrator use to achieve the data consistency between mirrors?

- A. round robin
- B. off
- C. superstrict
- D. active

Answer: C

Explanation:

The superstrict mirror write consistency policy is the most reliable policy for achieving data consistency between mirrors in AIX V7.2. This policy will maintain the data consistency between mirrors by writing the data to both mirrors before the write operation is acknowledged as complete. Reference: IBM AIX v7 Administration Specialty Study Guide (section 10.6.2, pp. 651-652).

NO.7 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: D

Explanation:

The yum tool can be used to simplify the installation of RPM packages by automatically resolving and installing prerequisite dependencies. yum is a package manager that handles the retrieval and installation of packages from repositories, making it easier to manage dependencies compared to manually using the rpm command. References: IBM AIX Documentation - yum

NO.8 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).

NO.9 A security auditor requires the administrator to disable direct root login to an AIX system. Where should the administrator check to see if the root login has been disabled?

- A. /etc/nologin
- B. /etc/security/passwd

C. /etc/security/user

D. /etc/passwd

Answer: C

Explanation:

The /etc/security/userfile contains user attributes and can be configured to disable direct root login. Specifically, the login attribute can be set to false for the root user, which would disable direct remote login for the root account. References: IBM AIX Documentation