TEST KING

LEADING THE WAY IN IT TESTING AND CERTIFICATION TOOLS!

Sun Solaris 8.0 System Administration I

Version 1

Important Note
Please Read Carefully

This product will provide you questions and answers along with detailed explanations carefully compiled and written by our experts. Try to understand the concepts behind the questions instead of just cramming the questions. Go through the entire document at least twice so that you make sure that you are not missing anything.

You are constantly adding and updating our products with new questions and making the previous versions better so email us once before your exam and you will send you the latest version of the product.

Each pdf file contains a unique serial number associated with your particular name and contact information for security purposes. So if you find out that particular pdf file being distributed by you. Testking will reserve the right to take legal action against you according to the International Copyright Law. So don't distribute this PDF file.

Question No: 1
Given that permfile has its permissions set as follows:
```
Chmod 2666 permfile
```

Which three statements about the permfile permissions are true? (Choose three)

  A. The sticky bit is set.
  B. The file has the SUID bit set.
  C. Mandatory locking is enabled.
  D. The file is not executable by any user.
  E. The associated group has read and write permissions.
  F. The associated group has read, write, and execute permissions.

Answer: C,D, E.
**Explanation: chmod 20#0 – if the # is 7,5,3, or 1 then Set group id on execution. If the #
is 6,4,2 then Mandatory locking is set. And 0666 means rw- for owner, group and
others.**   (Sticky bit is set by **1000**. Set userid on execution is **4000**)*

Question No: 2
**Which single character is a Regular Expression denotes "zero or more occurrences of
the previous".**

Answer: *
Explanation: Three metacharacter –
1. **?**   **-** matches any **single** character.
2. *****   **-** matches **zero or more (0-N)** occurrences of any character**.**
3. **[..]**   **-** represents a set of characters of which **any one can match. Ex. [a-z], [A-Z], [0-9].**

Question No: 3
Which command displays an Access Control List for a file?
  A. 1sac1
  B. getac1
  C. aclget
  D. faclget
  E. getfacl

Answer: E – getfacl.   setfacl is to set ACL list. Other commands do not exist.

Explanation: The following example sets the file owner permissions to
read/write/execute, file group permissions to read only, other permissions

to none, and the ACL mask permissions to read on the ch2.doc file. In
addition, the user george is given read/write permissions; however, due to
the ACL mask, the effective permissions for **george** are read only.
```
$ setfacl -s u::7,g::4,o:0,m:4,u:george:7 ch2.doc
$ getfacl ch2.doc
# file: ch2.doc
# owner: nathan
# group: sysadmin
user::rwx
user:george:rwx          #effective:r--
group::r--               #effective:r--
mask:r--
```

other:---

Question No: 4
Given:
```
$ 1s -1d telephone
drwxrwsrwx 2 lesley sp   512 Aug 3 17:28 telephone
```

Which command clears the SGID-bit causing this behavior?
  A. chmod g-1 telephone
  B. chmod g-s telephone
  C. chmod 767 telephone
  D. chmod 0777 telephone
  E. chmod 0767 telephone

Answer: B
Explanation: chmod "+" is to add permissions; "-" is to take away, and "=" is to assign
permissions.

Question No: 5
**Your umask value is set to 022 and you create a file. Which set of permissions are
associated with this file?**

  A. rw-r--r--
  B. rwxr--r--
  C. ----w--w-
  D. rw-rw-rw-
  E. rwxrwxrwx

Answer: A.
Explanation: Remember that the permissions for created **files will always be the numeric value 666 minus the umask value. (666 – 022 = 644)**
Important Points: to make permanent change, change the umask value in user's .profile or .cshrc. If you just change it on the current shell session, the effect is only temporary! (Next time, you log in, it will be lost!)

Question No: 6
Which command string displays the file and directory names that begin with the characters a, b, or c and that end with number 1?

   A. ls –d abc*1
   B. ls [a-c*1]
   C. ls –ld [abc]*1
   D. ls {a,b,c}/*

Answer: C. Please refer to Question 2.

Question No: 7
Your current working directory is the /export/home_a/user1 directory. Which two command strings put you into the /export/home_b/user20 directory? (Choose two)

   A. cd ../user20
   B. cd../home_b/user20
   C. cd../../home_b/user20
   D. cd /export/home_b/user20

Answer: C and D. C is correct, because it use relative path. D is correct, it use absolute path. *cd ../* once, will go up to *home_a* dir. another *cd ../* will go up to *export* directory.
Explanation: the directory structure is like this:
/export----/home_a/user1 ← you are here (working dir- "*pwd*")
     ----/home_b/user20

Question No: 8
Your current working directory contains:

```
./    ../    .tst    dir1/    file1    file2    file3    file4
```

Which command copies the `.tst` file into the dir1 directory?

  A. cp * dir1
  B. cp .* dir1
  C. cp *.* dir1
  D. cp .tst dir1

Answer: D. Only D copies .tst file to dir1. A will copy all files to dir1. B will copy all hidden files (.profile etc) to dir1. C will copy all files too.

Question No: 9
What is the purpose of the file command?

  A. The file command is used to transfer files between file systems.
  B. The file command attempts to classify the file type based on the file's content.
  C. The file command reports on file size, file ownership, and access permissions.
  D. The file command is used to search binary data streams for references to readable ASCII files.

Answer: B. It is used to determine the type of a file. It can take **–b** option, meaning do **not follow symbolic links,** or **–f** *ffile***,** *ffile* is file containing a list of the file to be examined.
Examples: $file /tmp
               /tmp: directory
               $ file /usr/bin/cp
               /usr/bin/cp: ELF 32-bit MSB executable SPARC Version 1.

Question No: 10
What is the result of using the following command?

```
# mkdir –p dir1/dir2/dir3
```

A. It creates three directories, named dir1, dir1/dir2, and dir1/dir2/dir3 respectively.
B. It creates three directories, named dir1, dir2 and dir3, using the current working directory as the parent directory.
C. It attempts to create dir1/dir2/dir3, but posts appropriate error messages if the parent directory of dir1 or dir1/dir2 do not exist.
D. It creates three directories, named dir1, dir2 and dir3, and overrides the permission modifications created by the file mode creation mask.

Answer: A. The *–p* option tells *mkdir t*o create an entire new structure at once (even the dir1 is not exist yet) Watch out the wording – it tried to trick you!

Question No: 11
Which vi character sequence replaces all occurrences of the string `Solaris` with the string `Solaris Operating Environment` in the current file?

```
A. :s/Solaris Operating Environment/Solaris/
B. :r/Solaris/Solaris Operating Environment/g
C. :%s/Solaris/Solaris Operating Environment/
D. :%s/Solaris/Solaris Operating Environment/g
```

Answer: D. This question asks how to do global substitution. Only D is correct.
Explanation: To change all occurrences of text "old" to text "new":
:% s/old/new/g<CR>   or
:1,$ s/old/new/g<CR>

Question No: 12
Which three characters can be entered from command mode in the vi to change the last line mode? (Choose three)

```
A. :
B. ;
```

  C. ^
  D. /
  E. +
  F. ?
  G. $
  H. %

Answer: A, D, and F.

Question No: 13
Which vi command is used to copy three lines of text to memory and then paste theses lines above the current line?

  A. `3cP`
  B. `3yyP`
  C. `3yyp`
  D. `:3c/p`
  E. `copy:3pp`

Answer: B. yy is to *yank* the current line. You can add N before that(yy) to make N line yank.   To put the *yank*ed buffer before the current line (above the line), you have to use P.   "p" is to put the *yanked* buffer after the current line.

Question No: 14
Which command should be used to uninstall patch 106793-01?

  A. `patchrm 106793-01`
  B. `patchdel 106793-01`
  C. `patchadd –d 106793-01`
  D. `patchinfo –d 106793-01`

Answer: A.   To remove a patch, you should use – *patchrm* **[options] patch_id.**

Question No: 15
Which three configuration parameters are set up during the Solaris 8 Operating Environment custom installation procedure? (Choose three)

A. 64-bit support.
B. File system layout
C. User disk usage quotas.
D. System printer selection.
E. Software Cluster configuration.

Answer: B, C, E.

Question No: 16
You have just installed the SUNWaudio package with the command:

```
# /usr/sbin/pkgadd –d /cdrom/sol_8_sparc/s0/Solaris_8/Product
SUNWaudio
```

Which command tests the accuracy of the package installation?

A. pkgadd –v SUNWaudio
B. pkgchk –v SUNWaudio
C. pkginfo –v SUNWaudio
D. pkginst –v SUNWaudioe

Answer: B. The *pkgchk* command is used to check the accuracy of installed package. –v is Verbose mode.

Question No: 17
Which file maintains a list of currently mounted file systems?

A. /etc/rmtab
B. /etc/mnttab
C. /etc/vfstab
D. /etc/inittab
E. /etc/dfs/sharetab

Answer: B. The file /etc/mnttab contains information about other file systems that have been mounted by the system. It is a MNTTAB File System!

Question No: 18
Which command mounts the device `/dev7dsk/c1t0d0s0` on the mount point `/mnt` so that it prevents the creation of files larger then 2 GB?

  A. `mount /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s0 /mnt`
  B. `mount nolargefiles /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s0 /mnt`
  C. `mount /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s0 –nolargefiles /mnt`
  D. `mount –o nolargefiles /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s0 /mnt`

Answer: D. The correct syntax to mount a file less than 2 GB is:
mount **[options] raw-device mount-point**
For restriction to less than 2 GB files, you have to specify "-o nolargefiles" option.

Question No: 19
Each directory is a file system mount point. Which two file systems contain kernel modules? (Choose two)

  A. `/`
  B. `/tmp`
  C. `/usr`
  D. `/var`
  E. `/export`

Answer: A and C.
Explanation: A - / (root) is the top-most file system. It contains /etc – for Solaris configuration files, /etc/ and /devices – all hardware configuration files, /kernel – the OS kernel and device drivers.   /usr – /usr contains sharable files such as system library routines (/usr/lib), which may be either architecture-dependent or -independent. Please check the notes #12 too for more info.

Question No: 20
What is the result of mounting a file system with the noatime option enabled?

- A. It enables ufs logging.
- B. It disables the update of file access times.
- C. It prevents the creation of files larger then 2 GB.
- D. It prevents the user form updating the file modification times.

Answer: B.   Reference to Solaris System Administration Guide, Vol. 1, page 444.

Explanation: Suppresses access time updates on files, except when they coincide with updates to the `ctime` or `mtime`. See stat(2). This option reduces disk activity on file systems where access times are unimportant (for example, a Usenet news spool). The default is normal access time (`atime`) recording. This only applies to UFS.

Question No: 21
What is the name of the directory where the kernel device information file `path_to_inst` is found?

Answer: /etc

More info.: The `devfsadm` command manages the special device files in the `/dev` and `/devices` directories. By default, `devfsadm` attempts to load every driver in the system and attach to all possible device instances. Then it creates the device files in the `/devices` directory and the logical links in the `/dev` directory. In addition to managing the `/dev` and `/devices` directories, `devfsadm` also maintains the path_to_inst(4) instance database.

Important: how to display device configuration: 3 commands – prtconf, sysdef, dmesg.

Question No: 22
Which file system type must be passed to the `mount` command to mount a DOS formatted floppy disk?

- A. ufs
- B. fdfs
- C. pcfs
- D. fatfs
- E. dosfs

Answer: C. PCFS is the default file system for DOS disk format disk.
Explanation: UFS (Unix File System) is **the default format for Solaris disk file system**.
UDF (Universal Data Format) is for DVD kind of optical media.   HSFS is for CD-ROM file systems.

Question No: 23
The following is a listing of an `/etc/rc3.d` directory:

```
README   s15nfs.server   s50apache   s76snmpdx   s77dmi
```

What is the significance of the two-digit number that follows the s and precedes the script name in each of the directory entries?

  A. The two digits signify how many links exist to each respective start script.
  B. The two digits define the number of dependencies on other scripts to suggest logical placement of scripts for sequential execution.
  C. The two digits define the package sequence that defines the order in which each respective script was added to Solaris.
  D. The two digits define the sequence in which each script will be executed when changing to this Run Level.

Answer: D.   The two digits number that follows sNN… is to define the execution sequence order.

Question No: 24
Which PROM command boots the system using a different system file?

  A. `boot –s`
  B. `boot –a`
  C. `boot /etc/system.new`
  D. `boot –f /etc/system.new`

Answer: C.
Explanation: A. *boot –s* **is to boot to init level "s". B.** *boot –a* **is to ask/interactive mode.**

Question No: 25
Which information is provided when executing the following command?

```
# who -r
```

  A. The current Run Level is returned.
  B. A current list of root users is returned.
  C. A list of logged-in remote users is returned.
  D. A reboot is performed after signaling logged-in users.

Answer: A. "who –r" will show the current and last run level as well as when is the last reboot.   Output will be like this:
who -r
.   run-level 3 Jun 10 15:27   3   0

Question No: 26
Which two commands should be used to acquire the online information about the `/etc/vfstab` file? (Choose two)

```
A. man vfstab
B. man -s4 vfstab
C. man vfstab (5)
D. man /etc/vfstab
```

Answer: A and B.   A displays vfstab man pages. B is correct, "*man*" takes *–s* option following by *section number* (1, 1M, 2-9).
Explanation: Other useful options*:   man –l* signal   # list all manual pages of 'signal'
-*k keyword* # prints out one-line summaries from the windex database (table of contents)

Question No: 27
For which task is the kernel responsible?

  A. Managing CPU resources.
  B. Translating user requests.
  C. Interrupting user keyboard entries.
  D. Interpreting commands from scripts.

Answer: A.

The rest are responsible by the shell.

Question No: 28
Your system has just been brought to the boot prompt through an interrupt. Which command should you now use to minimize the amount of disruption caused to the disk-file system?

  A. `sync`
  B. `fsck`
  C. `halt`
  D. `check`
  E. `unmount`
  F. `probe-scsi`

Answer: A, using sync command to synchronize the disks system.   Refer to System Admin Guide Volume 1 – page 146. *(Tricky question)

Question No: 29
Which file is used to enable or disable the mechanism by which a system may be interrupted and brought to the boot prompt?

  A. `/etc/kbd`
  B. `/etc/kybrd`
  C. `/etc/keyboard`
  D. `/etc/default/kbd`
  E. `/etc/default/kbrd`
  F. `/etc/default/abort`
  G. `/etc/default/keyboard`

Answer: D.   Refers to System Admin Guide Vol. 1
Select one of the following to disable or enable a system's abort sequence:

a. Remove the pound sign (#) from the following line in the `/etc/default/kbd` file to disable a system's abort sequence:

```
#KEYBOARD_ABORT=disable
```

Question No: 30
You have set up a permanent customized device alias at the OBP. Which command allows you to remove the alias?

  A. unset
  B. Unalias
  C. nvunalias
  D. devunalias
  E. unsetalias

Answer: C
D, E, and B are invalid commands, and A is not a command useable in OBP. The command to set the device alias is nvalias, thus nvunalias.

Question No: 31
From the OBP prompt, which command displays device aliases?

  A. alias
  B. nvalias
  C. devalias
  D. prtalias

Answer: B
Also see #30.

Question No: 32
Which command is used to build a new file system on the raw special device at `c0t3d0s5`?

  A. newfs –r c0t3d0s5
  B. newfs c0t3d0s5,raw
  C. newfs /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s5
  D. newfs /dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s5

Answer: D
The command newfs needs the raw logical device name of the partition as its parameter, and rdsk is more raw than dsk ☺

Question No: 33
Which command should be used to configure only those devices supported by the `st` driver?

  A. tapes –d st
  B. devfsadm –i st
  C. drvconfig –d st
  D. sysconfig –i st

Answer: B. Use *devfsadm* **command to dynamically configure system device tables without having to reboot the system. The "-i driver_name" option is to configure only the devices for the named driver!**

Question No: 34
Exhibit:

```
UID         PID    PPID  C   STIME    TTY        TIME    CMD
root          0       0  0  Jul 15   ?          0:01    sched
root          1       0  0  Jul 15   ?          0:02    /etc/init -
root          2       0  0  Jul 15   ?          0:00    pageout
root          3       0  1  Jul 15   ?         94:03    fsflush
root        365       1  0  Jul 15   ?          0:00
/usr/lib/saf/sac -t 300
root        366     345  0  Jul 15   ?         22:47    mibiisa -r
-p 32818
root       8513    8505  0  Jul 25   ??         0:04
/usr/dt/bin/dtterm
root      10859    8513  0  Jul 25   ??         0:00
/opt/local/bin/smbd -D
root        485     163  0  Jul 15   ??         0:08    rpc-rstatd
root        826       1  0  Jul 15   ??         0:04
/usr/sbin/in.rarpd -a
root      11599    8531  0  Jul 29   pts/5      0:01    -ksh
```

Which command terminates the `in.rarpd` process?

  A. kill 1

B. `pkill 826`
C. `kill in.rarpd`
D. `pkill in.rarpd`
E. `signal in.rarpd`

Answer: D
Pkill takes a regular expression, kill takes the PID. Pkill also will take the PID with the dash s switch.

Question No: 35
Which two commands display a list of active processes on the system? (Choose two)

A. `ps`
B. `pkill`
C. `prstat`
D. `prtconf`
E. `psrinfo`

Answer: A and C.
Pkill kills processes, the rest?

Question No: 36
What is the name of the default signal that is sent to the `dtmail` process using the command `pkill dtmail`?

A. `EXIT`
B. `HUP`
C. `INT`
D. `KILL`
E. `TERM`

Answer: E.

Question No: 37

Which `ftp` subcommand, if entered prior to transferring multiple files with the `mget` or `mput` subcommands, alleviates the need to answer interactive confirmations for each file?

  A. mset
  B. noask
  C. prompt
  D. stream

Answer: C
It toggles between interactive modes.

Question No: 38
What is the correct syntax used to copy a local file to a remote host?

  A. rcp filename remotehost
  B. rcp filename remotehost/directory
  C. rcp filename remotehost:/directory
  D. rcp filename remotehost /directory

Answer: C
Syntax: rcp localfile host:remotefile

Question No: 39
Which command should be used to extract the file `install.log` from the `backup.tar` file which is in tar format?

  A. tar xvf backup.tar install.log
  B. tar cvf backup.tar install.log
  C. tar xvf install.log backup.tar
  D. tar -ivt -I backup.tar install.log
  E. zcat backup.tar | tar xvf install.log

Answer: A
Syntax: tar flags archive filename

Question No: 40
Which command enables you to list, but not retrieve, the content of a tape archive copied to the default tape device `/dev/rmt/0`?

  A. `tar tf /dev/rmt/0`
  B. `tar lf /dev/rmt/0`
  C. `tar cvf /dev/rmt/0`
  D. `tar xpf /dev/rmt/0`
  E. `tar xvf | /dev/rmt/0`

Answer: A
See No. 39. Flag t is to list, x is to extract filename from archive.

Question No: 41
Exhibit:
```
1.    extract
2.    add hosts
3.    cd /var/tmp
4.    cd /etc/inet
5.    mt -f /dev/rmt/On fsf 1
6.    ufsrestore ivf /dev/rmt/0
7.    mv /var/tmp/etc/inet/hosts/ /etc/inet/hosts
```

The steps that should be used to interactively restore the `/etc/inet/hosts` file from the second `ufsdump` file on a tape are shown in the exhibit. In which order should they be restored?

  A. 3, 6, 4, 2, 1, 5, 7
  B. 3, 4, 5, 6, 2, 1, 7
  C. 3, 6, 5, 2, 1, 4, 7
  D. 3, 5, 6, 4, 2, 1, 7

Answer: D. It's a tough question! Try to understand it thoroughly! (Refer to Vol.)
The key to understand is how to use *ufsrestore* command interactively.
First, cd to /var/tmp to be prepared for restore the 2nd ufsdump file. (3). Then, rewind the tape (5), and use *ufsrestore* command to restore the file (6). Then it followed by putting the file back – (4*) cd* /ect/inet directory (so you can put it back); (2) use *add c*ommand to add hosts file (from ufsrestore interactive mode only); finally mv the hosts file to its final directory (7).

Question No: 42
Which command does a full backup of all files in the `/export/home` file system to the `/dev/rmt/1` remote tape device attached to the workstation mars?

```
A. ufsdump 0f /dev/rmt/1 export/home
B. ufsdump 0f mars:/dev/rmt/1 /export/home
C. ufsdump 0f /dev/rmt/1 mars:/export/home
D. ufsdump 0mf mars /dev/rmt/1 /export/home
E. ufsdump 0f rd=mars:/dev/rmt/1 /export/home
```

Answer: B
Remote systems is referred by name:path.

Question No: 43
Which option of the `usermod` command allows the use of duplicate user IDs?

Answer: -o

Question No: 44
When using the command line to add, modify, or delete user accounts, or to add modify or delete groups, it is possible to use the `-o` option to allow duplicate users or group IDs. Which four command support the use of the `-o` syntax? (Choose four)

```
A. userdel
B. adduser
C. useradd
D. usermod
E. groupmod
F. groupdel
G. groupadd
```

Answer: C, D, E, G
Only when adding or modifying will duplicated user be an issue.   "adduser" is nonexistent.

Question No: 45
A user logs into a system running the Solaris 8 Operating Environment using the
`telnet` **command. The user has been assigned a C shell (`csh`) and home**
`/home/user1` **directory.**

All of the following files exist with appropriate ownership and permissions. Which three
files are used to initialize this users session? (Choose three)

  A. `/etc/login`
  B. `/etc/.login`
  C. `/etc/profile`
  D. `/home/user1/.login`
  E. `/home/user1/.kshrc`
  F. `/home/user1/.cshrc`
  G. `/home/user1/.profile`

Answer: B, F, D. (yes, that is the execution order*)
Explanation: First, the System global initialization file is read and executed, then user
level init files – .cshrc and .login. (if the user starts another C-Shell session, <u>only .cshrc</u>
is executed!)

Question No: 46
You are working from a text-based terminal. Which command should you use to change
a user's primary group?

Answer: chgrp   Explanation: eg. *chgrp* staff book.txt.   – Set the new group id to
staff for the file book.txt.

Question No: 47
A user logs into a system running the Solaris 8 operating Environment using the
`telnet` **command. The user has been assigned a Korn shell (`ksh`) and home**
`/home/user1` **directory.**

All of the following files exist with appropriate ownership and permissions. Which two
files are always used by the Korn shell to initialize this user's session? (Choose two)

  A. `/etc/login`

B. `/etc/.login`
C. `/etc/profile`
D. `/home/user1/.login`
E. `/home/user1/.cshrc`
F. `/home/user1/.profile`
G. `/home/user1/.logout`

Answer: C and F.
Explanation: The global initialization file, /etc/profile, is executed first when Korn Shell users logs in. Then the user's .profile is executed. If the user has .kshrc file for some custom setup, it will be read and executed lastly.

Question No: 48
The Solaris 8 Operating Environment allows users to change their passwords. By default, by how many characters must a new password differ from an old password for the change to be admitted?

Answer: 3, exclusive of case.

Question No: 49
Drag each File Types to there correct File Type Descriptions.

File Type Descriptions

File Type Descriptions	File types	Select from these file types
allows a file or directory name to reference another file or directory name anywhere in the tree	*move here*	block device
allows synchronous (one chunk at a time) transfer of data to a device	*move here*	character device
allows asynchronous (one chunk at a time) transfer of data to a device	*move here*	hard link
Allows two or more names for the same file, but the file names must be located within the same file system	*move here*	symbolic link

Answer:

File Type Descriptions	File types	Select from these file types
allows a file or directory name to reference another file or directory name anywhere in the tree	symbolic link	
allows synchronous (one chunk at a time) transfer of data to a device	block device	
allows asynchronous (one chunk at a time) transfer of data to a device	character device	
Allows two or more names for the same file, but the file names must be located within the same file system	hard link	

Description 1: symbolic link. **Use "ln –s " to create it.**
Description 2: block device.
Description 3: character device.
Description 4: hard link **Hard link is limited to the same file system. No** directory link!

Question No: 50
Which two commands invoke data compression? (Choose two)

 A. tar
 B. zcat
 C. gzcat
 D. jar –c
 E. jar –x
 F. compress
 G. uncompress

Answer: D and F. *"jar –c"* is to create new compress archive file. So does **compress. The rest either decompresses (***jar –x , gzcat, , zcat, uncompress***) or does no compression (just packaging - tar)**

Question No: 51
Within the partition menu of the format command, which single command should you type to use a predefined label that was previously saved?

Answer: select
Select -- select a predefined table name.

Question No: 52
Exhibit:
```
partition>
partition>
partition> ?
Expecting one of the following: (abbreviations ok):
        0       - change `0´ partition
        1       - change `1´ partition
        2       - change `2´ partition
        3       - change `3´ partition
        4       - change `4´ partition
        5       - change `5´ partition
        6       - change `6´ partition
        7       - change `7´ partition
        select - select a predefined table
        modify - modify a predefined partition table
        name   - name the current table
        print  - display the current table
        label  - write partition map and label the disk
        !<cmd> - execute <cmd>, then return
        quit
```

The exhibit shows some of the commands available within a section of the format utility. Which single command should you type next in order to completely reorganize the disk label and be prompted for the size of each slice?

  A. name
  B. print
  C. select
  D. modify

Answer: D.   Modify is the correct answer.

Question No: 53
Which subcommand within the format utility, when executed from the initial command menu, allows you to select a new disk?

  A. new

B. disk
C. save
D. menu
E. partition

Answer: C. This is a tricky question. "new" is not a valid subcommand! "disk" is to select a disk. "save" is to save new disk/partition definitions. Menu is not a valid subcommand. "partition" is to select (define) a partition table, it contains some sub-subcommands – 0-7, select, modify, name, print, label, !<cmd>, and quit.

Question No: 54
You want to run an NFS client environment, but not an NFS server environment. Which Run Level should you choose as the default?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4
F. 5
G. S

Answer: C. Run level 2 is normal operation without NFS, Web, DHCP servers running. Run level 3 is to enable network services running, which is the default run level.

Question No: 55
Which Run Level results in an orderly shutdown and power off, of a system?

Answer: 5. Run level 5 is "power down" init state. It will shutdown the system in an orderly way and on system so equipped, power will be automatically removed.

Question No: 56
You are using a system running at Run Level 3. All other users have logged out. The system runs a database application whose orderly shutdown is affected through Run Control scripts.

Which two commands are acceptable to run before you shut the system down and turn the system off? **(Choose two)**

A. `halt`
B. `init 0`
C. `reboot`
D. `poweroff`
E. `shutdown –g0 –i –y`

Answer: D and E.
Explanation: The *halt* command is an emergency shutdown command, similar to *init 0*.
halt should be used with care because it does **not** initiate the orderly shutdown of services or clean dismounting of file system. Therefore, they (halt and init 0) are not correct choices!
Reboot is essentially the same as the ***init 6*** command. So the system is shut down and reboot to the system default level defined in **/etc/inittab.**
Poweroff command is functionally equivalent to the ***halt*** command, except that power is removed from the system after it is halted.
Shutdown command is the recommend way to shut down the system. It first sends out warning messages to all log-in users; this is particularly useful with multi-user servers; and it will stop all services in an orderly way and unmount all file systems; then do a *sync*.

Question No: 57
In which file is the default Run Level defined?

Answer: /etc/inittab.   Reference to Solaris System Administration, Vol 1.

Explanation: When you boot the system or change run levels with the `init` or `shutdown` command, the `init` daemon starts processes by reading information from the /**etc/inittab** file. This file defines three important items for the `init` process:

- The system's default run level
- What processes to start, monitor, and restart if they terminate
- What actions to be taken when the system enters a new run level

Each entry in the /**etc/inittab** file has the following fields:

id:rstate:action:process

QUESTION No: 58
Which file defines the kernel modules to be loaded and the kernel parameters?

    A. /etc/modules/.conf
    B. /etc/conf/.modules
    C. /etc/system
    D. /etc/default/login
    E. /etc/drivers.lib

Answer: C

Question No: 59
When you install a machine, which partitions are default included? (Choose two)

    A. /opt
    B. /usr
    C. /var
    D. /

Answer: B, D

Question No: 60
Which variables are automatically setup when you login? (Choose three)

    A. LOGNAME
    B. TERM
    C. PATH
    D. LPDEST

Answer: A, B, C

Question No: 61
You want to make the subdirectory "project" with the parent directories "docs" and "work". The final tree will be /work/docs/projects. Choose the correct command to do this.

A. Mkdir /work/docs/project
B. Mkdir ./work/docs/project
C. Mkdir –p work/docs/project
D. Mkdir –r work/docs/project

Answer: C

Question No: 62
You should change which file in the remote machine if you want to login and do not need to input password?

A. /etc/host.equiv
B. $HOME/ .rhosts
C. /home/ .rhosts
D. / .rhosts

Answer: B

Question No: 63
Which command are correct when you boot from CDROM?

A. >boot cdrom
B. >b sd (0,30,1)
C. ok boot cdrom
D. >b sd (0.6.2)

Answer: C

Question No: 64
Select the 3 files used for controlling remote access.

A. /etc/hosts.equiv
B. /etc/.rhosts
C. $HOME/.rhosts
D. /etc/ftpusers
E. /etc/default/ftpusers

Leading the way in IT testing and certification tools, www.testking.com

F. /etc/default/remote
G. /etc/default7ftp

Answer: A, C, D

Question No: 65
How to find all files in the system belong to use X?

A. Find /-owner X –print
B. Find /-user X –print
C. Find /-name user X –print
D. Find /-name X –print

Answer: B

Question No: 66
What is a partition of a disk?

A. A sector in a disk
B. A slice in a disk
C. A track in a disk
D. A cylinder in a disk

Answer: B

Question No: 67
You want to remote copy file.txt to a remote host "hosta". Choose the correct command to do this.

A. Rcp file.txt hosta /tmp
B. Rcp –i
C. Rcp hosta file.txt /tmp
D. Rcp file.txt hosta:/tmp

Answer: D

Question No: 68
Which daemon checks the crontab during the initialization?

    A. Cron.d
    B. Crontab.d
    C. Cron
    D. Crond

Answer: C

Question No: 69
What is illegal character in host name?

    A. Letter
    B. Number
    C. Slash (/)
    D. Underscore (_)

Answer: C

Question No: 70
Which option of the patchadd command does not backup the files to be patched?

    A. –u
    B. –f
    C. –v
    D. –x

Answer: A

Question No: 71
Which function is not performed by the /etc/group file?

    A. Assign secondary groups for users
    B. Assign a name to primary groups
    C. Assign a group ID
    D. Assign a password to groups

Answer: B

Question No: 72
Which command can edit a file? (Choose two)

  A. vi file
  B. vi –p file
  C. vi –r file
  D. vi

Answer: A, C

Question No: 73
What shells are provided by default Solaris installation? (Choose three)

  A. Csh
  B. Tcsh
  C. Ksh
  D. Sh
  E. Bash

Answer: A, C, D

Question No: 74
What is the top directory of the file system?

  A. $home
  B. /
  C. Parent directory
  D. ~ home

Answer: B

Question No: 75

What "lp –d X Y" mean

A. Show default printer
B. Show the queue of printer X
C. Print file Y in printer X
D. Remove print request X and Y

Answer: C

Question No: 76
What are the minimum permissions needed to change a directory and list it contents?

A. r—
B. rw-
C. r-x
D. rwx

Answer: C

Question No: 77
In which file does the ufsdump utility record dumplevels and dates previous backups?

A. /etc/default/backup
B. /etc/dumpdate
C. /etc/dumpdates
D. /etc/default/deumdates
E. /var/spool/dumpdates

Answer: C

Question No: 78
 # lpmove stock sparc means?

A. Move all print requests from stock to sparc.
B. Move all root printing request from stock to sparc.
C. Move printing request stock to printer sparc.

Answer: A

Question No: 79
Who can use chmod 2750 filename command?

  A. Superuser
  B. Group manager
  C. Anyone in the group
  D. The file owner

Answer: D

Question No: 80
What is the default minimum password length?

Answer: 6

Question No: 81
How to use on-line help?

  A. Help
  B. Help login
  C. Cat login
  D. Man login

Answer: D

Question No: 82
Where is the printer information directory files?

  A. /etc/printcap
  B. /dev/term/a
  C. /usr/share/lib/terminfo/e
  D. /usr/lib/printinfo/e

Answer: D

Question No: 83
How to list crontab? (Choose two)

    A. As root, run crontab –1
    B. As regular user, run crontab –1
    C. As root, run /etc/default/cron/root
    D. As regular user, run crontab –e

Answer: A, B

Question No: 84
What type are CDROM file?

    A. Pipe
    B. Symbolic link
    C. Character
    D. Block

Answer: C

Question No: 85
What is the correct format of the crontab file?

    A. Time,date,command
    B. Time,owner,command
    C. Command,time,owner
    D. Time.date,process
    E. Time,owner,process

Answer: A

Question No: 86
You type the following command:
#chown –R user1 /export/home/user1
What statement is true?

A. Only /export/home/user1 is owned by user1
B. All files and directories in /export/home/user1 are owned by user1
C. All files and directories in /export/home/user1 are owned by user1, including /export/home/user1
D. Only user1 is owned by user1

Answer: C

Question No: 87
Ipstat –d means:

A. Delete a printing request
B. Show default printer
C. Print a file
D. Show printing request on destination printer

Answer: B

Question No: 88
Which command list hidden files?

A. ls –l
B. ls –a
C. ls -h
D. ls –IF

Answer: B

Question No: 89
Which file contains the characteristics definition of printers stored?

A. /usr/share/lib/terminfo

B. /usr/share/lib/termcap
C. /usr/share/lib/printer
D. /etc/default/printer

Answer: A

Question No: 90
How do you find all files on the filesystem belonging to userabc?

A. Find / -owner userabc –print
B. Find / -user userabc –print
C. Find / name user userabc –print
D. Find / -name userabc –print

Answer: B

Question No: 91
Choose the two valid commands for installing patch 107588-01

A. Patchadd –R /export/root/client /var/spool/patch/107588-01
B. Patchadd –s /Solaris/_8x86/var/spool/patch/107588-01
C. Patchadd /var/spool/patch/107588-01
D. Patchadd –d /var/spool/patch/107588-01

Answer: A, C

Question No: 92
Which environment variable is used to set default printer?

A. PRINT
B. DEFAULTPRINTER
C. LPDEST
D. DEFAULT

Answer: C

Question No: 93
Which of the following executes a task at 7:pm once?

  A. At 7:pm task
  B. At 1900 at> task
  C. At 7:00 pm at > task at> ctrl-d
  D. At 1900 at> ctrl-d task

Answer: C

Question No: 94
Which command marks each entry in your current directory with a trailing character that identifies the type of each entry in the directory?

  A. ls –a
  B. ls –F
  C. ls –S
  D. ls –T

Answer: B

Question No: 95
You are on HostA. You want to login into HostB and do not want to input a passworD. Which file should you change?

  A. /etc/host.equiv on HostA and the $HOME/.rhosts on HostB
  B. $HOME/.rhosts on HostB
  C. /etc/hosts.equiv on HostB
  D. /etc/hosts.equiv on HostA
  E. /etc/.rhosts and /etc/.hosts.equiv on HostA and HostB

Answer: B

Question No: 96
When you install Solaris, which partitions are created by default? (Choose two)

A. /opt
B. /usr
C. /var
D. /

Answer: B, D

Question No: 97
Which PROM command shows the default boot device?

A. Echo
B. Nvalias
C. Devalias
D. Printenv

Answer: D

Question No: 98
Which command show all mounted file systems?

A. Mount
B. Mountall
C. Umount
D. Umountall

Answer: A

Question No: 99
You see a system administrator use the shutdown command on a system running Solaris 8, but do not see any other details. Later you se that, without any further intervention, the system is waiting at the ok prompt.
Which Run Level did the administrator use?

Answer: init 0

Question No: 100
Which of the following OpenBoot commands will create a custom device alias of disk2
for /sbus/esp/sd@2,0? (Choose two)

 A. Devalias disk2 /sbus/esp/sd@2,0
 B. Nvalias disk2 /sbus/esp/sd@2,0
 C. Alias disk2 /sbus/esp/sd@2,0
 D. Nvalias disk2 sd@2,0

Answer: A, B

Question No: 101
Which command can delete /export/app/report directory in/export/app directory?

 A. rm –r report
 B. rmdir report
 C. rm report
 D. rmdir /export/app/report

Answer: A

Question No: 102
Which command can print an e-mail to a printer? (Choose two)

 A. ? lp
 B. ? number lp
 C. ? llp
 D. ? number (straight line) lp

Answer: A, C

Question No: 103
In which file is the default Run Level defined?

Answer: /etc/inittab

Question No: 104
Who can remove print job? (Choose two)

  A. Root
  B. File owner
  C. Job owner

Answer: A, B

Question No: 105
The patchadd command will fail under what conditions? (Chose three)

  A. A package being patched is not installed or only partially installed.
  B. A package was installed with a –d argument.
  C. The patch requires another patch that is not installed.
  D. The current version or higher version of the patch is already installed.

Answer: A, C, D

Question No: 106
How can you list the contents of the crontab file? (Choose two)

  A. As root, run crontab –l
  B. As a regular user, run crontab –l
  C. As root, run /etc/default/cron/root
  D. As a regular user, run crontab –e

Answer: A, B

Question No: 107
Which hardware and software are needed to do a remote login and copy? (Choose two)

  A. Ethernet
  B. NFS

C. TCP/IP
D. NIS+

Answer: A, C

Question No: 108
How to display current shell process?

A. ps –aux
B. ps –ef
C. ps
D. ps –el

Answer: C

Question No: 109
What is standard output?

A. Tap
B. Terminal
C. Printer
D. Cdrom

Answer: B

Question No: 110
What is the file type of a CDROM file?

A. Pipe
B. Symbolic
C. Character
D. Block

Answer: C

Question No: 111
Which command defines the default ACL entries for the directory shlog?

A. Setfacl –d u::rw-,g::rw-,o:r-- /shlog
B. Setfacl –m d:u::rw-,d:g::rw-,d:o:r--,d:m:r-- /shlog
C. Setfacl –d d:u::rw-,d:g::rw-,d:o:r--,d:m:r-- /shlog
D. Setfacl –s u::rw-,g::rw-,o:r-- /shlog

Answer: B

Question No: 112
Which is the command to stop entire LP services?

A. /etc/init.d/lp stop
B. lp –d
C. cancel
D. lpadmin –d

Answer: A

Question No: 113
How can you send mail in command line?

A. Mail –s "hi" username
B. Mail username
C. Mail username filename
D. Mail username@machinename <filename

Answer: D

Question No: 114
What does ps do without option?

A. All jobs
B. All process
C. All jobs belong to user

D. All process belong to the user

Answer: C

Question No: 115
What command will add read/write permission for the user account usera and read-only permission for group account staff to filel's ACL?

   A. Setfacl –c u+rw usera g+r staff filel
   B. Setfacl -d u:usera:rw-,g:staff:r—filel
   C. Setfacl –m u::rw-,g::r—filel
   D. Setfacl –m u:usera:rw-,g:staff:r—filel

Answer: D

Question No: 116
Which commands will display users who currently logged into the system? (Choose three)

   A. Id –a
   B. Last
   C. Whodo
   D. Who –a

Answer: B, C, D

Question No: 117
Which statement is true when umask 022 to umask 027? (Choose two)

   A. More secure
   B. New created files don't have write permission for others
   C. New created files have write permission for others

Answer: A, B

Question No: 118
What is the Internet class for IP 192.34.64.11?

   A. A
   B. B
   C. C
   D. D

Answer: C

Question No: 119.
What is correct about at? (Choose two)

   A. Execute once only
   B. Put a file at a location
   C. Schedule a event

Answer: A, C

Question No: 120
In Solaris, the smallest software group that can be installed is?

   A. Entire Distribution plus OEM
   B. Developer
   C. Core
   D. Entire
   E. End User
   F. Default

Answer: C

Question No: 121
What does the "t" mean in rwx-----t?

   A. Readable
   B. Searchable

C. Setgid
D. Setuid
E. Sticky bit

Answer: E

Question No: 122
Which one adds the backing up command into cron: (in fact vi)?

A. crontab –e 59 23 * * 1-5 tar cvf /home/davis :wq
B. crontab 59 23 * * 1-5 tar cvf /home/davis

Answer: A

Question No: 123
The fragment size of a UFS file system is?

A. 512 bytes
B. 1024 bytes
C. 2048 bytes
D. 4096 bytes

Answer: A

Question No: 124
Which command display file size in kilobyte?

A. df
B. df –k
C. du
D. du –k

Answer: D

Question No: 125
dr-xr-xr-x
-r-xr-xr-x

What does the "r-x" mean? (Choose two)

    A. Writable, executable
    B. Readable, searchable
    C. Readable, executable
    D. Read only
    E. Readable, writable

Answer: B, C

Question No: 126
Which file has login ID and other user information?

    A. /etc/passwd
    B. /etc/hosts
    C. /etc/group

Answer: A

Question No: 127
Which directories can you include in your search path?

    A. Any directory
    B. Only those owned by root, IP and you

Answer: A

Question No: 128
Solaris supports?

    A. Korn, Bourne, C shells
    B. C shell is obsolete, not supported
    C. Bourne shell is obsolete, not supported
    D. Born shells is officially supported shell

Answer: A

Question No: 129
Root user is:

   A. User ID=0, Group ID=0
   B. User ID=1, Group ID=0
   C. User ID=0, Group ID=1
   D. User ID=1, Group ID=1

Answer: C

Question No: 130
What does the command "ps" do without any options or arguments?

   A. Displays all jobs
   B. Displays all processes
   C. Displays all jobs belonging to the user
   D. Displays all processes belonging to the user

Answer: C

Question No: 131
The root user may log in from a remote session: (Choose the best answer)

   A. If the CONSOLE variable in /etc/default/su is uncommented
   B. If the CONSOLE variable in /etc/default/login is uncommented
   C. If the CONSOLE variable in /etc/default/login is commented
   D. If the /etc/hosts.equiv file and the $HOME/.rhosts files have the appropriate entries

Answer: C

Question No: 132

Your current working directory is the /export/home/user1 directory. Using relative pathname syntax, which command string moves you into the /export/home/user2 directory?

   A. mv /user2
   B. cd ../user2
   C. mv../../user2
   D. cd../..user2

Answer: D

Question No: 133
After reading and quitting from mail, the mail file is saved in?

   A. Mbox
   B. Inbox
   C. Mailx

Answer: A

Question No: 134
What affect does setting ignoreeof environment variable have?

   A. Shell will ignore Control-D, so you can not log out with it
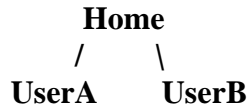   B. Can not end letter using mail command sine Control-D will be ignored

Answer: A

Question No: 135
What does specifying NP in the /etc/shadow field do?

   A. Forces the user to change the password
   B. Flags the account for deletion
   C. Changes the user's password to "NP"
   D. Will prevent the user from logging in

Answer: D

Question No: 136
```
        Home
      /      \
  UserA      UserB
```

The current directory is userA. How do you get userb's directory?

   A. Cd /userb
   B. Cd ..userb
   C. Cd..
   D. Cd userb

Answer: B

Question No: 137
Which command removes print jobs?

   A. Cancel
   B. Enable
   C. Stop

Answer: A

Question No: 138
Which commands will create a file? (Choose two)

   A. Touch filename
   B. Cat filename
   C. ls filename
   D. Cat blah > filename

Answer: A, D

Question No: 139
Which database must have entries for printer types in order for printers to work?

    A. /usr/terminfo
    B. /usr/termcap
    C. /usr/share/lib/terminfo
    D. /usr/share/lib/termcap

Answer: C

Question No: 140
Preconfiguring system configuration information can be done by what methods?
(Choose two)

    A. Name service method
    B. Domain name method
    C. Netinstall method
    D. Sysidcfg method

Answer: A, D

Question No: 141
What is the configuration file for the init daemon?

    A. /etc/init.tab
    B. /etc/init
    C. /etc/system
    D. /etc/inittab

Answer: D

Question No: 142
Which function is not performed by /etc/group file?

    A. Assign secondary groups for users
    B. Assign a name to primary groups

C. Provide a special group for super user privilege

Answer: B

Question No: 143
Which daemon may execute commands repeatedly?

A. cron
B. at
C. cronat
D. crontab

Answer: A

Question No: 144
You want to print a file with the highest priority, how do you do this?

A. lp –q 0 filename
B. lp –q high filename
C. lp –q immediate filename
D. lp –q

Answer: A

Question No: 145
On a SCSI bus system, what command is used to probe all SCSI devices?

A. Probe-scsi-all
B. Probe-ide
C. Probescsi
D. Probe-scsi

Answer: A

Question No: 146

Which of the following commands copies file to a remote system? (Choose two)

   A. Rcp
   B. Rsh
   C. Ftp
   D. Telnet
   E. Cp

Answer: A, C

Question No: 147
The right way to use these two commands: chown, chgrp (Choose two)

   A. Chown new_owner filename
   B. Chown filename new_owner
   C. Chgrp new_groupe filename
   D. Chgrp filename new_group

Answer: A, C

Question No: 148
In relative path: which is the default in the directory hierarchy?

   A. Look down the directory
   B. Look up the directory

Answer: A

Question No: 149
You want to print three copies of a file, how do you do this?

   A. lp –3 file
   B. lp –n 3 file
   C. lp-----

Answer: B

Question No: 150
Where is the sticky bit best used? (Choose the best answer)

A. On the root filesystem
B. On a private directory
C. On a public directory
D. On the user's $HOME directory
E. On a UFS filesystem

Answer: C

Question No: 151
What is true about the files /etc/hosts.equiv and $HOME/.rhosts?

A. They are created by the superuser only.
B. They are related to system security.
C. They control remote file copying, including FTP access.
D. They are created by default during an install.
E. They both have the SETUID bit set by default.

Answer: B

Question No: 152
In Bourne shell, how to assign value to variable EDITOR?

A. EDITOR=/bin/vi
B. Set Editor /bin/vi

Answer: A

Question No: 153
What is the difference between at and crontab?

A. Crontab jobs schedules to run once, at jobs schedules to run many times.
B. Crontab is the scheduler, at executes the commands.
C. At is the scheduler, crontab executes the commands.
D. Crontab jobs are scheduled to run many times, at jobs are scheduled to run once.

Answer: D

Question No: 154
The cron daemon?

   A. Schedules jobs to run.
   B. Executes jobs to run.

Answer: B

Question No: 155
In the following crontab entry, when will /etc/cron.d/diskspace execute?
10 3 * * 1,4 /etc/cdron.d/diskspace

   A. 10:30 on the first Sunday and Wednesday of the month.
   B. 3:10am and pm each Sunday and Wednesday.
   C. 3:10am on each Monday and Thursday.
   D. 10:15 on the 1st and 4th of each month.

Answer: C

Question No: 156
A parameter has been modified that affects the cron daemon. What is the best method to cause the cron daemon to reread its parameters?

   A. Reboot the system
   B. Init 6
   C. /etc/init.d/cron rc script
   D. /var/spool/cron/cron script
   E. Crontab –r

Answer: C

Question No: 157
In this file structure, how to remove ~ report" directory?

  A. Rm –r report
  B. Rmdir report
  C. Rm report

Answer: A

Question No: 158
Which directory does "cd.." change do?

  A. Parent directory
  B. Child directory
  C. Home directory
  D. Root directory

Answer: A

Question No: 159
When does this job remove all core files? 0 2 3 * 1 find /-name core –exec rm { }

  A. Runs Monday at 2:00 am
  B. Runs Sunday at 2:00 am
  C. Runts Monday at two minutes after midnight
  D. Runs Sunday at two minutes after midnight

Answer: A

Question No: 160
What is the exact location where the crontab files are stored?

Answer: /var/spool/cron/crontabs

Question No: 161
How to terminate an application? (Choose three)

   A. Ctrl-c
   B. Kill command
   C. Quit from window for any window applications
   D. Suspend command

Answer: A, B, C

Question No: 162
Homer wants to backup his directory Monday-Friday, which cron job will do this?

   A. 0 4 * * 2-6 tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/homer
   B. 0 4 * * 1-5 tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/homer
   C. 0 4 * 1-5 * tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/homer
   D. 0 4 * 1-30 * tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/homer

Answer: B

Question No: 163
Password is verified against which file?

   A. /etc/shadow
   B. /etc/passwd

Answer: A

Question No: 164
Which commands are correct? (Choose two)

   A. Is /usr/local/bin –1
   B. pwd cd
   C. cd..
   D. rm –i *

Answer: C, D

Question No: 165
What is the valid command to terminate the process number 598? (Choose three)

    A. Kill 598
    B. Kill –9 598
    C. Kill –SIGTERM 598
    D. Kill –TERM 598

Answer: A, B, D

Question No: 166
Which of the following are activities related to the format command? (Choose four)

    A. Labelling the disk.
    B. Discovering the device on the system.
    C. Identifying the correct disk.
    D. Planning the layout of the disk.
    E. Dividing the disk into partitions.
    F. Writing the boot record on the disk.

Answer: A, C, D, E

Question No: 167
How to list users who login on local area network?

    A. Rup
    B. Rlogin
    C. Rusers
    D. Finger

Answer: A

Question No: 168
Which commands does not integrate incremental backup feature? (Choose two)

A. Tar
B. cpio
C. ufsdump
D. dd

Answer: A, B

Question No: 169
A tree of directories and files is called?

A. A file system
B. A cluster
C. A hard drive

Answer: A

Question No: 170
What signal is sent to the process when the command kill –9 5520 is executed?

A. SIGINT
B. SIGKILL
C. SIGTERM
D. SIGHUP

Answer: B

Question No: 171
If the chgrp command is used by anyone other than root that does not have the appropriate permissions and the file has the setuid or setgid bits set, what happens?

A. The chgrp command is successful, the group is changed to one specified.
B. The chgrp command is unsuccessful, the group is not changed.
C. The chgrp command changes the group, but the special permissions are removed.
D. The command results in an error message.

Answer: C

Question No: 172
Which files control access to cron utility?

   A. /etc/cron.d/cron.allow and /etc/cron.d/cron.deny
   B. /var/spool/cron, /var/spool/cron/crontabs

Answer: A

Question No: 173
Kernel is for?

   A. Device management.
   B. File storage.
   C. Translating user request.

Answer: A

Question No: 174
In this directory, what is the relationship between foo and stuff?
     stuff
      **/ **
   blah foo

   A. Stuff is child, foo is parent
   B. Stuff is child, foo is child
   C. Stuff is parent, foo is parent
   D. Stuff is parent, foo is child

Answer: D

Question No: 175
Which is the command used to search for file and their full paths?

Answer: find

Question No: 176
Which is the OpenBoot PROM command used to reset system PROM variables to their default values?

Answer: set-default

Question No: 177
How to use find to find a file under /usr directory and print is absolute path?

   A. find /usr –name filename –print
   B. find /usr –name filename

Answer: A

Question No: 178
Environment variables are known in all _____ created after the variable defined.

   A. Sub-shells
   B. Aliases
   C. Processes
   D. Jobs

Answer: A

Question No: 179
From Run Level S you want to shutdown and reboot to the default Run Level, reconfiguring the Solaris devices tree. Which single command would you type to achieve a reconfiguration boot?

Answer: reboot -- -r

Question No: 180
Which of the following are false regarding the file /etc/mnttab? (Choose two)

   A. It records the devices that are currently mounted.
   B. The file permission is 600.
   C. It describes defaults for each file system.
   D. There is an additional entry of /vol if vold is enables.

Answer: B, C

Question No: 181
Which statement is true about the file /etc/hosts? (Choose two)

   A. It gives the hosts name and their IP address.
   B. Any user can modify it.
   C. It reside in /etc/default.
   D. It is created automatically after the install of Solaris8.
   E. It contains hostnames, IP addresses and usernames.

Answer: A, D

Question No: 182
How many lines head/tail will display by default?

   A. 10 line
   B. 5 lines
   C. 25 lines

Answer: A

Question No: 183
Which command prints the current directory name?

   A. ls
   B. cd

C. pwd
D. cat

Answer: C

Question No: 184
Which commands copies files between hosts? (Choose two)

A. Rcp
B. Rsh
C. Ftp
D. Telnet

Answer: A, C

Question No: 185
If a machine has /directory, but using /usr and (export/home somewhere else, then this machine is?

A. Dataless
B. Diskless
C. Standalone

Answer: A

Question No: 186
In Vi, which of the following is used for searching a string?

A. %
B. :
C. ~
D. ?

Answer: D

Question No: 187
Which boot phase runs POST diagnostics?

    A. Boot PROM
    B. Init
    C. Kernel initialization
    D. Boot program

Answer: A

Question No: 188
Logical device names are symbolic links to the physical device names kept in which directory?

    A. /dev
    B. /devices
    C. /etc/dev
    D. /etc/devices
    E. /etc/system

Answer: B

Question No: 189
How to quit vi without saving changes?

    A. :q!
    B. :q
    C. :ZZ
    D. ctrl-d

Answer: A

Question No: 190
The boot server is used to boot what kind of terminal?

    A. Dumb terminal
    B. Diskless
    C. Dataless

D. Standalone

Answer: B

Question No: 191
Which command is legal?

A. ls filename –l
B. head –10
C. head –20 /dev/filename
D. mv –i *

Answer: C

Question No: 192
You want to use the devfsadm command to locate new tape devices attached to your system.
Which is the correct command to do this?

A. Devfsadm –c tape
B. Devfsadm tape –c
C. Devfsadm tape
D. Devfsadm –tape
E. Devfsadm tape all

Answer: A

Question No: 193
The reason why Solaris is distributive is that?

A. Use of resources across network.
B. Distribution of computers on network.
C. More then one person can access one file at the same time.

Answer: A

Question No: 194
Shell is?

  A. Interpreter and translator.
  B. Carry out user request.
  C. Act as a programming language only.

Answer: A

Question No: 195
Which of the following evaluate the command literally?

  A. Back quote (` `)
  B. Double quote (" ")
  C. Single quote (' ')
  D. Parentheses (( ))

Answer: A

Question No: 196
Which of the following commands show the patches installed? (Choose two)

  A. Pkginfo
  B. Patchadd –p
  C. Showrev –p
  D. Patchinfo

Answer: B, C

Question No: 197
You are at the format main menu. What will you type to select a disk?

  A. Select
  B. Disk
  C. Name
  D. Type

E. Show

Answer: B

Question No: 198
Why environment variables are defined in .login?

A. Since environment are inherited from .login
B. Since .login is executed when each shell is started

Answer: A

Question No: 199
Which of the following, controls the root login policy?

A. /etc/default/su
B. /etc/default/login

Answer: A

Question No: 200
In which directory are configuration files kept?

A. /default
B. /
C. /etc
D. /opt
E. /var

Answer: C

Question No: 201

What filesystem does a CDROM have?

   A. UFS
   B. UDFS
   C. VFS
   D. HSFS
   E. CDROM

Answer: D

Question No: 202
You type the command:
#rsh hostb

What does this do?

   A. Creates a remote shell on the local machine.
   B. Logs the user into a remote shell.
   C. Logs the user into the remote machine.
   D. Runs a command on the remote machine and then exits.

Answer: C

Question No: 203
What does .login commonly have?

   A. Environment variables
   B. Shell variables

Answer: A

Question No: 204
Which of the following command copy files to remote system?

   A. Rcp
   B. Rsh
   C. Ftp
   D. Telnet

Answer: A

Question No: 205
Information included in the last command does not include?

    A. Username
    B. Login device
    C. Shells used
    D. Date/time of logout
    E. Date/time of logon
    F. Host logged in from

Answer: C

Question No: 206
Which option of patchadd command does not backup the files to be patched?

    A. –u
    B. –f
    C. -v

Answer: A

Question No: 207
How to display disk usage in term of kilobyte?

    A. df –k
    B. du –k
    C. df
    D. du

Answer: A

Question No: 208
Which of the following will increase the reliability of email transmission?

    A. Encoding
    B. Decoding
    C. Compressing
    D. Uncompressing

Answer: C

Question No: 209
Which of the followings will find a file whose size is larger then 1 kilobytes?

    A. Find /export/home –size +2
    B. Find /export/home –size +1204
    C. Find /export/home –size +1

Answer: A

Question No: 210
Which is the command to compress the file, largefile.bin using tar?

    A. Tar xvf largefile.bin
    B. Tar cvf largefile.bin
    C. Tar rcf largefile.bin
    D. Tar largefile.bin cvf
    E. Tar largefile.bin xvf

Answer: B

Question No: 211
Which command will rename the file, project to project1?

    A. Rename project project1
    B. Mv project1 project
    C. Mv project project1
    D. Rn project project1

E. Rnm prokect prokect1

Answer: C

Question No: 212
Which command is used to show user and group information of a user?

A. Id
B. Whoami
C. Who
D. Whodo

Answer: A

Question No: 213
How to get date information into day variable in Bourne shell?

A. day=`date`
B. day=´date´
C. day="date"

Answer: A

Question No: 214
Which of the following put the print request to the highest priority?

A. lp –q 0 filename
B. lp –q top filename
C. lp –q immediate filename
D. lp –q high filename

Answer: A

Question No: 215

The /etc/ftpusers file is empty. Who is allowed to FTP files?

A. Root and users in the sysadmin group
B. Root
C. No users
D. Any user with a valid logon on the remote system

Answer: E

Question No: 216
Physical device names are typically used:

A. To reference a disk using command line utilities.
B. As symbolic links to devices in the /dev directory.
C. To uniquely identify the physical location of system devices.
D. In log file entries.

Answer: C

Question No: 217
What "#rsh machinename" does?

A. Create a remote shell on local machine.
B. Log user into remote shell.
C. Log user into the remote machine.
D. Run a command on the remote machine, then exit

Answer: C

Question No: 218
Which of the following controls the access to cron utility? (Choose two)

A. /etc/cron/crontab.enable
B. /etc/cron.d/crontab.enable
C. /etc/cron/crontab.deny
D. /etc/cron.d/crontab.deny

Answer: A, D

Question No: 219
For files /etc/hosts.equiv and $HOME/.rhosts, which is true?

A. Created by superuser only
B. Related to system security
C. Created by default during the installation
D. Run first during install

Answer: B

Question No: 220
What is the correct sequence of file permissions?

A. Owner other group
B. Other group owner
C. Owner group other
D. Group other owner

Answer: C

Question No: 221
Which is the identify if the root user?

A. UID=0,GID=0
B. UID=1,GID=0
C. UID=0,GID=1
D. UID=1,GID=1

Answer: C

Question No: 222
Which Bourne shell command changes to your login directory? (Choose three)

A. Cd
B. Cd ~
C. Cd /home
D. Cd $HOME

Answer: A, B, D

Question No: 223
Your login is to log into?

A. Administrator
B. Operation system
C. Home
D. Company

Answer: C

Question No: 224
How to read an encoded file?

A. Uncompress
B. Undecode
C. Unencrypt
D. Uudecode

Answer: D

Question No: 225
What are the best methods controlling remote access to a Sun system? (Choose three)

A. Configuring the /etc/hosts.equiv file
B. Configuring the /etc/ftpusers file
C. Configuring the /etc/shadow file
D. Configuring the .rhosts file in the users home directory
E. Configuring the /etc/default/ftpusers file

Answer: A, B, D

Question No: 226
In Bourne shell, set 1234=4567, which one is variable?

    A. 1234
    B. 4567
    C. Set
    D. Set and 1234

Answer: A

Question No: 227
Which error message will generate this command? cd /user/bin ~letters?

    A. Too many arguments.
    B. No such directory.

Answer: A

Question No: 228
In Bourne shell how to set a path?

    A. Set PATH=/dir1:/dir2:/dir3
    B. Set PATH=(dir1 dir2 dir3)
    C. PATH=/dir1:/dir2:/dir3
    D. PATH=/dir1 /dir2 /dir3

Answer: C

Question No: 229
Which print command is used in an e-mail?

    A. ? lp
    B. ? | number lp
    C. ? | lp

D. number | lp

Answer: C

Question No: 230
Which command displays shell variables for the BOURNE and C shell?

A. Env
B. Printenv
C. Set
D. List
E. Echo

Answer: A

Question No: 231
What is the best way to add a startup script to a Solaris system?

A. Locate it in the /etc/init.d directory and link it to the runlevel directories.
B. Locate the script in the RC directory.
C. Locate the script in the /etc/rc.d directory and link it to the runlevel directory.
D. Locate it in the /etc/inet directory.

Answer: A

Question No: 232
When receiving an encoded mail, how to read it?

A. Nothing. Save it to a file and it will be readable automatically.
B. Save it to a file, and then uncompress it.
C. Save to a file, then uudecode the file.
D. Save to a file, then crypt the file.

Answer: C

Question No: 233
Which file is command to both Bourne and Korn shell?

   A. Profile
   B. Cshrc
   C. Login

Answer: A

Question No: 234
Which of the following is not a valid /etc/hosts entry?

   A. 10.21.2.258 jupiter
   B. 232.85.129.1 saturn
   C. 193.85.129.2 venus
   D. 255.85.129.4 mars
   E. 50.0.0.7 mercury

Answer: A

Question No: 235
What is the command to quit and discard any changes in the vi text editor?

   A. :wq!
   B. :w!
   C. :q!
   D. :q

Answer: C

Question No: 236
You can change your system run level with?

   A. Reboot
   B. Halt
   C. Init

D. Who –r
E. None of the above

Answer. C

Question No: 237
Suppose carrot is the current working directory, what is the command to switch to the yam directory? (Cabbage lettuce) (Choose two)

A. cd ../../../../lettuce/yam
B. cd../cabbage/vegetable/lettuce/yam
C. cd../../lettuce/yam
D. cd /vegetable/lettuce/yam
E. cd vegetable/lettuce/yam

Answer: C, D

Question No: 238
When logging into a system running the Solaris 8 Operating environment, each user should be authenticated through the use of a password. A standard user plans to change the existing password to Mississipp3.
Which statements are true? (Choose three)

A. The password Mississippi3 is allowed.
B. The system should allow the password, but give a warning.
C. The system should not allow the password and should give and error message indicating the password is too long.
D. The system should not allow the password and should gibe an error message indicating the password is too short.
E. The system should not allow the password and should give an error message indicating the password should not contain capital letters.
F. The system should not allow the password and should give an error message indicating the password lacks a numeric or special character.

Answer: C, E, F

Question No: 239
Which command display login, logout information?

A. Last
B. Who
C. Whodo
D. Uname

Answer: A

Question No: 240
What is the default NIS+ security level?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: C

Question No: 241
Which two characters, while in command mode, move the vi cursor up or down one line within the file? (Choose two)

A. H
B. I
C. J
D. K
E. L
F. M

Answer: C, D

Question No: 242
Which of the following is the valid software configuration cluster? (Choose two)

A. Core
B. End user
C. Enterprise
D. Developer

Answer: A, B

Question No: 243
Consider the following: # cp /etc/rc2.d/S22mylp /etc/rc2.d/.S22mylp.orig

- A. There is a problem, because init will execute both run control files at startup.
- B. There is a problem, because init will get confused and fail to run at startup.
- C. This is not a problem, because S22mylp and .S22mylp.orig will cancel each other out when init executes both files at startup.
- D. This is not a problem, because .S22mylp.orig will not be executed by init at all at startup.

Answer: D

Question No: 244
Which two statements describe the types of files located in the /usr directory on a Solaris 8 system? (Choose two)

- A. User home directories
- B. NFS configuration files
- C. System configuration files
- D. Common user executables
- E. Standard system library files

Answer: D, E

Question No: 245
Which Solaris 8 command creates device special files in /devices and logical links in /dev?

- A. Disks
- B. Ports
- C. Devfsadm
- D. Devlinks

Answer: C

Question No: 246
Which are valid printer ports? (Choose two)

   A. /dev/term/a
   B. /dev/term/b
   C. /dev/term/ttya
   D. /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s3

Answer: A, B

Question No: 247
Which files can you use to add mail aliases? (Choose two)

   A. ~/.Mailrc
   B. /etc/mail
   C. /etc/alias
   D. ~/.aliases

Answer: A, B

Question No: 248
Where is the ASCII definition database, which describes the capabilities of terminals and printers?

   A. /etc/termcap
   B. /usr/share/lib/terminfo
   C. /etc/terminfo
   D. /usr/lib/termcap

Answer: B

Question No: 249
Consider the following:
 # pmadm –a –p zsmon –s a –i root –fu –v `ttyadm –V` -m "`ttyadm –l 9600 –d /dev/term/a –i `terminal disabled` -s /usr/bin/login –T tvi925 –S y `"
What does the option "-S y" stand for?

A. Enable the "S"erial port /dev/term/a.
B. Enable "S"oftware flow control.
C. Enable "S"oftware carrier.
D. "S"ave the setup to 7etc/saf/zsmon/_pmtab

Answer: C

Question No: 250
Which statement about Solaris support of shells is true?

A. C programmers must use the C shell (csh).
B. The default user shell is the Bourne shell (sh).
C. The Korn shell (ksh) is the default shell for root.
D. The Bourne shell is used whenever a parent process spawns a child process.

Answer: B

Question No: 251
What does "R means in the S column of "ps" command?

A. The process is running.
B. The process is on running queue.
C. This process is a regular process.
D. This is a sleeping process.

Answer: A

Question No: 252
In addition to the word login, what does initial login prompt include? (It means the prompt before login)

A. Home directory
B. Default shell
C. Host name
D. Working directory

Answer: C

Question No: 253
Which Sun system will halt and poweroff when "init 5" is executed?

   A. Sun3
   B. Sun4
   C. Sun4c
   D. Sun4m
   E. Sun4d

Answer: D

Question No: 254
What does the command "dk –k" do?

   A. It shows the size of each file partition in byte.
   B. It shows the size of each file partition in megabyte.
   C. It shows the size of folders and files in your home directory in kilobyte.
   D. It shows the amount of disk usage in percentage.

Answer: D

Question No: 255
What is the function of the hash cubcommand of the FTP utility?

   A. It performs encryption of every transferred file.
   B. It enables or disables the filename mapping mechanism.
   C. It toggles hash-sign printing for each data block transferred.
   D. It sets or unsets the filename character translation mechanism.

Answer: C

Question No: 256
In order to monitor system message on the console, uncomment
CONSOLE=/dev/console in which file?

    A. /etc/default/su
    B. /etc/default/login
    C. /etc/default/init
    D. /etc/default/passwd

Answer: A

Question No: 257
On name server form, if you choose "Specify hostname of server", what you must
provide (during installation when you choose NIS+)? (Choose two)

    A. Server's domain
    B. Server's hostname
    C. Server's IP address
    D. Server's Ethernet address

Answer B, C

Question No: 258
Which if the following are serial devices? (Choose two)

    A. CPU
    B. Memory
    C. Terminal
    D. Printer

Answer: C, D

Question No: 259
Which cpio command should be used to create an archive of files that have changed
within the last week?

    A. Cpio –cvo 7>archive.cpio

B. Cpio –ivt –l +7 archive.cpio
C. Ls –ltr | cpio –icv > archive.cpio
D. Find . | cpio –ocv –mtime 7 archive.cpia
E. Find . –mtime +7 | cpio –ocv –O archive.cpio

Answer: E

Question No: 260
Which command should be used to initiate an interactive restore from the device /dev/rmt/0 tape?

A. Ufrestore /dev/rmt/0
B. Ufrestore 0f /dev/rmt/0
C. Ufrestore ivf /dev/rmt/0
D. Ufrestore rvf /dev/rmt/0
E. Ufrestore tvf /dev/rmt/0

Answer: C

Question No: 261
What is the usage of an inode? (Choose two)

A. Stores the file type.
B. Stores the file size.
C. Stores the content of the file or directory.
D. None of above.

Answer: A, B

Question No: 262
Which of the following is not a valid software configuration option for Solaris 8 on an Intel x86 platform?

A. Core
B. End User
C. Developer
D. Entire Distribution
E. Entire Distribution Plus OEM

Answer: E

Question No: 263
What does the –o option on the useradd command do?

  A. Duplicates the user
  B. Allows the UID to be duplicated
  C. Duplicated the home directory and password
  D. Overwrites the default settings

Answer: B

Question No: 264
Which ufsdump command should be used to create and verify an incremental Level 5 backup of the /dev/rdsk/c0t1d0s4 partition to the default tape device?

  A. Ufsdump /dev/rdsk/c0t1d0s4 5v /dev/rmt/0
  B. Ufsdump 0f /dev/rmt/0 /dev/rdsk/c0t1d0s4
  C. Ufsdump 5f /dev/rmt/0 /dev/rdsk/c0t1d0s4
  D. Ufsdump 5vf /dev/rmt/0 /dev/rdsk/c0t1d0s4
  E. Ufsdump 5xvf /dev/rmt/0 /dev/rdsk/c0t1d0s4

Answer: D

Question No: 265
Which cpio command should be used to list the table of contents of a tape using the default tape device?

  A. Cpio –pa /dev/rmt/0
  B. Cpio –Ov –l /dev/rmt/0
  C. Cpio –oc –O /dev/rmt/0
  D. Cpio –civt –l /dev/rmt/0
  E. Find /dev/rmt/0 | cpio –iv

Answer: D

Question No: 266
What does the r mean in the following file permission of the owner? –rw-r-----

  A. Cannot read
  B. Read only
  C. Readable
  D. Can execute

Answer: C

Question No: 267
What can verify the accuracy and integrity of a software package?

  A. Pkgchk
  B. Pkgchk –l
  C. Pkginfo –l
  D. Pkginfo –v

Answer: A

Question No: 268
Which of the following commands allow the –o option?
1. Useradd
2. Usermod
3. Userdel
4. Groupadd
5. Groupmod
6. Groupdel

  A. 1, 2, 3, 4
  B. 1, 3, 4, 5
  C. 2, 3, 4, 5
  D. 1, 2, 4, 5

Answer: D

Question No: 269
A user with a default shell of KORN logs in. In which order are his/her login files executed?

    A. /etc/profile, $HOME/.profile, $HOME/.kshrc
    B. /etc/.login, $HOME/.login, $HOME/.kshrc
    C. /etc/profile, $HOME/.profile, $HOME/.kshrc
    D. /etc/profile, $HOME/profile, $HOME/.kshrc

Answer: A

Question No: 270
You are working from a text-bases terminal. Which command should you use to change a user's primary group?

Answer: usermod -g

Question No: 271
What is the command that is similar in syntax to tar?

Answer: jar

Question No: 272
Which option of the usermod command allows the use of duplicate users IDs?

Answer: -o

Question No: 273

```
Exhibit :
=======
   UID  PID PPID C  STIME TTY    TIME CMD
   root   0   0 0  Jul 15 ?     0:01 sched
   root   1   0 0  Jul 15 ?     0:02 /etc/init -
   root   2   0 0  Jul 15 ?     0:00 pageout
   root   3   0 1  Jul 15 ?    94:03 fsflush
   root  365   1 0  Jul 15 ?     0:00 /usr/lib/saf/sac -t 300
   root  366  345 0  Jul 15 ?    22:47 mibiisa -r -p 32818
   root 8513 8505 0  Jul 25 ??    0:04 /usr/dt/bin/dtterm
   root 10859 8513 0  Jul 25 ?     0:00 /opt/local/bin/smbd -D
   root  485  163 0  Jul 15 ?     0:08 rpc.rstatd
   root  826   1 0  Jul 15 ?     0:00 /usr/sbin/in.rarpd -a
   root 11599 8531 0  Jul 29 pts/5  0:01 -ksh
```

Which command should be used to terminate the smbd process that is not responding to any signal?

  A. Kill smbd
  B. Kill –8513
  C. Kill –10859
  D. Kill –9 8513
  E. Kill –9 10859

Answer: A

Question No: 274
In order to redefine available set of command you can execute, which variable must you modify?

  A. DISPLAY
  B. PATH
  C. HOME
  D. PSI

Answer: B

Question No: 275
What does the command userdel –r do?

A. Removes the user's account
B. Removes the user's account and UID
C. Removes the user's account and GID
D. Removes the user's account and home directory

Answer: D

Question No: 276
Which command shows the current runlevel?

A. Telinit
B. Uptime
C. Init
D. Cat /etc/inittab

Answer: B

Question No: 277
Which command in PROM mode can display the default Boot device that system boot from?

A. Banner
B. Probe-scsi
C. Devaliase
D. Printenv

Answer: D

Question No: 278
In which order Bourne shell execute during login?

A. /etc/default/profile, $HOME/.profile
B. $HOME/.profile, dollarHOME/.login
C. /etc/profile, $HOME/.profile
D. /etc/profile, $HOME/.login

Answer: C

Question No: 279
In Bourne shell, how to export variable?

  A. Export variable
  B. Export $variable
  C. Setenv variable
  D. Set variable

Answer: A

Question No: 280
What is the filename of the file that controls runlevels and the init daemon?

Answer: Inittab

Question No: 281
Which system is installed automatically when Solaris is being installed?

  A. Core
  B. Entire system
  C. Development
  D. End-user

Answer: A

Question No: 282
Which command produces this: root console Fri Jul 10:24 – 10:50 (00:26)?

  A. Who
  B. Last
  C. User

D. Whoami

Answer: B

Question No: 283
Which twp methods disable confirmation when using the "m" commands in FTP?

1**. Prompt**
2. Ask
3. -i
4. Yes
5. Noprompt
6. –n

   A. 1, 2
   B. 1, 3
   C. 2, 5
   D. 3, 6

Answer: B

Question No: 284
Select the keys that place vi into insert mode:

1**. a**
2. A
3. o
4. O
5. n
6. N
7. W
8. D

   A. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8
   B. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
   C. 1, 2, 3, 5
   D. 1, 2, 3, 4

Answer: D

Question No: 285
Which statement is true about the file /etc/host? (Choose two)

A. It gives the hosts' name and their IP addresses.
B. Any user can modify it.
C. It is created automatically when adding a new user.
D. It is created automatically when installing system.

Answer: A, D

Question No: 286
Quick install, installs which cluster of packages?

A. Core
B. Entire OS
C. Developer's package
D. End-users package

Answer: C

Question No: 287
Cpio command can span multiple backup tapes.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Question No: 288
In vi, which command replaces all instances of "house" with "mouse"?

A. %s/house/mouse
B. %s/house/mouse/g
C. %replace/house/mouse

D. %r/house/mouse
E. :replace:house:mouse

Answer: B

Question No: 289
In which order does a Sun SPARC system boot?

A. Boot program, Boot Prom, Kernel, Init
B. Boot Prom, Boot Program, Kernel, Init
C. Kernel, Boot Prom, Boot Program, Init
D. Kernel, Init, Boot Program, Boot Prom

Answer: B

Question No: 290
Which statement is true about IP address? (Choose two)

A. It consists of digital number separated by dot.
B. It consists of letters, slash, dash, not digital numbers.
C. It is used for searching network resources.
D. It is used for searching network machines.

Answer: A, D

Question No: 291
In most systems, /export/home is typically mounted under what type of file system?

A. Unix
B. Distributed
C. /etc
D. UFS
E. Shared

Answer: B

Question No: 292.
If you wanted to mount /export/home at boot time, which file would you modify?

   A. /etc/mnttab
   B. /etc/vfstab
   C. /etc/dfstab
   D. /etc/inittab

Answer: B

Question No: 293
What is the command that places a device alias into permanent stored memory that won't be lost when the system is rebooted?

Answer: nvalias

Question No: 294
What is the command to boot the system from the cdrom into single user modE?

Answer: boot cdrom –s

Question No: 295
What is the contents in /etc/skel?

   A. Template of shell scripts.
   B. Default login scripts.
   C. Kernel system files.
   D. Host's name information.

Answer: A

Question No: 296
Which of the following commands shows the processes associated with the local terminal?

   A. ps –e
   B. ps –ef
   C. ps –a
   D. ps

Answer: C

Question No: 297
What is the content of file /etc/nodename?

   A. The domain name.
   B. The machine host name.
   C. The network name that the machine is connected to.
   D. The remote machine name.

Answer: B

Question No: 298
Which command displays the all files with one screen full a time?

   A. ls –la | more
   B. ls –la: more
   C. ls –ls
   D. ls –la more

Answer: A

Question No: 299
If neither the /etc/cron.d/cron.deny file or the 7etc/cron.d/cron.allow file exists, who can use cron?

   A. Only root
   B. All users

C. Users in the sysadmin group and root
D. None of the above

Answer: A

Question No: 300
Which OpenBoot command will identify all scsi devices?

A. Probe-scsi
B. Scsi
C. Probe-scsi-all
D. Probe scsi
E. Probe scsi all

Answer: C

Question No: 301
How is the error message processed if the print daemon encounter a problem when a user sends a file to the printer?

A. Display the message on the console or mail message to administrator.
B. Display the message on the console and mail the message to the user sending the job.
C. Display the message on console only.
D. Mail the message to the user only.

Answer: C

Question No: 302
If the /etc/cron.d/cron.deny file exists but is empty, who is allowed to use cron?

A. Root
B. All users
C. Users in the sysadmin group and root
D. Only users in the cron.allow file and root

Answer: B

Question No: 303
What is the command to check and repair the file system?

Answer fsck

Question No: 304
Which command will shutdown the system and reboot into multiuser mode?

A. Shutdown –y –g 100 –iS
B. Shutdown –y –g 100 –iO
C. Shutdown –y –g 160 –i6
D. Shutdown –y –g 160 –i5

Answer: C

Question No: 305
What is the software package cluster?

A. A logical collection of related software packages.
B. Unbundle software packages.
C. A collection of all software packages.
D. A collection of various files and directories.

Answer: A

Question No: 306
Which commands allow you to view processes in an interactive fashion? (Choose two)

A. Prtstat
B. Ps
C. Prstat
D. /usr/dt/bin/sdtprocess &
E. Process
F. Pview

G. Pgrep

Answer: C, D

Question No: 307
Which of the following allow you to schedule jobs? (Choose two)

A. At
B. Cron
C. Scheduler
D. Vi
E. Cronat

Answer: A, B

Question No: 308
You need to quickly stop the system and enter the boot prompt. Which command will allow you to do this in the fastest possible way?

A. Shutdown
B. Poweroff
C. Init
D. Halt
E. Reboot

Answer: D

Question No: 309
What commands is used to display package information for the SUNWaudio file? (Choose three)

A. Pkginfo SUNWaudio
B. Pkginfo –l SUNWaudio
C. Pkgparam SUNWaudio
D. Pkgparam –l SUNWaudio

Answer: A, B, C

Question No: 310
What should I modify if I would like to change the password-aging period?

   A. /etc/shadow
   B. /etc/password
   C. /etc/default/passwd
   D. /etc/inetinit

Answer: C

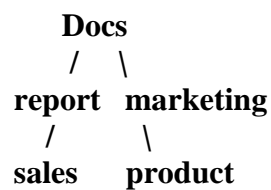**Question No: 311**
Which commands do no integrate an incremental backup feature? (Choose two)

   A. Tar
   B. Cpio
   C. Ufsdump
   D. Dd

Answer: A, B

Question No: 312
In the following file structure, how do you remove the "report" directory?

```
                    Docs
                    /    \
              report   marketing
                /           \
              sales       product
```

   A. Rm –r report
   B. Rmdir report
   C. Rm report
   D. Rom report –r

Answer: A

Question No: 313
How do you display processes for the current shell?

  A. ps –aux
  B. ps –ef
  C. ps
  D. ps –el

Answer: C

Question No: 314
Which commands can raise the priority of a user process? (Choose two)

  A. Kill –USR1
  B. Nice
  C. Priocntl
  D. Raise

Answer: B, C

Question No: 315
How do you list the contents of a directory including hidden files?

  A. ls –l
  B. ls –a
  C. ls -*
  D. ls *

Answer: B

Question No: 316
What is the command to unmount and eject the cdrom?

Answer: eject cdrom

Question No: 317.
What is the default spool directory for packages?

  A. /var/spool/patch
  B. /var/spool/pkg
  C. /var/sadm/pkg
  D. /opt
  E. /usr/local

Answer: B

Question No: 318
How do you list users who are logged into the local area network?

  A. Rup
  B. Rlogin
  C. Rusers
  D. Finger

Answer: C

Question No: 319
What command shows all currently mounted file systems?

  A. Mnt
  B. Vfs
  C. Mount
  D. Mountall
  E. Mnttab

Answer: C

Question No: 320
How do you display disk usage in kilobytes?

A. df –k
B. df –m
C. df
D. du
E. disk –k

Answer: A

Question No: 321
A file permission is listed as following: -rw-rw-r-filen Which commands do not change its permission? (Choose two)

A. Chmod u-w filen
B. Chmod u-x filen
C. Chmod g-w filen
D. Chmod g-x filen

Answer: B, C

Question No: 322
Which command shows user and group information of a user?

A. Id
B. Whoami
C. Who
D. Whodo

Answer: A

Question No: 323
Which commands will edit the file "report"? (Choose two)

A. Vi report
B. Vi –p report
C. Vi –r report
D. Vi

Answer: A, C

Question No: 324
The sticky bit has no affect to which of the following? (Choose three)

  A. File owner
  B. Any member of the group
  C. Anybody who has access to the directory
  D. The owner of the directory
  E. Root

Answer: A, D, E

Question No: 325
What is the default file and directory permission?

  A. 644 and 766
  B. 644 and 755
  C. 655 and 766
  D. 655 and 755

Answer: B

Question No: 326
You type the following command: cp a b report   What is report?

  A. A file
  B. An option
  C. A directory
  D. A username

Answer: C

Question No: 327

What is the correct command to perform a full backup of disk c0t0d0s0 onto the first instance of the rmt tape device?

    A. Ufsdump 0uf /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0 /dev/rmt/0
    B. Ufsdump 0uf /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0 /dev/rmt/0n
    C. Ufsump 0uf /dev/rmt/0 dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0
    D. Ufsdump 0uf /dev/rmt/0n /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0

Answer: C

Question No: 328
You are attempting to unmount a filesystem that is busy. Which command can help you?

    A. Kill
    B. Force
    C. Fuser
    D. Fmount

Answer: C

Question No: 329
What is the OpenBoot command to boot from the network?

Answer: boot net

Question No: 330
What is the default signal sent by kill and pkill if no signal is specified?

    A. HUP
    B. INT
    C. KILL
    D. USR
    E. TERM

Answer: E

Question No: 331
What are the standard file permissions?

  A. rw-r—r—
  B. rwxr-xr---
  C. rw---x---x
  D. rwxrwxrwx

Answer: A

Question No: 332
Which of the following commands shows the processes associated with the local terminal?

  A. ps –e
  B. ps –ef
  C. ps –a
  D. ps

Answer: C

Question No: 333
Which of the following statement is true of the Sparc version of Solaris 8?

  A. The bootblk loads the ufsboot program to memory and executes it
  B. The ufsboot loads the bootblk program to memory and executes it
  C. The bootblk loads the boot.bin program to memory and executes it
  D. The pboot loads the bootblk program to memory and executes it

Answer: A

Question No: 334
You are mounting a filesystem with the option of nolargefiles. What option will you need on the command line with the mount command?

A. –l
B. –o
C. –lg
D. –no
E. –O

Answer: B

Question No: 335
Which files control access to the cron utility? (Choose two)

A. /etc/cron/crontab.enable
B. /etc/cron.d/crontab.enable
C. /etc/cron/crontab.deny
D. /etc/cron.d/crontab.deny

Answer: B, D

Question No: 336
Which command will mount disk c0t0d0s7 on mount point /export/home?

A. mount /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s7 /export/home
B. mount /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7 /export/home
C. mount /export/home /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s7
D. mount /export/home /dev7dsk/c0t0d0s7

Answer: B

Question No: 337
Which command in OpenBoot PROM mode displays the default boot device that the system boots from?

A. Banner
B. Probe-scsi
C. Devalias
D. Printenv

Answer: D

Question No: 338
You execute the command: chmod 2555 filename
What permissions will display for the file?

A. –r-xr-sr-x
B. –rw-rwsrw-
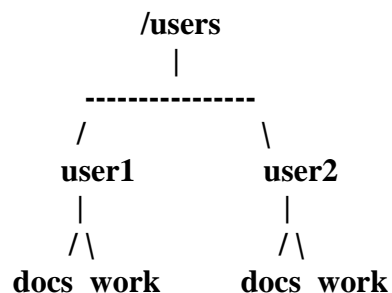C. –r-srw-rw-
D. –rwxrwxrwx
E. –r-xr-xr-t

Answer: A

Question No: 339
What contains most of the information about a file system?

A. boot block
B. inode
C. superblock
D. Disk Label
E. UFS

Answer: C

Question No: 340

```
                    /users
                      |
            ----------------
           /                \
        user1             user2
          |                 |
         / \               / \
      docs  work       docs  work
```

Your $HOME variable points to user1. You are currently in the subdirectory "docs".
How would you change to user2's docs directory? (Choose two)

A. Cd../../../../user2/docs
B. Cd../user1/users/user2/docs
C. Cd../../user2/docs
D. Cd users/user2/docs

Answer: C, D

Question No: 341
You are at the Format, Partition menu. What is the command to name the current table?

Answer: name

Question No: 342
You execute the following command:
#cp /etc/rc2.d/S99program /etc/rc2.d/.S99program.orig
What is the impact of this? (Choose the best answer)

A. Init will execute both run control files at startup, this could cause startup errors.
B. Init will hang at startup as both files have the same run control number.
C. Neither run control script will run as both files have the same RC number and no errors will be produced.
D. .S22program.orig will not be executed by init and there will be no errors.

Answer: D

Question No: 343
You are at the format main menu. How will you enter the partition submenu?

A. Type partition
B. Select Option 1
C. Type disk
D. Type show
E. Select Option 2

Answer: A

Question No: 344
Select the correct sequence of steps to restore the root filesystem from tape onto the disk device /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0.

1. **Newfs /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0**
2. **Ufsrestore rvf /dev/rmt/0**
3. **Mount /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 /restore**
4. **Fsck /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0**
5. **Cd /restore**
6. **Installboot bootblk /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0**
7. **Ok boot cdrom -s**

  A. 1, 7, 4, 3, 5, 2, 6
  B. 7, 3, 1, 5, 2, 4, 6
  C. 7, 1, 3, 5, 2, 6, 4
  D. 7, 4, 1, 3, 5, 2, 6

Answer: C

Question No: 345
Which file system is for unbundled third-part software package?

  A. /etc
  B. /usr
  C. /opt
  D. /(root)

Answer: C

Question No: 346
What is the meaning of the following command? –uuencode file.tar.Z file.tar.Z | mail –s "file.tar.Z" user@machine

  A. Compresses the file and mails it to the user.
  B. Uncompresses the file and mails it to he user.
  C. Encodes the file and mails it to the user.
  D. Decodes the file and mails it to the user.

Answer: C

Question No: 347
What is the command to print a disks Volume Table of Contests? (VTOC)

Answer: prtvtoc

Question No: 348
When a user account is created, the default files are copied to the users home directory. Where are these default files held?

  A. /etc/default
  B. /etc/skel
  C. /etc/.skel
  D. /etc/default/skel

Answer: B

Question No: 349
Which command lists all files in a directory one screen at a time?

  A. Ls –ls | more
  B. Ls –la : more
  C. Ls –la
  D. Ls –la more

Answer: A

Question No: 350
Cp a b report, What does report means?

  A. A file
  B. An option

    C. A directory
    D. A user name

Answer: C

Question No: 351
Which OpenBoot command removes the device alias disk2?

    A. rm disk2
    B. rmalias disk2
    C. unalias disk2
    D. nvunalias disk2

Answer: D

Question No: 352
At the OpenBoot prompt, what is the command to boot and reconfigure the system to discover net devices?

Answer: boot –r

Question No: 353
Which file contains user default password aging?

    A. /etc/shadow
    B. /etc/password
    C. /etc/default/password
    D. /etc/inittab

Answer: C

Question No: 354
Which file system is typically used for unbundling third-party software packages?

    A. /etc

B. /usr
C. /opt
D. /

Answer: C

Question No: 355
You type the following command: chmod 4750 file.txt
What does the "4" bit do?

A. Set UID
B. Set GID
C. Set sticky-bit
D. Set UID and GID

Answer: A

Question No: 356
It has been reported that there will be a complete power outage very soon. Which of the following commands will you use to shut down the system completely and switch the power off automatically? (Choose all that apply)

A. Init 6
B. Init 5
C. Halt
D. Poweroff
E. Shutdown –y i5 –g0
F. Shutdown –y i6 –g0
G. Reboot –i5

Answer: B, D, E

Question No: 357.
Which command is used to pass an option from the reboot command to the Prom-level boot command?

A. Reboot -- -r

B. Reboot –r | boot
C. Reboot –r >> boot
D. You cannot pass options between Solaris commands and PROM commands.

Answer: A

Question No: 358
Which init level will reboot the system?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4
F. 5
G. 6
H. s

Answer: G

Highlight of important Concepts:

1. The Solaris 8 Operating Environment implements four disk-based file systems:
UFS – The UNIX file system (default), based on the traditional BSD file system
HSFS – The High Sierra and ISO 9660 file system (read-only) used with CD-ROMs
PCFS – The PC file system, which allows read and write access to DOS-formatted disks
UDF - Universal Disk Format file system, an optical media standard for DVD, CD-ROM, disks, and diskettes (new in Solaris 8)

SWAPFS, though it utilizes disk, is considered a virtual file system type.

2. **'mountall -l' will mount all local file systems. mountall refers to the /etc/vfstab file systems and mounts all file systems with the automnt(mount at boot) field set to "yes".**

'umountall -l' unmounts all local file systems.

3. **When the system boots, the 'fsck' (file system check and repair program) checks file systems using the "preen" mode (option '-o p'). The preen mode automatically corrects minor file system inconsistencies that are known to be safely repaired without system administrator intervention, such as:**
- unreferenced inodes
- incorrect counts in superblocks
- missing blocks in the free list

Preen mode allows file systems to be checked in parallel and non-interactively, exiting if fsck encounters problems requiring intervention.
4. **The 'tunefs' command can be used to tune file system parameters for an existing UFS file system.**

Usage: tunefs [options] file_system

Common options:
-m minfree (Specify minimum free space, the percentage of space that is held back from normal users when the file system is near full.)
-d rotational_delay (Specify the rotational delay, the expected time in milliseconds that it takes the CPU between completing one data transfer and starting the next on the same disk. Used to optimize disk transfer rates by deciding how much rotational spacing to place between successive file blocks.)

5.

/etc/vfstab is the virtual file system table. It provides default entries for mounting file system at boot time.

There are seven fields in an /etc/vfstab record:
- Device to mount (block special file)
- Device to fsck (raw device)
- Mount point
- FS type
- fsckpass (a number used by fsck to determine whether to check the file system automatically)
- Mount at boot (tells whether the file system should automatically mounted by mountall)
- Mount options

The record fields are separated by white-space. Hyphen indicates null.

6.

The 'umount' command unmounts file systems and removes corresponding entries from /etc/mnttab.

Usage: umount [options] file_system

file_system can be specified as a block special device, a mount point, or a remote resource.

Examples:
umount /export/home
umount /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s7

7. The Volume Management daemon, 'vold', performs volume management for removable media such as CD-ROM and diskette. vold checks devices and automatically mounts media so they are accessible.

If the media contain file systems, they will be mounted as follows:
Diskette: /floppy/floppy0
CD-ROM: /cdrom/cdrom0
Note that floppy0 and cdrom0 may change with device instances.

If the media do not contain file systems, they will be made accessible under the /vol directory (default) as follows:
Diskette: /vol/dev/aliases/floppy0
CD-ROM: /vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0

At startup, vold reads the /etc/vold.conf file, which contains information such as which devices to use, and actions to take in response to "insert", "eject", and "notify" events. vold also uses the 'rmmount' command, which uses the /etc/rmmount.conf configuration file.
8.

The 'volcheck' causes the Volume Management daemon to check the specified device and mount removable media such as CD-ROM or diskette, without the user having to log in as root.

Usage: volcheck [options] device_path
-v (verbose) is a commonly used option.
device_path defaults to the floppy drive at /dev/diskette.

Example: volcheck /dev/diskette

9. The steps in using Volume Management for removable media such as CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, and diskette:

1. Insert media.
2. Execute the volcheck command, specifying the device to check
3. Work with media (located at/cdrom/cdrom0 or /floppy/floppy0 if mountable, and at
/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0 or /vol/dev/aliases/floppy0 if not).
4. Execute the eject command on the device.
5. Physically eject the media if the eject command does not accomplish this.

310 - 011

Note the importance of using the 'eject' command before physically ejecting media, especially when the device contains a mounted file system.

10. Each UFS file system has a lost+found directory, which is used when the fsck (file system check and repair) program encounters inodes that are allocated but unreferenced (no directory links to the inode). Responding "yes" to the fsck "RECONNECT?" question will cause such an inode to be linked to the lost+found directory, using the inode number to name the file.

Later, the system administrator can attempt to track down the original location of files in lost+found and copy it back. Since the file's name original name was lost, this may not be a simple task (though directories may be easier). The file type, size, ownership, and (if text) content may provide clues.

11. The 'newfs' command is recommended to create a new UFS file system. newfs is a front end for the 'mkfs' command, which has more complex syntax.

Usage: newfs [options] [mkfs-options] raw_device

Options:
-v (verbose)
-N (show file system parameters that would be used, without actually creating the file system)

The following defaults can be adjusted with mkfs-options:
- Logical block size 8 KB
- Fragment size 1 KB
- 1 inode per 2KB data
- Minimum percent freespace = 64 MB/partition size x 100 (next lower integer, limited to between 1and 10%)

Example: newfs -v /dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s7

12. The / (root) and /usr file systems are considered the Solaris Operating Environment file systems. / and /usr usually remain mounted at all times.

The root file system is the root of the entire file system. It contains system files such as the kernel, local configuration files (under /etc), and mount points for other file systems.

/usr normally exists as a separate file system. /usr contains sharable files such as system library routines (/usr/lib), which may be either architecture-dependent or -independent.

13. **Mounting a UFS file system with the 'noatime' option will cause the file system to skip atime (access time) updates on files, except when they coincide with mtime (modification time) or ctime (inode change time) updates. This improves disk performance on file systems on file systems where atime is not important.**

The dfratime|nodfratime options defer writing atime updates until the disk is accessed for another reason. Note that noatime overrides dfratime or nodfratime.

Usage: mount -o [options] raw_device mount_point

Example: mount -o noatime /dev/rdsk/c1t3d0s5 /export/usenet

14. You will pass the exam with high score!

Leading the way in IT testing and certification tools, www.testking.com