

1. A _____ is a program that resides in system memory. When called upon it performs a specific system function. Administrators can specify which ones they wish their system to run using scripts or start them manually from the command line.

- a. kernel
- b. daemon
- c. operating system
- d. server

Answer: b

2. A _____ is a functional grouping of files & directories.

- a. bundle
- b. fileset
- c. package
- d. sector

Answer: c

3. A cluster is a logical grouping of _____.

- a. bundles
- b. filesets
- c. packages
- d. sectors

Answer: c

4. A computer named ABOX is a trusted host of BBOX. Which is true of users on ABOX trying to access BBOX?

- a. users never need an additional password to login to BBOX
- b. users must each be in ABOX's /etc/hosts.equiv file in order to avoid password prompting
- c. the /etc/hosts.equiv checking is skipped if executing a command as superuser
- d. all must have password entries in the /etc/shadow file of BBOX

Answer: c

5. A file permission is listed as following : -rw-rw-r-- file, which commands do not change its permissions?

- a. chmod u-w file
- b. chmod u-x file
- c. chmod g-w file
- d. chmod g-x file

Answer: b,d

Neither the user nor the group have execute permissions, therefore, removing the execute permissions causes no change.

6. A logical collection of files and directories contained in a partition is a _____.

- a. fileset
- b. sector
- c. sub-directory
- d. file system

Answer: d

7. A system is multitasking when:

- a. more than one user can run processes
- b. multiple users can login
- c. more than one process is allowed per user
- d. a processor can run more than one task at a time

Answer: d

The key here is to note that the question is about a *system* multitasking, not users.

8. A tree of directories and files is called:

- a. a file system
- b. a cluster
- c. a hard drive
- d. a partition

Answer: a

9. A user account that is a member of the sysadmin group can perform:

- a. adding/deleting users
- b. adding/deleting printers
- c. adding/removing packages
- d. adding/removing patches
- e. adding/removing hardware

Answer: a,b,c

10. Besides the pkgadd command, what is another way to install a software package?

- a. pkginfo
- b. pkgtool
- c. admintool
- d. instpkg

Answer: c

Admintool provides a GUI interface for manipulating packaged software.

11. Besides the root file system, what other file system is required to boot a usable system ?

- a. /usr
- b. /var
- c. /opt
- d. /home
- e. none of the above

Answer: a

The /usr file system is a locally mounted standard ufs type file system used to store system files and directories. This file system contains files that are specific to the architecture of the system, such as SPARC executables.

12. 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 they 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 startup.

Answer: d

Init will only process start/stop files the beginning with uppercase "S" or uppercase "K".

13. "cp a b report", what does "report" represent?

- a. a file
- b. an option
- c. a directory
- d. a user name

Answer: c

14. Environment variables are known in all _____ created after the variable is defined.

- a. sub-shells
- b. aliases
- c. processes
- d. jobs

Answer: a

15. Excluding diskettes, the only type of disk-based file system that can be created on a standard Solaris 8 operating system is UFS.

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: a

16. Executables can be identified as such by:

- a. an asterisk following the name using the ls -F command
- b. a hyphen in the first column using the ls -l command
- c. the directory in which they reside
- d. a filename ending in .exe

Answer: a

17. Regarding "file1" below. Why does the time stamp show year instead of minutes like it does in "file2"?

- a. executables display that kind of time stamp by default
- b. files larger than 100000 bytes use different time stamps
- c. tom tailored his .profile script to make this happen
- d. the file was last modified more than 6 months ago, so this is normal

Answer: d

18. Regarding "file2" below. Why does it display a user-owner of "157" instead of a login-id?

- a. 157 is a valid login-id in the /etc/passwd file
- b. this file is linked to a file with inode 157
- c. it was created by someone with uid 157. Then that user was deleted from /etc/passwd
- d. it was created by someone with gid 157. Then that user was deleted from /etc/shadow

Answer: c

19. For a directory named /tmp with absolute mode permissions of 777, change the permissions to add the sticky bit:

- a. chmod 1777 /tmp
- b. chmod o+t /tmp
- c. chmod 2777 /tmp
- d. chmod g+s /tmp

Answer: a

20. For files /etc/hosts.equiv and \$HOME/.rhosts, which is true:

- a. created by superuser only
- b. related to system access security
- c. created by default during the installation
- d. run first during install

Answer: b

21. For run level 3, the rc program is _____ and the rc script directory is _____. (In order)

- a. /etc/rc3 and /etc/rc3d
- b. /etc/rc3 and /etc/rc.3d
- c. /etc/rc3.d and /etc/rc3
- d. /etc/rc3 and /etc/rc3.d

Answer: d

22. For the device name /dev/dsk/c0t3d0sa, what does the letter 'a' identify ?

- A. partition
- B. disk
- C. controller
- D. slice

Answer: A,D

A partition and a slice are synonymous terms.

23. From where does the root account obtain its special privileges?

- a. any account with a login-id of "root" is treated specially by the system
- b. the UID of 0 associated with the "root" account gives it special privilege
- c. it is inherited from the file system which is also named root
- d. the root account has no special powers

Answer: b

24. The _____ acts as an intermediary between applications running on a computer and the hardware inside the computer. It controls physical and virtual memory, schedules processes, and starts and stops daemons. All commands interact with it.

- a. file system
- b. shell
- c. storage
- d. kernel

Answer: d

25. Which shells are available by default in Solaris 8?

- a. Bourne shell
- b. Korn shell
- c. C shell
- d. Z shell
- e. TC shell
- f. Ash shell
- g. PDKSH shell
- h. BASH shell

Answer: a,b,c,d,e,h

26. The _____ is the intermediary between the users and the computer. It accepts user input, routes it to the proper device for processing, and returns program output back to the user, and interacts with peripherals through device drivers written specially for each component of the system.

- a. kernel
- b. file system
- c. operating system
- d. daemon

Answer: c

27. When viewing a man-page, which character will allow a forward-search through the text?

- a. ?
- b. h
- c. s
- d. /
- e. e

Answer: d

28. When viewing a man-page, which character will display helpful commands that can be used?

- a. ?
- b. h
- c. s
- d. /
- e. e

Answer: b

29. What key-sequence will interrupt the running OS and return to the OpenBoot "ok" prompt?

- a. ctrl-c
- b. ctrl-alt-del
- c. stop-n
- d. stop-a

Answer: d

The stop-n sequence may be used while the system is booting to reset the values of the NVRAM to the factory defaults.

30. As the system boots up, the stop-d sequence is initiated. What will this accomplish?

- a. diagnostic mode will be run
- b. the system will stop booting
- c. the system NVRAM will be reset to factory defaults
- d. nothing

Answer: a

The stop-d sequence during the OpenBoot phase will initiate diagnostic mode, accomplishing the same as "diag-switch?=true".

31. As the system boots up, the stop-n sequence is initiated. What will this accomplish?

- a. diagnostic mode will be run
- b. the system will stop booting
- c. the system NVRAM will be reset to factory defaults
- d. nothing

Answer: c

32. Aliases defined by the OpenBoot _____ command are lost during a system reboot or reset.

- a. nvalias
- b. setenv
- c. devalias
- d. sunalias

Answer: c

The OpenBoot nvalias command can be used to permanently store alias configurations. The command devalias does not permanently store alias configurations.

33. Aliases defined by the OpenBoot _____ command are stored in NVRAM and are not lost after reboot.

- a. nvalias
- b. setenv
- c. devalias
- d. sunalias

Answer: a

The OpenBoot nvalias command can be used to permanently store alias configurations. The command devalias does not permanently store alias configurations.

34. How many lines do the commands "head" and "tail" display by default?

- a. 10 lines
- b. 5 lines
- c. 15 lines
- d. 20 lines

Answer: a

35. How many system run levels are there?

- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 8
- d. 9

Answer: c

Run Levels: 0, s or S, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

36. What key-sequence moves the cursor one character to the left in vi?

- a. l
- b. u
- c. k
- d. h

Answer: d

37. What key-sequence moves the cursor one character to the right in vi?

- a. l
- b. u
- c. k
- d. h

Answer: a

38. What key-sequence changes the mode to insert/edit in vi?

- a. d
- b. i
- c. x
- d. e

Answer: b

39. What key-sequence deletes the current character in vi?

- a. d
- b. i
- c. x
- d. e

Answer: c

40. What key-sequence searches backwards in vi?

- a. ?
- b. /
- c. s
- d. b

Answer: a

41. What does "cp file1 file2" accomplish?

- a. copies file1 and file2 into buffer
- b. moves file1 to file2
- c. adds the contents of file1 to file2
- d. copies file1 to file2

Answer: d

53. _____ is the directory where configuration files are stored.

- a. /usr
- b. /tmp
- c. /export/
- d. /etc

Answer: d

The /etc directory contains host-specific system administrative configuration files and databases.

54. _____ is the directory that can serve as the root of file systems that are shared.

- a. /
- b. /usr/export/
- c. /export/
- d. /etc

Answer: c

The /export directory is not a file system by default; rather, is a part of the root directory's file system. It holds alternative versions of the operating system. These alternative versions, accessed via NFS, are required by client systems whose architectures differ from that of the server.

55. True or False: Both NFS client and server processes are started at run level 3.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

The NFS client services are started at run level 2. The NFS server processes are started at run level 3.

56. Which format menu option is used to select a disk?

- a. disk
- b. drive
- c. type
- d. partition

Answer: a

The disk menu item allows you to switch the current disk, since you can perform tasks on only one disk at a time. It displays a list of disks on the system and prompts you to pick a disk to make current. This is the same list that is displayed when you start the format utility without the -d option.

57. What signal should be sent by the kill and pkill commands to stop a process when all other methods

to stop it have failed?

- a. SIGQUIT (3)
- b. SIGHUP (1)
- c. SIGTERM (15)
- d. SIGKILL (9)

Answer: d

SIGKILL (9) - Terminates a process with extreme prejudice. The process is not allowed to clean up after itself; open files could be corrupted. If a process refuses to respond to SIGHUP (1), SIGINT (2), or SIGTERM (15) then send a SIGKILL (9) to the process. Do this only if all other attempts have failed.

1. What command is used to restore files or file systems from a ufsdump?

- a. tar
- b. cpio
- c. ufscopy
- d. ufsrestore

Answer: d

2. "crontab _____" is used to edit the crontab.

- a. -o
- b. -l
- c. -r
- d. -e

Answer: d

3. The OpenBoot script editor _____ can be used to copy the contents of the script into a temporary buffer where it can be edited.

- a. nvstore
- b. nvnote
- c. nvalias
- d. nvedit

Answer: d

4. After editing an OpenBoot start script, the _____ command can be used to copy the contents of the temporary buffer to nvramrc.

- a. nvedit
- b. nvstore
- c. nvalias
- d. nvunalias

Answer: b

5. The minimum RAM configuration for a SPARC or Intel system that will run Solaris 8 is _____.

- a. 16 MB
- b. 32 MB
- c. 48 MB
- d. 64 MB
- e. 128 MB

Answer: d

6. The Solaris 8 Core install cluster requires _____ MB of space to install.

- a. 418
- b. 518
- c. 618
- d. 718

Answer: d

7. The Solaris 8 Entire Distribution install cluster requires _____ GB of space to install.

- a. 1.2
- b. 1.5
- c. 1.9
- d. 2.5

Answer: c

8. The _____ install cluster contains only the core cluster, plus OpenWindows and CDE.

- a. End User
- b. Core +
- c. Developer
- d. Entire Distribution

Answer: a

9. The _____ install cluster contains only the core cluster, OpenWindows and CDE, compiler tools and man pages.

- a. End User
- b. Core +
- c. Developer
- d. Entire Distribution

Answer: c

10. All of this information is required to be entered by the system administrator to perform a successful install, except:

- a. hostname
- b. IP address
- c. Ethernet address
- d. Subnet mask
- e. Geographic region
- f. Language support
- g. Name service

Answer: c

The Ethernet address is the pre-assigned MAC address for the NIC. This is not assigned by the system administrator. Be careful, Sun exams like to trip people up with the terms Ethernet address and IP address. Note that Ethernet address is the MAC and IP Address is the administrator-assigned IP address.

11. _____ will determine the number of software packages installed on the system.

- a. pkginfo -n
- b. pkgadd | wc -l
- c. pkginfo | wc -l
- d. pkglist | wc -l

Answer: c

Piping the output of pkginfo to "wc -l" will count the number of lines, therefore indicating the number of packages.

12. The command "pkgchk <package_name>" does not display any output if the package is properly installed.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

13. The command _____ is used to remove a software package.

- a. pkgadd -d
- b. pkgremove
- c. pkgrm
- d. pkguninstall

Answer: c

14. To view installed patches on a system, the command _____ or _____ is used.

- a. patchinfo -p
- b. patchadd -p
- c. patchls -p
- d. showrev -p

Answer: b,d

15. The functionality of pkgrm is now included as part of the functionality of AdminTool.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

16. The command used to remove a patch is _____.

- a. pkgrm
- b. patchmv
- c. patchrm
- d. pkgadd -x

Answer: c

17. Run level _____ is best described as Multi-user with NFS capabilities.

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4
- f. 5
- g. 6
- h. S or s

Answer: d

18. The command "init 6" will cause the system to:

- a. Shutdown to run level 0 and then reboot to the state defined as default in inittab
- b. Shutdown to run level 0 and then poweroff
- c. Shutdown to run level 5 and then poweroff
- d. Shutdown to run level 5 and then reboot to the state defined as default in inittab

Answer: a

19. Run level _____ is best described as Administrative single-user mode.

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4
- f. 5
- g. 6
- h. S or s

Answer: b

20. The _____ command may be used to alter a user's password.

- a. chgpwd
- b. passwd
- c. passchg
- d. finger

Answer: b

21. The command _____ will show the time and date of the last system reboot.

- a. who -H
- b. who -t
- c. who -b
- d. who -r

Answer: c

22. The command _____ will show who is currently logged in.

- a. who -H
- b. who -t
- c. who -u
- d. who -b

Answer: c

23. Which of the following commands are utilized to manage user accounts?

- a. useradd
- b. userm
- c. usermod
- d. userlist
- e. userpwd
- f. userdel

Answer: a,c,f

24. The _____ command will create a new group in /etc/group.

- a. groupmod
- b. groupdel
- c. groupadd
- d. groupinst

Answer: c

25. The login initialization file for a user with the Bourne shell is _____.

- a. \$HOME/.shrc
- b. \$HOME/.loginsh
- c. \$HOME/.profile
- d. \$HOME/.cshrc

Answer: c

26. The command "chown frank:guest rosy" will accomplish:

- a. The file "rosy" will be changed to ownership of user "frank" and group ownership "guest".
- b. The file "rosy" will be changed to ownership of both users "frank" and "guest".
- c. The file "frank" will be changed to ownership of user "guest" and group ownership "rosy".
- d. The file "guest" will be changed to ownership of user "frank" and group ownership "rosy"

Answer: a

Syntax: "chown <user>:<group> <file>"

27. The default umask is _____.

- a. 011
- b. 022
- c. 055
- d. 777

Answer: b

28. The command _____ is used to set a file ACL.

- a. setacl
- b. setfacl
- c. aclset
- d. aclfset

Answer: b

29. The utility _____ is an interactive way to monitor processes, displaying process information sorted by CPU usage.

- a. ps
- b. top
- c. prstat
- d. prtenv

Answer: c

30. The command "pkill -U frank mail" will:

- a. kill all the processes owned by "mail" with "frank" in the name.
- b. kill all the processes owned by "frank" with "mail" in the name.
- c. kill all the processes owned by users "frank" and "mail".
- d. kill all the processes owned by groups "frank" and "mail".

Answer: b

31. Solaris 8 supports which types of file systems:

- a. Disk-based
- b. Distributed
- c. Virtual
- d. Pseudo
- e. Network

Answer: a,b,d

32. All of the following are examples of Pseudo file systems, except:

- a. tmpfs
- b. swapfs
- c. fsfs
- d. pcfs
- e. procfs

Answer: d

33. All of the following are examples of Pseudo file systems, except:

- a. tmpfs
- b. swapfs
- c. fsfs
- d. procfs
- e. ufs

Answer: e

34. The file system used for CD-ROMs is _____.

- a. tmpfs
- b. cdfs
- c. hfs
- d. pcfs

Answer: c

35. File systems listed in the _____ file are automatically mounted at system boot.

- a. /etc/disks
- b. /etc/mnttab
- c. /etc/vfstab
- d. /etc/dfs/sharetab

Answer: c

The file /etc/mnttab contains information about file systems currently mounted, not which file systems are to be mounted at boot.

36. The command _____ will mount a PC-formatted floppy at /mnt.

- a. mount /dev/floppy /mnt
- b. mount -F pcfs /dev/floppy /mnt
- c. mount -F pcfs /mnt /dev/floppy
- d. mmount /mnt /dev/floppy

Answer: b

37. The _____ directory is the directory where system libraries and binaries are primarily stored.

- a. /opt
- b. /export
- c. /etc
- d. /var
- e. /usr

Answer: e

38. The default signal associated with the pkill command is _____.

- a. SIGHUP (1)
- b. SIGINT (2)
- c. SIGTERM (15)
- d. SIGSTOP (23)

Answer: c

39. Which sub-command will list disk partition information in the format menu:

- a. printv
- b. print
- c. label
- d. vfstore

Answer: b

40. File permissions 2666 indicates:

- a. The file has permissions 666 and is setgid.
- b. The file has permissions 666 and is setuid.
- c. The file has permissions 666 and has a file ACL set.
- d. The file has permissions 666 and has the sticky bit set.

Answer: a

41. A user has a umask of 000. The user enters the command "touch file". What permissions will "file" have?

- a. 644
- b. 666
- c. 777
- d. 755

Answer: b

42. The command "gzip matt.tar" will create a file named _____.

- a. matt.zip
- b. matt.gz
- c. matt.tar.gz
- d. matt.tar.gz

Answer: d

43. What command-line argument is used with the ps command to display all processes?

- a. -e
- b. -l
- c. -a
- d. -A

Answer: a,d

44. What command-line argument is used with the ps command to display processes with the specified effective user-ID?

- a. -U
- b. -u
- c. -Y
- d. -n

Answer: b

45. What command lists the total number of files in the directory /export/home/dla?

- a. df -k /export/home/dla
- b. quot -f /export/home/dla
- c. du -s /export/home/dla
- d. quot -a /export/home/dla

Answer: c

46. What command will add read/write permission for user account guest and read-only permission for group account staff to file1 ACL?

- a. setfacl -c u+rw guest g+r staff file1
- b. setfacl -d u:guest:r w -, g:staff:r - - file1
- c. setfacl -m u:: r w -, g:r - - file1
- d. setfacl -m u:guest: r w -, g:staff:r - - file1

Answer: d

47. What command will add the SUNWast package from a cdrom ?

- a. pkgadd SUNWast
- b. pkgadd -d /cdrom/cdrom0 SUNWast
- c. pkgadd SUNWast -d /cdrom/cdrom0
- d. pkgadd -cdrom SUNWast

Answer: b

48. What command will collect & display diagnostic messages from the syslog?

- a. logview
- b. prtconf
- c. dmesg
- d. prstat

Answer: c

49. What commands will display the partition table?

- a. format
- b. partition
- c. prtvtoc
- d. prtconf

Answer: a,c

50. What command will display your current PATH variable?

- a. PATH
- b. echo \$PATH
- c. show \$path
- d. ls PATH

Answer: b

51. What command will remove all sub-directories of /widget and then the /widget directory itself?

- a. rmdir /widget
- b. rmdir /widget/*

- c. rm -rf /widget
- d. rmdir -rf /widget

Answer: c

52. The command "mv file1 file2" will accomplish:

- a. "file1" will be copied to "file2"
- b. "file1" will be moved to "file2" and both files will exist with the same contents
- c. "file1" will be moved to "file2" and "file1" will no longer exist
- d. "file1" and "file2" will be deleted

Answer: c

"file1" would be renamed to "file2" and "file1" would no longer exist.

53. What command would display file system usage by percentage?

- a. du
- b. df -k
- c. dfree
- d. quota

Answer: b

54. What command would you use to produce a list of what users are doing?

- a. id
- b. who
- c. last
- d. whodo

Answer: d

55. What does "ps" display when used without options or arguments?

- a. all jobs
- b. all process
- c. all jobs belong to the user
- d. all process belong to the user

Answer: c

56. What does "t" mean in "-rwx-----t"?

- a. readable
- b. searchable
- c. setgid
- d. sticky bit

Answer: d

57. What does the command "cd ." do?

- a. changes your working directory to /
- b. changes your working directory to your home directory
- c. executes without error but accomplishes nothing at all
- d. displays hidden file names

Answer: c

The command "cd ." simply changes to the current directory, therefore accomplishing nothing.

58. What does the command "cd ../frank" accomplish?

- a. changes working directory to /frank
- b. displays the contents of /frank
- c. changes working directory to the subdirectory "frank"
- d. changes working directory to one directory hierarchy up and then to the subdirectory "frank"

Answer: d

1. Which two file systems contain the kernel?

- a. /
- b. /etc
- c. /var
- d. /usr

Answer: a,d

2. What type of files are located in /usr?

- a. User home directories
- b. NFS configuration files
- c. System configuration files
- d. Common user executables
- e. Standard system library files

Answer: e

3. What permissions does a file created with umask 000 have?

- a. 755
- b. 777
- c. 666
- d. 644

Answer: c

4. How can you get online information for /etc/vfstab?

- a. man vfstab
- b. man -s4 vfstab
- c. man vfstab(5)
- d. man /etc/vfstab

Answer: a,b

5. Which of the following statements for Solaris 8 is correct?

- a. C programming uses C shell
- b. The default shell is Bourne shell
- c. Korn shell is default for root
- d. The Solaris 8 operating system has 3 shells by default.

Answer: b

6. How can you change directories from /export/home/user1 to /export/home/user2 by relative path?

- a. mv /user2
- b. cd ../user2
- c. cd ../../user2

Answer: b

7. Which option of mount can be used so no large files can be mounted?

- a. -nolargefile
- b. -nolfile
- c. -o nolargefile

Answer: a

8. Which command is used to pass an option from reboot command to PROM level boot command?

- a. reboot -- -r
- b. boot -- -r
- c. reboot -r
- d. shutdown -- -r

Answer: a

9. Given the following:

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

How can you copy .tst to dir1?

- a. cp * dir1
- b. cp .* dir1
- c. cp *.* dir1
- d. cp .tst dir1/

Answer: b,d

10. After rebooting the system without any intervention, the system is waiting at the OK prompt. What is the current run level?

- a. 0

- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4
- f. 5
- g. 6
- h. S or s

Answer: a

11. You want to run an NFS client environment but not an NFS server environment. Which run level you should choose?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3
- e. 4
- f. 5
- g. 6
- h. S or s

Answer: c

Run-level 2 permits NFS client activities, but not NFS server activities.

12. How do you use ufsdump command to create and verify an incremental level 5 backup of /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s4?

- a. ufsdump 0f /dev/rmt/0
- b. ufsdump 5f /dev/rmt/0
- c. ufsdump 5vf /dev/rmt/0
- d. ufsdump 5xvf /dev/rmt/0

Answer: c

13. How many characters must be different from the previous password set?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Answer: d

14. How can you list all the files and directories with their type?

- a. ls -al
- b. ls -a
- c. ls -f
- d. ls -F

Answer: d

15. List all files and directories that start with "abc" and end in "1".

- a. ls [a-c+1]
- b. ls [abc+1]
- c. ls [abc]*1
- d. ls [abc]+1

Answer: c

16. How do you use tar command to see a file's contents in a tape drive?

- a. tar -tf /dev/rmt/0
- b. tar -tfv /dev/rmt/0
- c. tar -tv /dev/rmt/0
- d. tar -list /dev/rmt/0

Answer: b

17. What command is similar in syntax to tar and it can be used to compresses a file?

- a. car
- b. jar
- c. dar
- d. far

Answer: b

18. What command will create a sustainable device alias in Boot PROM?

- a. nvalias
- b. devalias
- c. nvdevalias
- d. alias

Answer: a

19. What command do you use to show the current run level?

- a. runlevel
- b. who -u
- c. who -r
- d. who -H

Answer: c

20. A power outage is schedule. Which command sequences are valid ways to shutdown so the system will not be damaged?

- a. init 0
- b. init 1
- c. init 5
- d. shutdown -i 0

e. shutdown -i 3

Answer: a,c,d

21. Which file would you check to determine whether a file system is mounted with the UFS logging option enabled?

- a. /etc/files/vfstab
- b. /etc/vfstab
- c. /etc/dfs/sharetab
- d. /etc/mnttab

Answer: b

22. The start-script "S88sendmail" will execute the functionality of "/etc/init.d/sendmail start:. What does the number 88 indicate?

- a. The process ID (PID) of sendmail will be 88.
- b. The sendmail process will be the 88th process started.
- c. The script will be executed after scripts in the start directory with lower numbers have been executed.
- d. 88 MB of RAM will be allocated to this process.

Answer: c

23. Which software install cluster configuration is not valid for the Intel platform?

- a. Core
- b. End User
- c. Entire Distribution
- d. Developer
- e. Entire Distribution + OEM

Answer: e

The Entire Distribution + OEM selection includes SPARC hardware proprietary drivers in addition to the total software distribution, therefore, this selection is invalid. Intel systems do not utilize SPARC hardware or SPARC hardware drivers, such as the Quad ethernet adapter.

24. What command is utilized to install a patch?

- a. instpatch
- b. patchadd
- c. addpatch
- d. pkginst

Answer: b

25. What four vi commands will change you to insert mode?

- a. a
- b. A
- c. i
- d. x
- e. I
- f. d

Answer: a,b,c,e

26. What vi command will find all instances of "Solaris" and replace them with "Solaris Operating Environment"?

- a. s/Solaris/Solaris Operating Environment/g
- b. %s/Solaris/Solaris Operating Environment/g
- c. %s/Solaris/Solaris Operating Environment/
- d. %s/Solaris/Solaris Operating Environment/all

Answer: b

Answer c will replace the first instance only and then stop. Answers a and d are formatted incorrectly.

27. How do you use chmod to change the SGID bit?

- a. chmod 544
- b. chmod 644
- c. chmod g-s
- d. chmod +s

Answer: c

28. Where is the path_to_inst file stored (directory)?

- a. /dev
- b. /etc
- c. /usr/etc
- d. /

Answer: b

29. What kind of information is stored in /export/home?

- a. user information
- b. configuration files
- c. system binaries
- d. system libraries

Answer: a

30. Which table keeps track of mounted devices in real-time?

- a. /etc/mnttab
- b. /etc/vfstab
- c. /etc/dfs/sharetab

d. /etc/mounted

Answer: a

31. What command works by attempting to load every system driver and attach to all device instances?

- a. devadm
- b. fsadm
- c. devfsadm
- d. prtconf

Answer: c

32. When you perform an "mget" in ftp, what option can you enable to remove prompting?

- a. hash
- b. prompt
- c. glob
- d. verbose

Answer: b

33. In Bourne shell, when a user logs in, what is the order of initialization files executed?

- a. /etc/login then \$HOME/.login
- b. /etc/.login then \$HOME/.login
- c. /etc/profile then \$HOME/.profile
- d. /etc/environment then \$HOME/.profile

Answer: c

34. In Korn shell, when a user logs in, what is the order of initialization files executed?

- a. /etc/profile then \$HOME/.kshrc
- b. /etc/profile then \$HOME/.profile then \$HOME/.kshrc
- c. /etc/profile then \$HOME/.profile then \$HOME/.login
- d. /etc/profile then \$HOME/.login

Answer: b

35. In C shell, when a user logs in, what is the order of initialization files executed?

- a. /etc/.login then \$HOME/.profile
- b. /etc/.login then \$HOME/.login then \$HOME/.profile
- c. /etc/.login then \$HOME/.cshrc then \$HOME/.login
- d. /etc/.login then \$HOME/.login

Answer: c

36. What vi command do you use to copy 3 lines of text and place them ABOVE the cursor?

- a. y3P
- b. 3yyP
- c. yyyP
- d. 3yP

Answer: b

37. What option works with mount, fsck, useradd, usermod, groupmod, groupadd?

- a. -x
- b. -y
- c. -o
- d. -l

Answer: c

38. Which of the following commands use option -o?

- a. useradd
- b. usermod
- c. userdel
- d. groupadd
- e. groupmod
- f. groupdel

Answer: a,b,d,e

39. What command do you use to create an Access Control List (ACL) for a file?

- a. setfacl -s
- b. setfacl -m
- c. aclset -s
- d. aclset -m

Answer: a

The command "setfacl -m" is used to modify existing ACLs.

40. What command will mount a High Sierra file system?

- a. mount -F cdfs -o ro /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s1 /cdrom/cdrom0
- b. mount -f -o ro /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s1 /cdrom/cdrom0
- c. mount -f hsfs -o ro /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s1 /cdrom/cdrom0
- d. mount -F hsfs -o ro /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s1 /cdrom/cdrom0

Answer: d

41. What utilities will display information for all active processes on the system?

- a. ps
- b. prstat
- c. prtconf
- d. sdtprocess
- e. dmesg

Answer: a,b,d

42. You issue the command "pkill dtmail". What is default signal that kill command sends to "dtmail"?

- a. SIGKILL
- b. SIGINT
- c. SIGHUP
- d. SIGTERM

Answer: d

43. How is cpio utilized?

- a. copies and extracts files from a file archive or tape device
- b. measures and reports system disk performance data
- c. measures and reports system network performance data
- d. acts as a sniffer, showing every packet visible on the network

Answer: a

44. How do you back up the files which are modified 7 days ago with cpio command?

- a. `cpio -mod -7 -ocvdumC > /dev/rmt/0`
- b. `find / -mtime 7 -print -mount -depth | cpio -ocvdumC > /dev/rmt/0`
- c. `cpio -i7 -ocvdumC > /dev/rmt/0`
- d. `find / -mtime 7 -print -mount -depth | cpio > /dev/rmt/0`

Answer: b

45. True or false: tar compresses files?

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

The command tar archives files into one tar file, but does not compress them.

46. Which two programs are used to compress files?

- a. jar
- b. compress

- c. tar
- d. cpio

Answer: a,b

47. Which sub-command in the format menu is used to save the partition table to disk?

- a. verify
- b. label
- c. print
- d. saveall

Answer: b

48. Which directory contains the run control scripts?

- a. /etc/init.d
- b. /etc/rc
- c. /etc/runctl
- d. /etc/init/d

Answer: a

49. What does enabling the hash option in ftp do?

- a. indicates size of file being transferred
- b. indicates progress of file being transferred
- c. stops prompting for multiple file gets or puts
- d. stops the file transfer in progress

Answer: b

The hash option causes a hash symbol (#) to be printed for every X number of bytes transferred or received.

50. What file can alter the use of the cancel command on the keyboard?

- a. /etc/system
- b. /etc/kbd
- c. /etc/default/system
- d. /etc/default/kbd

Answer: d

51. Which 4 vi commands will change vi to last line mode?

- a. `;`, ` `, `?`, ` `, `/`, ` `, `!`
- b. `;`, ` `, `?`, ` `, `g`, ` `, `s`
- c. `;`, ` `, `?`, ` `, `G`, ` `, `S`
- d. `E`, ` `, `?`, ` `, `/`, ` `, `!`

Answer: a

52. Which command is used to remote copy files to a foreign host?

- a. ftp
- b. rsh
- c. rexec
- d. rcp

Answer: d

53. What permission will a file created with umask 022 have?

- a. 666
- b. 644
- c. 755
- d. 777

Answer: b

54. What file defines the default run level?

- a. /etc/default/runlevel
- b. /etc/runlevel
- c. /etc/inittab
- d. /etc/system

Answer: c

55. What file system type is used to access PC formatted floppies?

- a. dos
- b. dosfs
- c. fat
- d. pcfs

Answer: d

56. What command is used to limit damage after the system is forced down?

- a. repair
- b. reset
- c. sync
- d. fixall

Answer: c

57. What command is used to determine whether a package has been successfully installed?

- a. pkgchk -v
- b. pkginfo -p
- c. chkpkg -v
- d. pkginst -v

Answer: a

58. What command will create a device file in the /devices dir and a symbolic link in the /dev dir when it is used?

- a. devfsadm
- b. lsdev
- c. fsadm
- d. prtconf

Answer: a

59. What is the purpose of the /var/run directory?

- a. It is the repository for nonsystem temporary files that are not needed across system reboots
- b. This file system contains files that are specific to the architecture of the system, such as SPARC executables
- c. This file system is mounted and used by the system specifically for maintaining a list of active processes
- d. It is the repository for temporary system files that are not needed across system reboots

Answer: d

A new tmpfs-mounted file system, /var/run, is the repository for temporary system files that are not needed across system reboots in this Solaris release and future releases. The /tmp directory continues to be repository for nonsystem temporary files. Because /var/run is mounted as a memory-based file system rather than a disk-based file system, updates to this directory do not cause unnecessary disk traffic that would interfere with systems running power management software. The /var/run directory requires no administration. You might notice that it is not unmounted with the umount -a or the umountall command. For security reasons, /var/run is owned by root.

1. When the command "mkdir -p d1/d2/d3" is performed, which of the following statements is correct?

- a. It will create the following 3 directories: /d1 and /d1/d2 and /d1/d2/d3
- b. It will create the following 3 directories: /d1 and /d2 and /d3
- c. It will create the following 2 directories: /d1 and /d1/d2/d3
- d. It will not work

Answer: a

2. Which command displays access control list for a file?

- a. aclget
- b. getfacl
- c. setfacl
- d. aclset

Answer: b

3. What is the format sub-command to save the partition table to disk?

- a. print
- b. saveall
- c. vtocsv
- d. label

Answer: d

4. What does "mt -f" require?

- a. You have to specify a tape device name
- b. You have to specify the type of tape device
- c. You have to specify the tape length
- d. Nothing

Answer: a

5. Enter the command to change file access modes:

- a. chmod or set
- b. setfacl or chmod
- c. set or setfacl

Answer: b

6. True or false: It is possible to overlap partitions with the format utility.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

7. True or false: It is necessary to install all available patches to have a properly functioning system.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Often, patches provide fixes for problems not applicable to your system, optional but recommended security fixes, and may even introduce new bugs into the system.

8. The Volume Management configuration file.

This defines items such as what action should be taken when media is inserted or ejected, what devices are used, and what file system types are unsafe to eject.

- a. /etc/vold.conf
- b. vold(1)
- c. /etc/mmount.conf
- d. volcheck(1)

Answer: a

9. True or false: The /etc/profile file is read only by the Korn and C shells.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

10. True or False: You should remove all PPP packages before installing the PPP software from the CD-ROM.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

11. Can you safely repartition an existing disk after using the installtool utility?

- a. No, the data will be lost.
- b. Yes, the data will be retained.
- c. You will need to modify the /etc/format.dat file

Answer: a

12. Admintool modifies _____.

- a. remote system files only
- b. local and remote system files
- c. local system files only
- d. all files

Answer: c

13. Which OpenBoot command can be used to view system configuration information?

- a. display
- b. banner
- c. env
- d. list
- e. show

Answer: b

14. Which of the following functions can be performed by a non-administrative user with the crontab command?

- a. List the user's crontab file
- b. Delete the user's crontab file
- c. Edit another user's crontab file
- d. List another user's crontab file
- e. Edit the user's crontab file

Answer: a,b,e

15. What command would you use if you wanted to send output to a file and the screen at the same time?

- a. split
- b. tee
- c. more
- d. iosplit

Answer: b

example: `ls -lR | tee logfile | more
`

Output will be sent to "logfile" in the current directory and to the screen.

16. A multitasking system _____.

- a. supports more than one processor at a time
- b. supports more than one user at a time
- c. supports more than one network connection at a time
- d. supports more than one process at a time

Answer: d

17. Which of the following can be used to install multiple patches?

- a. use patchadd to install each patch separately.
- b. `patchadd -M /var/spool/patch 104554-04 104587-06 104599-02`
- c. `patchadd -M /var/spool/patch patchlist`
- d. `patchadd -M /var/spool/patch -o allpatches`

Answer: a,b,c

18. Which of the following files are used to control access to the crontab files?

- a. `/var/spool/cron/cron.allow`
- b. `/usr/lib/cron/cron.allow`
- c. `/etc/cron.d/cron.allow`
- d. `/var/spool/cron/cron.deny`
- e. `/etc/cron.d/cron.deny`

Answer: c,e

19. Three types of naming conventions can be used to reference disks. Two are physical device names and logical device names. Select the third type of naming convention.

- a. logical
- b. instance
- c. immediate
- d. instant

Answer: b

20. True or False: The pkginfo command without any arguments will display package information for packages on the Solaris 8 CDROM disk.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

21. True or False: Solaris 8 comes with software compilers, by default.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

22. The _____ is the chip that holds custom system information that can be re-written using the PROM's setenv command.

- a. RAM
- b. ID Chip
- c. CPU
- d. NVRAM

Answer: d

23. What platform cannot support run level 0?

- a. MIPS
- b. Alpha
- c. SPARC
- d. Intel

Answer: d

24. The print service scheduler is automatically started by _____ script when the system boots.

- a. /etc/usr/lp
- b. /etc.rc.d/lp
- c. /etc/init.d/lp
- d. /var/init.d/lp

Answer: c

25. To change the default umask for the C shell, modify the umask variable in the _____ file.

- a. /etc/default/login
- b. /etc/login
- c. /var/login
- d. /etc/profile

Answer: a

26. True or False: The /opt directory can be preserved during a Solaris installation.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

27. You enter the "patchrm 108577-03" command, and it fails. Which of the following situations will cause the command to fail?

- a. The patch was installed using patchadd -d
- b. The file(s) for patch 108577-03 do not exist on the system
- c. You are not logged in as root
- d. Patch 108577-04 is installed on the system
- e. Patch 108577-02 is installed on the system

Answer: a,b,c,d

28. Which of the following files can the line "CONSOLE=/dev/console" be included in to increase system security?

- a. /etc/default/su
- b. /var/adm/loginlog
- c. /etc/passwd
- d. /dev/console
- e. /etc/default/login

Answer: a,e

29. Which of the following types of file systems can be checked using the fsck command?

- a. HSFS
- b. TMPFS

- c. S5
- d. UFS

Answer: a,d

30. Which of the following commands can be used to define a Bourne shell variable?

- a. env PRINTER lp1
- b. PRINTER=lp1
- c. setenv PRINTER=lp1
- d. set PRINTER lp1

Answer: b

31. Provide the OpenBoot command to boot a system from the cdrom to initiate an install.

- a. boot cdrom
- b. boot dev cdrom
- c. boot dev
- d. boot cd

Answer: a

32. Which of the following commands can be used to list all patches?

- a. patchlist alll
- b. showrev -p
- c. patchadd -p
- d. patchinfo

Answer: b,c

33. Which commands below will create a file, if the file does not already exist?

- a. more filename
- b. cat filename
- c. vi filename
- d. touch filename

Answer: c,d

34. Which of the following versions of OpenBoot are currently supported by Sun Microsystems?

- a. 1.x
- b. 2.x
- c. 3.x
- d. 4.x

Answer: c

35. Which ls options would be used to view the contents of a directory and all of its subdirectories and also display the file types?

- a. -F
- b. -a
- c. -t
- d. -R
- e. -r

Answer: a,d

36. If you are in maintenance mode, what command would you use to bring the system back to run-level 3?

- a. Control-D, typing 3, then press ENTER
- b. Control-C, typing 3, then press ENTER
- c. Control-X, typing 3, then press ENTER
- d. Control-A, typing 3, then press ENTER

Answer: a

37. What directory contains historical information about all software packages and patches installed on your system?

- a. /var/sys
- b. /var/adm
- c. /var/adms
- d. /var/sadm

Answer: d

38. Which of the following functions can be performed using the admintool command?

- a. Delete a local printer
- b. Delete a remote printer
- c. Add or modify a remote printer
- d. Delegate printer control to other users
- e. Add or modify a local printer

Answer: a,b,c,e

39. Your home directory is /export/home/user1. Your current directory is /export/home/user1/dir1. Without changing directories, which ls command would you execute to view the files in your home directory that end in "s"?

- a. ls HOME/s*
- b. ls ~/*s
- c. ls ~ *s
- d. ls HOME/*s

Answer: b

40. During an upgrade, the disk space needs to be reallocated. Which of the following can be used as a backup medium?

- a. Diskette
- b. CD-ROM
- c. Unused system disk
- d. Tape

Answer: a,c,d

41. Which is the OpenBoot NVRAM parameter used to send messages from the system initialization sequence to the console on TTYA?

- a. switch-diag
- b. NVRAM /s
- c. diag-switch
- d. diag-NVRAM

Answer: c

42. System files, including those contained in the /etc/default directory, are generally read only. To make changes with vi, you need to use _____ to write the changes and exit.

- a. :wqx
- b. :wx!
- c. :wq!
- d. :wq#

Answer: c

43. Select the command used to display the PID of a process if only the program name is known.

- a. pkggrep
- b. pgrep
- c. ps
- d. grep

Answer: b

44. Which command shows the users that have logged off the system?

- a. id
- b. last
- c. who
- d. whodo

Answer: b

45. In which directory structure are most new products installed?

- a. /home
- b. /var

c. /etc

d. /opt

Answer: d

46. What information is provided by the "df" command?

- a. Logical raw device of the file system partition
- b. Logical block device of the file system partition
- c. Free blocks
- d. Number of files that can be created

Answer: b,c

47. True or False: In order to change run-levels, you must either be root or a member of the sysadmin group.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

48. Which sub-command is used to change a pre-defined partition table?

- a. select
- b. label
- c. modify
- d. save

Answer: c

49. What key switches from insert mode to command mode in vi?

- a. x
- b. c
- c. \
- d. ESC
- e. DEL

Answer: d

50. How can you verify the Ethernet address from the boot PROM?

- a. ethernet
- b. ipconfig
- c. banner
- d. env

Answer: c

51. What are four main file types in Solaris 8?

- a. regular files
- b. directories
- c. symbolic links

d. virtual files

e. device files

Answer: a,b,c,e

52. How do you edit the crontab file?

- a. cron -e
- b. cron -edit
- c. crontab -e
- d. crontab -edit

Answer: c

53. Which command should be used after system interruption occurs to minimize the damage?

- a. sync
- b. fsck
- c. halt
- d. check
- e. unmount
- g. probe -scsi

Answer: a

54. How do you remove a permanent custom device defined in the OpenBoot PROM?

- a. unset
- b. unalias
- c. devunalias
- d. nvunalias
- e. unsetalias

Answer: d

55. At the OpenBoot prompt, which command displays all device aliases defined in the system?

- a. alias
- b. nvalias
- c. devalias
- d. prtalias

Answer: c

56. Which command is used for interactive file restoration:

- a. ufsrestore
- b. ufsrestore 0f
- c. ufsrestore ivf
- d. ufsrestore rvf
- e. ufsrestore tvf

Answer: c

57. What affect does setting the "ignoreeof" environment variable have?

- a. The shell will ignore Control-D, so you cannot log out with it.
- b. Cannot end e-mail using mail command since Control-D will be ignored.
- c. "EOF" cannot be used to indicate the end of files.

Answer: a

58. The sticky bit has no effect to which of the following?

- a. file owner
- b. any member of the group
- c. anybody accessing the directory

Answer: a

1. What is an illegal character for use in the host name?

- a. letter
- b. number
- c. slash (/)
- d. underscore (_)

Answer: c

While for DNS purposes, underscore is technically not permitted, but in Solaris it is valid.

2. What is Internet Protocol (IP)?

- A. A unique number used by networked systems
- B. A 32-bit address
- C. A 64-bit address
- D. A hostname

Answer: a,b

3. What is the standard output?

- a. tap
- b. terminal
- c. printer
- d. cdrom

Answer: b

4. What is the login initialization file for (1) sh, (2) csh and (3) ksh?

- a. (1) .login (2) .profile (3) .profile
- b. (1) .profile (2) .profile (3) .login
- c. (1) .profile (2) .login (3) .profile
- d. (1) profile (2) login (3) profile

Answer: c

5. What is the absolute (1) and symbolic (2) mode used for the setgid permission?

- a. (1) 1000 (2) t
- b. (1) 2000 (2) s
- c. (1) 4000 (2) s
- d. (1) 8000 (2) t

Answer: b

6. What is the absolute mode of the setuid permission?

- a. 1000
- b. 2000
- c. 4000
- d. 8000

Answer: c

7. 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

8. What is the command to search for files and their full paths?

- a. search
- b. findfile
- c. locate
- d. find

Answer: d

9. What are the contents 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

10. What are the contents of /etc/skel?

- a. template of shell scripts
- b. default login scripts
- c. kernel system files
- d. host's name information

Answer: a

11. What is the correct format of crontab file ?

- a. time, date, command
- b. time, owner, command
- c. date, time, command

Answer: a

12. What is the default Korn shell prompt when logged in as root?

- a. #
- b. \$
- c. %
- d. &

Answer: a

13. What is the default shell for the Solaris environment?

- a. C shell
- b. Korn shell
- c. Bourne shell
- d. DOS shell

Answer: c

14. What is the default spool directory for packages?

- a. /var/spool/patch
- b. /var/spool/pkg
- c. /var/sadm/pkg
- d. cdrom

Answer: b

15. What is the difference between at and crontab?

- a. crontab jobs are scheduled to run once, at jobs are scheduled 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

16. What is the lp command-line argument to identify the printer to send the file to for printing?

- a. -o
- b. -d
- c. -p
- d. -n

Answer: b

17. What is the numerical group for the sysadmin group ?

- a. 0
- b. 10
- c. 14
- d. 1001

Answer: c

18. What is the top directory of the file system?

- a. \$HOME
- b. /
- c. parent directory
- d. ~/home

Answer: b

19. What network address is used as a loopback address?

- a. 255.255.255.0
- b. 127.0.0.1
- c. 255.0.0.1
- d. 255.0.0.0

Answer: b

20. What permissions are needed to change to a directory and list its contents?

- a. r--
- b. rw-
- c. r-x

Answer: c

21. Which system file specifies the default run level?

- a. /etc/system
- b. /etc/rc2
- c. /etc/default/system
- d. /etc/inittab

Answer: d

22. What signal is sent to the process when the command "kill 4220" is executed?

- a. SIGINT
- b. SIGKILL
- c. SIGTERM
- d. SIGHUP

Answer: c

23. What signal is sent to the process when the command "kill -9 4220" is executed?

- a. SIGINT
- b. SIGKILL
- c. SIGTERM
- d. SIGHUP

Answer: b

24. What is standard default file permission?

- a. rw-r--r--
- b. rwxr-xr--
- c. rw---x—x
- d. rwxrwxrwx

Answer: a

25. What two types of notation are used to specify file permissions?

- a. absolute and variable
- b. octal and absolute
- c. symbolic and absolute
- d. variable and symbolic

Answer: c

26. What type of a file is this ?

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 17 Apr 26 1996 whodo -
> ../usr/sbin/whodo
```

- a. hard link
- b. soft link
- c. alias
- d. inadvertent link

Answer: b

27. What type of device name does the mount command expect?

- a. physical
- b. instance
- c. logical raw
- d. logical block

Answer: d

28. What would the command "alias dir ls" accomplish in the C shell?

- a. nothing, the syntax is invalid for the C shell
- b. change the default behavior of the ls command
- c. allow you to enter "dir" instead of "ls" when you want to list directory contents
- d. nothing, the C shell does not support aliases

Answer: c

29. What's the default file and directory permission?

- a. 644 and 766
- b. 644 and 755
- c. 655 and 766
- d. 655 and 755

Answer: b

30. What's the meaning of the command chmod 4750 filename?

- a. set UID
- b. set GID
- c. set sticky bit
- d. unset UID

Answer: a

The 4 at the beginning of the value indicates a set UID permission.

31. What is a software package cluster?

- a. A logical collection of related software packages.
- b. A collection of all software packages.
- c. A collection of various files and directories.

Answer: a

32. When creating a new file system, which is preferred?

- a. mkfs /dev/dsk/c0d1s7
- b. newfs -v /dev/rdisk/c0d1s7
- c. mkfs_ufs sd7
- d. newfs /dev/dsk/c0d1s7

Answer: b

33. When executed, an rc script named K40cron would _____.

- a. start the cron process
- b. stop the cron process
- c. process before K85lp
- d. process after K85lp

Answer: b,c

34. When the crontab command is executed by the user without any command line arguments, what happens?

- a. contents of the crontab are displayed
- b. it reads from standard input
- c. invokes the ed text editor to modify the crontab
- d. an error is displayed

Answer: b

35. When using admintool to add a user, the information in the Account Security section is stored in what file?

- a. /etc/passwd
- b. /etc/shadow
- c. /etc/group
- d. /etc/hosts

Answer: b

36. When using admintool to add a user, what is a valid choice for the Password field?

- a. Leave blank
- b. Enter a password
- c. No password - setuid only
- d. Normal password

Answer: c,d

37. When using pgrep, what command line argument will display both the PID and the program name of the matched processes?

- a. -f
- b. -n
- c. -l
- d. -p

Answer: c

38. When you install a system, which partitions are included by default?

- a. /opt
- b. /usr
- c. /var
- d. /

Answer: b,d

39. Where are the crontab files located?

- a. /var/spool/crontabs
- b. /usr/spool/crontabs
- c. /var/spool/cron/crontabs
- d. /usr/spool/cron/crontabs

Answer: c

40. Which are valid printer ports?

- a. /dev/term/a
- b. /dev/term/b
- c. /dev/term/ttya
- d. /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s3

Answer: a,b

41. Which Bourne shell command changes to your login directory ?

- a. cd
- b. cd ~
- c. cd /home
- d. cd \$HOME

Answer: a,b,d

42. Which command is correct when you boot from CD-ROM?

- a. boot cdrom
- b. b sd (0,30,1)
- c. boot cd
- d. b sd (0,6,2)

Answer: a

43. Which commands can edit an existing file?

- a. vi file
- b. vi -p file
- c. vi -r file
- d. vi

Answer: a,c

Simply entering "vi" will begin an edit buffer for a new file, but will not edit an existing file.

44. Which command defines the default ACL entries for the directory shlog ?

- a. setfacl -d u::r w -, g::r w -, o:r - - /shlog
- b. setfacl -m d:u::r w -, d:g::r w -, d:o:r - -, d:m:r - - /shlog
- c. setfacl -d d:u::r w -, d:g::r w -, d:o:r - -, d:m:r - - /shlog
- d. setfacl -s u::r w -, g::r w -, o:r - - /shlog

Answer: b

45. Which command can delete text in vi?

- a. x
- b. d1G
- c. ~
- d. Esc

Answer: a,b

46. Which command displays shell variables for Bourne and C shells?

- a. env
- b. printenv
- c. set
- d. list

Answer: a

47. What is the file used to configure the Kernel?

- a. /etc/kernel
- b. /etc/system
- c. /etc/settings
- d. /boot/system

Answer: b

The /etc/system file contains all the configurations that the kernel needs to operate. These include the path the kernel searches for modules, the root file system type and device if different from the default, and any kernel or module parameters that need to be changed from their default values. It also includes any modules that need to be loaded as part of the kernel initialization, rather than when they are first used, and any modules that are specifically not to be used. The system file is read once, at boot time. Any changes to the system file require the system to be rebooted.

48. What is the command used to delete a package?

- a. pkgrm
- b. pkgremove
- c. pkgmv
- d. pkgdel

Answer: a

49. What is the problem of the password "Mississippi3"?

- a. You must have at least one special character or a number in the first 8 digits
- b. It is too long
- c. It is a dictionary word
- d. It has too many repeated characters

Answer: a

50. Which of the following commands can invoke data compression?

- a. tar
- b. zcat
- c. gzcat
- d. jar
- e. compress
- f. uncompress

Answer: d,e

Remember, tar does not compress. It simply packages files together into a single uncompressed tar file.

51. Which configuration parameters are set up in Solaris 8 Operating Environment custom selection?

- a. FS layout
- b. system printer selection
- c. Software cluster configuration
- d. quotas
- e. 64 bit support

Answer: a,c,e

52. Which keys in vi can make the cursor move left, down, up, and right?

- a. h, j, k, l
- b. y, u, i, o
- c. g, h, j, k
- d. l, k, j, h

Answer: a

53. Which characters in vi in command mode can change the cursor to last line mode?

- a. ;, |, ?
- b. ;, /, ?

Answer: b

54. How do you change a user's primary group?

- a. chgrp -u
- b. usermod -g
- c. useradd -g
- d. grpchg -u

Answer: b

55. Which option for the usermod command can allow a duplicate user ID?

- a. -a
- b. -d
- c. -o
- d. -p

Answer: c

56. Which command displays a listing of all files one screen at a time?

- a. ls -la | more
- b. ls -la: more
- c. ls -ls
- d. ls -la more

Answer: a

57. Which command expects raw device names?

- a. format
- b. mount
- c. df
- d. fsck

Answer: a,d

58. Which command is used to show user and group information for a user?

- a. id
- b. whoami
- c. who
- d. whodo

Answer: a

81 questions , pass mark 75%
time allowed 120 minutes

10-15 choose all that apply questions
3 fill in the blank questions (trivial typing 1 word or 1 option etc.)

1. Command to change the group of file1 to group2 (from group1)

- chgrp group2 file1
- chgrp file1 group2
- chgrp file1 group1 group2
- chown group2 file1

ans: A

2. Command to change the ownership of file1 from joe to susan ?

- chown joe file1
- chown susan file1
- chown joe susan file1
- chgrp joe susan file1

ans: B

3. What does the following command do ?

umask 027

- sets a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0
- sets a subnet mask of 255.0.0.0
- all files created from now on will have the default permission of 750
- all files created from now on will have the default permission of 027

ans: C

4. valid printer ports are:

- /dev/term/a
- /dev/term/b
- /dev/rmt/0
- /dev/sd0

ans: A and B

5. Which command produces the following output ?

```
mamun pts/8 Oct 26 11:27 (drumlin)
mamun pts/3 Oct 22 22:49 (onc-isdn-
181.wustl.edu)
mamun pts/11 Oct 30 08:59 (strike)
mamun pts/12 Oct 31 09:37 (drumlin)
mamun pts/9 Nov 17 09:28 (strike)
dcn pts/6 Nov 17 14:12 (wudere)
root pts/7 Nov 16 16:07 (flatirons)
```

- last
- last mamun
- who mamun
- who

ans: D

Q. Command to install packages from /software/pkg1 directory

- pkgadd -d /software/pkg1
- pkgadd -a /software/pkg1
- softadd -d /software/pkg1

d. clustadd -d /software/pkg1

ans: A

7. command to see if a patch has been installed :

- pkgadd -p
- patchinfo -i
- showrev -n
- patchadd -p

ans: D

8. valid print commands among the following are:

- lp -d printer
- lpr -P printer
- lp -P printer
- lpr -D printer

ans: A,B

9. Which command would you use to uninstall a software package from the system

- patchrm
- pkgrm
- showrev -p
- softdelete

ans: B

10. users need to be a member of _____ group to be able to run admintool .

- root
- daemon
- sysadmin
- su

ans: C

11. 2 platforms you can install solaris 7 on are _____ and _____ .

- dec-alpha
- x86
- sparc
- mips

ans: B,C

12. Minimum RAM needed to install Solaris 7 on Sparc Platform is:

- 16 Meg
- 32 Meg
- 64 Meg
- 128 Meg

ans: C

13. which command shows the default printer ?

- a. lpstat -d
- b. lpadmin -P
- c. lp
- d. lpr

ans: A

14. Which command transfer all the print request from one printer to another ?

- a. lpt
- b. lpmove
- c. lpadm -v
- d. lpstat -R

ans: B

16. can users modify PROM parameters using eeprom command ?

- a. yes
- b. no

ans: B

17. Which command defines nonvolatile device aliases are set using _____ command ?

- a. nvalias
- b. unnvlias
- c. setenv
- d. printenv

ans: A

18. Which command undefines a device alias set before ?

- a. unsetenv
- b. delete
- c. unnvalias
- d. unalias

ans: C

19. Your system froze . How do you reboot this machine ?

- a. hit stop-A and type boot at OK prompt
- b. power off and power on
- c. hit control-D and type boot at OK prompt
- d. hit control-z and type boot at OK prompt

ans: A

20. which file would you modify to modify the kernel ?

- a. /vmunix
- b. /etc/kernel.conf
- c. /etc/system
- d. /etc/vmunix.conf

ans: C

21. How to stop the lp service (2 ways)

- a. lpadmin -stop
- b. lpshut
- c. lpdown
- d. lp stop

ans: B,D

22. which run levels are multiuser

- a. 1,2,3
- b. 2,4
- c. 2,3,6
- d. 2,6

ans: C

23. Two arguments init scripts take :

- a. su
- b. root
- c. start
- d. hold

e. stop

ans: C,E

24. Which commands changes permissions on files

- a. chmod
- b. chown
- c. setfacl
- d. chgrp

ans: A,C

25. Which file actually has the passwords ?

- a. /etc/passwd
- b. /etc/shadow
- c. /etc/system
- d. /usr/passwd

ans: B

26. Which shell uses .login file ?

- a. Bourne shell only
- b. C shell only
- c. Bourne and C shells
- d. Korn shell only

ans: B

27. Solaris & comes with which of the following shells ?

- a. Bash
- b. Bourne
- c. C
- d. Korn
- e. Tcsh

ans: B,C,D

28. Which is the correct way of assigning path in bourne shell ?

- a. PATH=dir1:dir2:dir3
- b. set path = dire1:dir2:dir3
- c. setenv PATH (dir1 dir2 dir3)
- d. path = (dir1 dir2 dir3)

ans: A

29. order of execution for the following files (bourne shell)

- a. /etc/profile is executed only if \$HOME/.profile does not exist
- b. \$HOME/.profile is executed only if /etc/profile does not exist
- c. \$HOME/.profile, then /etc/profile
- d. /etc/profile , then \$HOME/.profile

ans: D

30. Which file has printer definition information ?

- a. /etc/printer.conf
- b. /etc/printers.conf
- c. /usr/share/lib/terminfo
- d. /etc/lp/admin/printers

ans: C

31. How do you (root) change the cron file of a user ?

- a. run crontab -e from his/her login
- b. crontab -e -i user
- c. cron -u user
- d. cronedit user

ans: A

32. which daemon reads crontab files ?

- a. crontab
- b. cron
- c. crond
- d. init

ans: B

33. How do you schedule the following command for 1900 hours tonight

tar tvf /dev/rmt/0c

- a. at tar tvf /dev/rmt/0c 1900
- b. at today 1900 tar tvf /dev/rmt/0c
- c. at 7:00PM tar tvf /dev/rmt/0c
- d. tar tvf /dev/rmt/0c at 7:00 PM

ans: C

34. Which file provides mapping between physical and instance names ?

- a. /etc/path_to_inst
- b. /etc/device.conf
- c. /etc/aliases
- d. /etc/nvalias

ans: A

35. Which command shows system configuration ?

- a. systeminfo
- b. hinv

c. uname

d. dmesg

ans: D

36. disk label is also called _____ ?

- a. partitions
- b. RAID
- c. volumes
- d. VTOC

ans: D

37. What does the v option do in the ufsdump command ?

- a. verifies backup
- b. uses compression
- c. updates the dump table
- d. runs in the background

ans: A

38. which file has the list of distributed file systems ?

- a. /etc/fstab
- b. /etc/vfstab
- c. /etc/auto_direct
- d. /etc/dfs/dfstab

ans: D

39. What does quot command do without any arguments ?

- a. lists the disk usage by user
- b. restricts usage of the current disk by default value
- c. finds and displays in a binary file
- d. displays current CPU usage

ans: A

40. Which clients can print to solaris 7 served printer ?

- a. solaris 1
- b. solaris 2
- c. solaris 7
- d. VMS

ans: A,B,C

41. The largest Solaris 7 software group is :

- a. End-user system support
- b. developer system support
- c. Entire distribution
- d. Entire distribution with OEM support

ans: D

42. The smallest Solaris 7 software group is :

- a. End-user system support
- b. developer system support
- c. Entire distribution
- d. core

ans: D

43. _____ are collection of packages.

- a. groups
- b. clusters
- c. patches
- d. kernels

ans: B

44. _____ are installable applications or products.

- a. packages
- b. clusters
- c. patches
- d. groups

ans: A

45. _____ are updated version of software that fixes known bugs.

- a. packages
- b. clusters
- c. patches
- d. groups

ans: C

46. Which command installs packages ?

- a. inst
- b. sol_add
- c. pkgadd
- d. soft_inst

ans: C

47. Which command uninstalls packages ?

- a. del
- b. rm
- c. rm -R
- d. pkgrm
- e. uninstall

ans: D

48. Which command displays installed packages ?

- a. list
- b. ls -e
- c. pkginfo
- d. dmesg

ans: C

49. What other way can you install software besides pkgadd ?

- a. run setup from CD
- b. admintool
- c. soft_add
- d. addapps

ans: B

50. 2 commands that lists the installed patches:

- a. pathlist
- b. patchadd -l
- c. patchadd -p
- d. showrev -p

ans: C,D

51. Default spool directory for installing patches is:

- a. /var/spool/pkg
- b. /var/tmp/patches
- c. /tmp/pkgspool
- d. /tmp/spool/patch

ans: A

52. Which website should you check to download patches ?

- a. www.sun.com
- b. sunsolve.sun.com
- c. docs.sun.com
- d. patchdownload.sun.com

ans: B

53. What is the required amount of disk space for installing Solaris 7.0 on a Sparc Platform ?

- a. 500 Meg
- b. 640 Meg
- c. 800 Meg
- d. 1 Gig

ans: D

54. What is the lowest standard of Intel CPU you have to have in order to install Solaris 7 on x86 platform ?

- a. 486DX or higher
- b. Pentium or higher
- c. Pentium II or higher
- d. Celeron 466MHz or higher

ans: A

55. Which of the following is the minimum requirement to install Solaris 7 on sparc platform ?

- a. Either a CDROM drive or a Network Interface Card
- b. A CDROM is a must
- c. A Network Interface Card is a must
- d. Both CDROM and a Network Interface Card

ans: A

56. What is the minimum amount of RAM you have to have on a x86-based machine in order to install Solaris 7 ?

- a. 8 meg
- b. 16 meg
- c. 32 meg
- d. 64 meg

ans: C

57. What is the minimum amount disk space you need to install Solaris 7 on x86-based machine ?

- a. 500 Meg
- b. 800 Meg
- c. 895 Meg
- d. 1 Gig

ans: C

58. Two types of interactive installations of Solaris 7 :

- a. suninstall
- b. jumpstart
- c. custom jumpstart
- d. webstart

ans: A,D

59. Two types of automatic installations of Solaris 7 :

- a. suninstall
- b. jumpstart
- c. custom jumpstart
- d. webstart

ans: B,C

60. Which openboot command shows the openboot version ?

- a. printenv
- b. .version
- c. version
- d. banner

ans: B

61. Which openboot command will test the network interface card ?

- a. net
- b. test net
- c. test nic
- d. ?net

ans: B

62. Which Openboot command will display the SCSI devices it finds ?

- a. probe-scsi
- b. test scsi
- c. scsi
- d. test disks

ans: A

63. The command one would use to view and modify the openboot parameters is :

- a. nvram
- b. openboot
- c. halt parm
- d. eeprom

ans: D

64. Which keystroke will cause to bypass the POST while booting ?

- a. stop
- b. stop-A
- c. stop-d
- d. control-d

ans: A

65. Which keystroke will cause to enter the diagnostics mode ?

- a. stop
- b. stop-A
- c. stop-d
- d. control-d

ans: C

66. Kernel modules are located at:

- a. /platform/sparc/kernel
- b. /usr/bin
- c. /kernel
- d. /usr/kernel
- e. /etc/system

ans: A, C, D

67. What does the init program do ?

- a. last step of the boot process and it starts programs listed in /etc/inittab
- b. starts the CDE
- c. defines a new local run level
- d. initiates a RS-232 connection

ans: A

68. Which run level represents the single user mode ?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. s

ans: D

69. Which run level represents multiuser with NFS ?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

ans: C

70. What does init level 0 represent ?

- a. power down
- b. single user mode
- c. multiuser
- d. multiuser with NFS support

ans: A

71. What does init level 6 represent ?

- a. power down
- b. single user
- c. multiuser
- d. reboot

ans: D

72. Which command displays the current init level ?

- a. init -v
- b. who
- c. who -r
- d. state

ans: C

73. 2 commands to change file permissions and modify ACLs ?

- a. chmod
- b. chown
- c. chacl
- d. setfacl

ans: A,D

74. Which command is used to view ACLs ?

- a. view file
- b. perm
- c. getfacl
- d. setfacl

ans: C

75. What is the 3rd field in the /etc/passwd file ?

- a. UID
- b. GID
- c. name
- d. password

ans: A

76. What is the last field in the /etc/passwd file ?

- a. password
- b. comment
- c. home directory
- d. login shell

ans: D

77. True or False: One of the fields in the /etc/shadow file is the user's login name .

- a. True
- b. False

ans: B

78. What is the first field in the /etc/shadow file ?

- a. UID
- b. GID
- c. name
- d. password

ans: A

79. Which file keeps the information about user groups ?

- a. /etc/passwd
- b. /etc/shadow
- c. /etc/group
- d. /etc/groups

ans: C

80. What does the last field of the /etc/group file contain ?

- a. GID
- b. comma separated user accounts
- c. comment
- d. login shell

ans: B

81. Which files does the C shell use ?

- a. .profile
- b. .cshrc
- c. .login
- d. logout
- e. .csh

ans: B,C,D

82. Which file does the Bourne shell use ?

- a. .profile
- b. .bshrc
- c. login
- d. logout

ans: A

83. Which shells use the .profile file ?

- a. Bourne shell
- b. C shell
- c. Korn Shell
- d. vi

ans: A,C

84. Which file can be used as a template for the .cshrc file for users ?

- a. /etc/default/.cshrc
- b. /etc/.cshrc
- c. /usr/local/.cshrc
- d. /etc/skel/local.cshrc

ans: D

85. what is the default signal that goes with the kill command ?

- a. SIGHUP
- b. SIGTERM
- c. SIGD
- d. SIGK

ans: B

86. 2 commands to kill processes :

- a. kill
- b. hangup
- c. init -k
- d. pkill

ans: A,D

87. 2 commands to view processes and their attributes :

- a. ps
- b. pgrep
- c. grep
- d. find

ans: A,B

88. 2 files that control access to the cron daemon are:

- a. /etc/cron.d/cron.allow
- b. /etc/cron.allow
- c. /etc/cron.deny
- d. /etc/cron.d/cron.deny

ans: A,D

89. Which cron entry will execute the ufsdump command at 3P.M. every sunday ?

- a. 0 3 * * 0 ufsdump
- b. 0 15 * * 1 ufsdump
- c. 0 15 * * 0 ufsdump
- d. ufsdump 0 15 * * 0

ans: C

90. Which cron entry will run the "du -k /usr" the command at 11th minute of each hour every monday ?

- a. 11 * * * 1 du -k /usr
- b. * 11 * * 1 du -k /usr
- c. 11 * * * 0 du -k /usr
- d. 11 * * 1 * du -k /usr

ans: A

91. Which command will allow you to schedule a command for execution at a certain time only once ?

- a. cron
- b. sched
- c. at
- d. atq

ans: C

92. Which kind of device names are used by the system ?

- a. physical names
- b. logical names
- c. instance names
- d. block device names

ans: A

93. 2 kinds of logical devices are :

- a. physical
- b. instance
- c. raw
- d. block

ans: C,D

94. A command that will show raw logical device names is :

- a. df
- b. dmesg
- c. format
- d. mount

ans: D

95. 2 commands that will display instance names of devices are:

- a. mount
- b. sysdef
- c. prtconf
- d. format

ans: B,C

96. A command that will display logical block names of devices is:

- a. df
- b. dmesg
- c. sysdef
- d. format

ans: A

97. 2 commands that can create a partition table on a disk are :

- a. prtvtoc
- b. format
- c. fmthard
- d. sysdef

ans: B,C

98. What is the default file system type for hard disks ?

- a. FAT
- b. HSFS
- c. UFS
- d. PCFS

ans: C

99. What is the filesystem used on floppies ?

- a. UFS
- b. FAT
- c. HSFS
- d. PCFS

ans: D

100. Which is the mount point for the file system for the processes ?

- a. /
- b. /proc
- c. /tmp
- d. /usr

ans: B

101. Which is the mount point for all the swap files ?

- a. /
- b. /proc
- c. /tmp
- d. /usr

ans: C

102. Which commands can you use to create a new file system on a partition ?

- a. mkfs
- b. newfs
- c. fs -n
- d. slice -newfs

ans: A,B

103. Which command is used to check the a filesystem (for consistency etc.) ?

- a. mkfs
- b. mount
- c. df
- d. fsck

ans: D

104. The following are the logical and raw devices names for a slice :

/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0 and
/dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0

Which one is used with the mount command ?

- a. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0
- b. /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0
- c. both
- d. niether

ans: A

105. The following are the logical and raw devices names for a slice :

/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0 and
/dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s0

Which one is used with the fsck command ?

- a. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0
- b. /dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s0
- c. both
- d. niether

ans: B

106. The following are the logical and raw devices names for a slice :

/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0 and
/dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s0

Which one is used with the newfs command ?

- a. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0
- b. /dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s0
- c. both
- d. niether

ans: B

107. Which command would you use to see how free space you have available in a filesystem ?

- a. df
- b. du
- c. quot
- d. dmesg

ans: A

108. Which command would you use to see how much space each subdirectory is taking up under a particular directory ?

- a. df
- b. du
- c. quot
- d. dmesg

ans: B

109. Which command would you use to see how much space each user is taking up in a filesystem ?

- a. df
- b. du
- c. quot
- d. dmesg

ans: C

110. You ran “du -sk * “ on directory and received the following result

```
1 #UNTITLED#
102037 Aqueous_Geochem
1 BIGF
```

How much space is taken up by the Aqueous_Geochem folder ?

- a. 102037 bytes
- b. 102 Kbytes
- c. 102 Megabytes
- d. 1 Gigabytes

ans: C

111. True/False: Output of the “df” command includes NFS-mounted filesystems .

- a. True
- b. Flase

ans: A

112. You ran “df -k” and received the following output :

Filesystem	kbytes	used	avail
capacity Mounted on			
/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0	880246	329574	462652
42% /			
/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s6	246927	207547	14690
94% /usr			
/proc	0	0	0
0% /proc			
fd	0	0	0
0% /dev/fd			
/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s7	577695	63125	456810
13% /var/mail			
swap	273392	1492	271900
1% /tmp			

How much space is occupied by the files and directories of the /usr filesystem ?

- a. 14690 Kilobytes
- b. 246927 Kilobytes
- c. 207547 Bytes
- d. 207547 Kilobytes

ans: D

113. Which command would produce the following output ?

```
/dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s7
6042 dcn
5732 root
1864 hauck
1600 mandy
1249 jim
```

- a. df
- b. du
- c. quot
- d. ls -l

ans: C

114. Which command will rewind the tape (tape device is /dev/rmt/0c) ?

- a. rewind tape
- b. mt rewind /dev/rmt/0c
- c. mt -f /dev/rmt/0c f0
- d. mt -f /dev/rmt/0c rewind

ans: D

115. If you run the command “ mt rewind”, what would happen ?

- a. you would an error message, since no device (-f) has been specified
- b. default device (/dev/rmt/0n) would be used and that device would be rewound
- c. default device (/dev/rmt/1n) would be used and that device would be rewound
- d. the mt command command would prompt you for a device name

ans: B

116. What command would advance the tape 2 file markers ?

- a. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 fsf 2
- b. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 bsf 2
- c. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 forward 2
- d. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 advance 2

ans: A

117. You are remotely logged on to a Solaris machine. What command would you execute to find out if there is tape in the tape drive ?

- a. mt -f /dev/rmt/0
- b. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 status
- c. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 exist
- d. mt -e -f /dev/rmt/0

ans: B

118. What command would wipe out the content of an entire tape ?

- a. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 delete
- b. mt -f /dev/rmt/0
- c. mt -f /dev/rmt/0 erase
- d. erase /dev/rmt/0

ans: C

119. If you execute “ufsdump /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0”, which “effective command” gets executed

(by virtue of of the default values for the required arguments) ?

- a. ufsdump 9uf /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0
- b. ufsdump 5uf /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0
- c. ufsdump 0uf /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0
- d. ufsdump 9f /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0

ans: A

120. True or false , in the ufsdump command, you can use the mount point (e.g/ /usr) can be used instead of the raw device name (dev/dsk/c0t3d0s6) .

- a. True
- b. False

ans: A

121. You have a tape in hand which has the dumps of 2 file systems. Which command must you execute so that the ufsrestore will open up an interactive session so that you can select the files and directories to be restored from the SECOND file system on the tape?

- a. ufsrestore ivfs /dev/rmt/0c 1
- b. ufsrestore ivfs /dev/rmt/0c 2
- c. ufsrestore vfs /dev/rmt/0c 2
- d. This can not be done with a single command

ans: B

122. If you do not specify a backup_device when you run ufsrestore, which device is used by default ?

- a. /dev/tape0
- b. /dev/rmt/tape0
- c. /dev/tape1
- d. /dev/rmt/0

ans: D

123. Which tar command would make an archive of /usr/bin on the tape (device /dev/rmt/0c), but would not require the tape after its done ?

- a. tar xvf /dev/rmt/0cn /usr/bin
- b. tar cvf /dev/rmt/0cn /usr/bin
- c. tar tvf /dev/rmt/0c /usr/bin
- d. tar cvf /dev/rmt/0c /usr/bin

ans: B

124. You want to create a tar tape of only a few files and directory that are not part of the same parent directory. How can you accomplish this ?

- a. you have to use ufsdump command for this
- b. tar icvf (an then supply the names of files and folders when asked)
- c. make an ascii file with the names of the files and directories and use that with the -I option of the tar command
- d. tar xvf -I ascii_file_with_the_list

ans: C

125. Which command will read a tape list which tar archives are on that tape ?

- a. tar cvf /dev/rmt/0c
- b. tar tvf /dev/rmt/0c
- c. tar xvf /dev/rmt/0c
- d. tar rvf /dev/rmt/0c

ans: B

126. Which of the following clients are supported to print via a Solaris LP print server ?

- a. HP-UX
- b. IBM AIX
- c. SunOS 4.x
- d. Windows NT 4.0
- e. Solaris 2.x

ans: A,C,E

127. You are trying kill a process (PI 314)by issuing the following command:

```
kill 314
```

But , it is not going away. What should you try next ?

- a. terminate 314
- b. killp 314
- c. kill -9 314
- d. kill -v 314

128. In the output of the "ps -elf" command, what does

the "PPID" column represent ?

- a. process ID of the parent process
- b. cpu cycles used so far
- c. amount memory being used
- d. process ID

ans: A

129. The print models for the "local printers" is at:

- a. /etc/lp/model/local
- b. /etc/lp/local/model
- c. /etc/skel/printer
- d. /etc/lp/model/standard

ans: D

130. The print model for the "remote printer" is at:

- a. /etc/lp/model/netstandard
- b. /etc/skel/printer/remote
- c. /etc/printer/skel/net
- d. /usr/etc/lp/remote

ans: A

131. Which of the following is th correct way of creating a printer ?

- a. lpadmin -p printer -v port
- b. lp -add printer -server print_server
- c. lpstat -a printer -s serialport#
- d. lpadmin -a printer -p port

ans: A

132. Which command would define new printer class ?

- a. lpadmin -a -class printerclass
- b. lpadd -class printerclas
- c. lp -a -c printerclass
- d. lpadmin -p printer -c printerclass

ans: D

133. Which command would remove a printer class ?

- a. lprm -c class
- b. lpadmin -r class
- c. lpadmin -d class
- d. lpadmin -r -c class

ans: B

134. Which command would define a default printer ?

- a. lp -d printer1
- b. lpadmin -k printer1
- c. lpadmin -d printer1
- d. lp -LPDEST printer1

ans: C

135. How do you send file1.txt and file2.txt to the printer with 1 command ?

- a. lp -d printer file1.txt file2.txt
- b. lp -d printer -m file1.txt file2.txt
- c. lp -d printer -k file1.txt,file2.txt
- d. lp -d printer -k file*.txt

ans: A

136. Which option of the lp command sets the priority for the print job ?

- a. -p
- b. -n
- c. -q
- d. -s

ans: C

137. Which option and value of the lp command would

set the priority of the print job to be the highest ?

- a. -H immediate
- b. -q 7
- c. -n 0
- d. -n 9

ans: A

138. Which command would display all the print jobs of

all the printers installed on the system ?

- a. lpstat -a
- b. lpstat -o all
- c. lpstat -v all
- d. lpstat -d -a

ans: B

139. Which command would cancel the print job printer1-120 ?

- a. lprm printer1-120
- b. lprm -d printer1-120
- c. lpdelete printer-120
- d. cancel printer1-120

ans: D

140. Three parts of Solaris are :

- a. kernel
- b. shell
- c. services
- d. file systems
- e. ACL

ans: A,B,D

141. Solaris is :

- a. multiuser, but not multitasking
- b. multitasking, but not multiuser
- c. multitasking and multiuser
- d. niether multiuser, nor multitasking

ans: C

142. True/False: Suninstall supports the installation of the co-packaged software .

- a. True
- b. False

ans: B

143. You are using suninstall and you have allocated space for autclients and diskless clients. Which program do you use to complete the client setup ?

- a. Client Manager
- b. User Manager
- c. NIS manger
- d. Host Manger

ans: D

144. Which command would you execute to find out detailed information about an installed package called SUNWast ?

- a. pkginfo SUNWast
- b. softinfo SUNWast
- c. dmesg SUNWast
- d. pkginfo -l SUNWast

ans: D

145. How do you unzip a patch you have got in the form of a zipped file ?

- a. You can't. It has to be in the compressed (*.Z) format
- b. unzip patchid.zip
- c. uncompress patchid.zip
- d. decompress patchid.zip

ans: B

146. pathadd is _____ script that calls the pkgadd program .

- a. Bourne Shell
- b. C shell
- c. Korn Shell
- d. Perl

ans: C

147. In the Forth monitor, which command would you use to see the parameters saved in the NVRAM and their values ?

- a. setenv -d
- b. printenv
- c. nvalias
- d. you can only see NVRAM parameters from the Restricted Monitor

ans: B

148. Which command would you use to set the auto-boot? parameter to "false" using the eeprom command ?

- a. eeprom auto-boot?=false
- b. eeprom auto-boot? false
- c. eeprom set auto-boot? = false
- d. eeprom setenv auto-boot? false

ans: A

149. 2 commands that can be used to change the RUN LEVEL :

- a. chrun
- b. dmesg
- c. init
- d. telinit

ans: C,D

150. In the /etc/default/login file, you see the following:

```
CONSOLE=/dev/console
```

Can you login as root from a remote machine ?

- a. Yes
- b. No

ans: B

151. Which command changes a user's primary group ?

- a. newgrp
- b. group
- c. groupmod
- d. usermod

ans: A

152. Which of the following commands would make file1 "read-only" by owner and no-access for anyone else ?

- a. chmod 400 file1
- b. chmod 600 file1
- c. chmod 100 file1
- d. chmod 003 file1

ans: A

153. Which of the following commands would make file2 readable by everybody ?

- a. chmod 755 file2
- b. chmod 444 file2
- c. chmod 642 file2
- d. chmod 470 file2

ans: A,B

154. Which of the following commands would make file3 readable and executable by the owner, readable by his/her group members, but no-access for everybody else ?

- a. chmod 711 file3
- b. chmod 520 file3
- c. chmod 540 file3
- d. chmod 541 file3

ans: C

155. Sticky bit permission has an absolute mode of _____ ?

- a. 755
- b. 1000
- c. 2000
- d. 4000

ans: B

156. File4 has the sticky bit permission set. Which command would take that permission off ?

- a. chmod u-t file4
- b. chmod u+t file4
- c. chmod u-s file4
- d. chmod u-b file4

ans: A

157. You (root) want to make joe the owner of the directory "dir1" and all the files and folders below it. Which command would you execute ?

- a. chown -a joe dir1
- b. chown -all dir1 joe
- c. chown -R dir1 joes
- d. chown -R joe dir1

ans: D

158. By default, any user trying to issue the “chgrp” command has to be member of the new group. How do you remove that requirement ?

- a. use the -su option
- b. make the user member of the “adm” group
- c. modify the appropriate line the /etc/system file to include “set rstchown = 0” and reboot
- d. it is not possible to get around this requirement

ans: C

159. True/False: You can use admintool to modify password security requirements (e.g. max days password is valid).

- a. True
- b. false

ans: A

160. _____ parameter is used to define the ksh shell startup initialization file .

- a. LOGIN
- b. INIT
- c. PROFILE
- d. ENV

ans: D

161. The first user-specific file Xsession calls is :

- a. \$HOME/.dt/profile
- b. \$HOME/.xinit
- c. \$HOME/.xsession
- d. \$HOME/.dtprofile

ans: D

162. “kill -9” is the same as:

- a. kill -KILL
- b. kill -HANGUP
- c. kill -FORCE
- d. kill -SIGHUP

ans: A

163. What does pgrep command produce ?

- a. PID
- b. PPID
- c. PID and owner
- d. PID and CPU usage

ans: A

164. Command to schedule the ufsdump command for Noon today:

- a. at noon ufsdump
- b. at ufsdump 1200
- c. at command 1200 ufsdump
- d. cron 1200 ufsdump

ans: A

165. batch command is the same as :

- a. at -k noon
- b. crontab -e
- c. at -m now
- d. at -v 0200

ans: C

166. sd0 is an example of a _____ ?

- a. Physical device name
- b. Logical device name
- c. Instance name
- d. Local name

ans: C

167. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0 is an example of _____ ?

- a. Physical device name
- b. Logical device name
- c. Instance name
- d. Local name

ans: B

168.

/iommu@f,e000000/sbus@f,e0001000/espdma@f,400000/esp@f,800000/sd@3,0 is an example of _____ .

- a. Physical device name
- b. Logical device name
- c. Instance name
- d. Local name

ans: A

169. 2 commands that displays system configuration :

- a. prtconf
- b. systeminfo
- c. hinv
- d. sysdef

ans: A,D

170. kernel files reside in the _____ filesystem.

- a. root
- b. /usr
- c. /opt
- d. /var

ans: A

171. system files reside in the _____ filesystem.

- a. root
- b. /usr
- c. /opt
- d. /var

ans: B

172. 2 file system that are required to boot a usable system are :

- a. root
 - b. /usr
 - c. /opt
 - d. /var
- ans: A,B

173. _____ command is used to mount all file systems listed in the /etc/vfstab file .

- a. mount
 - b. mountall
 - c. fsck
 - d. shareall
- ans: B

174. When u option is used with ufsdump command , which file is updated (with dump levels and dump dates) ?

- a. /etc/dumpdates
 - b. /var/adm/messages
 - c. /var/log/syslog
 - d. /etc/ufsdump.log
- ans: A

175. _____ is a script that defines how the LP print service interfaces with the printers .

- a. lpsched
 - b. lpd
 - c. A print model
 - d. lpc
- ans: C

176. lpsched and lpshut commands are symbolically linked to:

- a. /usr/etc
 - b. /usr/lib
 - c. /usr/local/bin
 - d. /usr/lp/bin
- ans: B

177. What is the range of printer job priorities (-q option of the lp command) ?

- a. 0-9
 - b. 1-9
 - c. 0-39
 - d. 1-100
- ans: C

178. There are 2 jobs in the print queue. Job 1 has a priority of 10 and job 2 has a priority of 20 .

Which job will be printed first ?

- a. Job 1
 - b. Job 2
- ans: A

179. A class C network has a subnet mask of :

- a. 255.0.0.0
 - b. 255.255.0.0
 - c. 255.255.255.0
 - d. 255.255.255.255
- ans: C

180. How long is an IP address ?

- a. 1 byte
 - b. 2 bytes
 - c. 4 bytes
 - d. 8 bytes
- ans: C

181. A host belongs to a Class A network. The first octet of its IP address must be :

- a. between 1-26
 - b. between 1-127
 - c. between 128-191
 - d. between 192-223
- ans: A

182. Four ways to install Solaris :

- a. suninstall
 - b. custom suninstall
 - c. solarisinstall
 - d. jumpstart
 - e. webstart
 - f. custom jumpstart
- ans: A,D,E,F

183. Which option of the pkgadd command specifies a different source directory than default ?

- a. -s
 - b. -i
 - c. -d
 - d. -n
- ans: C

184. Which directory would have the pkginfo file(s) and other package related files that go with the SUNWast package ?

- a. /var/adm/SUNWast
- b. /var/sadm/pkg/SUNWast
- c. /var/spool/pkg/SUNWast
- d. /var/spool/SUNWast

ans: B

185. The /var partition is getting full from the backup file from patches. For now on, when you install patches you want to put the backup files in different directory. Which option of the patchadd command you use ?

- a. -n
- b. -c
- c. -B
- d. -i

ans: C

186. At the forth monitor , you want to know which is set to be the boot device . Which command would you execute ?

- a. printenv boot-device
- b. setenv boot-device
- c. printenv boot device
- d. display boot-device

ans: A

187. Information regarding which programs and services should run at which run level are stored in :

- a. /etc/initinfo
- b. /etc/vfstab
- c. /etc/init.conf
- d. /etc/inittab

ans: D

188. Which command provides user-friendly warnings and grace period before shutting the system down ?

- a. halt
- b. init 0
- c. shutdown
- d. poweroff

ans: C

189. In which file would you insert the line "SYSSLOG=yes" in order to log the su command activity ?

- a. /etc/default/su
- b. /etc/syslog.conf
- c. /etc/default/login
- d. /etc/conf/syslog/su

ans: A

190. Which command will display all the group the user "joe" is a member of ?

- a. who joe
- b. last joe
- c. id joe
- d. id -a joe

ans: D

191. The setuid permission has an absolute mode of _____ .

- a. 1000
- b. 2000
- c. 4000
- d. 7000

ans: C

192. When the ls command is executed, files that have ACLs are preceded with _____ .

- a. +
- b. -
- c. *
- d. @

ans: A

193. Which environment variable in user's .profile file is used to define user-specific Default Printer ?

- a. LP
- b. DEST
- c. LPDEST
- d. PRINTER

ans: C

194. Which command will kill all the active processes of the user "joe" with -KILL signal ?

- a. pkill -KILL -u joe
- b. pkill -u joe
- c. kill -KILL -u joe
- d. pkill -KILL -n joe

ans: A

195. When you run "crontab -e", the ed editor pops up. How can you make it such that vi is used instead of ed.

- a. setenv EDITOR vi
- b. crontab -e -i vi
- c. setenv ED vi
- d. crontab -e -n vi

ans: A

196. When logical device name provides raw access, data is accessed:

- a. one character at a time
- b. one byte at a time
- c. one block at a time
- d. via a buffer

ans: A

197. When logical device name provides block access, data is accessed:

- a. one character at a time
- b. one byte at a time
- c. 4 bytes at a time
- d. via a buffer

ans: D

198. Which option of the mkfs command specifies the file system type ?

- a. -c
- b. -u
- c. -f
- d. -F

ans: D

199. If you do not provide a file system type (-F) with the fsck command, which file is accessed to determine the default file system type ?

- a. /etc/default/fs
- b. /etc/default/login
- c. /etc/fstab
- d. /etc/vfstab

ans: A

200. You want to restore /etc/hosts and /var/adm/messages from the tape in /dev/rmt/0. Which command would you execute ?

- a. ufsrestore f /etc/hosts /var/adm/messages /dev/rmt/0
- b. ufsrestore f /dev/rmt/0 /etc/hosts /var/adm/messages
- c. you can not specify more than 1 files to be restored in 1 ufsrestore command
- d. ufsrestore ivfs /dev/rmt/0 /etc/hosts /var/adm/messages

ans: B

201. Which command would you execute to display the terminfo database entry for the printer named fred.

- a. infocmp fred
- b. terminfo fred
- c. termi -p fred
- d. infocmp -p fred

ans: A

202. Which lpadmin command installs a printer attached to the serial port A ?

- a. lpadmin -p printer1 -s /dev/term/a
- b. lpadmin printer1 -s /dev/term/a
- c. lpadmin -p printer1 -v /dev/term/a
- d. lpadmin -c printer1 -v /dev/term/a

ans: C

203. Which option of the lp command must be used when you are trying to modify the priority of a print job after it has been submitted ?

- a. -m
- b. -n
- c. -i
- d. -q

ans: C

204. The range of IP addresses set aside for the Class B networks are:

- a. 1-126
- b. 127-191
- c. 128-191
- d. 192-223

ans: C

205. The subnet mask of a host belonging to a Class B network is:

- a. 255.0.0.0
- b. 255.255.0.0
- c. 255.255.255.0
- d. 128.255.0.0

ans: B

206. The range of IP addresses set aside for the Class C networks are:

- a. 1-126
- b. 128-191
- c. 192-223
- d. 192-224

ans: C

207. True/False: Webstart allows size of the system partitions to be changed.

- a. True
- b. False

ans: True

208. Webstart requires _____ megabytes of RAM .

- a. 32
- b. 48
- c. 64
- d. 96

ans: B

209. Webstart requires _____ of disk space .

- a. 800 Megabytes
- b. 1 GB
- c. 1.5 GB
- d. 2 GB

ans: D

210. Solaris can run on which x86 CPUs ?

- a. Intel only
- b. Intel and AMD only
- c. Intel and Cyrix only
- d. Intel, AMD, and Cyrix

ans: D

211. Most commonly used spool directory for patches:

- a. /var/spool/patch
- b. /var/adm/patch
- c. /var/tmp/patch
- d. /usr/spool/tmp

ans: A

212. Which command will install patch 107588-03 to an operating systems service ?

- a. patchadd -S Solaris_7x86 /var/spool/patch/107588-03
- b. patchadd -R Solaris_7x86 /var/spool/patch/107588-03
- c. patchadd -C Solaris_7x86 /var/spool/patch/107588-03
- d. patchinstall -i Solaris_7x86 /var/spool/patch/107588-03

ans: A

213. Which command would install the patches listed in /patchlist.txt and stored in /var/patches directory ?

- a. patchadd -R /var/patches /patchlist.txt
- b. patchadd -M /var/patches /patchlist.txt
- c. patchadd -M /var/patchlist.txt /var/patches
- d. patchadd -N /var/patches /patchlist.txt

ans: B

214. Which command is used to uninstall a patch ?

- a. patchdel
- b. patchuninstall
- c. pkgrm
- d. patchrm

ans: D

215. When you installed a patch, you had used /var/backup as the backup directory. Which command must you used to uninstall the patch ?

- a. patchrm /var/backup patchid
- b. patchrm -B /var/backup patchid
- c. patchrm -C /var/backup patchid
- d. patchrm -d /var/backup patchid

ans: B

216. The openboot provides 2 command line interfaces. They are:

- a. forth monitor
- b. console monitor
- c. backup monitor
- d. restricted monitor

ans: A,D

217. You are in one of the openboot command line interfaces and you see the "OK" prompt. Which command line interface are you at ?

- a. forth monitor
- b. console monitor
- c. backup monitor
- d. restricted monitor

ans: A

218. You are in one of the openboot command line interfaces and you see the ">" prompt. Which command line interface are you at ?

- a. forth monitor
- b. console monitor
- c. backup monitor
- d. restricted monitor

ans: D

219. You are at the openboot prompt and you just modified one of the parameters. Which command would you execute to save the new value and reboot ?

- a. reboot
- b. stop-A
- c. stop-D
- d. reset

ans: D

220. How do you make the 2nd disk the default boot device (in openboot prompt) ?

- a. setenv boot disk 2
- b. set boot-device disk2
- c. setenv boot-device disk2
- d. setenv boot-device disk 2

ans: C

221. In x86 machines , what is executed right after the POST ?

- a. pboot
- b. bootblk
- c. pnptest
- d. btx86

ans: A

222. In x86 pltfom, what does the pboot program load ?

- a. bootblk
- b. boot.bin
- c. ufsboot
- d. kernel

ans: A

223. Users who are members of the _____ group can perform selected administrative tasks using admintool without having full superuser privileges .

- a. superusers
- b. sysadmin
- c. admin
- d. studentadmin

ans: B

224. What is numeric id of the sysadmin group ?

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 7
- d. 14

ans: D

225. The setgid permission has the absolute mode of _____ ?

- a. 1000
- b. 2000
- c. 4000
- d. 7000

ans: B

226. In bourne shell, which one is executed first (when a user logs in) ?

- a. /etc/profile
- b. \$HOME/.profile

ans: A

227. The numeric value of the KILL signal is ____ ?

- a. 1
- b. 7
- c. 9
- d. 15

ans: C

228. The numeric value of SIGTERM signal is _____ ?

- a. 1
- b. 7
- c. 9
- d. 15

ans: D

229. Where are the at jobs stored ?

- a. /var/spool/atjobs
- b. /var/spool/cron/atjobs
- c. /var/atjobs
- d. /var/spool/atjobs/atab

ans: B

230. True/False: By default, UFS file system supports files over 2GB in size .

- a. True
 - b. False
- ans: True

231. True/False: It is possible to turn off the support for files over 2GB in size in UFS .

- a. True
 - b. False
- ans: True

232. Which command will setup a printer class called "quality" and assign the printer called "printer1" to that class.

- a. lpadmin -d printer1 -l quality
- b. lp -p printer1 -c quality
- c. lpadmin -p printer1 -c quality
- d. lpadmin -P printer1 -M quality

ans: C

233. Which command will delete the printer class "class1"

- a. lpadmin -c -d class1
- b. lpadmin -r class1
- c. lprm -c class1
- d. lpadmin -D class1

ans: B

234. Which command can be used to stop the use of a particular printer without uninstalling it ?

- a. disable
- b. dequeue
- c. stop
- c. lpadmin -stop

ans: A

235. Which 2 commands are used to control the placement of jobs on the queue of a particular printer ?

- a. enable
- b. disable
- c. accept
- d. reject
- e. stop
- f. start

ans: C,D

236. Which command will define HP1 as the systemwide default printer ?

- a. lpadmin -d HP1
- b. lpadmin -default HP1
- c. lpadmin -d -p HP1
- d. lp -LPDEST HP1

ans: A

237. Which of the following methods can be used to upgrade an existing system ?

- a. suninstall
- b. webstart
- c. jumpstart
- d. custom jumpstart

ans: A,D

238. If the upgrade of a system is not successful , where should you look for possible configuration problems ?

- a. /var/sadm/system/data/upgrade_clean
- b. /a/var/sadm/system/data/upgrade_clean
- c. /var/adm/messages
- d. /var/log/syslog

ans: B

239. 2 ways to create a device alias from the Forth Monitor :

- a. devalias
- b. setenv device
- c. setenv device alias
- d. nvalias

ans: A,D

240. The contents of the nvramrc parameter are called the _____ ?

- a. forth params
- b. script
- c. openboot aliases
- d. openboot holds

ans: B

241. Which keystrokes will take the system into the diagnostic mode ?

- a. stop-a
- b. stop-d
- c. stop-f
- d. stop-n

ans: B

242. Which keystrokes will reset the NVRAM contents to the default values ?

- a. stop-a
- b. stop-d
- c. stop-f
- d. stop-n

ans: D

243. What would the command "telinit 0" do ?

- a. halt the machine
- b. nothing
- c. power down
- d. reboot

ans: A

244. What would the command "telinit 6" do ?

- a. halt the machine
- b. nothing
- c. power down
- d. reboot

ans: D

245. How do you assign root passwords for the diskless clients and autoclients ?

- a. NVRAM parameters on the diskless clients and autoclients
 - b. Using Host Manager on the server
 - c. using the passwd command with -C option
 - d. using the shadow command with -C option
- ans: B

246. Which command would change the system run level 5 ?

- a. telinit
 - b. halt
 - c. reboot
 - d. poweroff
- ans: D

247. The usage of the su command can be displayed on the system console by adding the entry "CONSOLE=/dev/console" in the _____ file .

- a. /etc/default/su
 - b. /etc/su
 - c. /etc/conf/syslog.conf
 - d. /usr/etc/default/su
- ans: A

248. If umask is set at 077 , what would be the default permission of files ?

- a. rwxr—r—
 - b. rwx-----
 - c. rw-r—r—
 - d. rwxrwxr—
- ans: B

249. If umask is set at 055, what would be the default permission of files ?

- a. 722
 - b. 522
 - c. 227
 - d. 422
- ans: A

250. Which file keeps the record of failed logon attempts ?

- a. /var/adm/messages
 - b. /var/log/syslog
 - c. /var/adm/loginlog
 - d. /var/log/loginlog
- ans: C

251. Which shell is the default shell ?

ans: bourne shell

252. Be default, when root logins via telnet or rlogin, what does its command prompt look like ?

ans: #

253. You have changed root's shell to csh. When root logins via telnet or rlogin, what does its command prompt look like ? Assume the workstation's name is wk1 .

ans: wk1#

254. You use C shell. You have enabled history. How do you quickly execute again the last command you executed ?

ans: !! (just type that in and hit return)

255. What will the command "init 6" do ?

ans: reboot the workstation

256. You ran the command" ls -l" and you got the following:

```
-rw-r--r--  1 mc          273 Jul  6 09:25
tmp.combo.special
```

Who owns this file ?

ans: the user called "mc"

257. You ran the command" ls -l" and you got the following:

```
-rw-r--r--  1 mc          273 Jul  6 09:25
tmp.combo.special
```

Can mc execute this file ?

ans: NO

258. You ran the command" ls -l" and you got the following:

```
-rw-r--r--  1 mc          273 Jul  6 09:25
tmp.combo.special
```

The user "joe" belongs to the same primary group mc belongs to. Can he make changes to this file ?

ans: NO

259. You ran “ps -elf”. You got the following as part of the output:

```

FS  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  STIME  TTY  TIME  CMD
8 S  root  1    0  0  41  20  f5b27888  160 f5b27a80 Aug 09 ?  0:08 /etc/init -
19 S root  3    0  1  0 SY f5b26b08  0 f028ceb4 Aug 09 ?  16:26 fsflush
8 S  root  177  1  0  51  20  f5b25008  364 f5ab5eb8 Aug 09 ?  0:41 /usr/sbin/cron

```

What is the process ID of the process called fsflush ?

ans: 3

260. You ran “ps -elf”. You got the following as part of the output:

```

FS  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  STIME  TTY  TIME  CMD
8 S  root  1    0  0  41  20  f5b27888  160 f5b27a80 Aug 09 ?  0:08 /etc/init -
19 S root  3    0  1  0 SY f5b26b08  0 f028ceb4 Aug 09 ?  16:26 fsflush
8 S  root  177  1  0  51  20  f5b25008  364 f5ab5eb8 Aug 09 ?  0:41 /usr/sbin/cron

```

Which process started the the process “cron” ?

ans: /etc/init

261. You ran “ps -elf”. You got the following as part of the output:

```

FS  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  STIME  TTY  TIME  CMD
8 S  root  1    0  0  41  20  f5b27888  160 f5b27a80 Aug 09 ?  0:08 /etc/init -
19 S root  3    0  1  0 SY f5b26b08  0 f028ceb4 Aug 09 ?  16:26 fsflush
8 S  root  177  1  0  51  20  f5b25008  364 f5ab5eb8 Aug 09 ?  0:41 /usr/sbin/cron

```

What is the “nice value” of the cron process ?

ans: 20

262. You are logged on as root. If your run the ps command, what will you see ?

ans: just the processes satrted by you

263. You found a file called “abc.Z” ? How do you uncompress it ?

ans: uncompress abc.Z

264. You just ran the command “uncompress abc.Z”. abc.Z was the only file in the \$cwd. How many files do you have now ?

ans: just one (abc).

265. You just logged in. If you ran “echo \$cwd”, what would you get ?

ans: your home directory

266. You have a tar file called “abc.tar”. What happens if you ran the command “tar xvf abc.tar” ?

ans: all files and folders from that tar file would be extracted

267. After you run “tar xvf abc.tar”, would the abc.tar file sill be in the directory ?

ans: yes

268. Which command applies a patch ?

ans: patchadd

269. You just ftp-ed a software packge in a file named “sol-bin-tcpd-usr-local”. It is sitting in the folder /usr/local/tmp . What command would you run to install this software ?

ans: pkgadd -d /usr/local/tmp/sol-bin-tcpd-usr-local

270. Which command uninstalls a patch from your system ?

ans: patchrm

271. When you use the “u” option with ufsdump in order to update the date of dump, which file does the system write to ?

ans: /etc/dumpdates

272. Which command would you use to do a level 5 backup of the /usr file system on /dev/rmt/0c (tape). You want the machine to update the /etc/dumpdates file. Use block size 126 , tape density 54000, and tape length 20000.

ans: /usr/sbin/ufsdump 5fubsd /dev/rmt/0mn 126 20000 54000 /usr

273. You ran the command” ls -l” and you got the following:

```

-rw-r--r--  1 mc          273 Jul  6 09:25
tmp.combo.special

```

There is a user named jody. jody is not a member of any group mc is a member of. Can jody read this file ?

ans: Yes

274. During the boot process, which program starts the ufsboot program ?

ans: bootblk

275. In Solaris boot sequence, what happens after the ufsboot program has been loaded ?

ans: kernel gets loaded

276. Which program executes the rc scripts ?

ans: init

277. Where is OpenBoot PROM firmware is stored ?

ans: socketed startup PROM

278. OpenBoot PROM has 2 chips on each system board. They are :

ans: Startup PROM and NVRAM Chip.

279. Where is the hostid stored ?

ans: NVRAM

280. Which version of OpenBoot does Ultra Systems come with ?

ans: 3

281. Which command would you run to find your workstation's system type (platform group) ?

ans: uname -m

282. The system type (platform) name for a SPARCstation 10 is :

ans: sun4m

283. The circular path a disk head follows over a spinning disk platter is called a _____ ?

ans: track

284. A sector has _____ bytes of data in addition to a header and a trailer.

ans: 512

285. Which option of the mkfs command specifies the file system type ?

ans: -F

286. If no file system type is specified when using the mkfs command, where does Solaris look to see what it should be by default ?

ans: /etc/vfstab and /etc/default/fs

287. Which command can be used to write or display labels on disk file systems that are NOT mounted ?

ans: labelit

288. Which file dictates the default policy on password aging ?

ans: /etc/default/passwd

289. Which flag in the /etc/default/password file dictates the minimum length of passwords ?

ans: PASSLENGTH

290. Which command deletes a user account ?

ans: userdel

291. You are adding a new user using admintool. By default, what is the status of her password ?

ans: Password is cleared until first login. The user is prompted for a password the first time she logs in.

292. How can you allow users to not have any passwords ?

ans: modify the entry to "passreq=no" in the /etc/default/login file

293. You added a new user with the USERID of 0. What blunder have you just committed ?

ans: you have given her the super-user privileges

294. Which tool is used to verify that software installation was error-free ?

ans: pkgchk

295. Which tool is used to display package parameter values ?

ans: pkgparam

296. You are writing a C shell script. What should the first line say ?

ans: #!/bin/csh

297. You have a C shell script that you run often. However, it always sources your .cshrc file first (you get the display of quite a few echo statements). You would like the script NOT to source the .cshrc file . What do you have to add to the first line of the script ?

ans: #!/bin/csh -f

298. Which is the default printing spool directory ?

ans: /var/spool/lp

299. Which command can be used move print jobs of one printer to another ?

ans: lpmove

300. What would the following command do ?

ls -ls |sort -n

ans: will display a sorted (according to size) long list of files/directories in the \$cwd

301. What does the zombie state mean ?

ans: process was terminated and the parent of the process is not waiting

302. If you make a process nicer, will it run faster or slower ?

ans: slower

303. Which backup utility has the highest portability ? tar, cpio, or pax ?

ans: pax

304. You have two tape drives: /dev/rmt/0c and /dev/rmt/1c . Which command would make a copy of the tape in /dev/rmt/0c on tape in /dev/rmt/1c ?

ans: dd if=/dev/rmt/0c of=/dev/rmt/1c

305. Who starts the init process ?

ans: kernel

306. Which file and what line in it defines the default init state ?

ans: initdefault line in /etc/inittab

307. Which version of CDE comes with Solaris 7 ?

ans: 1.3

308. Which version of CDE comes with Solaris 8 ?

ans: 1.4

309. Which program starts the kernel ?

ans: ufsboot

310. True/False: The design of the Openboot is processor independent ?

ans: true

311. What does SPARC stand for ?

ans: Scalable Processor Architecture

312. True/False: Forth is used only by SUN.

ans: False

313. If you ran uname -m on an Ultra 80, what would you get ?

ans: sun4u

314. True/False: CG4 (cgfour) frame buffer is supported Solaris 7 and 8.

ans: False

315. True/False: If you install the OS cluster called "End-User System Support", you will get CDE .

ans: True

316. What is the lowest OS cluster that includes online manual pages ?

ans: Developer System Support

317. What is the lowest OS cluster that includes DHCP server ?

ans: Entire Distribution

318. What is the lowest OS cluster that includes NIS server ?

ans: Entire Distribution

319. Where does Solaris install optional software by default ?

ans: /opt

320. True/False: It helps system performance if you split the swap file across multiple disks.

ans: True

321. True/False: You can split a partition across multiple disks .

ans: False

322. Which directory holds "logical" devices for dial-out modems ?

ans: /dev/cua

323. Which directory holds “logical” devices for pseudo-terminals ?

ans: /dev/pts

324. In disk drive logical names, the letter d is always followed by a zero except on _____ .

ans: storage arrays

325. In disk drive logical names, the number followed by the letter c is _____ .

ans: SCSI controller number

326. The last ____ cylinders on each disk are used for diagnostics and disk defect list ?

ans: 2

327. Give 3 examples of disk-based file systems supported in Solaris ?

ans: UFS, HSFS, PCFS

328. swapfs, tmpfs, procfs, cacheofs, and lofs are examples of _____ ?

ans: virtual file systems

329. Which command would you use to find out details about a slice of a disk (e.g. number of bytes/sector, number of sectors/track)

ans: prtvtoc

330. You can run prtvtoc on a slice whose slice id is 0 .

ans: False

331. If type “format” , what will you get ?

ans: a list of disks to choose from

332. You ran format. You chose the disk you wanted to modify. You then typed “partition” to get into that menu. Now, what would you type to see the current partition table ?

ans: print

333. What is /export/swap used for ?

ans: provides swap space for diskless clients

334. What part of a disk is used to boot a system ?

ans: boot block

335. Which cylinder group of disk does the boot block reside in ?

ans: cylinder group 0

336. Which part of the file system contains the following:

label

cylinder group size

summary data block

ans: the superblock

337. True/False: The superblock contains most of the data in a filesystem .

ans: false

338. True/False: The superblock contains the state of the file system .

ans: True

339. Name three states of a file system :

ans: active, stable and clean

340. Which command would you type to make a new file system on disk slice identified by c0t0d0s0 ?

ans: newfs /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0

341. Which option of the labelit command will cause labelit NOT to perform any action (it will just print the command line)?

ans: -V

342. Which command can be used to copy a file system from one disk to another ?

ans: volcopy

343. What do you have to do before you can use volcopy ?

ans: file system must be labeled with the labelit command.

344. Which command would you type to find out what kind of a filesystem a filesystem is ?

ans: fstype

345. Which command can you use to redefine the “minfree” value of a disk ?

ans: tunefs

346. Which command can you use to modify the rotdelay parameter of a disk ?

ans: tunefs

347. You ran the following tar command on machine A.

```
tar cvf a.tar /usr/local
```

Then, you took the a.tar file on machine B and ran the following commands

```
cd /myjunk/
```

```
tar xvf a.tar (assume that a.tar resides in /myjunk)
```

What did you just do ?

ans: you replaced put all of /usr/local from machine A on /usr/local on machine B

348. If you ran “ls -lr”, how will the listing be sorted ?

ans: the most recent files will be at the bottom

349. You have several files whose name start with the dot(.). How can you get ls to display these files ?

ans: add the -a option

350. You ran the following command:

```
ls -l | wc -l
```

What would you get ?

ans: number of files and directories in \$cwd

351. You are logged on to machine A. How can you get machine B to run the command ls ?

ans: rsh B ls

352. You are running C shell. You frequently have to run the following command:

```
mt -f /dev/rmt/0c rewind
```

You would like to just type “rew_tape” to accomplish the same effect. What should you do ?

ans: alias rew_tape mt -f /dev/rmt/0c rewind

353. Which command would display the exact same output as that of the command “uname -m” ?

ans: arch -k

354. Which option of the at command is used to remove an at (scheduled) job ?

ans: -r

355. You just started to run a command that will take while to run. In the meantime, you do not have command prompt back. How can you pause the process ?

ans: Control-Z

356. You just used control-Z to pause a running process. What command would you run to continue the same process in the background ?

ans: bg

357. You want see the bottom of the syslog file as it grows (you want to what’s being added real-time). Which command should you use ?

ans: tail -f /var/log/syslog

358. You are not sure which directory you are in . How do you quickly cd to your home directory ?

ans: just type without in argument

359. How can quickly cd the home directory of user named joe ?

ans: cd ~joe

360. A file called my-file has group ownership of “group2”. You want to change the group ownership of this file to “group3”. You ran the following command ?

```
chgrp group2 group3 my-file
```

ans: no need to include the current group ownership to the command

361. Here is the permissions of the file called my-program : -rw-rw-rw- . You are the owner of the file . When you try execute the program, you get “permission denied”. Why ?

ans: owner does not have the execute permission on that file

362. You want to add owner of the file my-script execute permission without changing any other permission on that file. Which command should you run?

ans: chmod u+x my-script

363. You want to the permissions for a file called my-file read-only for everyone (including the owner and its group) regardless of what the permissions are now. Which command should you run ?
ans: chmod 444 my-file

364. You want give beth ownership of the /home/webapps directory and all subdirectories and files under /home/webapps. Which command ?
ans: chown -R beth /home/webapps

365. What does the following command do ?

head -100 /var/log/syslog | tail -50
ans: displays line 51-100 of the /var/log/syslog file

366. Which file has newer messages :
/var/log/syslog.1 or /var/log/syslog.2 ?
ans: /var/log/syslog.1

367. How many fields are there in the /etc/passwd file ?
ans: 7

368. What occupies the 4th field the /etc/passwd file ?
ans: GID

369. 2 command used to manage ACLs are:
ans: getfacl and setfacl

370. True/False: Admintool can be used to lock out a user ?
ans: True

371. _____ is set of software that manages the physical and logical resources of the workstation ?
ans: kernel

372. You are using webstart to install Solaris. Which directory will it make for co-packaged software ?
ans: /opt

373. Which OpenBoot parameter, if set to true, the nvramrc script is executed?
ans: use-nvramrc

374. What does the password column in the /etc/passwd file show to indicate that the password is stored in the /etc/shadow file ?
ans: x

375. What does the last column of the /etc/passwd file hold ?
ans: shell

376. When a user logs in with the Bourne shell, the user's disk quota is displayed only if the _____ file does not exist ?
ans: \$HOME/.hushlogin

377. When a new user account is created and his/her home directory is made, the initial login files are copied from:
ans: /etc/skel/

378. Which option of the ps command is identical to the -e option ?
ans: -A

379. Which option of the ps command shows long listings ?
ans: -l

380. You want to find out:
the disks you have on your workstation
the scsi chain id and target id of each disk
number of sectors, heads and cylinders in each disk .
Which command should your run ?
ans: format

381. Which command would you run to repartition a disk ?
ans: format

382. What does mount command do when executed without any options ?
ans: shows a table of currently mounted file systems

383. Which command will perform a file system check of /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s5 as a UFS file system?
ans: fsck -F ufs /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s5

384. You have just done a "chown" on a file. What command would you run to verify that the change of ownership has taken place as desired ?
ans: ls -l

385. What is the 1st column in the crontab file ?
ans: minute

386. How often will the following cronjob execute ?

```
**** /usr/local/bin/check
```

ans: once every minute

387. How often will the following cron job execute ?

```
1**** /usr/local/bin/check
```

ans: once every hour

388. What is wrong with the following cron entry ?

```
1***7 /usr/local/bin/check
```

ans: 7 is not valid value for the "day of the week" field (0-6 are valid)

389. When will the workstation be rebooted (see the following cron entry) ?

```
10 16 13 6 * /etc/reboot
```

ans: June 13th 4:10 PM

390. Write a cron entry that will execute the last command and save the output to /var/log/custom at 7 AM every morning.

```
0 7 * * * last > /var/log/custom
```

391. Which directory holds the cron tables ?

ans: /var/spool/cron/crontabs

392. What does the 4th column hold in a cron table ?

ans: month

393. You want a job to be run only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. What should the 5th column be on the cron job ?

ans: 1,3,5

394. Write a cron entry that runs the script /usr/local/bin/daily_backup at 1:15 AM every morning except Saturday and Sunday mornings.

```
15 1 * * 1-5 /usr/local/bin/daily_backup
```

395. What is the 3rd column in a cron entry ?

ans: day of the month

396. You are logged in as root and you want to edit the cron file of joe. What is the best way ?

ans: su joe ; crontab -e

397. You just deleted the file /var/spool/cron/cronatbs/joe. What have you just done ?

ans: You just removed joe's cron file

398. Where does cron job logs go ?

ans: /var/cron/log

399. You want to see the last 10 command you have entered. Which command should you run ?

ans: history 10

400. Which file should you delete to remove susan's emails ?

ans: /var/mail/susan

401. What is the recommended disk space size for the smallest Solaris 7 group is:

ans: 438 MB

402. 4 ways to install Solaris 7 are:

ans: Suninstall, Web Start, Standard Jumpstart, and Custom Jumpstart

403. True/False: Disksuite can be upgraded automatically during the Solaris 7 upgrade.

ans: False

404. From the OK prompt, what command should you run to install Solaris 7 via the network using the Web Start method?

ans: boot net - browser

405. From the OK prompt, what command should you run to install Solaris 7 from the CDROM using the Web Start method ?

ans: boot cdrom - browser

406. Which line should you comment out in the /etc/default/cron file to stop logging cron activities ?

ans: CRONLOG=YES

407. What is the command to edit the crontab ?

ans: crontab -e

408. Which command would display your crontab file ?

ans: crontab -l

409. Which command deletes your crontab file ?

ans: crontab -r

410. Which file holds the list of users that are allowed to use cron ?

ans: /etc/cron.d/cron.allow

411. Which file holds the list of users that are NOT allowed to use cron ?

ans: /etc/cron.d/cron.deny

412. Neither /etc/cron.d/cron.allow nor /etc/cron.d/cron.deny exists. Will the regular users be able to run cron jobs ?

ans: No

413. How long can a hostname be ?

ans: 24 characters

414. What is the default package spool directory ?

ans: /var/spool/pkg

415. Does the access rules about the cron.allow and cron.deny files apply to the root account ?

ans: yes

416. How can you get a list of installed packages ?

ans: run the pkginfo command w/o any arguments

417. Which command would remove the software package called SUNWast ?

ans: pkgrm SUNWast

418. Which website has recommended and security patches ?

ans: <http://sunsolve.sun.com/>

419. Which anonymous ftp site has recommended and security patches ?

ans: <ftp://sunsolve1.sun.com/pub/patches>

420. What permissions are the result of a “chmod 755” command ?

ans: -rwxr-xr-x

421. The following is the permissions of a file: -rw-r-xrw- . If the “chmod u+x” command is executed on this file, what would be its permissions ?

ans: -rwxr-xrw-

422. Which variable determines which text editor will be used to open the cron file when crontab -e command is used ?

ans: EDITOR

423. What will the following command do ?

```
cut -f 1 -d: /etc/passwd
```

ans: display a list of user names

424. Which command will display a list of user names and their corresponding UIDs ?

ans: cut -f 1,3 -d: /etc/passwd

425. What will the following script do ?

```
#!/bin/csh -f
set LI = `date`
set VA = $LI[1]
echo $VA
```

ans: display the current day of the week

426. You ran “df -k” and got: (partial output shown)

Filesystem	kbytes	used	avail	capacity	Mounted on
/dev/dsk/c1t2d0s6	8705501	6778876	1839570	79%	/tycho
/dev/dsk/c1t5d0s6	8705501	8367189	251257	98%	/gauss

How much disk space is free now in /gauss ?

ans: 251 MB

427. You ran “df -k” and got: (partial output shown)

Filesystem	kbytes	used	avail	capacity	Mounted on
/dev/dsk/c1t2d0s6	8705501	6778876	1839570	79%	/tycho
/dev/dsk/c1t5d0s6	8705501	8367189	251257	98%	/gauss

How big is each disk ?

ans: Almost 9 Gig

428. You ran “df -k” and got: (partial output shown)

Filesystem	kbytes	used	avail	capacity	Mounted on
/dev/dsk/c1t2d0s6	8705501	6778876	1839570	79%	/tycho
/dev/dsk/c1t5d0s6	8705501	8367189	251257	98%	/gauss

What is SCSI target ID on the gauss disk ?

ans: 5

419. You ran the following command

```
diff /file1 /file2 > /tmp/tmp.diff
```

tmp.diff file is empty after the command. What is true about the contents of file1 and file2 ?

ans: they are identical

420. Which command can you use to compare two directories ?

ans: dircmp

421. Which command will deactivate a printer such that it will no longer print any print jobs submitted by lp ?

ans: disable

422. What will the following command do ?

```
du -sk * |sort -n
```

ans: will display a list of files and folders in the \$pwd and their disk usage (sorted by the disk usage amount)

423. You ran “du -sk *” and got:

```
3938 test-it
7296 ap16903j.b
10896 PS
21910 public_html
60746 Aqueous_Geochem
```

How much space is the folder public_html occupying ?

ans: almost 22 MB

424. You are using C shell. You typed !d <RETURN>

What will happen ?

ans: the last command entered by you that started with the letter d will be executed.

425. You are using C shell. You typed: !25

What will happen ?

ans: The 25th command from the history table will be executed

426. Which command would produce the following output ?

```
fgrep:      ELF 32-bit MSB executable SPARC
Version 1, dynamically linked, s
tripped
ans: file fgrep
```

427. Which command would find and display (names of) all the files under /home that have the string “mpg” in their names (anywhere) ?

ans: find /home -name “*mpg*” -print

428. Which command would find and display (names of) all the files under /usr whose name start with the letter a ?

ans: find /usr -name “a*” -print

429. Which command would find and display (names of) all the files under /usr whose status has changed within the last 2 days ?

ans: find /usr -ctime -2 -print

430. Which command would find and display (names of) all the files under /usr whose data has changed within the last 2 days ?

ans: find /usr -mtime -2 -print

431. Which option would you use with the ftp command in order to turn off interactive prompting during multiple file transfers ?

ans: -I (lower case)

432. Which command would find any occurrences of the string “joe” (lower or upper case) from the /etc/passwd file ?

ans: grep -I /etc/passwd

(Note: lower case of I)

433. Which command displays the group membership of the user joe ?

ans: groups joe

434. Which command displays the hostid of the system ?

ans: hostid

435. You are the super-user of a system. Which command would you run to change the hostname of the system to jupiter ?

ans: hostname jupiter

Note: After reboot, it will most likely go back to the old one. You have to a few more things in order to make the change permanent.

436. Which command will display a joe’s User Name, UID, GID and all the groups that user belongs to ?

ans: id -a joe

437. Which command will display terminal I/O, disk I/O, tape I/O and CPU activity 5 times at an interval of 10 seconds ?

ans: iostat 10 5

438. How can Solaris display statistics like it does when netstat and/or iostat command is invoked ?

ans: Solaris Kernel keeps counters

439. Which command will display the user login information (e.g. Name) for joe ?

ans: listusers -l joe

440. Which file dictates where attempts to su to root are logged ?

ans: /etc/default/su

441. What is the default location for logging su attempts ?

ans: /var/adm/sulog

442. You suspect that the ps (in /bin) executable has been compromised. Which other utility can you use to look for funny processes ?

ans: /usr/ucb/ps

443. You want to make the directory /home/a/b/c/d . But, /home/a does not even exist. Which command will create all the necessary parent directories before making the directory d in the right place ?

ans: mkdir -p /home/a/b/c/d

444. Write an entry that will execute the script /usr/local/bin/check every 4 hours (starting at 1 AM) at the 10th minute.

ans: 10 1,5,9,13,17,21 * * * /usr/local/bin/check

445. What does the following script do ?

```
#!/bin/csh -f
last -10 root > /tmp/last
/usr/ucb/mail -s "root logins" joe@wks1 < /tmp/last
ans: emails the last 10 logins of root to joe@wks1
with the subject "root logins"
```

446. Which flag in /etc/default/passwd determines the maximum time a password can be valid ?

ans: MAXWEEKS

447. What will be the output of this script ?

```
#!/bin/csh -f
set HN = /home/joe
cd
cd $HN
echo $pwd
ans: /home/joe
```

448. What will the following command do ?

```
rusers host_b
ans: show a list of logged on users on the
machine host_b
```

449. What will the following command do ?

```
rup host_b
ans: will display the how long the machine
host_b has been up and running and its CPU load
```

450. How long will take to finish the run of the following script ?

```
#!/bin/csh -f
echo hello > /dev/null
sleep 600
echo hello > /dev/null
ans: at least 10 minutes
```

451. You have a program called my_program (a binary executable). It is having problem finishing its execution. You want to see what system calls it makes, what signal it receives and what machine faults it incurs. Which command should you run ?

ans: truss my_program

452. True/False: Most scenarios require most of the entries in /etc/inetd.conf to be active (uncommented).

ans: False

NOTE: Most scenarios require only very few of these services and yet they are a common door for hackers !

453. Which command can be used to add a new user account ?

ans: useradd

454. Which command can be used to modify an existing user account ?

ans: usermod

455. Which command can be used to remove an existing group ?

ans: groupdel

456. Which is the default .cshrc file for new users ?

ans: /etc/skel/local.cshrc

457. Which is the default .profile file for new users ?

ans: /etc/skel/local.profile

458. Which variable defines the shell prompt is C shell ?

ans: prompt

459. Which variable defines the terminal is Bourne Shell ?

ans: TERM

460. Which variable defines the terminal is C shell ?

ans: term

461. Which variable defines the path to user's mailbox ?

ans: MAIL

462. Which file is the Korn shell executable ?

ans: /bin/ksh

463. Which of the following shells have Bourne Shell compatible syntax ?

C shell, Korn Shell
ans: Korn Shell

464. Which of the following shells have capability of keeping a history list ?

Bourne, C, Korn
ans: C and Korn

465. Which of the following shells allow aliasing ?

Bourne, C, Korn
ans: C and Korn

466. How do you assign the value "hello" to the variable HL in Bourne shell ?

ans: HL=hello

467. Which command would display the value of the variable HL is C shell ?

ans: echo \$HL

468. Which command would display the value of the variable HL is Bourne shell ?

ans: echo \$HL

469. Which default Bourne Shell variable sets the system architecture ?

ans: ARCH

470. Which default Bourne Shell variable sets the time zone ?

ans: TZ

471. Which default Bourne Shell variable sets the search path for the cd command ?

ans: CDPATH

472. Which key word is used in Bourne Shell scripts to exit loops (for or while) ?

ans: break

473. Which command makes variable global in Bourne Shell Script ?

ans: export

474. Which keyword in Bourne Shell exits the current shell script ?

ans: exit

475. Which keyword exits a C shell script with a exit status 1 ?

ans: exit 1

476. Consider the following line in a Bourne Shell script:

```
command1 && command2
```

When will command2 execute ?

ans: if command1 returns an exit status of 0

477. What will the following script do ?

```
#!/bin/csh -f
last -50 > /tmp/tmp.1
grep joe /tmp/tmp.1
```

ans: display the successful logons of joe among the most recent 50 logons to the machine

478. Which run level is called "Multiuser with NFS" ?

ans: 3

479. True/False: You can telnet from a machine that is in single user mode.

ans: True

480. True/False: You can ftp from a machine that is in single user mode.

ans: True

481. Which major service is not started in run level 2 ?

ans: NFS

482. Which is the default system state ?

ans: 3 (multi-user with NFS)

483. Which run level is currently not used ?

ans: 4

484. What is the first field in the /etc/shadow file ?

ans: UID

485. Which command would you run to stop the NFS server services ?

ans: /etc/init.d/nfs.server stop

486. Which command would you run to stop sendmail service ?

ans: /etc/init.d/sendmail stop

487. You are logged on host_a . How you test to (using telnet) see if host_b has sendmail on ?

ans: telnet host_b 25

488. How many characters are there in the encrypted field of "password" in the /etc/shadow file ?

ans: 13

489. If the password field is empty for a user in the /etc/shadow file, what will she will be forced to do ?

ans: enter a new password when she logs in for the first time.

490. Which file is the Bourne Shell executable ?

ans: /usr/sbin/sh

491. Which file is the C shell executable ?

ans: /bin/csh

492. which shell is used if the last field is empty (in /etc/passwd) for a user ?

ans: Bourne Shell

493. What is the 3rd field (in each entry) in the /etc/shadow file ?

ans: number of days between the last time password was changed and 1/1/1970

494. What is the 3rd field in the /etc/group file ?

ans: GID

495. If there are multiple matches for your pgrep command, how are the PIDs displayed?

ans: one in each line

496. Write a pgrep command that will look for processes owned by joe and separate multiple PIDs with spaces ?

ans: pgrep -d ' ' -u joe

497. You want to schedule a one-time job for a time in the future. What utility should use instead of making an entry in the cron table ?

ans: at

498. Which command would restore the only file system dumped on the tape (/dev/rmt/0) ?

ans: ufsrestore f /dev/rmt/0

499. Which command will make tar archive of the directory /usr on the tape (/dev/rmt/0) ?

ans: tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /usr

500. Which command would start an interactive ufsrestore session from the 3rd file-system dumped on the tape (/dev/rmt/0) ?

ans: ufsrestore ivfs /dev/rmt/0 3

1. Which 2 commands or utilities can be used to display a list of active process?

-prstat
-sdtprocess

2. You are aware of a scheduled power outage. Which 3 commands

protect your computer against power outage?

- shutdown -i 0 -g 300 -y
- shutdown -i 1 -g 300 -y
- shutdown -i 5 -g 300 -y

3. Which command enables you to list, but not retrieve the contents of a tape archive copied to the default tape device /dev/rmt/0?

- tar tf /dev/rmt/0

4. Which command should be used to configure only those devices supported by the st drives?

- devfsadm -i st

5. Which command should be used to extract the file install.log from the backp.tar file which is in tar format?

- tar xvf backup.tar install.log

6. Which command lists the contents of your current directory and identifies each entry by type?

- file *

7. Which command is used to build a new file system on the raw special device at c0t3d0s5?

- newfs /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s5

8. Your current working directory is the /export/home_a/user/ directory. Which 2 commands strings put you into the /export/home_b/user 20 directory?

- cd ../../home_b/user 20
- cd /export/home_b/user 20

9. Your current working directory contain: ./ ../ .tst dir1/ file1

file2 file3 file4. Which command copies the .tst file into the dir1 directory?

- cp .tst dir1/

10. A user logs into a system running the Solaris 8 Operating

Environment using the telnet command. The user has been assigned a

bourne shell(sh) and home /home/user/ directory.

All of the following files exist with appropriate ownership and permissions. Which 2 files are used to initialize this user's session?

- /etc/profile
- /home/user/.profile

11. Your system has been brought to the boot prompt through an interrupt. Which command should you now use to minimize amount of disruption caused to the disk-file system?

- sync

12. 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".

- ufsdump Of mars:/dev/rmt/1 /export/home

13. Which command, similar to tar in syntax, produces an archive which compresses each file before archiving it.

- Zcat

14. Within the partition menu of the format command, which simple command should you type next in order to give a name to the current label definition for future retrieval?

- Label or Select???

15. During system initialization, which file causes the init process to call the /sbin/rc2/ script?

- /etc/initab

16. What in the name of the directory where the Kernel device information file path_to_inst is found?

- /etc/

17. The Solaris 8 OE 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?

- 3

18. Which option of the usermod command allows the use of duplicate user IDs?

- -o

19. What is the result of using the following command?

```
# mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3
```

- it creates 3 directories, named dir1, dir1/dir2, and dir1/dir2/dir3 respectively.

20. Which PROM command boots the system using a different file system?

- boot -a

21. Which command string displays the file and directory names that begin with the characters a,b or c and that end with the number 1?

- ls -ld [abc]*1

22. You are working from a text based terminal. Which command should

you use to change a user's primary group?

- groupmod

23. When using the command line to add, delete or modify user accounts or groups, it is possible to use the -o option to allow duplicate user or group IDs. Which 4 commands support the use of the -o option?

- useradd

- usermod

- groupadd

- groupmod

24. Which 2 commands should be used to acquire online information

about the /etc/vfstab file?

- man -s4 vfstab

- man vfstab(5)

25. From the OBP prompt, Which command can be used to create a

customized device alias which survives power cycling the machine?

-nvalias

26. Which 4 vi commands switch from command mode to edit mode?

- a

- i

- A

- cw

27. The following sets a permanent customized device alias at the OBP:

```
OK ***** bootdisk2
```

```
/pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/dsk@2,0
```

Which is the missing command?

- nvalias

28. Which vi command is used to copy 3 lines of text to memory and

then paste these lines above the current line?

- 3yyP

29. Which task is the kernel responsible for?

- managing CPU resources

30. A user logs into a system running Solaris 8 OE using the telnet

command. The user has been assigned a Korn Shell (Ksh) and

home /home/user1 directory. The following files are executed on login by user1.

A. /home/user1/.kshrc

B. /etc/profile

C. /home/user1/.profile

In which order are they executed?

- BCA

1. 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

2. What does the `-o` option on the `useradd` command do?

- a. Duplicates the user
- b. Allows the UID to be duplicated
- c. Duplicates the home directory and password
- d. Overwrites the default settings

Answer: B

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. Type in the command that is similar in syntax to `tar`: _____

Answer: `jar`

7. Which command shows the current runlevel?

- a. `telinit`
- b. `who -r`
- c. `uptime`
- d. `init`
- e. `cat /etc/inittab`

Answer: B

8. Type in the filename of the file that controls runlevels and the init daemon: _____

Answer: `inittab`

9. Which two 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

10. Which of the following commands shows the packages installed?

- a. `pkginfo`
- b. `patchadd -p`
- c. `showrev -p`
- d. `patchinfo`

Answer: B, C

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

15. If you wanted to mount /export/home at boot time, which file would you modify?

- a. /etc/mnttab
- b. /etc/vfstab
- c. /etc/dfs/dfstab
- d. /etc/dfstab
- e. /etc/inittab

Answer: B

16. Type in the command that places a device alias into permanent stored memory that won't be lost when the system is rebooted. _____

Answer: nvalias

17. Type the command to boot the system from the cdrom into single user mode. _____

Answer: boot cdrom -s

18. It has been reported that there will be a complete power outage very soon. Which of the following commands will you use to shut the system down 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,

19. 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

20. Where are the run level 2 scripts held?

- a. /etc/rc2.d
- b. /ect/init.d/rc
- c. /ect/rc/rc2.d
- d. /etc/rc2
- e. /init/rc2.d

Answer: A

21. What's the default file and directory permissions?

- a. 644 and 766
- b. 644 and 755
- c. 655 and 766
- d. 655 and 755

Answer: B

22. Which OpenBoot command removes the device alias disk2?

- a. rm disk2
- b. rmalias disk2
- c. unalias disk2
- d. nvunalias disk2

Answer: D

23. Where is the path_to_inst file located?

- a. /var
- b. /usr/sbin
- c. /usr/bin
- d. /etc
- e. /opt

Answer: D

24. At the OpenBoot prompt, type the command to boot and reconfigure the system to discover new devices: _____

Answer: boot -r

25. Type the command to print a disks Volume Table of Contents (VTOC): _____

Answer: prtvtoc

26. 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

27. You are at the Format, Partition menu. Type the command to name the current table: _____

Answer: name

28. What contains most of the information about a file system?

- a. boot block
- b. inode
- c. superblock
- d. Disk Label
- e. UFS

Answer: C

29. 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

30. Which command will mount disk c0t0d0s7 on mount point /export/home?

- a. mount /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s7 /export/home
- b. mount /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7 /export/home
- c. mount /export/home /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s7
- d. mount /export/home /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7

Answer: B

31. 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

32. A file permission is listed as: -rw-rw-r file. Which command will not change it's permissions?

- a. chmod u-w file
- b. chmod u-x file
- c. chmod g-w file
- d. chmod g-x file

Answer: B, D

33. 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

34. Type the OpenBoot command to boot from the network: _____

Answer: boot net

35. What is the usage of an inode? (choose all that apply)

- a. It stores the file size
- b. It stores the file type
- c. It store the content of the file or directory
- d. It stores the directory or file name
- e. None of the above

Answer: A, B

36. What are the standard file permissions?

- a. `rw-r—r—`
- b. `rw-r-xr---`
- c. `rw---x---x`
- d. `rw-rw-rw-rw`

Answer: A

37. Which of the following statement is true for 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

38. Which command shows user and group information of a user?

- a. `id`
- b. `whoami`
- c. `who`
- d. `whodo`

Answer: A

39. How do you display disk usage in kilobytes?

- a. `df -k`
- b. `df -m`
- c. `df`
- d. `du`
- e. `disk -k`

Answer: A

40. Which function is not performed by the `/etc/group` file?

- a. Assign secondary groups for users
- b. Assign a name to primary groups
- c. Provide a special group for super user privileges

Answer: B

41. How do you list users who are logged in to the local area network?

- a. `rup`
- b. `rlogin`
- c. `rusers`
- d. `finger`

Answer: C

42. How do you list the contents of a directory including hidden files?

- a. `ls -l`
- b. `ls -a`
- c. `ls -h`
- d. `ls -*`
- e. `ls *`

Answer: B

43. Type the command to unmount and eject the cdrom: _____

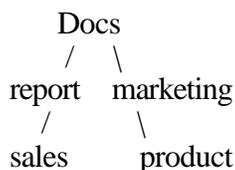
Answer: `eject cdrom`

44. Which commands do not integrate an incremental backup feature?

- a. `tar`
- b. `cpio`
- c. `ufsdump`
- d. `dd`

Answer: A, B

45. In the following file structure, how do you remove the "report" directory?



- a. `rm -r report`
- b. `rmdir report`
- c. `rm report`
- d. `rm report -r`

Answer: A

46. Which commands allow you to view processes in an interactive fashion?

- a. `prtstat`
- b. `ps`
- c. `prstat`
- d. `/usr/dt/bin/sdtprocess &`
- e. `process`
- f. `pview`
- g. `pgrep`

Answer: C, D

47. Which of the following allow you to schedule jobs?

- a. `at`
- b. `cron`
- c. `scheduler`
- d. `vi`
- e. `cronat`

Answer: A, B

48. 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

49. If neither the `/etc/cron.d/cron.deny` file or the `/etc/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

50. 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

51. Type the command to check and repair the file system: _____

Answer: `fsck`

52. Which command will shutdown the system and reboot into multiuser mode?

- a. `shutdown -y -g 100 -iS`
- b. `shutdown -y -g 100 -i0`
- c. `shutdown -y -g 160 -i6`
- d. `shutdown -y -g 160 -i5`

Answer: C

53. 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

54. What command is used to display package information for the `SUNWaudio` file?

- a. `pkginfo SUNWaudio`
- b. `pkginfo -l SUNWaudio`
- c. `pkgparam SUNWaudio`
- d. `pkgparam -l SUNWaudio`

Answer: A, B, C

55. How do you display processes for the current shell?

- a. `ps -aux`
- b. `ps -ef`
- c. `ps`
- d. `ps -el`

Answer: C

56. 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

57. What command shows all currently mounted file systems?

- a. mnt
- b. vfs
- c. mount
- d. mountall
- e. mnttab

Answer: C

58. Which command will edit the file "report"?

- a. vi report
- b. vi -p report
- c. vi -r report
- d. vi

Answer: A, C

59. The sticky bit has no effect to which of the following? (select all of the correct answers)

- 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

60. Which files control access to the cron utility?

- 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

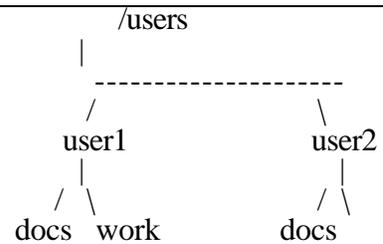
61. You execute the command `chmod 2555 filename`

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

62.



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 of the following)

- a. `cd ../../../user2/docs`
- b. `cd ../user1/users/user2/docs`
- c. `cd ../../user2/docs`
- d. `cd /users/user2/docs`
- e. `cd users/user2/docs`

Answer: C, D

63. 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

64. Select the correct sequence of steps to restore the root filesystem from tape onto the disk device /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0.

1. `newfs /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0`
 2. `ufsrestore rvf /dev/rmt/0`
 3. `mount /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 /restore`
 4. `fsck /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0`
 5. `cd /restore`
 6. `installboot bootblk /dev/rdisk/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

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

- a. ufsdump 0uf /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0 /dev/rmt/0
- b. ufsdump 0uf /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0 /dev/rmt/0n
- c. ufsump 0uf /dev/rmt/0 /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0
- d. ufsdump 0uf /dev/rmt/0n /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0

Answer: C

66. 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

67. 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

68. 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

69. 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

70. Which command lists all files in a directory one screen at a time?

- a. ls -la | more
- b. ls -la : more
- c. ls -la
- d. ls -la more

Answer: A

71. Which file contains user default password aging?

- a. /etc/shadow
- b. /etc/password
- c. /etc/default/password
- d. /etc/inittab

Answer: C

72. Which file system is typically used for unbundling third-party software packages?

- a. /etc
- b. /usr
- c. /opt
- d. /

Answer: C

73. 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

74. Your default shell is BOURNE. How do you export a variable?

- a. export variable
- b. export \$variable
- c. setenv variable
- d. set variable

Answer: A

75. What command can verify the accuracy and integrity of a software package?

- a. pkgchk
- b. pkgchk -l
- c. pkginfo -l
- d. pkginfo -v

Answer: A

76. In order to monitor system messages 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

77. 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

78. What is the standard default file permission?

- a. rw-r—r—
- b. rwxr-xr—
- c. rw---x---x
- d. rwxrwxrwx

Answer: A

79. You want to make the subdirectory “project” with the parent directories, “docs” and “work”. The final tree will be /work/docs/project. 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

80. 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
- f. /etc/default/remote
- g. /etc/default/ftp

Answer: A,C,D

81. 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

82. Which option of the patchadd command does not backup the files to be patched?

- a. -u
- b. -f
- c. -v
- d. -x

Answer: A

83. 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

84. Which commands do not integrate an incremental backup feature?

- a. tar
- b. cpio
- c. ufsdump
- d. dd

Answer: A, B

85. What are the minimum permissions needed to change to a directory and list its contents?

- a. r—
- b. rw-
- c. r-x
- d. rwx

Answer: C

86. In which file does the ufsdump utility record dumplevels and dates of previous backups?

- a. /etc/default/backup
- b. /etc/dumpdate
- c. /etc/dumpdates
- d. /ect/default/deumpdates
- e. /var/spool/dumpdates

Answer: C

87. Type in the default minimum password length: _____

Answer: 6

88. Select the correct command to uncompress a tar archive:

- a. tar xvf 104230-02.tar
- b. tar cvf 104230-02.tar
- c. tar xvfc 104230-02.tar
- d. tar 104230-02.tar xvf

Answer: A

89. What is the correct format of the crontab file?
- time,date,command
 - time,owner,command
 - command,time,owner
 - time,date,process
 - time,owner.process

Answer: A

90. You type the following command:

```
#chown -R user1 /export/home/user1
```

What statement is true?

- only /export/home/user1 is owned by user1
- all files and directories in /export/home/user1 are owned by user1
- all files and directories in /export/home/user1 are owned by user1, including /export/home/user1
- only user1 is owned by user1

Answer: C

91. How do you find all files on the filesystem belonging to userabc?

- find / -owner userabc -print
- find / -user userabc -print
- find / -name user userabc -print
- find / -name userabc -print

Answer: B

92. Choose the two valid commands for installing patch 107588-01

- patchadd -R /export/root/client /var/spool/patch/107588-01
- patchadd -s /Solaris/_8x86/var/spool/patch/107588-01
- patchadd /var/spool/patch/107588-01
- patchadd -d /var/spool/patch/107588-01

Answer: A,C

93. You are on HostA. You want to login into HostB and do not want to input a password. Which file should you change?

- /etc/hosts.equiv on HostA and the \$HOME/.rhosts on HostB
- \$HOME/.rhosts on HostB
- /etc/hosts.equiv on HostB
- /etc/hosts.equiv on HostA
- /etc/.rhosts and /etc/.hosts.equiv on HostA and HostB

Answer: B

94. When you install Solaris, which partitions are created by default?

- /opt
- /usr
- /var
- /

Answer: B, D

95. Which of the following OpenBoot commands create a custom device alias of disk2 for /sbus/esp/sd@2,0?

- devalias disk2 /sbus/esp/sd@2,0
- nvalias disk2 /sbus/esp/sd@2,0
- alias disk2 /sbus/esp/sd@2,0
- nvalias disk2 sd@2,0

Answer: A,B

96. The patchadd command will fail under what conditions?

- a package being patched is not installed or only partially installed
- a package was installed with a -d argument
- the patch requires another patch that is not installed
- the current version or a higher version of the patch is already installed

Answer: A,C,D

97. How can you list the contents of the crontab file?

- as root, run crontab -l
- as a regular user, run crontab -l
- as root, run /etc/default/cron/root
- as a regular user, run crontab -e

Answer: A, B

98. What is the file type of a CDROM file?

- pipe
- symbolic
- character
- block

Answer: C

99. Which command defines the default ACL entries for the directory shlog?

- setfacl -d u::rw-,g::rw-,o:r-- /shlog
- setfacl -m d::u::rw-,d:g::rw-,d:o:r-- ,d:m:r-- /shlog
- setfacl -d d::u::rw-,d:g::rw-,d:o:r-- ,d:m:r-- /shlog
- setfacl -s u::rw-,g::rw-,o:r-- /shlog

Answer: B

100. What command will add read/write permission for the user account `usera` and read-only permission for group account `staff` to `file1`'s ACL?

- `setfacl -c u+rw usera g+r staff file1`
- `setfacl -d u:usera:rw- ,g:staff:r—file1`
- `setfacl -m u::rw- ,g::r—file1`
- `setfacl -m u:usera:rw- ,g:staff:r—file1`

Answer: D

101. Which commands will display users who are currently logged into the system?

- `id -a`
- `last`
- `whodo`
- `who -a`

Answer: B,C,D

102. In Solaris, the smallest software group that can be installed is:

- Entire Distribution plus OEM
- Developer
- Core
- Entire
- End User
- Default

Answer: C

103. What does the “t” mean in `-rwx-----t`?

- readable
- searchable
- setgid
- setuid
- sticky bit

Answer: E

104. `dr-xr-xr-x`
`-r-xr-xr-x`

What does “r-x” mean?

- writable,executable
- readable,searchable
- readable,executable
- read only
- readable,writable

Answer: B,C

105. What does the command “ps” do without any options or arguments?

- Displays all jobs
- Displays all processes
- Displays all jobs belonging to the user
- Displays all processes belonging to the user

Answer: C

106. The root user may log in from a remote session: (choose the best answer)

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

Answer: C

107. Which commands will create a file?

- `touch filename`
- `cat filename`
- `ls filename`
- `cat abcde >filename`

Answer: A,D

108. Specifying NP in the `/etc/shadow` field:

- forces the user to change the password
- flags the account for deletion
- changes the user's password to “NP”
- will prevent the user from logging in

Answer: D

109. A users wants to backup his home directory Monday-Friday, which cron job will do this?

- `0 4 * * 2-6 tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/usera`
- `0 4 * * 1-5 tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/usera`
- `0 4 * 1-5 * tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/usera`
- `0 4 * 1-30 * tar cf /dev/rmt/0 /home/usera`

Answer: B

110. home
/ \

```

      usera  userb

```

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

- a. cd /userb
- b. cd ../userb
- c. cd ..
- d. cd userb

Answer: C

111. Preconfiguring system configuration information can be done by what method?

- a. name service method
- b. domain name method
- c. netinstall method
- d. sysidcfg method

Answer: A,D

112. What is the configuration file for the init daemon?

- a. /etc/init.tab
- b. /etc/init
- c. /etc/system
- d. /etc/inittab

Answer: D

113. 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

114. Which of the following commands copies file to a remote system (choose all that apply)?

- a. rcp
- b. rsh
- c. ftp
- d. telnet
- e. cp

Answer: A,C

115. The sticky bit is 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

116. 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

117. 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 on 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

118. A parameter has been modified that effects the cron daemon. What is the best method to cause the cron daemon to reread it's parameters?

- a. reboot the system
- b. init 6
- c. /etc/init.d/cron rc script
- d. /etc/default/cron rc script
- e. /var/spool/cron/cron script
- f. crontab -r

Answer: C

119. Type the exact location where the crontab files are stored:\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: /var/spool/cron/crontabs

120. What is a valid command to terminate the process number 598? (choose all correct answers)

- a. kill 598
- b. kill -9 598
- c. kill -SIGTERM 598
- d. kill -TERM 598

Answer: A,B,D

121. Which of the following are activities related to the format command? (select the 4 correct answers)

- 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

122. 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

123. 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 the 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

124. Type the command used to search for file and their full paths:

Answer: find

125. What is the command to quit and discard any changes in the vi text editor?

- a. :wq!
- b. :w!
- c. :q!
- d. q

Answer: A

126. What does the command "df -k" do?

- a. It shows the size of each file partition in bytes
- b. It shows the size of each file partition in megabytes
- c. It shows the size of folder and files in your home directory in kilobytes
- d. It shows the amount of disk usage in percentage

Answer: D

127. Type the OpenBoot PROM command used to reset system PROM variables to their default values: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: set-defaults

128. Which of the following are false regarding the file /etc/mnttab?

- 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 enabled

Answer: B,C

129. Which statement is true about the file /etc/hosts? (choose all correct answers)

- a. It gives the hosts' name and their IP address
- b. Any user can modify it
- c. It resides in /etc/default
- d. It is created automatically after the install of Solaris8
- e. It contains hostnames, IP addresses and usernames

Answer: A,D

130. What are the contents of /etc/skel?

- a. template of shell scripts
- b. default login scripts
- c. kernel system files
- d. host name information
- e. default login and password files

Answer: A

131. Which boot phase runs POST diagnostics?

- a. Boot PROM
- b. Init
- c. Kernel initialization
- d. Boot program

Answer: A

132. 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

133. You want to use the devfsadm command to locate new tape devices attached to your system. Select 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

134. 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

135. Configuration files are kept in which directory?

- a. /default
- b. /
- c. /etc
- d. /opt
- e. /var

Answer: C

136. What filesystem does a CDROM have?

- a. UFS
- b. UDFS
- c. VFS
- d. HSFS
- e. CDROM

Answer: D

137. 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

138. Information included in the last command does not include (choose the one correct answer):

- 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

139. Select 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

140. 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 project project1

Answer: C

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

- a. All users
- b. Root and users in the sysadmin group
- c. Root
- d. No users
- e. Any user with a valid logon on the remote system

Answer: E

142. 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

143. 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

144. The identity of the root user is:

- a. UID=0, GID=0
- b. UID=1, GID=0
- c. UID=0, GID=1
- d. UID=1, GID=1

Answer: C

145. What are the several methods controlling remote access to a Sun system? (choose the 3 best answers)

- 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

146. What is the difference between at and cron?

- a. crontab jobs are scheduled to run once, at jobs are scheduled 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

147. Which command displays shell variables for the BOURNE and C shell?

- a. env
- b. printenv
- c. set
- d. list
- e. echo

Answer: A

148. 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

149. You can change your system run level with?

- a. reboot
- b. halt
- c. init
- d. who -r
- e. None of the above

Answer: C

150. The sticky bit has no effect to which of the following?

- a. file owner
- b. any member of the group
- c. anybody who has access to the directory

Answer: A

1. Which statement describes the kernel?

- A It is used to manage CPU resources.
- B It is the primary memory for the system.
- C It is the main input/output device for the system.
- D It is programmable memory used to test the system.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the kernel is used to manage CPU resources. It manages devices, memory, swap, processes, and daemons. Option B is incorrect because RAM is the primary memory for the system. Option C is incorrect because the Console is the main input/output device for the system. Option D is incorrect because PROM is programmable read-only memory used to test the system.

2. What are three shells available in the Solaris 8 Operating Environment? (Choose three.)

- A V
- B TC
- C Korn
- D Bash
- E Perl

Answer:

Options B, C, and D are correct. There are six login shells available in the Solaris 8 Operating Environment. They include: Bourne shell, Korn shell, C shell, Z shell, Bash shell, and TC shell. Options A and E are incorrect because V and Perl are not valid login shells.

3. Which statement describes a daemon's function?

- A It listens for requests on a port.
- B It describes where a file is located on a disk.
- C It is a process that performs a specific system task.
- D It acts as an interface between the operating system and disk device.

Answer:

Option C is correct because a Daemon is a process that performs a specific system task. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because a daemon does not listen for port requests, describe file location, or act as an interface.

4. Given the command: `man -s 4 vfstab`  
Which action is performed?

- A It prints information to device 4 about the vfstab file.
- B It prints information about the vfstab file in descending order.
- C It prints information about the vfstab file from section 4 of the Reference Manual pages.
- D It prints only the information about the vfstab file that begins with the number 4 from the Reference Manual pages.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `-s` option of the `man` command prints information about the specified file, `vfstab` in this instance, from the specified section of the Reference Manual pages. Option A is incorrect because the `-t` option specifies a particular output device. Option B is incorrect because an option does not exist for displaying the information in descending order. Option D is incorrect because the `-k` option searches for particular keywords in a specified file.

5. Which command will allow you to search the manual pages by a keyword?

- A `man -f`
- B `man -k`
- C `man -M`
- D `man -s`

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `man -k` command searches the manual pages by a keyword. Option A is incorrect because the `-f` option attempts to locate manual pages related to specified files. Option C is incorrect because the `-M` option specifies an alternate search path. Option D is incorrect because the `-s` option specifies sections of the manual pages for which to search.

6. Which option of the `man` command specifies an alternate search path for manual pages?

- A `-d`
- B `-M`
- C `-r`
- D `-t`

Answer:

Option B is correct because the -M option of the man command specifies an alternate search path for manual pages. Option A is incorrect because the -d option performs a debug. Option C is incorrect because the -r option reformats, but does not display, the manual page. Option D is incorrect because the -t option arranges for the manual pages to be troffed to an output device.

7. What is the man command option that prints one-line summaries from the windex database that contain the specified keywords?

Answer:

The correct answer is -k. The -k option of the man command prints one-line summaries from the windex database that contain the specified keywords.

8. Which statement about the /etc/default/kbd file is true?

- A It is used to save failed login attempts.
- B It is used to temporarily disable dial-up logins.
- C It is used to restrict superuser login to the console.
- D It is used to enable or disable a system's abort sequence.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the /etc/default/kbd file is used to enable or disable a system's abort sequence. Option A is incorrect because the /var/adm/loginlog file is used to save failed login attempts. Option B is incorrect because the /etc/d\_passwd file is used to temporarily disable dial-up logins. Option C is incorrect because the /etc/default/login file is used to restrict superuser login to the console.

9. Why should you execute the sync command after a system interrupt has occurred?

- A to obtain system log information
- B to reboot the system to the lowest run level
- C to create a crash dump of memory and reboot the system
- D to apply any changes made to the system and reboot the system

Answer:

Option C is correct because the sync command can be executed after a system interruption. If the system becomes unresponsive, you can use the Stop-a key sequence to take the system to the ok prompt. You can then execute the sync command to create a crash dump of memory and reboot the system. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the sync command does not obtain system log information, reboot to the lowest level, or apply changes and reboot the system.

10. Your system uses an ASCII terminal console and is currently unresponsive. What can you do to interrupt the system?

- A Use the Break sequence keys.
- B Use the Stop-a key sequence.
- C Use the power switch to reboot.
- D Use a remote computer to log in.

Answer:

Option A is correct because you can use the Break sequence keys to interrupt the system when it uses an ASCII terminal console. Option B is incorrect because the Stop-a key sequence can be used to interrupt an unresponsive system that is not using an ASCII terminal console. Options C are incorrect because you should not use the power switch to interrupt an unresponsive system. Option D is incorrect because when a system is unresponsive, you will not be able to use a remote computer to log in.

11. Which statement about the nvalias command is true?

- A It creates a custom device alias.
- B It removes a custom device alias.
- C It identifies the peripheral devices on a system.
- D It identifies the current boot device for the system.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the nvalias command creates a custom device alias. Option B is incorrect because the nvunalias command removes a custom device alias. Option C is incorrect because the probe-ide command identifies the peripheral devices on a system. Option D is incorrect because the devalias command identifies the current boot device for the system.

12. Which command entered at the open boot prompt will create a permanent customized device alias?

- A setenv boot-device diskT
- B devalias boot-device diskT
- C nvedit diskT  
/pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@2/disk@1,0
- D nvalias diskT  
/pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@2/disk@1,0

Answer:

Option D is correct because the nvalias command will create a permanent customized device alias. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because setenv, devalias, and nvedit will not create a permanent customized device alias.

13. Which action is performed by the devalias command?

- A All device aliases display.
- B All device aliases are removed.
- C Only the current device is removed.
- D Only the current boot device displays.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the devalias command displays all device aliases. Options B and C are incorrect because the devalias command does not remove devices. Option D is incorrect because it displays all device aliases.

14. Which command will delete a permanent customized device alias?

- A setenv
- B nvalias
- C devalias
- D nvunalias

Answer:

Option D is correct because the nvunalias command is used to delete a permanent customized device alias. Option A is incorrect because the setenv command is used to change the NVRAM parameter values. Option B is incorrect because the nvalias command is used to create custom device aliases. Option C is incorrect because the devalias command is used to display device aliases.

15. Which command operates in a temporary buffer and allows you to make changes to the NVRAMRC directly?

- A sync
- B eeprom
- C nvedit
- D nvstore

Answer:

Option C is correct because the nvedit command operates in a temporary buffer and allows changes to the NVRAMRC to be made directly. Option A is incorrect because the sync command synchronizes the file systems. Option B is incorrect because the eeprom command lists all parameters with default and current values. Option D is incorrect because the nvstore command copies the contents of the temporary buffer to nvramrc.

16. Which command is used to permanently save the NVRAMRC changes made?

- A sync
- B nvedit
- C nvstore
- D probe-ide

Answer:

Option C is correct because the nvstore command is used to permanently save the NVRAMRC changes made. Option A is incorrect because the sync command synchronizes the file systems. Option B is incorrect because the nvedit command allows you to edit the NVRAMRC directly. Option D is incorrect because the probe-ide command identifies the peripheral devices attached to the on-board IDE controller.

17. You want to install the Solaris software that includes OEM. In which part of a custom installation can you make this selection?

- A 64-Bit Selection
- B File System Layout
- C Solaris Cluster Configuration
- D Additional Products Selection

Answer:

Option C is correct. The Entire Solaris Software Group Plus OEM can be selected during the Solaris Cluster Configuration section of an installation. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because OEM cannot be selected during the 64-Bit Selection section, the File System Layout section, or the Additional Products Selection section.

18. Which statement about the cluster configuration selection of the Entire Solaris Software Group Plus OEM is true?

- A It provides additional support for 64-bit architectures.
- B It provides additional support for 32-bit architectures.
- C It can be selected during the Intel version of installation.
- D It can be selected during the SPARC version of installation.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the Entire Solaris Software Group Plus OEM can be selected during the SPARC version of installation. Options A and B are incorrect because the installation selection cannot provide additional support for 64-bit or 32-bit architectures. Option C is incorrect because the installation selection cannot be chosen during the Intel version of installation.

19. Which Solaris 8 software installation option provides a GUI that guides step-by-step through installing the software, but does not enable additional software to be installed?

- A Solaris JumpStart Installation
- B Solaris Web Start 3.0 Installation
- C Solaris Custom JumpStart Installation
- D Solaris Interactive Installation Program

Answer:

Option D is correct because the Solaris Interactive Installation Program provides a GUI that guides step-by-step through installing software. However, the program does not enable additional software to be installed. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the Solaris JumpStart Installation program, Solaris Web Start 3.0 Installation program, and Solaris Custom JumpStart Installation program allow additional software to be installed.

20. What is one hardware requirement of a Solaris 8 Operating Environment Installation?

- A 32 Mbytes of memory
- B a SPARC-based system
- C 1.4 Gbytes of disk space
- D access to a floppy disk drive

Answer:

Option B is correct because the Solaris 8 Operating Environment must be installed on a SPARC-based or Intel-based system. Option A is incorrect because 64 Mbytes of memory is required. Option C is incorrect because 2.3 Gbytes of disk space is required. Option D is incorrect because access to a CD-ROM drive is required.

21. What are two pieces of information that must be provided before installing the Solaris Operating Environment software on a networked standalone system? (Choose two.)

- A Subnet mask
- B Host IP address
- C Gateway protocol
- D broadcast address
- E a user password, other than root

Answer:

Options A and B are correct because the subnet mask and host IP address must be known before installing the Solaris Operating Environment software on a networked standalone system. Options C, D, and E are incorrect because the gateway protocol, broadcast address, and user password other than root are not required for the installation.

Given the command: `pkgadd -d /export/pkgsrc SUNWaudio`

22. What is the result?

- A the SUNWaudio package is uninstalled
- B the SUNWaudio package is removed from the /export/pkgsrc directory
- C the SUNWaudio package is installed to the /export/pkgsrc directory
- D the SUNWaudio package is installed from the /export/pkgsrc spool directory

Answer:

Option D is correct because the following command installs the SUNWaudio package from the /export/pkgsrc spool directory:  
`pkgadd -d /export/pkgsrc SUNWaudio` Options A and B are incorrect because the command does not remove or uninstall the SUNWaudio package. Option C is incorrect because the command installs the package from, not to, the specified directory.

23. Given the command: `pkgchk -v SUNWaudio`  
What is the result?

- A It checks for changes in the SUNWaudio package.
- B It lists the attributes of the SUNWaudio package.
- C It lists the files contained in the SUNWaudio package.
- D It checks the contents and attributes of the SUNWaudio package.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `pkgchk` command checks installation completeness. The `-v` option, the verbose mode, of the command lists the files contained in the specified package. Option A is incorrect because the `-p` option checks for changes in the specified package. Option B is incorrect because the `-v` option does not list the attributes. Option D is incorrect because the `pkgchk` command without options will check the contents and attributes of the specified package.

24. Which command displays software package information?

- A `pkgrm`
- B `pkgchk`
- C `pkgmap`
- D `pkginfo`

Answer:

Option D is correct because the `pkginfo` command displays software package information. Option A is incorrect because the `pkgrm` command deletes packages from the system. Option B is incorrect because the `pkgchk` command checks packages on the system. Option C is incorrect because `pkgmap` is not a command but a file.

25. What is the command name that removes all files associated with a specified software package?

Answer:

The correct answer is `pkgrm`. The `pkgrm` command removes all files associated with a specified software package.

26. You want to list information on specified files that make up a package. Which command should you use?

- A `pkgchk -l`
- B `pkgchk -p`
- C `pkginfo -d`
- D `pkginfo -l`

Answer:

Option A is correct because the `pkgchk -l` command lists information on specified files that make up a package. Option B is incorrect because the `pkgchk -p` command checks specified files of a software package. Option C is incorrect because the `pkginfo -d` command displays information for all packages that reside on a specified device. Option D is incorrect because the `pkginfo -l` command displays information on a specified package.

27. Given the command: `showrev -p` Which action is performed?

- A Patch revision information displays.
- B All system revision information displays.
- C All command revision information displays.
- D OpenWindows revision information displays.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the `showrev -p` command displays all patch revision information. Option B is incorrect because the `-a` option of the `showrev` command displays all system revision information. Option C is incorrect because the `-c` option of the `showrev` command displays all revision information about a specified command. Option D is incorrect because the `-w` option of the `showrev` command displays only the OpenWindows revision information.

28. Given the command: `patchrm 1053942-01`

What is the result?

- A The 1053942-01 patch is installed on the system.
- B Information about the 1053942-01 patch displays.
- C The 1053942-01 patch is removed from the system.
- D The 1053942-01 patch is extracted to prepare for installation to the system.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `patchrm` command removes the specified patch from the system. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the `patchrm` command does not install, extract, or display patch information.

29. Which command will display currently installed patch information?

- A `patchrm`
- B `patchadd`
- C `patchrm -p`
- D `patchadd -p`

Answer:

Option D is correct because the `patchadd -p` command displays currently installed patch information. Option A is incorrect because the `patchrm` command removes patches from the system. Option B is incorrect because the `patchadd` command adds patches to the system. Option C is incorrect because the `patchrm -p` command is not a valid command.

30. What is the delivery format of a Solaris 8 patch?

- A `zip`
- B `tar`
- C `gzip`
- D `tar.z`

Answer:

Option A is correct because `zip` is the delivery format of a Solaris 8 patch. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because Solaris 8 patches are not delivered in `tar`, `gzip`, or `tar.z` formats.

31. Which command is used to prepare a downloaded Solaris 8 patch for installation?

- A `/usr/bin/zcat`
- B `/usr/bin/unzip`
- C `/usr/bin/gzcat`
- D `/usr/bin/tar xvf -`

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `/usr/bin/unzip` command is used to prepare a downloaded Solaris 8 patch for installation. The command extracts the files from the patch. Option A is incorrect because the `/usr/bin/zcat` command uncompresses patch files on the Solaris 2.6 Operating Environment. Option C is incorrect because the `/usr/bin/gzcat` command uncompresses patch files on the Solaris 2.6 Operating Environment retrieved from the Patch Update CD. Option D is incorrect because the `/usr/bin/tar xvf -` command creates the patch directories.

32. When the system is at Run Level 2, which statement is true?

- A NFS server daemons are running.
- B The system runs as a single user.
- C The system runs in a single-user administrative state.
- D Runs the standard UNIX services (`telnetd`, `ftpd`, `smtp`, etc).

Answer:

Option D is correct because standard UNIX services are running when the system is at Run Level 2. In this level, NFS shared resources are NOT available. Option A is incorrect because the NFS server daemons run at Run Level 3. Option C is incorrect because the system runs as a single user at Run Level `s` or `S`. Option B is incorrect because the system runs in a single-user administrative state at Run Level 1.

33. Which Run Level shuts down the system to Run Level 0 and reboots to multiuser operations?

Answer:

The correct answer is 6. Run Level 6 shuts down the system to Run Level 0 and reboots to multiuser operations.

34. Which Run Level will boot the system to the bootPROM prompt?

- A 0
- B 1
- C 2
- D S

Answer:

Option A is correct because Run Level 0 will boot the system to the bootPROM prompt. Option B is incorrect because Run Level 1 indicates the system is running in a single-user administrative state. Option C is incorrect because Run Level 2 indicates the system is running in multiuser operations. Option D is incorrect because Run Level S indicates the system is running as a single user with all file systems mounted and accessible.

35. Which init command will prepare the system for a possible power-down?

- A init 0
- B init 2
- C init 6
- D init s

Answer:

Option A is correct because the init 0 command shuts down the system to the ok prompt. It is then safe to turn off the power to the system. Option B is incorrect because the init 2 command puts the system into multiuser operations. Option C is incorrect because the init 6 command shuts down the system to Run Level 0 and reboots to multiuser operations. Option D is incorrect because the init s command puts the system into single user mode.

36. Which Run Level indicates the system is running in multiuser operations with NFS resource-sharing available?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

Answer:

Option C is correct because Run Level 3 indicates the system is running in multiuser operations with NFS resource-sharing available.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the system is not at Run Levels 1, 2, or 4 when in multiuser operations with NFS resource-sharing available.

37. What is the Run Level when the system is running as a single user with all file systems mounted and accessible?

Answer:

The correct answer is S. The system is at Run Level S when running as a single user with all file systems mounted and accessible.

38. Which Run Level is currently not used by Solaris?

- A 0
- B 3
- C 4
- D 5

Answer:

Option C is correct because Run Level 4 is currently not implemented in the Solaris 8 Operating Environment. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because Run Levels 0, 3, and 5 are all implemented.

39. Which statement describes the system in Run Level 1?

- A It is shut down and powered off.
- B It is running in a single-user administrative state.
- C It is running in a multiuser state with no NFS server daemons running.
- D It is running in a multiuser state with NFS resource-sharing available

Answer:

Option B is correct because the system is in Run Level 1 when running in a single-user administrative state. Option A is incorrect because Run Level 5 shuts down and powers off the system. Option C is incorrect because Run Level 2 is in multiuser state with no NFS server daemons running. Option D is incorrect because Run Level 3 is in multiuser state with NFS resource-sharing available.

40. What is the Run Level used with the `init` command that will shut down and power off the system?

Answer:

The correct answer is 5. To shut down and power off the system, use the `init` command with Run Level 5.

41. Which statement about the `/etc/inittab` file is true?

- A It defines the system's cache size.
- B It defines the system's kill scripts.
- C It defines the system's default run level.
- D It defines the virtual memory space for the clients.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `/etc/inittab` file defines the system's default run level. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because `/etc/inittab` file does not define the system's cache size, kill scripts, or virtual memory space for clients.

42. What is a function of the `/etc/inittab` file?

- A to schedule classes
- B to load device drivers
- C to control the loading of modules and parameters
- D to store the definition of Run Level and control the process dispatching by `init`

Answer:

Option D is correct because the `/etc/inittab` file stores the definition of run level and controls process dispatching by `init`. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the `/etc/inittab` file does not schedule classes, load device drivers, or control the loading of modules and parameters.

43. Which keyword in the action field of the `/etc/inittab` file indicates the process should execute before `init` tries to access the console?

- A wait
- B `sysinit`
- C `respawn`
- D `initdefault`

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `sysinit` keyword of the action field executes the process before `init` tries to access the console. Option A is incorrect because the `wait` keyword starts the process and waits for its completion before moving ahead. Option C is incorrect because the `respawn` keyword specifies that `init` restart the process if it dies. Option D is incorrect because the `initdefault` keyword identifies the default run level.

44. Which directory stores the run control scripts?

- A `/etc/dfs`
- B `/usr/sbin`
- C `/sbin/init`
- D `/etc/init.d`

Answer:

Option D is correct because the run control scripts are stored in the `/etc/init.d` directory. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the `/etc/dfs`, `/usr/sbin`, and `/sbin/init` directories do not store the run control scripts.

45. What is the keyword in the action field of an `/etc/inittab` file entry that indicates `init` should restart a process if it dies?

Answer:

The correct answer is `respawn`. Use the `respawn` keyword in the action field of an `/etc/inittab` file entry to indicate `init` should restart a process if it dies.

46. After which command is it safe to turn off power to the system?

- A `halt`
- B `init 6`
- C `reboot`
- D `shutdown -i6`

Answer:

Option A is correct because the `halt` command boots the system to the `ok` prompt. It is then safe to turn off the power to the system. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because these commands shut down the system and reboots to multiuser mode.

47. Given the command: `reboot -- -r`

Which action is performed?

- A a boot to Run Level S
- B a reconfiguration boot
- C a shutdown to multiuser mode
- D a shutdown to single-user mode

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `reboot -- -r` command performs a reconfiguration boot. Option A and D are incorrect because the `init S` command boots the system to single-user mode, or Run Level S. Option C is incorrect because the `init 6` command boots the system to multiuser mode.

48. Which command executes the `rc0` kill scripts to shutdown processes and applications before shutting down the system, as well as notify users that the system will shut down?

- A `init`
- B `halt`
- C `poweroff`
- D `shutdown`

Answer:

Option D is correct because the `shutdown` command executes the `rc0` kill scripts to shutdown processes and applications before shutting down the system. The command also notifies users that the system will shut down. Option A is incorrect because the `init` command does not notify users that the system will shut down. Options B and C are incorrect because the `halt` and `poweroff` commands do not execute the `rc0` kill scripts.

49. Which command will reboot the system to multiuser mode?

- A `init 5`
- B `init 0`
- C `shutdown -i6`
- D `shutdown -iS`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `shutdown -i6` command will reboot the system to multiuser mode. Option A is incorrect because the `init 5` command will shut down and power off the system. Option B is incorrect because the `init 0` command will shut down the system to the boot PROM. Option D is incorrect because the `shutdown -iS` command will shut down the system to single-user mode.

50. Which command shuts down the system without a delay and without notifying users?

- A `init S`
- B `reboot`
- C `poweroff`
- D `shutdown -i5`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `poweroff` command shuts down the system without a delay and without notifying users. Option A is incorrect because the `init S` command shuts down the system to single-user mode. Option B is incorrect because the `reboot` command will shut down the system and reboot to multiuser mode. Option D is incorrect because the `shutdown -i5` command shuts down and reboots the system to Run Level 5.

51. Which user password is valid?

- A Reid
- B happy
- C 66(559
- D glredone

Answer:

Option D is correct because passwords must contain at least 6 characters, with at least two alphabetic and one numeric or special character. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because they do not meet the password requirements.

52. Given the password: `reid3345`

What is a valid replacement password?

- A `reid3346`
- B `reid4345`
- C `reid1335`
- D `reid1334`

Answer:

Option D is correct because a replacement password must have at least three characters changed. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because three characters are not changed in each.

53. Which two are users required to enter when logging in to a system? (Choose two.)

- A GID
- B UID
- C Password
- D User name
- E Login shell

Answer:

Options C and D are correct because the password and user name are required when logging in to a system. Options A, B, and E are incorrect because the GID, UID, and login shell are not required when logging in to a system.

54. Which parameter indicates the number of days a password is valid before the user is able to change the password?

- A Min Change
- B Max Change
- C Max Inactive
- D Expiration Date

Answer:

Option A is correct because the Min Change parameter indicates the minimum number of days required between password changes. Option B is incorrect because the Max Change parameter indicates the maximum number of days the password is valid. Option C is incorrect because the Max Inactive parameter indicates the number of days of inactivity allowed for that user. Option D is incorrect because the Expiration Date parameter indicates an absolute date specifying when the login can no longer be used.

55. Which file stores the user's encrypted password?

- A /etc/skel
- B /etc/passwd
- C /etc/shadow
- D /etc/profile

Answer:

Option C is correct because the /etc/shadow file stores the user's encrypted password. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the /etc/skel, /etc/passwd, and /etc/profile files do not store the passwords.

56. Which command displays the users currently on the system?

- A pwd
- B who
- C last
- D finger

Answer:

Option B is correct because the who command displays the users currently on the system. Option A is incorrect because pwd displays the current directory location. Option C is incorrect because last displays all logins and logouts information about users and terminals. Option D is incorrect because finger displays detailed information about local or remote users.

57. What is the command that displays the effective current username?

Answer:

The correct answer is whoami. The whoami command displays the effective current username.

58. Given the command: `groupadd -g 301 -o pay1`

Which statement is true?

- A The gid must be unique.
- B The group name is set to 301.
- C The gid is allowed to be duplicated.
- D The group name is changed from pay1 to 301.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the -o option of the groupadd command allows the gid to be duplicated. Option A is incorrect because the -o option allows gid duplication. Option B is incorrect because the group name for the new group is pay1. Option D is incorrect because the groupadd command creates a new group with the group name of pay1 and a gid of 301.

59. Which command will change the reid1 user's primary group to pay1?

- A `usermod -l pay1 reid1`
- B `usermod -g pay1 reid1`
- C `usermod -o pay1 reid1`
- D `usermod -G pay1 reid1`
- E `usermod -f -o pay1 reid1`

Answer:

Option B is correct because the -g option of the usermod command specifies the user's primary group. Option A is incorrect because the -l option of the usermod command changes the user's login name. Option C is incorrect because the -o option of the usermod command allows duplicate gids. Option D is incorrect because the -G option of the usermod command specifies secondary groups for the user. Option E is incorrect because the -f option of the usermod command sets the number of inactive days for the user before the user is declared invalid.

60. Which command allows duplicate user IDs?

- A useradd -u 101 -G 302 -k rgill
- B useradd -u 101 -g 301 -f -m rgill
- C useradd -u 101 -d /export/home/rgill -m rgill
- D useradd -u 101 -o -d /export/home/rgill -m rgill

Answer:

Option D is correct because the -o option of the useradd command allows a uid to be duplicated. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the -u option specifies the uid, the -g option specifies the primary group, the -G option specifies the secondary group, the -k option specifies an alternative directory, the -m option specifies to create the home directory, and the -d option specifies the home directory.

61. Which command changes the GID for the payroll group, and allows the GID to be duplicated?

- A groupmod -g 301 -o payroll
- B groupmod -g 301 -n payroll
- C groupmod -n -o 301 payroll
- D groupmod -n -g 301 payroll

Answer:

Option A is correct because this command: `groupmod -g 301 -o payroll` changes the GID for the payroll group and allows the GID to be duplicated.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they do not use the correct options or syntax for the groupmod command.

62. What is the command that deletes a group account?

Answer:

The correct answer is `groupdel`. The `groupdel` command deletes a group account.

63. Which command deletes the lgill user account and removes the home directory for the account?

- A userdel -c lgill
- B userdel -d lgill
- C userdel -h lgill
- D userdel -r lgill

Answer:

Option D is correct because this command: `userdel -r lgill` deletes the lgill user account and removes the home directory for the account. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because -c, -d, and -h are not valid options for the userdel command.

64. Which command will change the login name for the rgill user account to reid, as well as move the accounts home directory to the reid directory?

- A usermod -d reid -m reid rgill
- B usermod -m reid -d reid rgill
- C usermod -m reid -l reid rgill
- D usermod -d reid -m -l reid rgill

Answer:

Option D is correct because this command: `usermod -d reid -m -l reid rgill` changes the login name for the rgill user account to reid. It also moves the accounts home directory to the reid directory. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because they do not use the correct syntax to make the necessary changes to the account.

65. The userG login ID is assigned the Korn shell. Which set of initialization files is read for the userG user's session?

- A /etc/.login, /home/userG/.cshrc, /home/userG/.login
- B /etc/profile, /home/userG/.profile, /home/userG/.kshrc
- C /etc/csh.login, /home/userG/.cshrc, /home/userG/.login
- D /etc/profile, /home/userG/.bash\_profile, /home/.profile

Option B is correct because these initialization files are read when a user's shell is Korn: /etc/profile \$HOME/.profile \$HOME/.kshrc (optional) .kshrc is not a startup file hardcoded into ksh, but rather a common name that is used for the ksh startup file specified (optionally) by the ENV environment variable in the user's environment. Option A is incorrect because the specified files are used for the C shell. Option C is incorrect because the specified files are used for the TC shell. Option D is incorrect because the specified files are used for the Bash shell.

66. What are two of the initialization files read when a user's login shell is the Bourne shell? (Choose two.)

- A /etc/.login
- B /etc/zlogin
- C /etc/profile
- D /etc/csh.login
- E \$HOME/.cshrc
- F \$HOME/.profile
- G \$HOME/.login

Answer:

Options C and F are correct. The two initialization files used when a user's login shell is the Bourne shell are /etc/profile and \$HOME/.profile. Options A, B, D, E, and G are not used for the Bourne shell.

Given these initialization files:

```
/etc/.login
$HOME/.cshrc
$HOME/.login
```

67. Which shell must be assigned to a user's login for the given initialization files to be read?

- A C
- B Z
- C TC
- D Korn
- E Bash
- F Bourne

Answer:

Option A is correct because the following initialization files are read when a user's login shell is the C shell: /etc/.login \$HOME/.cshrc \$HOME/.login

Options B, C, D, E, and F are incorrect because the above files are not the correct set of files used by the Z, TC, Korn, Bash, or Bourne shells.

68. A user on your system has the Z shell set as the default shell. After the user logs in to the system, which initialization file is read when a new shell is started?

- A \$HOME/.zshrc
- B \$HOME/.zlogin
- C \$HOME/.zshenv
- D \$HOME/.zprofile

Answer:

Option A is correct because the \$HOME/.zshrc initialization file is read when a new Z shell is started. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because the files \$HOME/.zlogin, \$HOME/.zshenv, and \$HOME/.zprofile are read at login.

Given:

```
/etc/csh.cshrc
/etc/csh.login
```

69. Which shell uses these system-wide initialization files?

- A TC
- B Bash
- C Korn
- D Bourne

Answer:

Option A is correct because the TC shell uses these system-wide initialization files: /etc/csh.cshrc /etc/csh.login Options B, C, and D are incorrect because the Bash, Korn, and Bourne shells do not use the above system-wide initialization files.

70. Which three shells read the \$HOME/.profile initialization file at login? (Choose three.)

- A Z
- B C
- C TC
- D Bash
- E Korn
- F Bourne

Answer:

Options D, E, and F are correct. The Bash, Korn, and Bourne shells read the \$HOME/.profile initialization file at login. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the Z, C, and TC shells do not read this file at login.

71. What is the pathname for the TC shell?

Answer:

The correct answer is /bin/tcsh. The pathname for the TC shell is /bin/tcsh.

72. Which command can you use to search in the current directory for a file named test containing the text "xyz"?

- A grep xyz test
- B grep -q test xyz
- C grep -ef xyz test
- D grep -q test -x xyz

Answer:

Option A is correct because no options are necessary to specify a single pattern for which to search. Options B and D are incorrect because the -q option of the grep command specifies not to write standard output. The -x option of the grep command specifies to consider only input lines that use all characters. Option C is incorrect because the options -e and -f must be specified separately.

73. When using the grep command to search files for patterns, which metacharacter identifies the pattern to be searched for at the beginning of each line?

- A \*
- B ^
- C \$
- D [ ]

Answer:

Option B is correct because the \$ metacharacter searches for a pattern at the end of each line. Option D is incorrect because the [ ] metacharacter searches for lines that match the string in between the brackets.

74. Which extended regular expression metacharacter used with the egrep command is used to match one or more of the preceding characters?

- A +
- B x
- C y
- D ()

Answer:

Option A is correct because the + metacharacter is used with the egrep command to match one or more of the preceding characters. Options B and C are incorrect because x and y are not used individually. These are used as x|y to match either x or y. Option D is incorrect because the ( ) metacharacter is used to match a group.

75. When using the fgrep command, which two characters are recognized as their literal meaning? (Choose two.)

- A ~
- B \*
- C >
- D \$
- E #

Answer:

Options B and D are correct. The \* and \$ characters are recognized as their literal meaning when using the fgrep command. Options A, C, and E are incorrect because ~, >, and # are not recognized as their literal meaning.

76. Which command searches for patterns in files, but does not recognize any RE metacharacters specified on the command line?

- A grep
- B egrep
- C fgrep
- D ggrep

Answer:

Option C is correct because the fgrep command searches for patterns in files, but does not recognize any RE metacharacters specified on the command line.

Options A and B are incorrect because grep and egrep do recognize RE metacharacters specified on the command line. Option D is incorrect because ggrep is not a valid command.

77. To change the setuid permissions on an executable file, which octal value should be used?

- A 1000
- B 2000
- C 3000
- D 4000

Answer:

Option D is correct because the chmod command and an octal value of 4000 can be used to change the setuid permissions on an executable file.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the octal value is not 4000.

78. Which command will make the permfile readable and writable by the group and others?

- A chmod +l permfile
- B chmod 755 permfile
- C chmod g-s permfile
- D chmod 444 permfile
- E chmod go+rw permfile

Answer:

Option E is correct because the following command makes the permfile readable and writable by the group and others: chmod go+rw permfile Options A, B, C, and D are incorrect because they will not set make the permfile readable and writable by the group and others.

79. Which two commands can be used to change the owner of a file? (Choose two.)

- A id
- B chgrp
- C chmod
- D chown
- E groups

Answer:

Options B and D are incorrect because the chgrp and chown commands can be used to change the owner of a file. Option A is incorrect because the id command allows you to view your user account information. Option C is incorrect because the chmod command changes the permissions of files. Option E is incorrect because the groups command allows you to view the groups to which you belong.

80. Which command sets file ownership throughout a directory and subdirectories?

- A chown -d
- B chown -R
- C chgrp -d
- D chgrp -R

Answer:

Option B is correct because the chown -R command sets file ownership throughout a directory and subdirectories. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because the chown -d, chgrp -d, and chgrp -R commands do not set file ownership throughout a directory or subdirectory.

Given this command: chown rg:py Address

81. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A The owner of the Address file is changed to rg.
- B The owner of the Address file is changed to py.
- C The group of the Address file is changed to rg.
- D The group of the Address file is changed to py.

Answer:

Options A and D are correct because this command: chown rg:py Address changes the owner of the Address file to rg, and changes the group of the Address file to py. Options B and C are incorrect because the owner of the file is not changed to py, nor is the group of the file changed to rg.

Given these file permissions: rw-r--r--

82. What is the umask value?

- A 022
- B 066
- C 666
- D 767

Answer:

Option A is correct because the umask value of 022 sets the file permissions to: rw-r--r--. This is read and write permissions to the owner, and read-only permissions to the group and others. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because the given permissions do not set the umask value to 066, 666, or 767.

You created a file with these permissions: rw-rw-rw

83. What is your umask value?

Answer:

The correct answer is 000. The umask value 000 specifies that any files created will have read and write permissions for the owner, read and write permissions for the group, and read and write permissions for all others.

84. What is the umask value when the permissions for a file are set to rwxrwxrwx?

Answer:

The correct answer is 777. The umask value for a file is 777 when the permissions are read, write, and execute for the owner, group, and all other users.

Given these directory permissions: drwxrw-rw-

85. Which statement is true?

A The owner of the directory has read and write permissions only.

B Members of the same group have read, write, and execute permissions.

C The owner of the directory has read, write, and execute permissions.

D All users, besides the owner and group, have read, write, and execute permissions

Answer:

Option C is correct because the owner of the directory with the permissions drwxrw-rw- has read, write, and execute permissions. Option A is incorrect because the owner of the directory has read, write, and execute permissions. Option B is incorrect because the group members have read and write users have read and write permissions only.

86. What are two of the special file permissions available for executable files and public directories? (Choose two.)

A chgrp

B setmod

C setuid

D Sticky Bit

Answer:

Options C and D are correct because setuid and Sticky Bit are two of the permissions available for executable files and public directories. The third permission available is setgid. Options A and B are incorrect because chgrp and setmod are not permissions available for executable files and public directories.

Given the command: getfacl myfile.txt

87. Which action is performed?

A ACL entries for myfile.txt display.

B All ACL entries for myfile.txt are removed.

C Old ACL entries for myfile.txt are removed.

D Permissions for the ACL entries are recalculated.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the getfacl command displays the ACL entries for the specified file. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because the setfacl command is used to remove files and recalculate permissions.

88. What is the command used to modify Access Control Lists for a file?

Answer:

The correct answer is setfacl. The setfacl command modifies Access Control Lists for a file.

89. Which command will delete old ACL entries and replace them with new ACL entries?

A setfacl -d

B setfacl -f

C setfacl -m

D setfacl -s

Answer:

Option D is correct because the setfacl -s command deletes old ACL entries and replaces them with new ACL entries. Option A is incorrect because the setfacl -d command deletes one or more ACL entries. Option B is incorrect because the setfacl -f command specifies an ACL configuration file. Option C is incorrect because the setfacl -m command creates or modifies ACL entries.

Given: setfacl -r

90. Which action is performed?

A An ACL entry is created.

B All old ACL entries are removed.

C The ACL entries on files are displayed.

D Permissions for the ACL mask are recalculated.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the `setfacl -r` command recalculates permissions for the ACL mask. Option A is incorrect because the `setfacl -m` command creates an ACL entry. Option B is incorrect because the `setfacl -s` command removes all old ACL entries. Option C is incorrect because the `getfacl` command displays ACL entries.

91. Which option of the `setfacl` command specifies an ACL configuration file containing a list of permissions to be set?

- A -f
- B -m
- C -r
- D -s

Answer:

Option A is correct because the `-f` option of the `setfacl` command specifies an ACL configuration file containing a list of permissions to be set. Option B is incorrect because the `-m` option creates or modifies ACL entries. Option C is incorrect because the `-r` option recalculates permissions for the ACL mask. Option D is incorrect because the `-s` option removes old ACL entries.

92. Which function will the `ps` command perform?

- A It will display profile data.
- B It will display package parameter values.
- C It will display a list of active processes.
- D It will display software package information.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `ps` command displays a list of active system processes. Option A is incorrect because the `prof` command displays profile data. Option B is incorrect because the `pkgparam` command displays package parameter values. Option D is incorrect because the `pkginfo` command displays software package information.

Given the command: `/usr/dt/bin/sdtprocess &`

93. Which action is performed?

- A starts the admintool
- B starts the print manager
- C starts the CDE process manager
- D starts the process scheduling utility

Answer:

Option C is correct because the command `/usr/dt/bin/sdtprocess &` starts the CDE process manager. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the command does not start the admintool, the print manager, or the process scheduling utility.

94. Which command interactively examines and displays information about the active processes?

- A ps
- B at
- C prstat
- D crontab

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `prstat` command interactively examines and displays information about the active processes. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the `ps`, `at`, and `crontab` commands do not display information about the active processes.

95. Which option of the `prstat` command sorts the output lines by the specified key in descending order?

- A -c
- B -s
- C -S
- D -t

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `-s` option of the `prstat` command sorts the output lines by the specified key in descending order. Option A is incorrect because the `-c` option continuously prints new reports below previous reports. Option C is incorrect because the `-S` option sorts output lines by key in ascending order. Option D is incorrect because the `-t` option reports total usage summary for each user.

96. Which command displays separate reports about processes and users at the same time?

- A `prstat -a`
- B `prstat -c`
- C `prstat -t`
- D `prstat -n`

Answer:

Option A is correct because the `prstat -a` command displays separate reports about processes and users at the same time. Option B is incorrect because the `prstat -c` command continuously prints new reports below previous reports. Option C is incorrect because the `prstat -t` command reports total usage for each user. Option D is incorrect because the `prstat -n` command restricts the number of output lines.

97. Which command will perform error checking on a process, but will not send a signal?

- A `kill -0 100`
- B `kill -2 100`
- C `kill -5 100`
- D `kill -9 100`

Answer:

Option A is correct because the `-0` signal of the `kill` command does not send a signal to the process, but does perform error checking on the specified process.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because the `-2`, `-5`, and `-9` signals will send a signal to the process.

98. What is one way to terminate a process from the Process Manager window?

- A use the Control-C key combination
- B use the Control-D key combination
- C use the Control-E key combination
- D use the Control-K key combination

Answer:

Option A is correct because the Control-C key combination is one way to terminate a process from the Process Manager window. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because Control-D, Control-E, and Control-K key combinations will not terminate a process from the Process Manager window.

99. What is the file system type used when mounting a file system that resides on a diskette?

Answer:

The correct answer is `pcfs`. A file system of type `pcfs` is one that resides on a diskette.

100. The `/export/home` file system should be mounted during system boot with the `ufs` logging option enabled. What file should be edited to accomplish this?

Answer:

The correct answer is `/etc/vfstab`. The `/etc/vfstab` file can be edited to mount file systems with specified options during system boot.

101. Which file system type resides on a CD-ROM?

- A `ufs`
- B `nfs`
- C `hsfs`
- D `pcfs`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `hsfs` file system type resides on a CD-ROM.

Option A is incorrect because the `ufs` file system type is the standard UNIX file system. Option B is incorrect because the `nfs` file system type allows users to share files between many types of systems on the network. Option D is incorrect because the `pcfs` file system type is a UNIX implementation of the DOS file allocation table file system.

102. Which service provides automatic detection of CD-ROMs?

- A NIS+
- B Audit Control
- C CIM Boot Manager
- D Volume Management

Answer:

Option D is correct because the Volume Management service provides automatic detection of CD-ROMs. Option A is incorrect because NIS+ is a service that serves the NIS+ namespace. Option B is incorrect because Audit Control is not a valid service. Option C is incorrect because the CIM Boot Manager listens for connection requests from WBEM clients.

103. Which command informs the `vold` daemon of the presence of a diskette?

- A `volmgt`
- B `volcopy`
- C `volcheck`
- D `volrmmount`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `volcheck` command informs Volume Management that a diskette has been inserted in a drive. Option A is incorrect because `volmgt` is not a valid command. Option B is incorrect because the `volcopy` command makes an image copy of a file system. Option D is incorrect because the `volrmmount` command simulates a media mount.

Given the command: `mount /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1 /hld`

104. Which statement is true?

- A The /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1 device is mounted on the /hld mount point.
- B The /hld device is mounted on the /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1 mount point.
- C The /hld device is mounted on the /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1 mount point and will not allow files larger than 2 GB to be created.
- D The /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1 device is mounted on the /hld mount point and will not allow files larger than 2 GB to be created.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the command: `mount /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1 /hld` mounts the /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1 device to the /hld mount point. Options B and C are incorrect because the device is specified first in the mount command, and the mount point is specified second. Option D is incorrect because there is not an option that specifies no large files.

Given the command: `mount -F hsfs -o ro /dev/dsk/c0t5d0s1 /mnt`

105. Which statement is true?

- A The file system is forcibly unmounted.
- B The file system being mounted resides on a CD-ROM.
- C The file system being mounted resides on a diskette.
- D The file system is mounted without making an entry in the /etc/mnttab file.

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `-F` option of the mount command specifies the type of file system to be mounted. The `hsfs` type specifies the file system resides on a CD-ROM. Option A is incorrect because the `-f` option forcibly unmounts the file system. Option C is incorrect because the `pcfs` type specifies the file system resides on a diskette. Option D is incorrect because the `-m` option mounts the file system without making an entry in the /etc/mnttab file.

Given the command: `/usr/sbin/mount -p`

106. Which function is performed?

- A All mounted file systems are unmounted.
- B The file systems in the /etc/vfstab file are mounted.
- C The list of mounted file systems in verbose format is printed.
- D The list of mounted file systems in the /etc/vfstab format is printed.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the `-p` option of the mount command displays a list of mounted file systems in the /etc/vfstab format. Options A and B are incorrect because the `-p` option of the mount command does not mount or unmount file systems. Option C is incorrect because the `-v` option of the mount command displays a list of mounted file systems in verbose format.

107. Which mount option disables the update of file access times on a file system?

- A nosuid
- B logging
- C noatime
- D nolargefiles

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `noatime` option of the mount command disables the update of file access times on a file system. Option A is incorrect because the `nosuid` option prohibits the execution of setuid programs in the file system. Option B is incorrect because the `logging` option enables logging for a ufs file system. Option D is incorrect because the `nolargefiles` option prevents a file system with large files from being mounted.

108. Which option for the mount command specifies that a forced system shutdown should occur to recover from an internal inconsistency on a file system?

- A onerror = lock
- B onerror = panic
- C onerror = umount
- D onerror = shutdown

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `panic` action of the `onerror` option of the mount command specifies that a forced system shutdown should occur to recover from an internal inconsistency on a file system. Option A is incorrect because the `lock` action applies a file system lock to the file system. Option C is incorrect because the `umount` action forcibly unmounts the file system. Option D is incorrect because `shutdown` is not a valid action for the `onerror` option.

109. When using the mount options on the command line, what should follow the -o flag to prohibit the use of setuid programs in the file system?

Answer:

The correct answer is nosuid. The nosuid option of the mount command prohibits the use of setuid programs in the file system.

110. Which command mounts the /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 file system on the /export/home mount point as read-only?

- A mount /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /export/home
- B mount -ro /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /export/home
- C mount -o r /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /export/home
- D mount -o ro /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /export/home

Answer:

Option D is correct because this command: mount -o ro /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /export/home mounts the /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 file system on the /export/home mount point as read-only. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the syntax is incorrect.

111. When using the command line, what should be entered following the mount command to enable ufs file system logging?

- A log
- B -o log
- C logging
- D -o logging

Answer:

Option D is correct because the -o logging option enables logging for a ufs file system. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because log, -o log, and logging are not valid options of the mount command.

112. This command failed to execute: mount -o nolargefiles /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /export/home What is one reason the failure may have occurred?

- A the file system contains a large file
- B the file system does not contain large files
- C the file system size is created over the limit
- D the file system is set up to store large files

Answer:

Option A is correct because a failure can occur with the mount command that uses the nolargefiles option when a large file (greater than 2 Gbytes) is stored in the file system, or was once stored in the file system. Options B, C, and D are incorrect. Failure does not occur because the file system does not contain large files, is created over the limit, or is set up to store large files.

113. Which file is the mounted file system table?

- A /etc/vfstab
- B /etc/mnttab
- C /etc/vold.conf
- D /etc/rmmount.conf

Answer:

Option B is correct because the /etc/mnttab file is the mounted file system table.

Option A is incorrect because the /etc/vfstab file lists file systems to be mounted during system boot. Options C and D are incorrect because the /etc/vold.conf and /etc/rmmount.conf files are configuration files used by Volume Management.

114. Which statement about the /etc/mnttab file is true?

- A It is maintained by the /etc/vfstab file.
- B An entry is added to the file each time a file system is mounted.
- C The entries remain in the file even after the file systems have been unmounted.
- D The date and time the mount will expire are written to the file for each file system mounted.

Answer:

Option B is correct because the /etc/mnttab file has an entry added each time a file system is mounted. Option A is incorrect because the /etc/mnttab file is maintained by the mount command. Option C is incorrect because the entries are removed when the file system is unmounted. Option D is incorrect because the date and time are written for when the file system was mounted.

115. What is the name of the file that lists all files to be automatically mounted at system boot?

Answer:

The correct answer is `/etc/vfstab`. The `/etc/vfstab` file lists all files to be automatically mounted at system boot.

116. Which field in the `/etc/vfstab` file indicates whether the file system is to be checked by `fsck` at boot time?

- A FS type
- B `fsckpass`
- C mount at boot
- D device to `fsck`

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `fsckpass` field in the `/etc/vfstab` file indicates whether the file system is to be checked by `fsck` at boot time. Option A is incorrect because the FS type field indicates the type of file system to be mounted. Option C is incorrect because the mount at boot field indicates whether the `mountall` command will mount the file systems at boot time. Option D is incorrect because the device to `fsck` field indicates the raw or character device to be checked by the file system check program.

117. Which command will manually mount every file system in the `/etc/vfstab` file with a yes in the mount at boot field?

- A `fsck`
- B `fsck -a`
- C `mountall`
- D `mount -a`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `mountall` command will manually mount every file system in the `/etc/vfstab` file with a yes in the mount at boot field. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the `fsck`, `fsck -a`, and `mount -a` commands will not manually mount the file systems in the `/etc/vfstab` file.

118. Which directory on a Solaris 8 system stores standard system library files?

- A `/bin`
- B `/etc`
- C `/usr`
- D `/var`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `/usr` directory stores standard system library files. Option A is incorrect because the `/bin` directory is a symbolic link to the `/usr/bin` directory. Option B is incorrect because the `/etc` directory stores system administrative configuration files and databases. Option D is incorrect because the `/var` directory stores varying files, such as temporary, logging, and status files.

119. Which directory on a Solaris 8 system stores user home directories?

Answer:

The correct answer is `/export` or `/export/home`. The `/export` directory stores commonly shared file systems, such as user home directories.

120. Which statement about the `/etc` directory on a Solaris 8 system is true?

- A It stores the `in.lpd` print program.
- B It stores the mount and unmount commands.
- C It stores the packages currently installed on the system.
- D It stores the kernel physical device name to instance number in file `path_to_inst`.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the kernel physical device name to instance number in file `path_to_inst` is stored in the `/etc` directory. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the `/etc` directory does not store the `in.lpd` print program, mount and unmount commands, or the packages currently installed on the system.

121. Which statement describes the `/opt` directory?

- A It is the primary location for logical device names.
- B It stores the essential executables used in the booting process.
- C It is the default directory or mount point for add-on application packages.
- D It stores host-specific system administration configuration files and databases.

Answer:

Option C is correct. The /opt directory is the default directory or mount point for add-on application packages. Option A is incorrect because the /dev directory is the primary location for logical device names. Option B is incorrect because the /sbin directory stores the essential executables used in the booting process. Option D is incorrect because the /etc directory stores host-specific system administration configuration files and databases.

122. Which statement about the / directory in the Solaris Operating Environment is true?

- A It is the only file system mounted.
- B It is a symbolic link to all file systems.
- C It is the primary location for logical device names.
- D It is the root of the overall file system name space.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the / directory is the root of the overall file system name space. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the / directory is not the only file system mounted, not a symbolic link to all file systems, and not the primary location for logical device names.

123. Which directory stores the dynamic linking libraries needed when /usr is not available?

- A /opt
- B /sbin
- C /etc/lib
- D /dev/fbs

Answer:

Option C is correct because the /etc/lib directory stores the dynamic linking libraries needed when /usr is not available. Option A is incorrect because the /opt directory is the mount point for add-on application packages. Option B is incorrect because the /sbin directory stores essential executables used in the booting process. Option D is incorrect because the /dev/fbs directory is the frame buffer for device files.

124. Which directory stores files for online man pages and character processing?

- A /usr/dt
- B /usr/pub
- C /etc/skel
- D /etc/inet

Answer:

Option B is correct because the /usr/pub directory stores files for online man pages and character processing. Option A is incorrect because the /usr/dt directory is the mount point for CDE software. Option C is incorrect because the /etc/skel directory stores default profile scripts for new user accounts. Option D is incorrect because the /etc/inet directory stores configuration files for network services.

125. What is the directory within the /usr directory that stores C-compilation programs and libraries?

Answer:

The correct answer is ccs. The /usr/ccs directory stores C-compilation programs and libraries.

127. What is stored in the /etc/skel directory?

- A accounting configuration information
- B scripts for changing between run levels
- C NFS server logging configuration information
- D default profile scripts for new user accounts

Answer:

Option D is correct because the /etc/skel directory stores default profile scripts for new user accounts. Option A is incorrect because the /etc/acct directory stores accounting configuration information. Option B is incorrect because the /etc/init.d directory stores scripts for changing between run levels. Option C is incorrect because the /etc/nfs directory stores NFS server logging configuration information.

128. Which command mounts a file system that resides on a diskette when volume management services are stopped?

- A mount -F nfs
- B mount -F hfs
- C mount -F pcfs
- D mount -F udfs

Answer:

Option C is correct because the -F option of the mount command specifies the file system type to be mounted. The pcfs type indicates a file system located on a diskette. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because nfs, hfs, and udfs file system types do not reside on a diskette.

129. Which command can you use to compress a file to be stored on tape?

- A sar
- B tar
- C cmp
- D pvs

Answer:

Option B is correct because the tar command is used to compress a file to be stored on tape. Option A is incorrect because the sar command is used to report system activity. Option C is incorrect because the cmp command is used to compare two files. Option D is incorrect because the pvs command is used to display the internal version information of dynamic objects.

130. Which command performs a hardware-based compression that is space efficient?

- A jar
- B tar
- C pack
- D compress

Answer:

Option D is correct because the compress command performs a hardware-based compression that is more space efficient than tape devices that support data compression. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because they do not perform the space-efficient compression of files.

131. Which command can be used to back up a complete or partial file system?

- A mt
- B fsck
- C newfs
- D ufsdump

Answer:

Option D is correct because the ufsdump command can be used to back up a complete or partial file system. Option A is incorrect because the mt command is used to send instructions to the tape drive. Option B is incorrect because the fsck command is used to check the integrity of the file system. Option C is incorrect because the newfs command creates a new file system structure.

132. Which command will restore only specified files from the specified backup media?

- A ufsrestore t
- B ufsrestore x
- C ufsrestore ri
- D ufsrestore tr

Answer:

Option B is correct because the ufsrestore x command restores only specified files from the specified backup media. Option A is incorrect because the ufsrestore t command lists the table of contents of the backup media. Option C is incorrect because the ufsrestore ri command is not valid. Option D is incorrect because the ufsrestore tr command is not valid.

133. What is the command used to send instructions to a tape drive?

Answer:

The correct answer is mt. The mt command is used to send instructions to a tape drive.

134. Which file type is a partial listing of a symbolic link?

- A brwxrwxrwx
- B crwxrwxrwx
- C lrwxrwxrwx
- D -rwxrwxrwx

Answer:

Option C is correct because the lrwxrwxrwx in the first character of the partial directory listing signifies a symbolic link. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the first character of brwxrwxrwx signifies block-special device files, crwxrwxrwx signifies character-special device files, and - signifies regular files.

135. Which file type does NOT use data blocks?

- A device
- B regular
- C directories
- D symbolic links

Answer:

Option A is correct because device files do not use data blocks. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because regular files, directories, and symbolic links all use data blocks.

136. What is a characteristic of the character device file?

- A It must be created using the `drvconfig` command.
- B It must be created using the `devpolicy` command.
- C It calls for I/O operations based on the device's defined block size.
- D It calls for I/O operations based on the device's smallest addressable unit.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the character device file calls for I/O operations based on the device's smallest addressable unit. Options A and B are incorrect because the `drvconfig` and `devpolicy` commands are not used to create the device file in Solaris 8. Option C is incorrect because the block device file calls for I/O operations based on the device's defined block size.

137. Which line in an `ls -l` listing indicates a regular file?

- A `-rwxr--r--`
- B `lrwxr--r--`
- C `brw-----`
- D `drwxrwxrw-`

Answer:

Option A is correct because a dash (–) in the first column of the permissions indicates a regular file. Option B is incorrect because `lrwxr--r--` in the first column indicates a symbolic link. Option C is incorrect because a `brw-----` in the first column indicates a block-special device file. Option D is incorrect because a `drwxrwxrw-` in the first column indicates a directory.

138. Which command creates a new hard link based on existing regular files?

- A `ln`
- B `ln -s`
- C `touch`
- D `touch -s`

Answer:

Option A is correct because the `ln` command creates a new hard link based on existing regular files. Option B is incorrect because the `ln -s` command creates a symbolic link. Option C is incorrect because the `touch` command creates a new empty regular file. Option D is incorrect because `touch -s` is not a valid command.

Given this command issued on a SPARC machine:  
`boot -as`

139. What is the result?

- A The 64-bit kernel is explicitly booted.
- B The 32-bit kernel is explicitly booted.
- C The default kernel is booted in debug mode.
- D The default kernel is booted in single-user interactive mode.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the `boot -as` specifies the system should boot the default kernel in single-user interactive mode. Options A and B are incorrect because the 64-bit and 32-bit kernels must be specified. Option C is incorrect because the `-V` option of the `boot` command specifies to boot in debug mode.

140. What is used to separate the options of the `reboot` command from the arguments of the `boot`?

- A `^`
- B `>>`
- C `//`
- D `||`
- E `--`

Answer:

Option E is correct because the `--` separates the options of the `reboot` command from the arguments of the `boot`. Options A, B, C, and D are incorrect because `^`, `>>`, `//` and `||` do not separate the options.

141. Which command finds newly attached devices and creates device entries in the `/devices` and `/dev` directories?

- A `boot -a`
- B `boot -s`
- C `boot -r`
- D `boot -v`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `boot -r` command finds any newly attached devices and creates device entries in the `/devices` and `/dev` directories. It performs a reconfiguration boot. Option A is incorrect because the `boot -a` command boots the system interactively. Option B is incorrect because the `boot -s` command boots the system to single-user mode. Option D is incorrect because the `boot -v` command boots the system while displaying more detailed device information to the console.

Given this command: `boot -v`

142. What is the result?

- A The system boots interactively.
- B The system boots in single-user mode.
- C The system performs a reconfiguration boot.
- D The system boots while displaying more detailed device information to the console.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the boot -v command boots the system while displaying more detailed device information to the console. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the boot -v command does not boot the system interactively, boot in single-user mode, or perform a reconfiguration boot.

143. After booting the system to a single-user mode, how can you continue the process and bring the system to multiuser mode?

- A enter the boot -s command
- B enter the boot -sv command
- C press the Control-C key combination
- D press the Control-D key combination

Answer:

Option D is correct because the Control-D key combination continues the boot process and brings the system to multiuser mode. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the boot -s command, the boot -sv command, and the Control-C key combination will not continue the boot process.

Given the command: who -r

145. Which statement is true?

- A It displays the current user ID.
- B It starts the /sbin/init process.
- C It sets the Run Level of the system.
- D It displays the Run Level of the system.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the who -r command displays the Run Level of the system. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the who -r command does not display the current user ID, start the /sbin/init process, or set the Run Level of the system.

146. Which command displays the current and previous Run Level of the system?

- A who -b
- B who -d
- C who -m
- D who -r

Answer:

Option D is correct because the -r option of the who command displays the system's current and previous Run Level. Option A is incorrect because the -b option of the who command indicates the time and date of the last reboot. Option B is incorrect because the -d option of the who command displays all expired processes. Option C is incorrect because the -m option of the who command displays information about the current terminal only.

147. Which statement about a run control script that begins with the letter S is true?

- A It is used to unmount file systems.
- B It is used to start a system process.
- C It is used to kill all system processes.
- D It is used to kill the current system process

Answer:

Option B is correct because run control scripts that begin with the letter S are used to start system processes. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because run control scripts that begin with the letter K are used to unmount file systems and kill system processes.

148. Which run control script mounts file systems and starts system daemons?

- A /sbin/rc0
- B /sbin/rc2
- C /sbin/rc5
- D /sbin/rc6

Answer:

Option B is correct because the /sbin/rc2 run control script mounts file systems and starts system daemons. Option A is incorrect because the /sbin/rc0 run control script stops system services, terminates processes, and unmounts file systems. Options C and D are incorrect because the /sbin/rc5 and /sbin/rc6 run control scripts kill all active processes and unmount file systems.

149. Which run control script cleans up the /etc/dfs/sharetab file?

- A /sbin/rc0
- B /sbin/rc1
- C /sbin/rc3
- D /sbin/rcS

Answer:

Option C is correct because the /sbin/rc3 run control script cleans up the /etc/dfs/sharetab file. Option A is incorrect because the /sbin/rc0 run control script stops system services, terminates processes, and unmounts file systems. Option B is incorrect because the /sbin/rc1 run control script stops system services, terminates processes, and unmounts file systems. Option D is incorrect because the /sbin/rcS run control script brings the system to run level S.

150. What is the function of the /etc/rc0.d/k\* scripts?

- A to configure default router
- B to configure system accounting
- C to remove files in the /tmp directory
- D to kill all active processes and unmount the file systems

Answer:

Option D is correct because the /etc/rc0.d/k\* scripts kill all active processes and unmount the file systems. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the /etc/rc0.d/k\* scripts do not configure the default router, configure system accounting, or remove files in the /tmp directory.

151. Which statement about the /sbin/rc3 run control script is true?

- A It sets the system name.
- B It starts nfsd and mountd commands.
- C It checks the / and /usr file systems.
- D It removes any files in the /tmp directory.

Answer:

Option B is correct because the /sbin/rc3 run control script starts nfsd and mountd commands. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because the script does not set the system name, check the / and /usr file systems, or remove any files in the /tmp directory.

152. Which command is used to configure only devices for a specific driver?

- A devfsadm -c
- B devfsadm -i
- C drvconfig -i
- D drvconfig -c

Answer:

Option B is correct because the -i option of the devfsadm command configures devices for a specified driver. Option A is incorrect because the -c option of the devfsadm command configures devices for a class of drivers (Solaris defines disk, tape, port, audio, and pseudo as valid values for the -c option). Options C and D are incorrect because the drvconfig command is used to add a new disk device.

153. Which command can you use to allow the system to recognize new devices without rebooting?

- A tapes
- B disks
- C sysconfig
- D drvconfig

Answer:

Option D is correct because the drvconfig command allows the system to recognize new devices without rebooting. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because they will not recognize new devices without rebooting.

154. What is a command that updates the /etc/path\_to\_inst file when a new device is attached to the system?

Answer:

The correct answer is either drvconfig or devfsadm. The devfsadm command is used in the Solaris 8 Operating Environment to update the /etc/path\_to\_inst file when a new device is attached to the system. The drvconfig command was used in previous versions of Solaris. Currently, devfsadm is the preferred command, instead of drvconfig.

155. Which command configures new devices for the disk and tape device classes?

- A devfsadm -i disk tape
- B devfsadm -c disk tape
- C devfsadm -c disk -c tape
- D devfsadm -i disk -i tape

Answer:

Option C is correct because the command: devfsadm -c disk -c tape correctly configures new devices for the disk and tape device classes. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not use the proper syntax or options for the devfsadm command.

156. Which command creates the symbolic links in the /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk directories when a new disk device is added using the drvconfig command?

- A rmt
- B boot
- C disks
- D reset

Answer:

Option C is correct because the disks command creates the symbolic links in the /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk directories when a new disk device is added using the drvconfig command. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because rmt, boot, and reset will not create the symbolic links.

157. What is the function of the newfs command?

- A to create a new shadow inode
- B to create a new UFS file system on a disk slice
- C to create a new mount point for a file system
- D to create a new Volume Management service

Answer:

Option B is correct because the newfs command creates a new UFS file system on a disk slice. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because the newfs command does not create a new shadow inode, mount point, or Volume Management service.

158. Using the format utility, which command displays the disk's label?

- A label
- B print
- C select
- D verify

Answer:

Option D is correct coz the verify command of the format utility locates the disk's label and displays the new information. Option A is incorrect because the label command writes the new label to the current disk. Option B is incorrect because the print command displays the selected partition table. Option C is incorrect because the select command selects the partition table from the list of tables stored in /etc/format.dat.

159. When using the partition menu of the format utility, which command can be used to change a partition table?

- A label
- B print
- C verify
- D modify

Answer:

Option D is correct because the modify command can be used from the partition menu of the format utility to change a partition table. Option A is incorrect because the label command writes the current partition table to the disk label. Option B is incorrect because the print command displays the current partition table. Option C is incorrect because the verify command is not an option in the partition menu of the format utility.

160. What is the name of the file read when the format utility is invoked?

Answer:

The correct answer is /etc/format.dat. When the format utility is invoked the /etc/format.dat file is read. The format.dat file is a table of available disk types and a set of predefined partition tables.

161. Which file stores a table of available disk types and a set of predefined partition tables?

- A /etc/vfstab
- B /etc/format.dat
- C /etc/devlink.tab
- D /etc/driver\_classes

Answer:

Option B is correct because the /etc/format.dat file stores a table of available disk types and a set of predefined partition tables. Option A is incorrect because the /etc/vfstab file stores file systems. Option C is incorrect because the /etc/devlink.tab file stores device tables. Option D is incorrect because the /etc/driver\_classes file stores device drivers.

162. Using the format utility to partition a disk, which two commands will allow you to choose a predefined partition table and write the table to the disk's label? (Choose two.)

- A label
- B print
- C select
- D verify

Answer:

Options A and C are correct. The select command will allow you to choose a predefined partition table. The label command will allow you to write the table to the disk's label. Option B is incorrect because the print command displays the selected partition table. Option D is incorrect because the verify command locates the disk's label and displays the new information.

163. Which command in the main menu of the format utility will display the vendor, product, and revision of the disk?

- A show
- B type
- C current
- D inquiry

Answer:

Option D is correct because the inquiry command in the main menu of the format utility will display the vendor, product, and revision of the disk. Option A is incorrect because the show command translates a disk address. Option B is incorrect because the type command selects a disk type. Option C is incorrect because the current command describes the current disk.

164. When using the format utility, what is the command you should enter to choose a disk?

Answer:

The correct answer is disk. The disk command of the format utility allows you to select a disk.

165. Which command in the format utility's main menu translates a disk address?

- A show
- B disk
- C format
- D analyze

Answer:

Option A is correct because the show command in the format utility translates a disk address. Option B is incorrect because the disk command allows you to select a disk. Option C is incorrect because the format command formats and analyzes the disk. Option D is incorrect because the analyze command performs a surface analysis.

166. What is entered to execute a command from within the format utility?

- A :
- B !
- C /
- D %

Answer:

Option B is correct because ! executes a command from within the format utility.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because :, /, and % will not execute commands from within the format utility.

167. Which subcommand of the format utility's main menu allows you to select a partition table?

- A type
- B select
- C current
- D partition

Answer:

Option D is correct because the partition command of the format utility allows you to select a partition table. Option A is incorrect because the type command selects a disk type. Option B is incorrect because select is not a valid command in the main menu of the format utility. Option C is incorrect because the current command describes the current disk.

168. You want to display the current partition table using the format utility. Which menu selection for the partition subcommand must you use?

- A name
- B print
- C label
- D select

Answer:

Option B is correct because the print command of the format utility's partition subcommand allows you to display the current partition table. Option A is incorrect because the name command names the current table. Option C is incorrect because the label command writes the partition map and label to the disk. Option D is incorrect because the select command selects a predefined table.

169. What is the name of the temporary space that stores the discarded space when a disk slice is decreased?

- A side slice
- B home slice
- C extra slice
- D free hog slice

Answer:

Option D is correct because the name of the temporary space that stores discarded space when a disk slice is decreased is called free hog slice.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the side slice, home slice, and extra slice are invalid.

170. You are using the partition subcommand of the format utility. What is the menu selection you should enter to choose a predefined table

Answer:

The correct answer is select. The select command of the partition menu of the format utility allows you to choose a predefined table.

171. You used the name menu selection in the partition subcommand of the format utility. Which statement about the selection is true?

- A It names the current table.
- B It displays the current table.
- C It selects a predefined table.
- D It writes the partition map to the disk.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the name command in the partition menu of the format utility names the current table. Option B is incorrect because the print command displays the current table. Option C is incorrect because the select command selects a predefined table. Option D is incorrect because the label command writes the partition map to the disk.

172. Which two commands will close the format utility? (Choose two.)

- A q
- B x
- C s
- D quit
- E stop
- F exit

Answer:

Options A and D are correct. The format utility can be closed using either the quit command or the q command.

Options B, C, E, and F are incorrect because x, s, stop, and exit will not close the format utility.

173. Given the command: `tar tf /dev/rmt/0`  
What is the result?

- A A tape archive is created.
- B A tape archive is removed.
- C Tape archive contents are listed.
- D Tape archive contents are retrieved.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the -tf option of the tar command lists the files in the archive. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the tf option of the tar command does not create, remove, or retrieve an archive.

174. Given the command: `tar xvf smpl1.tar smpl2.log` Which statement is true?

- A The smpl2.log file is written to the smpl1.tar file.
- B The smpl1.tar file is written to the smpl2.log file.
- C The smpl2.log file is extracted from the smpl1.tar file.
- D The smpl1.tar file is extracted from the smpl2.log file.

Answer:

Option C is correct because this command: `tar xvf smpl1.tar smpl2.log` extracts the smpl2.log file from the smpl1.tar file. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the tar command does not extract from the smpl2.log file, nor does it write to either file.

175. What is the file you can view to determine if backups are being done?

Answer:

The correct answer is `/etc/dumpdates`. The `/etc/dumpdates` file can be used to view a log of backups.

176. What is the name of the file created when restoring an entire file system from a backup tape?

Answer:

The correct answer is `restoresymtable`. The `restoresymtable` file is created when restoring an entire file system from a backup tape.

177. Which command forward skips a specified number of tape files?

- A `mt ff`
- B `mt rw`
- C `mt fsf`
- D `mt rewind`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `mt fsf` command forward skips a specified number of tape files. Options A and B are incorrect because the `ff` and `rw` options are not valid options for the `mt` command. Option D is incorrect because the `rewind` option of the `mt` command rewinds the tape.

178. Which command creates an archive to a specified device while displaying the files?

- A `tar cf`
- B `tar xv`
- C `tar cvf`
- D `tar xvf`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `tar cvf` command creates an archive to a specified device while displaying the files (verbose mode). Option A is incorrect because the `tar cf` command creates an archive to a specified device while displaying the files (no verbose mode). Options B and D are incorrect because these commands will not create an archive with a specified device.

179. Which command attempts to skip corrupted file headers that may be encountered during a file copy from a cpio archive?

- A `cpio -tv -I /dev/rmt/0`
- B `cpio -oc -I /dev/rmt/0`
- C `cpio -iktv -I /dev/rmt/0`
- D `cpio -civt -I /dev/rmt/0`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `k` option of the `cpio` command attempts to skip corrupted file headers encountered during a file copy from a cpio archive.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not include the `k` option of the `cpio` command.

180. Which option of the cpio command allows you to interactively rename files?

- A `-f`
- B `-O`
- C `-r`
- D `-R`

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `-r` option of the `cpio` command allows you to interactively rename files. Option A is incorrect because the `-f` option copies in all files except those in patterns. Option B is incorrect because the `-O` option directs output to a specified file. Option D is incorrect because the `-R` option reassigns ownership and group information for all files.

181. What is the option to create directories when using the cpio command to copy files in to a cpio archive?

Answer:

The correct answer is `-d`. The `-d` option of the `cpio` command is used to create directories to copy files in to a cpio archive.

182. Which option of the ufsdump command is used for an autoloading tape drive?

- A `l`
- B `n`
- C `o`
- D `S`

Answer:

Option A is correct because the l option of the ufsdump command is used for an autoloading tape drive. Option B is incorrect because the n option notifies all logged in users that are members of the sys group. Option C is incorrect because the o option is used to take the drive offline after the backup. Option D is incorrect because the S option is used to determine the amount of space needed on the tape for the backup

183. What is a requirement when using the ufsdump 0v command?

- A The file system should be mounted.
- B The file system should be unmounted.
- C The tape drive should be autoloading.
- D The tape drive should not be autoloading

Answer:

Option B is correct because the v option of the ufsdump command is used to verify the contents of the media against the file system. Therefore, the file system should be unmounted if there are no discrepancies. Option A is incorrect because the file system should be mounted. Options C and D are incorrect because an autoloading tape drive is not a requirement when using the verify option of the ufsdump command.

184. Which command determines the size of a file system backup?

- A ufsdump 0f /dev/rmt/0
- B ufsdump 0n /dev/rmt/0
- C ufsdump 0S /dev/rmt/0
- D ufsdump 0v /dev/rmt/0

Option C is correct because the S option of the ufsdump command is used to determine the size of a file system backup. Option A is incorrect because the

f option is used to specify the tape device name. Option B is incorrect because the n option is used to notify users. Option D is incorrect because the v option is used to verify the contents against the file system.

185. Which two should you do before performing a backup of a file system? (Choose two.)

- A mount the file system
- B unmount the file system
- C bring the system to multiuser mode
- D bring the system to single-user mode
- E bring the system to multiuser mode with NFS sharing available

Answer:

Options B and D are correct. Before performing a backup of a file system you should unmount the file system and bring the system to single-user mode.

Option A is incorrect because the file system should be unmounted. Options C and E are incorrect because the system should be brought to single-user mode

186. When performing backups across a network, what is a requirement of the system with the tape drive?

- A Entries must exist in the /etc/dumpdates file.
- B The system must contain the restoresymtable file.
- C The crontab utility must be running on the system.
- D Entries must exist in the /.rhosts file for each system using the drive.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the system with the tape drive must contain the /.rhosts file with entries for each system using the drive. Option A is incorrect because it is not necessary for /etc/dumpdates to contain entries. Option B is incorrect because the restoresymtable file is not necessary. Option C is incorrect because the crontab utility does not need to be running on the system.

187. You need to restore the / file system on the boot disk c0t0d0s6. After booting the system to single-user mode and creating the new file system structure, what should you do before performing the restore?

- A mount the file system to an empty mount point directory
- B mount the file system to the default mount point directory
- C edit the size of the new file system to the size of the restore
- D edit the size of the new file system to twice the size of the restore

Answer:

Option A is correct. Before performing a restore of the / file system, you should mount the file system to an empty mount point directory. Option B is incorrect because mounting the file system to the default mount point directory is not valid. Options C and D are incorrect because you do not need to edit the size of the new file system

188. While restoring the / file system to a disk, what should you do after restoring the file system from tape, but before installing the bootblk of the boot disk?

- A remove the /.rhosts file
- B remove the restoresymtable file
- C create a new file system structure
- D run fsck to check the restored file system

Answer:

Option B is correct because the restoresymtable file should be removed after restoring the file system, but before installing the bootblk of the boot disk. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because it is not necessary to remove the /.rhosts file, create a new file system structure, or run fsck to check the restored file system

189. Which command will allow you to browse the backup tape's directory and select the files to be extracted?

- A ufsrestore i
- B ufsrestore r
- C ufsrestore xt
- D ufsrestore rf

Answer:

Option A is correct because the i option of the ufsrestore command allows you to browse the backup tape's directory and select the files to be extracted.

Option B is incorrect because the r option restores the entire file system from the backup media. Option C is incorrect because the x option restores only the named files, and the t option lists the table of contents. Option D is incorrect because the f option specifies the tape device name

190. While using the ufsrestore command interactively, which command will add the hosts file to the extraction list?

- A add hosts
- B put hosts
- C select hosts
- D extract hosts

Answer:

Option A is correct because the add command will add files to the extraction list when performing an interactive restore using the ufsrestore utility.

Options B and C are incorrect because put and select are not valid commands. Option D is incorrect because the extract command restores the files in the extraction list.

191. What is the command to restore the selected files when using ufsrestore interactively?

Answer:

The correct answer is extract. The extract command will restore the selected files when using the ufsrestore interactively.

192. Given the command: `cd ../mywork1`  
Which statement is true?

- A You changed directories from /export to /export/home/mywork1.
- B You changed directories from /export/home to /export/home/mywork1.
- C You changed directories from /export/home/mywork2 to /export/home/mywork1.
- D You changed directories from /export/home/mywork2 to /export/home/mywork2/mywork1.

Answer:

Option C is correct because the `..` of the `cd` command moves you back one directory. The `/mywork1` portion of the command moves you forward to the `mywork1` directory. Therefore, if your beginning directory location is `/export/home/mywork2`, the command `cd ../mywork1` moves you to the directory `/export/home/mywork1`. Options A, B, and D are incorrect

193. You are working in the `/export/home/lgill/work` directory. Without changing directories you want to view the contents of the `pay` file in the `export/home/lgill/hold/day1` directory. Which command can you use to do this?

- A `cat hold/day1/pay`
- B `cat ../hold/day1/pay`
- C `cat ../../hold/day1/pay`
- D `cat ../work/hold/day1/pay`

Answer:

Option B is correct because the `../hold/day1/pay` is the relative pathname for the `pay` file. The `..` moves signifies to move back one directory.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not use the correct relative pathname for the `pay` file.

Given the command: `cd actg/hld1`

194. Which statement is true if you are now in the `/export/home/rdgl/actg/hld1` directory?

- A You were previously in the `/export` directory.
- B You were previously in the `/export/home` directory.
- C You were previously in the `/export/home/actg` directory.
- D You were previously in the `/export/home/rdgl` directory.

Answer:

Option D is correct. If you were previously in the `/export/home/rdgl` directory, and issued the command:

```
cd actg/hld1
```

You are now in the `export/home/rdgl/actg/hld1` directory.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect because you would have only been in the `/export/home/rdgl` directory

195. Given the directory `/export/home/reid`, what is the command to change to the `/export/home/den/hold` directory using a relative pathname?

Answer:

The correct answer is `cd ../den/hold`. Issuing this command will change directories to `/export/home/den/hold` from `/export/home/reid` using a relative pathname.

Given the `haveit` file, located in the `/export/home/f1/s1/holdit` directory, and the command:

```
cat ../../holdit/haveit
```

196. In which directory are you located?

- A `/export/home/f1/g3`
- B `/export/home/f1/holdit`
- C `/export/home/f1/s1/g3/m0`
- D `/export/home/f1/s1/holdit`

Answer:

Option C is correct. You are located in the `/export/home/f1/s1/g3/m0` directory if you issue the command:

```
cat ../../holdit/haveit
```

to view the contents of the `haveit` file located in the `/export/home/f1/s1/holdit` directory. Options A, B, and D are incorrect

197. When using the double quotes (`"`) metacharacter to prevent the interpretation of most characters in the Korn shell, what are two of the metacharacters that retain special meaning inside the double quotes? (Choose two.)

- A `^`
- B `&`
- C `\`
- D `#`
- E `$`

Answer:

Options C and E are correct. Three metacharacters retain special meaning inside double quotes when using the Korn shell. These metacharacters are: `\`, `$`, and `'`. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because the `^`, `&`, and `#` do not retain special meaning.

198. What is the special character that prevents the Korn shell from interpreting a following character as a metacharacter?

Answer:

The correct answer is \. The \ character prevents the Korn shell from interpreting the character following the \ as a metacharacter

199. Which option of the ls command displays a trailing character to identify the entry type?

- A -a
- B -F
- C -R
- D -t

Answer:

Option B is correct because the -F option of the ls command displays a trailing character to identify the entry type. Option A is incorrect because the -a option lists all files in the directory, including hidden files. Option C is incorrect because the -R option is used to recursively display the contents of a directory and its subdirectories. Option D is incorrect because the -t option displays a listing sorted by time stamp.

200. Which command will display the contents of the current directory and all of its subdirectories?

- A ls -a
- B ls -t
- C ls -R
- D ls -ld

Answer:

Option C is correct because the ls -R command displays the contents of the current directory and all subdirectories recursively. Option A is incorrect because the -a option lists all contents, including hidden files. Option B is incorrect because the -t option lists all contents sorted by time stamp. Option D is incorrect because the -ld option displays detailed information for the current working directory only, not its contents.

201. What is the command that will display a listing of the current directory sorted by timestamp in ascending order?

Answer:

The correct answer is ls -tr. The ls -tr command displays a listing of the current directory sorted by timestamp in ascending order.

202. Given the command: ls -a What is the result?

- A All files are listed in timestamp order.
- B All files, including hidden files, are listed.
- C All files are listed in descending timestamp order.
- D All files are listed including detailed information.

Answer:

Option B is correct because the ls -a command lists all files in the current directory, including hidden files. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because the

ls -a command does not list in timestamp order or list detailed information.

203. Given the command: file \* Which statement is true?

- A You can identify the size of the files.
- B You can identify the groups of the files.
- C You can identify the owners of the files.
- D You can identify the file types of the files.

Answer:

Option D is correct because the file \* command identifies the file types of the files. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the file \* command does not identify the size, groups, or owners of the files.

204. Which command will create these directories?

lg  
lg/dg  
lg/dg/rg

- A mk -p lg/dg/rg
- B mk -p lg;dg;rg
- C mkdir -p lg/dg/rg
- D mkdir -p lg;dg;rg

Answer:

Option C is correct because this command: mkdir -p lg/dg/rg

creates all three directories, lg/dg/rg, in the current directory.

Options A and B are incorrect because mk is not a valid command. Option D is incorrect because a semicolon is not used to separate the directories in the mkdir command

205. Which command will remove the hold directory and all files in the directory?

- A rm -ir
- B rmdir hold
- C rm -r hold
- D rmdir -r hold

Answer:

Option C is correct because the -r option of the rm directory removes the specified directory, including all files in the directory. Option A is incorrect because the rm -ir command prompts for confirmation before removing files. Option B is incorrect because the rmdir command only removes the specified directory if it is empty. Option D is incorrect because rmdir -r is not a valid command.

206. Which command will copy files while preventing overwrites of existing files?

- A cp
- B cp -r
- C cp -i
- D cp -o

Answer:

Option C is correct because the cp -i command will copy files while preventing overwrites of existing files. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because these will not prevent overwrites.

207. Which command will rename the hold file to holdit?

- A mv hold holdit
- B cp hold holdit
- C rn hold holdit
- D ren hold holdit

Answer:

Option A is correct because the mv command is used to move or rename files.

Option B is incorrect because the cp command copies files, leaving the original intact. Options C and D are incorrect because rn and ren are not valid commands.

208. What are two of the vi editor commands that will place you into edit mode? (Choose two.)

- A i
- B q
- C w
- D U
- E cw

Answer:

Options A and E are correct because the i and cw commands are two of the commands that will place you into edit mode when using the vi editor.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect because q, w, and U will not place you into edit mode.

209. Which statement about the a and A commands of the vi editor is true?

- A Operation is switched to edit mode.
- B Operation is switched to basic mode.
- C Operation is switched to command mode.
- D Operation is switched to last line mode.

Answer:

Option A is correct because the commands a and A will switch you to edit mode when using the vi editor. Options C and D are incorrect because a and A will not switch to command or last line mode. Option B is incorrect because basic mode is not a valid mode.

210. Which command will place you in last line mode when using the vi editor?

- A a
- B q
- C :
- D \*

Answer:

Option C is correct because the : command will place you into last line mode when using the vi editor. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because a, q, and \* will not place you into last line mode.

211. Which keyboard command exits you from edit mode when using the vi editor?

- A Esc
- B Enter
- C Delete
- D Backspace

Answer:

Option A is correct because the Esc keyboard command will exit you from edit mode when using the vi editor. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because Enter, Delete, and Backspace will not exit you from edit mode.

212. While using the vi editor, which command will exit you from command mode?

- A :/
- B :p
- C :g
- D :wq

Answer:

Option D is correct because the :wq command will exit you from command mode when using the vi editor. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because :/, :p, and :g will not exit you from command mode.

213. Which vi command moves the cursor down one line?

- A j
- B k
- C l
- D w

Answer:

Option A is correct because the i command moves the cursor down one line when using the vi editor. Option B is incorrect because the k command moves the cursor up one line. Option C is incorrect because the l command moves the cursor right one character. Option D is incorrect because the w command moves the cursor forward one word.

214. Which vi command copies the current line?

- A p
- B P
- C c
- D yy

Answer:

Option D is correct because the yy command copies the current line.

Option A is incorrect because the p command puts the copied line after the current line. Option B is incorrect because the P command puts the copied line before the current line. Option C is incorrect because c is not valid in vi.

215. Given the vi command: :2,4 co 6  
Which statement is true?

- A Lines 2 and 4 are moved and pasted after line 6.
- B Lines 2 and 4 are copied and pasted after line 6.
- C Lines 2 through 4 are moved and pasted after line 6.
- D Lines 2 through 4 are copied and pasted after line 6.

Answer:

Option D is correct because this command: :2,4 co 6 copies lines 2 through 4 and pastes the lines after line 6 when using the vi editor. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the co command copies and does not move the lines.

216. What is the vi command to insert yanked text before the current position?

Answer:

The correct answer is P. The vi command P inserts yanked text before the current position.

217. What is the vi command to exit vi without saving changes?

- A :x
- B :w
- C zz
- D :q!

Answer:

Option D is correct because the :q! command is used to exit the vi editor without saving changes. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because :x, :w, and zz will not exit vi without saving changes.

218. Which vi command replaces the string "get" with "getit" throughout the file?

- A /get/getit/g
- B /get/getit/gr
- C :%s/get/getit/g
- D :%r/get/getit/g

Answer:

Option C is correct because this command:  
`:%s/get/getit/g` replaces the string "get" with "getit" throughout the current file.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not include the proper syntax for replacing string throughout a file.

219. What is entered before a string in the vi editor when searching backward for a string?

Answer:

The correct answer is ?. The ? command will search backward for a specified string when using the vi editor.

220. Which file is used to identify remote hosts and users that are considered to be trusted?

- A /etc/.rhosts
- B /etc/ftpusers
- C /etc/hosts.equiv
- D /etc/default/login

Answer:

Option C is correct because the /etc/hosts.equiv file is used to identify remote hosts and users that are considered to be trusted. Option A is incorrect because the /etc/.rhosts file is not a valid file. Options B and D are incorrect because the /etc/ftpusers and /etc/default/login files are not used for trusted users and hosts.

221. Which command will copy the payroll file from the local host to the pay1 host?

- A rcp pay1:payroll
- B rcp payroll pay1
- C rcp payroll pay1:payroll
- D rcp pay1:payroll payroll

Answer:

Option C is correct because this command:  
`rcp payroll pay1:payroll` will copy the payroll file from the local host to the pay1 host. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not include the proper syntax for copying a file to a remote host.

222. Which command is used to execute a program on a remote system using the remote shell?

- A ftp
- B rcp
- C rsh
- D shl

Answer:

Option C is correct because the rsh command is used to execute a program on a remote system using the remote shell. Options A, B, and D are incorrect because ftp, rcp, and shl will not execute commands using the remote shell

223. What is the command to execute the showrev command on the lrg1 host from the local host?

Answer:

The correct answer is: `rsh lrg1 showrev`

The rsh command will allow you to execute a command on a remote host from the local host.

224. You want to log in to the lrg3 host from the local host. What is the command to accomplish this?

Answer:

The correct answer is: `rlogin lrg3` The rlogin command allows you to log in to a remote host from the local host.

225. Which application uses TCP/IP to connect to a remote system, log in, and execute commands?

- A rcp
- B ftp
- C rsh
- D telnet

Answer:

Option D is correct because the telnet application uses TCP/IP to connect to a remote system, log in, and execute commands. Options A, B, and C are incorrect because rcp, ftp, and rsh do not use TCP/IP to connect to a remote system, log in, and execute commands.

226. What is the ftp command that will allow file transfers without interactive prompting?

Answer:

The correct answer is `prompt`. The `prompt` command will allow file transfers without interactive prompting when using ftp.

227. Which ftp command changes the working directory to the user's home directory?

- A cr
- B dir
- C lcd
- D cdup

Answer:

Option C is correct because the lcd command changes the working directory to the user's home directory when using the ftp command. Option A is incorrect because the cr command toggles return stripping during ASCII type file retrieval. Option B is incorrect because the dir command prints a list of directory contents. Option D is incorrect because the cdup command changes the current directory to the parent of the current directory.

228. Which ftp command sets the representation type to image?

- A case
- B hash
- C ascii
- D binary

Answer:

Option D is correct because the ftp command binary sets the representation type to image. Option A is incorrect because the case command toggles remote computer file name case mapping. Option B is incorrect because the hash command toggles the hash-sign printing for each data block transferred. Option C is incorrect because the ascii command sets the representation type to ascii.

229. What is the ftp command that will allow you to retrieve more than one specified file?

Answer:

The correct answer is mget. The mget command of the ftp command will allow you to retrieve more than one specified file.

230. Which ftp command sets or unsets the filename character translation mechanism?

- A type
- B trace
- C tenex
- D ntrans

Answer:

Option D is correct because the ntrans command of the ftp command sets or unsets the filename character translation mechanism. Option A is incorrect because the type command sets the representation type to either image, ascii, binary, or tenex. Option B is incorrect because the trace command toggles packet tracing. Option C is incorrect because the tenex command sets the representation type to tenex.

231. Which statement describes the kernel?

It is used to manage CPU resources.

232. Which statement about the nvalias command is true?

It creates a custom device alias.

234. Which command entered at the open boot prompt will create a

permanent customized device alias?

```
nvalias diskT /pci@1...,0/pci@1...,1/ide@2.../disk@1...,0
```

Given the command: pkgadd -d /export/pkgsrc/SUNWaudio

235. What is the result?

the SUNWaudio package is installed from the /export/pkgsrc/spool directory

Which command will change the reid1 user's primary group?

usermod

236. What is the command that deletes a group account?

groupdel

The userG login ID is assigned the Korn shell. Which set of initialization files is read for the userG user's session?

```
/etc/profile, /home/userG/.profile, /home/userG/.kshrc
```

237. What are two of the initialization files read when a user's login shell is the Bourne shell?  
/etc/profile  
\$HOME/.profile

Given these initialization files:

/etc/login  
\$HOME/.cshrc  
\$HOME/.login

238. Which shell must be assigned to a user's login for the given initialization files to be read?

C

239. What is the command used to modify Access Control Lists for a file?  
setfacl

The /export/home file system should be mounted during system boot with the ufs logging option enabled. What file should be edited to accomplish this?  
/etc/vfstab

240. Which command mounts the /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 file system on the /export/home mount point as read-only?  
mount -o ro /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /export/home

241. Which statement about the /etc/mnttab file is true?  
An entry is added to the file each time a file system is mounted.

242. What is the name of the file that lists all files to be automatically mounted at system boot?  
/etc/vfstab

243. Which command displays the current and previous Run Level of the system?  
who -r

244. Which run control script mounts file systems and starts system daemons?  
/sbin/rc2

245. Which command is used to configure only devices for a specific driver?  
devfsadm -i

246. What is a command that updates the /etc/path\_to\_inst file when a new device is attached to the system?  
devfsadm

247. Which two commands will close the format utility?  
q  
quit

248. Given the command: tar xvf smpl1.tar smpl2.log  
Which statement is true?  
The smpl2.log file is extracted from the smpl1.tar file.

249. What is the file you can view to determine if backups are being done?  
/etc/dumpdates

250. When performing backups across a network, what is a requirement of the system with the tape drive?  
Entries must exist in the /.rhosts file for each system using the drive.

251. Given the command: cd ../mywork1 Which statement is true?  
You changed directories from /export/home/mywork2 to /export/home/mywork1.

You are working in the /export/home/lgill/work directory.  
Without changing directories you want to view the contents of the pay file in the export/home/lgill/hold/day1 directory. Which command can you use to do this?  
cat ../hold/day1/pay

252. Given the command: file \* Which statement is true?  
You can identify the file types of the files.

253. Which command will create these directories?

lg  
lg/dg  
lg/dg/rg  
mkdir -p lg/dg/rg

254. What are four of the vi editor commands that will place you into edit mode? (Choose two.)

i  
cw  
a  
A

255. Which keyboard command exits you from edit mode when using the vi editor?

Esc

256. Which vi command replaces the string "get" with "getit" throughout the file?

:%s/get/getit/g

257. Which file is used to identify remote hosts and users that are considered to be trusted?

/etc/hosts.equiv

258. What is the ftp command that will allow file transfers without interactive prompting?

prompt

The software installation cluster not available with Intel  
but  
present is SPARC solaris is  
a)End user b)Core c)Entire d)Entire + OEM e)  
Developer  
Answer: d

Option to duplicate UID and GID when used with  
usermod  
command  
a)-o b)-p c)-d d)-a  
answer-a

drag and drop. Match the commands (Table A)with  
associated file types(Table B)  
Table A Table B

Format regular files  
Mount character device  
ln -S blockdevice  
more symbolic link

which command will preserve changes even after  
power on  
reset  
a)devalias b)setdevalias c)nvalias  
ans-c

You have the backup of / directory as second  
backup in  
a tape .List the steps to  
restore file /etc/inet/hosts using interactive  
ufsrestore .  
S1: ufsrestore S2: cd /var/tmp S3: cd /home S4:  
mv . /home  
S5: add hosts S6: extract S7: mt  
Here S1,S2,,S7 are the steps involved in doing the  
restore. Arrange the steps in  
Correct order. ( All the steps are listed with proper  
syntax. I don't remember them fully)

command to list a tar archive  
ans : #tar tf <archivename>

The command to change ACL on a file  
ans: #setfacl

Name the utility having similar syntax as tar  
utility , which compresses the files  
before archiving them \_\_\_\_\_ ( free response )  
ans : #jar

The minimum difference in number of characters  
between an old password and a new password  
in solaris is  
a)0 b)1 c) 3 d)4 e)7  
ans-3

Within format utility name the option to list the  
current parttion table  
ans : format > disk > partition > print

command to create a new file system  
ans : #newfs <character-device>

List a single command to change directory  
from /export/home1/user1 to  
/export/home2/user2  
( choose 2 options)  
Ans : (1) #cd ../../home2/user2  
(2)#cd /export/home2/user2

Select the command which can list the complete  
status of active processes( choose 2)  
ans : #prstat and #sdtprocess (in cde mode)

if umask=000 what is the default file  
permission???  
a)000 b)666 c)777 d)755 e)644

the init level which can shutdon and poweroff the  
system is \_\_\_\_ ( free response)  
ans : 5

Command to list installed patches in the system(  
choose 2)  
ans : # patchadd -p and #showrev -p

command to show current run level  
a)init 0 b)who -r c)shutdown d)  
runlevel  
ans-b

what is the default signal sent with "kill"  
command if no signals are specified??  
a) TERM b) SIGTERM c)  
KILL d)INT

Give the command to kill the in.routed process.  
a)kill root b)pskill in.routed  
c)pskill 1 d)pskill 110  
ans-pskill in.routed

The command to be used in vi editor to copy and  
paste 3 lines of text above current line

a) yyp 3 b) 3yyp c) copy  
3 d) 3copy  
ans: 3yyP

which of the following commands support option -o  
for duplicating UID's and  
GID's ??? ( choose 4)  
a) usermod b) userdel c) useradd  
d) groupadd e) groupmod f) groupdel  
ans- acde

In format utility name the command used to  
preserve  
disk name for future use  
ans : label

**DUMP I**

1. What is the default shell for the Solaris environment?

- a) C shell
- b) Korn shell
- c) Bourne shell
- d) DOS shell

**Correct answer: c**

Korn and C shells are provided, but Bourne is the default. No DOS-compatible shell comes in Solaris. SAE 1-5.

2. What is another term commonly used for the root account?

- a) poweruser
- b) superuser
- c) directory account
- d) file system account

**Correct answer: b**

The terms root and superuser are often used interchangeably.

3. Login names may contain

- a) any characters except control keys
- b) not more than 8 alphanumeric characters
- c) not more than 16 alpha characters
- d) only characters with the user\_name

attribute

**Correct answer: b**

Login ID's must be unique on the system and are limited to 8 alphanumeric characters. SAE 2-3

4. The acronym GID identifies

- a) the user's primary group
- b) a generic user ID
- c) certain graphical interface devices
- d) the user name to the operating system

**Correct answer: a**

This field in the /etc/passwd file identifies primary group membership. SAE 2-4

5. Using Solaris default settings, when an ordinary user creates a password it must be

- a) alphanumeric and contain no special characters
- b) different from the user id by at least 1 character
- c) different from the previous 3 passwords
- d) at least 6 characters in length and no more than 8

**Correct answer: d**

The PASSLENGTH=6 setting in /etc/default/passwd dictates this. Other restrictions are: at least 2 alphabetic and 1 numeric or special character is required. It must contain 3 characters different from the last one. SAE 2-5

6. Solaris 2.x password requirements

- a) do not apply to the superuser
- b) do apply to the root user
- c) are removed permanently by the superuser via the -d option
- d) are more stringent for the superuser

**Correct answer: a**

Passwords requirements do not apply to the root or superuser, but are mandatory for other users. SAE 2-5

7. From where does the root account get its' power?

- a) any account with a login-id of "root" is treated specially by the system
- b) the UID of 0 associated with the "root" account gives it special privilege
- c) it is inherited from the file system which is also named root
- d) the root account has no special powers

**Correct answer: b**

The power is not in the name, it's in the UID. Any account with a UID of 0 is considered a superuser account. The most common superuser account has the name "root".

8. You attempt to create a user with a UID of 100 but you make a mistake and enter the UID as 0. Which of the following is true?

- a) the attempt would be detected and the system would deny the request
- b) the /etc/passwd file would be corrupt because duplicate UID's are not allowed
- c) this user would have superuser status
- d) the user would never be able to log in

**Correct answer: c**

It is possible to have two (or more) users with the same UID. You receive no warning. It is a good idea to periodically check your /etc/passwd file for entries with a UID of 0. The /etc/passwd file is a favorite target for hackers and a common attack involves granting superuser status to a normal user account.

9. In an attempt to make your root account more secure you decide to increase the length of your password. It used to be sharkman You change it to sharkmandomo  
What happens when you do this with the passwd command?

- a) you are prompted to choose another password (too many matching characters)
- b) the systems accepts the new password it's more secure because it is longer
- c) the system accepts the password but you are no more secure

**Correct answer: c**

No error is generated although the password is more than eight characters.

You could still log in using sharkman even though you thought you changed it to sharkmandomo.

Only the first 8 characters of a password are significant.

Choice (a) would be incorrect because root does not have to adhere to normal password restrictions.

10. Using Solaris defaults, users who do not have any password assigned

- a) cannot login
- b) must first be logged in by the superuser
- c) will be prompted for one at their first login
- d) can login using the password from a

previous account, if any

**Correct answer: c**

Users without a password are prompted for one when they login. It must be a new password that meets all requirements. This is dictated by PASSREQ=YES in /etc/default/login SAE 2-7

11. The groupadd command creates

- a) large numbers of login id's automatically
- b) large numbers of directories automatically
- c) groups into which user accounts will be

placed

- d) blocks of numerical data using the C shell only

**Correct answer: c**

The command groupadd will create a new user group manually. For example:

```
groupadd -g 100 neophyte
SAE 2-9
```

12. The /etc/default directory contains files for

- a) controlling daemon services
- b) customizing the environment
- c) third party applications if not specified

otherwise

- d) controlling system access

**Correct answer: d**

The /etc/default directory controls system access. Daemon control files are in /etc/init.d and environment customization in /etc/skel. Third party apps would not typically go in /etc/. SAE 3-4

13. Which statement is most correct as it applies to the following information.

```
davis:Vt.tJbwqHfUjo:9917
```

```
smith:cCdhYU7y.7ago:9597
```

```
jones:KEE5IMO415M5w:9952
```

- a) this is a file fragment that was recovered via fsck
- b) it is the contents of /etc/shadow
- c) it is the contents of /etc/passwd
- d) it is the result of using cat -v on a binary file

**Correct answer: b**

The second field contains encrypted passwords.

Never edit this field to change a password!

"cat -v" is valuable but doesn't apply here. If you've ever cat'd a file with non-printing characters to your screen and had it lock up, you'll love cat -v. It's strips the non-printing characters and displays the rest nicely.

14. Which is always true of command line syntax?

- a) options must be placed after arguments
- b) semicolons are used to continue on the next line
- c) commas between quotes are used as delimiters
- d) a single command line may contain 256 characters

**Correct answer: d**

Commands normally have arguments after options. They use \ as the continuation character and spaces for delimiters, but at 256 characters the entry buffer becomes full for a single command line. SAE 3-7

15. Which is true of path abbreviations?

- a) current working directory is represented by 2 periods
- b) root directory is represented by 2 periods
- c) absolute path is represented by 2 backslash characters
- d) absolute path is represented by a tilde in the Korn and C shells

**Correct answer: d**

The current directory is represented by a single period and its immediate parent by two. The tilde for absolute path is only available if you are using the Korn or C shell. SAE 3-10

16. Executables can be identified as such by
- an asterisk following the name using the ls -F command
  - a hyphen in the first column using the ls -l command
  - the directory in which they reside
  - a filename ending in .exe

**Correct answer: a**

When the ls -F command is used, executables will be represented by an asterisk after the filename, and could reside in any directory with no extension required. The hyphen seen using ls -f denotes any regular file as opposed to directories and certain other special entries represented as files. SAE 3-13 thru 3-15

17. The ls command, given the proper option, can identify
- corrupt files
  - several attributes, but not group ownership
  - symbolic links by the letter l
  - file allocation tables of different drives

**Correct answer: c**

A symbolic link is a pointer represented by a file entry that does not contain normal file data. It is represented by the letter l. The ls command is not involved with low-level issues like corrupt files or drive tables, but it can display group ownership with the -l option. SAE 3-14 thru 3-15

18. What type of a file is this?  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 17 Apr 26 1996  
whodo -> ../usr/sbin/whodo
- hard link
  - soft link
  - alias
  - inadvertent link

**Correct answer: b**

A soft link is simply a "pointer" to another file. The "l" in the first position denotes a link. If this were a hard link it would have a link count greater than 1 (i.e. column between mode and user-owner)

19. Using the mkdir command you can
- make directories, but only one at a time
  - make several directories with just one command
  - make a directory only when the immediate parent exists
  - make partitioned directories with the -p option

**Correct answer: b**

The mkdir command can make multiple directories on one command line or even a directory whose path does not yet exist with the -p option (which has nothing to do with partitioning). SAE 3-21

20. The rmdir command will
- remove a directory containing files with no options
  - remove files interactively with the -ir option
  - remove directories containing files using the -r option
  - only delete directories that are empty

**Correct answer: d**

The rmdir command is very limited and only removes empty directories. It is not the same as the rm command which will remove populated directories, interactively if desired, using the -r and -ir options. SAE 3-22

21. Control characters are used
- in scripts to control which procedure is executed
  - from the keyboard to perform specific tasks
  - to represent certain unprintable characters on the screen
  - to reboot the computer when there is no other way

**Correct answer: b**

Control characters perform screen control and other functions by first pressing the Control key and then a letter. However, the Ctrl-Alt-Delete warm boot used on many Intel computers will not operate once Solaris has booted. SAE 4-3 thru 4-4

22. If your delete key was physically broken and you needed to know which key sequence would simulate a delete, how would you do it?

- a) man keys
- b) show keys
- c) stty -a
- d) vi /etc/keys

**Correct answer: c**

stty -a will show you the sequence of keystrokes used to perform special functions. Output would include entries like this: erase = ^h With this information you could enter Control-h instead of the delete key.

23. The word "more" can be used

- a) as a command to display file contents
- b) as an option following ls command to see files one screen at a time
- c) as a command at the vi prompt to control the display
- d) to dynamically allocate additional file space for a directory

**Correct answer: a**

More is actually a command but is often used as a pipe to redirect output. This is not the same thing as an "option" which is usually preceded by a hyphen and is command-specific. More has nothing specifically to do with vi or directory space allocation. SAE 4-5

24. If you used "more" to display the contents of a long file, but quickly wanted to move to a specific place in the file based on a keyword search, how would you do it? The keyword you're looking for is "fast".

- a) \fast
- b) %fast
- c) search=fast
- d) /fast

**Correct answer: d**

The others are invalid.

25. How would you display a previous page while using "more"?

- a) /back
- b) b
- c) /pageback
- d) /

**Correct answer: b**

26. What is a global variable?

- a) one that is available system-wide to all users
- b) one that has been exported
- c) one that is available on all hosts in a network
- d) one that is declared in the Bourne shell only

**Correct answer: b**

Global variables are available to subshells through exporting.

Variables that are not exported are referred to as local variables.

27. On reason for typing man and an argument at the shell prompt would be to

- a) list the male users in a group
- b) get information from the online manuals on compatible drives
- c) see what the valid options are for a command
- d) indicate you are about to create a user manually

**Correct answer: c**

Man has nothing to do with users or creating them, but is a way to see online reference pages for specific commands. It is not by itself a comprehensive set of online manuals so it does not provide information on such topics as hardware compatible with the operating system. SAE-4-6

28. What happens when you enter the command "man man"?

- a) nothing would happen - it's bogus
- b) the man pages for the man command are displayed
- c) it would prompt for the source package
- d) it would prompt for the destination directory

**Correct answer: b**

Choices a,c,d were just meant to confuse you.

Solaris can be confusing at times - if you have trouble deciphering something try to break it in to logical pieces and apply basic concepts to it.

29. To copy a directory and all its contents you could use

- a) the cp command with the -r option
- b) the mv command with the -i option
- c) the xcp command with the -s option
- d) openwin file manager since it gets more

reliable results

**Correct answer: a**

The cp command makes new copies of files, and the -r (recursive) option can be used to copy entire directories. The mv command renames files, and using openwin may be more intuitive but is no more reliable. There is no xcp command. SAE 4-11

30. You just destroyed some files you didn't mean to. What did you most likely fail to do?

- a) login in read-only mode to copy files
- b) use the -i option with the mv command
- c) examine the contents of /sys/autobackup

before purging it

d) disconnect the ups before issuing a shutdown command

**Correct answer: b**

The -i option with mv will cause you to be prompted before you overwrite files, and thus is very important if there is any possibility that moving files will destroy other files of any value. There is no "autobackup" per se, though openwin provides a wastebasket that allows a limited degree of undeleting. Disconnecting the ups would more likely cause data loss than prevent it. SAE 4-13

31. You want to create an empty file named "junk". Soon after you enter "touch junk" you remember that a file with that name already existed. What happened to the existing file when you "touched" it?

- a) it was overwritten with an empty file
- b) it was automatically renamed to junk.old
- c) it was retained, but the new file you

created is named junk.new

d) a new file was not created but the time stamp on the existing file was updated

**Correct answer: d**

Touch does not overwrite files it simply updates the time stamp if a file exists. If the file name does not exist it will create an empty file.

32. Which command would find the file /etc/passwd if your current directory is /var?

- a) find / -name passwd -print
- b) find -name passwd -print
- c) find/name=passwd
- d) find -file name passwd -print

**Correct answer: a**

The / would force the search to begin at the root. Eventually it will encounter the file passwd in /etc.

Selection (b) would search /var and it's subdirectories and would not find files in /etc.

The other two choices are invalid.

33. What is the quot command used for?

- a) setting restrictions on how much disk space a user can consume
- b) viewing summaries of disk space usage

c) setting a limit on CPU usage per user

d) setting a time quota to automatically disconnect idle sessions

**Correct answer: b**

The quot command is not used to set disk usage quotas. It is used to view disk space usage.

34. What command would display "file system" usage by percentages?

- a) du
- b) df -k
- c) dfree
- d) df

**Correct answer: b**

df -k gives summaries of used and free space with percentages of each. du displays disk space with block counts, df without -k does not show percentages. dfree does not exist.

35. What does the command "pwd" do?

- a) changes your current working directory
- b) displays your current working directory
- c) prompts you for a new password
- d) displays your current shell

**Correct answer: b**

"pwd" stands for "Print Working Directory".

"cd" is used to change your working directory.

"passwd" will prompt for a new password, and

"ps" would display your current shell.

36. What does the command "cd .." do?  
 a) changes your working directory to the parent of your current working directory  
 b) displays your current working directory  
 c) changes your working directory to your home directory  
 d) copies all hidden files and then deletes them

**Correct answer: a**

Two dots represent the parent directory. "cd" is used to change your working directory. "pwd" would display your current working directory, "cd" with no options would change your current directory to your home directory. Choice (d) does not exist.

37. What does the command "cd ." do?  
 a) changes your working directory to /  
 b) changes your working directory to your home directory  
 c) executes without error but accomplishes nothing at all  
 d) displays hidden file names

**Correct answer: c**

One dot designates your current working directory, "cd" changes your current working directory, therefore "cd ." means 'change my current working directory to my current working directory'. It actually executes, but is nonsensical.

38. In DOS and some other operating systems your current working directory is searched for executable files before the system resorts to scanning directories within your PATH variable. Does Solaris also use this method of locating executable files by default?

- a) yes
- b) no

**Correct answer: b**

39. If you wanted Solaris to look for executables in your current working directory where should you add a "." in your PATH variable

- a) at the beginning
- b) at the end
- c) it doesn't matter
- d) a "." does not designate your current working directory

**Correct answer: b**

By adding it at the end, standard Solaris executables would be found first which is usually desirable. Putting the current directory at the beginning of a PATH statement is not recommended for security reasons.

40. What command will display your current PATH variable?

- a) PATH
- b) echo \$PATH
- c) show \$path
- d) ls PATH

**Correct answer: b**

Choices (a) and (d) would attempt to locate files, not variables. Choice (c) does not exist.

41. How would you create a new directory called "data" underneath your current directory?

- a) mkdir data
- b) touch -d data
- c) dir data
- d) mkdir /data

**Correct answer: a**

"touch" does not have a -d option and does not create directories. Unless dir is an alias for mkdir on your system choice (c) will not work. Choice (d) would create /data using an absolute path so it would not be under your current directory unless your current directory was the root directory.

42. You enter the command: touch test\*  
 What would it do?

- a) if no files begin with "test" it would create one file named test
- b) if no files begin with "test" it would create one file named test\*
- c) it updates the time stamp on any files in the current directory that start with "test"

**Correct answer: c**

Choices (a) and (b) are incorrect for the following reasons. If no files began with "test" it would say "no match". A file name cannot contain the special character "\*".

43. Logged in as root you want to reboot the system. You enter the command "shutdown -i6". You know the syntax is correct but the following is displayed on your screen. Why?

Root@Solaris# shutdown -i6 with the result being "shutdown: 'i' - unknown flag"

- a) you need to edit the /etc/inittab to enable this feature
- b) users are currently accessing the / file system
- c) your PATH variable may have /usr/sbin before /usr/ucb
- d) your PATH variable may have /usr/ucb before /usr/sbin

**Correct answer: d**

Solaris is an AT&T style UNIX but also contains commands used in BSD style UNIX.

The BSD (Berkeley UNIX) commands are found in /usr/ucb (University Cal Berkeley)

In this example entering shutdown with /usr/ucb in your path before /usr/sbin you were invoking the BSD version of the shutdown command. It did not understand the "-i" option.

44. When you enter a command, the system searches each directory in your PATH variable in succession until it finds a match for the command name. Using the above example how can you determine the location of the command that was actually run?

- a) whatis shutdown
- b) which shutdown
- c) ls shutdown
- d) ls path | grep shutdown

**Correct answer: b**

"whatis" would display a short description of what the command does.

"ls" lists file names - it doesn't walk through the directories in the PATH variable.

45. What command was entered to alter the output?

lpstat -t used to display: "no system default destination"

lpstat -t now displays: "system default destination: dphp"

- a) lpstat -d dphp
- b) lpstat default dphp
- c) lp -d dphp
- d) lpadmin -d dphp

**Correct answer: d**

lpadmin is used to change print settings. lpstat displays printer information, it does not alter it.

lp is used to print files, not to change print setups.

**DUMP II**

Marcus (Aug 17th 2000)

What is the task of the operating system?

Provide a link between the user and the system.

What are the 3 components of the operating system?

kernel, shell and file system.

What are the 3 shells that are available with the Solaris 2.x environment?

Bourne, Korn, and C

What is meant by the term "software configuration cluster"?

logical collection of software packages.

What is Multi-tasking?

The ability to perform more than one task at a time.

What is a Client?

An entity that requires service from another host.

What is a Server?

An entity that provides service to another host.

What is a Standalone system?

A workstation does not need the support of any other computer system.

What is the Kernel?

The core of the Solaris computing environment.

What is a File Server?

A machine that shares its disk storage and files with other machines on the network.

What is a File system?

A hierarchy of directories, subdirectories, and files.

What is a Shell?

An interface between the user and the kernel.

Multitasking and multiuser are basic features of UNIX and the Solaris Computing Environment?

True

More than one user accessing the system at the same time is referred to as?

Multiuser.

What is a host?

computer system in a network computer environment.

What is an IP address?

A number used by networking software to identify machines attached to the network

What is a network?

A group of computers which are connected.

What is a domain?

network community of users sharing the same name service database of information.

What is the File Manager used for?

To navigate the file structure.

What one of the commands a user can use to close their account when they are finished working?

exit

What is the Help Viewer?

A hypertext-based help system.

What is the purpose of the Console window?

Used to display system error messages and diagnostic information.

What piece of information must a user provide to protect their account?

password

What does the term ABSOLUTE PATH mean?

Tells you absolutely how to get to a file or directory, regardless of where you currently are in the file structure.

What does the term PARENT DIRECTORY mean?

A directory with any directories below it.

A file system can be defined as?

a hierarchy of files and directories found in a partition.

Which file system contains unbundled and third-party software applications?

/opt

Which file system is at the top of the file hierarchy?

root (/)

Which file system contains executable commands, system administration utilities, and library routines?  
/usr

Which file system contains the user's home directory?  
/export/home

What is the command that displays all the system mount points?  
mount

What is the command to display the file system information in Kbytes?  
df -k

What does the term CURRENT DIRECTORY refer to?  
The directory in which you are currently working.

Which ls command option would you use to verify the owner of a file?  
-l

What is the pwd command used for?  
To display the absolute path name or your current directory.

What does one period (.) represent?  
The current working directory.

What does the -a option do in the ls command?  
list hidden files.

What does the -r option do in the rm command?  
removes a directory that is not empty.

What does the cat command do?  
Displays short files.

What does the more command do?  
Displays the contents of a file to the screen one screenful at a time.

What does the man command do?  
Accesses the on-line reference pages.

What does the head command do?  
Displays the first n lines of a file.

What does the tail command do?  
Displays the last n lines of a file.

What does the touch command do?  
Creates new, empty files.

What does the semicolon allow you to do on the command line?  
Enter multiple commands on a single command line.

What does the asterisk represent?  
Zero to more characters.

What does the Pipe (|) do?  
Takes the output of one command and passes it as the input into a following command.

What are the 3 modes of operation in vi?  
Command mode, Entry mode, Last-line mode

How do you create a new file using vi?  
vi filename

What is the primary job of the shell?  
A command interpreter

What are environmental variables?  
Variables exported to all shells.

What is the env command used for?  
To display the current (exported) environment variables and their value.

What is a local variable?  
Variables known only in the current shell or window.

What is the set command used for?  
Displays the current shell's local variables.

What is the echo command used for?  
Display text or variables.

What is the PATH variable used for?  
To determine the search orders for commands that are executed.

What does the which command display?  
The path name leading to a command.

What command displays your current search path?  
echo \$PATH

What command is used to change file permissions?  
chmod

What command is used to display your current user mask setting?  
umask

What command is used to change group ownership on files and directories?  
chgrp

What is setuid?  
Treats anyone with permission to run a program as if they are the program owner.

What is the command to display who is currently logged into the system?  
who.

What does the last command display?  
login and logout information

What is the format of the password file?  
username:x:UID:GID:comment:home-dir:login\_shell

What command is used to become a different user?  
su

What command is used to display your user ID, user name, group ID, and group name?  
id

What does the -(dash) option provide with the su command?  
allows the user to adopt the environment of the new user.

What command is used to display the Administration Tool?  
admintool

What command is used to create a users' group?  
groupadd

What command is used to add a user and create a users' home directory?  
useradd

The ethernet address is a (blank)-bit number?  
48

What does the hosts file do?  
associates IP address with host names.

What is the local host address for?  
so the local system can run network software without a network.

What command allows a login session on a remote system?  
rlogin

What command is used to execute a program on a remote system?  
rsh

What command allows you to copy files of directories to and from another machine?  
rcp

What is the host.equiv file used for?  
to identify remote machines as trusted hosts.

What command allows you to log into remote systems, including non-UNIX systems?  
telnet

What command identifies who is logged in on the network?  
rusers

What is the ping command used for?  
to determine if the named host is up and running.

What command displays the status of various network-related data structures?  
netstat

What is the task of the compress command?  
Used to compress files by anywhere from 20% to 80%

What is the uuencode command used for?  
To create an ACSII-encoded representation of the binary file.

What command is used to send mail from the command line?  
mailx

What database consists of a series of files that describe control sequences?

terminfo  
Every printer definition must contain two things.  
What are they?  
content type & printer type.

What is the name of the print service scheduler?  
lpsched

What is the lp command used for?  
to print ASCII or text files.

What command is used to display the print queue?  
lpstat

What command is used to cancel a specific printer request waiting in the queue?  
cancel  
A (blank) is a named group of printers created with the lpadm command?  
class

What is the lpmove command used for?  
To move selected print request from one printer to another.

What command searches the specified directory hierarchy for files that match the search criteria?  
find

What does the ps command do?  
list the processes currently running on a system.

What is the task of the at command?  
executes a command or script at a specified time.

What advantages does a networked workstation have over a traditional timesharing environment?  
Centralized resources, in addition to local resources.

What are the 4 system configurations included with Solaris 2.x?  
Standalone, Diskless Client, Dataless Client, Diskless/Dataless Client.

Which of the following is NOT required for a basic Standalone Workstation Configuration?  
CD-ROM.

Which of the following is NOT required for a Diskless Client Workstations Configuration?  
At least 200 Mbyte disk.  
There are many kinds of client-server interactions on Sun networks, and any machine can be a \_\_\_\_\_?

Both.

What are the 3 phases of an installation process?  
System configuration, System installation, Post-installation.

How much memory does the installation process require?  
16 Mbytes.

What is the Administration Tool?  
A graphical user interface used to perform post-installation task.

What is a Run Level?  
A system's software configuration with a specific set of system services.

What is the Boot PROM?  
A programmable read-only memory chip with a monitor program that controls the system operations before the kernel is loaded.

What is the system default run level?  
3.

What is Run Level "S"?  
Single-user.

What is Run Level "0"?  
PROM monitor level.

What is Run Level "6"?  
Reboot to default run level.

What field is NOT in the /etc/inittab file?  
comment.

Which file does the /sbin/init program use to start processes?  
/etc/inittab.

What is the purpose of the Run Control files?  
To startup or kill specific processes. .  
Name the directory that contains the Run Control Files.  
/etc/init.d

What command can NOT be used to change Run Levels?  
exit.

What is the shutdown command used for?  
To change a systems run level.

What option is used with the who command to identify the current Run Level?  
-r

In the Open Boot PROM, what does the banner command identify?  
All the Above.

What will the printenv command display?  
The default boot device

What command is used to reset PROM settings?  
setenv

The reboot command is equivalent to what command?  
init 6

The halt command is equivalent to what command?  
init 0.

What are the two directories that contain kernel modules?  
/kernel and /usr/kernel.

What file is used to customize the kernel configuration process?  
/etc/system.

In what directory are physical devices found?  
/devices.

In what directory are logical devices found?  
/dev.

What command identifies the devices connected to the system using the instances names and physical device names?  
dmesg

What command displays a system's configuration information?  
prtconf

What type of structure is created during bootup that represents all

devices attached to a system?  
device hierarchy

How are two disk devices connected to the same controller uniquely identified?  
Target Address

What utility creates partitions on any disk you add to the system?  
format

What is the newfs command used for?  
to create a new files system on a newly expanded partition

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which separate file systems become integrated into a single directory hierarchy?  
mounting.

What does the /etc/vfstab file provide?  
Default settings for mounting file systems  
What command identifies the file systems that have been mounted?  
mount.

What does the superblock contain?  
Information about the entire file system.

What is an inode?  
The internal representation of a file.

What command uses known parameters and redundant information to check the disk for inconsistencies?  
fsck.

What might cause file system inconsistencies or corruption?

An improper shutdown.

Which of these inconsistencies are NOT checked by fsck ?

breakdown of free space.

The \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to back up a file system.

ufsdump.

What file contains a record of the date and level of each successful file system dump?

/etc/dumpdates.

The \_\_\_\_\_ command extracts files from a backup created by the ufsdump command.

ufsrestore.

The \_\_\_\_\_ command allows you to back up single or multiple files in a directory hierarchy?

tar.

What command is used to convert and copy files with data formats?

dd.

What command displays a server's available resources?

dfshares.

Remote file resources can be unmounted from the client by using the \_\_\_\_\_ command?

umount.

What command mounts all file resources listed in the /etc/ufstab file?

mountall.

The automount daemon is used to mount file resources automatically?

True.

What command makes the file resources available for mounting by remote systems?

share.

What command makes the file resources unavailable for mounting by remote systems?

unshare.

An entry for the client's host name and IP address is listed in the servers \_\_\_\_\_ file.

/etc/inet/hosts

What command is used to display software packages?

pkginfo

What command is used to add software packages?

pkgadd

What command verifies that the attributes and contents of package path names are correct?

pkgchk

What command removes a software package?

pkgrm

What command will start the Software Manager?

swmtool.

A pathway on a computer that is used to connect communication lines and modems?

port

A \_\_\_\_\_ device is communications hardware that transfers data one bit after another.

serial

A data communications device that translates information into signals that can be transmitted across phone lines?

modem

A \_\_\_\_\_ provides the means for two DTE devices to communicate with each other without the need for a modem.

null modem cable.

What is a bi-directional modem?

incorporates both dial-in and dial-out capabilities

What is the ttymon monitor?

A STREAMS-based TTY port monitor

What is the listen port monitor?

A network listening daemon

What is the sacadm command used for?

To add or remove the ttymon and listen port monitors

What service administration command is used to add or remove a service and to enable or disable a service?  
pmadm.

What command formats and outputs ttymon specific information?  
ttyadm.

What file defines baud rate and terminal settings for TTY ports?  
/etc/ttydefs

In what Run Level is the sac process started?  
2

Which configuration file tells the sac process which port monitors to initialize?  
/etc/saf/\_sactab

What is the sac's log file?  
/var/saf/\_log.

What command is used to connect to a remote system over a serial line using a modem?  
tip

Which is NOT an /etc/remote capability?  
ls.

What is the command to verify the ttymon version number?  
ttyadm -V

A \_\_\_\_\_ contains the master set of database information in the form of tables.  
master server .

A \_\_\_\_\_ maintains copies of the NIS+ tables.  
replica server.

A set of machines and the information that is served to those machines is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
domain

The NIS+ \_\_\_\_\_ is a hierarchical structure in which the NIS+ information is stored.  
name space

What objects store the information in the NIS+ namespace?  
table objects.

Which is NOT an object in the NIS+ namespace?  
file objects

Which objects are used for NIS+ security?  
group objects

The \_\_\_\_\_ file contains a list of 15 types of information, their sources, and the order in which these sources are searched.  
/etc/nsswitch.conf

Which is NOT an access right used in NIS+ authorization?  
Write

What command list the objects of an NIS+ directory?  
nisl

What command displays the contents of NIS+ tables?  
niscat

What commands allow shell scripts to search NIS+ tables?  
nismatch and nisgrep

What command changes entries in the NIS+ passwd table?  
nispasswd.

What command is used to add individual entries into NIS+ tables?  
nistbladm.

What command initializes a system to be an NIS+ client or server?  
/usr/sbin/nisinit

What command is used to send a ping to all replica servers?  
/usr/lib/nis/nisping.

What command will display default NIS+ values?  
nistdefaults.

What command is the most useful way to add bulk entries into a table from the local /etc/ files?  
nisaddent.

**DUMP III****SOLARIS ADMINISTRATION QUESTION AND ANSWERS BY XAVIER**

1. What is the undelete command in Solaris?

No command in Solaris

2. Which of the following shows the access mode of a file that has the setgid enabled?

-rwx-rwsrwx

3. Which of the following are virtual file system managers?

DiskSuite & Volume Manager

4. Which of the following would describe a virtual file system that has several partitions, which are used in an interleaved fashion?

Striped

5. What is the top groups directory in NIS+?

groups\_dir

6. What initialization file is first sourced when a user logs in using CDE?

dtprofile

7. What task CANNOT be performed with the format utility?

Display disk usage

8. Which of the following uses ASCII text files, supports hostname-to-IP-address resolution and IP-address-to-hostname resolution and is used on the Internet?

DNS

9. Which of the following entries in the /etc/nsswitch.conf file would make DNS, then NIS+, and then the /etc/files to be searched when resolving a hostname?

hosts: dns nisplus files

10. An AutoClient system has which of the following?

A local disk and local swap, (/) and /usr are cached from a networked server

11. The directory where you would place 3rd party software would be?

/opt

12. You can use "Web Start" to perform which of the following tasks?

To simplify the installation of Solaris using a web browser instead of SunInstall

13. Which of the following commands could be used to execute the who command on a remote system "solar"?

rsh solar who

14. If the user doesn't specify a printer name, what environmental variable tells it where to print?

\$LPDEST

15. How many system run states are there?

7

16. What command displays users who don't have a password?

logins -p

17. Which is NOT a primary element of a logical volume?

Disk partitioning

18. When making entries in the /etc/syslog.conf file, the selector field and action field are separated by a space or tab?

False

19. What file allows a specified user permission to log in remotely from the specified host without having to supply a password?

~/rhosts

20. Which of the following does DiskSuite support?

Concatenated Virtual Device, RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5

21. Which command displays information about users logged on the local or other systems?

Correct!

22. Which command is used to control the Login Server?

dtconfig

23. What is the result of the following command?

setfacl -s u::rw-,g::r--,o:r-- file1  
Access mode 644 replaces the existing ACLs for file1

24. Which of the following modes result in a modem being configured to answer incoming calls and also negotiate with the originating modem?. :-(  
Inbound

25. Operating system background functions are known as \_\_\_\_?  
daemons

26. A machine that shares its disk storage with other machines is called what?  
file server

27. How is logging failed login attempts to /var/adm/loginlog enabled?  
Create the /var/adm/loginlog file

28. What command schedules a command to run once at a given time?  
at

29. Which file do you manipulate in order to change what messages are logged in /var/adm/messages?  
/etc/syslog.conf

30. How do you see the contents of a variable?  
echo \$variable

31. Password aging and encryption are stored in what file?  
/etc/shadow

32. What option to the ps command lists only the processes associated with the local terminal?  
-a

33. Which of the following should always contain the currently shared NFS resources?  
/etc/dfs/sharetab

34. Which of the following commands can be used to define a Bourne shell variable?  
PRINTER=laserjet1

35. If a machine name is listed in the /etc/host.equiv, then?  
any user on that machine can do password free activities

36. Which command can be used by the guest account to change its password?  
passwd

37. An example of a program using a daemon would be?  
printing

38. A group of software packages put together because of their like functionality is called?  
cluster

39. Which is NOT a primary element of a logical volume?  
Disk partitioning

40. Which of the following files does the Workspace Manager use to get its configuration at startup?  
/usr/dt/config/C/sys.dtwmrc

41. The respawn action in the /etc/inittab file performs which of the following actions?  
Restart the command

42. Which command is used to change the system boot device?: You answered "set boot-device disk3": Incorrect. :-(  
(The correct answer was "setenv boot-device disk3".)

43. Which of the following is considered a DCE device?  
Modem

43. Which of the following commands will start the ypbind program?  
ypinit

44. The message `RPC Program not registered` is an indication of?  
daemons on server aren't running

45. Which of the following manages the Front Panel in the CDE?  
Workspace Manager

46. What does /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s7 identify?  
The logical block device addressed as Controller 0 Target 1 Disk 0 Partition 7

47. Which command displays disk space occupied by mounted file systems?  
df

49. How much software do you have to load in order to get the man pages?  
developer

50. What command is used to add, delete, enable, disable, start and stop port monitors?  
sacadm

51. What command is used to change run levels?  
init

52. TTYmon monitors serial ports, sets terminal modes & baud rates, and invokes the login process.  
True

53. Which of the following name services is on Solaris 7 besides DNS, NIS & NIS+?  
FNS

54. What is the maximum number of devices the SCSI-2 standard permit?  
7

55. Which of the following is a full device path name?  
/sbus@1,f8000000/esp@0,40000/sd@3,0:a

56. In the output from `dfmounts` - sunburn /usr/share/man sunray,sunbeam,(anon). The anon is for an anonymous user.  
False

57. Which command is used to remove a print job from the queue?  
cancel

58. Which network class is for medium sized networks such as campuses and large businesses with many hosts on their network?  
Class B

59. Which /etc file contains a list of the servers that provide boot, root, and swap areas for network clients?  
bootparams

60. You will get a warning message if all of the metadbs are on the same controller?  
True

61. Which of the following commands is used to list printer classes and member printers?  
lpstat -c

66. When adding a printer in AdminTool, what is the "Print Server" field used for?  
It defines the name of the system to which the printer is connected

67. The operating system is a set of programs that manages all computer operations and provides the interface between the\_\_\_\_  
user and system resources

68. What initialization file is first sourced when a user logs in using CDE?  
dtprofile

69. Which line refers to the actual device driver in the /etc/remote file?  
dialers

70. The /bin and /lib sub-directories are under which parent directory?  
/usr

71. Which of the following configurations would generate the greatest network traffic?  
Diskless

72. What does "&&" do?  
Indicates that the second command executes only if the first command returns a zero exit status

73. At which run level is Network File System (NFS) services typically started?  
3

74. Which file is edited in order to share resources?  
/etc/dfs/dfstab

75. Which of the following should always contain the currently shared NFS resources?  
/etc/dfs/sharetab

76. What command places information to be printed into the spooler?  
lp

77. Which of the following AdminSuite tools is used to view mount points of the disks?  
File System Manager

78. What is the access mode of a file created with the umask set to 123, using the binary mode?  
r-xr--wx

78. Which of the following files does the Workspace Manager use to get its configuration at startup?

`/usr/dt/config/C/sys.dtwmrc`

79. Which of the following commands can be used to back up the entire file system located on the disk drive identified by `c0t1d0s7`?

`ufsdump 0u /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s7`

80. What does "&&" do?

Indicates that the second command executes only if the first command returns a zero exit status.

81. Which of the following will add a printer to a printer class?

`lpadmin -p laserjet1 -c draft`

82. What command is used to change read, write, and execute permissions on a file?

`chmod`

83. If a user is using `/usr/bin/rsh`, they can? do whatever is in his/her `.profile`

84. What command sets up NIS maps in a slave server?

`ypinit -s`

85. Which of the following AdminSuite tools is used to add a user account to a group?

Group Manager

86. What is the minimum hardware configuration for Solaris 2.6?

16mb RAM and 300mb Disk Space

87. Which of the following is true of a software package?

Software packages are administered using the `installf(1M)` command

88. Which command can a user enter to determine their UID and GID?

`id`

89. Which of the following AdminSuite tools is used to convert an AutoClient to a standalone system?

Host Manager

90. On a UNIX workstation, what is the first step in installing a new operating system?

Performing a full backup

91. What command verifies the accuracy of a software package installation?

`pkgchk`

92.. The following command - `#sacadm -r -p sunburn` - does what?

removes the port monitor `sunburn`

93. A machine is booted from the Boot PROM by which of the following?

`boot`

94. Which of the following entries in the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file would make DNS, then NIS+, and then the `/etc/files` to be searched when resolving a hostname?

`hosts: dns nisplus files`

95. If you want to enable tracing for syslog messages, where would you make that change?

`/etc/init.d/inetsvc`

96. When a user creates a file or directory, what controls the default file permissions assigned to the file or directory?

`umask`

97. What is the name of the default session resources file?

`/usr/dt/config/C/sys.resources`

98. What directory contains the Solaris default initialization files?

`/etc/skel`

99. When using an ftp session, the appropriate way to close the connection is?

`bye`

100. Which user account field in 'AdminTool' cannot be modified?

`user id`

101. To boot a system into a single user state, what command is entered at the OK prompt?

`boot -s`

102. A group of software packages put together because of their like functionality is called?  
cluster

103. Which of the following caches root and swap?:  
AutoClient

104. A umask value of 022 sets the default permission on a file to which of the following?  
644

105. In order to install Solaris 7, what is the minimum memory required?  
64mb

106. Which one of these modes cannot be set on a modem?  
parallel

107. Select the correct method of setting a variable in the Bourne shell?  
x=1

108. Which command is issued to repair a defective file system?  
fsck

109. Software packages usually start with which of the following?  
The company's stock symbol

## DUMP IV

1. You attempt to create a user with a UID of 100 but you make a mistake and enter the UID as 0. Which of the following is true?

- a) the attempt would be detected and the system would deny the request
- b) the /etc/passwd file would be corrupt because duplicate UID's are not allowed
- c) this user would have superuser status
- d) the user would never be able to log in

**Correct answer: c**

It is possible to have two (or more) users with the same UID. You receive no warning. It is a good idea to periodically check your /etc/passwd file for entries with a UID of 0. The /etc/passwd file is a favorite target for hackers and a common attack involves granting superuser status to a normal user account.

2. In an attempt to make your root account more secure you decide to increase the length of your password. It used to be sharkman You change it to sharkmandomo What happens when you do this with the passwd command?

a) you are prompted to choose another password (too many matching characters)

- b) the system accepts the new password it's more secure because it is longer
- c) the system accepts the password but you are no more secure

**Correct answer: c**

No error is generated although the password is more than eight characters. You could still log in using sharkman even though you thought you changed it to sharkmandomo. Only the first 8 characters of a password are significant.

Choice (a) would be incorrect because root does not have to adhere to normal password restrictions.

3. Using Solaris defaults, users who do not have any password assigned

- a) cannot login
- b) must first be logged in by the superuser
- c) will be prompted for one at their first login
- d) can login using the password from a previous account, if any

**Correct answer: c**

Users without a password are prompted for one when they login. It must be a new password that meets all requirements. This is dictated by PASSREQ=YES in /etc/default/login SAE 2?7

4. Which is always true of command line syntax?

- a) options must be placed after arguments
- b) semicolons are used to continue on the next line
- c) commas between quotes are used as delimiters
- d) a single command line may contain 256 characters

**Correct answer: d**

Commands normally have arguments after options. They use \ as the continuation character and spaces for delimiters, but at 256 characters the entry buffer becomes full for a single command line. SAE 3?7

5. The ls command, given the proper option, can identify

- a) corrupt files
- b) several attributes, but not group ownership
- c) symbolic links by the letter l
- d) file allocation tables of different drives

**Correct answer: c**

A symbolic link is a pointer represented by a file entry that does not contain normal file data. It is represented by the letter l. The ls command is not involved with low-level issues like corrupt files or drive tables, but it can display group ownership with the ?l option. SAE 3?14 thru 3?15

6. What is a global variable?

- a) one that is available system-wide to all users
- b) one that has been exported
- c) one that is available on all hosts in a network
- d) one that is declared in the Bourne shell only

**Correct answer: b**

Global variables are available to subshells through exporting.

Variables that are not exported are referred to as local variables.

7. To copy a directory and all its contents you could use

- a) the cp command with the ?r option
- b) the mv command with the ?i option
- c) the xcp command with the ?s option
- d) openwin file manager since it gets more reliable results

**Correct answer: a**

The cp command makes new copies of files, and the ?r (recursive) option can be used to copy entire directories. The mv command renames files, and using openwin may be more intuitive but is no more reliable. There is no xcp command. SAE 4?11

8. What does the command "pwd" do?

- a) changes your current working directory
- b) displays your current working directory
- c) prompts you for a new password
- d) displays your current shell

**Correct answer: b**

"pwd" stands for "Print Working Directory". "cd" is used to change your working directory. "passwd" will prompt for a new password, and "ps" would display your current shell.

9. What does the command "cd ." do?

- a) changes your working directory to /
- b) changes your working directory to your home directory
- c) executes without error but accomplishes nothing at all
- d) displays hidden file names

**Correct answer: c**

One dot designates your current working directory, "cd" changes your current working directory, therefore "cd ." means 'change my current working directory to my current working directory'. It actually executes, but is nonsensical.

10. How can you print the man pages for the cat command to your default printer?

- a) lp man cat
- b) cat lp man
- c) man cat | lp
- d) prtman cat

**Correct answer: c**

This is a good use of a "pipe".

Choice (a) would attempt to print two files, one named man, one named cat.

Choice (b) would attempt to cat two files, one named lp, one named man.

Choice (d) does not exist.

11. The double right angle brackets (>>) are used to indicate:

- a) information from the remote party while in chat mode
- b) the console is in an ftp session
- c) output will be appended to an existing filename that follows
- d) output will be placed in the list of filenames that follows

**Correct answer: c**

The ">>" brackets indicated an append to an existing filename, and is not related to remote utilities. However, they can be used with several utilities that produce screen output to keep adding to the same file. SAE 5?7

12. The export command for environment variables is useful because

- a) it can make your environment available to other users
- b) it can make variables available to subshells of the current shell
- c) variables are then stored permanently in ASCII files
- d) they make it easy to initialize a printer

**Correct answer: b**

Export does not make variables available to other users or devices per se, nor does it handle the storing of them. It affects availability, making them accessible to subshells. SAE 10?6

13. How would you remove an alias called "test" in the Bourne shell?

- a) unalias test
- b) unalias \$test
- c) test=
- d) you can't

**Correct answer: d**

The Bourne shell does not support the alias feature.

14. You enter the following sequence at the command line. What does it do?

```
cd /etc;ls pa*;tail passwd ?2
```

- a) cd to /etc, lists all files beginning with pa, displays the last two lines in /etc/passwd
- b) pipes files from /etc to ls which filters ones starting with pa, displays two lines
- c) the syntax would generate an error
- d) displays the string "cd /etc ls pa\* tail passwd ?2"

**Correct answer: a**

The semicolon can be used as a 'simulated linefeed' so that you can enter more than one command on a single input line. The above would execute three commands in succession.

15. Which is true about using the chgrp command?

- a) it is used to change group or user ownership of files or directories
- b) the superuser can use it to change the GID of files or directories
- c) it can only be used by the superuser
- d) it is used like the grep command but has enhanced features

**Correct answer: b**

The chgrp command facilitates new accounts, among other things, by allowing a change of group ownership of files or directories. Unlike chown which allows changing user ownership (only by the superuser) chgrp can be used by the owner also. SAE 16?11

16. You are logged in as root. You make extensive changes to a text file with vi. When you attempt to save your changes with ":w" it says "file is read only". What should you do?

- a) save it with ":q!" instead
- b) save it with ":w!" instead
- c) just quit because you can't alter a read-only file
- d) log in to another terminal and change the permissions so you can save it

**Correct answer: b**

The "!" character is called a "bang" character in UNIX. It has a number of meanings depending on the context in which it is used. In this example it simply means 'write that file regardless of the protections'. Choice (a) would "force" an exit from vi without saving any work and without prompting you to save it. Choice (c) would not apply because root can do anything.

Choice (d) would require too much effort.

17. Which is NOT true regarding the rlogin command

- a) you must always have an account set up on the remote system
- b) it enables a user to have a login session on a remote system
- c) the ?l option is used to specify a different user for the remote session
- d) you must give a user ID and password to open the session

**Correct answer: d**

rlogin requires an account on the remote system and is for the purpose of login to a remote system, but it may not require a password on some systems. The ?l option is required if a different user id is specified for the remote system. SAE 21?10

18. A computer named abox is a trusted host of bbox. Which is true of users on abox trying to access bbox?

- a) they never need an additional password to login to bbox
- b) they must each be in abox's /etc/hosts.equiv file in order to avoid password
- c) the /etc/hosts.equiv checking is skipped if executing a command as superuser
- d) all must have password entries in the /etc/shadow file of bbox

**Correct answer: c**

Only when the entire host or all hosts are trusted do all users get excused from passwords, and this must be specified in the trusting host (bbox) /etc/hosts.equiv file. SAE 21?15?16

19. Print jobs interrupted by a faulty scsi controller bringing the entire system down will

- a) be deleted on reboot to prevent garbage from being sent to the printer
- b) not print, but must be manually deleted from the queue
- c) always require resetting the printer on system reboot
- d) simply resume where they left off after the system reboots

**Correct answer: d**

The print service keeps track of jobs and can determine whether a job has finished. This allows the service to resume jobs after the system goes down. The printer might lock up causing some data to be lost requiring a reprint, but the print service will pick up where it sees the job as having left off regardless. SAE?22?4

20. If you entered "disable printer1" and a user attempted to send a print job to it, what would happen? (printer1 is not a printer class)

- it would be spooled and wait in the queue until it became available
- the user would get an error
- the output would go to a file named "printer1" in their home directory
- it would be sent to any printer that could handle it

**Correct answer: a**

"Disable" prevents the printer from taking the job. It does not prevent lpsched from spooling the job.

21. User urldufus finally gets the correct job sent to the printer bigwigs but it's much too large to print before 5 pm. If it is number 11 in the queue, you would delay it by entering:

- lp ?H11 bigwigs immediate
- lp ?i bigwigs?11 ?H hold
- lp ?i bigwigs?11 ?H immediate
- lpadmin ?p bigwigs ?c 11

**Correct answer: b**

The correct answer is lp ?i bigwigs?11 ?H hold. The "immediate" keyword is used instead to start printing at once. The lpadmin command shown would create a printer class instead. SAE 23?12

22. It's 4 p.m. on June 30, 1997 and you want to execute a one-time only script named budgcomp to gather some special fiscal year data at 5:15 p.m. You want to receive an email so you know for sure the job ran. You would most correctly enter:

- at ?m budgcomp 5:15PM 06/30
- at ?m 5:15PM
- atime ?m ?r budgcomp 5:15PM
- time ?r budgcomp 17:15 970630

**Correct answer: b**

The correct syntax is at ?m 5:15PM. With the at command it is not necessary to include the script name unless you want to remove a previous scheduling, and the date isn't necessary if it runs on the current date. A prompt will appear to enter the script name. SAE 24?6

23. The mail header output of the mailx command displays all of the following except:

- which version of mailx created it
- timestamp information
- what character to use for getting mail help
- the network address of the inbound mailbox

mailbox

**Correct answer: d**

The mail header contains the directory of the inbound mail box, not the network address. In addition to version and timestamp data it indicates help can be obtained by typing a question mark. SAE 25?6

24. You enter the following command at the \$ prompt:

```
$ mailx ?s "You really did it this time"
```

```
urldufus@mongo <ublewit
```

which has the effect of

- sending the message in quotes to urldufus and ublewit
- putting message in quotes in a file called ublewit and forwarding it to urldufus
- sending the file ublewit to urldufus with a subject line in mailx
- broadcasting message in quotes to urldufus and entire ublewit group on mongo

**Correct answer: c**

The file called ublewit will be sent to urldufus on the machine named mongo. The message in quotes will appear on the subject line when urldufus views his messages in mailx. SAE 25?11

25. The uuencode command is used for

- encryption of executable files to prevent unauthorized use

- conversion of ascii files to binary for ftp transport

- encryption of ascii files to prevent unauthorized viewing

- conversion of binary files to ascii for mailx transport

**Correct answer: d**

This command can convert binary (e.g. compressed) files to ascii for transport with mailx. The recipient then decodes using uudecode and uncompress commands. SAE 25?14

26. Logged in as root, you create a file named "junk". What was the value of your umask if a listing produces permissions like these:

```
?rw?r??r?? 1 root other 6
```

```
MAY 1 21:04 junk
```

- 777
- 000
- 022
- 027

**Correct answer: c**

The default umask is 022. The default permissions on a file are 644 and on directories it's 755. The file above has 644 permissions. A umask of 777 would disable all permission bits, a umask of 000 would yield rw?rw?rw? as a result. 027 would yield rw?r????

27. Your umask is 022, what permissions would be on a newly created directory?

- a) rwxrwxrwx
- b) rwx?????
- c) rwxr?xr?x
- d) rwxr??r??

**Correct answer: c**

The keyword here is "directory" Directories have the execute bits "on" by default. 022 will mask the write bits for the group and other class.

28. Regarding "file 1" above. Why does the time stamp show year instead of minutes like it does in "file2"?

- a) executables display that kind of time stamp by default
- b) files larger than 100000 bytes use different time stamps
- c) tom tailored his .profile script to make this happen
- d) the file was last modified more than 6 months ago, so this is normal

**Correct answer: d**

Choices a?c are all figments of the authors imagination

29. Regarding "file3" above. What effective permission does joe have to "file3"? Joe is a member of the billing group.

- a) rwx because the class "other" has rwx and these permissions are inherited
- b) because joe is in the billing group he has rw?
- c) joe is the owner, the owner has r??, so joe has r??

**Correct answer: c**

Some operating systems would combine access privileges ? a member of a group would inherit the group access permissions. Solaris looks for a match. If you are the user?owner you get user?owner access. It would not look further to determine if you have group or other access permissions.

The following questions will display two file listings. Your mission, if you choose to accept it, is to determine what command was used between the two listings (i.e., what command caused the listing to be different).

30. You create your first script file and name it "locate". You ask a user to test it for you, but when they enter "locate" the system displays the following message: "execute permission denied". What should you do?

- a) rename the file to locate.bat
- b) use chmod and enable the execute bits and read bits accordingly
- c) change their path accordingly
- d) change the owner to root and use chmod to make the file a setuid file

**Correct answer: b**

Both the execute and read bits must be enabled. The shell needs to "read" the script before it "executes" the commands within it.

Choice (a) would be incorrect because Solaris does not use extensions like DOS (.bat means nothing at all to the shell).

Choice (c) would be incorrect because the script was found, it just won't execute.

Choice (d) would work but I doubt you would want to do this. A setuid file means that anyone who runs this script inherits the privilege of the user?owner as long as the file is executing. The user in this case would have root privilege while it is running. If this script allows the user to access a shell prompt while it is running then the user can do anything that root can do. There are valid reasons for setuid files but setuid scripts are potential security problems.

This sample exam (c) 1997 Ed Erichson & S.B. Lawrence

**DUMP V**

What file systems are found in dataless client-server configuration that is installed as standalone ?

/etc  
/opt  
/usr

What file systems are found on dataless client workstation configurations?

/etc

What file systems are found in boot server configuration ?

/etc  
/export/home

What are the three phases that the installation process has ?

post-installation  
system installation  
system configuration

What is the minimum megabytes of memory required for the installation process

16

Which is not one of the default installation software packages ?

Solstice Disk Suite

What is the configuration that contains the software needed to boot and run the Solaris 2.x environment and which can be used to configure a standalone

system, but not a server ?

Core

What is the name of the configuration option that contains the typical software

needed to run the Solaris environment ?

End User

What is the program(s) needed to configure the identity of the new system ?

Sysidtool

What is the name of graphical user interface (GUI) used to perform post-installation tasks, such as add users ?  
Installtool

In running sysidtool, which is not a method to configure the Time Zone ?

Universal Time Coordinate Offset

Since UTC does not use Daylight Saving Time, you must use GM

Which directory contains the contents file that is a listing of every package that was installed on the system ?

/var/sadm/install

Which directory contains the install\_log file that is log of the installation process ?

/var/sadm/install\_data

Which directory contains a subdirectory for every package installed on the system, including very detailed information ?

/var/sadm/pkg

Admintool does not provide a GUI interface to configure which of the following

NIS

What is the command to start the OpenWindows environment ?

/usr/openwin/bin/openwin

Which GID is required to install Solstice Adminsuite ?

14 (sysadmin group)

With Adminsuite, the system administrator can:

manage local or remote hosts

modify local or remote hosts administration database

centralize system date using NIS or NIS+

What is the command line to start Solstice Launcher ?

/usr/bin/solstice &

Which command displays all the detailed information about a package, including the package size ?

pkginfo -d /cdrom/s0/Solaris\_2.5 -1 SUNWabe

Which command removes all the instances of SUNWast from beta1 ?

`pkgrm -R /export/root/beta1 SUNWast`

Which command checks the accuracy of the installed files for the package

SUNWast and displays all the information of the installed files ?

`pkgchk -l SUNWast`

What is the preferred location for log files of unbundled SUNWadr ?

`/var/opt/SUNWadr`

`/etc/opt/SUNWadr`

Where is location of the package map of the entire system ?

`/var/sadm/install/contents`

Where is preferred location for the executable files of unbundled SUNWadr ?

`/opt/SUNWadr/bin`

`/opt/bin`

Where is stored information of the software package installation ?

`/var/sadm/install/contents`

What command examines what patches have been installed on a system ?

`showrev -p`

What command show what the revision information about the command, ls ?

`showrev -c ls`

Where is location of stored patch files ?

`/var/sadm/patches`

What is the command to see if the patch 13269-03.tar.gz exists on your system?

`showrev -p | grep 13269`

What is the command to uncompress 13269-03.tar.gz ?

`uncompress 13269-03.tar.gz`

What is the command to extract the file 13269-03.tar ?

`tar -xf 13269-03.tar`

What translates instructions between SBus and a device bus ?

interface controller

What is the name of the firmware utility to initialize the system prior to boot ?

OBP PROM monitor

What command show all the physical location and target address of devices

connected to the SCSI bus ?

`probe-scsi-all`

What command identifies possible default boot devices ?

Devalias

What command displays the default boot parameters ?

Printenv

What command will change the PROM settings to disk4 ?

`setenv boot-device disk4`

What command will display the value of boot-device ?

`printenv boot-device`

What command recycles the PROM monitor ?

Reset

What command boots into single user mode from CD-ROM ?

`boot cdrom -s`

What is command synchronizes the disks before rebooting ?

Sync

If you have interrupted the system, what command will resume system operation where it left off ?

`?go`

In Solaris 2.x environment, what run level is the PROM monitor level ?

0

In Solaris 2.x environment, what run level is multiuser level with resources shared?

3

In Solaris 2.x environment, what run level is single-user state with some file

systems mounted and user logins disabled ?  
S, s

In Solaris 2.x environment, what run level is not currently used ?  
4

In Solaris 2.x environment, what run level is halt ?  
5

In Solaris 2.x environment, what run level function is to reboot to default run level 3 ?  
6

What system boot phrase is when the kernel creates a user process and start its program ?  
/sbin/init Phase

In the /etc/inittab file, the action keyword that identifies the default run level is :  
Initdefault

In the /etc/inittab file, what is the action keyword that starts the process before trying to access the Console and waits for its completion before continuing ?  
Sysinit

In the /etc/inittab file, what is the action keyword that starts the process and restarts it when it dies ?  
Respawn

In the /etc/inittab file, what is the action keyword that starts the process and waits for it to finish before going on the next entry for this run state ?  
Wait

For run control scripts, which script runs to bring the system down to the PROM level ?  
/sbin/rc0

For run control scripts, which script historically, was used to bring the system down to run level 1 ?  
/sbin/rc1

For run control scripts, which script runs to halt the machine and power off ?  
/sbin/rc5

For run control scripts, which script runs to bring the system to run level 3 ?  
/sbin/rc3

For run control scripts, which script runs to bring the system to run level 2 ?  
/sbin/rc2

By default, what is the default run level for the system level 3

What command changes system run level to multiuser level with resources shared  
init 3

What command changes system run level to single-user level ?  
init s

What command changes system run level to halt and reboot the system to run level 3 ?  
init 5

What command changes system run level to multiuser level with no resources shared ?  
init 2

What is the command to shut down in 8 minutes without any intervention ?  
shutdown -y -g480

In the /kernel directory, what does fs sub-directory contain ?  
Contains file-system modules

What file can be customized to change the kernel configuration process? This configuration file is read at boot time, and by default, contains only comments.  
/etc/system

In the /usr/kernel directory, which directories contain loadable kernel modules ?  
drv  
strmod  
fs

What does the command, ls /dev/dsk do ?  
Lists the logical name of all the devices

What is the name of the numbers such as c0, c1, c2 that are automatically assign in sequential order to each bus interface ?  
controller number

In /device directory, which sub-directory is the dial-out modems ?  
Cua

In /device directory, which sub-directory is the pseudo terminals ?  
Pts

In /device directory, which sub-directory is the charcater interface to disk devices?  
Rdsk

In /device directory, which sub-directory is the frame buffers ?  
Fbs

In Solaris 2.x environment, what is file name that the instance name is bounded

to the physical name by references?  
/etc/path\_to\_inst

A \_\_\_\_\_ disk device is an abbreviation for the physical device name.  
Instance

What is the command that collects system diagogistic messages to form error log ?  
Dmesg

Which commads prints the system configuration including the pseudo devices ?  
prtconf -P

Which command outputs the current system definition in tabular form ?  
Sysdef

Which command reports all the information about /dev/c1t4d0s1 ?  
prtvtoc /dev/c1t4d0s1

In format Main Menu, which menu choice selects a partition table ?  
Partition

In format Main Menu, which menu choice reads and displays labels ?Verify

In format Main Menu, which shows vendor, product, and revision ?  
Inquiry

What is maximum number of partitions in table that you can have ? 8  
The bootstrap program is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ disk sector(s).  
2 through 16

What command will create a file system in c0t0d1s1 ?  
newfs /dev/rdsk/cotod1s1

What is command to mount c0t1d0s1 using the name hello as the mount\_point ?  
mount /dev/dsk/cot1d0s1 /hello

What is the default shell for the Solaris environment?  
Bourne shell  
Korn and C shells are provided, but Bourne is the default. No  
DOS-compatible shell comes in Solaris. SAE 1-5.

What is another term commonly used for the root account?  
superuser

The terms root and superuser are often used interchangeably.  
You are using the Bourne shell. The value of your LOGNAME variable is jane.

The output of echo \$LOGNAME is jane. What would the output be with this command: echo "\$LOGNAME" (double quotes)  
jane

Within double quotes variable names will still be expanded to their values You are using the Bourne shell. The value of your LOGNAME variable is jane.

The output of echo \$LOGNAME is jane. What would the output be with this command: echo '\$LOGNAME' (single quotes)  
\$LOGNAME

Within single quotes variable names do not expand to their values. They are taken literally

You enter the following sequence at the command line. What does it do? `cd /etc;ls pa*;tail passwd -2`  
`cd /etc`, lists all files beginning with `pa`, displays the last two lines in `/etc/passwd`

The semicolon can be used as a 'simulated linefeed' so that you can enter more than one command on a single input line. The above would execute three commands in succession.

The following permissions are set on `/etc/passwd`. What should you do?  
`-r--r--r-- 1 root sys 851 Feb 25 13:29 /etc/passwd`  
 leave it as is, these are the default permissions and do not pose a security problem.

Everybody needs read access to `/etc/passwd`. Passwords are not stored here so it is not a security problem. If anybody but root has write access to this file then it is a security problem. You create your first script file and name it "locate". You ask a user to test it for you, but when they enter "locate" the system displays the following message: "execute permission denied". What should you do?

Correct Answers:  
 use `chmod` and enable the execute bits and read bits accordingly  
 Solaris does not use extensions like DOS (.bat means nothing at all to the shell).

Which command was entered to produce the changes below? Before: `r--r--r-- 1 root other 7 Apr 30 23:18 edtest` After: `r--r-sr-- 1 root other 7 Apr 30 23:18 edtest`\*Correct Answers:`chmod 2454`  
 In this case we have a "2" in the leftmost position to enable the `setgid` bit. At the same time we used a 5 in the group-owner position which enables the execute bit (and read bit). Now an "s" is displayed rather than an "x" or "l" in the group access class. This is a valid `setgid` file.

You need to print non-PostScript graphics on a PostScript printer. Which is correct?

PostScript filters already installed can be used for some formats

The default PostScript filters can handle some proprietary graphics formats if content type is specified correctly. This does not require

additional software or hardware. SAE 22-7

The control sequences for initializing a printer:: can be found in the terminfo for some printer models

The terminfo database contains control codes for printers and terminals.

The number of printer models supported by default is not as comprehensive as certain other operating systems, but some non-PostScript are available.

SAE 22-8

In the Korn shell double-quotes can be used to set off

literal text containing variables to be interpreted as values

Double-quotes set off literals that need to access variable values. Single quotes should be used to display the literals along with the meta character and variable name instead. They are not used in filenames or remarks in command lines (spaces are not legal in filenames). SAE 11-11

You want to cat a file named "calc" to your screen but you aren't sure if this is a compiled program or a text file. How can you find out if this is a text file?

file calc

The file command will display file names and also list what kind of file it is.

Examples of its output would be: ASCII text, directory, data, executable

script, and others. The -F option of `ls` would indicate if the file is an executable, but will not tell you if it is a compiled program or a text shell script.

What command was entered to alter the output?  
 lpstat -t used to display: "no system default destination" lpstat -t now displays: "system default destination: dphp"  
 lpadmin -d dphp  
 lpadmin is used to change print settings. lpstat displays printer information, it does not alter it. lp is used to print files, not to change print setups.

What does the command "cd ." do?  
 executes without error but accomplishes nothing at all  
 One dot designates your current working directory, "cd" changes your current working directory, therefore "cd ." means 'change my current working directory to my current working directory. It actually executes, but is nonsensical.  
 You enter the following command at the \$ prompt: \$ mailx -s "You really did it this time" urldufus@mongo sending the file ublewit to urldufus with a subject line in mailx  
 The file called ublewit will be sent to urldufus on the machine named mongo. The message in quotes will appear on the subject line when urldufus views his messages in mailx. SAE 25-11  
 You want to create an empty file named "junk". Soon after you enter "touch junk" you remember that a file with that name already existed. What happened to the existing file when you "touched" it?  
 a new file was not created but the time stamp on the existing file was updated  
 Touch does not overwrite files it simply updates the time stamp if a file exists. If the file name does not exist it will create an empty file.

Which command would find the file /etc/passwd if your current directory is /var?  
 find / -name passwd -print  
 The / would force the search to begin at the root. Eventually it will encounter the file passwd in /etc. The terminfo database contains files that have the control codes for initializing printers and terminals

The terminfo database contains control codes for printers and terminals. It has nothing to do with logging, telnet, or the hardware you specify during installation. SAE 22-5  
 Print jobs interrupted by a faulty scsi controller bringing the entire system down Will simply resume where they left off after the system reboots  
 The print service keeps track of jobs and can determine whether a job has finished. This allows the service to resume jobs after the system goes down.  
 The printer might lock up causing some data to be lost requiring a reprint, but the print service will pick up where it sees the job as having left off regardless. SAE-22-4  
 User bob accidentally sent a bunch of useless jobs to printer bigwigs, and you want to blow them away so he does not tie up this printer. You would enter::  
 cancel -u bob bigwigs  
 The correct syntax is cancel -u bob bigwigs. The lpstat -d bigwigs would simply make bigwigs the default printer for the whole system, and the other two commands are not valid or do not use valid options. SAE 23-7  
 A command that will stop all printing is:  
 /etc/init.d/lp stop  
 The lp stop command must spec a path to the /etc/init.d directory to shut down the print daemon. From /usr/bin directory it will return an error message because it thinks "stop" is supposed to be a job. The lpstat -d will simply display the default printer, and while the reject command might be used to stop printing, it requires the name of a queue as an argument. SAE  
 Which of the following are true about login names?  
 not more than 8 alphanumeric characters  
 Login ID's must be unique on the system and are limited to 8 alphanumeric characters.

Which type of server provides network access to applications such as FrameMaker, Photoshop and Lotus Notes?  
 Application Server

Application servers provide network access to applications which are not installed on the local system

Identify which of the following are true network capabilities of the Solaris(TM) 2.x network environment

Supports file and print sharing and act as an application server

Supports all Internet protocols

Can service diskless and AutoClient clients

Can participate in an Windows NT domain

Sun defines the network capabilities of the Solaris(TM) 2.x network environment include the ability to do

file and print sharing and act as an application server, handle all Internet protocols, service diskless and

AutoClient clients, and participate in an Windows NT domain.

Which of the following devices has all filesystems locally?

server

file server

standalone server

A server is defined as any machine which has all of its file systems locally and provides access to file systems, printing, and applications to clients

Which of the following types of servers is able to support auto clients?

autoclient server

Although a file server, print server, etc. may also support autoclients, that is not implicitly implied that they

do What is the recommended amount of free disk space to perform an end user install?

438mb

The minimum required disk space, in megabytes, for a server installation Disk Space: Sparc / x86 /

Recommended (incl. Swap) End User install:

281mb / 298mb / 438mb Developer: 537mb / 540mb / 716mb

Entire Dist: 608mb / 599mb / 787mb Extra space should be allocated for user files, mail, and software applications

What is the recommended amount of free disk space to perform a developer server installation?

716mb

The minimum required disk space, in megabytes, for a server installation Disk Space: Sparc / x86 /

Recommended (incl. Swap) End User install: 281mb / 298mb / 438mb Developer: 537mb / 540mb / 716mb

Entire Dist: 608mb / 599mb / 787mb Extra space should be allocated for user files, mail, and software applications

Which of the following are advantages of an autoclient vs. a diskless clients?

their caching means less network and server bandwidth; they use less disk space on a server; provide better scalability

AutoClients advantage over diskless clients: their caching means less network and server bandwidth; they

use less disk space on a server; provide better scalability AutoClients advantages over standalone: require

less system administration, easily replaceable in the field, easier to install

Which of the following are advantages of an autoclient vs. a diskless clients?

their caching means less network and server bandwidth; they use less disk space on a server; provide

better scalability

AutoClients advantage over diskless clients: their caching means less network and server bandwidth; they

use less disk space on a server; provide better scalability AutoClients advantages over standalone: require

less system administration, easily replaceable in the field, easier to install

**DUMP VI**

How is this file compressed? mydocuments.tar.z

What is a package?

Know the properties of each shell?

what is a partition?

what is a label?

What does this mean, CONSOLE=

Know the difference between password and shadow?

What command to use to find out who last logged in?

How do you setuid and guid?

Know all the printer commands?(25% questions)  
lpadmin -d, lpstat, cancel, job priorities, adding printer to class etc..

What is the difference between /dev and /devices?

Who can use the admin tool?

Know the terms root, admin, crontab (fields in crontab), at, quote, terminfo,  
Boot phases detailed?

What is root? when is root created?

What is admin?

What is the difference between admin and root?

what is vtoc? How is it related to Partition?

How do you obtain patches?

Requirements for installing solaris 7?

Difference between .login and .profile?

How do you display information about package, patches (with attributes)?

what is a restricted monitor?

know the difference of using banner ,nvram ,printenv?

Know all init. level and rc files?

Know the full device naming?