

Question: 1

What does mean the /- entry in the /etc/auto_master file map?

- A.) It informs to the operating system to start the NIS client services.
- B.) To override the /etc/hosts database.
- C.) It Informs to the automounter program that the full path names are defined in the file specified in front of the /- entry. It is used for direct maps.
- D.) It is used with indirect maps.

Answer(s): C

By example, the entry "/- auto_direct" tells the automounter that reads the /etc/auto_direct file map in order to know the full path names of the shared resource.

Question: 2

You use the cachefsstat command to check the FileSystem status; How can you check for consistency?

- A.) The First sentence is not true and the manual consistency is invoked with "cfsadmin -p"
- B.) The First sentence is false and the manual consistency is invoked with "cfsadmin -s"
- C.) The First sentence is true and the manual consistency is invoked with "cfsadmin -d"
- D.) The First sentence is true and the manual consistency is invoked with "cfsadmin -s"

Answer(s): D

The cachefsstat command displays statistical information about the cache file system mounted on the client. The statistical information includes cache hits and misses, consistency checking, and modification operations. If path is not specified, all mounted cache file systems are used.

The -s switch of the cfsadmin command request a consistency check on the specified file system.

Question: 3

TCP/IP stack of protocols are built-in into the Solaris8 Operating environment.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

TCP/IP stack of protocols are built-in into the Solaris8 Operating environment because of its network nature.

Question: 4

How many types of servers are used in the Solaris 8 Network Environment?

- A.) 16 B.) none C.) 5 D.) 9

Answer(s): D

The types of servers are used in the Solaris 8 Network Environment are 9:

Application servers, Boot servers, Installation servers, Database servers, Mail servers, License servers, Print servers, Name services servers, Home directory servers.

Question: 5

The nis client binds to the master server or a slave server to get access to the administrative information contained in that servers ...s NIS maps.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B**Question: 6**

When the yppush command should be used?

- A.) When updates take place on the NIS master, the ypmake command should be issued, so, ypmake calls yppush and ypxfr on the slave detects yppush and gets the updated maps automatically.
- B.) It is normally run only on the master NIS server by the Makefile in /var/yp after the master databases are changed.
- C.) I need to use the yppush command to update the NIS clients maps.
- D.) The yppush command is called by ypmake unless it is invoked with NOPUSH=1.

Answer(s): A B D

A slave server calls ypxfr when yppush is executed on the master server.

Question: 7

The Hardware layer in the TCP/IP Model:

- A.) In this layer the user run applications.
- B.) Describes the network hardware, including electrical signal characteristics, such as Voltaje and current.
- C.) Ensures that messages reach the correct application.
- D.) responsible for: IP Addressing, Hosts to host communication, Packet framing and fragmentation.

Answer(s): B

Specifies the characteristics of the physical media. A repeater is an example. The Hardware layer describes hardware standards such as: IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet Network media specification). RS-232 (Standard Pin connectors specification).

Question: 8

The host that shares with the network its local files and disk space is known as:

- A.) NFS server B.) NFS client
C.) Home directory server. D.) LDAP server

Answer(s): A

The NFS server provides remote users access to local shared files.

Question: 9

The message:

"mount: ... server not responding: RPC_PROG_NOT_REGISTERED" is displayed when:

- A.) The nfslogd is not running on the server.
B.) Mount registered with rpcbind, but the NFS mount daemon mountd is not registered.
C.) The system is coming up.
D.) The NFS server is starting.

Answer(s): B

That means that the mountd daemon is not running on the NFS server. To solve this, you can start it manually by issuing: /usr/lib/nfs/mountd.

Question: 10

With this option, you can disable the automatic consistency check in the mount command and avoid synchronization between Back and Front (cache) Filesystems.

- A.) demandconst
B.) -disable_sync
C.) onconst
D.) nologing

Answer(s): A

For slow and static devices such as CD-ROM, there is no need to enable the consistency checking; so you can use the demandconst option with the mount command; this option is used too, when there is no need to synchronize data between back and front Cache File Systems.

Question: 11

This type of technology removes everything from the s desktop, except the keyboard, mouse, display, audio input and audio output.

- A.) Ultra Sparc Processor.
B.) Sun Ultra Enterprise 10000.
C.) SunRay Architecture.
D.) Sun Storedge.

Answer(s): C

SunRay Architecture just needs the keyboard, mouse, display, audio input and audio output in order to process All of the applications and services are obtained from the server.

Question: 12

A _____ is composed of a public region (where data is allocated) and a private region (where configuration lives).

- A.) Mirror
B.) RAID 5
C.) subdisk
D.) VM Disk
E.) Group disk
F.) Plex

Answer(s): D

A VM disk is a contiguous area of disk space from which the Volume Manager stores data.

Web link: Veritas Volume Manager - Krash Course

Question: 13

This Role-Based Access Control feature associates users and roles with authorizations and execution profiles.

- A.) /etc/security/prof_attr
B.) /etc/security/auth_attr
C.) /etc/user_attr
D.) /etc/security/group_attr

Answer(s): C

The /etc/user_attr database provides the passwd and shadow databases. A role is a special type of user account that is intended for performing a set of administrative tasks. It is like a normal user account in most respects except that users can gain access to it only through the su command; it is not accessible for normal logins, for example, through the CDE login window.

The /etc/user_attr contains extended user attributes such as authorizations and execution profiles. It also allows roles to be assigned to a user.

From a role account, a user can access commands with special attributes, typically root user ID, that are not available to users in normal accounts.

The fields in the user_attr database are separated by colons:

user:qualifier:res1:res2:attr

The following is a typical entry in this file:

```
tcarlos:::type=normal;auth=solaris.*;roles=sysadmin;pro
files=All
```

Question: 14

You have this lines in the /etc/syslog.conf:

```
auth.crit /var/adm/messages
daemon.crit /var/adm/messages
```

What is it for?

- A.) To send e-mail messages to a friend.
- B.) This decreases the loggin severity level for the login and telnet daemons.
- C.) To send messages to the system console.
- D.) This increases the loggin severity level for the login and telnet daemons.

The login daemon is associated with the auth facility;

Answer(s): D

The telnet daemon is asociated with the daemon facility, so just change the level to crit to increase the loggin severity.

Question: 15

Define the Network Layer in the ISO/OSI networking model:

- A.) Manages the connections and terminations between the involved hosts.
- B.) Manages data addressing and delivery between networks (data fragmenting is done here).
- C.) Describes the network hardware and software.
- D.) Manages user-accessed application programs and network services.

Answer(s): B

This layer provides switching and routing technologies, creating logical paths, known as virtual circuits, for transmitting data from node to node. Routing and forwarding are functions of this layer, as well as addressing, internetworking, error handling, congestion control and packet sequencing.

Question: 16

The automount program should not be restarted whenever the master maps or direct maps are modified.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): A

The automount program SHOULD be restarted whenever the master maps or direct maps are modified.

Question: 17

You want to change the dump device to /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1, what command line do you need to issue?

- A.) coreadm -d /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1
- B.) dumpadm -e /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1
- C.) dumpadm -g /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1
- D.) dumpadm -d /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1

Answer(s): D**Question: 18**

Regarding the share command, If you dont use the "-F fstypes" option, the system takes the file system type from the first line of the /etc/default/fs file:

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): B

The file /etc/default/fs is not used with the share command, the share command uses the /etc/dfs/fstypes file.

Question: 19

You can use the umount and umountall commands to detach shared resources.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B**Question: 20**

When do you properly get a "rules.ok" file?

- A.) After successfully running the check script.
- B.) The rules.ok file is created automatically after running the add_to_install_server script.
- C.) I can crete the rules.ok with vi.
- D.) After running the pfinstall command with no errors in the output.

Answer(s): A

After configuration of the rules file, the class files, and the begin and finish scripts, run the check script. This script checks the rules and class files for correctness and basic syntax. If no fatal errors are found, the rules.ok file is created from the rules file.

It is the rules.ok file that is used by the client during the installation process.

You can use the -p option of the check script to specify the path to the Solaris 8 Distribution.

Question: 21

Select some messages services used by syslogd (all that apply)

- A.) emerg B.) news C.) kern D.) auth E.) alert F.) daemon

Answer(s): B C D F

The messages services or facilities are: kern, auth, daemon, mail, news, lp, user, etc.

The Priority Levels are: emerg, alert, crit, err, info, debug, none.

Question: 22

You can enable automatic mounting of resources at boot time by adding entries in what file?

- A.) /etc/share_tab
- B.) /etc/vfstab
- C.) /etc/dfs/dfstab
- D.) /etc/mnttab
- E.) /etc/rmtab

Answer(s): B

vfstab - table of file system defaults. The system mounts at boot time all the Filesystems specified here.

An entry in this file should look like:

```
server1:/apps/staroffice - /office nfs - yes
```

Question: 23

With the Virtual Disk managers like DiskSuite and Volume Manager, many problems about disks issues are eliminated. E.g: to eliminate the limitations of one slice per file system, Sun gives you two applications: Solstice DiskSuite and Sun StorEdge Volume manager. These softwares can create virtual volume structures in which a single filesystem can be composed of an almost unlimited number of disk or slices.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): A

A few years ago, when a UNIX file system was out of space, files had to be moved around or the file system needed to be completely reconstructed on a larger disk. The result: long service interruptions and business loss.

Solstice DiskSuite came to solve this problem by enabling a single file system to span multiple physical disks. Now, the Space is no longer an issue, and neither is downtime. With Solstice DiskSuite software, just add a new partition to the file system, issue the online grow file system command, and re back in business soon.

In the other hand, Volume Manager (TM) gives you easy-to-use, online storage management for enterprise computing and emerging Storage Area Network (SAN) environments. Through the support of RAID redundancy techniques, Volume Manager protects against disk and hardware failures, while delivering the flexibility to extend the capabilities of existing hardware. Volume Manager provides a logical volume management layer, spanning volumes across multiple spindles, thereby overcoming the physical restriction imposed by hardware disk devices. Working in conjunction with VERITAS File System (TM), Volume Manager provides a foundation for other value-added technologies such as SAN environments, clustering and failover, automated management, backup, and remote browser-based management.

Both DiskSuite and Volume Manager provide a GUI to easily setup and Administer disks. Also, command line utilities are provided and you can get advantage when configuring many disk boxes using shell scripts.

Question: 24

The boot server must reside on the same subnet as the client, but the install and configuration servers may reside on other network segments.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Web Link:

Answer(s): B

Building A Jumpstart Infrastructure (Sun BluePrints)

Question: 25

When the system tries to convert an IP address into a MAC or Ethernet address should use: (select one).

- A.) DHCP server
- B.) bootparams
- C.) ARP protocol
- D.) sysidcfg file
- E.) RARP protocol

Answer(s): C

The ARP protocol is used to convert an IP address into a physical address (called a DLC or MAC address), such as an Ethernet address.

A host wishing to obtain a physical address broadcasts an ARP request onto the TCP/IP network. The host on the network that has the IP address replies with its physical hardware address.

There is also Reverse ARP (RARP) which can be used by a host to discover its IP address. In this case, the host broadcasts its physical address and a RARP server replies with the host's IP address.

Question: 26

After successful execution of the add_install_client script, what file is updated if you specify the MAC address with the -e option?

- A.) NIS ethers map.
- B.) /bootftp
- C.) /etc/hosts
- D.) /etc/ethers
- E.) /etc/bootparams
- F.) none

Answer(s): E

The /etc/bootparams file is updated each time the add_install_client script is run. The resulting content provides the server name and the directory locations for the installation and configuration files.

Question: 27

If you stop the sprayd RPC service, which is the correct way to start it again?

- A.) kill -HUP inetd
- B.) /etc/init/sprayd start
- C.) /usr/bin/spray -s
- D.) kill -9 HUP

Answer(s): A

To reregister network services that have been stopped, send a hangup signal to the process. (kill -HUP inetd).

Question: 30

The following entry in the /etc/syslog.conf file:
mail.debug ifdef (LOGHOST, /var/log/myownlog,
@loghost)

How would you explain the meaning of this line? (select three)

- A.) It is an invalid line because the order is: (LOGHOST, @loghost, /var/log/myownlog), so, the m4 will return an error.
- B.) messages will be sent to /var/log/myownlog if the LOGHOST variable is evaluated to FALSE.
- C.) messages will be sent to /var/log/myownlog if the LOGHOST variable is evaluated to TRUE.
- D.) The m4 processor will process this line.
- E.) messages will be sent to @loghost if the LOGHOST variable is evaluated to TRUE.
- F.) messages will be sent to @loghost if the LOGHOST variable is evaluated to FALSE.

Answer(s): C D F**Question: 31**

The following name service is useful for example, to maintain phone directories that are not updated frequently.

- A.) Phone Directory Name Service.
- B.) LDAP
- C.) DNS
- D.) NIS+
- E.) none
- F.) NIS

Answer(s): B**Question: 32**

The ypxfrd daemon: (all that apply)

- A.) runs only on the client only.
- B.) it is located under /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/
- C.) Responds to slave requests using ypxfr to transfer the maps from the master to the slave.
- D.) Is located in /etc/yp/

Answer(s): B C**Question: 33**

This command is used to specify the name and location of core files produced by abnormally-terminating processes.

- A.) coreadm
- B.) dumpadm
- C.) saveadm
- D.) savecore

Answer(s): A

With the coreadm command you can specify the name and location of core files generated by abnormally-terminating processes. You can configure a system, so, all the core files of abnormal terminations be placed in the same directory.

Question: 34

Select the three main components for a Jumpstart Installation:

- A.) Jumpstart bootparams, sysidcfg and rules.ok file.
- B.) Jumpstart Boot, Install and Configuration servers.
- C.) For the Jumpstart server to operate ok: NIS, DNS and NFS server.
- D.) RARP/ARP packets, tftpboot and bootparams
- E.) none

Answer(s): B

There are three types of services required for a Successful jumpstart installation:

Boot, Install and Configuration servers. The can reside on the same machine.

Question: 35

The configuration file for the NFS logging feature is:

- A.) /usr/lib/nfs/nfslog.conf
- B.) /etc/nfs/nfslog.conf
- C.) /etc/nfs/nfslogd.conf
- D.) /etc/default/nfslogd

Answer(s): B

The /etc/nfs/nfslog.conf is the NFS server logging configuration file.

The nfslog.conf file specifies the location of the NFS server logs, as well as the location of the private work files used by the NFS server and nfslogd daemon during logging. Each entry in the file consists of a mandatory tag identifier and one or more parameter identifiers.

The parameter identifier specifies the value or location of the specific parameter.

For instance, the parameter identifier "log=/var/nfs/logs/serverLog" specifies the location of the NFS server activity log. The mandatory tag identifier serves as an index into the /etc/nfs/nfslog.conf file to

identify the various parameters to be used. At export time, the share command specifies the NFS server logging parameters to use by associating a tag from the /etc/nfs/nfslog.conf file to the exported file system. It is legal for more than one file system to be exported using the same logging tag identifier.

Question: 36

The Internet Layer in the TCP/IP model: (select three)

- A.) Data fragmentation and routing by mean of the IP protocol.
- B.) includes: IP , ARP, ICMP protocol.
- C.) Accepts and delivers packets for the network.
- D.) Configures the Internet Proxy Server.

Answer(s): A B C

The internet layer is responsible of receive and deliver data packets, by mean of the powerful IP protocol. A router works in this layer by using IP address.

Question: 37

Select the five main process of the NIS Name service:

- A.) ypbind, nis.d, ypmatch, ypcat, ypping
- B.) ypserv, ypbind, rpc.yppasswd, rpc.yupdated and ypxfrd
- C.) rpc.yppasswd and rpc.yupdated
- D.) ypserv, ypinit, rpc.yppasswd, rpc.yupdated and ypxfrd

Answer(s): B

ypserv and ypbind runs on the client and on the server of the naming service. rpc.yppasswd, rpc.yupdated and ypxfrd runs on the server only.

Question: 38

In NIS, the data is stored in maps, in NIS+, the data is stored in:

- A.) /etc/files
- B.) objects
- C.) tables
- D.) databases
- E.) nis+ maps

Answer(s): C

To control the NIS services, the objects are named maps, and the information to use NIS+ is stored in objects known as tables.

Question: 39

The term SERVER does not infers that the host offers file systems, and services to other network hosts referred as clients.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): B

It is False because the term SERVER infers that the host offers file systems, and services to other network hosts referred as clients.

Question: 40

When jumpstarting a system, What file or map is read to get the client ...s hostname? (select two)

- A.) sysidcfg
- B.) hosts NIS map
- C.) /etc/hosts
- D.) bootparams
- E.) nfs

Answer(s): B C

The /etc/hosts file is the local database that associates the names of hosts with their IP addresses. If you have a Name service Environment (NIS), the host map is read instead.

The JumpStart server references this file when trying to match an entry from the local /etc/ethers file in response to a RARP request from a client.

If a match is not found, the client cannot acquire its IP address And cannot continue the boot process. The usual (repeating) message displayed on the screen of a JumpStart client when this occurs is the following:
Timeout waiting for ARP/RARP packet

Question: 41

Select the 4 databases (ascii files) where RBAC relies on:

- A.) /etc/security/auth_attr
- B.) /etc/user_attr
- C.) /etc/rbac/user_attr
- D.) /etc/security/exec_attr
- E.) /etc/security/prof_attr

Answer(s): A B D E

- /etc/user_attr (extended user attributes database) – Associates users and roles with authorizations and execution profiles.
- /etc/security/auth_attr (authorization attributes database) – Defines authorizations and their attributes and identifies the associated help file.
- /etc/security/prof_attr (execution profile attributes database) – Defines profiles, lists the profiles assigned authorizations, and identifies the associated help file.
- /etc/security/exec_attr (profile execution attributes database) – Defines the privileged operations assigned to a profile

Question: 42

The two special maps contained into the /etc/auto_master file map are: -hosts and -xfr maps.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

-hosts: allows to access the /etc/hosts database and the shared resources associated with this map are mounted below /net/hostname.

-xfr: This special map provides access to resources available through the X/Open Federated Naming Services and the shared resources associated with this map are mounted below /xfr.

Question: 43

The /etc/security/exec_attr defines the privileged operations assigned to a profile.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

An execution attribute associated with a profile is a command (with any special security attributes) that can be run by those users or roles to whom the profile is assigned.

Example of entries in the /etc/security/exec_attr file:

Printer

Management:suser:cmd:::/usr/lib/lp/lpsched:uid=0

Printer

Management:suser:cmd:::/usr/lib/lp/lpmove:uid=0

Printer

Management:suser:cmd:::/usr/sbin/lpadmin:uid=0

Printer Management:suser:cmd:::/usr/sbin/reject:uid=0

Question: 44

List some of the benefits of using the autoFS feature: (select 3)

- A.) The NFS logging transactions can not be done.
- B.) The file systems are mounted on demand.
- C.) The mounted resources can be unmounted automatically if nobody are using it.
- D.) Centralize the administration of AutoFS mounts through the use of a name service.

Answer(s): B C D

The AutoFS facility uses the automountd, this an RPC server that answers file system mount and unmount requests from the autofs file system. It uses local files or name service maps to locate file systems to be mounted.

The resources are mounted only when the user requests it, and detached if nobody is using it.

Question: 45

The Adminsuite Filesystem Manager:

- A.) manages mounted file systems on a server.
- B.) Enables WebNFS fast access.
- C.) Can easily starts the NFS server daemons
- D.) Adds user

Answer(s): A**Question: 46**

In the NFS server, how do you enable the NFS logging?

- A.) mount -F nfs -log server1:/apps /apps
- B.) share -F nfs -o ro, rw=client1:client2 /export/home
- C.) share -F nfs -o ro, nfslog=global /export/home
- D.) share -F nfs -o ro, log=global /export/home

Answer(s): D

The log will only be generated for file systems exported with logging enabled. This is specified at file system export time by means of the share command using the "-o log" option.

Question: 47

This file defines some of the parameters used when using NFS server logging. The parameters include: MAX_LOGS_PRESERVE, MIN_PROCESSING_SIZE, IDLE_TIME, UMASK, etc.

- A.) /etc/nfs/nfslogd.conf
- B.) /etc/default/nfslogd.conf
- C.) /usr/lib/nfs/nfslog.conf
- D.) /etc/default/nfslogd

Answer(s): D

NFS operations on the NFS server are logged based on the configuration file /etc/default/nfslogd.

Question: 48

Suppose you modified the /etc/passwd file on the NIS master, after you updated the NIS maps, what command(s) would you use to manually propagate the new maps to the NIS slave?

- A.) /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypxfr passwd.byname and /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypxfr passwd.byuid
- B.) You can not manually propagate the passwd map.
- C.) Add an entry to the root crontab: /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypxfr_1perhour
- D.) run the rpc.yppasswdd daemon to update the passwd map.

Answer(s): A

The following is an excerpt of the Solaris 8 Man page for the ypxfr command:

The ypxfr command moves a NIS map in the default domain for the local host to the local host by making use of normal NIS services. It creates a temporary map in the

directory /var/yp/ ypdomain (this directory must already exist; ypdomain is the default domain for the local host),

fills it by enumerating the map's entries, fetches the map parameters (master and order number), and loads them. It then deletes any old versions of the map and moves the temporary map to the real name.

For consistency between servers, ypxfr should be run periodically for every map in the NIS data base.

Question: 49

This command is used to change the definition of the specified login role and modifies the s login information.

- A.) usermod
- B.) none
- C.) role add
- D.) rolemod

Answer(s): D

The rolemod utility modifies a role's login information on the system. It changes the definition of the specified login and makes the appropriate login-related system file and file system changes.

Question: 50

It is used for adding and maintaining port services for terminals and modems.

- A.) Serial Port Manager
- B.) User Manager
- C.) Mount/Share Manager
- D.) Host Manager

Answer(s): A

It can display serial port information and facilitate port set up, modification, and deletion.

It also provides templates for common terminal and modem configurations.

Practice Test #2**Question: 1**

If you want to implement a Network with the NIS+ name service, Which is the Name service switch you should copy to /etc/nsswitch.conf for this configuration to work properly?

- A.) /etc/nsswitch.conf
- B.) /etc/nsswitch.nis+
- C.) /etc/nsswitch.dns
- D.) /etc/nsswitch.nis
- E.) none
- F.) /etc/nsswitch.nisplus

Answer(s): F

The /etc/nsswitch.nisplus template should be copied over /etc/nsswitch.conf.

You should use:

/etc/nsswitch.dns - For the Domain Name Service
 /etc/nsswitch.nis - For the Network Information Service
 /etc/nsswitch.ldap - For the Light-Weight Directory Access Protocol

Question: 2

The following, is a typical entry of what file?

/home auto_home -nobrowse

- A.) /etc/auto_master
- B.) /etc/auto_home
- C.) /etc/auto_fs
- D.) /etc/auto_direct

Answer(s): A

the line "/home auto_home -nobrowse" is a typical entry of the master file or /etc/auto_master.

Question: 3

Select two characteristics of the Pseudo Filesystems:

- A.) They exist in the boot prom.
- B.) They do not reside on hard disk media.
- C.) They can be created with the newfs command.
- D.) They are allocated only in physical memory while the operating system is running.

Answer(s): B D

Pseudo Filesystems are used to increase performance. They provide access to data in physical memory instead of disk based structures, as a result, the access time is faster.

Question: 4

How to start/stop syslog from the command line?

- A.) /etc/syslog.conf -s
- B.) /usr/sbin/start syslog
- C.) logger -start syslog
- D.) kill -9 SYSLOG_PID
- E.) /etc/init.d/syslog start | stop

Answer(s): E

The syslog is started every time the machine is booted by reading the /etc/rc2.d/S74syslog shell script file; But you manually can start/stop it with the /etc/init.d/syslog start | stop command.

Question: 5

The new feature in the Solaris 8 operating environment, RBAC, provides: (all that apply)

- A.) A special type of user account intended to perform a specific set of administrative superuser tasks.
- B.) A right that is used to grant access to a restricted function or command that usually is used only for the root superuser.
- C.) A flexible way to give superuser privileges for assignment to user accounts so that you don't have to give all the superuser privileges to a user that needs to solve a specific problem.
- D.) One new command to add users and permissions for any user.
- E.) A bundle of new commands with root privileges to be used by normal users.

Answer(s): A B C

Role-based access control (RBAC) is an alternative to the all-or-nothing security model of traditional superuser-based systems. The problem with the traditional model is not just that superuser is so powerful but that other users are not powerful enough to fix their own problems. RBAC provides the ability to package superuser privileges for assignment to user accounts. With RBAC, you can give users the ability to solve their own problems by assigning them packages of the appropriate privileges. Superusers' capabilities can be diminished by dividing those capabilities into several packages and assigning them separately to individuals sharing administrative responsibilities. RBAC thus enables separation of powers, controlled delegation of privileged operations to other users, and a variable degree of access control.

Question: 6

What of the following commands are valid in the RBAC Security mechanism?

- A.) useradd -u 1001 -g 10 -d /export/users/user1 -m -s /bin/ksh
-R rolename user1
- B.) roleadd -u 350 -g 1025 -d /home/roleuser5 -c "Test user" -s /bin/pfsh -m -P roleuser5
- C.) roleadd -m -d /export/rolesdir/user5 -c "RBAC test user.....-s /usr/bin/pfsh -P Backup,All user5
- D.) rolemod -P Backup, LpStuff username

Answer(s): A C D

Question: 7

The syslog facility is not capable to: routing messages generated by the Kernel or system programs to the corresponding destination defined in the /etc/syslog.conf file and managed by the syslogd daemon.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): B

The syslog is capable to do all those tasks stated on this question. The syslog facility relies on the syslogd daemon, this reads and forwards system messages to the appropriate log files and/or users, depending upon the priority of a message and the system facility from which it originates. The configuration file /etc/syslog.conf controls where messages are forwarded.

Question: 8

In the NFS client: (select 3)

- A.) Resources are mounted with mount command
- B.) Resources are shared through the network
- C.) The statd and lockd daemons must be running.
- D.) The files mounted appears to be local to the client machine.

Answer(s): A C D

The NFS client is a system that mounts the file resources shared over the network and presents the file resources as if they were local. The lock and statd work together to provide locking services.

Question: 9

This protocol allows a program on one computer to execute a program on a server computer. Using it, a system developer does not need to develop specific procedures for the server. The client program sends a message to the server with appropriate arguments and the server returns a message containing the results of the executed program.

- A.) TCP protocol.
- B.) UDP Protocol.
- C.) SMTP protocol.
- D.) RPC protocol.
- E.) RCP protocol.

Answer(s): D

The RPC is a protocol that one program can use to request a service from another host in the network without needing to know the networks details. Sun Microsystems developed the first widely used RPC protocol as part of their Open Network Computing (ONC) architecture in the early 1980s. The specification has been handed off to the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) as a step toward making ONC RPC an Internet standard. Two newer object-oriented methods for programs to

communicate with each other, CORBA and DCOM, provide the same types of capabilities as traditional RPCs.

Question: 10

To comment a line in the rules file, which character is used?

- A.) You can not comment lines in this file
- B.) *
- C.) Minus symbol (-) at the beggining of the line
- D.) #

Answer(s): D

If you want to comment some lines in the rules file, you need to prefix the line with the hash sign (#). The Blank lines are also allowed in this file.

Question: 11

The _____ daemon provides transaction logging to the Solaris NFS server. It generates the activity log by analyzing the RPC operations processed by the the NFS server.

- A.) loggind
- B.) nfslogd
- C.) lockd
- D.) statd

Answer(s): B

NFS transactions can be logged in a file to quickly solve connectivity problems when NFS fails for some reason. Each record in the log file includes a time stamp, the IP address (or hostname if it can be resolved) of the client system, the file or directory name the operation was performed on, and the type of operation.

Question: 12

The following are examples of Raw Device Path: (select two)

- A.) /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0
- B.) dad and st
- C.) /dev/md/dsk/c0t0d0s0
- D.) /dev/md/rdisk/d15
- E.) /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0

Answer(s): A D

Some commands refers to disk slices by mean of raw device paths and write data into filesystem sector by sector.

Some of the commands that use or display raw Device Paths are: *newfs: To create new filesystems. *fsck: To check filesystems consistency. *prtvtoc: Report information about disk geometry and partitions.

Some programs such as Informix or Oracle can manage the disk space by mean of chunks that are raw devices (no filesystem created on it before).

Question: 13

The automount command must be run, if:

- A.) Entries are added or deleted in the Indirect map.
- B.) Entries are added or modified in the master map.
- C.) Entries are added or deleted in the master map.
- D.) Entries are added or deleted in the Direct map.

Answer(s): B C D

Question: 14

If there is not share entries in this file, the /etc/init.d/nfs.server script wont bring NFS server up. What file are we talking about:

- A.) /etc/dfs/dfstab
- B.) /etc/exportfs
- C.) /etc/vfstab
- D.) /etc/dfs/share_tab

Answer(s): A

If a system has entries in its /etc/dfs/dfstab, the /etc/init.d/nfs.server will start the nfs server daemons and will share the resources.

Question: 15

What is it a Plex (under Volume Manager)?

- A.) A plex consists of one or more group disks located on one or more disks.
- B.) A plex consists of one or more mirrors located on one or more disks.
- C.) A plex consists of one or more subdisks located on one or more disks.
- D.) A plex is a mirror.
- E.) It is a very large filesystem

Answer(s): C D

The Volume Manager uses virtual entities known as plexes (also referred to as mirrors). A plex consists of one or more subdisks located on one or more disks.

Question: 16

Select the 4 Name services supported by the Solaris 8 Operating environment:

- A.) FQDNS, NIS, /etc/hosts, /etc/passwd
- B.) LPAD, DNS, NIS and Kerberos
- C.) DNS, LPAD, NIS, NIS+
- D.) DNS, NIS, NIS+, LDAP

Answer(s): D

Solaris 8 supports the following 4 Name services:

DNS: Domain name service

NIS: Network Information service

NIS+: More secure NIS, Network Information Service plus

LDAP: Lightweight Directory Access Protocol.

Question: 17

They created the TCP/IP network model.

- A.) The IEEE Institute.
- B.) The InterNIC.
- C.) The IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force).
- D.) The ARPA net Institute.
- E.) The U.S. Department of defense.

Answer(s): E

The U.S. Department of defense created the TCP/IP.

Question: 18

These files are required for the Jumpstart configuration server: (all that apply)

- A.) begin and finish scripts
- B.) /etc/bootparams file
- C.) class file
- D.) check script
- E.) /etc/dfs/dfstab to make the configuration available through NFS.
- F.) rules file

Answer(s): A C D F

Basically you need the following files in the Configuration directory of the Jumpstart Configuration server to the installation to work properly. rules.ok file class file check script Optional begin and finish scripts

Question: 19

procfs, tmpfs, fdfs and swapfs are the Pseudo Filesystems supported in the Solaris 8 operating environment.

- A.) true
- B.) false

Answer(s): A

PROCFS is a memory based filesystem that Stores a list of active process on the system.

TMPFS is a memory based filesystem which uses kernel resources relating to the VM system and page cache as a filesystem. Once mounted, a tmpfs filesystem provides standard file operations and semantics. Tmpfs is so named because files and directories are not preserved across reboot or unmounts, all files residing on a tmpfs filesystem that is unmounted will be lost

FDFS provide explicit names for opening files using file descriptors. SWAPFS is used by the kernel to manage swap space.

Question: 20

In the following command: `roleadd -m -d /export/home/user5 -c "Privileged user 5 role test" -P "Shutdown" user5` What does mean the -P option?

- A.) Assigns the profile Shutdown to the role user5.
- B.) Allows to the user5 to bring the system down
- C.) It does mean nothing because the -A option is missing.
- D.) Assigns the authorization Restore to the role user5.

Answer(s): A

`roleadd` adds a role entry to the `/etc/passwd` and `/etc/shadow` and `/etc/user_attr` files. The -P options assign a profile to the role.

Question: 21

The SUNWCXall cluster contains the:

- A.) Entire Distribution
- B.) user
- C.) Developer
- D.) Entire Distribution Plus OEM.
- E.) Core

Answer(s): D

The cluster layout is:

SUNWCreg Core
 SUNWCuser User
 SUNWCprog Developer
 SUNWCall Entire Distribution
 SUNWCXall Entire Distribution Plus OEM

Question: 22

A subdisk is a set of contiguous disk blocks; subdisks are the basic units in which the Volume Manager allocates disk space.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B**Question: 23**

The following is an example of Block Device Path: (select two)

- A.) `/dev/md/dsk/c0t0d0s0`
- B.) `/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0`
- C.) `/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0`
- D.) `dad` and `sd`

Answer(s): A C

Some operating system commands refers to disk slices by mean of block device paths.

These commands use or display Block Device Paths: `mount`, `df`, `prtvtoc`.

Question: 24

This Function of `syslog` sends a message to `syslogd` daemon, which, depending on the configuration of `/etc/syslog.conf`, logs it in an appropriate system log, writes it to the system console and forwards it to a list of users.

- A.) `syslogd`.
- B.) `Kenel_log` function.
- C.) `system_logger()`
- D.) `syslog()`.

Answer(s): D

The `syslog` facility is composed of many functions. The `syslog()` function in one of the most important.

Question: 25

Select the steps required to configure the Cache File System.

- A.) `cfsadmin -l /mycache/data;mkdir /m_point;mount -F cachefs -o hard system8:/cache /m_point`
- B.) none
- C.) Create cache with "`cfsadmin -d /mycache/data`", create mount point, Mount Cache Filesystem
- D.) Create cache with "`cfsadmin -c /mycache/data`", create mount point, Mount Cache Filesystem

Answer(s): D

In order to setup an configure the CacheFS, you first need to create the cache, then create the mount point if it does not exist, finally you have to mount from the remote server the File System that will be cached. This is done with these commands:

1. `cfsadmin -c /mycache/data`
2. `mkdir /m_point`
3. `mount -F cachefs -o backfstype=nfs,cachedir=/mycache/data host1:/apps/data /m_point`

The resource `/apps/data` from the remote server is mounted as a cache Filesystem.

Question: 26

In Volume manager, What is true about Volumes?

- A.) A volume can consist of up to 32 plexes, each of which contains one or more subdisks.
- B.) With Volume manager, a Volume Configuration can be changed without causing interruption to processes or file systems that actually are using the volume.
- C.) All the subdisks within a volume can belong to different disk groups.
- D.) For applications and databases, a volume is a virtual disk device, like a physical disk partition, but does not have the physical limitations of a physical disk partition.
- E.) A Volume is usable if it has plexes without subdisks.
- F.) It is a single Disk Partition.

Answer(s): A B D.

A volume is a virtual disk device that appears to applications, databases and file systems like a physical disk partition, but does not have the physical limitations of a physical disk partition. A volume consists of one or more plaxes, each holding a copy of the data in the volume. Due to its virtual nature, a volume is not restricted to a particular disk or a specific area thereof. The configuration of a volume can be changed, using the Volume Manager interfaces, without causing disruption to applications or file systems that are using the volume. For example, a volume can be mirrored on separate disks or moved to use different disk storage.

Question: 27

Which step is not needed when configuring the NIS Slave?

- A.) Set the domain name with the domainname command and create the /etc/defaultdomain file.
- B.) Modify the /var/yp/Makefile on the Slave host. This is necessary to redefine the DIR and PWDIR variables.
- C.) Initialize the host as a NIS client with "ypinit -c" command, then start the NIS Services with "ypstart" command; Finally, run the "ypinit -s master" command.
- D.) Copy the /etc/nsswitch.nis to /etc/nsswitch.conf and modify it if required; Add the NIS Server and Slaves hostnames to the local /etc/hosts file.

Answer(s): B

You don't need to modify the /var/yp/Makefile, because it is only needed in the NIS Master server.

Question: 28

The automount command should be issued if you add some entries to the master map.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

After adding entries to the master map, the automount command needs to be run for the changes to take effect.

Question: 29

You have the following entry in your /etc/nsswitch.conf: hosts: files nis dns ldap What statements are true regarding this line?

- A.) The lookup will be done starting from right to left, if ldap satisfy the search, the lookup will stop.
- B.) The lookup will be: First ldap, then dns, nis and finally, files.
- C.) The lookup will be done starting from left to right, if files dont satisfy the search, the lookup will continue through nis and so on, until the hostname be found or the list gets exhausted.

D.) The lookup will be done starting from left to right, if files satisfy the search, the lookup will stop.

Answer(s): C D**Question: 30**

It can be used by a host to discover its IP address. In this case, the Client host broadcasts its physical address and a RARP server replies with the host's IP address; We are talking about the RARP protocol.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): A

This protocol maps 48-bit Mac or ethernet address into 32-bit IP address.

The in.rarpd daemon on the server makes available the RARP services.

Question: 31

It manages data addressing over the physical network media. It Provides checksum error detection and packet framing. For delivery, the MAC address is involved. (Ethernet IEEE 802.2 framing), PPP framing.

- A.) Ethernet Layer
- B.) Internet Layer
- C.) Network Interface Layer (TCP/IP Model)
- D.) Session Layer

Answer(s): C

This Layer identifies the network protocol type of the packet, in this case TCP/IP. Provides error control and framing.

Question: 32

What is it a server?

- A.) A host or process that stores multiple databases
- B.) A computing system that shares its RAM and Hard disk.
- C.) A host or process that provides services to other systems on the network.
- D.) It is a host that gets its resources from a client.

Answer(s): C

A server is a hosts that provide services to the clients. Services like: Name services, Operating system, applications, access to databases, etc.

A process is a server when allow access to some shared resource from the server. E.g: The in.telnetd is the DARPA TELNET protocol server that supports the DARPA standard TELNET virtual terminal protocol; using TELNET you can login to remote hosts.

Question: 33

You can freely log in to the Common Desktop Environment with a defined role.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): B

You can not log in to CDE with a defined role, you must first log as a normal user, then use the "su" command to assume a role and exec the privileged commands.

Question: 34

In the ISO/OSI model, the Physical Layer:

- A.) Manages the presentation of the data to be independant of the architecture.
- B.) Describes the network hardware, including electrical signal characteristics, such as Voltage and current.
- C.) Ensures that the data is delivered to the correct host.
- D.) Responsible of handle the transfer of data across the physical network.

Answer(s): B

Because the physical layer works on the lowest layer, the bits are just electrical signals.

This layer converts the bit stream - electrical impulse, light or radio signal -- through the network at the electrical and mechanical level. It provides the hardware means of sending and receiving data on a carrier, including defining cables, cards and physical aspects.

Question: 35

Why do you need a different boot server for a different subnet?

- A.) Because DNS primary server is unable to get the hostname of the client.
- B.) Because the bootparams is not a routed protocol, so requests are not forwarded by routers between subnets to get the IP address to a Jumpstart Client.
- C.) Because the RARP protocol is not a routed protocol, so RARP requests are not forwarded by routers between subnets to get the IP address to a Jumpstart Client.
- D.) Because the NIS name service can not see beyond its own domain name.

You can have the 3 main components on the same machine inside the subnet. However, if you have clients to be installed in a different subnet, you need to configure another Boot server for that subnet, because of the nature of the RARP protocol.

Answer(s): C**Question: 36**

You need to run this command line on the client: "cd /var/yp/usr/ccs/bin/make", in order to update the NIS maps.

- A.) False
- B.) True

To update the NIS maps, you need to run "cd /var/yp/usr/ccs/bin/make" on the NIS Master Server, not in the Client.

Answer(s): A**Question: 37**

Something very rare is occurring on your system and you are finding several core files in different locations of the filesystems. Your boss ask you to implement a system-wide configuration that adds the executable file name and PID to the name of any potential core file that could be generated. You quickly think that the coreadm command will help you, however, which would be the correct command line if you want to save the core files in /var/adm/core?

- A.) coreadm -p core.%f.%p \$\$
- B.) coreadm -g /var/adm/core/core.%f.%p -e global
- C.) coreadm -p /var/adm/core/core.%f.%p -e global
- D.) coreadm -p \$HOME/CORES/%n.%f.%p \$\$

Answer(s): B

To enable that configuration, the command line is: coreadm -g /var/adm/core/core.%f.%p -e global

The options used:

-g Set the global core file name pattern to "pattern", so the filename will be stored, for this example, under /var/adm/core. The name of the file starts with core and will be completed with the name of the executable process (%f) and with the number of the Process ID (%p). -e global Allow core dumps using global core pattern.

Question: 38

A client gets resources, file systems, services, from a host named Master Client.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): A

It is False because A client gets resources, file systems, services, from a host named Server.

Question: 39

Regarding the Syslog, what is the default priority facility?

- A.) mail
- B.) kern
- C.) mark
- D.) auth
- E.) user

The default syslog facility for messages is "user".

Answer(s): E

Question: 40

The following command line: "umount /my_apps;fsck -F cacheFS -o noclean /my_apps":

- A.) Is needed to avoid an integrity check of the cache file system.
- B.) Is needed to perform an integrity check of the cache file system.
- C.) starts the CacheFS utility.
- D.) Disables the CacheFS Integrity check.

Answer(s): A

The fsck utility is used to verify and repair the integrity of the cache filesystems. The "o noclean" is used within fsck to force the check even if fsck determines that a check is not necessary. You need to unmount the filesystem before running the fsck command.

Question: 41

This map contains relative pathnames to mount points.

- A.) Indirect map (auto_home).
- B.) auto_master
- C.) Direct map (auto_direct)
- D.) Special map

Answer(s): A

The auto_home is an Indirect map that contains relative pathnames to mount points, by example these are typical entries in the /etc/auto_home file:

```
tcarlos host1:/export/home/tcarlos
johnstv host1:/export/home/johnstv
```

Question: 42

The function of the Name service:(all that apply).

- A.) Duplication of network information, such as Hosts, groups, passwords, services, etc.
- B.) Gives a single point of administration, consistency and immediate reflection for clients when changes occurs in the server.
- C.) Enables the client to access hostnames, users, groups, services, etc, from the central server.

D.) Centralization of network information, such as Hosts, groups, passwords, services, etc.; Assurance that clients do not miss updates.

The name service is used to provide services to the hosts over the network. The databases lives in the server, avoiding duplicity, so, the clients only access to that server and asks for some services like: users, passwords, hostnames, IP address, mac address, etc. With a name service, there is a single point of administration and the changes on the server are reflected instantaneously to all of the clients.

Answer(s): B C D

Question: 43

The NIS maps typically contain ____ files (by default).

- A.) 16
- B.) 48
- C.) 32
- D.) 12

Answer(s): A

The NIS typical Maps are 16:
auto_home, auto_master, bootparams, ethers, group, hosts, netgroup, netmasks, networks, protocols, passwd, rpc, services, aliases, timezone, IP nodes.

Question: 44

Suppose you updated the NIS ethers map on the server. If you want to manually update the changes on the NIS slave server, the ypxfr command should be used. So, In what machine should you run the ypxfr command?

- A.) On the NIS slave server.
- B.) On the NIS client system.
- C.) On the NIS master server, of course!
- D.) On any other machine

Answer(s): A

The /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypxfr command must be run on the NIS slave server in order to pull the updated maps.

Question: 45

What statement is true about the automountd daemon?

- A.) When changes are made to either Direct map or Indirect map, the automountd daemon does not need to be restarted in order to take the changes.
- B.) When changes are made to either Direct map or Indirect map, the automountd daemon must be restarted in order to take the changes.

Answer(s): A

Question: 46

After adding more swap space to the system using a large file, what do you need to keep that swap size after reboot?

- A.) Add an appropriate entry to the /etc/dfs/dfstab
- B.) Nothing, the changes will remain after rebooting the system.
- C.) Write an script and put it into /etc/rc2.d to add the swap file at startup.
- D.) Add an appropriate line to the /etc/vfstab

Answer(s): D

In order to maintain the changes, you need to add the appropriate line to the /etc/vfstab system file:

The following is an excerpt of the /etc/vfstab file showing how to

add a file named "myswap":

```
#device device mount FS fsck mount mount
#to mount to fsck point type pass at boot opt
/export/data/swapfile - - swap - no
```

Question: 47

Select the Name Service switch file in the solaris 8 operating environment:

- A.) /etc/nsswitch.conf
- B.) /etc/dns.conf
- C.) /etc/defaultrouter
- D.) /etc/resolv.conf

Answer(s): A

The operating Solaris 8 operating environment uses several databases of information about hosts, ip address, users accounts(passwd/shadow), and groups. Data for these can come from a many sources: host-names and host-addresses, for example, may be found in /etc/hosts, NIS, NIS+, LDAP, or DNS. the sources and their lookup order are specified in the /etc/nsswitch.conf file.

Question: 48

What commands interacts with the /proc filesystem and extracts information from its entries? (select two)

- A.) procfs -show
- B.) prstat
- C.) ps
- D.) newfs -N
- E.) mount

Answer(s): B C

The ps command reads entries from the /proc filesystem. The name of each entry is a decimal number corresponding to the process ID.

The prstat utility iteratively examines all active processes on the system and reports statistics based on the selected output mode and sort order. prstat looks for information regarding processes into the /proc filesystem.

Question: 49

What does contain the file "psinfo" located in /proc/PID/ ?

- A.) Information such as the status of the process.
- B.) Information such as the name of the process.
- C.) The address space (as) reserved for the process
- D.) Information such as the time of the process.

The psinfo file located in /proc/PID contains information such as the name of the process.

Answer(s): B**Question: 50**

The benefits of the Solaris Management Console: (all that apply)

- A.) Centralized Administration.
- B.) Single Login.
- C.) Centralized Management.
- D.) Secure communication via support for HTTPS and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
- E.) Instant access to administration tools.

*Centralized Administration: Current Solaris administration tools can be integrated and run from one location instead of several seats.

*Centralized Management: All the hosts on a network can be managed easily than ever.

*Single Login: This tool eliminates multiple logins into applications launched by Solaris Management Console software.

*Instant access to administrative tools by running existing Solaris administration tools found in Solaris Easy Access Server CD.

*Secure communication via support for HTTPS and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

Answer(s): A B C D E

Practice Test #3**Question: 1**

This daemon answers all of the ypbind requests from nis-clients and responds to client information requests.

- A.) ypmatch
- B.) ypserv
- C.) ypstart
- D.) yppasswd

Answer(s): B

The ypserv daemon's primary function is to look up information in its local database of NIS maps to answer ypbind requests.

Question: 2

Write down which is the highest severity level in the syslog facility:_____

Here are the severity levels, starting with the highest, ending with the lowest:emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, info, debug, none.

Answer(s): emerg**Question: 3**

You cannot specify the "usedisk" keyword and the "dontuse" keyword in the same profile.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

The "usedisk" profile keyword designates one or more disks that you want to use with JumpStart. You must specify disk_name in the form cxytdz or cydz, for example, c0t0d0 or c0d0s0. If you specify usedisk in a profile, JumpStart uses only the disks that you specify after the usedisk keyword.

Question: 4

The Solaris management Console Provides several Administration Wizards; select them: (all that apply)

- A.) DNS Server configuration, DNS Client configuration and NIS Server Configuration
- B.) Change Root Password, Network Connection configuration, Shutdown/Restart Computer.
- C.) Name server swith Configuration (/etc/nsswitch.conf file).
- D.) DNS Server configuration, DNS Client configuration, Default Router modification.

Answer(s): B D

Solaris Management Console software provides a set of wizards to simplify complex administration tasks. The first set of wizards included in Solaris Easy Access Server 3.0 are:

DNS Server configuration

DNS Client configuration

Default Router modification
Change Root Password
Network Connection configuration
Shutdown/Restart Computer
Solaris Administration Wizards can be run from Solaris Management Console or invoked via the command line. The wizards make the Solaris Operating Environment easy to administer by providing a point-and-click, Java technology-based graphical user interface (GUI) for configuring Solaris[tm] systems.

Question: 5

Which of the following sentences are true regarding to the Boot server. (all that apply)

- A.) The Boot server provides the system locale.
- B.) The boot server running the RARP daemon, /usr/sbin/in.rarpd, looks up the Ethernet address in the /etc/ethers file, checks for a corresponding name in the/etc/hosts file, and passes the Internet address back to the client.
- C.) It is responsible of the Boot operation support files.
- D.) The Boot servers contains the sysidcfg file

Answer(s): B C**Question: 6**

The dfshares and dfmounts commands are equivalent.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): A

dfshares provides information about resources available to the host through NFS.

dfmounts shows the local resources shared through a distributed file system FSType along with a list of clients that have the resource mounted.

Question: 7

You can assign a role to a new user with the -R option of the useradd command.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): A

useradd adds a new user to the /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow and /etc/user_tr files. The -A and -P options respectively assign authorizations and profiles to the user. The -R option assigns roles to a user.

Example: useradd -m -d /export/home/user5 -c "Test user" -R roleuser user5

Question: 8

This element of the RBAC feature defines authorizations and their attributes and it identifies the associated help file.

- A.) /etc/security/exec_attr
- B.) /etc/security/auth_attr
- C.) /etc/user_attr
- D.) /etc/security/prof_attr

Answer(s): B

An authorization is a user right that grants access to a restricted function. It is a unique string that identifies what is being authorized as well as who created the authorization.

Authorizations are checked by certain privileged programs to determine whether users can execute restricted functionality. For example, the solaris.jobs admin authorization is required for one user to edit another users crontab file.

All authorizations are stored in the auth_attr database. Authorizations may be assigned directly to users (or roles) in which case they are entered in the user_attr database. Authorizations can also be assigned to execution profiles which in turn are assigned to users.

The fields in the auth_attr database are separated by colons:

```
authname:res1:res2:short_desc:long_desc:attr
example of an entry in /etc/security/auth_attr:
solaris.device.revoke::Reclaim
Devices::help=helpRevoke.html
```

Question: 9

The sharing/unsharing commands on the NFS server side:

- A.) share,shareall, unshare, unshareall
- B.) dfshares, exportfs
- C.) unshare, unexport, disable
- D.) /etc/vfstab, mountall

Answer(s): A

The share utility makes local file systems available for mounting by remote systems.

unshare - make local resource unavailable for mounting by remote systems.

shareall utility makes multiple local file systems available for mounting by remote systems.

unshareall - makes unavailable multiple shared resources.

Question: 10

The 4 AutoFS maps:

- A.) master maps, Direct maps, Indirect maps, Special maps.
- B.) /etc/default/auto_maps.
- C.) master server, auto_map, Indirect maps, Special maps.
- D.) Master mind, auto_master, auto_direct, auto_fs

Answer(s): A

The AutoFS (automounter) maps are ASCII files that identifies file system resources to be automatically mounted. This maps include: master maps, Direct maps, Indirect maps, Special maps.

The file /etc/auto_master determines the locations of all autofs mount points.

An indirect map allows you to specify mappings for the subdirectories you wish to mount under the directory indicated on the command line.

In an indirect map, each key consists of a simple name that refers to one or more file systems that are to be mounted as needed.

Entries in a direct map are associated directly with autofs mount points. Each key is the full pathname of an autofs mount point. The direct map as a whole is not associated with any single directory.

Question: 11

You have created a profile named generic_prof and you want to test it against the current disk configuration on a system on which Solaris 8 is installed. The generic_prof profile is located in the /jumpstart/Sol8/ directory, and the path to the Solaris 8 Software 1 of 2 SPARC Platform Edition is specified as /cdrom/pathname.

Which command line would you use?

- A.) # cd /jumpstart/Sol8;/usr/sbin/install.d/pfinstall -D -d /cdrom/path name generic_prof
- B.) # cd /jumpstart/Sol8;/usr/sbin/install.d/pfinstall -d -c /cdrom/path ame generic_prof
- C.) # cd /jumpstart/Sol8;/usr/sbin/install.d/pfinstall -D generic_prof -c /export/install my_prof
- D.) All the shown commands are wrong.
- E.) # cd /jumpstart/Sol8;/usr/lib/install.d/pfinstall -D -c /cdrom/path name generic_prof
- F.) # cd /jumpstart/Sol8;/usr/sbin/install.d/pfinstall -D -c /cdrom/path ame generic_prof you first need to cd where the generic_prof file is located.

Answer(s): F

You need to check the generic_prof profile against the system configuration with the -D option; The -c option is used to specify the path.

Question: 12

The following entry in the /etc/syslog.conf file: user.alert 'root, operator

- A.) User messages requiring immediate action (alert) are sent only to the system console.
- B.) Logs any telnet and rlogin attempt to /var/adm/messages
- C.) It is an invalid entry.

D.) User messages requiring immediate action (alert) are sent to the root and operator users.

E.) User messages requiring immediate action (alert) are sent only to /var/adm/messages.

Answer(s): D

Question: 13

You need to add three new Disks (36 GB each), to your system but you know it needs 24 hours a day, seven days a week (24X7) uptime requirement, which Solaris 8 utility would you use to update /dev and /devices without the need to reboot the system ?

A.) touch /reconfigure

B.) disks command

C.) devfsadm

D.) reboot -- -r and boot -r

Answer(s): C

devfsadm maintains the /dev and /devices namespaces. It replaces the previous administration tools including drvconfig , disks , tapes , ports, audlinks, and devlinks.

The default operation is to attempt to load every driver in the system and attach to all possible device instances. devfsadm then creates device special files in /devices and logical links in /dev.

With this command, there is no need to reboot.

Question: 14

The Solaris Management Console needs the Java Runtime Environment

(JDK 1.1.5 or 1.1.6) to be installed.

You can download the JDK from www.sun.com/solaris/java.

A.) True

B.) False.

Answer(s): A

Because The Solaris Management Console is a Java technology-based tool for administration of the servers, it is written entirely in the JAVA programming language and needs Java Runtime Environment (JDK 1.1.5 or 1.1.6) to run.

Question: 15

What do you need to disable Large Files on an NFS Server? (all that apply)

A.) Be sure no large files exist on the file system, if so, delete or move them to another place.

B.) Run the fsck command in order to reset the file system state if the file system has been mounted using the "-o largefiles" option.

C.) Unmount the file system.

D.) Mount the file system using the "-o nolargefiles" option from the mount command or the equivalent in the /etc/vfstab file.

Answer(s): A B C D

Question: 16

The rpc.yupdated daemon: (all that apply)

A.) Runs on the NIS server only

B.) Updated the /etc/hosts and /etc/passwd on each client.

C.) Updates information in the Network Information Service (NIS)

D.) Updates the publickey map when secure RPC is enabled

Answer(s): A C D

Question: 17

The Application layer in the ISO/OSI model:

A.) Manages communication setup and termination.

B.) none

C.) Manages user-accessed application programs and network services.

D.) Ensures that messages reach the correct application.

E.) Describes the network hardware, including electrical signal characteristics, such as Voltage and current.

Answer(s): C

The Application layer in the ISO/OSI model represents the top level, this means, the user level where the application runs.

Question: 18

Select some of the Jumpstart Technology limitations (all that apply).

A.) You can perform hands-off client installation.

B.) Requires a boot server for each subnet.

C.) Does not install diskless clients.

D.) You need many system administrators to perform the configuration.

Answer(s): B C

Question: 19

The command "swap -a /export/home/myswap" adds a 500 MB file (myswap) to the system swap area.

The /export/home/myswap file surely was created with the command:

A.) mkfile 500MB /export/home/myswap

B.) mkfile -s 500k /export/home/myswap

C.) swapfs -f /export/home/myswap 500mb

D.) mkfile 500m /export/home/myswap

Question: 25

State which are known facilities of the syslog:

- A.) in.telnetd, in.rarpd and in.ftpd
- B.) user, kern, mail, daemon, auth, cron, etc.
- C.) none
- D.) netstat, syslog, netdef

Answer(s): B

Question: 26

When setting up a Jumpstart Environment, what script adds the SUNWCXall cluster to the existing jumpstart install server?

- A.) The add_to_install_server script. I need to use the Solaris 8 CD 2 of 2.
- B.) The modify_install_server does that job.
- C.) The add_to_install_server script. The Distribution media consists of 3 disks, I need to use the Solaris 8 CD 2 of 3.
- D.) The ad_to_install_server script. I need to use the Solaris 8 CD 2 of 2.
- E.) The add_to_install_server script. I need to use the Solaris 8 CD 1 of 2.

Answer(s): A

When you run the add_install_server script, only the Core and EndUser software clusters are installed.

To enable the installation of supplemental CD-ROM products and directories to an existing install server, you need to run the add_to_install_server script located on the Solaris 8 Software CD-ROM 2 of 2.

Question: 27

Select two answers: The CacheFS is used:

- A.) For caching web pages in local hard disk.
- B.) To improve the performance of remote NFS file systems or slow devices, such as a CD-ROM.
- C.) To gather unused files.
- D.) To keep in the local hard disk (disk-based cache) the data read from remote file server.

Answer(s): B D

Enabling cacheFS the data read from the remote NFS server is stored in a disk-based cache on the local system. The next read requests to the same data are satisfied by the local cache, improving the read performance.

Question: 28

In the following entry of the /etc/bootparams file, which is the server and directory containing the sysidcfg file?

```
clientA root=serverA:/export/install/Solaris_8/Tools/Boot
install=serverA:/export/install boottype=:in
sysid_config=jumpstart:/export/config
install_config=server1:/export/config
rootopts=:rsize=32768
```

- A.) None
- B.) serverB:/export/install/Solaris_8/Tools/Boot
- C.) Sysid_Config=jumpstart:/export/config
- D.) serverA:/export/install/Solaris_8/Tools/Boot
- E.) sysid_config=jumpstart:/export/config
- F.) install_config=server1:/export/config

Answer(s): E

Question: 29

The NIS name service:

- A.) Is a set of protocols for accessing information directories.
- B.) Translate hostnames to their associated IP address.
- C.) Supports hierarchical naming structure, distributed administration, security authentication, and cross domain lookups.
- D.) Supports centralized databases to provide LAN resources, such as user accounts, IP address, mac address, hostnames, automount maps and other resources and services that would otherwise be duplicated on each host on the network.

Answer(s): D

NIS is a distributed name service. It is a mechanism for identifying and locating network objects and resources. It provides a uniform storage and retrieval method for network-wide information in a transport-protocol and media-independent fashion.

Question: 30

When you configure a Jumpstart environment using the NIS name service, which of the following are not supported by the NIS server maps? (all that apply)

- A.) Security policy (kerberos)
- B.) Power Management
- C.) Root password
- D.) Terminal type
- E.) Netmask, DHCP.
- F.) IPv6

Answer(s): A B C D E F

Question: 31

If you just want to have the Core and End User Software Clusters available, which only script would you issue?

- A.) setup_install_server
- B.) add_to_install_server script located in CD 2 of 2.
- C.) modify_install_script
- D.) add_core_user_server

Answer(s): A

To create a Solaris 8 JumpStart server, insert the first Solaris 8 Software CD (labeled 1 of 2) into the CD ROM drive and enter the following commands:

```
# cd /cdrom/sol_8_sparc/s0/Solaris_8/Tools
# pwd
/cdrom/sol_8_sparc/s0/Solaris_8/Tools
# ./setup_install_server /jumpstart/Solaris8.0
And the following messages will appear:
```

```
-----
Verifying target directory...
Calculating the required disk space for the Solaris_8
product
Copying the CD image to disk...
Install Server setup complete
-----
```

This limits you to only make available the Core and End User Software clusters;

To make available all of the clusters, you need the CD 2 of 2 and run the add_to_install_server script.

Question: 32

You want to edit the /etc/syslog.conf to tune your message logging, what type of entries can you use in the action field?

- A.) The full path of a file, like this one: server5:/var/adm/messages
- B.) @hostname or @Host_IP_Address
- C.) You can put a pound symbol (#)
- D.) The full path of a file or device file
- E.) You can put a star symbol (*)
- F.) user1, user2, usern

Answer(s): B D E F

In the action field you can use:

- The full path of a file or device file, by example: /var/adm/myownlog
- user1,user2,usern will receive messages if they are logged in.
- @hostname Messages are forwarded to the syslogd on the remote system
- * This means that messages will be sent to all logged-in users in the system.

Question: 33

The NIS server is a Client of itself in the same domain.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

When some user wants to use the NIS master server as his working machine, he needs to login on that machine. That servers asks itself in order to grant acces to the user.

Question: 34

This type of server lets you share software applications with the clients across the network

- A.) Application Server
- B.) Database Server
- C.) Mail Server
- D.) HTTP server

Answer(s): A

An Application Server is that one that lets you share software applications with the clients across the network. A Client with no local application loaded on its hard disk can bring up the Application from a remote application server like it were local.

Question: 35

The "install_type" keyword is a valid keyword of the _____ file.

- A.) sysidcfg
- B.) rules
- C.) class or profile
- D.) check

Answer(s): C

The "install_type" keyword is a valid keyword of the class or profile file. The other keywords of this file are: backup_media, boot_device, client_arch, client_root, client_swap, cluster, dontuse, fdisk (Intel Arch.only), filesys, install_type, isa_bits, layout_constraint, locale, num_clients, package, partitioning, root_device, system_type and usedisk.

Question: 36

For the /etc/vfstab file, in the options field, what options would you combine in order to increase the boot up time when NFS mounting problems arise?

- A.) hard, bg
- B.) soft, bg
- C.) soft, fg
- D.) soft, rw

Answer(s): B

Question: 37

When jumpstarting a client, what occurs first:

- A.) The sysidcfg file is detected
- B.) The hostname is set.
- C.) The webstart installation starts interactively.
- D.) The ARP/RARP request is done.
- E.) The NIS domainname is set.

Answer(s): D

When jumpstarting a client, one of the first things that takes place, is the ARP/RARP request. The following excerpt of a jumpstart installation demonstrates it clearly:

```
*****
ok boot net - install
Resetting ...
Sun Ultra 30 UPA/PCI (UltraSPARC-II 296MHz), No
Keyboard
OpenBoot 3.9, 256 MB memory installed, Serial
#8862075.
Ethernet address 8:0:20:87:39:7b, Host ID: 8087397b.
Rebooting with command: boot net - install
Boot device: /pci@1f,4000/network@1,1 File and args: -
install
Timeout waiting for ARP/RARP packet 23a00 X
Requesting Internet address for 8:0:20:87:39:7b
Internet address is 205.191.147.105 = CDBF9369
hostname: client1
domainname: mydomain.genius.com
root server: jmpserver.mydomain.genius.com
root                                directory:
/jumpstart/Solaris_8/cd_image/Solaris_2.7/Tools/Boot
SunOS Release 5.8 Version Generic_106541-08
[UNIX(R) System V Release
4.0]
Copyright (c) 1983-1999, Sun Microsystems, Inc.
Configuring /dev and /devices
Using sysid configuration file
20.19.14.2:/jumpstart/sys_config/sysidcfg
The system is coming up. Please wait.
*****
```

Question: 38

If you assume that you are going to setup a Jumpstart Configuration to install over 100 Workstations spread in three different subnets. What statement is true:

- A.) You need a Boot server for each subnet.
- B.) You need a Configuration server for each subnet.
- C.) You need an installation server for each domain.
- D.) You need to setup DNS and NIS first.

Answer(s): A

You can have the 3 main components on the same machine inside the subnet. However, if you have clients to be installed in a different subnet, you need to configure another Boot server for that subnet, because of the nature of the RARP protocol.

Question: 39

It is responsible to handle the data transfer across the physical network. It provides checksum error detection and packet framing. For delivery, the MAC address is involved (ISO/OSI model).

- A.) UDP layer

- B.) Data link Layer

- C.) Broadcast layer

- D.) Session layer

Answer(s): B

At this layer, data packets are encoded and decoded into bits. It furnishes transmission protocol knowledge and management and handles errors in the physical layer, flow control and frame synchronization. The data link layer is divided into two sublayers: The Media Access Control (MAC) layer and the Logical Link Control (LLC) layer. The MAC sublayer controls how a computer on the network gains access to the data and permission to transmit it. The LLC layer controls frame synchronization, flow control and error checking.

Question: 40

What does mean the + symbol in the +auto_home entry for the /etc/auto_master file?

- A.) The hostnames are read from the /etc/hosts file.
- B.) Means nothing and can be deleted.
- C.) Directs the automounter to look at the NIS+ or NIS databases.
- D.) Looks for the /etc/auto_home file.

Answer(s): C

The + symbol Directs the automounter to look at the NIS+ or NIS databases

If this line is commented out, only local files are used.

Question: 41

What statements are true about Naming services?

- A.) For the clients, you can combine NIS with LDAP and DNS.
- B.) NIS consist of masters and slaves.
- C.) NIS uses maps.
- D.) NIS+ consist of masters and replicas.
- E.) NIS+ uses tables.

Answer(s): A B C D E**Question: 42**

Which server provides the information needed in order to the JumpStart client is able to partitioning disks, create filesystems, and to add or remove Solaris Packages? (select one)

- A.) configuration server (sometimes called Profile Server)
- B.) install server
- C.) nfs server
- D.) NIS server
- E.) boot server

Answer(s): A

A configuration server provides information that a JumpStart client uses to partition disks and create filesystems, add or remove Solaris packages, and perform other configuration tasks. Clients select a configuration based on identifying information known as a "class..... A configuration server shares a directory that contains a "rules.....file and "class.....files that allow clients to obtain appropriate configuration information.

Question: 43

The in.ftpd is an example of thin-client technology.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): B

The in.ftpd is a server process fpt FTP connections and services.

Question: 44

The commands used to dismantle and delete a cache file system:

- A.) cfsadmin -l and cfsadmin -d
- B.) cfsadmin -pl and cfsadmin -D
- C.) cfsadmin -L and cfsadmin -d
- D.) cfsadmin -F and cfsadmin -T

Answer(s): A

To dismantle and delete a Cache file system, the cfsadmin is used with -l and -d options; The -l option List file systems stored in the specified cache, as well as statistics about them. Each cached file system is listed by cache ID, that appears in the last line of the data displayed. The -d option remove the file system whose cache ID you specify and release its resources, or remove all file systems in the cache by specifying all (cfsadmin -d all).

Example: "cfsadmin -l /cache/cacheFS" returns the "apps_cache" as ID, then the command: "cfsadmin -d apps_cache /cache/cacheFS" will delete the cache file system. You only need to run fsck to correct possible error counts in the cache directory.

Question: 45

The following, is a typical entry of what kind of map?

```
/usr/local -ro,soft system5:/export/binaries/freeware
```

- A.) Indirect Map
- B.) Direct Map
- C.) Auto home map
- D.) Master map
- E.) It is an invalid entry

Answer(s): B

Is a typical entry of a Direct Map. Direct Maps specify the absolute path of the mount point.

Question: 46

Under Volume Manager: It is a collection of VM disks that share a common configuration.

- A.) Plexes
- B.) Group disks
- C.) logical disks
- D.) subdisks
- E.) disksuite disks

Answer(s): B**Question: 47**

The Boot PROM command to start an automatic Jumpstart installation: (all that apply)

- A.) boot -jumpstart install
- B.) boot net - install
- C.) boot net - install w
- D.) boot -- -r
- E.) boot -net install

Answer(s): B C

With "boot net - install" you tell to the system that boots with the boot device "net" and that starts an Operating system installation. The "boot net - install w" commands starts installation without graphical mode.

Question: 48

The roleadd command adds: (Select 3)

- A.) A role entry in the /etc/passwd file.
- B.) A role entry in the /etc/user_attr file.
- C.) A role entry in the /etc/shadow file.
- D.) A role entry in the /etc/security/auth_attr file.

Answer(s): A B C

roleadd adds a role entry to the /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow and /etc/user_attr files. The -A and -P options respectively assign authorizations and profiles to the role. Roles cannot be assigned to other roles.

roleadd also creates supplementary group memberships for the role (-G option) and creates the home directory (-m option) for the role if requested. The new role account remains locked until the passwd command is executed.

Question: 49

The following is a typical entry of what file?

```
-----  
karch i86pc - basic_prof -----  
-
```

- A.) rules file
- B.) sysidcfg file
- C.) check file
- D.) class file

Answer(s): A

The following line-----

karch i86pc - basic_prof -----

--is a typical entry in of the rules file.

* karch - Stands for the Actual_platform_group, in this case, the i86pc (Intel Based)

* The first minus sign (-) tells that there is not a begin script

* basic_prof is the name of the profile or class file to be used

* The last minus sign (-) tells that there is not a finish script

Question: 50

Mention some proc tools, other than ps and prstat:

A.) /usr/proc/bin/ptree

B.) /usr/proc/bin/prun

C.) /usr/proc/bin/pwait

D.) /usr/proc/bin/pwd

E.) /usr/proc/bin/ptime

F.) /usr/proc/bin/pstop

Answer(s): A B C E F

The proc tools are utilities that take a list of process-ids to show some information about the process running in the system. By example, if the inetd process has the PID 140, to see its child

process, issue:

```
#/usr/proc/bin/ptree 140
```

```
140 /usr/sbin/inetd -s
```

```
360 in.telnetd
```

```
362 -sh
```

Practice Test #4**Question: 1**

You are writing a profile file named "generic_prof" and you define the following: "install_type upgrade". If you want to add a new line containing the entry: "partitioning explicit", what will surely occur:

- A.) This will be a wrong profile file because the install_type wants just an upgrade and it is not necessary to partition the disk.
- B.) My installation will finish as the way I was expecting.
- C.) You need to specify that with the -p option of the add_install_client script.
- D.) The "generic_prof" filename is not a valid filename for a profile file.

Answer(s): A

Question: 2

You need to check the integrity of a filesystem, what command do you need to use?

- A.) newfs
- B.) makefs -c
- C.) fsck
- D.) checkfs

Answer(s): C

In order to check the file system integrity, you must to use the fsck command.

Question: 3

Select the Volume Manager Objects:

- A.) Disk groups
- B.) VM disks
- C.) Subdisks
- D.) Volumes
- E.) Plexes
- F.) Free Hog

Answer(s): A B C D E

Before you can use the Volume Manager to perform disk management tasks, it is very important to understand the VM objects:

- VM disks
- Disk groups
- Subdisks
- Plexes
- Volumes

Question: 4

State 3 benefits of NFS.

- A.) Easy to use.
- B.) Common software access.
- C.) Centralized file access.
- D.) The files must be physically on the hard disk of the client to be deleted.

Answer(s): A B C

Centralized file access: you can get a copy of a file accessible to many users or systems simultaneously.

Common software access: Systems can share software packages that are located in a central location, reducing the disk space requirements on the client side.

Question: 5

You can stop RPC network services with "rpcinfo -d".

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

By example, for stop the spray service, issue the command: "rpcinfo -d sprayd 1"

Question: 6

The Solaris 8 utilities to create, check and mount filesystems are:

- A.) create_fs, volcheck, mountd
- B.) newfs, fsck and mount.
- C.) new_fs, chkdsk and mountdsk.
- D.) fsck, makefs, mkdir

Answer(s): B

newfs is a text based interface (front-end) to the mkfs program to create UFS file systems on hard disk partitions. newfs makes the appropriate calculations to use and calls mkfs . fsck verifies and repairs (interactively or non interactive) inconsistent file system conditions.

If the file system is inconsistent the default action for each correction is to wait for the user to respond yes or no. If the user does not have write permission fsck defaults to a no action. Some corrective actions will result in loss of data.

Mount is used to mount Local or remote file systems.

Question: 7

Regarding to the LOGHOST variable, what statements are true? (select three)

- A.) LOGHOST will be evaluated to FALSE if the hostname and loghost are not associated with the host IP address in the s /etc/hosts file.
- B.) If the hostname and loghost are both associated with the host ...s IP address, syslogd will run the following command line: /usr/ccs/bin/m4/etc/syslog.conf
- C.) The syslogd daemon will process and evaluate that Variable.
- D.) LOGHOST will be evaluated to TRUE only if the hostname and loghost are both associated with the host IP address in the s /etc/hosts file.

E.) If the hostname and loghost are both associated with the host ...s IP address, syslogd will run the following command line: /usr/ccs/bin/m4 -D LOGHOST /etc/syslog.conf.

Answer(s): A D E

Question: 8

A TCP/IP protocol used to convert an IP address into a physical address, such as an Ethernet address.

- A.) ARP (address Resolution Protocol)
- B.) RARP (Reverse Address Resolution Protocol)

Answer(s): A

The term address resolution refers to the process of finding an address of a computer in a network. The address is "resolved" using a protocol in which a piece of information is sent by a client process executing on the local computer to a server process executing on a remote computer.

The information received by the server allows the server to uniquely identify the network system for which the address was required and therefore to provide the required address. The address resolution procedure is completed when the client receives a response from the server containing the required address.

A host wishing to obtain a physical address broadcasts an ARP request onto the TCP/IP network. The host on the network that has the IP address in the request then replies with its physical hardware address. It maps 32 bit IP address to 48 bit Mac (ethernet) address.

Question: 9

It provides a framework for describing data communications.

- A.) Network Models.
- B.) Protocols
- C.) Only TCP/IP.
- D.) Only (ISO)/OSI.
- E.) Client Server relationship.

Answer(s): A

Network Models Provides a framework for describing data communications. The TCP/IP and the ISO/OSI layer-based Models makes possible that the data communications be established. Each layer in either the two network models describes a specific function; each function supports the layer above and receives support from the layer below. The separation of the data-communication process into distinct functions makes it easy for developers to design network parts of software.

Question: 10

What does mean the "-p" option in the add_install_client script?

- A.) The server and path where the class file is located.
- B.) The server and path where the sysidcfg file is located and the name of the sysidcfg file.
- C.) The server and path where the NIS maps are located.
- D.) The server and path where the boot image is located.
- E.) The server and path where the sysidcfg file is located.

Answer(s): E

the -p option specifies the sysidcfg file for preconfiguring system information. server is either a valid host name or IP address for the server that contains the file. path is the absolute path to the sysidcfg file. -p server:/path

Question: 11

In RBAC, commands that are assigned to profiles are run in special shells called profile shells.

The profile shells are pfish, pfcsh, and pfksh, and they correspond to Bourne shell (sh), C shell (csh), and Korn shell (ksh) respectively.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

Question: 12

In order to configure the NIS Client, you need to: (all that apply)

- A.) Initialize the host as a NIS client with "ypinit -c" command, then start the NIS Services with "ypstart" command.
- B.) Issue the "ypinit -m" command to start the daemons.
- C.) Set the domain name with the domainname command and create the /etc/defaultdomain file.
- D.) Copy the /etc/nsswitch.nis to /etc/nsswitch.conf and modify it if required; Add the NIS Server hostname to the local /etc/hosts file.

Answer(s): A C D

Question: 13

If you want to locate the source files in another directory, you must to edit the makefile. What variables does need to be changed?

- A.) PWDIR and DIR
- B.) YPDIR and PWDIR
- C.) YPPUSH and YPDIR
- D.) ALIASES and DIR

Answer(s): A

You need to change the PWDIR and DIR variables. Both must contain the new source directory where you put the ascii files (hosts, passwd, etc.).

Question: 14

What three statements are true about the syslog facility?

- A.) Dont Write messages to a system log
- B.) Write messages to a system log
- C.) Forward messages to the syslogd on other hosts over the network.
- D.) Write messages to all logged users using the wall command
- E.) Write messages to the system console
- F.) When combined with the " logger -p System halt", you can easily reboot the system immediately.

Answer(s): B C E

Question: 15

Which server must reside on the same subnet as the client? (Select one)

- A.) Installation server.
- B.) boot server
- C.) Configuration or Profile server
- D.) NIS server
- E.) nfs server

Answer(s): B

You can have the 3 main components on the same machine inside the subnet. However, if you have clients to be installed in a different subnet, you need to configure another Boot server for that subnet, because of the nature of the RARP protocol.

Question: 16

The following command creates and starts a logfile for the cachefs:

- A.) cachefslog -f /var/cache/cache.log /my_apps
- B.) touch cache.log, cfsadmin -f /var/cache/cache.log
- C.) cachefslog -i /var/cache/cache.log /my_apps
- D.) cachefswssize -f /var/cache/cache.log /my_apps

Answer(s): A

In order to enable the CacheFS logging, you must create (mkdir) the directory where the logs will remain, after that, the "cachefslog -f /var/cache/cache.log /my_apps" command creates and starts a logfile;

Once this is done, the cachefswssize command displays the amount of cache space needed for the filesystem that was mounted under the cache, as well as a total.

Question: 17

This daemon allows the users to change their passwords, and updates the NIS password map.

- A.) ypcat
- B.) rpc.yppasswdd

C.) rpc.ypupdated

D.) ypserv

Answer(s): B

rpc.yppasswdd is a server that handles password change requests from users issuing the yppasswd command. It changes a password entry in the passwd , shadow , and security/passwd.adjunct files. The passwd and shadow files provide the basis for the passwd.byname and passwd.by uid maps. The passwd.adjunct file provides the basis for the passwd.adjunct.by name and passwd.adjunct.byuid maps. Entries in the passwd , shadow or passwd.adjunct files are only changed if the password presented by the yppasswd command matches the encrypted password of the entry.

Question: 18

If you try to change your NIS passwd with the yppasswd command and the following message appears: "Create clnt failure: RPC: Program Not registered"

Why is this message appearing?

- A.) The rpc.yppasswdd daemon is not running on the client.
- B.) The rpc.yppasswdd daemon is not running on the NIS server.
- C.) The rpc.ypupdated daemon is not running on the server.
- D.) The rpc.ypupdated daemon is not running on the client.

Answer(s): B

rpc.yppasswdd is a server that handles password change requests from the yppasswd command. It changes a password entry in the passwd , shadow , and security/passwd.adjunct files. The passwd and shadow files provide the basis for the passwd.byname and passwd.byuid maps.

If it is not running on the server, the message "Create clnt failure: RPC: Program Not registered" will be displayed on the client when changing passwords.

Question: 19

In order to see the shared resources of the NFS client, you issue the "dfshares client_name" command.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): B

The dfshares command is used to know the NFS s shared resources (not the s).

Maybe this question sounds weird to you, but in the Real exam, you will be asked a lot of confused and captious questions.

A NFS client is supposed only to get resources from the server.

A NFS client is not supposed to have shared resources.

So, regarding the answer, it is FALSE because you can not see the shared resources of a client (the client does not have any shared resources).

Example:

```
-----
Solaris-/root > dfshares saturn
RESOURCE SERVER ACCESS TRANSPORT
saturn:/0b/jumpstart/Solaris_8 saturn - -Solaris-/root >
-----
```

The server saturn, has the /0b/jumpstart/Solaris_8 Filesystem as a shared resource to be used by network clients.

Question: 20

Select some of the tools used in the Management of Role-Based Access Control: (all that apply)

- A.) useradd, userdel, usermod
- B.) netstat, rpc.rolled
- C.) roleadd, roledel, rolemod
- D.) ps, who, rolestat

Answer(s): A C

roleadd, roledel, rolemod, useradd, userdel, and usermod are valid tools for managing RBAC.

Web link:

Question: 21

If you want to specify the Time Zone for the jumpstart client, which option of the add_install_client do you need to use?

- A.) -p
- B.) none
- C.) -c
- D.) -s
- E.) -e
- F.) -t (new in the Solaris 8 operating environment)

Answer(s): B

You can not specify the Time Zone with the add_install_client. The know options of this script are:

- e Specifies the Ethernet address of the install client and is necessary if the client is not defined in the name service.
- i Specifies the IP address of the install client and is necessary if the client is not defined in the name service.
- s Specifies the name of the install server and the path to the Solaris 8 Operating Environment distribution. This option is necessary if the client is being added to a boot server.
- c Specifies the configuration server and the path to the configuration directory.

-p Specifies the configuration server and the path to the sysidcfg file.

Question: 22

You overwrite the /etc/nsswitch.conf file with the /etc/nsswitch.nis file. What statements are true regarding this new configuration?

- A.) The hosts will be searched in the Primary DNS server.
- B.) The new name service switch uses the NIS database as the primary source of all information except for the passwd, group, automount and aliases.
- C.) With the search order for the password an group to local files, followed by nis, there is no need for aplus (+) symbol in the/etc/passwd file.
- D.) none
- E.) The ethers lookups will be referred to /etc/ethers only.

Answer(s): B C

Question: 23

Which script is responsible to configure network interfaces at boot time?

- A.) /etc/init.d/network start
- B.) /etc/inetd.conf
- C.) /usr/sbin/ifconfig qfe0 inet 127.0.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast + up
- D.) /etc/rcS.d/S30network.sh

Answer(s): D

The /etc/rcS.d/S30network.sh uses the ifconfig utility to configure each interface.

Question: 24

This file is read by the make command and is used to build NIS maps.

What file is it and how many sections is it composed of?

- A.) The /var/yp/Makefile and is composed of 4 main sections.
- B.) The /var/yp/updaters and it has 3 main sections.
- C.) none
- D.) The /var/yp/makefile and is composed of 4 main sections.

Answer(s): A

You can build your own NIS maps. You use the make utility that reads the /var/yp/Makefile. The Make file is composed of 4 main sections.

The first section contains the macro definitions.

The second section contains the "all" target.

The third section contains the final target and dependencies.

The fourth section contains the dependencies for the "all" target.

Question: 25

The Benefits of using Solaris Adminsuite: (all that apply).

- A.) Graphical Tools to perform: User administration, Group Management, Host administration.
- B.) Provides a GUI to access the Internet.
- C.) Graphical Tools to perform: Filesystem Manipulation, Serial Ports configuration
- D.) Provides A GUI to Format Disks.

Answer(s): A C

With the Solaris Adminsuite Graphic environment, you can easily perform User administration, Group Management, Host administration, Filesystem Manipulation and Serial Ports configuration.

Question: 26

This type of server does not allow to use jumpstart. (select 3)

- A.) Installation Server.
- B.) Print Server.
- C.) Print Server.
- D.) License Server.

Answer(s): B C D

The Only server type that allows you to use Jumpstart is the Installation Server, so the Print server, the license server and the print server wont allow you to use jumpstart.

Question: 27

It is a local-area network (LAN) protocol developed by Xerox Corporation in cooperation with DEC and Intel in 1976. It uses a bus or star topology and supports data transfer rates of 10, 100 Mbps and now, 1 Gb.

- A.) UDP
- B.) Internet.
- C.) TCP/IP protocol
- D.) Ethernet.

Answer(s): D

The Ethernet specification served as the basis for the IEEE 802.3 standard, which specifies the physical and lower software layers (Both ISO/OSI and TCP/IP Models).

Ethernet uses the CSMA/CD access method to handle simultaneous demands.

It is one of the most widely implemented LAN standards.

CSMA/CD stands for Carrier Sense Multile Access with Collision Detection.

The performance will be degraded if more hosts are added to the network.

Question: 28

You need to make some changes to the operating system crash dump utility; what command do you need to manage the configuration?

- A.) The dumpadm command.
- B.) The savecore command.
- C.) The coreadm command.
- D.) The crashadm command.

Answer(s): A

The dumpadm command manages the administrataive tasks for the System crash utility. The configuration is stored in the /etc/dumpadm.conf

Question: 29

Select which is the Facility for: time-stamp messages produced internal by syslogd.

- A.) daemon
- B.) auth
- C.) mark
- D.) user
- E.) mail

Answer(s): C

mark is the facility for time-stamp messages produced internally by syslogd.

Question: 30

The "add" or "delete" are valid parameters of what profile keywords:

- A.) install_type and system_type.
- B.) usedisk and dontuse.
- C.) cluster, fdisk and package.
- D.) num_clients and client_swap.

Answer(s): C

The cluster and package keywords of a profile file needs the "add| delete " valid parameters in order to add or delete packages or software clusters. The following is an example of a class file showing this:

```
# profile keywords profile values
# -----
install_type initial_install
system_type standalone
fdisk c0t0d0 0x04 delete
fdisk c0t0d0 solaris maxfree
cluster SUNWCall
cluster SUNWCacc delete
package SUNWolman delete
package SUNWxwman delete
package SUNWoldem add
package SUNWxdem add
partitioning default
filesys any 60 swap # specify size of /swap
```

Question: 31

In s enterprise-oriented computing Environment, applications are often distributed across a network of client-server systems.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): A

Question: 32

Solstice Disk suite can make disks using slices previously created with format utility, while Volume manager can use the whole disk without the need of formating.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

Question: 33

The most commonly networking models are: (select two)

- A.) ICMP and SMTP protocols.
- B.) Seven-layer (ISO)/OSI
- C.) IPX model
- D.) Five-layer TCP/IP models
- E.) Seven-layer ANSI/OSI and Five-layer TCP/OP models

Answer(s): B D

The most commonly networking models are the Seven-layer (ISO)/OSI and Five-layer TCP/IP models.

Question: 34

You issue the "boot net - install" command to start your client installation, however, after a while, you get a message saying:

"Panic - boot: Could not mount file system".

What do you think about this problem

- A.) The sysidecfg file is missing.
- B.) You forgot to properly add a share entry into the /etc/dfs/dfstab file, or the resource is not shared.
- C.) You need to update the /etc/vfstab file
- D.) The bootparams file is missing.
- E.) You forgot to run the add_to_install_server script.
- F.) The rpc.bootparamd daemon is not running.

Answer(s): B

This is a typical message when the resources are not available on the NFS server.

To solve that, you need to make the resources available with the share command.

Question: 35

For automatic file sharing at boot time, you use what command in /etc/dfs/dfstab?

- A.) share_fs
- B.) exportfs
- C.) dfshares
- D.) shareall
- E.) share

Answer(s): E

The share command exports, or makes a resource available for mounting, through a remote file system. You can add many share commands in /etc/dfs/dfstab file in order to share and make resources available when the system boots.

Question: 36

The NIS maps are generated by:

- A.) The user with UID 14.
- B.) The ypcreate and makemap commands.
- C.) The ypinit and make commands.
- D.) The makefile command.

Answer(s): C

The NIS maps are generated by the ypinit and make commands. The ypinit reads the /var/yp/makefile and converts ascii files into NIS maps.

The make commad is used for rebuild the maps when changes are done.

Question: 37

You want to prevent the creation of files larger than 2 Gbytes on the slice /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s7 that will be mounted on /export/data. Which command must be used to perfmorm that task?

- A.) mount /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s7 /export/data
- B.) mount -F ufs -o ro /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s7 /export/data
- C.) mount -largefiles -o rw /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s7 /export/data
- D.) mount -o largefiles /export/data /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s7
- E.) mount -o nolargefiles /export/data /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s7
- F.) mount -o nolargefiles /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s7 /export/data

Answer(s): F

You need to run the mount command with the "o nolargefiles" option to prevent the creation of files larger than 2 Gbytes.

Question: 38

In the TCP/IP Model:

In this layer the user run applications, programs and network services. Applications such as: NFS, NIS, Telnet, ftp, etc.

- A.) Application Layer
- B.) Protocols Layer
- C.) Session Layer
- D.) UDP layer

Answer(s): A

This layer makes possible for the user to use his applications. The TCP/IP networking model has no presentation, nor session layers, But the application layer includes both.

Question: 39

Select the function of the modify_install_server script:

- A.) A script that copies additional packages within a product tree on the Solaris 8 Software and Solaris 8 Languages CDs to the local disk on an existing install server.
- B.) A script that adds the Solaris Web Start user interface software to the Solaris 8 Software and Solaris 8 Languages CD images on an existing install server, thus enabling users to use Solaris Web Start to boot a system and install the Solaris 8 software over a network.
- C.) A command that adds network installation information about a system to an install or boot servers /etc files so the system can install over the network.
- D.) A script that copies the Solaris 8 CDs to an install servers local disk or copies the boot software to a boot server.
- E.) none

Answer(s): B

You configure a Install server for the Jumpstart environment with the setup_install_server and add_to_install_server scripts. But if you want to make the installation interactive and using a Web browser, you need to run the modify_install_server script.

Question: 40

Which is the command to mount the remote filesystem and activate the cachefs file system on the client ?

- A.) # mount -F cacheFS -o backfstype=NFS,cachedir=/cached/cache5,cacheid fs_cached system5:/freeware /usr/reads
- B.) # mount -F cachefs -o backfstype=nfs,cachedir=/cached/cache5,cacheid fs_cached system5:/freeware /usr/reads
- C.) mount -F nfs -cfsadmin cacheid=fs_cached system5:/data /data
- D.) cfsadmin server5:/cachefs /cache_id

Answer(s): B**Question: 41**

The TCP/IP Transport layer ensures that messages reach the correct application.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

The Transport Layer protocols ensure that packets arrive in sequence and error free. This is done thanks to the acknowledgements of data received and retransmitting lost packets. The TCP and UDP are examples of protocols working in this Layer.

Question: 42

In the RBAC security mechanism, the exec_attr database, has 4 special security values for attributes to apply to the entity on execution; Select which of the following are not valid values for the attributes.

- A.) setuid
- B.) gid
- C.) uid
- D.) egid
- E.) setgid
- F.) euid

Answer(s): A E

Special security values for attributes are: egid, gid, euid and uid. Setgid and setuid are not valid value for special attributes.

Question: 43

In order to get NIS support for the RBAC feature, what would you look for in the /etc/nsswitch.conf file?

- A.) The hosts and passwd entries.
- B.) RBAC has no support under NIS name service.
- C.) The services entry.
- D.) The auth_attr and prof_attr entries.

Answer(s): D

The scope of the RBAC databases can apply to individual hosts, or to all hosts served by a name service such as NIS, NIS+, or LDAP. The precedence of local configuration files versus distributed databases for the user_attr database is set by the precedence specified for the passwd entry in the file /etc/nsswitch.conf.

The precedence for prof_attr and auth_attr are individually set in /etc/nsswitch.conf. The exec_attr file uses the same precedence as prof_attr.

Question: 44

Select one valid entry for a direct map file (auto_direct).

- A.) share -ro server3,host5,saturn:/usr/share/man /usr/share/man
- B.) /usr/share/man -ro server3,host5,saturn:/usr/share/man
- C.) /usr/share/man -ro -F nfs -nobrowse
- D.) mount -F nfs -o ro server3,host5,saturn:/usr/share/man /usr/share/ma

Answer(s): B

Entries in a direct map are associated directly with autofs mount points. Each key is the full pathname of an autofs mount point. The direct map as a whole is not associated with any single directory. In the example, /usr/share/man is retrieved from server "saturn" if server3 and host5 are unavailable.

Question: 45

How the Size of swap is determined for a client in the Jumpstart environment?

- A.) If a profile does not explicitly specify the size of swap, JumpStart determines the size of the swap space based on the systems physical memory. If the client has 16-32 MB of RAM, Jumpstart determines 32 MB for swap. If the client has 64-128 MB of RAM, Jumpstarts determines 64 MB of swap.
- B.) The swap size can be explicitly specified in the profile file.
- C.) Alternatively, you can write a finish script that defines the disk partitions and the swap area.
- D.) The swap size is specified in the syidcfg file.
- E.) The swap size is specified in the /etc/bootparams file.

Answer(s): A B C

If a profile does not explicitly specify the size of swap, JumpStart determines the size of the swap space based on the system TMs physical memory.

The following table gives you a better idea:

Physical Memory (in Mbytes) Swap Space (in Mbytes)

16 - 64 ----> 32

64 - 128 ----> 64

128 - 512 ----> 128

Greater than 512 --> 256

Alternatively, you can write a finish script that defines the disk partitions and the swap area.

Question: 46

Regarding the m4 processor, what statements are true: (select three)

- A.) m4 gives the output to syslogd and this one routes the messages to the appropriate destiny.
- B.) The m4 processor is a new type of UltraSpac RISC processors.
- C.) The m4 processor now comes with the new Sun Blade Workstations.
- D.) syslogd processes ifdef lines in the /etc/syslog.conf file, then the output is understood by m4 and starts sending messages to the log file.
- E.) The m4 processor is called by the syslogd.
- F.) m4 processes ifdef lines in the /etc/syslog.conf file.

Answer(s): A E F**Question: 47**

What is a client?

- A.) A host or process that never uses services provided by servers.
- B.) none
- C.) A host or process hat uses services provided by servers.
- D.) A process that is not started on run level 3.

Answer(s): C

The client always gets services from other host or process named server.

Question: 48

When you start the Solaris Management Console for the first time, It displays the Application View and shows 4 default applications:

- A.) Man Pages, AnswerBook, Jobs and Software.
- B.) Documentation, Infrastructure, Jobs and Software.
- C.) Documentation, AnswerBook, Tools and Software.
- D.) Documentation, AnswerBook, Jobs and Software.

Answer(s): B**Question: 49**

The following two commands can be used to show information about MAC address:

- A.) The solaris 8 "eeprom" command and the boot prom "show-nets" command.
- B.) lanscan and showether comands
- C.) viewlan and viewether commands
- D.) The boot prom "banner" command and the Solaris 8 "ifconfig -a" command.

Answer(s): D

The boot prom "banner" command displays the MAC address. Also displays Total Memory, HostID, Architecture, etc.

The "ifconfig -a" displays the MAC address and the IP address; also displays information regarding the Maximum Transfer Unit, Netmask and broadcast addresses.

Question: 50

The "domainname" is a valid keyword of the rules file.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

The domainname is a valid keyword that matches a systems domain name, which controls how a name service determines information. If you have a system already installed, the domainname command reports the systems domain name. The other keywords accepted are: any, arch, disksize, hostaddress, hostname, installed, karch, memsize, model, network, osname, probe and totaldisk.

Practice Test #5**Question: 1**

List the NFS server daemons:

- A.) mountd, nfsd, statd, lockd, nfslogd and stopd.
- B.) lockd, nfsd, rpc.nfs and logd.
- C.) mountd, nfsd, startd, lockd and in.ftpd.
- D.) mountd, nfsd, statd, lockd and nfslogd.

Answer(s): D

mountd is an RPC server that answers requests for NFS access information and file system mount requests. It reads the file /etc/dfs/sharetab to determine which file systems are available for mounting by which remote machines.

nfsd is the daemon that handles client file system requests. Only the super-user can run this daemon. The nfsd daemon is automatically invoked in run level 3 with the -a option. By default nfsd will start over the tcp and udp transports.

statd this daemon works with lockd to provide crash and recovery functions for the lock manager. It keeps track of the clients that hold locks on an NFS server. If a server crashes, upon rebooting statd on the server contacts statd on the client. The client statd can then attempt to reclaim any locks on the server. The client statd also informs the server statd when a client has crashed, so that the client's locks on the server can be cleared. There are no options to select with this daemon.

lockd This daemon supports record-locking operations on NFS files. It sends locking requests from the client to the NFS server. On the NFS server, it starts local locking. The daemon is normally started without any options.

nfslogd Records NFS reads and writes of the filesystem into a buffer.

The records include timestamp, client IP address, UID requestor, file handle, etc.

Question: 2

The ybind daemon: (all that apply)

- A.) is activated at system startup time from the startup script /etc/init.d/rpc.
- B.) Establish a connection with another server if the connection is lost.
- C.) is located under /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/
- D.) Binds to NIS server and stores binding information.

Answer(s): A B C D

ybind is a daemon process that is activated at system startup time from the startup script /etc/init.d/rpc. By default, it is invoked as ybind -broadcast. ybind runs on all client machines that are set up to use NIS. The function of ybind is to remember information that lets all NIS client processes on a node communicate with

some NIS server process. ybind must run on every machine which has NIS client processes.

The information ybind remembers is called a binding -- the association of a domain name with a NIS server. The process of binding is driven by client requests.

Question: 3

Some custom JumpStart environment variables, which you use in begin and finish scripts, are set on demand. For example, information about which operating system is already installed on a system is only available (in SI_INSTALLED) after the installed rule keyword is used. In some situations, however, you might need to extract this same information in a begin or finish script for a purpose other than to match a system and run a profile. How do you deal to extract the information you need?

- A.) The "probe" keywords of the rules file does that tasks. They extract this same attribute information without your having to set up a matching condition and run a profile.
- B.) It Is not possible to get that info.
- C.) You need to write a script to get the information.
- D.) This is easily done by using the finish sample scripts provided with the Solaris 8 Operating Environment.

Answer(s): A

The probe keyword in the rules file is used for this task.

Question: 4

The command to restrict access to NFS-mounted resources to read-only access; however, the NFS server accepts both read and write requests from the client named saturn1.

- A.) share -F nfs -o root=saturn1 /export/apps
- B.) share -F nfs -o ro, rw=saturn1 /export/apps
- C.) share -F nfs -o ro, anon=saturn1 /export/apps
- D.) share -F ufs -o ro, anon=saturn1 /export/apps

Answer(s): B**Question: 5**

"vx" refers to:

- A.) Default block or raw devices.
- B.) Disksuite terminology.
- C.) Volume manager block or raw devices, example: /dev/vx/dsk/apps/vol5

Answer(s): C

Question: 6

The Presentation layer in the ISO/OSI model: (select two)

- A.) Manages the connections and terminations between the involved hosts.
- B.) Manages the presentation of the data to be independant of the architecture.
- C.) Responsible of re-establish interrupted connections.
- D.) Ensures that the data is delivered to the correct host.

Answer(s): B D

This layer allows the encoding/decoding between computers ensuring that the data is delivered to the receiving host in a form that it can understand.

Question: 7

Define the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol Name Service.

- A.) Supports hierarchical naming structure, distributed administration, security authentication, and cross domain lookups.
- B.) Translate hostnames to their associated IP address.
- C.) Supports centralized databases to provide LAN resources, such as user accounts, IP address, mac address, hostnames, automount maps and other resources and services that would otherwise be duplicated on each host on the network.
- D.) Is a set of protocols for accessing information directories, supports TCP/IP, which is necessary for any type of Internet access.

Answer(s): D

LDAP is not yet widely implemented; LDAP should eventually make it possible for almost any application running on virtually any computer platform to obtain directory information, such as email addresses and public keys. Because LDAP is an open protocol, applications need not worry about the type of server hosting the directory.

Question: 8

State two commands used as network troubleshooting utilities:

- A.) snoop and ping
- B.) netstat -show and nfsstat -dev
- C.) pingu and snoopy
- D.) arp and rarp

Answer(s): A

ping is short for Packet Internet Groper, a utility to determine whether a specific IP address is accessible. It works by sending a packet to the specified address and waiting for a reply. PING is used primarily to troubleshoot network and Internet connections. Snoop is used to see all of the network traffic between hosts.

Question: 9

A configuration entry in the /etc/syslog.conf file consists of two tab-separated fields:

- A.) selector and action
- B.) selector and facility
- C.) hostname and action
- D.) selector and user_name
- E.) action and message file here is an example:

SELECTOR ACTION

```
*.err /var/adm/messages
```

Answer(s): A

The selector is divided in 2 parts delimited by period: facility.level the facility represents categories of system process that can generate messages. The level represents the severity or importance of the message.

Question: 10

When using the "-p" option, which is the correct way, if your system identification file lives in the "config" directory? (select one)

- A.) -p jumpstart_server:/export/jumpstart/config/sysidcfg
- B.) -p jumpstart_server:/export/jumpstart/config
- C.) jumpstart_server:/export/jumpstart/config/class_file -p
- D.) -p jumpstart_server:/export/jumpstart/config/rules.ok

Answer(s): B

When using the -p option, just the server:/config directory must be specified. You dont need to specify the name of the sysidcfg file.

Question: 11

The /etc/security/prof_attr does not defines profiles, lists the profiles assigned authorizations, nor identifies the associated help file.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): A

The /etc/security/prof_attr defines profiles, lists the profile TMs assigned authorizations, and identifies the associated help file. An execution profile is a mechanism that groups authorizations and commands with special attributes, and assigning them to users and/or roles.

The fields in the prof_attr database are separated by colons:

```
profname:res1:res2:desc:attr
```

Example of an entry in /etc/security/prof_attr:

```
Printer Management:::Administer Print
jobs:help=printMgmt.html
```

Question: 12

If the -d or -D option is not specified, pfinstall may perform an actual installation on the system by using the specified profile, and the data on the system may be overwritten.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

With the -D option, pfinstall uses the system's disk configuration to test the rofile. You must specify either this option or the -d option to test the profile.

With the -d option, pfinstall uses a disk configuration file, disk_config to test the profile.

Question: 13

If you need to search for a hostname, first on the local host, then on the NIS database and finally on the DNS Server, which of the following line is the correct one?

- A.) hosts: files [NOTFOUND=continue] nis dns
- B.) hosts: dns [NOTFOUND=files] nis files
- C.) hosts: files [NOTFOUND=return] nis dns
- D.) copy the /etc/nsswitch.file onto /etc/nsswitch.conf
- E.) hosts: files [NOTFOUND=return] nis dns

Answer(s): A

The Name service will look at the line "hosts: files [NOTFOUND=continue] nis dns",

because first checks the /etc/hosts file, if no answer is given, asks for the NIS server and then looks for the DNS server if no answer is given for the NIS server.

Question: 14

The way rpc and rpcbind works: When an RPC service is started (e.g sprayd), it tells rpcbind the address at which it is listening, and the RCP program numbers it is prepared to serve. When a client wishes to make an RPC call to a given program number, it first contacts rpcbind on the server machine to determine the address where RPC requests should be sent.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

The rpcbind process registers port numbers associated with each RPC service listed in the /etc/rpc file. The rpcbind process receives all RPC-based client application connection requests and sends the client the appropriate server port number.

Question: 15

When configuring a NIS Master you need to: (all that apply)

- A.) Copy the /etc/nsswitch.nis to /etc/nsswitch.conf and modify it if required.
- B.) Initialize the NIS Master Sever with the "ypinit -m" command and start the daemons (ypstart)
- C.) Set the domain name with the domainname command and create the /etc/defaultdomain file.
- D.) Create empty files in /etc: ethers, bootparams, locale, timezone, netgroup, netmasks.

Answer(s): A B C D**Question: 16**

State the Solaris 8 command to update the system log:

- A.) logout
- B.) loggin -p
- C.) updt_syslog -f
- D.) logger

Answer(s): D

The logger command provides a method for adding one-line entries to the system log file from the command line. man logger.

Question: 17

This command displays registered RPC programs or services:

- A.) showrpc -l
- B.) rpcinfo -p
- C.) srvinfo -p
- D.) rcpinfo -p
- E.) rpcbind -t

Answer(s): B**Question: 18**

You can change the hostname by modifying the /etc/nodename and rebooting.

- A.) False
- B.) True

Answer(s): B

The /etc/nodename file keeps the hostname and can be edited in order to change the name of the system.

Question: 19

In order to read a NIS map from a NIS client machine, what commands would you use?

- A.) cat and more
- B.) ypwhich and ypmatch
- C.) ypcat and ypgrep
- D.) ypcat and ypmatch

Answer(s): D

The two commands used to read NIS maps are:
ypcat: Similar to cat command
ypmatch: similar to the grep command.

Question: 20

This type of server can provide DNS, FNS and NIS services to the clients.

- A.) Name Services Server.
- B.) License Server.
- C.) Mail Server.
- D.) Incoming Server.

Answer(s): A

E.g.

1. A client without a local database is able to get usernames from the NIS Name Service Server.
2. A client without a local database is able to get hostnames from the DNS Name service Server.

Question: 21

It manages the connections and terminations between the involved hosts.

It is responsible of re-establish interrupted connections and to provide authentication services.

- A.) Internet Layer
- B.) Session layer From ISO/OSI
- C.) Fashion Layer from TCP
- D.) Session layer From ISO/ANSI

Answer(s): B

The answer is Session layer From ISO/OSI because it is responsible to make possible that two machines gets communicated and establish a session.

Question: 22

You have an Intel Based jumpstart client to be installed and it has 96 MB of RAM. If your rules.ok file has the following entry:

```
-----
memsize 32-96 && karch i86pc setup IA_prof done
-----
```

What of the following is true regarding this entry:

- A.) The system wont be installed because the rules file is missconfigure: the "&&" symbol has no meaning here.
- B.) The begin script for this case is: i86pc
- C.) The client will be installed because it has an i86pc architecture (karch) and its memory is between the range 32-96.
- D.) The system wont be installed because you can not use the combination of memsize and karch keywords.
- E.) After the installation of the Intel based system, the "done" finish script will be issued to complete the successful jumpstart client installation.
- F.) The class or profile file used here is named: IA_prof

Answer(s): C E F

The entry in the rules file says that all the systems with a RAM size between 32 and 96 Megabytes, and with an Intel Based (x86) Architect re will be installed

using the "setup" begin script, the IA_prof class file and the "done" finish script. So, you machine will be successfully installed.

Question: 23

This command displays where the CacheFS statistics are being logged. It is used to definet where CacheFS statistics are being logged, or it stops logging for a cache file system.

- A.) cachefswssize
- B.) cachefslog
- C.) cachefspack
- D.) cfsadmin -size

Answer(s): B

The cachefslog command displays where CacheFS statistics are being logged. Alternately, it defines where CacheFS statistics are being saved, or it halts logging for a cache specified by cachefs_mount_point.

Question: 24

The following are typical virtual volume raw and block devices path names for disks created with Solstice DiskSuite:

- A.) asy, instance #0 and cmdk, instance #5 (driver not attached)
- B.) /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 and /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0
- C.) /dev/md/rdisk/d5 and /dev/md/dsk/d5
- D.) /dev/vxd/dsk/logvol and /dev/vxd/rdisk/logvol

Answer(s): C**Question: 25**

This command uses the -D option to perform a dry run installation on the system disks using the class or profile file. It displays the resulting disk configuration and software selected, but no information is written to the disks.

- A.) /usr/sbin/install.d/pfinstall
- B.) devfsadm
- C.) pfinstal_dry
- D.) /etc/init.s/pfinstal
- E.) ./check script

Answer(s): A

The pfinstall command checks the semantics of your class files. It tests what happens during the automatic installation process, without actually performing an installation.

This command is successful and returns a exit status equal to 0, only if the configuration and install server are the same system or the two systems are both running the same version of Solaris 8.

Question: 26

If you don't want to use a sysidcfg file, what map do you need to add to your NIS Master?

- A.) bootparams
- B.) timehost
- C.) locale
- D.) ethers
- E.) hosts

Answer(s): C

To enable NIS support for a network installation of a JumpStart client, you must create the /etc/locale file if it does not exist (this assumes that the system_locale keyword is not provided in a sysidcfg file).

When converted to its respective NIS map, locale.byname, it provides the installation program running on the JumpStart client with the default language information. If this information is not available, the client installation displays a dialog box and prompts for it.

Question: 27

It is responsible of the data transfer and guarantees that received and transmitted data are identical (In the ISO/OSI model).

- A.) Session Layer
- B.) Transport Layer
- C.) Internic Layer
- D.) Internet Layer

Answer(s): B

The Transport Layer ensures that messages reach the correct application.

This is possible if the received and transmitted data are identical between hosts.

Question: 28

Adminsuite can manage Hosts remotely.

- A.) True
- B.) False

Answer(s): A

The Host Manager is used for connecting client systems to the network as well as modifying and deleting them. Supported client types include standalone, diskless, AutoClient, and JavaStation. The Host Manager also enables you to add operating environment services and set up remote installation services.

Question: 29

The class or profile file: (select two)

- A.) Do not have required names.
- B.) is a text file that contains a rule for each group of systems (on a single system) on which you want to install the Solaris operating environment.

C.) is a script to verify the rules file and if it is OK, the class file creates the rules.ok file

D.) is the final script that jumpstart runs when the installation is done.

E.) is a text file that defines how to install the Solaris software on a system (the software group to install, for example).

Answer(s): A E

Every rule specifies a profile that defines how a system is to be installed with Solaris when that rule is matched during a JumpStart installation. You usually create a different profile for every rule; however, the same profile can be used in more than one rule. The class or profile file is a text file that specifies how the system will be installed; how the partitioning of the disk will be done, what software cluster to install, what packages add or delete, the system type, etc.

Question: 30

What statements are true about Volume Manager(TM) software:

- A.) Hot Relocation: You can isolate many disk "spares" which will take the place of failed disks on-the-fly.
- B.) Uses Volumes: A volume is a virtual disk, which can contain data.
- C.) Uses Sub Disks: A subdisk is a section of VM disk used to build plexes.
- D.) Built-in Support for many RAID levels (Simple, RAID0, RAID1, RAID0+1, RAID1+0, RAID5).
- E.) With this software you can easily format a Hard disk to have 7 partitions.
- F.) You can easily and safely change a RAID0 to a RAID5 without a second of downtime.

Answer(s): A B C D F

1. Which of the following resource(s) does RBAC (Role-based Access Control) allow trusted users to manage?

- a. serial port
- b. file management
- c. printer management
- d. user login control
- e. system shutdown

Answer: a, b, c, d, e

2. AdminSuite software enables you to locally or remotely manage:

- a. file systems
- b. disk slices and fdisk partitions
- c. autolient systems
- d. important system databases files, such as aliases and hosts
- f. software packages

Answer: a, b, c, d

3. Which combination of commands all display all the NIS map nicknames?

- a. ypcat, ypwhich
- b. ypcat -ax, ypwhich -n
- c. ypcat -x, ypwhich -x, ypmatch -x
- d. ypfiles, ypcat

Answer: c

4. When using the mount command which file contain the default list of files to mount if F option is not available?

- a. vfstab
- b. dfstab
- c. dfstypes

Answer: a

5. Which information is needed to be provided in redefining the partition?

- a. size only
- b. starting cylinder only
- c. starting cylinder and size
- d. starting cylinder and ending cylinder

Answer: c

6. In order to create an NIS+ client, which file must be copied to /etc/nsswitch.conf?

- a. /etc/nsswitch.ypp
- b. /etc/nsswitch.nis
- c. /etc/nsswitch.nis+
- d. /etc/nsswitch.nisplus

Answer: d

7. In an NIS+ namespace, what directory names are reserved?

- a. org_dir
- b. root_dir
- c. table_dir
- d. groups_dir

Answer: A&D

8. What directory contains information about NIS+ groups?

- a. groups_dir.obj
- b. group_dir
- c. NIS_groups.dir
- d. groups_dir

Answer: D

9. What are the steps you have to do in order to export a filesystem, /export/home?

- a. share /export/home
- b. start up nfs daemon by running the script /etc/init.d/nfs.server start
- c. add an entry into /etc/dfs/dfstab and shareall
- d. dfshare /export/home

Answer: a & b & c

10. When initializing an NIS+ client, where is the nisinit command executed?

- a. on the client
- b. on the NIS+ master only
- c. on each server
- d. on the server which the client connects to

Answer: a

11. In an NIS+ environment, an unauthenticated principal is treated as:

- a. the user nobody
- b. the owner of the table
- c. the world group
- d. a member in the admin group

Answer: a

12. What is the name of the NIS+ service daemon that runs on the NIS server?

- a. rpc.ypserv
- b. rpc.nisd
- c. rpc.nisserv
- d. rpc.nisplusd

Answer: b

13. Which access right is NOT valid for table object in NIS+?

- a. read
- b. write
- c. create
- d. modify
- e. destroy

Answer: b

14. What is the script to create empty version of standard tables in NIS+ directory?

- a. nisaddent
- b. nissetup
- c. nistbladm
- d. nisdefaults

Answer: b

15. When nisinit is executed on an NIS+ client, which file is copied from the NIS+ server?

- a. /var/nis/"domainname"
- b. /var/nis/parent.object
- c. /var/nis/NIS_COLD_START
- d. /var/nis/NIS_SHARED_DIRCACHE

Answer: c

16. What is the default security level in NIS+?

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

Answer: c

17. What is the entry in vfstab on venus to mount a filesystem /export/home on mars?

- a. mars:/export/home -ufs /home -yes -
- b. mars:/export/home -nfs /home - yes -
- c. venus:/export/home -nfs /export/home - yes -
- d. mars:/export/home -ufs /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s5 - yes -

Answer: b

18. What does the following find command do?

```
find /export/home -user jsmith -print
```

- a. print out the pathname of all files under the home directory of jsmith
- b. print out the pathname of all files under /export/home
- c. print out all the pathnames of files owned by jsmith
- d. print out all the pathnames of files owned by jsmith under/export/home

Answer: d

19. On a workstation, which command is used to find out the exported filesystems on NFS server Venus?

- a. dfsmount venus
- b. exportfs venus
- c. share venus
- d. dfshares venus

Answer: d

20. On a server, /export/swap is usually used for

- a. additional swap space for the server
- b. additional swap space for dataless clients
- c. root file system for diskless clients

d. swap files for diskless clients

Answer: d

21. An NFS server is a host that

- a. designates local file resources to be shared with other workstations on the network
- b. mounts file resources over the network
- c. shares printer resources over the network
- d. accesses a shared network information system

Answer: a

22. What is the function of nfsd daemon?

- a. send file system handle to client
- b. answer the initial mount request
- c. answer read and write request
- d. send IP address of server to all clients

Answer: c

23. A single entry in a direct map

- a. may contain special options for all direct mount points
- b. may contain special options for only one mount point
- c. may contain an absolute pathname for a mount point
- d. may contain a relative pathname for a mount point

Answer: b & c

24. What are the types of automount maps?

- a. exported, master, slave
- b. exported, local, remote
- c. master, direct, indirect
- d. master, indirect, auto_home

Answer: c

25. Which file is used to set a system name?

- a. /etc/nodename
- b. /etc/hostname

- c. /etc/hosts.equiv
- d. /etc/defaultdomain

Answer: a

26. Which file is used to configure a Solaris kernel?

- a. /etc/system
- b. /etc/kernel
- c. /etc/vfstab
- d. /etc/inet.conf

Answer: a

27. What is a class B IP address?

- a. 127.6.111.222
- b. 132.6.111.222
- c. 102.6.111.222
- d. 192.6.111.222

Answer: b

28. The commands in /etc/dfs/dfstab are executed when:

- a. system changed to run level 2
- b. system changed to run level 3
- c. shareall is run
- d. /etc/init.d/nfs.server start is run

Answer: b & c & d

29. The max number of hosts in a class A IP address are:

- a. 127
- b. 128
- c. 254
- d. 255

Answer: a

30. Which daemon must be running on an NFS server?

- a. biod
- b. nfsd
- c. ypbind

- d. mountd
- e. rpc.nisd

Answer: b & d

31. When do you need to restart the automount daemon?

- a. every time automounting is done
- b. when the direct map is changed
- c. when the indirect map is changed
- d. when the master map is changed

Answer: B & D

32. What is the proper way to restart the automount daemon?

- a. /etc/init.d/nfs.client stop, then /etc/init.d/nfs.server start
- b. /etc/init.d/nfs.serve stop, then /etc/init.d/nfs.client start
- c. kill -HUP -1
- d. shutdown -y -g600 -i2

Answer: D

33. When you execute nisinit client, what is copied to the client from the server?

- a. /var/nis/NIS_COLD_START
- b. /var/nis/NIS_SHARED_DIRCACHE
- c. /var/nis/domainname

Answer: A

34. The advantages of the replica server in NIS+ are:

- a. efficiency
- b. portability
- c. reliability
- d. centralization

Answer: A & C

35. Where is an NIS+ database directory located?

- a. /var/nis

- b. /var/yp
- c. /var/nisplus
- d. /var/"domainname"

Answer: A

36. In a BSD fast file system, file systems are organized primarily on the basis of:

- a. cylinder groups
- b. tracks
- c. blocks
- d. sectors

Answer: A

37. Which are recommended, but not necessary to complete before a system backup?

- a. check system activity
- b. change run levels
- c. analyze bad blocks
- d. reboot
- e. fsck

Answer: A & C & D

38. Which command checks /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s1 using a super block?

- a. fsck -32 /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s1
- b. fsck -s 0 /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s1
- c. fsck -o b=32 /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s1
- d. fsck -o f -block 32 /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s1

Answer: C

39. Which file contains the default remote file system type?

- a. /etc/dfs/fstypes
- b. /etc/defaults/fs

Answer: A

40. Which file contains the default local file system type?

- a. /etc/dfs/fstypes
- b. /etc/default/fs

Answer: B

41. You login to a non-UNIX host from a UNIX host use:

- a. rsh
- b. rlogin
- c. telnet
- d. rcp

Answer: C

42. Which of these can be used to backup a partition?

- a. ufsdump
- b. dd
- c. cpio
- d. all of the above

Answer: D

43. Which daemon is needed for an NFS client?

- a. mountd
- b. nfsd

Answer: B

44. Which of the following does a diskless server provide?

- a. printing services
- b. rexec services
- c. disk/file services
- d. networking services

Answer: C

45. An NIS+ domain must have:

- a. many roots and one master
- b. one replica and many masters
- c. one root master
- d. one master and several replicas

Answer: C

46. The prtconf command:

- a. prints system information
- b. displays printer information
- c. displays printer information on other machines

Answer: A

47. What is NOT needed to install a server?

- a. Ethernet address
- b. Name
- c. Internet address
- d. Zone/location

Answer: A

48. /etc/inet/hosts is associated with:

- a. Ethernet address
- b. Internet address
- c. rlogin

Answer: B

49. To see which users are logged into the network use:

- a. who
- b. which
- c. rusers
- d. rlogin

Answer: C

50. Which of these files will sendmail read upon starting?

- a. main.cf
- b. sendmail.cf
- c. subsidiary.cf
- d. ~/.mailrc

Answer: B

51. Which of these files defines the postmaster for a sendmail server?

- a. /etc/mail/aliases
- b. sendmail.cf
- c. main.cf

d. ~/.mailrc

Answer: A

52. Which TCP/IP layer handles fragment encapsulation and is responsible for putting frames on the physical network?

- a. physical
- b. network
- c. datalink
- d. internet
- e. transport

Answer: C

53. Which of the following will use RARP?

- a. dataless client and jumpstart client
- b. diskless client and jumpstart client
- c. diskless client and dataless client
- d. standalone machine

Answer: B

54. On a dataless client with a swap device and low memory, which will improve performance?

- a. lower memory
- b. disable tmpfs
- c. disable swap
- d. none of the above

Answer: D

55. ARP is used to:

- a. resolve names of machines to their IP addresses
- b. resolve IP addresses of machines to their Ethernet addresses
- c. act as a translation between the network layer and the internet layer
- d. resolve addresses

Answer: B

56. Which of the following is the DNS daemon?

- a. kerb.d
- b. dns.d
- c. in.named
- d. in.dnsd

Answer: C

57. Which of the following commands shows CPU, virtual memory and disk I/O load?

- a. nfsstat
- b. vmstat
- c. iostat
- d. netstat

Answer: B

58. Which of these files defines rpc services and ports?

- a. /etc/rpc
- b. /inetd.conf
- c. services
- d. /etc/rpc.conf

Answer: A

59. At what layer does the client/server model function?

- a. application
- b. transport
- c. internet
- d. network

Answer: A

60. Which of the following defines internet services?

- a. /init.d/inetsvc
- b. /init.d/inetinit
- c. /inet/inetd.conf
- d. /etc/network start

Answer: C

61. When placing a machine on a subnet, which of these is optional?

- a. create a new hostname.xxx for the new interface
- b. create new entries in /etc/inet/hosts
- c. modifying /etc/inet/netmasks
- d. rebooting the machine

Answer: A

62. Which of these queues and transports mail?

- a. mail
- b. mailx
- c. sendmail
- d. uucp

Answer: C

63. Which of these will let you test your uucp settings?

- a. uustat
- b. uucheck
- c. untry
- d. uuxqt

Answer: B

64. Which of the following can NOT be used to find network bottlenecks?

- a. nfsstatus
- b. sar
- c. netstat
- d. snoop

Answer: A

65. Which of these can configure all settings for a network interface?

- a. ifconfig
- b. netstat
- c. netconfig
- d. arp
- e. sar

Answer: A

66. A server that contains jumpstart information is called:

- a. jumpstart server
- b. dataless client
- c. diskless client
- d. installation server

Answer: D

67. A mail server holds:

- a. /etc/mail/aliases
- b. /etc/mail/sendmail.cf
- c. /var/mail

Answer: C

68. Where is the variable CONSOLE used?

- a. /etc/login
- b. ~/.login
- c. /etc/default/passwd
- d. /etc/default/login

Answer: D

69. NIS+ and DNS can be used together?

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: A

70. The password command automatically checks for NIS+ and uses it instead of /etc/passwd:

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: B

71. Which of the following is encrypted?

- a. public
- b. private
- c. local
- d. remote

Answer: B

72. What does keylogin -r do?

- a. creates .rootkey
- b. lets you login remotely
- c. removes the key
- d. refreshes the keys in the keyserver

Answer: A

73. What kind of information does nis_cachemgr cache?

- a. data
- b. tables
- c. directories
- d. columns

Answer: C

74. Public keys for all servers are stored in NIS_SHARED_CACHE?

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: A

75. Which is compatible?

- a. NIS+ Sever, NIS Client in compatibility mode
- b. NIS+ Server in compatibility mode, NIS client
- c. NIS Server, NIS+ Client
- d. None of the above

Answer: B

76. If the following entry is listed in nsswitch.conf, what will happen?

Hosts: nisplus [NOTFOUND=return] files

- a. /etc/hosts will never be consulted
- b. will search in NIS+, if unavailable then will search in /etc/hosts
- c. if found in both NIS+ and in /etc/hosts, NOTFOUND will be returned
- d. if not found in both NIS+ and /etc/hosts, NOTFOUND will be returned

Answer: A

77. A principal with invalid credentials will:

- a. not be able to login
- b. will use the world category
- c. will use the nobody category
- d. will be denied access to all the NIS+ tables

Answer: A&C&D

78. You remove credentials with:

- a. nisadm
- b. nisrmcred
- c. nisaddcred
- d. nispopulate

Answer: C

79. You can make changes to NIS+ tables from:

- a. any client in the entire domain
- b. any client in the subdomain domain at the same level or above
- c. any client in the subdomain
- d. any client in the directory

Answer: A

80. To synchronize the NIS+ master with its replicas you need to run:

- a. ypmake
- b. nismake
- c. ypsync
- d. nothing, the system does it automatically

Answer: D

81. Which of the following must be clients?

- a. all NIS+ servers
- b. NIS+ servers except the root master
- c. NIS+ root master only
- d. NIS+ replicas only

Answer: A

82. The NIS+ security level is specified by:

- a. settings in rpc

- b. NIS+ tables
- c. An option when launching rpc.nisd
- d. /etc/nis.conf

Answer: C

83. Which contains the name of the domain used at boot time?

- a. /etc/domainname
- b. /etc/defaultdomain
- c. NIS_PATH
- d. NIS_DEFAULTS

Answer: B

84. Which of the following sets the default NIS+ group?

- a. NIS_PATH
- b. NIS_GROUP
- c. NIS_DEFAULTS
- d. /var/nis/groups

Answer: C

85. How do you change the NIS+ time to live field?

- a. nischttl
- b. admintool
- c. nisadm
- d. nischmod
- e. nis.ttl

Answer: A

86. When is the NIS_COLD_START file created?

- a. when you login
- b. created when the server checkpoints the tables
- c. created on the client and downloaded on the server
- d. created when the NIS daemon is first initiated

Answer: C

87. Which is NOT a valid option in the command:

```
share -F nfs -o
    ro=venus,rw=mars,bg,root=venus /usr
```

- a. -F nfs
- b. rw=mars
- c. bg
- d. root=venus
- e. ro=venus

Answer: C

88. Where is the partition table saved on the disk?

- a. superblock
- b. cylinder group block
- c. disk label
- d. cylinder group

Answer: C

89. How many layers are in the OSI model?

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 7
- d. 10

Answer: C

90. How many layers exist in the TCP/IP model?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

Answer: C

91. What does the command ifconfig -a do?

- a. shows the status of configured interfaces
- b. shows disk configuration
- c. shows current ip configuration and network traffic
- d. allows you to configure devices

Answer: A

92. rpcbind does what?

- a. binds network protocols to a network card
- b. interprets incoming requests and sends to the appropriate server processes
- c. binds the network communication to the operating system
- d. allows the communication between server and clients

Answer: B

93. Where is the syslog configuration file located?

- a. /usr/syslog/bin/syslog.conf
- b. /etc/syslog/syslog.conf
- c. /etc/syslog.cong
- d. /usr/syslog.conf

Answer: C

94. What are the two fields of the syslog?

- a. field 1 and field 2
- b. selector and action
- c. action and resolution
- d. effect and cause

Answer: B

95. What is the highest alert level in syslog?

- a. alert
- b. emrg
- c. crit
- d. sevr

Answer: B

96. What command updates entries in the syslog?

- a. sys.update
- b. logger
- c. logsys
- d. update -s

Answer: B

97. What command can be used to add an additional swap file to the swap space?

- a. add -s
- b. swap -a
- c. swp -add
- d. fswap -a

Answer: B

98. What command can be used to make an empty file to be added to the current swap space?

- a. mkfile
- b. file -a
- c. tmpfile -a
- d. mkfs -a

Answer: A

99. You can edit the _____ file to make added swap space permanent:

- a. /tmp/swp.fs
- b. /etc/vfstab
- c. /etc/tmp.swap
- d. /etc/inetd.conf

Answer: B

100. What utility is used to create a cached file system?

- a. cache -c
- b. create cache
- c. cache -fs
- d. cfsadmin

Answer: D

101. What command displays the amount of space in the cache file system?

- a. cache -l
- b. cache -data
- c. cachefswssize
- d. cache -sz

Answer: C

102. Back file systems refer to?

- a. server side processes
- b. original source of data
- c. backend processing sub-systems
- d. transport of data

Answer: B

103. Front file systems refer to?

- a. cached local file systems
- b. front end client file systems
- c. front side client processing
- d. back end processing

Answer: A

104. cfsadmin can be used to delete a cached file system

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A

105. What name services are provided and supported in Solaris 8?

- a. DNS, NIS, LDAP and NIS+
- b. NIS+, DNS and WINS
- c. DNS, LDAP and NIS+
- d. DNS, NIS, LDAP, NIS+ and WINS

Answer: A

106. The _____ file controls how network information is obtained

- a. network.cnfig
- b. nsswitch.conf
- c. netfs.config
- d. nfsshare.conf

Answer: B

107. By default the nsswitch file is configured to use

- a. DNS
- b. NIS
- c. TCP
- d. UDP

Answer: B

108. The default router file is located in the _____ directory

- a. /var
- b. /opt
- c. /etc/router
- d. /etc

Answer: D

109. What utility is used to build NIS maps?

- a. make
- b. mkmap
- c. NISmap
- d. Nismake

Answer: A

110. The Solaris Management console does what?

- a. allows for the creation of users
- b. allows for the creation of shares
- c. allows for the ability to change and view attributes of systems on the network
- d. allows for the remote backup of client machines

Answer: C

111. What files are needed to support Jumpstart boot operations?

- a. /etc/hosts, /etc/config.conf
- b. /etc/hosts, /etc/ethers, /etc/bootparams, /etc/dfs/dfstab
- c. /etc/dfs/dfstab, /etc/hosts, /etc/config.conf
- d. /etc/hosts

Answer: B

112. Your system is behaving strange, where can you look for errors?

- a. /etc/log.sys
- b. /var/system.log
- c. /var/adm/messages
- d. /etc/sys/messages

Answer: B

113. How do you determine what kernel mode your system is running in?

- a. kern -a
- b. info -xv
- c. sysman -xv
- d. isainfo -kv

Answer: D

114. What file specifies what processes to start at boot?

- a. /etc/inittab
- b. /etc/init
- c. /etc/init.conf
- d. /etc/boot.pr

Answer: A

115. What file contains sendmail configurations?

- a. /etc/sendmail.conf
- b. /etc/sendmail.cfg
- c. /usr/lib/sendmail.cf
- d. /usr/lib/sendmail.config

Answer: C

116. A cluster is what?

- a. a collection of similar software
- b. a patch that corrects disk errors
- c. an application that groups servers
- d. an application that groups disks

Answer: A

117. A package is what?

- a. a group of files and directories that make up an application
- b. a group of files that build a system
- c. a group of files that simplify disk management
- d. a group of files that eliminate the need for patches

Answer: A

118. What file records user and host information with regards to system access?

- a. accesslog
- b. ftplog
- c. syslog
- d. attachlog

Answer: B

119. What command should you type to determine who last logged in and out of the system?

- a. last
- b. users
- c. access -u
- d. access -p

Answer: A

120. What file can be configured to provide a list of hosts that a particular machine trusts?

- a. /etc/hosts
- b. /etc/hosts.equiv
- c. /etc/hosts.share
- d. /etc/partners.conf

Answer: B

121. After adding a new hardware device, configuration can be accomplished by:

- a. booting the system with the boot -r option
- b. booting the system with the boot -sa option
- c. creating the file configuration prior to shutting down and adding the new hardware

d. editing the configuration file to add the new device and run makedev in the device directory

Answer: A & C

122. What five programs are included in the sysidtool?

- a. sysidnet, sysidnis, sysidsys, sysidroot, sysidpm
- b. sysidnet, sysidcfg, sysidys, sysidroot, sysidpm
- c. sysidnet, sysidex, sysidsys, sysidroot, sysidpm
- d. sysidnet, sysidnis, sysidsys, sysidroot, sysidpv

Answer: A

123. Which of the following commands is used to set up an install server?

- a. setup_install_server
- b. setup_install_server -b
- c. install_server_setup
- d. server_setup -i

Answer: A

124. Which of the following is a reason to set up a boot server on a separate system than an install server?

- a. a boot server can reside on an install server
- b. one or more install clients are not on the same subnet as the install server
- c. all install clients are not on the same subnet
- d. NIS or NIS+ cannot locate a boot server that resides on an install server

Answer: B

125. Which file contains boot parameters and is updated by the add_install_client command?

- a. /etc/bootparams
- b. /etc/bootconfig
- c. /etc/boot.conf
- d. /etc/bootparams.conf

Answer: A

126. The 4 RBAC database files are user_attr, prof_attr, auth_attr and exec_attr. Which databases are located under the /etc/security directory?

- a. user_attr, prof_attr, exec_attr
- b. user_attr, prof_attr, auth_attr, exec_attr
- c. user_attr, prof_attr, auth_attr
- d. prof_attr, auth_attr, exec_attr

Answer: D

127. Which of the following cannot be assigned to a role?

- a. a profile
- b. an authorization
- c. another role
- d. more than one profile

Answer: C

128. The execution attributes database is associated with what other RBAC attributes database file?

- a. authorization attributes database file
- b. profile attributes database file
- c. user attributes database file

Answer: B

129. Which of the following describes the format of the RBAC User Attributes Database file?

- a. name:qualifier:res1:res2:attributes
- b. name:res1:res2:description:attributes
- c. name:res1:res2:short description:long description: attributes
- d. name:policy:type:res1:res2:ID:attributes

Answer: A

130. Which of these commands will indirectly define a sendmail.cf variable?

- a. F

- b. C
- c. D
- d. L

Answer: D

131. The command `cfsadmin -s xyz` fails. Which of the following is probably the reason?

- a. xyz is a mount point. It should be the name of a cache.
- b. The `demandconst` option was not specified when mounting xyz.
- c. Cache logging has not been started.
- d. The size of the cache is too small.

Answer: B

132. What file specifies what processes to start at boot?

- a. `/etc/inittab`
- b. `/etc/init`
- c. `/etc/init.conf`
- d. `/etc/boot.pr`

Answer: A

133. The NIS client contains local maps with regards to NIS

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: B

134. The default domain information is stored in the `/etc/defaultdomain` file

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A

135. How can you view active shares?

- a. `dfshares`
- b. `shares`
- c. `dfmounts`

- d. `share.mounts`

Answer: A

136. A single client can request more than one service from various servers

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: A

137. What is the function of the OSI network layer?

- a. Application services
- b. Converts IP addresses to MAC addresses
- c. Routing
- d. Provides reliable transport for the TCP protocol

Answer: C

138. Choose 3 levels available in syslog:

- a. `err`
- b. `crit`
- c. `emerg`
- d. `auth`
- e. `daemon`
- e. `kern`

Answer: A, B, C

139. The changes made to automount maps can be implemented by:

- a. restarting `automountd`
- b. by issuing `automount` command
- c. by editing `/etc/vfstab`
- e. by editing `/etc/mnttab`

Answer: B

140. What are the daemons running on a NIS slave?

- a. `ypserv` & `ypbind`
- b. `ypserv`, `ypbind` & `rpc.yupdated`
- c. `ypbind` only

d. yperv only

Answer: A

141. Choose two answers from below which can be configured through the sysidcfg file and not through a naming service:

- a. locale
- b. timezone
- c. IPV6
- d. Hostname
- e. Kerberos security

Answer: C & E

142. What do you have to do in NIS for supporting a Jump Start client? (choose 3)

- a. edit hosts
- b. edit ethers
- c. edit bootparams
- d. update NIS maps
- e. edit class file
- f. edit rules file

Answer: A, B, D

143. What is the default shell assigned to a user when you add a role to him?

- a. /usr/bin/pfsh
- b. /usr/bin/pfksh
- c. /usr/bin/pfcsh
- d. /usr/bin/sh
- e. /usr/bin/ksh
- f. /usr/bin/csh

Answer: A

144. Which is not a valid entry at the end of the user_attr file?

- a. uid
- b. suid
- c. euid
- d. egid

Answer: B

145. Which of the following servers are required on every subnet to Jumpstart clients?

- a. boot server
- b. configuration server
- c. install server

Answer: A

146. How do you specify the sysidcfg file in an add_install_client script?

- a. -x option
- b. -y option
- c. -p option
- d. -xv option

Answer: C

147. What does the m4 macro processor do? (choose two)

- a. passes those lines in syslogd.conf which it cannot understand directly to syslogd
- b. processes the ifdef statements and passes results to syslogd
- c. makes remote logging possible
- d. cannot log remotely

Answer: B, D

148. If the root user creates new swap space, how can this be made permanent after a system reboot?

- a. add an entry for the swap file in /etc/vfstab
- b. add an entry for the swap file in /etc/dfstab
- c. add an entry for the swap file in /etc/mnttab
- d. add an entry for the swap file in /var/mnttab

Answer: A

149. Type the command to check file system consistency:

Answer: fsck

150. The command #pkill -HUP inetd will do what? (choose 2 answers)

- a. delete the file inetd
- b. kill the process inetd
- c. re-read inetd.conf
- d. restart internet services
- e. stop all internet services

Answer: C, D

1. which one is used to check integrity of file system ? fsck

2. What is the MAC address shown in this ifconfig output?

```
lo0: flags=849 mtu 8232 inet 127.0.0.1 netmask
ff000000le0: flags=863 mtu 1500 inet 192.168.0.4
netmask ffffff00 broadcast 192.168.0.255
ether 8:0:20:80:17:74
ans: 8:0:20:80:17:74.
```

3. where is the template conf file for nis+
/etc/_____
nsswitch.nisplus

4. Which of the following is true about the Ethernet address?

- a. It is another name for IP address
- b. it is 32 bit, made up of 8 bit parts
- c. it is unique for each system on the network
- d. it is set by the system administrator

Ans:c

5. with regard to JumpStart services available in solaris, which server provides information that a JumpStart client uses to partitioning disks and create filesystems, and to add or remove Solaris Packages

- a. Web Server
- b. Boot Server
- c. Install Server
- d. Configuration Server

ans:d

6. with regard to the JumpStart services available in Solaris, which server must reside on the same subnet as the client

- a. Web Server
- b. Boot Server
- c. Install Server
- d. Configuration Server

ans:b

7. which two statements about the m4 macro processor are true (2 choice) ? ???

- a. the ifdef statement makes it possible to log messages remotely
- b. the use of the ifdef statement makes remote logging of messages impossible
- c. lines containing the ifdef statement are paswd directly to the syslogd for processing
- d. the m4 procesor passes any line with systax is not recognised directly to syslogd
- e. lines wich do not recognised m4 syntax are ignored by the m4 processor and do not read by the syslogd
- g. the m4 processor process the line containing the ifdef statement, parsing the result to syslogd

ans:d,g

(I got 100% in syslog and this awnser is what i chose)

8. the active field in the syslogd.conf file may contain which types of entry(2 choice) !!!

- a. a host name prefixed with @
- b. a list of user email addresses
- c. the fullpath name to a file or device file
- d. a pipe sign(|) following by a command to which the message output is piped

ans:a,c

9. which three are messages facilities entries used in the syslogd (3 choice) !!!

- a. crit
- b. mark
- c. auth
- d. emerg
- e. daemon

ans:b,c,e

10.) ptree 2897
 2897 *****.inet.d -s
 2898 ***.telnetd
 2899 -sh
 2900 ksh
 a. a telnet session was established by the inetd daemon
 b. there is only one telnet session currently remaining on the system
 c. after logging in, the user switched from born shell to korn shell
 d. after logging in by telnet, the users must have been root as indicated by the bornshell prompt

ans:a,c

11.) What does "nis (NOTFOUND=return) files" mean.....what would happen?
 ANSWER= This means that nis files are serched first if it is not found then return with error, do not go to local files.

12.) what option of the logger command allows you to specify the level?
 ANSWER= logger -p

13.) What must you do before checking the integrity of a cachefs?
 ANSWER= umount

8. which three are character of the proefs (3 choice) !!!
 a. it maintains a repository of the descriptors of open files
 b. file ownership is determined by the user ID of the specific process
 c. it contains a decimal number directory entry corresponding to a processID
 d. each process ID named directory has files that contain more detailed information about that process

ans:b,c,d

14. after creating and adding additional swap space, what is the correct method of ensuring the swap space is available following subsequence reboots
 a. you can add it as a line to the /etc/vfstab
 b. you can make startup script to init.d a swap add command
 c. this cannot be added, therefor you must adjust the size of the swap partition
 d. no additional steps are required, because the necessary changes are made to the e. startup file when the swap space is added

ans:a

15. after the NIS master updated the NIS maps using the /usr/ccs/bin/make command, that is the correct way of propagating the maps to the slave?
 a. you should manully execute each of the ypxfr scripts to ensure all the map are propagated
 b. you must execute the ypxfr command an each NIS slave to pull the new map for the NIS master
 c. do nothing, because the map are automatically propagated to all advertised slave servers doing a make
 d. you must stop and start the NIS daemon on the NIS master, which will force the NIS maps to be propagated to the NIS slave servers

ans:c

16. which two you must complete, when configure a NIS slave service (2 choice) !!!
 a. you execute the domainname command to set the local NIS comain
 b. you edit /etc/hosts file to include the NIS master server and NIS slave server
 c. you edit the slave server copies of the /etc/ethers files to identify MAC addresses of the NIS clients
 d. you execute the ypbind command on the slave server to pull the NIS maps from the master server to the slave server

ans:a,b

17. what is the advantage of the using either solaris disksuite or sun storage volume management to concatenate your devices

- if a disk in the volume fails, the file system is still available for user
- two copies of the data are written at the same time and users can access either copy
- data can be written to the volume very quickly, performance improvement
- volume can be grown while mounted and in use by concat additional slices to it

ans:d

18 what is the name given to contiguous sector groups that are used to merge disk space under the volume manager

- subdisks
- block disks
- logical areas
- metadevices
- striped areas

ans:a

19. which 2 statement RBAC security mechanism are tru (2 choice) !!!

- the roleadd command uses the same default shell to useradd
- the roleadd command uses very similar systax to the useradd command
- the -P option, used to associates an account with a profile, may only be used with roleadd
- using usermod -R rolename username updates the users_attr file to associate a user with a role

ans:a,b

20. which three functions can syslogd perform (3 choice) !!!

- writing messages to the system log
- forwarding messages to a list of users
- forwarding input from root to the user process
- forwarding messages to the syslogd an another host
- writing IPC messages to the processes that are generating errors rapidly
- interrupts processes that are producing errors above a pure config thread

ans:a,b,d

21. What info does a JumpStart client get from the server's /etc/inet/hosts file?

- the client IP address
- the client MAC address
- the server's locale
- the timezone for the server

ans:a

22. Which one of the following would send a message to syslog from the command line?

- log "Database Authentication error"
- syslog -p user.alert -m "Database authentication error"
- logger -p user.alert "Database authentication error"
- cat "Database Authentication Error" >> syslogd

ans:b

23. The superuser executes the following command:
#pkill -HUP inetd
Which two of the following statements are true?

- this crashes the system
- processes in the inetd.conf are restarted
- inetd-related processes are shut down until you start them back up
- inetd rereads its configuration file, /etc/inetd.conf

ans: b,d

24. What would list the filesystems under a cache area?

- cfsadmin -l /cache/cachedir
- cach -a efs -v /cache/cachedir
- backfstype -l /cache/cachedir
- cacheostat /cache/cachedir

ans:a

25. Which of the following will share out /test with root access for the root user from host pluto?

- share -o root=pluto /test
- share -root pluto /test
- share -o ro=pluto /test
- share -o ro /test

ans:a

26. complete when configuring a NIS slave server?
(choose 2)

- a. domainname command to set the local NIS domain
- b. /etc/hosts file to include the NIS master server and NIS slave server
- c. edit the slave server copies of the /etc/ethers file to identify MAC address of the NIS clients
- d. ypbind command on the slave server to pull the NIS maps from the master server to the slave server

ans:a,b

27. Which two of the following jumpstart options would require the use of the sysidcfg file, and could not be configured via name servers? (choose 2)

- a. IPV6
- b. timezone
- c. kerberos
- d. hostname

ans:a,c

28. Pick three of the paths below which represent or would contain block devices.

(choose 3)

- a. /dev/dsk/c0t0d0
- b. /dev/md/dsk
- c. /dev/md/rdisk
- d. /dev/vx/dsk
- e. ...
- f. ...

ans:a,b,d (block devices are always dsk)

29. Which two of the following are valid entries for a direct automounter map? (choose 2)

- a. /tmp/cow /export/cow -ro
- b. /cow mars:/export/cow
- c. /tmp/cow -ro /export/cow
- d. /tmp/cow mars:/export/cow

ans:b,d (direct maps start with a { /path ***/*** } indirect start with a name like { *** ***/*** })

30. What kind of Jumpstart file is shown below
network 129.43.23.11 && ! model 'SUNW,Ultra-5_10 - classe_net3

- a. profile
- b. class
- c. sysidcfg

d. rules

ans:d (mine was a class it had /swap /var /opt etc.)

31. You are in the process of creating an install server, and now have Solaris 8 CD 2 of 2 into the cdrom drive. What command must be run to create the install server?

- a. add_to_install_server
- b. modify_install_server
- c. setup_install_server
- d. add_install_server

ans:a (also on another exam I was asked which one to add web start the answer is b. Modify)

32. Which of the following entries in the /etc/vfstab file will have /test mount with options which will disallow keyboard interrupts on processes waiting for that filesystem, and will make it read-only?

- a. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no ro, intr
- b. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no ro, nointr
- c. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no bg, intr
- d. /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no -

ans:b

33. How would you mount the NFS resource citadel:/manuscripts as a cached file system named /cached-manuscripts in the cache named /local/mycache?

- a. cachefs -c /local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts
- b. mount -F nfs -o cachedir=/local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts
- c. mount -F cachefs -o backfstype=nfs, cachedir=/local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts
- d. mount -F cachefs -o cachedir=/local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts

ans:c The key word here is -o backfstype=

34. What daemon is in charge of the new Solaris 8 NFS server logging feature?

- a. rpc.logd
- b. nfslogd
- c. nfsstatd
- d. nfsd

ans:b

35. nfs client is a system that ?

a. resource mount.

36. Pick the RBAC shells ?

a. /bin/sh

b. ../pfsh

c. pfksh

d. csh

ans: pfsh, pfksh

37. ethernet address ip mapping protocol ?

a. ARP

b. UDP

c. ..

d. ...

38. more than 2G....mount option ?

mount..... -o nolargefile ...

39. in the executable attribute databases, what is NOT a valid value form the attribute(last option)

a. euid

b. uid

c. egid

d. suid

e. gid

ANSWER= suid

40.) When is it necessary to run the automount command?

ANSWER= When making changes to the master map or creating a direct map, make the change effective by running the automount command

41.) What do the #'s mean in the /proc directory?

ANSWER= decimal # corresponding to a PID

42.) What is the command to invoke the consistency check on cacheofs?

ANSWER= cfsadmin -s

43.) What does this line mean: "hosts: files dns nis" -> know the line from the name.service config file?

ANSWER= to enable "hosts" to be resolved using local files first, DNS second, and NIS third

*go through local files and then dns and then nis, until you find it or the list is done

44.) What is the logical pathname to identify the virtual volume (d0) under Solstice?

ANSWER= /dev/md/dsk/d0 (key md for disksuite , vx for volume manager , both have to be mentioned right after /dev/** on the exam options include /dev/dsk/md/d0 etc)

45.) What files on the server are needed to get hostname during RARP of Jumpstart boot?

ANSWER = /etc/ethers, /etc/hosts, /etc/bootparams

46.) What happens if the Jumpstart client and the boot server are on different subnets?

ANSWER= it will not work - RARP will fail

47.) What are the functions of the NFS client?

ANSWER= mount file resources shared over the network and present them as if they were a local file system

48.) Server command to display all resources on the NIS server, allowing no reset?

ANSWER= ypwhich -m

49.) What is the line entered into systems

/etc/dfs/dfstab to enable root access to maps system? (TRICKY QUESTION)

ANSWER= share -F nfs -o root=client -d "home dirs" /etc/auto_master

explanation: root=client gives root access to /etc/auto_master

(/etc/auto_master is just an example to where some maps are) (the key here is -o root=client)

50.) What is the term used when 1 data structure is included with another, and the 1st data structure is hidden?

ANSWER= encapsulated

51.) What name should be given to a direct automount map when it is created?

ANSWER= STEP 1: add an entry to /etc/auto_direct

STEP 2: create a new file called "xx"

**"xx" is whatever you called it in the

/etc/auto_direct file

52.) What determines the time frame that automount uses to mount a NFS resource?

ANSWER = automount [-t duration]

(Dont know about this one , mine had server or client, i picked client.)

53.) The auto_home is a autofs, what type of map is it?

ANSWER= indirect map

54.) RBAC's role-ordinary, non-privileged commands are sometimes not available. Why?

ANSWER= I DON'T KNOW

**I think the answer is the role didn't have the right group permissions added to it

55.) To change the syslogd.config to log every attempt (OF FAILED LOGIN ATTEMPTS), what severity level must it be at?

ANSWER= .err

56.) What does the Network layer in the OSI model do?

ANSWER= manages data addressing and delivery between networks
(ethernet, atm, FIDDI, PPP run at this level)
(Router runs at this level)

57.) What do you use to get the Ethernet address from the IP address?

ANSWER= Use the protocol called ARP (address resolution protocol)
(maps a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit ethernet address)

58.) What command lists registered RPC services?

ANSWER= rpcinfo -p

59.) Give examples of what the syslogd daemon can do (depending on the syslog.conf file).

ANSWER= * syslogd receives message log routing information from /etc/syslog.conf
* syslogd starts m4 macroprocessor - m4 parses syslog.conf file
* m4 looks for ifdef statements
if none - passes 2 columns back to syslogd then syslogd routes info to correct place
if some - test statement to - TRUE or FALSE then it will pass info to syslogd and it will route info
Example:
mail.debug ifdef('LOGHOST', /var/log/authlog, @loghost)
if m4 returns LOGHOST = True
then syslogd receives:

mail.debug var/log/authlog
if m4 returns LOGHOST = False

then syslogd receives:

mail.debug @loghost

**the m4 sends 2 column output to syslogd

(selector, action) this is the information syslogd uses to route the message

* syslogd is started by /etc/rc2.d/S74syslog file during boot time

(the key thing here is if its FALSE=@loghost , TRUE= /var/log/authlog)

60.) Be able to pick 3 selector levels from a list that has levels and facilities in it. (from the syslog.conf)

My selections were:

emerg, crit, cron, err, mark, lpr.

ANSWER= emerg, crit, err (mark and cron are facilities)

61.) What command checks a file system?

ANSWER= fsck

62.) What should be added to the /etc/vfstab file to automatically mount the cache file system onto the mountpoint /test during bootup and set it up for read only and no interrupt option?

**add this line

host1:/../cache - ../test nfs - yes ro, nointr

63.) How do you add the Software Disc 2 of 2 to the JumpStart installation image?

./add_to_install_server /export/install

64.) What is the command to mount a file system while using special options?

(the main part of this question was about where to put the options in the line).

ANSWER=

mount -F hsfs -o ro host1,host2,host3:/usr/share/man /usr/share/man

65.) What must be done when a direct map is first created in order for the automounter to utilize the map?

ANSWER= You must run the automount command

66.) Which process runs on every NIS client system?

ANSWER= ypbind

67.) Which three processes and daemons are executed by the /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypstart script on an NIS master server? (Choose three.)

ANSWER=ypbind, ypserv, ypxfrd

68.) After you run the make command on the NIS master to update the NIS maps, what (if anything) do you need to do to send the maps to the slave servers?

ANSWER= ypxfr (THIS IM NOT SURE ABOUT I THINK IT DOES IT AUTOMATICALLY)

69.) After you modify the Auto_Home map, what(if anything) do you need to do?

--restart automountd

--run automount command

--you don't need to do anything

ANSWER= you don't need to do anything

(ONLY MASTER & DIRECT MAPS NEED AUTOMOUNT COMAND)

70.) You are an SA using NIS+, you want to change to a naming service that is similar in scalability but for a more heterogeneous environment. What should you use?

-DNS

-LDAP

-NIS

-FTP

ANSWER= DNS

71.) (FILL-IN) in the /etc directory, what file is used as the nsswitch.conf when you are implementing nis+?

--nsswitch.nis+

--nsswitch.nisplus

ANSWER= nsswitch.nisplus

72.) You've added a user to a role. What does that user need to know before they can assume the role? (choose 3)

A---assign it to a role

B---need to su to the role

C---can't telnet,rlogin

D---need role password

ANSWER= A, B, D

73.) What 2 terms are synonymous with the term "server"

--network

--domain I think it's domain or network, along with host

--host *

--printer

--process

ANSWER= host, process

74.) When you build the NIS maps FOR THE FIRST TIME, and the make utility fails to push the maps to the slaves,

what can you do to get the maps to the slaves?

--ypinit -s MASTER_NAME for all slave servers

--ypxfr *

--yppush

--ypinit -c

ANSWER= ypxfr is to put one map on slave

ypinit -s is to put all the maps onto the slave

**the real answer - hit control-c to interrupt process and when push hangs and then do a ypxfr on the slave

75.) When doing a remote mount over the network, what options would allow the client trying to mount to reboot if the mount is hanging? (Choose 2)

--nointr

--intr *

--soft

--hard *

--bg

--fg

ANSWER= intr, hard

76.) How do you stop the sprayd daemon?

A.--/etc/init.d/sprayd stop (no because there is no sprayd script in the init.d dir)

B.--pkill -HUP inetd

C.** ps -ef |grep spray and kill -9 on the corresponding PID **

D.** rpcinfo -d sprayd **

ANSWER= C & D

77.) What are 4 network daemons used in the client Jumpstart installation?

ANSWER= in.rarpd, rpc.bootparamd, in.tftpd , I DON'T KNOW THE FORTH ONE BUT IT ASKED FOR 4

78.) What are valid direct map entries?
 ANSWER= syntax --- key [mount-options] location
 ex.
 /apps/frame -ro, soft server1:/export/framemaker,v4.0
 /opt/local -ro, soft server2:/export/unbundled
 /usr/share/man -ro, soft server3,server4:/usr/share/man

79.) Fill in - write the ethernet address, given the output of the
 ifconfig -a
 command.
 ANSWER= once command is typed in look for
 "ether 8:0:20:x:x:x"
 this is the address

80.) What is a name service?
 ANSWER= A name service centralizes the shared information in your network
 It holds host names, IP addresses, user names, passwords, automount maps

81.) How do you display cache statistics?
 ANSWER= cashfsstat

82.) What servers are needed for Jumpstart?
 ANSWER= -boot, -install, -config

THESE ONES ARE JUST OFF THE TOP OF MY HEAD , CAN'T REMEMBER OPTIONS
 JUST MY ANSWERS , YOU MIGHT HAVE TO DO YOUR OWN CLARIFICATION HERE
 AND SOME ARE REPEATED FROM ABOVE BECAUSE THEY NEED A CLOSER LOOK BY YOU IN YOUR BOOK.

 - what 3 things must a role have ?
 -home directory
 -password
 -profile shell

what must you tell a user for RBAC?
 -use su command
 -password
 -think there was another answer

what facility would you change to enable password logging?
 -mark
 -daemon
 -mail
 -auth

ans: auth (this one really got me because I could remember answering
 a question to change the LEVEL to .err from default .notice but
 couldn't remember the facility.)

SPECIALLY THIS ONE

2 ways to stop the sprayd daemon? (cant remember options but the question is right)

Something like:

remove the entry from /etc/inet/inetd.conf then kill -HUP inetd
 /etc/inet/sprayd stop
rpcinfo -d sprayd

RBAC can be logged into from logon screen?
 true
 ans:false (must SU)

What are the benefits of SMC?
 reduce the number of remote logins required to do admin
 simplifies user admin by bringing all the tools together in one location

manage all SMC servers from one location
gives the user geographical representation of the
admin components available and the level of user
privilege required to run them.

A question on how to pull all maps to the slave.
The answer is not ypxfr because this only pulls one
map

ypinit -s nis_master is the answer, it pulls all maps

KNOW THIS EXAMPLE:

```
-----  
# Master map for automounter  
#  
+auto_master  
/net -hosts -nosuid,nobrowse  
/- auto_direct  
/home auto_home -nobrowse  
/xfr -xfr  
-----
```

IT COMES UP A FEW TIMES with these key
things to remember..

+ indicates Nisplus

/- is a mount point

nobrowse means you can only view mounted maps

an auto_direct entry looks like this-

```
/opt/local -ro,soft server1:/export/unbundaed
```

an indirect looks like this:

```
johnnyd host6:/export/home/johnnyd
```

In Both exams was a question about mounting file
systems the fastest way..answer:
soft,bg(background)

This one is vague im sorry –

What 2 or maybe 1 ways do you propagate the new
map

1) Protocol used to convert IP to MAC address?

Answer: ARP

2) Command to get MAC from IP?

Answer: ARP

3) Function of network layer in OSI model?

Answer: Routing

4) Command to list registered RPC services in à Solaris 8?

Answer: rpcinfo

5) Advantage of using RPC?

Answer: Dynamic allocation of ports to services

6) Command to list a cache in a system?

Answer: # cfsadmin -l

7) Command to check filesyem consistency? Type it in_____

Answer: fsck

8) Output of ifconfig -a is given. You are asked to write the MAC address in the space provided

9) Output of #ptree 2883 is given. You are required to describe output and choose correct answers

(choose 2)

10) # pkill -HUP inetd will cause (choose 2)

Answer: re-read inetd.conf file & restart Internet services

1.) ptree 2897
 2897 *****.inet.d -s
 2898 ***.telnetd
 2899 -sh
 2900 ksh

ANSWER= a ptree is a printing of the process trees containing the specified pids or users, with child processes indented from their respective parent processes. *the ptree above tells us: answer the question below

2.) Which two statements are true?

- A) the user switched from the bourne to the korn shell.
- B) inetd started the telnetd daemon
- c) The user initially logged in as root, indicated by the bourne shell prompt.
- d) there are two telnet sessions going on.

ANSWER= A&B

3.) What option for the "add_install_client" command allows you to specify the location of the sysidcfg file (and what is the syntax)?

ANSWER= add_install_client -p server:path (know the -p and after syntax)

4.) On the NIS slave, what command do you use to pull the maps from the master?

ANSWER= ypxfr

5.) What are the levels in the /etc/syslog.conf file?

ANSWER= Levels: emerg, alert, crit, err, warning, notice, info, debug, none

6.) What command forces a read of the inetd.conf file with out shutting down the system or stopping the daemon?

ANSWER= /usr/sbin/inetd -s

7.) What does the m4 processor do with the ifdef statement?

ANSWER= m4 passes the output back to the syslogd as a two-column output that syslogd then uses to route the messages to the appropriate destination.

8.) What does "nis (NOTFOUND=return) files" mean.....what would happen?

ANSWER= This means that if nis is not found then return with error, do not go to local files.

9.) what option of the logger command allows you to specify the level?

ANSWER= logger -p

10.) What are the advantages of striping and concatenating?

ANSWER= A concatenated volume combines portions of one or more physical disks into a single virtual structure. Can be used to create a virtual volume that is larger than on e physical disk. You can grow a file system as needed by concatenating additional physical disk space to it. Using this feature, you can increase the size of a file system while it is mounted and in use. Striping is faster. (See Parker)

14.) What are the advantages of NFS?

ANSWER= 1.NFS is a protocol in the Application Layer (CH 2-9)

A.it's a client-server application that enables you to view and, optionally, store and update files on a remote system as though they were on your own system.

B.Centralized file system, easy to use, and common software access

(CH 6-3)

15.) what do the following

do?.....dfshares,share,dfmounts? **What shows resources that clients have mounted currently?

ANSWER= Command: #dfshares [-F nfs] [host] displays the NFS resources currently being shared
 Command: #share [-F FSType] [-o options] [-d description] pathname

When the mountd daemon is running, use the /usr/sbin/share command to make file resources available for mounting by remote systems

-F File system type. Not required as nfs is the default remote file system type

-o options controls a client's access to an NFS-shared resource

-d description describes the file pathname

Command: #dfmounts [-F nfs]
displays mounted resource information. Without arguments, the dfmounts command displays the shared resource and clients mounting the resource for the local server.

16.) nfslogd converts log info into ASCII TEXT (T/F)?

ANSWER= TRUE. Daemon converts this raw data into ASCII records that are stored in ASCII log files. During the conversion, the IP addresses are modified to host names and the UIDs are modified to logins.

19.) How do you create a cachefs?

ANSWER=

A) Create a cache using the following command:

```
#cfsadmin -c /cache/cache0
```

B) If one doesn't already exist, create a local mount point in prep for mounting the remote file system:

```
#mkdir /data
```

C) Mount the remote file system and implement a CacheFS file system:

```
mount -F cachefs -o backfstype=nfs,  
cachedir=/cache/cache0, cacheid=data_cache  
host1:/export/data /data
```

20.) What must you do before checking the integrity of a cachefs?

ANSWER= umount

21.) In the exec_attr, which is not an option?

suid, gid, uid, euid, egid

ANSWER= suid

22.) How do you add a user to a role?

ANSWER= roleadd: adds a role account on the system
useradd: adds a user account on the system
useradd -R: Adds a user account on the system. The -R option assigns a role to a users account

23.) If you are a user, how do you assume a role?

ANSWER= su to role, know the passwd, be added to role (usermod -R)

25.) How do you mount a cachefs?

ANSWER= Mount cacheFS = mount -F cachefs

26.) When is it necessary to run the automount command?

ANSWER= When making changes to the master map or creating a direct map, make the change effective by running the automount command.

28.) Know about all of the different types of naming services.

ANSWER= **Domain Name Service(DNS): used within TCP/IP network to translate host names to their associated IP addresses.

```
(/etc/nsswitch.dns)
```

**Network Information Service(NIS): provides a centralized lookup for LAN resources, user accounts, host names and addresses, services, automount,maps, and other key files that would otherwise be needed on each host of the LAN(/etc/nsswitch.nis)

**Network Information Service Plus(NIS+): centralized lookup location for LAN resources; hierarchial naming structure, distributed admin, built in security authentication, and cross domain lookups.

**Lightweight Directory Access Protocol(LDAP): extends the naming services with a directory service, in addition to lookup you can also get the attributes for objects or search for them given their attributes.

29.) Know your protocols!

ANSWER= Network Layer - Ethernet - type of LAN enables real time communication

ATM - digital connection with data in 53-byte cells

FDDI - 100Mbps, token passing, dual-ring LAN, using fiber

PPP - transmits IP datagrams over serial PPP links

Internet Layers -

IP - determines path packet must take

ARP - convert IP to Ethernet (32-48bit)

RARP - convert Ethernet to IP (48-32bit)

ICMP - (Internet Control Message Protocol) defines a set of error and diagnostic feedback messages for the IP

Transport Layer - TCP - provides full duplex, reliable service

UDP - (user datagram protocol) - half duplex, non - acknowledged delivery service

Application Layer - NFS - client/server app. enables you to view, store, update files on a remote system

NIS - network nameing and administration systems

DHCP - automates assignment of IP addresses

DNS - distributed database that maps hostnames and IP

HTTP - if you don't know this - you are as dumb as you look!

RPC - program use to request service from another system without needing to understand network details

RIP - (routing information protocol) provides automated distribution of routing information between systems

SMTP - delivery of mail messages

SNMP - (simple network management protocol) language that allows for the monitoring and control of network devices rlogin, telnet, and ftp also work at this level

Hardware Layer - no protocols

30.) What do the #'s mean in the /proc directory?
ANSWER= decimal # corresponding to a PID

31.) What layer do you need to make sure you get the right application to read file?
ANSWER= Transport

32.) Before generating the NIS maps, what is the correct method of preserving the integrity of the /etc/shadow and /etc/password files?
ANSWER= modify the /var/yp/Makefile (DIR=/etc to DIR="xx" and PWDIR=/etc to PWDIR="xx")
**the "xx" is what ever you want it to be

34.) (at the prompt) domainname
"test.region.org.com" means?
ANSWER= test = host, the rest is the domain

35.) Create a log called /var/home_cache.log and initiate logging for /export/home for the file system being cached.
ANSWER= cachefslog -f /var/home_cache.log /export/home

36.) What is the command to invoke the consistency check on cachefs?
ANSWER= cfsadmin -s

37.) What does this line mean: "hosts: files dns nis" -
> know the line from the name.service config file?
ANSWER= to enable "hosts" to be resolved using local files first, DNS second, and NIS third
(look at page 11-18 if you want to know more)

*go through local files and then dns and then nis, until you find it or the list is done

38.) What is the logical pathname to identify the virtual volume (d0) under Solstice?
ANSWER= /dev/md/dsk/d0

39.) What are the 3 tasks needed in the NIS master to support the new Jumpstart Client?
ANSWER = #1. add entry in /etc/hosts and /etc/ethers
#2. /etc/init.d/nfs.server start
#3. share
#4. add_install_client

40.) What files on the server are needed to get hostname during RARP of Jumpstart boot?
ANSWER = /etc/ethers, /etc/hosts, /etc/bootparams

41.) What happens if the Jumpstart client and the boot server are on different subnets?
ANSWER= it will not work - RARP will fail

42.) What are the options for add_install_client for sysidcfg to configure server for Jumpstart?
ANSWER= name_service, network_interface, root_passwd, security_policy, system_locale, terminal, timezone, time_server

43.) What are the functions of the NFS client?
ANSWER= mount file resources shared over the network and present them as if they were a local file system

44.) Server command to display all resources on the NIS server allowing no reset?
ANSWER= ypwhich -m

45.) What is the line entered into systems /etc/dfs/dfstab to enable root access to maps system?
(TRICKY QUESTION)
ANSWER= share -F nfs -o root=client -d "home dirs" /etc/auto_master
explanation: root=client gives root access to /etc/auto_master
(/etc/auto_master is just an example to where some maps are)

46.) When doing an automount -NFS resource -> what should the clients

vfstab have in it?

ANSWER= Device to Mt Device to fsck Mt Pt FS type fsck pass MT@boot

Mt Options

add this line host:

/(resource) - resource Mt Pt nfs - yes soft, bg

47.) What is the term used when 1 data structure is included with another, and the 1st data structure is hidden?

ANSWER= encapsulated

49.) What name should be given to a direct automount map when it is created?

ANSWER= STEP 1: add an entry to /etc/auto_direct

STEP 2: create a new file called "xx"

**"xx" is whatever you called it in the /etc/auto_direct file

50.) What determines the time frame that automount uses to mount a NFS resource?

ANSWER = automount [-t duration]

51.) The auto_home is a autofs, what type of map is it?

ANSWER= indirect map

**52.) RBAC's role-ordinary, non-privileged commands are sometimes not available. Why?

ANSWER= I DON'T KNOW

**I think the answer is the file had the wrong authorizations assigned to it

53.) To change the syslogd.config to log every attempt (OF FAILED LOGIN ATTEMPTS), what severity level must it be at?

ANSWER= .notice (maybe .err)

55.) How do you log (program name) if the program doesn't launch?

ANSWER= logging answer (I think logging -p user.err /var/log/messages)

56.) What is a server used to control client activity on enterprise agents and is a client itself?

ANSWER= nameservice server (other choices is workgoup, print, mail)

57.) Know the locations of the /etc.nsswitch.conf template files

ANSWER=

/etc/nsswitch.files, /etc/nsswitch.nis,
/etc/nsswitch.dns, /etc/nsswitch.nisplus,
/etc/nsswitch.ldap

58.) Know the layers of the osi and tcp/ip models

ANSWER =

OSI=> Application, Presentation, Session, Transport, Network, Data Link, Physical

TCP/IP=> Application, Transport, Internet, Network Interface, Hardware

61.) Be able to recognize a valid rules file and a valid class file.

ANSWER= rules file: There are 5 fields (matchkey, matchvalue, begin, class, finish)

fields 1 and 4 are mandatory

example: hostname client1 - host_class

set_root_pw

class file: Several lines of information in this file

example: look on page 13-36

**read pages 13:31-37 for better understanding

***EXHIBIT - shows a file and you have to pick what it is - I had a class file

62.) What does the Network layer in the OSI model do?

ANSWER= manages data addressing and delivery between networks

(ethernet, atm, FIDDI, PPP run at this level)

(Router runs at this level)

63.) What do you use to get the Ethernet address from the IP address?

ANSWER= Use the protocol called ARP (address resolution protocol)

(maps a 32-bit IP address to a 48-bit ethernet address)

64.) What command lists registered RPC services?

ANSWER= rpcinfo -p

66.) Give examples of what the syslogd daemon can do (depending on the syslog.conf file).

ANSWER= * syslogd receives message log routing information from /etc/syslog.conf

* syslogd starts m4 macroprocessor - m4 parses syslog.conf file

* m4 looks for ifdef statements

if none - passes 2 columns back to syslogd then syslogd routes info to correct place if some - test statement to - TRUE or FALSE then it will pass info

to syslogd and it will route info

Example:

```
mail.debug ifdef('LOGHOST', /var/log/authlog, @loghost)
```

if m4 returns LOGHOST = True

then syslogd receives: mail.debug var/log/authlog

if m4 returns LOGHOST = False

then syslogd receives: mail.debug @loghost

**the m4 sends 2 column output to syslogd (selector, action) this is the information syslogd uses to route the message

* syslogd is started by /etc/rc2.d/S74syslog file during boot time

****know where loghost variable is

67.) Be able to pick 3 selector levels from a list that has levels and facilities in it. (from the syslog.conf)

My selections were:

emerg, crit, cron, err, mark, lpr.

ANSWER= emerg, crit, err (mark and cron are facilities)

68.) What command checks a file system?

ANSWER= fsck

69.) What file is used for DNS name service?

ANSWER= /etc/nsswitch.dns

70.) Select 3 examples of block device paths. Mine were 2 virtual and one regular, mixed with 3 raw device paths (know the difference).

ANSWER= /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0

/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7

/dev/md/dsk/d42

74.) What should be added to the /etc/vfstab file to automatically mount the cache file system onto the mountpoint /test during bootup and set it up for read only and no interrupt option?

ANSWER= Device to Mt Device to fsck Mt Pt FS type fsck pass MT@boot Mt Options

**add this line

host1:./cache - ./test nfs - yes ro, nointr

75.) How do you make newly swap space permanent (so it stays up after a reboot)?

ANSWER= Device to Mt Device to fsck Mt Pt FS type fsck pass MT@boot Mt Options

**add this line

/export/data/swapfile - - swap - no -

76.) Which server contains the information used to answer configuration questions for JumpStart?

ANSWER= bootserver

78.) How do you add the Software Disc 2 of 2 to the JumpStart installation image?

ANSWER= step 1: insert disk 2 of 2

step 2: cd /cdrom;cdrom0/Solaris_8/Tools

step 3: ./add_to_install_server /export/install

**main command is step 3 and /export/install is the destination that disk 1 of 2 went to

79.) What are three functions of NFS? (ie daemons started, and general functions - sharing files, etc)

ANSWER= 1. provide a centralized file access

2. provide a common software access

3. it is easy to use

Daemons - mountd, nfsd, statd, lockd, nfslogd (look at pg 6:4-6 for more info)

80.) What is the default shell assigned to a role?

ANSWER= bourne

81.) Pick out a shell used by a role (from a list of shells/BS).

ANSWER= 1. There are the normal shells - Bourne, Korn, C-Shell, etc.

2. There are profile shells (within roles) pfish, pfcsh, pfksh, etc.

82.) What is the command to mount a file system while using special options? (the main part of this question was about where to put the options in the line).

ANSWER= mount -F hfs -o ro host1, host2, host3:/usr/share/man /usr/share/man

83.) When using Solstice DiskSuite, what must you create before any management of disks is possible? (#3)

ANSWER= Metastate database

84.) What should be added to the /etc/vfstab file to automatically mount the /var file system from the NFS server saturn onto the mountpoint /test during bootup? (#6)

ANSWER= saturn:/var - /test nfs - yes -

85.) What must be done when a direct map is first created in order for the automounter to utilize the map? (#7)

ANSWER= You must run the automount command

86.) You administer a growing network of systems, each using an /etc/hosts file to identify IP addresses of other systems. You find that it is difficult to keep each system's /etc/hosts file up to date. You want to minimize network traffic. What are two solutions for this problem?

(Choose two.) (#8)

ANSWER= configure your network to use NIS && configure your network to use DNS

87.) Which file within /etc acts as a template to the name service configuration file for DNS? (#9)

ANSWER= nsswitch.dns

88.) Which process runs on every NIS client system? (#10)

ANSWER= ypbind

89.) Which three processes and daemons are executed by the /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypstart script on an NIS master

server? (Choose three.) (#11)

ANSWER=ypbind, ypserv, ypxfrd

90.) Which file is used to identify the directory name and server name containing the JumpStart configuration files for each client? (#12)

ANSWER= bootparams

91.) After you run the make command on the NIS master to update the NIS maps, what (if anything) do you need to do to send the maps to the slave servers?

ANSWER= ypxfr

92.) After you modify the Auto_Home map, what(if anything) do you need to do?

--restart automountd

--run automount command

--you don't need to do anything

ANSWER= you don't need to do anything

93.) You are an SA using NIS+, you want to change to a naming service that is similar in scalability but for a more heterogeneous environment. What should you use?

-DNS

-LDAP

-NIS

-FTP(all I know is , don't choose this one...)

ANSWER= LDAP

94.) (FILL-IN) in the /etc directory, what file is used as the nsswitch.conf when you are implementing nis+ ?

--nsswitch.nis+

--nsswitch.nisplus

ANSWER= nsswitch.nisplus

**96.) You've added a user to an existing role. The user can no longer use regular, non-privileged commands. What happened? -I guessed on this one, so read up on RBAC and all the profiles/auth/exec stuff

ANSWER= ALL is not included

97.) You've added a user to a role. What does that user need to know before they can assume the role? (choose 3)

A---assign it to a role

B---need to su to the role

C---can't telnet,rlogin

D---need role password

ANSWER= A, B, D

101.) What 2 terms are synonymous with the term "server"

--network
 --domain I think it's domain or network, along with host
 --host *
 --printer
 --process
 ANSWER= host, process

103.) What level/severity is a login failure(assuming we know the facility)?

-- .err
 -- .crit
 -- .notice
 -- .warning
 -- .debug
 ANSWER= .notice

104.) When you build the NIS maps FOR THE FIRST TIME, and the make utility fails to push the maps to the slaves, what can you do to get the maps to the slaves?

--ypinit -s MASTER_NAME for all slave servers
 --ypxfr *
 --yppush
 --ypinit -c
 ANSWER= ypxfr is to put one map on slave
 ypinit -s is to put all the maps onto the slave

**the real answer - hit control-c to interrupt process and when push hangs and then do a ypxfr on the slave

105.) When doing a remote mount over the network, what options(choose 2) would allow the client trying to mount to reboot if the mount is hanging?

--nointr
 --intr *
 --soft
 --hard *
 --bg
 --fg
 ANSWER= intr, hard

106.) Where (if anywhere) can you set the time limit for a shared resource/directory before it is unshared?

---on the dfs server in /dfstab
 ---in the kernel
 ---you can't
 ---on the dfs client with the -o option for remote mount
 ANSWER= you can't

107.) How do you stop the sprayd daemon?

A.--/etc/init.d/sprayd stop (no because there is no sprayd script in the init.d dir)
 B.--pkill -HUP inetd
 C.** ps -ef |grep spray and kill -9 on the corresponding PID **
 D.** rpcinfo -d sprayd **
 ANSWER= C && D

113.) How do you add a swap file?

ANSWER= swap -a
 **The real answer /usr/sbin/swap -a /var/sawp/swapfile1

114.) What does RPC do?

ANSWER= Dynamically sets up port numbers for services

118.) During the Jumpstart boot process, what is consulted to obtain what client information?

ANSWER= /etc/ethers

123.) What 4 files must be configured on the boot server?

ANSWER= /etc/hosts, /etc/ethers, /etc/bootparams, /tftpboot

124.) What are 3 tasks done on NIS master to support the client?

ANSWER= etc/bootparams, /etc/hosts, /etc/ethers

125.) What are 4 network daemons used in the client Jumpstart installation?

ANSWER= in.rarpd, rpc.bootparamd, in.tftpd

126.) What script do you use to add CD 2 of 2 in the Jumpstart process? -

ANSWER= add_to_install_server

127.) What do you do when the auto_master map is updated?

ANSWER= run automount

128.) What's the purpose of automount?

ANSWER= It mounts files automatically and unmounts files after a period of time when it is not used, so it is dynamic (600 seconds). It is better system resource allocation.

129.) What are valid direct map entries?

ANSWER= syntax --- key [mount-options] location
ex. /apps/frame -ro, soft server1:/export/framemaker,
v4.0
/opt/local -ro, soft server2:/export/unbundled
/usr/share/man -ro, soft server3,
server4:/usr/share/man

130.) Fill in - write the ethernet address, given the output of the ifconfig -a command.

ANSWER= once command is typed in look for
"ether 8:0:20:x:x:x"
this is the address

131.) Adminsuite - what can it do? Look on page 10-65 for answers.

ANSWER= *Mount the file system with large files
*Force direct I/O (no caching)
*Ignore access time updates on files
*Log UFS transactions
*Honor Set UID mode
*Honor disk space quotas
*Allow waiting processes to be halted
*Force a system shut-down
*Lock the file system
*Unmount the file system

132.) What are the benefits of SMC?

ANSWER= *reduce the number of remote logins required to do admin (reboot, backups, etc.)
XXXX*simplifies user admin by bringing all the tools together in one location
à XXXX*manage all SMC servers from one location
*anyone can run application from server
XXXX*gives the user geographical representation of the admin

components available and the level of user privilege required to run them.

135.) What is a name service?

ANSWER= A name service centralizes the shared information in your network
It holds host names, IP addresses, user names, passwords, automount maps
Ex: DNS, NIS, NIS+, LDAP

136.) If you're managing a network, and you're afraid of user's logins and passwords being stolen, what 2 naming services would you use?

ANSWER= NIS+, LDAP

138.) What daemon answers ypbind request from clients?

ANSWER= ypserv (runs on the master and the slaves, responds to client info requests)

139.) What is the file on the client system that doesn't need to be updated after using automount?

ANSWER= /etc/vfstab

140.) Know that you have to edit the /etc/hosts file on the NIS slave server.

ANSWER= you need to do this to ensure that the NIS master and all NIS slave servers have been defined

142.) Know the action field of the /etc/syslog.conf file.

ANSWER= the action field determines where to send the message

144.) What can contiguous sector groups be configured into in the Sun StorEdge Volume Manager?

ANSWER= subdisks
(pg 4-7) (there is no limit of the number of subdisks that can be made; whereas, format you can only make 8 subdisks -- slice 0-7)

145.) What does a NFS server do?

ANSWER= This is a system that contains the file resources to be shared with other systems on the network

147.) How do you display cache statistics?

ANSWER= cashfsstat

148.) Know roleadd, rolemod, useradd, usermod syntax.

ANSWER: 1. roleadd - adds a role to the system (adds a role entry to the /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow, and /etc/user_attr files)

-c comment (any text string)

-d dir (home directory)

-m (create new roles home directory)

-A (assign authorization to role)

-P (assign profiles to role)

ex: roleadd -m -d /export/home/tarback -c "Privileged tar Backup

Role" \ -P "Backup and Restore" tarback

2. rolemod - modifies a roles login information (changes the definition of the specified login and makes the appropriate login-related system file and file system changes)

-A authorization (defined in /etc/security/auth_attr)

-e expire (specify expiration date for a role)

-l new_logname (specify new login name for the role)

-P profile (defined in /etc/security/auth_attr)

-s shell (specify full pathname of the program used as the roles shell)

ex: rolemod -P auth1, auth2 role1

3. useradd - adds a user account on the system (adds a new user to /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow and /etc/user_attr files)

-c comment (any text string)

-d dir (home directory)

-m (creates new home directory)

-s shell (full pathname of the program used as the user's shell on login)

-R role (defined in user_attr(4))

ex: useradd -m -d /export/home/usera -c "User Account userA" -s /user/bin/ksh -R datuser userA

4. usermod - modifies a user account (options are in sys admin 1 book)

150.) Action field in syslogd:

a) @host

b) email list

c) device path, | followed by command

ANSWER= a

151.) Daemon run after ypstart:

a) ypxfrd b) ypbind c) ypserv d) rpc.yppasswd

ANSWER= (I think it is c)

153.) /etc/locale provides info for (pick 3 i think):

a) NIS

b) NIS+

c) DNS

d) UDP

e) LDAP

ANSWER=

154.) growing network - if cannot keep up /etc/hosts file: use:

a) NIS, b) FTP c) DNS d) NIS+ e) LDAP

ANSWER=

156.) Network Layer of the OSI 7 layers does?

ANSWER=

159.) Jumpstart id params must be set by sysidcfg (2 options):

a) time zone b) system locale c) client host name

d) IPv6Config e) Kerberos

ANSWER= A, B

161.) If automounter is used, the client file no longer needs to be updated is:

a) /etc/vfstab b) /etc/default/fs, c) /etc/dfs/dfstab,

d) fstypes e) sharetab

162.) Valid direct map entries are? choose 2 - just find the format -.

ANSWER=

163.) What does DiskSuite Volume use?

ANSWER= **slices are setup by format, && you can make a very large file with available resources

164.) Is every system on NFS a client?

ANSWER= yes (check to make sure)

165.) What is sent back to client at its send tftp to server?

ANSWER=

166.) What servers are needed for Jumpstart?

ANSWER= -boot, -install, -config

1. which one used to check integrity of file system ϕ ;
fsck

2. What is the MAC address shown in this ifconfig output?
lo0: flags=849 mtu 8232 inet 127.0.0.1 netmask
ff000000le0: flags=863
mtu 1500 inet 192.168.0.4 netmask fffffff0
broadcast 192.168.0.255
ether 8:0:20:80:17:74
 ϕ ; 8:0:20:80:17:74.

3. ...template..... nis
 ϕ ; /etc/nsswitch.nis

select

1. Which of the following is true about the Ethernet address?

- a. It is another name for IP address
- b. it is 32 bit, made up of 8 bit parts
- c. it is unique for each system on the network
- d. it is set by the system administrator

2. with regard to JumpStart services available in solaris, which server provides information that a JumpStart client uses to

partitioning disks and create filesystems, and to add or remove Solaris Packages

- a. Web Server
- b. Boot Server
- c. Install Server
- d. Configuration Server

3. with regard to the JumpStart services available in Solaris, which server must reside on the same subnet as the client

- a. Web Server
- b. Boot Server
- c. Install Server
- d. Configuration Server

4. which two statements about the m4 macro processor are true (2 choice) ? ???

- a. the ifdef statement makes it possible to log messages remotely
- b. the use of the ifdef statement makes remote logging of messages impossible
- c. lines containing the ifdef statement are paswd directly to the syslogd for processing

d. the m4 processor passes any line with systax is not recognised directly to syslogd

e. lines wich do not recognised m4 syntax are ignored by the m4 processor and do not read by the syslogd

g. the m4 processor process being containing the ifdef statement, parsing the result to syslogd

5. the active field in the syslogd.conf file may contain which types of entry(2 choice) !!!

- a. a host name prefixed with @
- b. a list of user email addresses
- c. the fullpath name to a file or device file
- d. a pipe sign(|) following by a command to which the message output is piped

6. which three are messages service entries used in the syslogd (3 choice) !!!

- a. crit
- b. mark
- c. auth
- d. emerg
- e. daemon

7 .ptree 2357 (2 choice) ???

%ptree 4345

157 /usr/sbin/inetd -s

4335 in.telnetd

4337 -csh

4345 /usr/local/bin/hanterm -ls -display

211.195.195.195:0.0

4346 -ksh

a. a telnet session was established by the inetd daemon

b. there is only one telnet session currently remaining on the system

c. after logging in, the user switched from born shell to korn shell

d. after logging in by telnet, the users must have been root as

indicated by the bornshell prompt

8. which three are character of the procfs (3 choice) !!!

- a. it maintains a repository of the descriptors of open files

b. file ownership is determined by the user ID of the specific process
 c. it contains a decimal number directory entry corresponding to a processID
 d. each process ID named directory has files that contain more detailed information about that process

9. after creating and adding additional swap space, what is the correct method of ensuring the swap space is available following subsequent reboots
 a. you can add it as a line to the /etc/vfstab
 b. you can make startup script à to init.d a swap add command
 c. this cannot be added, therefore you must adjust the size of the swap partition
 d. no additional steps are required, because the necessary changes are made to the startup file when the swap space is added

10. after the NIS master updated the NIS maps using the /usr/ccs/bin/make command, that is the correct way of propagating the maps to the slave?

a. you should manually execute each of the ypxfr scripts to ensure all the maps are propagated
 b. you must execute the ypxfr command on each NIS slave to pull the new map for the NIS master
 c. do nothing, because the maps are automatically propagated to all advertised slave servers doing a make
 d. you must stop and start the NIS daemon on the NIS master, which will force the NIS maps to be propagated to the NIS slave servers

11. which two you must complete, when configure a NIS slave service (2 choice) !!!

a. you execute the domainname command to set the local NIS domain

b. you edit /etc/hosts file to include the NIS master server and NIS slave server
 c. you edit the slave server copies of the /etc/ethers files to

identify MAC addresses of the NIS clients

d. you execute the ypbind command on the slave server to pull the NIS

maps from the master server to the slave server
 12. what is the advantage of using either solaris disksuite or

sun storage volume management to concatenate your devices

a. if a disk in the volume fails, the file system is still available for user

b. two copies of the data are written at the same time and users can access either copy

c. data can be written to the volume very quickly, performance improvement

d. volume can be grown while mounted and in use by concatenating additional slices to it

13. what is the name given to contiguous sector groups that are used

to merge disk space under the volume manager

a. subdisks

b. block disks

c. logical areas

d. metadisks

e. striped areas

14. which 2 statements RBAC security mechanisms are true (2 choice) !!!

a. the roleadd command uses the same default shell to useradd

b. the roleadd command uses very similar syntax to the useradd command

c. the -P option, used to associate an account with a profile, may only be used with roleadd

d. using usermod -R rolename username updates the users_attr file to

associate a user with a role

15. which three functions can syslogd perform (3 choice) !!!

a. writing messages to the system log

b. forwarding messages to a list of users

c. forwarding input from root to the user process
 d. forwarding messages to the syslogd on another host
 e. writing IPC messages to the processes that are generating errors rapidly
 f. interrupts processes that are producing errors above a pure config thread

16. What info does a JumpStart client get from the server's /etc/inet/hosts file?
 a. the client IP address
 b. the client MAC address
 c. the server's locale
 d. the timezone for the server

17. Which one of the following would send a message to syslog from the command line?
 a. log "Database Authentication error"
 b. syslog -p user.alert -m "Database authentication error"
 d. logger -p user.alert "Database authentication error"
 e. cat "Database Authentication Error" >> syslogd

18. The superuser executes the following command:
`#pkill -HUP inetd`
 Which two of the following statements are true?
 a. this crashes the system
 b. processes in the inetd.conf are restarted
 c. inetd-related processes are shut down until you start them back up
 d. inetd rereads its configuration file, /etc/inetd.conf

19. What would list the filesystems under a cache area?
 a. cfsadmin -l /cache/cachedir
 b. cachefs -v /cache/cachedir
 c. backfstype -l /cache/cachedir
 d. cachefsstat /cache/cachedir

20. Which of the following will share out /test with root access for the root user from host pluto?
 a. share -o root=pluto /test
 b. share -root pluto /test
 c. share -o ro=pluto /test
 d. share -o ro /test

21. complete when configuring a NIS slave server? (choose 2)

a. domainname command to set the local NIS domain
 b. /etc/hosts file to include the NIS master server and NIS slave server
 c. edit the slave server copies of the /etc/ethers file to identify MAC address of the NIS clients
 d. ypbind command on the slave server to pull the NIS maps from the master server to the slave server

22. Which two of the following jumpstart options would require the use of the sysidcfg file, and could not be configured via name servers? (choose 2)
 a. IPV6
 b. timezone
 c. kerberos
 d. hostname

23. Pick three of the paths below which represent or would contain block devices. (choose 3)
 a. /dev/dsk/c0t0d0
 b. /dev/md/dsk
 c. /dev/md/rdisk
 d. /dev/vx/dsk
 e. ...
 f. ...

24. Which two of the following are valid entries for a direct automounter map? (choose 2)
 a. /tmp/cow /export/cow -ro
 b. /cow mars:/export/cow
 c. /tmp/cow -ro /export/cow
 d. /tmp/cow mars:/export/cow
 e.
 f.

25. What kind of Jumpstart file is shown below
 network 129.43.23.11 && ! model 'SUNW,Ultra-5_10 - classe_net3
 a. profile
 b. class
 c .sysidcfg
 d. rules

26. You are in the process of creating an install server, and now have

Solaris 8 CD 2 of 2 into the cdrom drive. What command must be run to create the install server?

- add_to_install_server
- modify_install_server
- setup_install_server
- add_install_server

27. Which of the following entries in the /etc/vfstab file will have /test mount with options which will disallow keyboard interrupts on processes waiting for that filesystem, and will make it read-only?

- /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no ro, intr
- /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no ro, nointr
- /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no bg, intr
- /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 - - swap - no -

28. How would you mount the NFS resource citadel:/manuscripts as a cached file system named /cached-manuscripts in the cache named /local/mycache?

- cachefs -c /local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts
- mount -F nfs -o cachedir=/local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts
- mount -F cachefs -o backfstype=nfs, cachedir=/local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts
- mount -F cachefs -o cachedir=/local/mycache citadel:/manuscripts /cached-manuscripts

29. What daemon is in charge of the new Solaris 8 NFS server logging feature?

- rpc.logd
- nfslogd
- nfsstatd
- nfsd

30. which of the following option when excuted with the add _install_client,sysidcfg

- p server: /export/config/sysidcfg
- p server: /export/config
- c
- s

31. what is the function of the network layer osi/iso model?

a. it manages data addressing and delivery between network.

-
-
-

32. which command should be executed after updating the auto_master map ?

- automount
- ..
- ..
- ..

34. nfs client is a system that ?

- resource; j..mount.ÇÑŽÙ³»; ě.

35. RBAC æÇÇà shell ?

- /bin/sh
- ./pfsh
- ..
- ..

37. ethernet addressŽŠ ip-Î mapping ÇİŽÂ protocol ?

- ARP
- UDP
- ..
- ..

38. jumpstart; Ć install....? °; ÀĬ; ěÇİŽÂ daemons 4°; Áö (choose 4)

- in.tftp
- rcp.bootparamd
- ..
- ..
-

39. ?

- swap -l

41. ?

- cachefslog -f /var/cachelogs/data.log /data

42. rpc ?(choose 2)

43. which two name service support centralize management, support plain text password transfer with light network traffic?

- N à IS
- NFS
- NIS+
- DNS
- LDAP

44. ? cfsadmin -c

45. more than 2G....mount option ?

ç; mount..... -o nolargefile ...

46. in the executable attribute databases, what is NOT a valid value

form the attribute(last option)

a. euid b. uid c. egid d. suid

47. name service?

ç; the name service concept centralize the shared information in your network

1) After you modify the "Auto_Home" map, what(if anything) do you need to do?

--restart

automountd

--run automount command

** --you don't need to do anything

2) You are an SA using NIS+, you want to change to a naming service that is similar in scalability but for a more heterogeneous environment. What should you use?

-DNS

** -LDAP

-NIS

-FTP(all I know is , don't choose this one...)

3) In the /etc directory, what file is used as the nsswitch.conf when you are implementing nis+? (FILL-IN)

--nsswitch.nis+

**--nsswitch.nisplus

4) what are the main functions or RPC(Remote Procedural call)?

**--Dynamically configure ports

5) You've added a user to an existing role. The user can no longer user regular, non-priveleged commands. What happened?

**--Did not assign user to Profiles

6) You've added a user to a role. What does that user need to know before they can assume the role?

---need to su to the role

---can NOT telnet,rlogin

---need role password

7) EXHIBIT question: Know the class file , rules file from jumpstart

8) What server is in charge of monitoring client activity for enterprise agents and is also a client itself?

-- workgroup server

-- print server

-- mail server

** -- nameservice server

9) What layer in the OSI (or TCP) model ensures messages arrive to correct "place"?

** TRANSPORT

10) What 2 terms are synonymous with the term "server"

--network

--domain I think it's domain or network, along with host

```

** --host *
--printer
**---process
11) take this line in syslog.conf:
mail.debug ifdef('LOGHOST',/var/log/authlog,
@loghost)
What do you know about the setup of this machine if
mail.debug is sent to /var/log/authlog?
** The answer here is that in the /etc/hosts file, the
local host is aliased as "loghost", therefore the M4
processor evaluates LOGHOST as True, and sends it
to /var/log/authlog
12) what level/severity is a login failure(assuming
we know the facility)?
-- .err
-- .crit
** -- .notice
-- .warning
-- .debug
13) When you build the NIS maps FOR THE FIRST
TIME, and the make utility fails to push the maps to
the slaves, what can you do to get the maps to the
slaves?
--ypinit -s MASTER_NAME for all slave servers
** --ypxfr
--yppush
--ypinit -c
14) When doing a remote mount over the network,
what options(choose 2) would allow the client trying
to mount to reboot if the mount is hanging?
--nointr
--intr *
--soft
--hard *
--bg
--fg
15) Where (if anywhere) can you set the time limit
for a shared resource/directory before it is unshared?
**---on the dfs server with the -o option for remote
mount (verify)
---in the kernel
---you can't
---on the dfs client with the
-o option for
remote mount

16) How do you stop the sprayd daemon?
--/etc/init.d/sprayd stop (no because there is no
sprayd script in the init.d dir)
--pkill -HUP inetd

```

```

** ps -ef |grep spray and kill-9 on the corresponding
PID **
** rpcinfo -d sprayd **
17) take a look at this line in nsswitch.conf:
hosts files nis dns nis+
What is the sequence/when does it stop?
--it reads from left to right reading the local files
first, then stops when it is found or one of the
nameservices isn't available
--same as above, except it adds "or when the
nameservice list is exhausted"
18) in the /proc directory what is the naming
convention of all the sub-directories?
** they are named with a number representing the
process ID **
19) What must you do before checking the integrity
of a cachefs filesystem?
** umount the cachedir **
20) what is the command to force a consistency
check for a cachefs filesystem?
**cfsadmin -s **
21) How do you enable cachefs logging?
**cachefslog -f /LOGDIR/logfile /cachedir **
22) how do you add a swap file?
** swap -a **
23) What does RPC do?
** Dynamically sets up port numbers for services **
24) Host A is trying to get the ethernet address of
Host B. All it has is the IP address. What protocol
will it use to find the mac address?
** ARP **
25) Why can't a jumpstart client use a boot server on
a different subnet?
** the RARP request will fail **
26. What type of Jumpstart server must be available
one very subnet that has a client? (2 questions like
this. )
**---boot server
27. During the Jumpstart boot process, /etc/inet/hosts
is consulted to obtain what client information?
***---IP address
28. Know rules. This question is shown in an
exhibit.
29. What is the option for add_install_client that
specifies the sysidcfg file?
**--- -p server:/export/config
30. What is the default shell assigned to a role?
***---pfshell ex. pfsh, pfksh,
pfcsh

```

31. What are 2 client identification parameters that cannot be configured using name service, but with sysidcfg?

****----locale,
****--- timezone

32. What 4 files must be configured on the boot server?

*** ethers
*** hosts
*** bootparamd

33. What are 3 tasks done on NIS master to support the client?

*** --- -etc/bootparams, /etc/hosts, /etc/ethers

34. What are 4 network daemons used in the client Jumpstart installation?

***-- -in.rarpd,
***-- rpc.bootparamd,
***-- in.tftpd,
***-- mountd

36. What script do you use to add CD 2 of 2 in the Jumpstart process?

***- add_to_install_server

37. What script do you use to add Webstart in the Jumpstart process?

***---modify_install_server

38. What do you do when the auto_master map is updated?

***---run automount

39. What's the purpose of automount?

40. What are valid direct map entries?

***--/AbsoluteMtPoint -ro

server:/mountedDevice

41. Fill in - write the ethernet address, given the output of the ipconfig -a command.

42. Adminsuite - what can it do? Look on page 10-65 for answers.

43. What are the benefits of SMC?

44. Fill in - nsswitch.nis. What template in /etc is used for nis name service?

***--nsswitch.nis. JUST TYPE IN ...

(NOT /etc/.....)

45. If you want to change the login facility from the defaults in /etc/syslog.conf, what would you change?

***--notice

46. What is a name service?

47. If you're managing a network, and you're afraid of user's logins and passwords being stolen, what 2 naming services would you use?

***--NIS+
***--LDAP

48. Understand this - hosts: nis

[NOTFOUND=return] files. Know that if you remove the [NOTFOUND=return] entry, you can search the NIS hosts table and the local hosts file. But, what if nis is unavailable?

49. What daemon answers ypbind request from clients?

***--ypserv

50. What is the file on the client system that doesn't need to be updated after using automount?

***---/etc/vfstab

51. Know that you have to edit the /etc/hosts file on the NIS slave server.

52. If system A is trying to access system B that has a known IP address, how do you find its ethernet address?

***---DNS, ARP

53. Know the action field of the /etc/syslog.conf file. Read 3-6 thru 3-8 !!!

(two tab separated fields... selector.action) (selector field consists of "facility.level") (action field consists of where) (syntax *.err /var/adm/messages) (you can modify the inetd to log TCP connections using the syslogd)

53a. How do you change the authorization system including "login, su, ?

***--- auth

53b. What 'Level' do you change to log all attempted logins?

***---notice

53c. Know that you must prefix the host name or IP address with the @ sign when using syslog. ex. mail.debug ifdef('LOGHOST',/sys/log/authlog, @loghosts)

this means that the local machine of the hosts is 'loghosts' and messages will be routed to /sys/log/authlog

54. What does the m4 macro processor do? Pick two. pg. 3-11

**--processes 'ifdef' statements in the /etc/syslog.conf

**--routes messages to the appropriate places (know that if m4 does not recognize any m4 commands on a line, it passes the output back to syslogd as a two-column output that syslogd then uses to route messages to appropriate destinations)

55. What can contiguous sector groups be configured into in the Sun StorEdge Volume Manager?

***--subdisk

56. What does a NFS server do?

57. What does a NFS client do?

58. How do you display cache statistics?

- cfsadmin -l

59. Know roleadd, rolemod, useradd, usermod syntax.

60. SunRay Enterprise Appliance is an example of a thin client.

61. A header is added to each segment recieved on the way down the model, and a header is removed from each segment on the way up the model. What is this called?

***---Encapsulation

62. Ethernet is a type of local area network (LAN) through cables. What is a characteristic of Ethernet

***---Each address is "Unique"

63. (PPP) Point-to-Point Protocol transmits datagrams over serial links

64. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is a connection-oriented protocol that provide??

***---Full duplex

65. User Datagram Protocol (UDP) provides what?

***--- Half-duplex

66. Nework File System (NFS) does what?

***--- A client-server application that enables you to view and,optionally,store and update files on a remote system as though they were on your own system.

67. How can you display the systems hardware (Ethernet address) address.

***--- ifconfig -a

```
hme0: flags=1000843<UP, BROADCAST,
RUNNING, MULTICAST,
IPv4> mtu 1500 index 2 inet 192.168.10.25 netmask
ffffff00 broadcast 192.168.10.255
"ether 8:0:20:a2:11:de"
```

68. What are the options for "snoop"? pg. 2-17

-V Provides a summary verbose output

-v Provides a "detailed" verbose output

-o Redirects the snoop activity output to 'filename'

-i Displays packets that were previously captured in file name

Snoop allows you to determine what information is actually traveling between systems

69. How do you list registered RPC programs? pg.2-19

***--- rpcinfo -p

70. What can the syslog function do? pg. 3-2

***---Write messages to a system log

***---Write messages to the system console

***---Forward messages to a list of users

***---Forward messages to the syslogd on other hosts over the network

***---sort messages by their souce of their importance and route them to specif. destin.

71. How do you enable TCP tracing in inetd? pg.3-16

***---add the '-t' (ex. /usr/sbin/inted -s -t &)

72. How can you change the priority of the message to user.err will route the message to the /var/adm/messages and write that the system rebooted ? pg. 3-18/19

***--- # logger -p user.err System Rebooted

73. What does the Network Layer in the OSI model do?

***---routing and delivery

74. What do you use to get the Ethernet address from the IP address?

***---ARP

75. What does the pkill -HUP inetd command do?

**--- starts and resets the RPC

76. Be able to pick three selector levels from a list that has levels and facilities in the syslog.pg. 3-7

***--- emerg

***---crit

***--- err

***--- notice

***---alert

***---warning

***---debug

75. Type in the command that checks a file system.

***--- fsck

76. Type in the file that is used for DNS name service directory

***--- nsswitch.dns

*.nisplus

*.nis *.ldap

77. Select three examples of block device paths. Mine were 2 virtual and one regular mixed with 3 raw device paths

BLOCK DEVICE PATHS pg. 4-5

/dev/md/dsk

/dev/vx/dsk

/dev/dsk/

/dev/rdsk RAW DEVICE PATHS look for the RDSK for the wrong answer

78. Solstice Disksuite uses what?

***---standard partitioned disk slices that

have been created using the 'FORMAT' utility (ex. /dev/md/dsk/d42)

79. Sun StoreEdge Volume Manager manages disk space by? pg. 4-7

**-- contiguous sectors

**-- Contiguous sector groups can be configured into SUBDISKS

80. What are features of concatenated volumes? pg. 4--8 the highlighted area

81. How can you perform a reconfiguration boot from Solaris supersuser shell?

**-- reboot -- -r

82. What must you first create when using Solstice DiskSuite before you can manage disks?

**-- metastate database

83. Your /export/data file system is filling up and you cannot afford to move the entire file system, what can you do when using Solstice DiskSuite?

**--you can concatenate available space from other disk partitions to increase the size

83. What should be added to the /etc/vfstab to automatically mount the cache file system on the mount point /test during bootup and set it up for read only and no interrupt option? pg. 6-18

**-- server1:/var/ - nfs -

yes

nointr,hard

84. When growing a file system, is the original data in preserved?

***--- YES

85. What are characteristics of the /proc directory? pg. 5-3

***--- The name of each entry in the /proc directory is a decimal number corresponding to a process ID

**-- Each process ID named directory in /proc has files that contain more detailed information about that process

**-- The owner of each file in /proc directory and below is determined by the user ID of the process

86. The fdfs file system is a pseudo file system that maintains a repository of file descriptors for open files.

87. What is /dev/fd/2? see table on 5-5

**-- Standard Error (stderr)

/dev/fd/0 Standard input

/dev/fd/1 Standard output

/dev/fd/3 Name of file

88. /var/run?

**-- only root can run process files in /var/run

89. What is Criteria for Swap Space?

**-- To save any possible panic dumps resulting from a fatal system failure, there must be sufficient swap space to hold the necessary memory pages in RAM at the time of failure

**-- The amount of RAM + swap memory must be at least equal to the requirements of both the Solaris Operating Environment and any currently running processes.

90. How do you permanently add swap files?

**--edit the /etc/vfstab

Device to device to mount FS Fck Mount Mount
mount fsck point Type Pass at boot options

/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s1 - - swap - no

-

then reboot system or run /sbin/swap -a

91. What are benefits of NFS?

Files are located in centralized locations. You can make a copy of a file accessible to many users or systems simultaneously. This is an especially useful feature with 'home' directories or common data files.

Systems can share one or more software packages that are located in a central location. This reduces the disk space requirements for individual systems

Remote file sharing is transparent to user and to any applications, because these resources appear as if they were resident on local systems

NFS provides file sharing in a heterogeneous (many different O/S's.. unix, windows, solaris)

environment, potentially containing many different operating systems.

92. Know .

NFS server: A system that contains the file resources to be shared with other systems on the network

NFS Client: A system that 'mounts' the file resources shared over the network and presents the file resources as if they were local.

93. Know pg. 6-4

94. Know entry for share command

ex. #share -F nfs -o ro /usr/share/man

95. know that 'root=client'

Informs clients that root user on the specified client system or systems can perform superuser privileged request on the shared resource.

ex. # share -F nfs -o root=client2 'directory'

96. dfshares displays shared resources for local server pg. 6-14/15

97. dfmounts displays shared resource and clients mounting the resource for the local server.

98. How do you stop and start NFS daemons?

```
#/etc/init.d/nfs.server stop
```

```
#/etc/init.d/nfs.server start
```

99. How do you start NFS log daemon?

```
# /usr/lib/nfs/nfslogd
```

100. Know table on pg 7-13

101. Know that the automountd daemon will unmount the file system after a period of inactivity of 10min on the server.

102. How do you create a CacheFS file system?

```
**-- cfsadmin -c /cache/cache0
```

103. know correct entry to mount remote CacheFS file system.

```
#mount -F cachefs -o
```

```
backfstype=nfs,cachedir=/cache/cache0, \
cacheid=data_cache hosts1:/export/data /data
```

```
*****
*****
```

104. Roleadd -P (Profile) -A (adds a Authorization) cdm

Rolemod -P (Profile) -A (adds a Authorization) els

Useradd -R (Role) cdms

```
ex. roleadd -m -d /export/home/tarback -c
```

```
"Privileged tar Backup Role" -P "Backup and Restore" tarback
```

Useradd -R (Role)

```
ex. useradd -m -d /export/home/usera -c "User Account usera" -s /usr/bin/ksh -R datauser usera
```

105. RBAC

```
/etc/user_attr
```

```
user:qualifier:reserved:reserved:attribute
```

```
USER:::type=normal;auths=solaris.system.date;roles=sysadmin;
```

```
/etc/security/auth_attr
```

```
solaris.device.GRANT:::Delegate
```

```
Device::help=DevAllocate.html
```

```
/etc/security/prof_attr: PRINTER
```

```
MANAGEMENT:::Manage print
```

```
jobs:help=Printer.html
```

```
/etc/security/exec_attr: Printer
```

```
Management:suser:::/usr/lib/lp/lpmove:EUID=0
```

```
EGID=14
```

106. Benefits of using Solaris Management Console (SMC)

*The network features of the SMC reduce the number of remote logins required to do administration, including reboots, backups...

*Brings all tools together in one location

*Can manage all SMC servers from one location

* Once a new application is added to a SMC

server, anyone can run application.

*SMC gives user a "graphical representation" of the the administration components available and the level of user privilege required to run them.

107. Solaris "AdminSuite" can : do ALL below...

***Mount File system with LARGE files**

*Force Direct input/output (no caching)

*Ignore access time updates on Files**

*Log UFS transactions

Honor Set UID mode

***Honor Diskspace quotas**

*Allow waiting processes to be halted

*Force system shut-down, lock File system,

Unmount File system

108. Name Services provide: pg. 11-3

*Ease of management

*Immediate reflection of changes to all clients

*Assurance that clients do not miss updates

*Secondary servers prevent a single point of failure

* Centralizes the shared information in your network

about: host names, IP address, usernames passwords,

and automount maps

109. DNS can:

*Resolve host name and IP address requests on the

intranet

com

Sun.

corp.

Solaris.

solaris.corp.sun.com

110. LDAP is good for:

*online phone directory

*most email address Books

*Automatically locating network resources

*Tighten security

NOT good for sales transactions with many frequent

updates

111. DNS (uses zone files) and NIS+ LDAP are

hierarchical

112. NIS Master Server

*Contain original /etc ASCII files used to build NIS

maps (Slave servers do NOT)

*Provide single point of control for entire NIS

domain

*Contain NIS maps generated from ASCII files
 *Easy to setup
 113. **All hosts in NIS environment are clients,including the NIS Master and all slaves**
 114. Daemons on NIS machines:
 Server processes: Slave Processes:
 Client Processes:
 YPBIND YPBIND
 YPBIND
 ypserv
 ypserve
 ypxfrd
 rpc.yppupdated
 rpc.yppasswdd
 115.If you choose to locate th source files for security reasons.. in another directory.. modify the "
 /var/yp/Makefile " by changing the DIR=/etc to
 DIR=/yourchoice PWDIR=/etc to
 PWDIR=/yourchoice
 116. Create a NIS Server:
 *copy /etc/nsswitch.nis to /etc/nsswitch.conf
 *Choose NIS Domainname by executing
 #domainname or modifying the /etc/defaultdomain
 *touch /etc: bootparams ethers locale timezone
 netgroup
 netmasks
 (" BELT,NN ")
 * ypinit -m (for master)
 *Do you want this procedure to quit on non-fatal errors?
 [y/n: n] "N"
 * /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypstart
 *cd /var/yp /usr/ccs/bin/make
 117. Create NIS Slave:
 *copy /etc/nsswitch.nis to /etc/nsswitch.conf
 *Choose NIS Domainname by executing
 #domainname
 ex. domainname classroom.Central.Sun.COM (must exactly match server)
 *ypinit -c (make slave client of master)
 */usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypstart
 *ypinit -s (make slave)
 */usr/lib/netsvc/yp/ypstart

118. How to update password map on server:
 ** # /usr/lib/netsvc/yp/rpc.yppasswdd
 /etc/passwd -m passwd
 119. The "first time " you build a new map, the slave servers do not know of its existence and so the push process attempts fail. Send an interrupt (Control-C) to build process when the push process hangs, and execute the "ypxfr" command on the map from the slave servers to complete the build process.
 120. Three Main components of Jumpstart:
 1.Boot Server: must reside on same subnet as client!
 2. Installation Server: provides "image" of Solaris O/S
 3. Configuration Server: provides information for client to partition disk, create File systems, add or remove Solaris packages.
 121. To specify the server and absolute path of the directory that holds the sysidcfg file:
 -p option
 ex. -p servername:/export/config client1 sun4u
 122. What are five daemons that run during Jumpstart Process:
 /usr/sbin/in.rarpd
 tftp
 /etc/bootparamsd
 mountd
 nfsd
 123. For boot operations to proceed. the following files and directories must be properly configured on boot server:
 /etc/ethers for ethernet to /etc/hosts lookups
 /etc/hosts for ip and hosts lookup from ether address
 /etc/bootparams for files used to boot clients
 /etc/dfs/dfstab for shares if software on the server to share out
 /tftpboot for inetboot to run add_install_client script
 125. Setting up software on Jumpstart Install Server:
 # ./setup_install_server /export/install to install Disk 1
 (executable) (where to install)
 # ./add_to_install_server /export/install to install Disk 2
 (executable) (where to install)
 # ./modify_install_server enables interactive WebStart....

126. Know that exhibit of "Rules" File has the word "class" in it. pg. 13.34

127 Know that exhibit of "Class" file has SUNWman ..and other packages to install.

128. Know that exhibit of "Sysidconf" file has.
system_locale=en_US timezone=US/Mountain
timeserver=localhosts

129. How to perform Dry run installation to test installation?

```
# /usr/sbin/install.d/pfinstall -D | -d disk_file (test  
against file -c path (path for Solaris OS)
```

130.. Know that to Jumpstart a client successfully....

1. Turn on Client....
2. ok boot net - install