



**Exam: 310-014**

**Title : Solaris 9 Sun Certified System Administrator Part I**

**Ver : 11.05.03**

## Note: Answers to the unanswered questions will be provided shortly.

**QUESTION 1** Which two describe /dev/rmt/0? (Choose two)

- A. The first instance of a tape drive.
- B. The physical device name for the default tape drive.
- C. The logical device name with hardware compression activated.
- D. The default tape device name as indicated in the /kernel/drv/st.conf file.
- E. The default tape device name that indicates the tape should not be rewound when the current operation completes.

Answer: A, D

Explanation: The file /dev/rmt/0 is used as the default tape device in Solaris.

It will be linked to a character special file such as /devices/pci@1f,0/pci@1/scsi@3/st@0,0:

File /kernel/drv/st.conf is used as a configuration file for devices.

**QUESTION 2** You have only a limited number of tapes available, and need to use them to hold as much data as possible. Which tape device allows you to save the most data on a single tape?

- A. /dev/rmt/oz
- B. /dev/rmt/01
- C. /dev/rmt0m
- D. /dev/rmt/0h

Answer: D

Explanation: The tape device /dev/rmt/0h is used as a high density device. that uses a compression ratio dependant on the capability of the drive.

**QUESTION 3** What is a valid /etc/vfstab entry for associating the /export directory with the device c2t3d0s0?

- A. /dev/dsk/c2t3d0s0 /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s0 /export ufs 1 yes
- B. /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s0 /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s0 /export ufs 1 yes -
- C. /dev/dsk/c2t3d0s0 /dev/rdisk/c2t3d0s0 /export ufs 1 yes -
- D. /devices/dsk/c2t3d0s0 /devices/rdisk/c2t3d0s0 /export ufs 1 yes -

Answer: C

Explanation: Entries within the /etc/vfstab file take the following format:

Device to mount, Raw device, Mount point, FS type, fsck pass, Mount at boot, Mount options

**QUESTION 4** With the system powered off, you physically connect a new SCSI disk into the existing SCSI chain. You boot the system using the boot -r command.

In which four locations can you find the new device names for the new SCSI disk? (Choose four)

- A. /devices
- B. /dev/dsk
- C. /dev/rdsk
- D. /kernel/drv
- E. /etc/path\_to\_inst
- F. /etc/name\_to\_major
- G. /platform/sun4u/kernel/drv

Answer: A, B, C, F

Explanation: The /devices , /dev/dsk and /dev/rdsk directories are re-built from the boot -r command. The file

/etc/name\_to\_major is used to map the device driver names to the major number mapping. The /kernel/drv directory is used for tape devices so would not be affected by a new SCSI disk

**QUESTION 5** Which command can you use to display jobs that are scheduled to run at a specific time?

- A. atq
- B. jobq
- C. jobs
- D. queued

Answer: A

Explanation: The atq command is used to list the contents of the at queue stored within the directory /var/spool/cron/atjobs

**QUESTION 6** You have four printers installed and configured on your print server. The printers are named according to their performance: very fast, fast, medium, and slow. You want to define a print class, print class, that incorporates all four printers and sends most of the work to the very fast and fast printers.

Which sequence of commands on the print server accomplishes this task?

- A. lpadmin -p very fast, fast, medium, slow -c printclass
- B. lpsched -p very fast, fast, medium, slow -c printclass
- C. lpadmin -p slow -c printclass  
lpadmin -p medium -c printclass  
lpadmin -p fast -c printclass  
lpadmin -p very fast -c printclass
- D. lpadmin -p very fast -c printclass  
lpadmin -p fast -c printclass  
lpadmin -p medium -c printclass  
lpadmin -p slow -c printclass

Answer: D

Explanation: The order of the printers defined within the printer class indicates the priority. The first printer defined has a higher priority than the last printer defined, whereby sending print jobs to the first printer defined if not currently busy.

**QUESTION 7** What files does the last command read to determine login history?

- A. /var/adm/wtmp
- B. /var/adm/utmpx
- C. /var/adm/wtmpx
- D. /var/adm/lastlog

Answer: C

Explanation: The utmpx file contains user access and administration information. The file wtmpx contains the history of user access and administrative information.

To read the contents of the wtmpx file you have to use the fwtmp command: `cat /var/adm/wtmpx | /usr/lib/acct/fwtmp | more`

**QUESTION 8** You telnet into a Solaris machine and log in as user1. Your account is set up to use the C shell (csh) and your home directory is /home/user1.

Which three files (assuming they exist) does the C shell read to initialize your environment? (Choose three)

- A. /etc/login

- B. /etc/.login
- C. /etc/profile
- D. /home/user1/.login
- E. /home/user1/.cshrc
- F. /home/user1/.profile

Answer: B, D, E

Explanation: The .profile files are used by korn and bourn shell users.

The /etc/login file does not exist by default. For C shell (csh) users the file is /etc/.login

**QUESTION 9** A patch can be installed with no back out information saved to economize on disk usage. Which is the correct command to install the patch 105050-05 with "no back out" from /tmp?

- A. patch < /tmp/105050-05
- B. patchadd /tmp/105050-05
- C. pkgadd -d /tmp/105050-05
- D. patchadd -d /tmp/105050-05

Answer: D

Explanation: Use the command patchadd to install patches.

**QUESTION 10** The SUNWman package has been spooled into the /export/host1/packages directory. Your current directory is /etc. You want to obtain detailed information about this package before installing it into the Solaris Operating Environment on your system.

Which command displays the information you want to see?

- A. pkginfo -dl . SUNWman
- B. pkginfo -dl /export/host1/packages SUNWman
- C. pkginfo -d /export/host1/packages -l SUNWman
- D. pkginfo -d SUNWman /export/hist1/packages -l

Answer: C

Explanation: The pkginfo command is used to display information on a patch. The command expects a directory location, the option to be performed (-l for list) and then the patch name.

**QUESTION 11** You have shut down your system to run level 0, and you are at the ok prompt. You want to display a list of disk device paths and choose one to use it a customized device alias.

Which OBP command allows you to select a device path and later insert it into the command line that creates the new device alias?

- A. devalias
- B. show-devs
- C. show-disks
- D. find-device

Answer: C

Explanation: This will display a menu showing the physical device path for disk controllers. You can then use Ctrl Y (Control-Y) to select the disk controller required to paste onto the command line if setting up an alias.

For example: nvalias mydisk (Ctrl-Y paste) /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk

**QUESTION 12** You have logged into the console as user1. Now you log in as root using the su command.

Which user identities do the whoami and who am i commands report?

- A. whoami reports root, who am i reports root.

- B. whoami reports user1, who am i reports root.
- C. whoami reports root, who am i reports user1.
- D. whoami reports user1, who am i reports user1.

Answer: C

Explanation: whoami reports original user and who reports current user.  
The "am i" is an option within the who command.

**QUESTION 13** Your telnet into a Solaris machine and log in as user1. Your account is set up to use the Korn shell (ksh) and your home directory is /home/user1.

The following files are read by the Korn shell to initialize your environment on login:

- A. /home/user1/.kshrc
- B. /etc/profile
- C. /home/user1/.profile

In which order are they executed?

- A. A, B, C
- B. A, C, B
- C. B, A, C
- D. B, C, A
- E. C, A, B
- F. C, B, A

Answer: D

Explanation: The /etc/profile system file is always executed before any local user files.

The local .profile file is then executed prior to .kshrc (if it exists).

The .kshrc file is used for setting up variables, the .profile file can however be used instead.

**QUESTION 14** An fsck has just been run on an unmounted file system that exists on /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s7.

Which command can you use to mount this file system as /export/eng\_data?

- A. mount /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s7 /export/eng\_data
- B. mount /export/eng\_data /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s7
- C. mount /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s7 /export/eng\_data
- D. mount /export/eng\_data /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s7

Answer: A

Explanation: Always use the non-raw device for mounting a file system.

Specify the device that is being mounted against the mount point.

If the file system details are listed within the /etc/vfstab file then the command mount /export/eng\_data will also work

**QUESTION 15** Which command displays the list of alternate super blocks for a UFS file system on c0t0d0s0?

- A. fsck /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0
- B. format /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0
- C. prtvtoc /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0
- D. newfs -N /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0

Answer: D

Explanation: fsck is used if the file system has become inconsistent. The format command is used for formatting disks and creating VTOC's. The prtvtoc command prints the vtoc for a disk.

**QUESTION 16** Which two are reasons to select Custom JumpStart installation over Web Start Flash installation? (Choose two)

- A. JumpStart uses a master system to serve the installations.
- B. JumpStart installation is faster than a Web Start Flash installation.
- C. JumpStart uses profiles that can be customized for different types of systems.
- D. JumpStart allows you to incorporate scripts to perform pre-installation and post-installation tasks.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: Custom Jumpstart is configurable so is generally used for automating Installations.

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**QUESTION 17** You have 1 of 2 Solaris 9 installation CD-ROMs, and you want to spool the SUNWzip package from the /cdrom/sol\_9\_sparc\_2/Solaris\_9/Product directory to the default spooling directory?

Which two commands can accomplish this? (Choose two)

- A. pkgadd -s spool -d /cdrom/sol\_9\_sparc\_2/Solaris9/Product SUNWzip
- B. pkgadd -d spool -s /cdrom/sol\_9\_sparc\_2/Solaris\_9/Product SUNWzip
- C. pkgadd -d /cdrom/sol\_9\_sparc\_2/Solaris\_9/Product SUNWzip -s /var/spool/pkg
- D. pkgadd -s /var/spool/pkg -d /cdrom/sol\_9\_sparc\_2/Solaris\_9/Product SUNWzip

Answer: A, D

Explanation: The default spool area is /var/spool/pkg The word spool can be used as a substitute for this default location. The parameter used by the pkgadd command to reference the spool area is -s

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**QUESTION 18** You successfully installed the recommended patch cluster for the Solaris release installed on your system.

A specific hardware component you want to attach requires a patch that is not found in the patch cluster.

What should you do to check if the new patch is incompatible with any of those patches already installed?

- A. Install the patch and see if it works.
- B. Read the README file associated with the new patch.
- C. Read the README file associated with the patch cluster.
- D. No action is required because all patches are compatible.

Answer: B

Explanation: Each patch within a patch cluster has it's own README file.

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**QUESTION 19** The main tasks for configuring printer services are setting up the printer, setting ip the print server, setting up the print client, and verifying printer access.

Place each task on its definition.

**Task - Select from these**

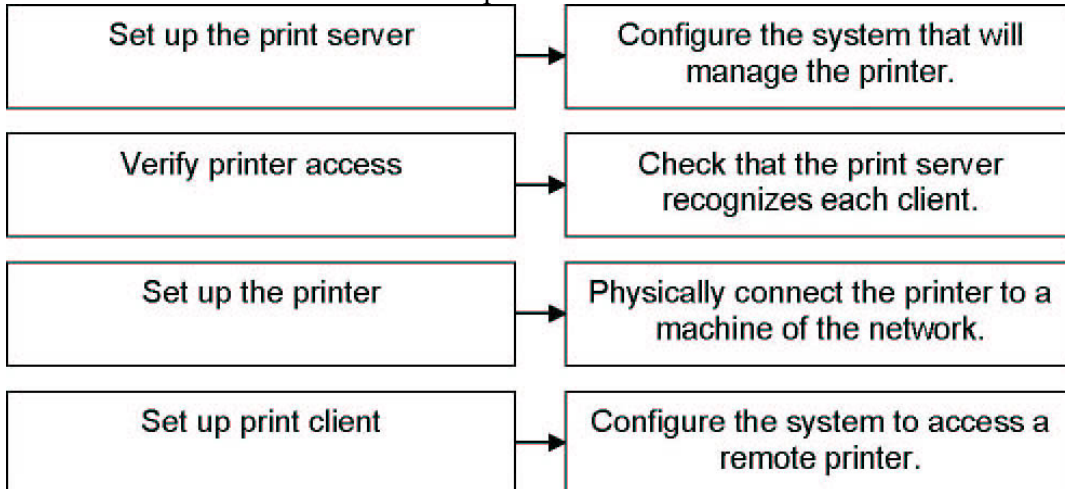
Set up a printer
Set up print server
Set up print client
Verify printer access

**Definition - place here**

Configure the system that will manage the printer.
Check that the print server recognizes each client.
Physically connect the printer to a machine of the network.
Configure the system to access a remote printer.

Answer:

Task - Select from these Definition - place here



**QUESTION 20** Which two are correct statements about printer classes? (Choose two)

- A. A printer class can NOT include printers from different manufactures.
- B. A printer class must be defined before any printers can be added to it.
- C. A printer class is a way of grouping individual printers for load balancing.
- D. Printer priority within a class can be defined by adding the printers to the class in descending order priority.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: The following creates a class containing two printers. `lpadmin -p "fast-printer" -c supports`  
`lpadmin-p "slow-printer" -c supports` Prints will be sent to the printer fast-printer if it is not busy, otherwise they will go to slow-printer. This is useful for load balancing print jobs.

**QUESTION 21** On may 11, at 9:30AM., an administrator accidentally removes several critical files from /etc.

Analysis of the /etc/dumpdates file reveals the following:

```
/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0 0 Fri May 10 10:15:38 2002 /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s5 0 Fri
May 10 10:46:06 2002 /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s7 0 Fri May 10 10:54:56 2002
/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s7 0 Fri May 10 10:59:02 2002 /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0 2 Sat
```

May 11 10:15:03 2002 /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s7 2 Sat May 11 10:25:23 2002  
 /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0 3 Sun May 12 10:15:14 2002 /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s7 3 Sun  
 May 12 10:22:22 2002

A portion of the /etc/vfstab file shows:

```
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 / /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s5 /opt
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /usr /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7
/export/home
```

Which /etc/dumpdates entry identifies the tape from which you should obtain the deleted files?

- A. /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0 3 Sun May 12 10:15:14 2002
- B. /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0 0 Fri May 10 10:15:38 2002
- C. /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s6 0 Fri May 10 10:54:56 2002
- D. /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s5 0 Fri May 10 10:46:06 2002

Answer: B

Explanation: The /etc directory will be contained on the root ( / ) file system.

The last backup of the root file system (/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0) was on May 11 at 10:59, Which was after the deletion of the files - so, use the previous backup on May 10 at 10:15

**QUESTION 22** You are not allowed to bring the system down to single user mode, but you must back the active / (root) file system. What can you use to back up your / (root) file system?

- A. UFS Snapshot
- B. Solaris Volume Manager
- C. The devfsadm command
- D. Solaris Management Console

Answer: A

Explanation: Use UFS Snapshot to create an image of a live file system. Then backup the image.

**QUESTION 23** You use the ufsrestore command to extract the whole content of a file system (stored to tape with ufsdump) onto another file system. Which statement about inode allocation is true?

- A. The new file systems inodes are allocated successively as the files are restored, independent of the inode numbers recorded to tape.
  - B. ufsrestore consults the inode map in each cylinder.
- If an inode to be restored is already allocated, ufsrestore quits with a fail message.
- C. The inodes are allocated such that the inode numbers after the restore are identical to the inode numbers recorded on tape, effectively overwriting inodes that had been allocated before the restore.
  - D. ufsrestore tries to allocate inode numbers for the restored files as they are recorded on tape and evades to new, unallocated inodes whenever an inode number is already allocated in the file system.

Answer: C

Explanation: A restore places everything back to the state at the time of the backup.

This includes inode allocation.

**QUESTION 24** Which three commands stop the NFS server daemons? (Choose three)

- A. /etc/init.d/nfs.server stop
- B. /etc/rc5.d/K28nfs.server stop
- C. /etc/rc2.d/K28nfs.server stop
- D. /etc/rc0.d/S15nfs.server stop
- E. /etc/rc3.d/S15nfs.server.stop

F. /etc/rc0.d/K28nfs.server stop

Answer: A, C, F

Explanation: Answer A is the main script that the others are linked to. NFS is used at run level 3. Answers B, D and E do not exist.

**QUESTION 25** You have a system with a default configuration and a valid entry in the NFS server configuration file. What is the run level in which the NFS server daemons start automatically?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Run level 2 is multi-user. Run level 3 is multi-user with NFS.

**QUESTION 26** You have been requested to restore some files to the home directory of /export/home/usera by using the tar command. You cd to the home directory of usera before doing the restore.

What happens?

- A. If a file you want to restore existed, it would not be restored.
- B. An existing file is renamed to filename.old and a new file is restored,
- C. If a file you want to restore already existed, it would be overwritten by the restored file.
- D. If a file you want to restore already existed, only the modification time would be updated.

Answer: C

Explanation: A restore overwrites any files already in that location with the same name. That is why it is best to always restore to a temporary area first to be on the safe side.

**QUESTION 27** Exhibit:

1. extract
2. add hosts
3. cd /var/tmp
4. cd /etc/inet
5. mt -f /dev/rmt/On fsf 1
6. ufsrestore ivf /dev/rmt/0
7. mv /var/tmp/etc/inet/hosts /etc/inet/hosts
8. quit

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation: The mt command moves the tape device forward one step. The add command adds a file to be restored to the restore list. The extract command extract the files listed in the restore list. The mv command moves the restored file to the correct location

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**QUESTION 28** You want to create a hard link to a regular file. What is required of the regular file for the ln command to succeed? (Choose two)

- A. The file must exist before you run the ln command.
- B. The file must be in the same directory as the new file name.
- C. The file must be in the same file system as the new file name.
- D. The file must be in a different directory from the new file name.
- E. The file must be in a different file system from the new file name.

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Hard links have to be within the same file system, soft links do not. The file to be linked to - the regular file must exist, otherwise you will have nothing to link to.

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**QUESTION 29** You use the command lp file1 to print file1. Which source does the lp command check first to determine where to send print jobs?

- A. The LPDEST environment variable.
- B. The PRINTER environment variable.
- C. The printer defined as the default in the \$HOME/.printers file.
- D. The printer defined as the default in the /etc/printers.conf file.

Answer: A

Explanation: The variable LPDEST is a user variable set in the local .cshrc, .profile or .kshrc files. This is the first to be checked. The PRINTER variable can also be used in the same manner but is checked after LPDEST

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**QUESTION 30** Which command prints three copies of a file named myfile on the default printer?

- A. lp -3 myfile
- B. lp -c 3 myfile
- C. lp -n 3 myfile
- D. lp -0 3 myfile

Answer: C

Explanation: This will print 3 copies of myfile to the default printer. The other commands do not have the correct syntax.

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**QUESTION 31** Which file associates GIDs with group names?

- A. /etc/group
- B. /etc/groups
- C. /etc/system
- D. /etc/default/group

Answer: A

Explanation: The /etc/group file associates GIDs with group names. Files /etc/groups and /etc/default/group do not exist. The file /etc/system is a kernel configuration file. The format of the /etc/group file is: Group name : password (if any) : list of group members separated by commas

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**QUESTION 32** Which file should you modify to change the number of groups to which a user can belong?

- A. /etc/group
- B. /etc/system
- C. /etc/default/login
- D. /etc/default/passwd

Answer: B

Explanation: files /etc/group, /etc/default/login and /etc/default/passwd do not contain the default number of groups to which a user can belong. The default number of groups for each user is set by NGROUPS\_MAX to be 16 by default. This can be checked via the command: getconf NGROUPS\_MAX This number can be increased to an absolute value of 32 via set ngroups\_max=32 being set within the /etc/system file and then rebooting with a boot -r command.

**QUESTION 33** Your company has 20 identical systems that are used to conduct training classes. Each week you must reinstall the Solaris Operating Environment on all 20 systems and customize them for the class running that week.

Which Solaris installation method should you use for this purpose?

- A. Solaris Web Star installation.
- B. Solaris Interactive installation.
- C. Solaris JumpStart installation.
- D. Solaris Live Upgrade installation.

Answer: C

Explanation: Solaris Jumpstart was developed for this very purpose.

**QUESTION 34** You are using a system running in single user mode and want to turn it off. Which three commands bring the system to a state where you can safely turn off the power? (Choose three)

- A. halt
- B. init 3
- C. init 5
- D. reboot
- E. power off
- F. reboot -- -r

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation:

Answers D and F reboots the system to the default init state - 3

Answer B boots the system to the default.

The command reboot ---r passes the flag -r to the OBP, which is a re-boot.

**QUESTION 35** You can log in to both hostA and hostb using the same login name. You want to use the rcp command to copy a file from hostA to HostB.

What do you need to do to allow this operation?

- A. Add your login name to the /etc/hosts.equiv file on hostb.
- B. Create hosts.equiv files in your home directories and put a + in the file on hostb.
- C. Ask the system administrator to add you to the /etc/.rhosts file on the host hostb.
- D. Create a .rhosts file in your home directory on hostb and put the host name hostA in the file.

Answer: D

Explanation: Answer D will work correctly at only the local userid needs the .rhosts file to contain the host name of the sending machine. For answer B, it is not required to create a hosts.equiv file in both home directories on both machines, only the machine being copied to - i.e. hostb. This will work but overkill

**QUESTION 36** You telnet into a Solaris machine and log in as user1. Your account is set up to use the Bourne shell (sh) and your home directory is /home/user1.

Which two files (assuming they exist) does the Bourne shell read to initialize your environment? (Choose two)

- A. /etc/login
- B. /etc/profile
- C. /home/user1/.login
- D. /home/user1/.profile

Answer: B, D

Explanation: Both the Bourne and Korn shells use the system wide /etc/profile file and the local user file /home/user1/.profile. The login files are used by the csh shell

**QUESTION 37** Which command adds the user user1 to the group staff?

- A. chuser -g staff user1
- B. usermod -G staff user1
- C. moduser -g staff user1
- D. groupmod -u user1 staff

Answer: B

Explanation: The valid command to modify a user account is usermod.

**QUESTION 38** Which subcommand within the format utility, when executed from the initial menu, allows you to save new disk and slice information to a file?

- A. disk
- B. save
- C. label
- D. format
- E. update
- F. partition

Answer: B

Explanation: The save command. : save - save new disk/partition definitions disk is used to select a different disk, label is used to write a label to disk, format is used to format and analyze, update is not a valid command and partition is used to define a partition table for a disk.

**QUESTION 39** Given the command:

```
# pkgrm -s spool SUNWaudd
```

What is the result?

- A. It removes the SUNWaudd package, but saves a copy in a spooling area.
- B. It removes the SUNWaudd package from the /var/spool/pkg directory.
- C. It displays spooling information about the SUNWaudd package as it is being removed.
- D. It removes the SUNWaudd package that is currently installed in the Solaris Operating Environment.

Answer: B

Explanation: The -s flag indicates the spool area located at /var/spool/pkg. The pool Command can be used instead of specifying /var/spool/pkg.

**QUESTION 40** Which are two reasons for using Web Start Flash installation instead of Solaris Web Start? (Choose two)

- A. Web Start Flash uses a Java technology-based GUI.
- B. Web Start Flash allows interactive customization of the installation.
- C. Web Start Flash installation is much faster because it is based on a previously installed system.

D. Web Start Flash installation enables you to install many systems based on a configuration installed on a master system.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: Think Web start Flash - "Faster" to remember.

Web Start Flash is used for quick default installations without any customization.

**QUESTION 41** You decide to create a class of printers. Which command can create a class of printers called supports?

- A. lpadmin -c support
- B. lpadmin -c "printer name" -p supports
- C. lpadmin -p support -c "printer name"
- D. lpadmin -p "printer name" -c supports

Answer: D

Explanation: You have to specify a printer to associate with the class.

Remember p - printer, c - class.

**QUESTION 42** Your system is configured with a local print spooler called printer1 and has access to a remote print spooler called printer2. Your default printer is printer1. What command should you use to print file1 to printer2?

- A. lp printer2 file2
- B. lp file1 printer2
- C. lp -p printer2 file1
- D. lpr -p printer2 file1
- E. lp -dprinter2 file1

Answer: E

Explanation: As you are not printing to your default printer you will need to specify the printer via the -d option. The -p option is used to enable notification when the print job has completed. See man page extract below. None of the answers given are correct. The answer should be lp -dprinter2 file1 -p Enables notification on completion of the print request. Delivery of the notification is dependent on additional software.

**QUESTION 43** Which command can be used to retrieve just the /etc/inet/hosts file from the ufsdump file on the /dev/rmt/0 tape device?

- A. ufsrestore ./etc/inet/hosts /dev/rmt/0
- B. ufsrestore Ov /dev/rmt/0 ./etc/inet/hosts
- C. ufsrestore rvf /dev/rmt/0 ./etc/inet/hosts
- D. ufsrestore svf /dev/rmt/0 ./etc/inet/hosts
- E. ufsrestore -xvf /dev/rmt/0 ./etc/inet/hosts

Answer: E

Explanation: Valid options for ufsrestore are: I, r, R, t or x Option r is used for recursive restore only. Option 0 is used as the dump level in ufsdump.

**QUESTION 44** You have defined two device aliases named bootdisk01 and bootdisk02. These aliases allow you to boot your system from two different disks, and currently bootdisk01 is used by default. Which Solaris command should you use to cause the system to boot from bootdisk02 by default?

- A. eeprom boot-device=bootdisk02
- B. eeprom boot-device bootdisk02

- C. setenv boot-device=bootdisk02
- D. setenv boot-device bootdisk02

Answer: A

Explanation: The command to modify Open Boot aliases via the kernel is the eeprom command. The syntax is: eeprom parameter = variable

**QUESTION 45** You have set up a permanent customized device alias at the OBP, Which command allows you to remove the alias?

- A. unset
- B. unalias
- C. nvalias
- D. devunalias
- E. unsetalias
- F. nvunalias

Answer: F

Explanation: Assuming that the OS is Solaris 2.6 or newer then the correct answer is nvunalias

**QUESTION 46** Given:

```
# fssnap -i 0 /export/home
```

You type the command:

```
# /usr/lib/fs/ufs/fssnap -i /export/home
```

What is the result of this command?

- A. A new fssnap image of the /export/home file system is created.
- B. Detailed information about the /export/home snapshot is displayed.
- C. An existing fssnap image of /export/home for read only is mounted.
- D. The /export/home snapshot is used as input to the fssnap command.

Answer: B

Explanation: The command fssnap is used for performing a snapshot of a UFS file system For backup purposes.

**QUESTION 47** Given:

If a level 0 backup of /export/home were attempted, it would consume approximately 3.8 GBytes of tape space. What can you use to determine how much tape space would be consumed if a level 3 incremental backup were attempted?

- A. du -ks /export/home
- B. ufsdump 3S /export/home
- C. ufsdump 3L /export/home
- D. find /export/home -size -level 3 -print

Answer: B

Explanation: The option to use is the S option. This is the size estimate flag that estimates The size of the dump (level 3 in this case) without actually performing the dump.

**QUESTION 48** Place each file type on its description.

File type - Select from these	File Type Description - place here
Block device	Allows a file or directory name to reference another file or directory name anywhere in the logical file tree
Character device	Supports read and write operations on a file system.
Hard link	Transfers data to and from a device as a stream of bytes
Symbolic link	Allows two or more names for the same file, but the file names must be located within the same file system

Answer:

File type - Select from these	File Type Description - place here
Symbolic link	Allows a file or directory name to reference another file or directory name anywhere in the logical file tree
Character device	Transfers data to and from a device as a stream of bytes
Block device	Supports read and write on a file system
Hard link	Allows two or more names for the same file, but the file names must be located within the same file system

**QUESTION 49** You have a new printer that requires that you install an initialization file that describes the capabilities of the printer. The file is called new printer and must be placed in the appropriate directory. In which directory should you place this file?

- A. /usr/lib/lp/model/n
- B. /usr/lib/terminfo/n
- C. /etc/lp/interfaces/n
- D. /usr/share/lib/terminfo/n

Answer: D

Explanation: The terminfo library database is held under /usr/share/lib/terminfo and then There are separate subdirectories for each letter of the alphabet containing compiled terminfo entry files.

**QUESTION 50** The user user1 is to be removed from your system. You use the command userdel - r user1. What is the result of this command?

- A. The specified users account is locked.
- B. The specified users account and home directory are deleted.
- C. The specified users account, home directory, and files are deleted.
- D. The specified users account is locked and a list of all files owned by the user is placed in /var/tmp.

Answer: B

Explanation: The -r flag removes home directories for the user to be deleted. Without the -r flag then just the user entry within the /etc/password and /etc/shadow files is deleted but the home directory remains.

**QUESTION 51** Which three should you use to obtain patches? (Choose three)

- A. World Wide Web access.
- B. CD-ROM media from Sun.
- C. telnet access to Sun Solve.
- D. anonymous ftp access to the Sun Solve ftp site.
- E. patch supplied from an official periodical publication.

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation: Sun solve does allow anonymous ftp access. There is however no access to sun solve via telnet.

**QUESTION 52** Given lines from the /etc/inittab file:

```
ap::sysinit:/sbin/autopush -f /etc/iu.ap ap::sysinit:/sbin/soconfig -f /etc/sock2path
fs::sysinit:/sbin/rcS sysinit is:3:initdefault: p3:s1234:powerfail:/usr/sbin/shutdown -y -
i5 -g0 sS:s:wait:/sbin/rcS s0:0:wait:/sbin/rc0 s1:1:respawn:/sbin/rc1
s2:23:wait:/sbin/rc2s3:3:wait:/sbin/rc3 s5:5:wait:/sbin/rc5 s6:6:wait:/sbin/rc6
fw:0:wait:/sbin/uadmin 2 0 of:5:wait:/sbin/uadmin 2 6 rb:6:wait:/sbin/uadmin 2 1
sc:234:respawn:/usr/lib/saf/sac -t 300
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three)

- A. The default run level is set to 3.
- B. The /sbin/rcS script runs at boot time, regardless of the destination run level.
- C. /sbin/rc2 runs only if the system makes a transition from run level 2 to run level 3.
- D. When the system makes a transition to run level 0, only the /sbin/rc0 script runs.
- E. When the system boots to run level 3, /sbin/rc3 does not run until /sbin/rc2 completes.
- F. The init process runs the commands associated with the destination run level, and then exits.

Answer: A, B, E

Explanation: The default run level is defined by the line: is:3:initdefault: The syntax is as follows: ID Field : Run Level : Action : Process The Run Level defines which run level(s) the scripts are run. The Action can be one of Sysinit, initdefault, respawn, Wait, Once or Boot

**QUESTION 53** In a default system configuration, when a non-privileged user sets a password, what is the minimum number of characters allowed?

Answer: 6

Explanation: By default the minimum is 6, but is configurable within /etc/default/passwd

**QUESTION 54** Given the command:

```
useradd -u 102 -g 301 -d /export/home/user1 -s /bin/ksh user1
```

Which three statements are true? (Choose three)

- A. The UID for user1 is 102.
- B. The login shell for user1 is the Korn shell.
- C. The user will not be added as no password has been specified.
- D. The command will create a home directory /export/home/user1.
- E. The command will not create a home directory /export/home/user1.
- F. The command will not work as you have not specified any secondary groups.

Answer: A, B, E

Explanation: There is no -m option stated here so a home directory will not be created. There is no need to specify secondary groups when creating a user account.

**QUESTION 55** Which three are characteristics of the procfs file system type? (Choose three)

- A. The process directories are globally readable.
- B. File ownership is determined by the credentials of the process.
- C. It contains reference by file names to the opened files of the process.
- D. It contains a decimal number directory entry corresponding to a process ID.
- E. Each process ID named directory has files that contain more detailed information about the process.

Answer: B, C, E

Explanation: The procfs File System ( /proc ) is used by the system to maintain a list of all the active processes by process ID number. The sub-directories of /proc are not globally readable with file ownership determined by process.

**QUESTION 56** You suspect that the /usr/bin/ps binary has been replaced. What command is used to check against the package installation information to check if the file has changed?

- A. pkgck -l /usr/bin/ps
- B. pkgchk -p /usr/bin/ps
- C. pkginfo -l /usr/bin/ps
- D. pkginfo -p /usr/bin/ps

Answer: B

Explanation: The pkgchk command is usually used to check a package. It can also be used to check a file. Valid options are: -f correct file attribute problems, -a check file attributes only, -c check file contents only, -p check filename given against package database, -n do not check files likely to change

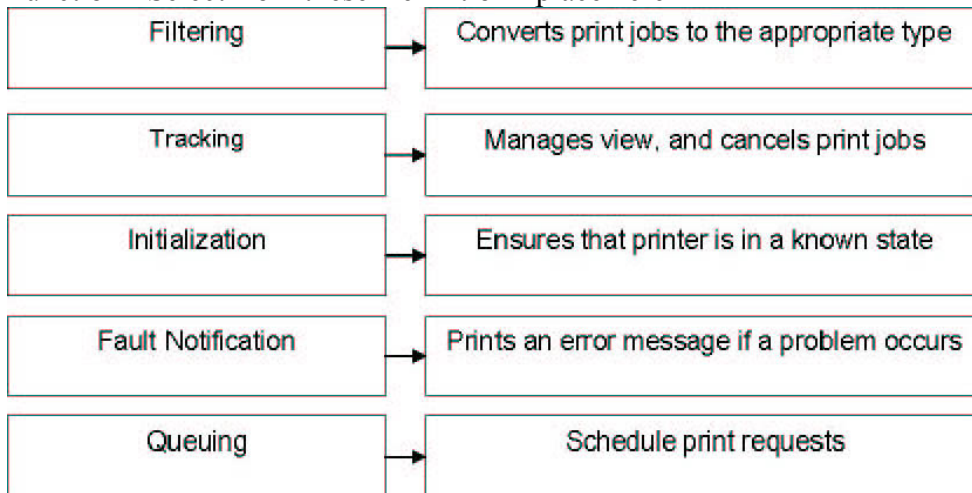
**QUESTION 57** Basic functions of the Solaris print service include Initialization, Queuing, Tracking, Fault Notification, and Filtering.

Place each function on its definition.

Function - Select from these	Defintion - place here
Initialization	Converts print jobs to the appropriate type
Queuing	Manages, view, and cancels print jobs
Tracking	Ensures that printer is in a known state
Fault Notification	Prints an error message if a problem occurs
Filtering	Schedule print requests

Answer:

Function - Select from these Definition - place here



### QUESTION 58

Function - Select from these

1
2
9
15

Defintion - place here

SIGKILL
SIGHUP
SIGTERM
SIGINT

Answer:

9 SIGKILL  
1 SIGHUP  
15 SIGTERM  
2 SIGINT

**QUESTION 59** You have completed a full ufsrestore of the /(root) file system.

What is the impact of not removing the /restoresymtable?

- A. It would slow down directory lookups.
- B. It would take up disk space unnecessarily.
- C. It would corrupt subsequent uses of ufsrestore.
- D. There is no impact.

It is linked only to the restore that created it and will automatically be deleted.

Answer: B

Explanation: The purpose of the file is to map inodes on the backed up file system on tape with filenames on the new file system on disk. Once the restore is complete it has no function.

**QUESTION 60** Which command can be used to restore the /var/adm directory and its contents from the /dev/rmt/0 remote tape device attached to the host mars?

Phase - Select from these	Action - place here
Boot PROM Phase	/sbin/rc* scripts run
Boot Programs Phase	Power on self test runs
Kernel Initialization Phase	Forceload directives are used if present
Init Phase	Ufsboot runs
Action - place here	
/sbin/rc* scripts run	Init Phase
Power on self test runs	Boot PROM Phase
Forceload directives are used if present	Kernel Initialization Phase
Ufsboot runs	Boot Programs Phase

- A. ufsrestore cf /dev/rmt/0 ./var/adm
- B. ufstore ./var/adm mars:/dev/rmt/0
- C. ufsrestore vf mars:/dev/rmt/0 ./var/adm
- D. ufsrestore xvf mars:/dev/rmt/0 ./var/adm
- E. ufsrestore Of rd=mars:/dev/rmt/0 ./var/adm

Answer: D

Explanation: The syntax of the ufsrestore command is options, location of backup, location to be restored. The xvf options mean eXtract, Verbose and File.

**QUESTION 61** Which three statements about the /var/run file system are true? (Choose three)

- A. It is owned by root.
- B. It is the repository for non-system temporary files.
- C. It is not unmounted with the umount -a or the umountall command.
- D. It is the repository for temporary system files that are not needed across system reboots.
- E. Special commands usable only by root to evaluate run levels are stored in /var/run.

Answer: A, C, E

Explanation: The /var/run directory is a special system file system of type tmpfs. It contains special commands used by root to evaluate run levels.

**QUESTION 62** Which two commands can be used to display a list of active processes that will be updated at a user-defined sample interval? (Choose two)

- A. prstat
- B. prtconf
- C. prtdiag
- D. psrinfo
- E. sdtfpls
- F. sdtprocess

Answer: A, F

Explanation: prstat is very much like top in appearance, prtconf prints the machine configuration, prtdiag prints the machine diagnostics, psrinfo displays processor information, sdtfpls is used for adding fonts and /usr/dt/bin/sdtprocess is a graphical process manager which is like a graphical version of the ps command

**QUESTION 63** Given the entry in the /etc/passwd file:

user1:x:100:101:Sales Manager:/home/user1/:bin/ksh

What does the x in the second field represent?

- A. This account is locked.
- B. The password for the user is an x.
- C. A password is not set for this account.
- D. It is a placeholder for the users encoded password.

Answer: D

Explanation: The actual encoded password is stored within the /etc/shadow file

**QUESTION 64** Given the following actions:

- . • All local file systems mount.
- . • Default routers are configured.
- . • Most of the system daemons start.
- . • Files in the /tmp directory are removed.
- . • System accounting is configured.

Which run control script causes these actions to occur?

- A. /sbin/rc1
- B. /sbin/rc2
- C. /sbin/rc3
- D. /sbin/rc5
- E. /sbin/rc6
- F. /sbin/rcS

Answer: B

Explanation: Run levels S and 1 and are same - single user. Run level 5 is shutdown and power off the machine. Run level 2 is multi-user without NFS daemons started and run level 3 is the same as run level 2 with NFS daemons started.

**QUESTION 65** Why should you avoid using the abort sequence to get the ok prompt on a Solaris 9 system?

- A. The CPU (or CPUs) in the system can fail as a result of an abort sequence.
- B. The physical memory installed in the system can be damaged by such an interruption.
- C. The file system can become so corrupted that it may be difficult or impossible to repair.
- D. The CPU could be interrupted while transferring data between two registers, leaving the hardware in an indeterminate state.

Answer: C

Explanation: The abort sequence - STOP-A is an emergency stop that stops everything immediately. If the data is being written to disk at the time then that operation will be stopped whereby causing a potential problem.

---

**QUESTION 66** You are making your system more secure and decide that you are going to disable root logins. In the file that contains the entry which controls root logins, to what must the line beginning `CONSOLE=` be set for root logins to be disabled?

- A. `CONSOLE=`
- B. `CONSOLE=/dev/console`
- C. `CONSOLE=disable_root`
- D. `CONSOLE=root_disable`

Answer: A

Explanation: `#CONSOLE=/dev/console` = Remote root login allowed - (default)

`CONSOLE=/dev/console` = Remote root login NOT allowed

`CONSOLE=` = Can only su to root. No access on console

---

**QUESTION 67** Each directory listed is a file system mount point in a default installation. Which two file systems contain kernel modules? (Choose two)

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

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Kernel modules are contained within file system `/` (root), `/usr` and the directories. `/tmp` is used for temporary storage and `/export` is not really a file system but a directory that holds alternative versions of the operating system.

---

**QUESTION 68** You have been required to write a script that checks daily to see if at jobs are scheduled to run. Which two commands could you include in the script to obtain this information? (Choose two)

- A. `atq`
- B. `jobs`
- C. `queued`
- D. `ls -l /var/spool/atjobs`
- E. `ls -l /var/spool/cron/atjobs`

Answer: A, E

Explanation: A and E perform the same task. The command `atq` lists the contents of the `/var/spool/atjobs` directory

---

**QUESTION 69** Your system has no printer configuration in place, but is configured to communicate with all other systems on your network. Which command should you use to send a file called file1 to a print queue called printer1 located on a print server called server1?

- A. lp file1 server1:printer1
- B. lp -d server1 printer 1 file1
- C. lp -d server1:printer1 file1
- D. lp file1 -d printer1:server1

Answer: C

Explanation: The syntax for the lp command is printer to print to and file(s) to print.

If the printer is located on another server then the server name has to be specified (server1:)

---

**QUESTION 70** Given:

```
# mt -f /dev/rmt/1 status
```

What is the function of the command?

- A. The command is used to report the length of the tape.
- B. The command is used to check the status of the tape device.
- C. The command is used to check the checksum of the files on the tape.
- D. The command is used to check the time stamp on the files on the tape.

Answer: B

Explanation: The mt command stands for Magnetic Tape Control. The -f flag specifies the device (in this case the default tape device) and the status returns the status of the device.

---

**QUESTION 71** You want to back up and active / (root) file system without unmounting it. What can you use to create a static image of the / (root) file system to use with a backup command?

- A. The tar command.
- B. The fssnap command.
- C. The snapsfs command.
- D. The ufsdump -s command.

Answer: B

Explanation: The fssnap command is used for this purpose. An example for the / (root) file system would be:

```
fssnap -F ufs -o bs=/fssnap/usr /
```

---

**QUESTION 72** You want to remove the configuration for printera from the system client1. You use the command lpadmin -x printer A.

Which file should you review to check that the settings for printera have been removed?

- A. /etc/printers.conf
- B. /etc/default/printer.conf
- C. /etc/client1/printer.conf
- D. /etc/printers/printer

A. conf

Answer: A

Explanation: The /etc/printers.conf file holds printer configurations along with the default printer.

---

**QUESTION 73** Given:

```
# chmod 2666 permfile
```

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

- A. The sticky bit is set.
- B. The file has the setgid bit set.
- C. The file has the setuid bit set.
- D. The file is not executable by any user.
- E. The associated group has read and write permissions.
- F. The associated group had read, write, and execute permissions.

Answer: B, D, E

Explanation: # chmod 2666 permfile gives permissions: -rw-rwlrw-This command sets the setgid, owner to rw, group to rw, misc rw permissions.

B: setgid bit is 2 - produces the `l`

D: the file has Mandatory locking set. The group permission was set to be 6, 4 or 2 and is NOT executable by the group owner.

E: The group owner does have read and write permissions.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The sticky bit is set using chmod 01000, this produces:-----T

C: The setuid bit is set using chmod 4000 This produces: ---S-----

F: No execute permissions.

**QUESTION 74** Given the patch:

111021-01 .zip

Which command should you use first in a series of steps to install the patch?

- A. patchadd 111021-01
- B. unzip 111021-01.zip
- C. zip -U 111021-01.zip
- D. uncompress 111021-01.zip

Answer: B

Explanation: As the patch is compressed in the zip format the unzip command must first be used to unzip the file. Once unzipped use the patchadd command.

**QUESTION 75** Your current umask value is 022. You create a regular file.

Which set of permissions are associated with this file?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The default umask permissions for a file are 666 and for a directory 777.

Take 022 away from 666 leaves 644, which is answer A.

**QUESTION 76** Given that the volume manager daemon is not running, which command is used to mount an ISO 9660 format CD-ROM onto the mount point /mnt?

- A. mount /dev/cdrom /mnt
- B. mount -r /dev/dsk/c0t6d0s0 /mnt
- C. mount -F iso -r /dev/dsk/c0t6d0s0 /mnt
- D. mount -F hsfs -o ro /dev/dsk/c0t6d0s0 /mnt

E. `mount -F hsfs -o ro /mnt /vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0`

Answer: D

Explanation: The `hsfs` file system type is used for mounting read only devices (CD-ROM's). This stands for High Sierra and ISO File systems. The `-o` flag of the `mount` command specifies the options, Read Only (`ro`) in this case. The `-0` flag is meaningless.

**QUESTION 77** Given:

```
# lpstat -d
```

What displays on the screen.

- A. The name of the default printer.
- B. The default printers print queue.
- C. A brief description of the default printer.
- D. Detailed status information about the default printer.

Answer: A

Explanation: The command `lpstat -d printer1` is used to set the default printer to be `printer1`. By itself the `lpstat -d` command will display the default printer if one is defined.

**QUESTION 78** You need to accomplish a full backup of all files in the `/export/home` file system to the `/dev/rmt/1` remote tape device attached to the workstation `mars`. Which command accomplishes this?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The number `0` is for the dump level (full) and `f` for file. The syntax of the command is: `ufsdump options <device to dump to> <device to backup>`. As the device `/dev/rmt/1` is located on the machine `mars`, "`mars:`" needs to be specified.

**QUESTION 79** What command reports the systems current run level?

- A. `w`
- B. `rstat`
- C. `who -r`
- D. `init -r`

Answer: C

Explanation: `who -r` displays the current run level. The commands `who` and `who am i` returns the original involving user account sessions. The command `whoami` returns the current user account sessions. For example if having `su'ed` to root then root will be returned.

**QUESTION 80** Given the `/etc/dumpdates` file entry:

```
/dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s7 0 Fri May 10:23:59:59 2002 /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s7 2 Fri May 17
23:59:59 2002 /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s7 5 Fri May 24 23:59:59 2002 /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s7 9
Fri May 31 23:59:59 2002
```

You want to back up all the files that have been modified or created since May 18. Which level must you supply to the `ufsdump` command to achieve this?

- A. level 9

- B. level 2
- C. level 4
- D. level 6

Answer: C

Explanation: The backup will process files created or changed after the level 2 dump on May 17th and before the level 5 dump on May 24th.

**QUESTION 81** Which command logs you in as user1 to the remote system pub\_server?

- A. rlogin pub\_server -l user1
- B. rlogin pub\_server -u user1
- C. login -r pub\_server -u user1
- D. rlogin -h pub\_server -l user1

Answer: A

Explanation: -l is used to specify a different user account than the one currently logged in to, otherwise rlogin will attempt to log in to the remote server using your current user account. There are no options -u, -r or -h with the rlogin command.

**QUESTION 82** Which OBP command boots the system and allows use of a different system file?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The strictly correct answer is boot -

A. The -a flag is used for alternate boot whereby questions will be asked including which system file to use. However, the command boot /etc/system.new can also be used as long as the file /etc/system.new is a valid system file. An alternative would be: boot /dev/null if no system file was available.

**QUESTION 83** You have identified three files in the /export file system that appear to be identical.

You know the inode number used by one of the files.

Which two commands provide information that would verify that these files are hard linked? (Choose two)

- A. cat
- B. ls -lir /export
- C. ls -lar /export
- D. find /export -inum <inode\_number>
- E. find /export -inode <inode\_number>

Answer: B, D

Explanation: The -i flag to the ls command is for inode. The inode is the first column of numbers against each file.

e.g.: 33035 -rw-r--r--1 root other 0 May 20 10:55 data4

**QUESTION 84** You want to kill the dtmail process that is hanging. Which command can you use to achieve this?

- A. pkill dtmail
- B. kill -9 mail
- C. pkill -l mail

D. kill -9 dtmail

Answer: A

Explanation: The kill command requires a process ID (PID) and the pkill command requires a process name. The command kill -9 dtmail will not work because a process name is specified instead of the process ID.

---

**QUESTION 85** Which OBP command creates a temporary customized device alias that disappears after power cycling the machine?

- A. alias
- B. nvalias
- C. devalias
- D. prtalias
- E. setalias

Answer: C

Explanation: nvalias is used to create a permanent device alias, nvunalias is used to remove the alias. The command devalias is used to create a temporary device alias which is lost on power cycling the machine. Using devalias without a parameter will list all aliases.

---

**QUESTION 86** Which two statements about the partition submenu within the format utility are true? (Choose two)

- A. It allows you to create and modify slices.
- B. It allows you to save the label to a disk file.
- C. It allows disk slices to be divided into soft partitions.
- D. It causes a new super block to be written to the disk.
- E. It allows you to name a partition table for subsequent retrieval.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: The partition sub-menu is used for creating partition slices on a disk.

---

**QUESTION 87** Which command adds the group class with a GID of 312?

- A. newgrp -g 312 class
- B. groupadd -g 312 class
- C. groupadd -n class:312
- D. addgroup -g 312 -n class

Answer: B

Explanation: The syntax is: /usr/sbin/groupadd -g GID -name

---

**QUESTION 88** The Solaris 9 SPARC platform has five cluster configuration software groups to choose from during installation. Which cluster configuration contains drivers that Sun ships for third-party hardware?

- A. Core Solaris Software Group.
- B. Entire Solaris Software Group.
- C. End-User Solaris Software Group.
- D. Developer Solaris Software Group.
- E. Entire Solaris Software Group Plus OEM.

Answer: E

Explanation: The Entire Solaris Software Group Plus OEM is named: SUNWCxall and it includes all drivers currently available.

---

**QUESTION 89** Which two statements about the /etc/default/passwd file are true? (Choose two)

- A. The maximum length of a password is set in /etc/default/passwd.
- B. /etc/default/passwd contains default passwords for new accounts.
- C. The default password aging parameters are stored in /etc/default/passwd.
- D. /etc/default/passwd can be used to configure a minimum password length from six to eight characters.

Answer: C, D

Explanation: There is no maximum length parameter within the /etc/default/passwd file and there are no default passwords. The parameter for setting the minimum password length is PASSLENGTH

**QUESTION 90** Place each configuration cluster name on its definition.

Configuration Cluster	Definition - place here
Place here	Core
Place here	EndUser
Place here	Entire Distribution
Place here	Entire Distribution with OEM Support
Place here	Developer

Select from these

SUNWCXall	SUNWCreg
SUNWCuser	SUNWCprog
	SUNWCall

Explanation: SUNWCreg SUNWCuser SUNWCall SUNWCXall SUNWCprog

The Core Software Group The EndUser System Support Software Group The Entire Distribution Software Group The Entire Distribution Plus OEM Support Software Group The Developer System Support Software Group

**QUESTION 91** You are ready to decommission the printer old timer as the printer newkid has made it obsolete. What is the sequence of commands to decommission old timer without losing any print requests?

- A. reject old timer  
disable old timer
- B. reject old timer  
lpmove old timer newkid  
lpadmin -x old timer

C. lpshut

```
mw /var/spool/lp/tmp/oldtimer/*
```

```
/var/spool/lp/tmp/newkid
```

```
lpadmin -x old timer
```

```
lpsched
```

D. reject old timer

```
mw /var/spool/lp/requests/oldtimer/*
```

```
/var/spool/lp/requests/newkid
```

```
enable newkid
```

```
disable old timer
```

Answer: B

Explanation: Remember to reject the requests to the old printer prior to moving the print requests from the old printer to the new printer. Otherwise a print request could be sent to the old printer after you have moved the requests to the new printer, whereby losing a print request.

**QUESTION 92** You want to see the Power On Self Test (POST) information as a Solaris 9 machine boots up. What should you do?

A. Bring the machine to the ok prompt, then type the boot -a command.

B. Bring the machine to the ok prompt, then type the reset-all command.

C. Attach a terminal device to serial port A with a null modem cable and turn the machine on.

D. With a graphic console and keyboard attached, turn the machine on, then press the Ctrl-Alt-Backspace key.

Answer: C

Explanation: When a Solaris machine boots it first check for the existence of a keyboard. If no keyboard is found then output from the boot process is sent to the serial cable. If a dumb terminal screen or PC using HyperTerminal is attached to the serial port then the output will be displayed on the screen.

**QUESTION 93** Given that the volume manager daemon is not running, which command is used to mount a DOS format floppy disk onto the mount point /mnt?

A. mount /dev/fd /mnt

B. mount -d /dev/diskette /mnt

C. mount -F dos /dev/diskette /mnt

D. mount -F pcfs /dev/diskette /mnt

E. mount -F pcfs /mnt /vol/dev/aliases/floppy0

Answer: D

Explanation: The volume management daemon is vmd and is started via the /etc/init.d/volmgt script. The correct syntax is: mount options what you are mounting mount point

**QUESTION 94** Given the following message from the command which removes the SUNWaudd package:

```
## Verifying package dependencies.
```

```
WARNING: The <SUNWauddx> package depends on the package currently being removed.
```

```
WARNING: The <SUNWusb> package depends on the package currently being removed.
```

```
Dependency checking failed.
```

What happens to the files associated with the SUNWauddx and SUNWusb packages if you continue with the removal operation?

A. The files are removed.

B. The files remain on the system.

- C. Only the files shared with the SUNWaudd package are removed.
- D. The files are marked for removal, but are only removed after the next reboot.

Answer: B

Explanation: Any files also used by other packages are not removed.

---

**QUESTION 95** Given:

`/devices/pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/dad@0,0:a,raw`

What kind of device name does this represent?

- A. An instance name.
- B. A block device name.
- C. A logical device name.
- D. A physical device name.
- E. A Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) device name.

Answer: D

Explanation: This is a physical device name for a character device. If you look at the device with the `ls -alp` command you will notice the `c` for character device at the start.

For Example: `crw----- 1 root sys 135`

---

**QUESTION 96** Your system performs a nightly backup of all the data in the `/sales_data` file system using `ufsdump` to an 8mm DAT tape. Recently, the backup stopped working because all the data no longer fits on a tape. The backup suspends while prompting for another tape volume.

Which strategy allows each nightly backup to fit on one tape?

- A. Taking a level one backup weekly and a level zero backup nightly.
- B. Taking a level zero backup each month, a level two backup each week, and a level 5 backup nightly.
- C. Taking a level 5 backup each month, a level six backup each week, and a level zero backup each night.
- D. Taking the full tape out in the morning, turning the tape over, replacing it in the drive, and allowing the backup to complete.

Answer: B

Explanation: The nightly level 0 backup is using too much tape so decrease the amount of data being backed up nightly by using a nightly level 5 backup.

---

**QUESTION 97** Place the steps necessary to install a local printer on your machine in the correct order.

Steps to Install a Local Printer	Order of Steps
Test the printer	Step 1
Activate and enable the printer	Step 2
Physically attach the printer	Step 3
Add the printer to the print service	Step 4

Steps to Install a Local Printer	Order of Steps
	Physically attach the printer
	Add the printer to the print service
	Activate and enable the printer
	Test the printer

**QUESTION 98** You want to create a permanent device alias called bootdisk2 for the path: /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk@2,0.

Which command should you use to accomplish this?

- A. alias bootdisk2 /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk@2,0
- B. nvalias bootdisk2 /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk@2,0
- C. devalias bootdisk2 /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk@2,0
- D. prtalias bootdisk2 /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk@2,0
- E. setalias bootdisk2 /pci@if,0/pc1@1,1/ide@3/disk@2,0

Answer: B

Explanation: Use devalias for permanent aliases and nvalias for temporary.

**QUESTION 99** Which two commands display the list of patches installed on a Solaris system? (Choose two)

- A. showrew -p
- B. pkginfo -l
- C. patchadd -p
- D. /usr/sbin/prtdiag -v

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The pkginfo command is for packages. The prtdiag command is for displaying system diagnostics.

---

**QUESTION 100** Which ufsdump command should be used to create and verify an incremental level 5 backup of the file system of the /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s4 partition to the default tape device?

- A. ufsdump 0 /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s4
- B. ufsdump /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s4 5v
- C. ufsdump 5v /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s4
- D. ufsdump 5fv /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s4
- E. ufsdump 5xvf /dev/rmt/1 /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s4

Answer: C

Explanation: Will create a level 0 dump to the default tape device ( /dev/rmt/0 ).

B: Not the correct syntax.

C: Will create a level 5, verified dump to the default tape device ( /dev/rmt/0 ).

D: Not the correct syntax as no file specified for the -f option.

E: Not the correct syntax.

---

**QUESTION 101** You want to install a patch cluster on your system to correct several problems. You decide to use the - no save option to the install\_cluster command.

Which statement correctly describes the effect of this option?

- A. A log file for each patch is not created.
- B. A log file for install\_cluster is not created.
- C. The individual patches cannot be removed if desired.
- D. An entry for the patch in /var/sadm/patch is not created.

Answer: C

Explanation: The -no save option is the same as the -d flag when using patchadd. The original replaced files are not saved so the patch cluster can not be un-installed.

---

**QUESTION 102** The second field in the /etc/group file is used to store the encoded group password.

You have been tasked with placing passwords on all groups.

What is one outcome of doing this?

- A. Access to each group is granted only to users in the group.
- B. Users who are not members of the group can access it if they know the password.
- C. Users who are primary members of the group are required to use the group password to gain access to the group.
- D. Users who are secondary members of the group are required to use the group password to gain access to the group.

Answer: B

Explanation: Passwords can be created for groups. If a user account references a file that is owned by a group that the user account is not a member of then the user is requested to enter the group password for the group.

User accounts that are a member of the group are not requested to enter a password. Passwords are encrypted within the `/etc/group` file but however are rarely used.

---

**QUESTION 103** Which three configuration parameters are set up during the Solaris 9 Operating Environment custom installation procedure? (Choose three)

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

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 104** Which command installs the SUNWaudd package from the `/export/pkg` spool directory?

- A. `pkgadd /export/pkg SUNWaudd`
- B. `pkgadd -s /export/pkg SUNWaudd`
- C. `pkgadd -d /export/pkg SUNWaudd`
- D. `pkgadd -s spool /export/pkg SUNWaudd`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 105** Which installation method is designed to allow hands-off installation across the network?

- A. Custom JumpStart
- B. Solaris sun install
- C. Web Start Flash installation
- D. Solaris Web Start installation

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 106** Several patches have been installed on your system to cure a specific problem. However, the problem gets worse and you are advised to back out one of the patches using `patchrm`.

Which three conditions must exist for the patch to be successfully removed? (Choose three)

- A. The patch must NOT be a recommended patch.
- B. The patch must NOT be required by another patch.
- C. A previous revision of the patch must already be installed.
- D. The patch must NOT have been obsolete by another patch.
- E. The patch must have been installed using the `patchadd -d` command.
- F. The patch must NOT have been installed using the `patchadd -d` command.

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 107** Which command displays detailed information about the SUNWcsr package?

- A. `pkgask SUNWcsr`
- B. `pkgask -p SUNWcsr`
- C. `pkginfo -l SUNWcsr`
- D. `pkginfo -v SUNWcsr`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 108** Your `/var` file system is nearly full and you are unable to allocate more space to it. You review the contents of the various `/var` directories. You decide to remove the directory `/var/sadm/pkg/`

packagename/save for all the packages.

What happens as the result of doing this?

- A. You are unable to back out any patches.
- B. Nothing happens.

The directory contains only a log file.

C. The commands associated with this package no longer function.

D. You receive an error message from the rm command because you cannot delete this directory. The kernel requires it for package information.

Answer:

**QUESTION 109** You had a corrupted file system which is now repaired and back in use. Some, but not all, of the files within it have been deleted. The only backup of this file system is a month-old tar archive. You want to restore from this archive as root.

Which two statements correctly describe the affects of the restore operation? (Choose two)

- A. Files found in the file system that are also on tape will not be overwritten.
- B. The access times are preserved by tar and will reflect the time when a user last accessed the data.
- C. The missing files, present on the backup tape, are restored to the file system with the data as it was when the backup was taken.
- D. The modification time on the files restored by tar will be preserved and will reflect the time the file was last modified before the backup, not the time of the restore operation.

Answer:

**QUESTION 110** Which two commands perform a full backup of all files in the root (/) file system to the default /dev/rmt/0 tape device? (Choose two)

- A. ufsdump 0 /
- B. ufsdump /dev/rmt/0 /
- C. ufsdump / /dev/rmt/0
- D. ufsdump 0 /dev/rmt/0 /
- E. ufsdump Of /dev/rmt/0 /

Answer:

**QUESTION 111** Given the device name for a 3mm DAT tape drive:

/dev/rmt/0cn

Which two services does this tape device provide? (Choose two)

- A. It only creates new files on the tape.
- B. It activates hardware compression provides by the tape drive.
- C. It explicitly turns off hardware compression for this tape device.
- D. It prevents the tape drive from rewinding the tape ad the end of read or write operations.

Answer:

**QUESTION 112** Which statement about the restoresymtable file is true?

- A. restoresymtable manages the restoration of symbolic links to ensure that unnecessary copies of data are avoided.
- B. restoresymtable is used to coordinate the restore incremental dumps on top of a full dump, it can be deleted after the last incremental restore.
- C. restoresymtable contains a list of detailed information about the restored files and works as a notice to the

administrator only. It can be removed after the restore of a full backup.

D. `restoresymtable` is used for future full dumps of a file system that has been restored. You must not delete this file, and you should put a backup copy of this file in another location.

Answer:

**QUESTION 113** You used `fssnap` to create a snapshot device for the file system on `/dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0`. When you use `ufsdump` to make a level1 backup of the file system on this device, you want the name `/dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0` to be placed in `/etc/dumpdates`.

Which command should you use to accomplish this?

- A. `ufsdump 1uN /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0 /dev/rfssnap/0`
- B. `ufsdump 1uf /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0 /dev/rfssnap/0`
- C. `ufsdump 1uN /dev/rfssnap/0 /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0`
- D. `ufsdump 1uf /dev/rmt/0 /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0 /dev/rfssnap/0`

Answer:

**QUESTION 114** Performing an interactive restore with `ufsrestore`, how can you track which files are already marked as selected for extraction and restore?

- A. With the `ls` subcommand of `ufsrestore`
- B. With the `add` subcommand of `ufsrestore`
- C. With the `select` subcommand of `ufsrestore`
- D. The selected files are marked with a plus sign (+) in the list that is permanently displayed in the interactive `ufsrestore` screen view.

Answer:

**QUESTION 115** What do the entries in the `/proc` directory represent?

- A. Decimal numbers corresponding to process ID numbers.
- B. Decimal numbers corresponding to absolute sector numbers on a disk.
- C. Decimal numbers corresponding to the inode numbers of active processes.
- D. Decimal numbers corresponding to a time stamp that identifies the process messages in the message logs.

Answer:

**QUESTION 116** Which Solaris 9 command should be used as a substitute for all the `/dev` logical link generation commands that were used in Solaris Operating Environment releases prior to Solaris 8?

- A. `devfsadm`
- B. `drvfsadm`
- C. `devlinks`
- D. `drvconfig`

Answer:

**QUESTION 117** Which two commands or command sequences should you use to create device files for new disk devices that you attach to your system? (Choose two)

- A. `init 5`
- B. `devfsadm -v`
- C. `reboot -- -a`
- D. `devfsadm -l st`
- E. `touch /reconfigure ; init 6`

F. `mknod -block /devices/pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/sd@2,0:h 34 247`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 118** Which command determines if a file system has been mounted with the UFS logging option?

- A. `/usr/bin/df`
- B. `/etc/dfs/dfstab`
- C. `/usr/sbin/mount`
- D. `/etc/mount.conf`
- E. `/usr/bin/logger`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 119** Which command displays a summary of disk space used in all the mounted file systems?

- A. `fsck`
- B. `df -k`
- C. `format`
- D. `du -sk /`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 120** Given:

```
# ls -li
total 4
83215 -rw-r--r-83215 - 2 root other 180 May 7 12:11 file1 7
rw-r--r-          2 root other 180 May 12.11 file2
```

Which two are results of removing file2? (Choose two)

- A. Both file1 and file2 are removed.
- B. The link count value of file1 remains 2.
- C. file1 no longer provides access to data.
- D. The link count value of file1 decrements to 1.
- E. file1 remains and continues to provide access to data.

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 121** The print spooler called printer1 has many requests pending in its queue, and is currently sending jobs to a printer. Which command can you use to prevent additional jobs from arriving in the queue, but still allow the existing jobs to complete?

- A. `reject printer1`
- B. `accept printer1`
- C. `enable printer1`
- D. `disable printer1`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 122** A user who is logged on to a client complains about being unable to print through the print server server1. The printer settings on the client are correct.

Which print daemon, if it failed to run on the server, leads to this problem?

- A. `in.lpd`
- B. `lp sched`
- C. `lp print.d`

D. remote.lpd

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 123** Using the appropriate command, you have prevented new jobs from entering a print queue called printer1, and you have specified a reason for doing so. Which command should you use to display the reason that you specified?

- A. lpstat -a
- B. lpstat -d
- C. lpstat -o
- D. lpadm -d

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 124** Which command or command sequence, when entered at the ok prompt, causes the system to display detailed information during the boot process?

- A. ok boot -v
- B. ok boot -a
- C. ok debug  
ok boot
- D. ok verbose  
ok boot -v

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 125** There is a process on your system called runaway with a PID of 874. This process must be killed immediately.

Which two commands will achieve this? (Choose two)

- A. kill -9 874
- B. kill -15 runaway
- C. pkill -9 runaway
- D. kill 874 runaway
- E. pkill -15 runaway

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 126** You have a printer that accepts only PostScript as an input content type. All of your data that you intend to send to the printer is in an ASCII format.

When you create the printer, which content type should you select?

- A. any
- B. ASCII
- C. PostScript
- D. Postscript and ASCII

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 127** The user called user12 sent 100 identical print jobs to the print spooler called printer1. You are logged in as the user root.

Which command should you use to remove all of the jobs that user12 sent to printer1?

- A. cancel printer1
- B. cancel printer1 user12

- C. `cancel -u user12 printer1`
- D. `lpadmin -d printer1 user12`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 128** Your print server has one printer spooler defined called `printer1`. You have a requirement to modify the shell script that actually sends the jobs associated with `printer1` to the printer.

Which file should you modify?

- A. `/etc/printers.conf`
- B. `/etc/lp/interfaces/printer1`
- C. `/var/spool/lp/requests/printer1`
- D. `/usr/lib/lp/postscript/postprint`

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 129** Given:

```
# lpstat -d
```

What displays on the screen?

- A. The name of the default printer.
- B. The default printer's print queue.
- C. A brief description of the default printer.
- D. Detailed status information about the default printer.

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 130** The only entry in the `/etc/host.equiv` file is a `+`.

In which two ways does this entry affect remote operations? (Choose two)

- A. Any user on any host can execute the `rwall` command.
- B. A locally known user from any remote host can execute the `rsh` and `rcp` command to the local system.
- C. The root user is the only user who can use the `rlogin` command to access the local system without typing a password.
- D. A user from any remote host can access the local system as a user with the same user name without being prompted for a password.

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 131** Given the example `/etc/inittab` file entry:

```
sc:234:respawn:/usr/lib/saf/sac -t 300
```

Which four statements are true? (Choose four)

- A. The name of this item is `sc`.
- B. The last field contains a command.
- C. When `init` respawns, it will not run the `sac` command.
- D. The second field limits the `sac` process to 234 instances.
- E. If the `sac` process stops, the `init` process will start a new instance of `sac`.
- F. The first field determines the order in which `init` runs this line relative to others.
- G. The `init` process will run the `sac` command when it receives a request to go to run level 2, 3, or 4.

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 132** The systems on your network use only the command line to log in. As part of a security review you are asked to track the number of failed logins beyond three attempts. You create the

/var/adm/loginlog file. To complete this task you must edit the file that contains the line  
SYSLOG\_FAILED\_LOGINS=5.

Which file contains this line?

- A. /etc/default/login
- B. /etc/default/loginlog
- C. /etc/default/failedlogin
- D. /etc/default/security/login

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 133** How do you create a password entry for the group staff?

- A. Use the passwd -g staff command.
- B. Use the groupmod -p staff command.
- C. Use the smgroup modify -- -n staff -p commands.
- D. There is no command to create a group password entry.

You must edit the group file directly.

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 134** Which command changes the name of the existing group ProjectX to ProjectY?

- A. chgrp -n projectY projectX
- B. newgrp -n projectY projectX
- C. groupmod -n projectY projectX
- D. modgroup -n projectY projectX

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 135** Users contact you and report that they are getting no output from the who command. Your first action is to check that the file that the who command reads for its output is present. Which file does the who command read to obtain its output?

- A. /var/adm/utmp
- B. /var/adm/wtmpx
- C. /var/adm/utmpx
- D. /var/adm/users

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 136** If the /etc/shadow file contains:

```
root:E8Z8pYrni6C/A:6445::::::
daemon:NP:6445::::::
bin:NP:6445::::::
sys:NP:6445::::::
adm:NP:6445::::::
lp:NP:6445::::::
uucp:NP:6445::::::
nuucp:NP:6445::::::
smmsp:NP:6445::::::
listen:*LK*::::::
nobody:NP:6445::::::
noaccess:NP:6445::::::
```

nobody4:NP:6445::::::  
user1:\*LK\*::::::11983:  
user2:PWXi1K60LXz7U:11816::::::  
user3:BYj1zG(T9WsG2:11816::::::11983:  
user4:fbCp13KUDNh2E:11816::::7::

Which two statements are true? (Choose two)

- A. user1 and listen are locked accounts.
- B. The user3 accounts has an expiration date.
- C. The user4 account will expire in seven days.
- D. The user2, user2 and user4 accounts all had their passwords set by process ID 11816.

Answer:

---

**QUESTION 137** The group projectX is no longer required and needs to be removed from the system. Which command can achieve this?

- A. rmgrp projectX
- B. groupdel projectX
- C. delgroup projectX
- D. groupmod -d projectX

Answer: