

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, fsckpass, 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 command.

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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/rdisk
- D./kernel/drv
- E./etc/path_to_inst
- F./etc/name_to_major
- G./platform/sun4u/kernel/drv

Answer: A, B, C, E

Explanation: The /devices, /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk directories are rebuilt from the boot-rcommand.

path_to_inst stores the physical device names, there is no major_to_minor.

Incorrect Answers:

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: veryfast, fast, medium, and slow. You want to define a print class, printclass, that incorporates all four

printers and sends most of the work to the veryfast and fast printers.

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

- A. lpadmin -p veryfast,fast,medium,slow -c printclass
- B. lpsched -p veryfast,fast,medium,slow -c printclass
- C. lpadmin -p slow -c printclass
lpadmin -p medium -c printclass
lpadmin -p fast -c printclass
- D. lpadmin -p veryfast -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 `lastcommand` 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 Bourne 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 backout information saved to economize on disk usage. Which is the correct command

to install the patch `105050-05` with "no backout" 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.
The d flag is used to install patches without saving any original files.

QUESTION 10

The SUNWman package has been spooled into the/export/host1/packagesdirectory. 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-dSUNWman/export/hist1/packages l

Answer: C

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

QUESTION 11

You have shut down your system to run level 0, and you are at theokprompt. You want to display a list of disk device paths and choose one to use as 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 (ControlY) to select the disk controller required to paste onto the command line if setting up an alias. For example:nvaliasmydisk(CtrlYpaste) /pci@ 1f,0/pci@ 1,1/ide@ 3/disk

QUESTION 12

You have logged into the console asuser1. Now you log in asrootusing thesucommand.

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

You 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

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 nonraw 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_date will also work

QUESTION 15

Which command displays the list of alternate superblocks for a UFS file system on c0t0d0s0?

- A. fsck /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0
- B. format /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0
- C. prtvtoc /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0
- D. newfs /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 preinstallation and postinstallation tasks.

Answer: C, D

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

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

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 its own README file.

QUESTION 19

The main tasks for configuring printer services are setting up the printer, setting up the print server, setting up the print client, and verifying printer access. Place each task on its definition.

Task - Select from these	Definition - place here
Set up a printer	Configure the system that will manage the printer.
Set up print server	Check that the print server recognizes each client.
Set up print client	Physically connect the printer to a machine of the network.
Verify printer access	Configure the system to access a remote printer.

Answer:

Task - Select from these	Definition - place here
Set up the print server	Configure the system that will manage the printer.
Verify printer access	Check that the print server recognizes each client.
Set up the printer	Physically connect the printer to a machine of the network.
Set up print client	Configure the system to access a remote printer.

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 printerfastprinterif it is not busy, otherwise they will go to slowprinter. This is useful for load balancing print jobs.

QUESTION 21

On May 11, at 9:30 A.M., an administrator accidentally removes several critical files from /etc. Analysis of the /etc/dumpdatesfile 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/vfstabfile shows:

```
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 /
```

```
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s5 /opt
```

```
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 /usr
```

```
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7 /export/home
```

Which /etc/dumpdatesentry 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.

A. 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.

B. `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: A

Explanation:

`ufsrestore` will allocate and change inode, that's why you need to do a full backup after restore.

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, B, C

Explanation:

Answer A is the main script that the others are linked to.

NFS is used at run level 3.

Incorrect Answers:

D, E: D, E are scripts that starts with "S" meaning they are start scripts. You cannot use start scripts to stop NFS server.

F: NFS server is not run at run level 0

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 multiuser. Run level 3 is multiuser with NFS.

QUESTION 26

You have been requested to restore some files to the home directory of /export/home/useraby 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 ufs dumpfile 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 extracts the files listed in the restore list. The `mv` command moves the restored file to the correct location

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.

QUESTION 29

You use the command `lpfile1` 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/.printersfile`.
- 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`

QUESTION 30

Which command prints three copies of a file named `myfile` on the default printer?

- A.l-p 3 myfile
- B.l-p c 3 myfile
- C.l-p n 3 myfile
- D.l-p 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.

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 file /etc/group 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:

Groupname : password (if any) : list of group members separated by commas

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 `setngroups_max=32` being set within the /etc/system file

and then rebooting with a boot 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.poweroff
- 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 reboot.

QUESTION 35

You can log in to both `hostA` and `hostB` using the same login name. You want to use the `cp` 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 `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 as only the local user id 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 -d 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 spool 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

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 `option`. The `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 -d printer2 file1`. `lp -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 `ufsdumpfile` on the `/dev/rmt/0` tape device?

- A. `ufsrestore ./etc/inet/hosts /dev/rmt/0`
- B. `ufsrestore Ovf/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`, `torx`. `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-devicebootdisk02`
- C. `setenv boot-device=bootdisk02`
- D. `setenv boot-devicebootdisk02`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command to modify OpenBoot 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.

B, D, and E are invalid commands. The command to setup the alias is nvalias, thus, nvunalias allows you to remove it

QUESTION 46

Given:

```
#fssnap
```

```
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. The i option is for information.

QUESTION 47

Given:

310-014

```
# df -k
Filesystem      kbytes  used  avail capacity  Mounted on
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 192423  75502  97679 44%  /
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s6 198423  935171  989533 49%  /usr
/proc            0        0        0 0%  /proc
mnttab           0        0        0 0%  /etc/mnttab
fd               0        0        0 0%  /dev/fd
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s3 192423  45577  127604 27%  /var
swap             674776   48    674728 1%  /var/run
swap             675040   312    674728 1%  /tmp
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s5 1984230   10  1924694 1%  /export
/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7 3806230 3767115   1053 99%  /export/home
```

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

File type - Select from these

Block device
Character device
Hard link
Symbolic link

File Type Description - place here

Allows a file or directory name to reference another file or directory name anywhere in the logical file tree
Supports read and write operations on a file system.
Transfers data to and from a device as a stream of bytes
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 `newprinter` 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 user's account is locked.
- B. The specified user's account and home directory are deleted.
- C. The specified user's account, home directory, and files are deleted.
- D. The specified user's 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/passwd` 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 SunSolve.
- D. anonymous ftp access to the SunSolve ftp site.
- E. patches supplied from an official periodical publication.

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation:

SunSolve does allow anonymous ftp access. There is however no access to SunSolve 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:respwan:/sbin/rc1
s2:23:wait:/sbin/rc2
s3:3:wait:/sbin/rc3
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, D, E

QUESTION 53

In a default system configuration, when a non-privileged user sets a password, what is the minimum number of characters allowed? (Enter the number)

Answer: 6

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 54

Given the command:

```
useradd -s /bin/ksh -m -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 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 subdirectories 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. `pkgchk -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:-fcorrect file attribute problems,
-acheckfile attributes only,-ccheck file contents only,
-pcheckfilename given against package database,ndo not check files likely to change

QUESTION 57

DRAG DROP

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

QUESTION 58

DRAG DROP

Place each Process Signal number on its Signal Name.

Function - Select from these	Defintion - place here
1	SIGKILL
2	SIGHUP
9	SIGTERM
15	SIGINT

Answer:

Explanation:

- 9SIGKILL
- 1SIGHUP
- 15SIGTERM
- 2SIGINT

QUESTION 59

You have completed a fullufsrestore of the/(root) file system.

What is the impact of not removing the/restorestymtable?

- A.It would slow down directory lookups.
- B.It would take up disk space unnecessarily.
- C.It would corrupt subsequent uses ofufsrestore.
- 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 withfilenames on the new file system on disk. Once the restore is complete it has no function.

QUESTION 60

DRAG DROP

Place each system boot or initialization phase on the action that takes place in the phase.

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

Answer:

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

QUESTION 61

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 hostmars?

- A. ufsrestore cf /dev/rmt/0 ./var/adm
- B. ufsrestore ./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 62

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 umount all 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, D

QUESTION 63

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:

prstatis very much like top in appearance,prtconfprints the machine configuration,prtdiagprints the machine diagnostics,psrinfodisplays processor information, sdtfpls is used for adding fonts and/usr/dt/bin/sdtprocessis a graphical process manager which is like a graphical version of thepscommand

QUESTION 64

Given the entry in the/etc/passwdfile:

user1:x:100:101:SalesManager:/home/user1/:/bin/ksh

What does thexin 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 theusersencoded password.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The actual encoded password is stored within the/etc/shadowfile

QUESTION 65

Given the following actions:

- *All local file systems mount.
- *Default routers are configured.
- *Most of the system daemons start.
- *Files in the/tmpdirectory 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 shutdownand 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 66

Why should you avoid using the abort sequence to get theokprompt 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 STOPA is an emergency stop that stops everythingimmediatelyIfthe data is being written to disk at the time then that operation will be stopped whereby causing a potential problem.

QUESTION 67

You are making your system more secure and decide that you are going to disablerootlogins. In the file that contains the entry which controlsrootlogins, to what must the line beginningCONSOLE=be set forrootlogins 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 loginNOTallowed
CONSOLE==Canonly su to root. No access on console

QUESTION 68

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 filesystem/(root) ,/usrand the directories./tmpis used for temporary

storage and/exportis not really a file system but a directory that holds alternative versions of the operating system.

QUESTION 69

You have been required to write a script that checks daily to see ifatjobs 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/atjobsdirectory

QUESTION 70

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 calledfile1to a print queue calledprinter1located on a print server calledserver1?

- 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 thelpcommand isprinter 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 71

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: Themtcommand 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 72

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 snafs command.
- D. The ufsdump-s command.

Answer: B

Explanation: The fssnap command is used for this purpose. An example for the / (root) filesystem would be: fssnap -Fufs obs=/fssnap/usr /

QUESTION 73

You want to remove the configuration for printer a from the system client 1. You use the command lpadmin x printer a.

Which file should you review to check that the settings for printer a 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 74

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, miscrw permissions.

B: setgid bit is 2 produces the `l`

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

A:The sticky bit is setusingchmod01000, this produces:T

C:The setuid bit is set usingchmod4000Thisproduces:SF:

No execute permissions.

QUESTION 75

Given the patch:

111021-01.zip

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

A.patchadd 11102101

B.unzip 11102101.

C.zip -U 111021-01.zip

D.uncompress 111021-01.zip

Answer: B

Explanation: As the patch is compressed in the zip format theunzipcommand must first be used to unzip the file.Once

unzipped use thepatchaddcommand.

QUESTION 76

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

Which set of permissions are associated with this file?

A.rwrr

B.rwxrr

C.----w-w-

D.rw-rw-rw-

E.rwxrwxrwx

Answer: A

Explanation: The defaultumaskpermissions for a file are 666 and for a directory 777.

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

QUESTION 77

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 Fiso-r/dev/dsk/c0t6d0s0 /mnt

D.mount -F hfs -o ro /dev/dsk/c0t6d0s0 /mnt

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The `fsfile` system type is used for mounting read only devices (CD-ROM's).

This stands for High Sierra and ISO File systems. The `oflag` of the `mount` command specifies the options, `ReadOnly(ro)` in this case. The `0` flag is meaningless.

QUESTION 78

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 `lpstatd printer1` is used to set the default printer to `printer1`. By itself the `lpstatd` command will display the default printer if one is defined.

QUESTION 79

You need to accomplish a full backup of all files in the `/export/homefile` 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 80

What command reports the systems current run level?

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

D.init r

Answer: C

Explanation: who rdisplays the current run level.The commandswhoandwho am i returnstheoriginal involvinguser account sessions. The commandwhoamireturns the currentuser account sessions. For example if havingssu'edto root then root will be returned.

QUESTION 81

Given the/etc/dumpdatesfile entry:

/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s70 Fri May10:23:59:592002

/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s72 Fri May 1723:59:592002

/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s75 Fri May 2423:59:592002

/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s79 Fri May 3123:59:592002

You want to back up all the files that have been modified or created since May 18. Which level must you supply to the ufsdumpcommand 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 2dump on May 17thand before the level 5 dump on May 24th.

QUESTION 82

Which command logs you in asuser1to the remote systempub_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: lis used to specify a different user account than the one currently logged in to, otherwiselogin will attempt to log in to the remote server using your current user account. There are no optionsu, rorhwith the rlogin command.

QUESTION 83

Which OBP command boots the system and allows use of a differentsystemfile?

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 84

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 l flag to the ls command is for inode. The inode is the first column of numbers against each file.
eg: 33035rwr1 rootother0 May 2010:55data

QUESTION 85

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 -1 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 86

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: nvaliasis used to create a permanent device alias, nvunaliasis used to remove the alias. The command devaliasis 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 87

Which two statements about the partitions 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 superblock to be written to the disk.
- E. It allows you to name a partition table for subsequent retrieval.

Answer: A, E

Explanation: The partition submenu is used for creating partition slices on a disk.

QUESTION 88

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 gGIDname

QUESTION 89

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 GroupPlusOEM is named:SUNWCxalland it includes all drivers currently available.

QUESTION 90

Which two statements about the/etc/default/passwdfile are true? (Choose two)

- A.The maximum length of a password is set in/etc/default/passwd.
- B./etc/default/passwdcontains default passwords for new accounts.
- C.The default password aging parameters are stored in/etc/default/passwd.
- D./etc/default/passwdcan 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/passwdfile and there are no default passwords.

The parameter for setting the minimum password length isPASSLENGTH

QUESTION 91

DRAG DROP

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

Answer:

Explanation:

SUNWCregTheCore Software GroupSUNWCuserTheEndUserSystem Support Software GroupSUNWCallThe Entire Distribution Software GroupSUNWCXallThe Entire Distribution Plus OEM Support Software Group SUNWCprogThe Developer System Support Software Group

QUESTION 92

You are ready to decommission the printeroldtimeras the printernewkidhas made it obsolete. What is the

sequence of
commands to decommission oldtimer without losing any print requests?

- A. reject oldtimer
disable oldtimer
- B. reject oldtimer
lpmove oldtimer newkid
lpadmin -x old timer
C. lpshut
mw /var/spool/lp/tmp/oldtimer/*
/var/spool/lp/tmp/newkid
lpadmin -x oldtimer
lpsched
- D. reject oldtimer
mw /var/spool/lp/requests/oldtimer/*
/var/spool/lp/requests/newkid
enable newkid
disable oldtimer

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 93

You want to see the PowerOnSelf Test (POST) information as a Solaris 9 machine boots up. What should you do?

- A. Bring the machine to theokprompt, then type theboot acommand.
- B. Bring the machine to theokprompt, then type theresetallcommand.
- 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 CtrlAltBackspace 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 dumbterminal screen or PC using HyperTerminal is attached to the serial port then the output will be displayed on the screen.

QUESTION 94

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 vold and is started via the /etc/init.d/volmgtscrip.

The correct syntax is:mountoptionswhat you are mountingmount point

QUESTION 95

Given the following message from the command which removes the SUNWaudd package:

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

```
WARNING:
```

```
The <SUNWauddx> package depends on the package  
currentlybeing removed.
```

```
WARNING:
```

```
The <SUNWusb> package depends on the package currently  
beingremoved.
```

```
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 96

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:crw1 rootsys135

QUESTION 97

You system performs a nightly backup of all the data in the /sales_datafile system usingufsdumtpto 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.Talking 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 98

DRAG DROP

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
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Test the printer</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Step 1</div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Activate and enable the printer</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Step 2</div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Physically attach the printer</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Step 3</div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Add the printer to the print service</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Step 4</div>

Answer:

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 99

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@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk@2,0`

Answer: B

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

QUESTION 100

Which two commands display the list of patches installed on a Solaris system?

(Choose two)

- A. `showrev 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 101

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 asnofile specified for the f option.
E:Not the correct syntax.

QUESTION 102

You want to install a patch cluster on your system to correct several problems. You decide to use the `nosaveoption` 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 `nosaveoption` is the same as the `d` flag when using `patchadd`. The original replaced files are not saved so the patch cluster can not be uninstalled.

QUESTION 103

The second field in the `/etc/groupfile` 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 104

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

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

Answer: A, B, E

QUESTION 105

Which command installs the SUNWaudd package from the/export/pkgspool directory?

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 106

Which installation method is designed to allow handsoff installation across the network?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 107

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 usingpatchrm.

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 obsoleted by another patch.
- E.The patch must have been installed using thepatchadd dcommand.
- F.The patch must NOT have been installed using thepatchadd dcommand.

Answer: B, D, F

QUESTION 108

Which command displays detailed information about the SUNWcsr package?

- A. pkgask SUNWcsr
- B. pkgaskp SUNWcsr
- C. pkginfo | SUNWcsr
- D. pkginfo vSUNWcsr

Answer: C

QUESTION 109

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/package_name/savefor 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.

- A. The commands associated with this package no longer function.
- B. You receive an error message from the rm command because you cannot delete this directory. The kernel requires it for package information.

Answer: A

Explanation:

same as using -nosave option

QUESTION 110

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: C, D

QUESTION 111

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: C, D

QUESTION 112

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: B, D

QUESTION 113

Which statement about therestoresymtablefile is true?

- A.restoresymtablemanages the restoration of symbolic links to ensure that unnecessary copies of data are avoided.
- B.restoresymtableis used to coordinate the restore incremental dumps on top of a full dump, it can be deleted after the last incremental restore.
- C.restoresymtablecontains 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.
- A.restoresymtableis 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: B

QUESTION 114

You use`dfssnap` 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 1ufN /dev/rmt/0/dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s0/dev/rfssnap/0`

Answer: D

QUESTION 115

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

- A. With the `l` subcommand of `ufsrestore`
- B. With the `a` subcommand of `ufsrestore`
- C. With the `s` 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: A

QUESTION 116

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: A

QUESTION 117

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: A

QUESTION 118

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

Answer: B, E

QUESTION 119

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: C

QUESTION 120

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

- A.fsck
- B.df -k
- C.forma-t
- D.dus-k

Answer: D

QUESTION 121

Given:

```
#ls-li
```

```
total4
```

```
83215 -rw-r--r-2root other180 May712:11file1
```

```
83215 -rw-r--r-2root other180 May7 12.11 file2
```

Which two are results of removingfile2? (Choose two)

- A.Bothfile1andfile2are removed.
- B.The link count value offile1remains 2.
- C.file1no longer provides access to data.
- D.The link count value offile1decrements to 1.
- E.file1remains and continues to provide access to data.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION 122

The print spooler calledprinter1has 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: A

QUESTION 123

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.lpsched
- C.lpprint.d
- D.remote.lpd

Answer: A

QUESTION 124

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.lpdstat-a
- B.lpdstat-d
- C.lpdstat-o
- D.lpdadmin -d

Answer: A

QUESTION 125

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
- okboot
- A.ok verbose
- okboot -v

Answer: A

QUESTION 126

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: A, C

QUESTION 127

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 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: D

QUESTION 128

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.lpadm -d printer1 user12

Answer: C

QUESTION 129

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: A

QUESTION 130

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: A

QUESTION 131

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 `rpc` 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: B, D

QUESTION 132

Given the example `/etc/inittab` entry:

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

Which four statements are true? (Choose four)

- A. The id of this item is `sc`.
- B. The last field contains a command.
- C. When `sc` 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 `sc` process will start a new instance of `sac`.
- F. The first field determines the order in which `sc` runs this line relative to others.
- G. The `sc` process will run the `sac` command when it receives a request to go to run level 2, 3, or 4.

Answer: A, B, E, G

QUESTION 133

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/loginlogfile`. 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: A

QUESTION 134

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 `groupmodify -n staff p` commands.
- D. There is no command to create a group password entry. You must edit the group file directly.

Answer: D

QUESTION 135

Which command changes the name of the existing group projectX to projectY?

- A. chgrp -nprojectYprojectX
- B. newgrp- nprojectYprojectX
- C. groupmod -nprojectYprojectX
- D. modgroup-nprojectYprojectX

Answer: C

QUESTION 136

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: C

QUESTION 137

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 account 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: A, B

Explanation: (*LK* indicates locked accounts and the last field in etc/shadow indicates expiration dates)

QUESTION 138

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: B

QUESTION 139

Several permanent customized device aliases exist at the OBP level on your system. You want to temporarily prevent them from being used, but you also want to avoid having to refine the aliases.

Which sequence of OBP commands allows you to temporarily disable the customized device aliases defined on your system?

- A. use-nvramrc=false
reset
- A. use-nvramrc?=false
reset
- A. setenv use-nvramrc?False
reset
- A. setenv use-nvramrc?=false
reset

Answer: C

QUESTION 140

You have a system that has SCSI tape drives attached. You want to prevent these SCSI tape drives from being used.

Which line should you add to the /etc/systemfile to prevent their use?

- A. excludedrv/st
- B. setdrv/st=off
- C. forcloaddrv/st
- D. setdrv/st=exclude

Answer: A

QUESTION 141

You are a network administrator at Certkiller .com. You have a script that uses rusersto tell you who is logged into your system on the network. You suspect that you are not getting all the client machines to report.

Which daemon may not be running on some of the clients?

- A.rpc.cmsd
- B.in.fingerd
- C.rpc.sprayd
- D.rpc.rusersd

Answer: D

QUESTION 142

You are a network administrator at Certkiller .com. You added a userusningsmuseradd command. What can prevent the system from automounting the user's home directories?

- A.-xautohome=Y
- B.-xautohome=N
- C.-xauto_homedir=Y
- D.-xauto_homedir=N

Answer: B

QUESTION 143

You are a network administrator at Certkiller .com. Your Solaris 9 system has hung and is unresponsive. Which two courses of action are appropriate to recover the system (Choose two.)

- A.attempt to log in using the network
- B.switch the console off and on several times
- C.disconnect and reconnect the cables attached to the system
- D.use the console keyboard to interrupt the system using appropriate key combinations

Answer: A, D

QUESTION 144

Your boss at Certkiller .com is curious about Sun Solaris 9. Which two commands mount the device /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1 onto the mountpoint /mnt if there is an entry in the /etc/vfstab file? (Choose two.)

- A.mount /mnt
- B.umount/mnt
- C.mount/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1 /mnt
- D.mount/dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s1 /mnt

Answer: A, C

QUESTION 145

You are a network administrator at Certkiller .com. You have hard linked Certkiller file1 and Certkiller file2 in the

/varfile system. What is the result of copying Certkiller file1 to the /export file system?

- A.A copy of Certkiller file1 is created in the /export file system
- B. Certkiller file1 is hard linked so you cannot copy this file to another file system
- C.A copy of Certkiller file1 is created in the /export file system and hard linked to Certkiller file1 in the /varfile system.
- D.A copy of Certkiller file1 is created in the /export file system and linked symbolically to Certkiller file1 in the

/varfile
system

Answer: A

QUESTION 146

Your boss at Certkiller .com is curious about Sun Solaris 9. Why must a file system be unmounted or inactive before it can be backed up using `ufsdump`?

- A. The machine will panic if you attempt to back up an active file system using `ufsdump`.
- B. An attempt to back up an active file system using `ufsdump` can corrupt the file system.
- C. The `ufsdump` command will abort and produce a core file if it is run against an active file system.
- D. A backup of an active file system may be inconsistent, and restoring files from it may be impossible.

Answer: D

QUESTION 147

You are a network administrator at Certkiller .com. You have created a full backup of the file system mounted on `/export/home`. As root you are performing an interactive restore of the `/export/home/usercb/.profile` file with the `/var/tmp` directory as the current working directory.

At the end of the restore you are asked "set owner/mode for '!'? [yn]", and you answer `y` to set the modes correctly.

What is the effect?

- A. The owner and mode of `/var/tmp` are set to root and 700, respectively
- B. The owner and mode of `/var/tmp/usercb` are set equal to the current owner and mode of `/export/home/usercb`.
- C. The owner and mode of `/export/home` are set equal to the owner and mode of `/export/home` before the backup (as stored on tape).
- D. The owner and mode of `/var/tmp/usercb` are set equal to the current owner and mode of `/export/home` before the backup (that is, as stored on tape).
- E. The owner and mode of `/export/home` on the backup tape are updated with the current owner and mode values of `/export/home`.

Answer: D

QUESTION 148

You are a network administrator at Certkiller .com. You just used the command line to create a new print spooler called `Certkiller printer3`. You want to configure this print spooler to allow jobs to enter the queue, but not be sent to the printer associated with the queue.

Which command can you use to accomplish this?

- A. `reject Certkiller printer3`
- B. `enable Certkiller printer3`
- C. `accept Certkiller printer3`
- D. `disable Certkiller printer3`

Answer: D

QUESTION 149

Your boss at Certkiller .com is curious about Sun Solaris 9. Which two are necessary to configure access to a remote printer? Choose two

- A. printer name
- B. printer location
- C. printer content type
- D. name of the printer's print server

Answer: A, D

QUESTION 150

Your boss at Certkiller .com is curious about Sun Solaris 9. From which file do the commands `pkginfo` and `pkgchk` obtain information?

- A. `/var/adm/contents`
- B. `/var/adm/pkg/contents`
- C. `/var/sadm/pkg/contents`
- D. `/var/adm/install/contents`

Answer: C

QUESTION 151

DRAG DROP

Your boss at Certkiller .com asks you to place each format utility keyword beside its function.

Functions	Keyword
Updates the disk for VTOC	Place here
Reads and displays labels	Place here
Allows you to select a new disk	Place here
Saves disk and slice information to a file	Place here
Alters slice sizes	Place here
Formats and analyzes the disk	Place here

Keywords, select from these

partition	disk	label
save	format	verify

Answer:

Your boss at Certkiller.com asks you to place each format utility keyword beside its function.

Functions	Keyword
Updates the disk for VTOC	label
Reads and displays labels	verify
Allows you to select a new disk	disk
Saves disk and slice information to a file	save
Alters slice sizes	partition
Formats and analyzes the disk	format

Keywords, select from these

QUESTION 152

Given the command:

```
#pkgadd-d/cdrom/sol_9_sparc/s0/Solaris_9/Product
```

What is the result?

- A.The system prompts you for which packages to install
- B.The package named Product is installed into the spool directory
- C.All packages are installed into the /cdrom/sol_9_sparc/s0/Solaris_9/Product directory
- D.All packages within the /cdrom/sol_9_sparc/s0/Solaris_9/Product directory are noninteractively installed

Answer: A

QUESTION 153

At boot, the system reports this error:

```
Ok boot
```

```
Rebooting with command: bootBootdevice: disk02 File andargs: Evaluating: boot
```

```
Can't open boot device
```

```
Ok
```

To address the problem, you decide to set the OBP parameter that sets the default boot device to its default value, and you do NOT want to affect any other OBP parameter.

Which command should you use to do this?

- A.set -default
- B.boot-device=disk net
- C.set-default=disk net
- D.set-default boot-device
- E.setenvboot-device default

Answer: D

QUESTION 154

A table of contents containing information about the directories and files in theufsdumparchive is created when theufsdumpcommand is run. Which statement about the table contents information is correct?

- A.The table of contents information for both directories and files is placed at the end of theufsdumparchive
- B.The table of contents information for both directories and files is placed at the beginning of theufsdumparchive
- C.The table of contents information for files is placed at the beginning of theufsdumpfile, and directory information is placed at the end of theufsdumparchive
- D.The table of contents information for directories is placed at the beginning of theufsdumpfile, and file information is placed at the end of theufsdumparchive

Answer: B

QUESTION 155

Exhibit:

```
1. cd /a
2. init 6
3. umount /a
4. bootblk /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0
5. rm restorestymtable
6. newfs /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0
7. ufsrestore rvf /dev/rmt/0
8. mount /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 /a
9. cd /usr/platform/`uname -m`/lib/fs/ufs
10. installboot bootblk /dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s0
```

The steps that should be used to restore the entire contents of the / (root) file system from the /dev/rmt/0 default tape device onto a newly installed disk are shown in the exhibit.

In which order should they be executed?

- A.4, 6, 1, 8, 7, 3, 5, 9, 10, 2
- B.4, 6, 8, 1, 7, 5, 3, 9, 10, 2
- C.4, 8, 1, 7, 5, 3, 6, 9, 10, 2
- D.4, 3, 5, 1, 7, 8, 6, 9, 10

Answer: B

QUESTION 156

What is the result of mounting a file system with the noatime option enabled?

- A.It enables the UFS logging
- B.It disables the update of file access times
- C.It prevents the creation of files larger than 2Gbytes
- D.It prevents the user from updating the file modification times

Answer: B

QUESTION 157

Which is a consideration when choosing LiveUpgrade over a Standard Upgrade?

- A.Live Upgrade is simpler than a Standard upgrade
- B.Choosing live upgrade significantly reduces downtime for the upgrade
- C.Standard upgrade loses many of the modifications made to the previous installation
- D.Standard upgrade requires enough available disk space for a duplicate boot environment

Answer: A