

# **Sun Solaris 8 Certified System Administration I 310-011**

**Demo Version  
From  
ITCertKeys.com  
To  
CertsBraindumps.com**

This is a demo version of the original study guide that consists of 50 numbers of question and answers with explanation. If you like this demo version, you can purchase the full version from the sponsored website.

Here are some important points to pass this exam with good and higher marks.

**Point 1:**

The Solaris 8 Operating Environment implements four disk-based file systems:

UFS – The UNIX file system (default), based on the traditional BSD file system

HSFS – The High Sierra and ISO 9660 file system (read-only) used with CD-ROMs

PCFS – The PC file system, which allows read and write access to DOS-formatted disks

UDF - Universal Disk Format file system, an optical media standard for DVD, CD-ROM, disks, and diskettes (new in Solaris 8) SWAPFS, though it utilizes disk, is considered a virtual file system type.

**Point 2.**

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

**Point 3.**

When the system boots, the 'fsck' (file system check and repair program) checks file systems using the "preen" mode (option '-o p'). The preen mode automatically corrects minor file system inconsistencies that are known to be safely repaired without system administrator intervention, such as:

- unreferenced inodes
- incorrect counts in superblocks
- missing blocks in the free list

Preen mode allows file systems to be checked in parallel and non-interactively, exiting if fsck encounters problems requiring intervention.

**Point 4.**

The 'tunefs' command can be used to tune file system parameters for an existing UFS file system.

Usage: tunefs [ options ] file\_system

Common options:

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

**Point 5.**

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

There are seven fields in an /etc/vfstab record:

- Device to mount (block special file)
- Device to fsck (raw device)
- Mount point
- FS type
- fsckpass (a number used by fsck to determine whether to check the file system automatically)
- Mount at boot (tells whether the file system should automatically mounted by mountall)
- Mount options

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

**Point 6.**

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

Usage: umount [ options ] file\_system

file\_system can be specified as a block special device, a mount point, or a remote resource.

Examples:

umount /export/home

umount /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s7

#### **Point 7.**

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

If the media contain file systems, they will be mounted as follows:

Diskette: /floppy/floppy0

CD-ROM: /cdrom/cdrom0

Note that floppy0 and cdrom0 may change with device instances.

If the media do not contain file systems, they will be made accessible under the /vol directory (default) as follows:

Diskette: /vol/dev/aliases/floppy0

CD-ROM: /vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0

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

#### **Point 8.**

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

Usage: volcheck [ options ] device\_path -v (verbose) is a commonly used option.

device\_path defaults to the floppy drive at /dev/diskette.

Example: volcheck /dev/diskette

#### **Point 9.**

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

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

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

#### **Point 10.**

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

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

#### **Point 11.**

The 'newfs' command is recommended to create a new UFS file system. newfs is a front end for the 'mkfs' command, which has more complex syntax. Usage: newfs [ options ] [ mkfs-options ] raw\_device

Options: -v (verbose)

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

The following defaults can be adjusted with mkfs-options:

- Logical block size 8 KB

- Fragment size 1 KB

- 1 inode per 2KB data

- Minimum percent freespace = 64 MB/partition size x 100 (next lower integer, limited to between 1 and 10%)

Example: newfs -v /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s7

#### **Point 12.**

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

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

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

#### **Point 13.**

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

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

Usage: mount -o [ options ] raw\_device mount\_point

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

**Question 1.**

What is the purpose of the file command?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

It is used to determine the type of a file. It can take `-b` option, meaning do not follow symbolic links, or `-f ffile`, *ffile* is file containing a list of the file to be examined.

Examples: `$file /tmp /tmp`: directory

`$ file /usr/bin/cp /usr/bin/cp`: ELF 32-bit MSB executable SPARC Version 1.

**Question 2.**

What is the result of using the following command?

`# mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dir3`

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

**Answer: A.**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 3.**

Which vi character sequence replaces all occurrences of the string Solaris with the string Solaris Operating Environment in the current file?

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

**Answer: D.**

**Explanation:**

To change all occurrences of text "old" to text "new": `:% s/old/new/g<CR>` or `:1,$ s/old/new/g<CR>`

**Question 4.**

Which three characters can be entered from command mode in the vi to change the last line mode? (Choose three)

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

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

**Answer: A, D, F**

**Question 5.**

Which vi command is used to copy three lines of text to memory and then paste these lines above the current line?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 6.**

Which command should be used to uninstall patch 106793-01?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To remove a patch, you should use – *patchrm* [options] patch\_id.

**Question 7.**

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

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

**Answer: C, D, E**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 8.**

Which single character is a Regular Expression denotes “zero or more occurrences of the previous”.

**Answer: \***

**Explanation:**

Three metacharacter –

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

**Question 9.**

Which command displays an Access Control List for a file?

- A. lsac1
- B. getac1
- C. aclget
- D. fac1get
- E. getfacl

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

**Explanation:**

The following example sets the file owner permissions to read/write/execute, file group permissions to read only, other permissions to none, and the ACL mask permissions to read on the ch2.doc file. In addition, the user george is given read/write permissions; however, due to the ACL mask, the effective permissions for george are read only.

```
$ setfacl -s u::7,g::4,o::0,m::4,u:george:7 ch2.doc
```

```
$ getfacl ch2.doc
```

```
# file: ch2.doc
```

```
# owner: nathan
```

```
# group: sysadmin
```

```
user::rwx
```

```
user:george:rwx #effective:r--
```

```
group::r-- #effective:r--
```

```
mask:r--
```

```
other:---
```

**Question 10.**

Given: \$ 1s -ld telephone drwxrwsrwx 2 lesley sp 512 Aug 3 17:28 telephone

Which command clears the SGID-bit causing this behavior?

- A. chmod g-1 telephone
- B. chmod g-s telephone
- C. chmod 767 telephone
- D. chmod 0777 telephone
- E. chmod 0767 telephone

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

chmod “+” is to add permissions; “-” is to take away, and “=” is to assign permissions.

**Question 11.**

Your umask value is set to 022 and you create a file. Which set of permissions are associated with this file?

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

**Answer: A.**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 12.**

Which command string displays the file and directory names that begin with the characters a, b, or c and that end with number 1?

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

**Answer: C.**

**Explanation:**

Please refer to Question 2.

**Question 13.**

Your current working directory is the /export/home\_a/user1 directory. Which two command strings put you into the /export/home\_b/user20 directory? (Choose two)

- A. cd ../user20
- B. cd ../home\_b/user20
- C. cd ../../home\_b/user20
- D. cd /export/home\_b/user20

**Answer: C \*\*\*\*\*D.** C is correct, because it use relative path. D is correct, it use absolute path. `cd ../` once, will go up to *home\_a* dir. another `cd ../` will go up to *export* directory.

**Explanation:**

the directory structure is like this:

/export----/home\_a/user1 you are here (working dir- "*pwd*") ----/home\_b/user20

**Question 14.**

Your current working directory contains:

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

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

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



**Answer: D.**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 15.**

Which three configuration parameters are set up during the Solaris 8 Operating Environment custom installation procedure? (Choose three)

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

**Answer: B, C, E.**

**Explanation:**

File system layout, user disk usage quotas, and software cluster configuration are the three parameters that are set up during the Solaris 9 OS Environment custom installation procedure.

**Question 16.**

You have just installed the SUNWaudio package with the command:

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

Which command tests the accuracy of the package installation?

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

**Answer: B.**

**Explanation:**

The *pkgchk* command is used to check the accuracy of installed package. -v is Verbose mode.

**Question 17**

Which file maintains a list of currently mounted file systems?

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

**Answer: B.**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 18.**

Which command mounts the device `/dev/dsk/c1t0d0s0` on the mount point `/mnt` so that it prevents the creation of files larger than 2 GB?

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

**Answer: D.**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 19**

Each directory is a file system mount point. Which two file systems contain kernel modules? (Choose two)

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

**Answer: A, C**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 20.**

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

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

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

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 21.**

What is the name of the directory where the kernel device information file `path_to_inst` is found?

**Answer: `/etc`**

**Explanation:**

More info.: The `devfsadm` command manages the special device files in the `/dev` and `/devices` directories. By default, `devfsadm` attempts to load every driver in the system and attach to all

possible device instances. Then it creates the device files in the /devices directory and the logical links in the /dev directory. In addition to managing the /dev and /devices directories, devfsadm also maintains the path\_to\_inst(4) instance database.

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

**Question 22.**

Which file system type must be passed to the mount command to mount a DOS formatted floppy disk?

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

**Answer: C.**

PCFS is the default file system for DOS disk format disk.

**Explanation:**

UFS (Unix File System) is the default format for Solaris disk file system.

UDF (Universal Data Format) is for DVD kind of optical media. HSFS is for CD-ROM file systems.

**Question 23.**

The following is a listing of an /etc/rc3.d directory:

README s15nfs.server s50apache s76snmpdx s77dmi

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

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

**Answer: D.**

**Explanation:**

The two digits number that follows sNN... is to define the execution sequence order.

**Question 24.**

Which PROM command boots the system using a different system file?

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

**Answer: C.**

**Explanation:**

A. *boot -s* is to boot to init level "s". B. *boot -a* is to ask/interactive mode.

**Question 25.**

Which information is provided when executing the following command?

# who -r

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

**Answer: A.**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 26.**

Which two commands should be used to acquire the online information about the /etc/vfstab file? (Choose two)

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

**Answer: A and B. A displays vfstab man pages. B is correct, “man” takes -s option following by section number (1, 1M, 2-9).**

**Explanation:**

Other useful options: *man -l signal #* list all manual pages of ‘signal’ *-k keyword #* prints out one-line summaries from the windex database (table of contents)

**Question 27.**

For which task is the kernel responsible?

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

**Answer: A.**

**Explanation:**

The rest are responsible by the shell.

**Question 28.**

Your system has just been brought to the boot prompt through an interrupt. Which command should you now use to minimize the amount of disruption caused to the diskfile system?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Using sync command to synchronize the disks system. Refer to System Admin Guide Volume 1 – page 146. \*(Tricky question)

**Question 29.**

Which file is used to enable or disable the mechanism by which a system may be interrupted and brought to the boot prompt?

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

**Answer: D. Refers to System Admin Guide Vol. 1**

**Explanation:**

Select one of the following to disable or enable a system's abort sequence:

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

#KEYBOARD\_ABORT=disable

**Question 30.**

You have set up a permanent customized device alias at the OBP. Which command allows you to remove the alias?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 31.**

From the OBP prompt, which command displays device aliases?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Also see #30.

**Question 32.**

Which command is used to build a new file system on the raw special device at c0t3d0s5?

- A. newfs -r c0t3d0s5

- B. newfs c0t3d0s5,raw
- C. newfs /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s5
- D. newfs /dev/rdisk/c0t3d0s5

**Answer: D**

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

**Question 33.**

Which command should be used to configure only those devices supported by the st driver?

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

**Answer: B.**

**Explanation:**

Use *devfsadm* command to dynamically configure system device tables without having to reboot the system. The “-i driver\_name” option is to configure only the devices for the named driver!

**Question 34.**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 35.**

Which two commands display a list of active processes on the system? (Choose two)

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

**Answer: A, C**

**Explanation:**

Pkill kills processes, the rest?

**Question 36.**

What is the name of the default signal that is sent to the dtmail process using the command pkill dtmail?

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

**Answer: E.**

**Question 37.**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

It toggles between interactive modes.

**Question 38.**

What is the correct syntax used to copy a local file to a remote host?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Syntax: rcp localfile host:remotefile

**Question 39.**

Which command should be used to extract the file install.log from the backup.tar file which is in tar format?

- A. tar xvf backup.tar install.log
- B. tar cvf backup.tar install.log

- C. tar xvf install.log backup.tar
- D. tar -ivt -l backup.tar install.log
- E. zcat backup.tar | tar xvf install.log

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Syntax: tar flags archive filename

**Question 40.**

Which command enables you to list, but not retrieve, the content of a tape archive copied to the default tape device /dev/rmt/0?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 41.**

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

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

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

**Answer: D.**

**Explanation:**

It's a tough question! Try to understand it thoroughly! (Refer to Vol. )

The key to understand is how to use *ufsrestore* command interactively.

First, cd to /var/tmp to be prepared for restore the 2nd ufsdump file. (3). Then, rewind the tape (5), and use *ufsrestore* command to restore the file (6). Then it followed by putting the file back – (4) cd /etc/inet directory (so you can put it back); (2) use *add* command to add hosts file (from ufsrestore interactive mode only); finally mv the hosts file to its final directory (7).

**Question 42.**

Which command does a full backup of all files in the /export/home file system to the /dev/rmt/1 remote tape device attached to the workstation mars?

- A. ufsdump 0f /dev/rmt/1 export/home



- B. ufsdump Of mars:/dev/rmt/1 /export/home
- C. ufsdump Of /dev/rmt/1 mars:/export/home
- D. ufsdump Omf mars /dev/rmt/1 /export/home
- E. ufsdump Of rd=mars:/dev/rmt/1 /export/home

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Remote systems is referred by name:path.

**Question 43.**

Which option of the usermod command allows the use of duplicate user IDs?

**Answer: -o**

**Question 44.**

When using the command line to add, modify, or delete user accounts, or to add modify or delete groups, it is possible to use the -o option to allow duplicate users or group IDs. Which four command support the use of the -o syntax? (Choose four)

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

**Answer: C, D, E, G**

**Explanation:**

Only when adding or modifying will duplicated user be an issue. "adduser" is nonexistent.

**Question 45.**

A user logs into a system running the Solaris 8 Operating Environment using the telnet command. The user has been assigned a C shell (csh) and home /home/user1 directory. All of the following files exist with appropriate ownership and permissions. Which three files are used to initialize this users session? (Choose three)

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

**Answer: B, F, D. (yes, that is the execution order\*)**

**Explanation:**

First, the System global initialization file is read and executed, then user level init files – .cshrc and .login. (if the user starts another C-Shell session, only .cshrc is executed!)

**Question 46.**

You are working from a text-based terminal. Which command should you use to change a user's primary group?

**Answer: chgrp**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 47.**

A user logs into a system running the Solaris 8 operating Environment using the telnet command. The user has been assigned a Korn shell (ksh) and home /home/user1 directory.

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

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

**Answer: C, F**

**Explanation:**

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

**Question 48.**

The Solaris 8 Operating Environment allows users to change their passwords. By default, by how many characters must a new password differ from an old password for the change to be admitted?

**Answer: 3, exclusive of case.**

**Question 49.**

Drag each File Types to there correct File Type Descriptions.

**Answer:**

Description 1: symbolic link. Use "ln -s " to create it.

Description 2: block device.

Description 3: character device.

Description 4: hard link Hard link is limited to the same file system. No directory link!

**Question 50.**

Which two commands invoke data compression? (Choose two)

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

**Answer: D, F**

**Explanation:**

"*jar -c*" is to create new compress archive file. So does compress.

The rest either decompresses (*jar -x* , *gzcat* , *zcat*, *uncompress*) or does no compression (just packaging - *tar*)