



000-232

pSeries Administration and Support for AIX 5L v 5.2



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QUESTION 1

A system administrator was asked to log information on possible security breaches on a server. Which file should additional entries be added to capture this information?

- A. /var/adm/sulog
- B. /etc/syslog.conf
- C. /etc/security/sysck.cfg
- D. /etc/security/login.cfg

Answer: B

Explanation:

Answer B is correct because it provides configuration information for the syslogd daemon (Logs system messages)

Ref: http://publib16.boulder.ibm.com/pseries/en_US/files/aixfiles/syslog.conf.htm

Incorrect Answers:

A: The /var/adm/sulog file records the following information: date, time, system name, and login name. The /var/adm/sulog file also records whether or not the login attempt was successful: a + (plus sign) indicates a successful login, and a - (minus sign) indicates an unsuccessful login.

C: This file contains file definitions for the trusted computing base.

Ref:
http://publibn.boulder.ibm.com/doc_link/en_US/a_doc_lib/files/aixfiles/sysck.cfg.htm
D: This file contains configuration information for login and user authentication.
Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/files/aixfiles/login.cfg.htm>

QUESTION 2

After adding a new Ethernet card to a system and rebooting, the system administrator notices the card was not configured. How can the system administrator determine if there were errors during the configuration process for the card?

- A. Examine the booting with the command: `alog-o-f/var/adm.ras/booting`
- B. Display the device attributes and errors with the command: `isdev-C-l ent0`
- C. Examine the AIX errlog for configuration method errors with the command: `errpt-a-C ent0`
- D. Examine the ODM for configuration errors with the command: `odmget -q"method_errors"ent0`

Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Where do the BOS ODM files reside?

- A. /etc/odm
- B. /usr/ipp/odm
- C. /var/bosinfo
- D. /etc/objrepos

Answer: D

Explanation:

Answer D is correct because the ODM routines use ODMDIR to determine which objects to operate on. The default is /etc/objrepos - this is where the device objects reside, which are required for hardware configuration

ODMDIR=/etc/objrepos

Ref: <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks/pdfs/sg246199.pdf> page 71

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Invalid file name
- B: Invalid file name
- C: Invalid file name

QUESTION 4

A system administrator wants to give full read/write/execute access to the owner and group of the /stuff directory and all subdirectories and files, but only allow read/execute for others. What command would the administrator use?

- A. `chmod -R 775 /stuff`
- B. `chmod -h 002 /stuff`
- C. `chmod -R 577 /stuff`
- D. `chmod ug+rwx,o+rx /stuff`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The chmod command also permits you to use octal notation for the mode. The numeric mode is the sum of one or more of the following values:

4000 Sets user ID on execution.

2000 Sets group ID on execution.

1000 Sets the link permission to directories or sets the save-text attribute for files.

0400 Permits read by owner.

0200 Permits write by owner.

0100 Permits execute or search by owner.

0040 Permits read by group.

0020 Permits write by group.

0010 Permits execute or search by group.

0004 Permits read by others.

0002 Permits write by others.

0001 Permits execute or search by others.

You must specify the mode symbolically or use an explicit 4-character octal with a leading zero (for example, 0755) when removing the set-group-ID-on-execution permission from directories.

The flag -R descends only directories recursively

Incorrect Answers:

B: The flag -h suppresses a mode change for the file or directory pointed to by the encountered symbolic link. It does not descend directories recursively. Nor does the 002 set the appropriate permissions.

C: 577 does not set the appropriate permissions.

D: Set the permissions correctly but does not descend the directories recursively.

QUESTION 5

What system startup file would an administrator edit for starting up miscellaneous third party applications?

- A. /etc/rc. Net
- B. /etc/rc. Boot
- C. /etc/rc. Local
- D. /etc/rc. Tcpiip

Answer: C

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

A: rc.net File Format for TCP/IP

Purpose

Defines host configuration for network interfaces, host name, default gateway, and static routes

B: Not a valid AIX file.

D: rc.tcpiip File for TCP/IP

Purpose

Initializes daemons at each system restart

QUESTION 6

A system administrator has been asked to lock a specific login account. Which of the following commands is used to accomplish this?

- A. pwdck
- B. usrck
- C. chuser
- D. rmuser

Answer: C

Explanation:

chuser Command

Purpose

Changes user attributes.

Syntax

chuser [-R load_module] Attribute=Value ... Name

i.e. chuser account_locked=true Name

Ref:

http://publibn.boulder.ibm.com/doc_link/en_US/a_doc_lib/cmds/aixcmds1/chuser.htm

Incorrect Answers:

A: pwdck Command

Purpose

Verifies the correctness of local authentication information

Ref:

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds4/pwdck.htm>

B: usrck Command

Purpose

Verifies the correctness of a user definition.

Syntax

usrck { -n | -p | -t | -y } { ALL | User ... }

Description

The usrck command verifies the correctness of the user definitions in the user database files, by checking the definitions for ALL the users or for the users specified by the User parameter. If more than one user is specified, there must be a space between the names. You must select a flag to indicate whether the system should try to fix erroneous attributes.

The command first checks the entries in the /etc/passwd file. If you indicate that the system should fix errors, duplicate user names are reported and removed. Duplicate IDs are reported only, because there is no system fix. If an entry has fewer than six colon-separated fields, the entry is reported, but not fixed. The usrck command next checks specific user attributes in other files.

The usrck command verifies that each user name listed in the /etc/passwd file has a stanza in the /etc/security/user, /etc/security/limits and /etc/security/passwd files. The usrck command also verifies that each group name listed in the /etc/group file has a stanza in the /etc/security/group file. The usrck command using the -y flag creates stanzas in the security files for the missing user and group names.

Ref:

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds5/usrck.htm>

D: rmuser Command

Purpose

Removes a user account.

Ref:

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds4/rmuser.htm>

QUESTION 7

Based on the output, which of the following is insufficient?

A. CPU

- B. Disk
- C. Memory
- D. Network

Answer: A

QUESTION 8

A system administrator would like to modify the system default user characteristics so that each new user will now be assigned (by default) the csh shell rather than the ksh shell. Which of the following actions should be performed?

- A. Run the command `chlogin -shell "csh"`
- B. Run the command `mkuser -default "SHELL=csh"`
- C. Edit `/etc/passwd` and change all "ksh" entries to "csh"
- D. Modify the contents of `/usr/lib/security/mkuser.default` file

Answer: D

QUESTION 9

A system administrator decides to review the system error log after installing new hardware. Which of the following is the correct command to use?

- A. `errpt`
- B. `syslog`
- C. `prtdiag`
- D. `errlogger`

Answer: A

Explanation:

`errpt` Command

Purpose

Generates a report of logged errors

Ref:

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds2/errpt.htm>

Incorrect Answers:

B: `syslog` is not a command. It is a daemon.

Ref:

http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tpfhelp/v1r3m0/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.tpf.doc_put.19/gtpc1/gtpc1m

C: Not a valid AIX command

D: `errlogger` Command

Purpose

Logs an operator message

Ref:

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds2/errlogger.htm>

QUESTION 10

Which of the following commands will find all the rc files in /etc and display them?

- A. is -l /etc/r?
- B. is -l /etc/rc.d/*
- C. is -l /etc/rc? | grep -v d
- D. is -l /etc/rc* | grep -v d

Answer: C

QUESTION 11

Which command will display the current Maintenance level of a server?

- A. lspp -l_
- B. oslevel
- C. oslevel -m
- D. oslevel -I | grep

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds4/oslevel.htm>

Incorrect Answers:

A: lspp Command

Purpose

Lists installed software products not maintenance levels

C: oslevel -m is not a valid flag

D: -I is not a valid flag

QUESTION 12

A pseries server is being used as a file server and all data is stored on a non-root volume group and resides on mounted filesystems. Which of the following commands provides the quickest way to backup all of the data and filesystem definitions?

- A. tar
- B. cpio
- C. savefs
- D. savevg

Answer: D

Explanation:

savevg Command

Purpose

Finds and backs up all files belonging to a specified volume group

Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds5/savevg.htm>

Incorrect Answers:

A: tar would work but the question states that it wants the quickest way. tar had limitations

Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds5/tar.htm>

B: cpio would work but savevg is the best choice

Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds1/cpio.htm>

C: savefs is not a valid aix command

QUESTION 13

A system administrator is unable to unmount a file system. Which is the appropriate command to determine who or what is accessing the file system?

- A. who / filesystem
- B. lsfs /filesystem
- C. fuser /filesystem
- D. unmount -f /filesystem

Answer: C

Explanation:

fuser Command

Purpose

Identifies processes using a file or file structure

Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds1/fuser.htm>

Incorrect Answers:

A: who Command

Purpose

Identifies the users currently logged in not who or what is accessing the filesystem

Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds6/who.htm>

B: lsfs Command

Purpose

Displays the characteristics of file systems

Ref:
<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds3/lsfs.htm>

D: umount or unmount Command

Purpose

Unmounts a previously mounted file system, directory, or file

The question states that you need to find out who or what is accessing the filesystem.

Ref:

<http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.doc/cmds/aixcmds5/umount.htm>

QUESTION 14

Which cron entry will run /usr/local/bin/myscript at 0500 every Saturday?

- A. 0 5**6/usr/local/bin/myscript
- B. 0 5 6**/usr/local/bin/myscript
- C. 6** 5 0 /usr/local/bin/myscript
- D. 5 0 Sat ** /usr/local/bin/myscript

Answer: A

Explanation:

File Format:

The crontab File Entry Format

A crontab file contains entries for each cron job. Entries are separated by newline characters. Each crontab file entry contains six fields separated by spaces or tabs in the following form:

minute hour day_of_month month weekday command

These fields accept the following values:

minute 0 through 59

hour 0 through 23

day_of_month 1 through 31

month 1 through 12

weekday 0 through 6 for Sunday through Saturday

command a shell command

You must specify a value for each field. Except for the command field, these fields can contain the following:

A number in the specified range. To run a command in May, specify 5 in the month field.

Two numbers separated by a dash to indicate an inclusive range. To run a cron job on Tuesday through Friday, place 2-5 in the weekday field.

A list of numbers separated by commas. To run a command on the first and last day of January, you would specify 1,31 in the day_of_month field.

An * (asterisk), meaning all allowed values. To run a job every hour, specify an asterisk in the hour field.

Note: Any character preceded by a backslash (including the %) causes that character to be treated literally. The specification of days may be made by two fields (day of the month and day of the week). If you specify both as a list of elements, both are adhered to.

For example, the following entry:

0 0 1,15 * 1 command

would run command on the first and fifteenth days of each month, as well as every Monday. To specify days by only one field, the other field should contain an * .

Ref: