

Solaris Job Interview Questions And Answers



Interview Questions Answers

<https://interviewquestionsanswers.org/>

About Interview Questions Answers

Interview Questions Answers . ORG is an interview preparation guide of thousands of Job Interview Questions And Answers, Job Interviews are always stressful even for job seekers who have gone on countless interviews. The best way to reduce the stress is to be prepared for your job interview. Take the time to review the standard interview questions you will most likely be asked. These interview questions and answers on Solaris will help you strengthen your technical skills, prepare for the interviews and quickly revise the concepts.

If you find any **question or answer** is incorrect or incomplete then you can **submit your question or answer** directly with out any registration or login at our website. You just need to visit [Solaris Interview Questions And Answers](#) to add your answer click on the *Submit Your Answer* links on the website; with each question to post your answer, if you want to ask any question then you will have a link *Submit Your Question*; that's will add your question in Solaris category. To ensure quality, each submission is checked by our team, before it becomes live. This [Solaris Interview preparation PDF](#) was generated at **Wednesday 29th November, 2023**

You can follow us on FaceBook for latest Jobs, Updates and other interviews material.
www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org

Follow us on Twitter for latest Jobs and interview preparation guides.
<https://twitter.com/InterviewQA>

If you need any further assistance or have queries regarding this document or its material or any of other inquiry, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best Of Luck.

Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team
<https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/Support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG>



Solaris Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Display the all files recursively with path under current directory ?

Ans:

```
- find . -depth -print
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 2:

Change to a directory, which is having very long name ?

Ans:

```
- cd CDMA_3X_GEN*Here original directory name is .CDMA_3X_GENERATION_DATA..
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

Display the Disk Usage of file sizes under each directory in current Directory ?

Ans:

```
- du -k * | sort .nr (or) du .k . | sort -nr
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 4:

Display the last newly appending lines of a file during appending data to the same file by some processes ?

Ans:

```
- tail -f Debug.logHere tail shows the newly appended data into Debug.log by some processes/user.
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 5:

Search for a sample string in particular files?

Ans:

```
- grep .Debug.*.confHere grep uses the string .Debug. to search in all files with extension..conf. under current directory.
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 6:

Delete blank lines in a file?

Ans:

```
- cat sample.txt | grep -v '^$' > new_sample.txt
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 7:

List the hidden files in current directory?

Ans:

```
- ls -a1 | grep "."
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 8:



List the files in current directory sorted by size?

Ans:

```
- ls -l | grep ^ | sort -nr
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 9:

Which obp command has a permanent allies?

Ans:

When NValias need is:

In case system can not boot from primary disk and it is needed to make another boot disk to access the data , nvalias command is used.

nvalias command makes the device alias and assigns an alternate name to a physical disk. Physical address of target disk is required which can be had by show-disk command on ok>.

```
ok> nvalias disk7 /iommu@f,e0000000/sbus@f,e0001000/dma@3,81000/esp@3,80000/sd2,0
```

The new aliased disk can be named as boot disk or can be used for booting by referring its name

```
ok> setenv boot-device disk7
```

```
ok>reset
```

```
or
```

```
ok> boot disk7
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 10:

What could be the reason and what files has to be checked to fix this and which log file we have to refer to know more details about the problem.

Ans:

The user is existng in the /etc/passwd file and the shell is also properly configured and there is no specific error messages in the /var/adm/messages file.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 11:

How to find 32 or 64 bit system instances of OS?

Ans:

On a 32-bit system, the two-part kernel is located in the directory /platform/?uname -m?/kernel.

On a 64-bit system, the two-part kernel is located in the directory/platform/?uname -m?/kernel/sparcv9

```
isainfo -b
```

the above command displays whether the processor is 32/64 bit

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

How to configure mail server in sun solaris?

Ans:

1. Install the sendmail recent package..

2. in /etc/mail/sendmail.cf file configure for localhost,mail server and domain name.

3. Restart the sendmail service...

that's it .. getback to me if having any more doubt.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

How can we find RAM size in solaris server?

Ans:

#prtdiag command will help you to find the RAM size.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

How many cpus we can connect to a spark machine in Solaris?

Ans:

Sun Fire 15K can have upto max of 106 processors

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 15:

What is the big difference between /dev/dsk and /dev/rdisk

Ans:

In Solaris whenever you create a new slice using format command a raw physical slice or a Raw Device will be created which is addressed as /dev/rdisk/c#d#s# where # is the number for slice.

After formatting it with newfs command the slice will be addressed as /dev/dsk/c#d#s# which can now be used for mounting.

```
eg. newfs /dev/rdisk/c0d0s4
```

```
mkdir /oracle
```



mount /dev/dsk/c0d0s4 /oracle

After mounting /dev/dsk/c#d#s# is called as Block Device

/dev actually contains logical device names which are links (Shortcuts in windows terminology) to actual physical devices in /devices directory.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:

Why we use / for mount any filesystem?

Ans:

/ represents the top most level of the OE directory hierarchy, therefore other sub directories have to be mounted under /

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 17:

You logged into the system using telnet.

As a system administrator, how would you figure out the system transaction is slow between the system you logged into and from the system you did telnet login?

Ans:

you can simply use the time command on both systems.! For example:

```
time <<trans>>
```

out put will be like..

```
real 0m2.009s
```

```
user 0m0.000s
```

```
sys 0m0.000s
```

So, in actuality, It took a total of 2.009 seconds of my time to watch this command complete. But, as you can see, it used virtually no processing time.

For small transaction you may not find the much difference(sometimes no diff)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:

How to install win xp after installing solaris for dual booting.

Ans:

I think "if you first installed Solaris then try to install XP, XP will overwrite the Solaris.Becoz XP is single boot, It is better to install XP first then install Solaris.."

Simple funda is First install Workstation then install Servers..

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 19:

What is difference between Process and Daemon in Solaris?

Ans:

A 'daemon' is a software process that runs in the background (continuously) and provides the service to client upon request. For example named is a daemon. When requested it will provide DNS service. Other examples are:

xinetd (it is a super-daemon, it is responsible for invoking other Internet servers when they are needed)

inetd (same as xinetd, but with limited configuration options)

sendmail/postfix (to send/route email)

Apache/httpd (web server)

'server process' run runs one time, when called by a daemon. Once done it will stop. For example telnetd (in.telnetd) or ftpd called from xinetd/inetd daemon . By calling server process from daemon you can save the load and memory. Use a server process for small services such as ftpd, telnetd

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

What is after the VTOC on the root filesystem?

Ans:

A solaris disk has an area called volume table of contents(VTOC) that stores information about disk structure and organization.

VTOC stores in 0th sector

After VTOC Boot Block is there from (1-15) sector

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

How would you find out what kernel parameter SHMMAX is set to by one command?

Ans:

using command call ndd

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

What would a XIR signal do to a server and why would it be used?

Ans:

XIR signal used by reset command in solaris.

reset (1M) allows you to reset one or more domains in one of two ways: reset the hardware to a clean state or send an externally initiated reset (XIR) signal. The default is to reset the hardware to a clean state. You will receive an error if the virtual keyswitch is in the secure position. An optional confirmation prompt is given



by default. Refer to Chapter 6 in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide for the Sun Fire 15K/12K Systems for more information. An XIR signal (reset -x) also traps to low-level domain software (OpenBoot PROM or kadb), which retains control of the software. The domain must be rebooted manually.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

What is the difference between a probe-scsi and a probe-scsi-all?

Ans:

Both these commands are run at obp (open boot Prom) probe-scsi will probe the internal scsi and probe-scsi-all will probe both internal and external scsi. Maybe not the best explanation but not bad...

The probe-scsi command communicates with all SCSI devices connected to on-board SCSI controllers. The probe-scsi-all command additionally accesses devices connected to any host adapters installed in PCI slots.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

What does reboot ?r do?

Ans:

reboot -r (reconfigure the /dev & /devices)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

How would you find out what version of Solaris is currently running?

Ans:

Run the command showrev. There's a man page on showrev and there are switches to help you do whatever you're trying to do

uname -r is the command to know the version of the OS and uname -s for the type of OS.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 26:

How do you determine which Run Level the system is running

Ans:

u can find out currently system run level
who -r

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

What are the different phases in boot process

Ans:

Boot phases of Solaris Operating Environment are:

- 1.boot PROM
- 2.boot programs like bootblk,ufsboot
- 3.kernel initialization like loading modules
4. init phase

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

How will you add a virtual IP address to a server in Solaris. Given the interface qe0 and IP 10.10.1.150

Ans:

Syntax:

```
#ifconfig qe0:1 plumb  
# ifconfig qe0:1 10.10.1.150 up
```

where "qe0" is an interface (e.g., le0) and N is a number between 1 and <MAX>. Removing the pseudo interface and associated address is done with "ifconfig qe0:1 10.10.1.150 down".

As with physical interfaces, all you need to do is make the appropriate /etc/hostname.qe0:X file.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

How to restore a corrupted file system or trouble shoot bad super blocks for a FS c0t2d0s5

Ans:

get into single user mode from ok prompt by using the command below.
boot -s
use the newfs command to check the number of back ups for the superblock used.
use newfs -N to display the value for /dev/dsk/c1t1d0s0 as below.



newfs -N /dev/dsk/c1t1d0s0
use fsck command to fix the superblocks as below
fsck -F ufs -o b=75680 /dev/rdsk/c1t1d0s0
Now the blocks are replaced get to multiuser mode using init 3
server should boot fine.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

What is the command can reconfigure devices with out reboot?

Ans:

Either you can use
1.devfsadm
single command solaris 8 on wards in the backward we have to use
1.drvcnfig
2.diskor tape..(Device type)
3. devlinks
then the device will configure properly.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What does this file /etc/path_to_inst contain and what is the importance of this file

Ans:

/etc/path_to_inst contains each device, its instance name and number along with its physical name.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

How do you check the cron jobs of other users, (as a super user)

Ans:

The above would work. You could also run:
crontab -l Username

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

What is sticky bit in Solaris?

Ans:

If a directory is writable and has sticky bit is set, files within directory removed or renamed only if one or more following is true:

- The user owns the file
- The user owns the directory
- The file writable by the User
- The user is "root"

chmod 1777 project_dir

The sticky bit is displayed as the letter t in the execute field for 'others'.

Sticky Bit is a permission bit that protects the files with in a Directory. If the directory has sticky bit set, a file can be deleted by the owner of the file, the owner of the directory or root.

This Prevents a user from deleting other users files from public directories .

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

What is the command for seeing a long listing of all the processes running on your unix box?

Ans:

ps ,
ps -aux ,
ps -ef ,
top

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

What field will cause the message Your password has expired to be displayed to the user?

Ans:

The /etc/shadow file contains following fields.Login-id : Which indicates the username of that perticular user.Passwd : It Contains encrypted password.Lastchg : Indicates the number of days between 1-JAN-1970 and last password modification date.Min : Contains minimum no of days required between password changes.Max : Contains the maximum no of days the password is valid before the user's prompted to enter a password at login.Warn : Contains the number of days the user is warn before the password expires.Inactive : Contains the number of inactive days allowed for that user before the user's account is locked. Expire : contains the date when the user account expires once exceeded. The user can no longer log in also it will display the message "Your password has been expired".

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:



What command can you use to display all of your groups?

Ans:

On AIX You can use
groups -To Display full list
id -G - To display group id number
On Solaris you can use
groups - To display full list
id -a - To display full list of groups with group id numbers

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

What command will install the patches: 123456-01 and 123457-01 if both are located in the /just.patches directory?

Ans:

Check man for "patchadd"..
:)eNJOY

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

The NVRAM is also soldered to the main logic board or motherboard.

Ans:

It is a pluggable IC with yellow sticker on it, can be easily replaceble when it goes wrong.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

What software install group do you need to select in order to load the compilers?

Ans:

Devloper

sunwcprog

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

How many different kill signals are there?

Ans:

47

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

Give the command that will display your default boot device.

Ans:

the command would be
eprom boot-device & not printenv as suggested

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

The hardware-level user interface that you see before the operating system has been started is called:

Ans:

open boot

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

Partition sizes can be set manually or from what configuration?

Ans:

/etc/format.dat

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

What file controls global variables for system wide values for the Bourne Shell?

Ans:

/etc/profile

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 45:**

What file contains the location of the namespace configuration textfiles such as hosts.rev, named.local, etc..?

Ans:

/etc/named.conf

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

Which of the following commands can tell you whether packets are being delayed or dropped on your network?

Ans:

spray

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

What command enables a printer?

Ans:

enable

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

In order to save a template in /etc/format.dat, what two steps must occur?

Ans:

name & save

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

What command will display the VTOC for disk c0t0d0s0?

Ans:

prtvtoc /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s0

PRTVTOC

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

Among the applications below, which one is not a client/server application?

Ans:

cron

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

When using the admintool, the membership list for groups is separated by what?

Ans:

commas

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What file do you put the umask setting in?

Ans:

The UMASK value for bourne and korn shell users can be modified system wide by editing the "umask" entry in the "/etc/profile" file. To change the default UMASK for the C shell, modify the UMASK variable in "/etc/default/login" file.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

What flag used with patchadd will prevent a later back out by preventing patchadd from backing up files? If this flag is used, the patch cannot be removed.

Ans:

You have to use the option "d" along with the patchadd command.

patchadd -d

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

Which of the following can be an appropriate name for a cluster?

Ans:



SUNWadm

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

What file controls system wide password aging?

Ans:

/etc/shadow

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

What SPARC emergency keyboard sequence will take the system to the ok prompt (forth monitor) but will send output to TTYA?

Ans:

stop+A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

Which NFS daemons are found on the NFS server?

Ans:

nfsd
mountd
lockd
statd
nfslogd

These five daemons will be in NFS server.
statd and lockd will be in NFS client too.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

Where are the templates stored that are copied into the users home directories for their personal customizations?

Ans:

/etc/skel

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

What is "Piping" solaris?

Ans:

piping:- sending the output of a command to the input of another is called piping.

some examples are:

\$cal | wc
will output total line's,word's and character's
\$cal | wc | wc
will output total line's,word's and character's
A unix pipe provides a one-way flow of data.

For example, if a Unix users issues the command

```
$who | sort |lpr
```

then the Unix shell would create three processes with two pipes between them:

A pipe can be explicitly created in Unix using the pipe system call. Two file descriptors are returned--fildes[0] and fildes[1], and they are both open for reading and writing. A read from fildes[0] accesses the data written to fildes[1] on a first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis and a read from fildes[1] accesses the data written to fildes[0] also on a FIFO basis.

When a pipe is used in a Unix command line, the first process is assumed to be writing to stdout and the second is assumed to be reading from stdin. So, it is common practice to assign the pipe write device descriptor to stdout in the first process and assign the pipe read device descriptor to stdin in the second process. This is elaborated below in the discussion of multiple command pipelines.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

How do we know how many LAN cards we have in server?

Ans:

Just Type in the following command at prompt#`ifconfig -a`.That shall give the LAN Cards as well as total Physical and Logical IP Addresses
`dmesg` - It displays all configured items on systems.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

How can i disable STOP+A utility on SUN machines, which brings system into OK> prompt?

Ans:

in /etc/system set `abort_enable=0` will disable STOP-A _____ There are several ways to disable "STOP-A"



(1) Edit the /etc/default/kbd file
KEYBOARD_ABORT=disable
(2) Use the "kbd -a disable" command
(3) Edit /etc/system file
set abort_enable = 0

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

Consider the following crontab entry: ?59 23 13 * 5 /wipe.disk? What time will this cronjob run?

Ans:

That means: on Black Friday, your hard drive will get wiped out.

==> (on 13th and Friday) 23:59, /wipe.disk will be running _____ If the 13th Day of the month is Friday, the job will run.
(week day starts from Sunday day 1).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is the command to do an interactive boot from the ok prompt?

Ans:

Answer: The Interactive Boot Process:

At the ok prompt, type boot -a and press Enter. The boot program prompts you interactively

Answer 2:

After Power on,

press,

STOP+A

at the ok prompt type,

ok>boot -a

[View All Answers](#)

Operating System Most Popular & Related Interview Guides

- 1 : [RTOS Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 2 : [Windows 7 Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 3 : [MAC Operating System Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 4 : [Disk Operating System \(DOS\) Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 5 : [Shell Scripting Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 6 : [Operating System \(OS\) Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 7 : [Solaris Admin Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 8 : [VxWorks Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 9 : [OS Memory Management Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 10 : [Windows Interview Questions and Answers.](#)

Follow us on FaceBook

www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org

Follow us on Twitter

<https://twitter.com/InterviewQA>

For any inquiry please do not hesitate to contact us.

Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team

[https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/
support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG](https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG)