

“Candidate_name”

- 1.) What is your technical background?
- 2.) Technical background in test planning/implementation/automation
- 3.) What scripting language/knowledge do you have?
- 4.) What steps do you go through to automate an OS installation for level staff?
- 5.) Commands and technical questions from easy to more difficult

Commands:

1. What is the root UID?
Ans: the number zero
2. What does this do?
`du -s * | sort -n`
Ans: lists the files in the current directory with their sizes, sorted by Increasing size
3. The _____ file allows the network administrator to specify the query order of named services to resolve hostname information.
Ans: /etc/nsswitch.conf
4. What is the complete pathname of the main system log file?
Ans: (/usr/adm/syslog or) (/var/adm/syslog/syslog.log)
5. You walk by a system and see fsck running. What probably happened?
Ans: the system crashed or was shutdown abnormally and started back up or powered up or booted up
6. What does fsck do?
Ans: the fsck command audits and interactively repairs inconsistent conditions for UNIX file systems on disk storage devices.
7. What is an ARP request?
Ans: Address Resolution Protocol – to get the mapping between the IP and MAC address, with the answer being cached.
8. What 2 things do you have to do to display a window from a remote system to a local system?
Ans: on the remote system: set the DISPLAY variable to point to the local system
on the local system: set “xhost + systemname” of the remote host or “xhost +”
9. What causes stale NFS mounts?
Ans: an NFS mounted filesystem crashed or disconnected before it was properly unmounted.

10. Briefly describe the following Unix commands

sar	Reports system activity. (Correct)
df	Print filesystem utilization information. (Correct)
wc	Print counts of words, lines, and characters. (Correct)
grep	Search files for text patterns. (Correct)
chown	Change ownership on a file. (Correct)
head	Print the first few lines of a file. (Correct)
diff	Compare two files. (Correct)
stty	Set or display terminal settings. (Correct)
du	Print disk usage statistics.
tar	Tape archive utility program. (Correct)
tail	display the last few lines of a file. (Correct)
kill	Send a signal to a process.
write	Display a line of text on the terminal of another user.
find	Search the filesystem by some criteria.
ps	Display process information.
strings	Search a binary file for printable characters.
dd	Copy the input file to the output file. The output file can be a device special file.
vi	File editor.
awk	Pattern matching program language. (Correct)
sed	Stream editor.
cp	copy a file
mv	move (rename) a file
rm	remove a file or directory
chgrp	change the group of a file(Correct)
chmod	change the file or directory access permissions(Correct)
chown	change the ownership of a file(Correct)

11. What command can you use to determine where you are in the file system hierarchy?

Ans: pwd

12. What command is used to display current (exported) environment variables?

Ans: env

13. What command is used to terminate a process on a system?

Ans: kill [- signal] PID

What command would you issue if you connected (rlogin, telnet) to a remote system

14. What is the difference between chmod and umask?

15. **Ans: Umask is used to set the permissions on files and directories on creation and is usually set in a (.profile) start file, whereas chmod is used to make**

permission changes on an individual basis after creation. and you wanted to be able to see graphics output to your system?

Ans: export DISPLAY=yoursystemname:0.0

16. What is the resolv.conf file for?

Ans: configuration file for name server routines, Specifies the Internet address in dot-notation format of one name server to which the resolver should direct any queries.

17. What command is used to determine which files within a file system are currently in use and to identify the processes and users that are using them?

Ans: fuser

18. What is the command xhost?

Ans: The xhost program is used to add and delete host names or user names to the list allowed to make connections to the X server (your current system).

19. On a sun system what command is used to "display environment variables currently set"?

Ans: printenv at the ok prompt.

20. Which commands should you use to restart the automountd daemon?

**Ans: /etc/init.d/autofs stop
/etc/init.d/autofs start**

Network commands

21. What command would you use to determine if a host is up and running?

Ans: ping

22. What command is used to display the status of various network-related data structures (routing tables, network addresses as numbers)?

Ans: netstat

23. What command is used to configure network interfaces?

Ans: ifconfig

Troubleshooting scenarios:

24. A user calls up and says my sun system was just rebuilt; I can telnet to another machine on my network segment, but not on another segment. All other users can telnet to any system - describe how you would try to fix or determine what is wrong with this system.

Ans: check to see if it has a defaultrouter file in /etc and or run netstat -rn to see if the default router has been added to the routing table.

25. You have a sun system that will not ping out or in on your network. You make certain that the /etc/defaultrouter file exist, that the /etc/nsswitch.conf file is correctly edited, that the /etc/resolv.conf file is correct. Describe what you might try to determine if there is any other issues with this system

- **Check to make certain that the network cable is active**
- **If the cable is active - what network is it on - is it on another network from the one you are trying to configure this system on**
- **Run the ifconfig -a command to determine that the interface is up and properly configured**
- **Run the netstat -rn command to determine that the routing table is correct**
- **You might have to unplumb the interface and plumb it again to activate the TCP/IP Streams.**

Unix ?s

1. How can you make a program run automatically at a specified time? (use cron program; add entry to crontab file and submit it to cron via crontab command)
2. What is a shell? (command interpreter) Give examples. (ksh, csh)
3. How can you redirect the output of a command? (use > or >>)
4. What is the pipe/pipeline (|) character used for? (to supply the output of one command to the standard input of the next one)
5. How do you set the terminal type? (set TERM)

UNIX:

1. Have you ever installed and configured the UNIX OS?
2. Can you describe this process?

3. Have you ever configured DNS, NIS, sendmail, NFS, etc?
4. What types of UNIX applications have you installed and configured?
5. Have you ported applications from one UNIX environment to another? What kinds of challenges did you face?
6. Have you ported from NT to UNIX? If so, what are some of the challenges?

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