



**PASS-GUARANTEED.COM**

**100% Money Back Guarantee!!!**

**Your #1 Certification Training Resource**

Product Details from Pass-Guaranteed.com:

**Sun Certified System Administrator for the Solaris 10  
Operating System Upgrade Exam**

**310-203**

*Demo Version*

*Download Full Version*

*Visit*

<http://www.Pass-Guaranteed.com>

**Complete Certification Training Solutions**



**Practice Exam  
Test Questions**

Click Here To Learn More

**Go ->**



**Online Course  
Tutorials**

with TESTING ENGINE

**Go ->**



**Study Guides**

Click Here To Learn More

About Our Prep Labs

**Go ->**



**Lab Scenarios**

Click Here To Learn More

About Our Prep Labs

**Go ->**



**Preparation Labs**

Click Here To Learn More

About Our Prep Labs

**Go ->**



**Online  
Testing Engine**

Click Here To Learn More

**Go ->**



## **Study Tips**

*This product will provide you with questions and answers carefully compiled and written by our Expert Senior Certified Staff. Our practice questions are designed to help you learn the concepts behind the questions rather than be a strict memorization tool.*

### **Important Note:**

### **Please Read Carefully**

*Repeated readings of our Pass-Guaranteed.com Practice Exam will increase your comprehension. We constantly add to and update our Practice Exams with new questions, answers and explanations, so check that you have the latest version of this Practice Exam before you take your exam.*

*For security purposes, each PDF file is encrypted with a unique serial number associated With your Pass-Guaranteed.com account information. In accordance with International Copyright Law, Pass-Guaranteed.com reserves the right to take legal action against you should we find copies of this PDF file distributed to other parties.*

### **Update Notifications (Latest Version)**

*We are constantly reviewing our products. New material is added and old material is revised. Free Updates are available for 180 days after purchase. If you purchased a bundle, you will have Free Updates for 1 YEAR!*

*You can signup to our newsletter for instant notification whenever an update is released by becoming a Pass-Guaranteed.com member at: <http://www.pass-guaranteed.com/log.htm>*

*By becoming a Pass-Guaranteed.com member, you also get a chance to win a FREE Practice Exam of your choosing. We give away 3 Pass-Guaranteed.com Practice Exams every week to 3 lucky winners.*

### **Pass-Guaranteed.com Product Specials**

*Pass-Guaranteed.com Custom Bundle Requests, cover all Pass-Guaranteed.com Products!!! You can visit our Special Bundle Discounts from Pass-Guaranteed.com or make your own Custom Bundle Request with Pass-Guaranteed.com here: <http://www.pass-guaranteed.com/bundles.htm>*

***Pass-Guaranteed.com Custom Bundle Request Form let's you create your own Bundle Of Products!!!** You can select and group any of our products for your Custom Bundle and we will give you up to a **50% Discount** on your Custom Bundle Package. This includes our [Practice Test Questions](#), [Online Course Tutorials](#), [Study Guides](#), [Lab Scenarios](#) and our [Certified Online Instructor](#) service.*

*Please visit: <http://www.pass-guaranteed.com/custom-request.htm> If you would like to purchase a Custom Bundle from Pass-Guaranteed.com.*

**QUESTION: 1**

You want to install Solaris 10 OS on the x86 system that you built yourself. Which configuration meets the minimal requirements for installation?

- A. x86 32-bit platforms (1200 megahertz or faster processor is recommended)  
64 megabytes of memory 2-3 gigabytes of disk space (depending on what software groups are installed) access to a BIOS-supported bootable CD-ROM/DVD drive or a floppy drive and a CD-ROM/DVD drive keyboard, 8 megabit video RAM, monitor, and mouse
- B. x86 32-bit platforms (90 megahertz or faster processor is recommended and hardware floating-point support is required), or AMD Opteron, AMD Athlon, and Intel EM64T 64-bit processors  
128 megabytes of memory 40 gigabytes of disk space (depending on what software groups are installed) access to a BIOS-supported bootable CD-ROM/DVD drive or a floppy drive and a CD-ROM/DVD drive keyboard, monitor, and mouse
- C. x86 32-bit platforms (120-megahertz or faster processor is recommended and hardware floating-point support is required), or AMD Opteron, AMD Athlon, and Intel EM64T 64-bit processors  
128 megabytes of memory 2.4 gigabytes of disk space (depending on what software groups are installed) access to a BIOS supported bootable CD-ROM/DVD drive or a floppy drive and a CD-ROM/DVD drive PXE compatible keyboard, monitor, and mouse
- D. x86 32-bit platforms (120 megahertz or faster processor is recommended and hardware floating-point support is required), or AMD Opteron, AMD Athlon, and Intel EM64T 64-bit processors  
256 megabytes of memory 5 to 7 gigabytes of disk space (depending on what software groups are installed) access to a BIOS-supported bootable CD-ROM/DVD drive or a floppy drive and a CD-ROM/DVD drive or a JumpStart PXE installation server (PXE BIOS support is required)  
HCL compatible keyboard, graphics card, monitor, and mouse

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION: 2**

As system administrator, you are asked to install an additional internal disk into a SPARC-based workstation that is needed to store application data.

Which two procedures present the new disk to the Solaris 10 OS? (*Choose two.*)

- A. 1) execute # devsfadm -C disk
- B. 1) execute # touch /reconfigure  
2) execute # init 5  
3) install the new disk into the workstation  
4) power on the workstation
- C. 1) execute # halt  
2) power off the workstation  
3) install the new disk into the workstation

- 4) power on the workstation
- 5) at the ok prompt, type boot -x

D.

- 1) execute # init 5
- 2) install the new disk into the workstation
- 3) power on the workstation
- 4) using vi, manually edit the /etc/path\_to\_inst file and add an entry for the new disk
- 5) execute # init 6

E. 1) execute # init 0

- 2) at the ok prompt, type setenv auto-boot? false
- 3) power off the workstation
- 4) install the new disk into the workstation
- 5) power on the workstation
- 6) at the ok prompt, type setenv auto-boot? true
- 7) at the ok prompt, type boot -r

**Answer: B E**

**QUESTION: 3**

Several patches have been installed on your system to resolve a specific problem. The performance of your system degrades and you are advised to back out one of the patches.

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 the patchadd -d command.
- F. The patch must NOT have been installed using the patchadd -d command.

**Answer: B D F**

**QUESTION: 4**

You have added an additional internal drive to your x86-based desktop system, and you want to get the Solaris 10 OS to recognize it. Which three procedures allow the OS to recognize the new device? (*Choose three.*)

- A. boot the system and enter the # reconfigure command; confirm that you can see the new drive by executing # format
- B. boot the system and enter the # devfsadm -v command; confirm that you can see the new drive by executing # format

## 310-203 Demo – Pass-Guaranteed.com

C. from the system menu, select the "Add new hardware" icon; confirm that you can see the new drive by executing `# format`

D. boot the system, and at the Current Parameters Menu, type `b -r`; confirm that you can see the new drive by executing `# format`

E. boot the system then execute `# touch /reconfigure`, and then reboot the system; confirm that you can see the new drive by executing `# format`.

**Answer: B D E**

### QUESTION: 5

You are the system administrator and the IT manager asks you to attach a new boot disk to a SPARC-based development system. This allows the server to have both a Solaris 9 OS system disk and a Solaris 10 OS system disk. You bring the system to run level 0 and attach a single external SCSI disk to the workstation. After power cycling the workstation to the ok prompt, the new disk is presented as `/pci@1f,0/pci@1/pci@1/SUNW,isp2@4/sd@2,0`.

Which FORTH Monitor command creates a new permanent device alias called `S10disk`?

- A. `nvalias /pci@1f,0/pci@1/pci@1/SUNW,isp2@4/sd@2,0 S10disk`
- B. `nvalias S10disk /pci@1f,0/pci@1/pci@1/SUNW,isp2@4/sd@2,0`
- C. `devalias /pci@1f,0/pci@1/pci@1/SUNW,isp2@4/sd@2,0 S10disk`
- D. `devalias S10disk /pci@1f,0/pci@1/pci@1/SUNW,isp2@4/sd@2,0`

**Answer: B**

### QUESTION: 6

A junior administrator is concerned that the root password on a production server is no longer secure. The junior administrator sends you an email with the following text:

```
SU 1/25 14:01 + pts/3 root-user2
SU 1/27 09:10 - pts/5 user1-root
SU 1/27 09:11 + pts/5 user1-root
SU 1/28 21:01 + console root-user3
SU 1/29 21:30 - pts/2 user2-root
SU 1/29 21:31 - pts/2 user2-guest3
SU 1/29 21:33 + pts/2 user2-user1
```

Which three statements about this output are true? (*Choose three.*)

- A. user1 knows the root password.
- B. user2 knows the root password.
- C. user3 knows the root password.
- D. user2 knows the password for user1.
- E. This text is from the `/var/adm/wtmpx` file.
- F. This text is from the `/var/adm/sulog` file.

**310-203 Demo – 100% Money Back Guaranteed!!!**

G. This text is from the /var/adm/lastlog file.

**Answer: A D F**

**QUESTION: 7**

You are setting up a new help desk technician. The help desk technician is responsible for administering all user privilege aspects. The technician must be able to answer user requests for forgotten passwords and set and change user passwords. The new technician must also be able to read the configuration files related to other users. However, the technician's supervisor must make any changes that are required. The help desk technician will use the login name of helpdesk4. The userid of helpdesk4 has already been created as an unprivileged user.

Which two commands add the authority to the helpdesk4 user to change user passwords, but only allow read-only access to user and role configuration files? (*Choose two.*)

- A. usermod -A solaris.\* helpdesk4
- B. usermod -A solaris.admin.usermgr.read helpdesk4
- C. usermod -A solaris.admin.usermgr.pswd helpdesk4
- D. roleadd -A solaris.admin.usermgr.pswd helpdesk4
- E. roleadd -A solaris.admin.usermgr.read helpdesk4
- F. usermod -A solaris.admin.usermgr.grant helpdesk4

**Answer: B C**

**QUESTION: 8**

A company develops storage host bus adapters. All of the company's disk arrays log messages to a central log host named scribe through the local5 facility. Some of these disk arrays are used for production work by human resources and some are used by the development teams to test their new host bus adapters. The previous administrator put the following line in the /etc/syslog.conf file on scribe to log messages from the arrays:

```
local5.warning /var/adm/messages
```

Recently, the development team encountered a difficult problem and turned on the full debug output from a disk array. They request that scribe log all of that information. Logging all of the debug messages will create a large number of messages that could cause an administrator to overlook real problems with the production disk arrays or to overlook scribe system problems. You want to have the syslog.conf file stop using /var/adm/messages for the local5 facility messages. You want to log warning and above levels for the local5 facility to /var/adm/arrays.messages and log debug and above level messages for the local5 facility to /var/adm/arrays.debug.

Which two statements in /etc/syslog.conf will accomplish this? (*Choose two.*)

- A. \*.debug /var/adm/messages
- B. local5.debug /var/adm/arrays.debug
- C. local5.warning /var/adm/arrays.debug

D. local5.warning /var/adm/arrays.messages  
E. !local5.debug /var/adm/arrays.messages

**Answer: B D**

**QUESTION: 9**

Exhibit:

```
# uname -a
SunOS heston-z1 5.10 Generic sun4u sparcsun4w SUNW,Sun-Fire-V440
# zoneadm list -cv
ID NAME STATUS PATH
3 heston-z1 running /
# ps -e
PID TTY TIME CMD
15960 ? 0:00 lockd
16177 ? 0:00 smcboot
15839 ? 0:00 zsched
16006 ? 0:03 nsd
15954 ? 0:00 statd
18490 pts/2 0:00 ksh
18554 pts/2 0:00 ps
15868 ? 0:09 svc.conf
18517 pts/2 0:00 sh
16081 ? 0:00 syslogd
17798 console 0:00 ttymon
15947 ? 0:00 rpcbind
15996 ? 0:00 cron
15866 ? 0:05 svc.star
15919 ? 0:00 kcfld
16271 ? 0:00 snmpXdmi
18521 pts/2 0:00 ksh
15956 ? 0:00 keysserv
15864 ? 0:00 init
15957 ? 0:00 ypbind
16007 ? 0:00 sac
16066 ? 0:01 automoun
16008 ? 0:00 ttymon
15968 ? 0:02 inetd
15966 ? 0:00 utmpd
16178 ? 0:00 smcboot
16089 ? 0:02 sendmail
16175 ? 0:00 htt
16083 ? 0:00 sshd
16091 ? 0:00 sendmail
16168 ? 0:00 smcboot
18487 ? 0:00 in.telne
```

```
16181 ? 0:00 htt_serv
16197 ? 0:00 dtlogin
16285 ? 0:01 snmpd
16270 ? 0:00 dmispd
16262 ? 0:00 snmpdx
17660 ? 0:00 nfs4cbd
17666 ? 0:01 nfsmapi
#
```

Which three statements are true? (*Choose three.*)

- A. The node name is heston.
- B. The host name is heston.
- C. The host name is heston-z1.
- D. The node name is heston-z1.
- E. The name heston-z1 refers to a local zone.
- F. The name heston-z1 refers to a global zone.

**Answer: C D F**

With C and D we are even. - But E is wrong, because the output of the zoneadm states that "heston-z1" is running "/" - This is ONLY valid for the GLOBAL zone.

Local zones have other paths at this place. Like "/export/zones/zone1".

"/" is ONLY valid for the global zone. Thus F is correct, not E!

**QUESTION: 10**

After creating a zone using the following:

```
zonecfg -z newzone
zonecfg:newzone> create
zonecfg:newzone> set zonepath=/export/zone/newzone zonecfg:newzone> add net
zonecfg:newzone:net> set address=192.168.0.2 zonecfg:newzone:net> set physical=bge0
zonecfg:newzone:net> end
```

Which command should you run next?

- A. zoneadm -z newzone boot
- B. zoneadm -z newzone ready
- C. zonecfg -z newzone check
- D. zoneadm -z newzone install

**Answer: D**