

/etc/defaultrouter		UNIX Shell:	N/A
Description:	Defines the systems default routers. Values must be separated with whitespace, # can be used for comments.		
	The following is an example of a defaultrouter file. # This is the default router 192.168.1.254		
File Name:	defaultrouter	Directory:	/etc/ Type: Text File

/etc/hostname.interface		UNIX Shell:	N/A
Description:	Contains the hostname of the system and should match the hostname defined in the /etc/hosts file. The file is named with the interface name, such as hostname.hme0 or hostname.le0		
	Below is the content of a hostname.hme0 file and assigns the hostname sun sun		
File Name:	hostname.hme0	Directory:	/etc/ Type: Text File

/etc/inetd.conf		UNIX Shell:	N/A
Description:	Is the Internet server database, used by the inetd daemon, which contains a list of available network services.		
The fields are: <i>service</i> <i>endpoint</i> stream dgram raw seqpacket tli <i>protocol</i> <i>status</i> <i>uid</i> <i>program</i> <i>arguments</i>	The database file must follow the following format separated by space or Tab: service endpoint protocol status uid program arguments Specifies the name of a service that is found in the services file. Specifies the endpoint type, which can be only one of the following: Specifies a stream socket. Specifies a datagram socket. Specifies a raw socket. Specifies a sequenced packet socket. Specifies all tli endpoints. Specifies a valid protocol that is found in the /etc/inet/protocols file. Activates nowait mode for all datagram servers except those that are single threaded. Specifies the user ID that the servers should run under. Specifies the server program to be started by inetd. Specifies pathname. Invokes a server from the command line by using a list of no more than five arguments.		
File Name:	inetd.conf	Directory:	/etc/inet/ Type: Text File
Warning:	Don't configure UDP services as nowait (status option), it causes a race condition and slows down the server.		
ftp stream TCP nowait root /usr/sbin/in.ftpd in.ftpd	This is the line for the FTP service.		

/etc/inittab		UNIX Shell:	N/A
Description:	Is a script used by init. Controls process dispatching.		
Syntax:	id:rstate:action:process		
<i>id</i> <i>rstate</i> <i>action</i> respawn wait once boot bootwait powerfail powerwait off ondemand initdefault sysinit <i>process</i>	Specifies a unique identifier for the entry. One or two characters. Specifies the run level for which the entry applies. Specifies how to handle the process field. The following actions are available: Starts the process if it does not exist. Starts the process and waits for it to terminate. Starts the process once. Starts the process at boot time. Same as boot but waits for process to terminate. Starts the process when the power fail signal (SIGPWR) is received. Same as powerfail but waits for process to terminate. Sends the process a SIGTERM signal, waits 5 seconds and then sends SIGKILL. Same as respawn but for run level a, b, and c. Specifies the default run level of the system. Starts the process before accessing the console. Completes before continuing. Specifies a command.		
File Name:	inittab	Directory:	/etc/ Type: Text File

is:3:initdefault:	Sets run level 3 as the default.
sc:234:respawn:/usr/lib/saf/sac -t 300	Restarts the service access controller if it isn't running.

/etc/nsswitch.conf		UNIX Shell:	N/A
Description:	Specifies how the lookup for different databases is done and in what order.		
Syntax:	<pre>database sources... { status = success ... } database sources... { status = success ... sources... }</pre>		
<pre>database aliases automount bootparams ethers group hosts netgroup netmasks networks passwd protocols publickey rpc sendmailvars services sources... files nis nisplus dns compat [status = success ...] status SUCCESS UNAVAIL NOTFOUND TRYAGAIN action continue return</pre>	<p>Specifies a database to the lookup order.</p> <p>Specifies the aliases database used by sendmail.</p> <p>Specifies the database for automount.</p> <p>Specifies the database for rpc.bootparams</p> <p>Specifies the database for the ethers.</p> <p>Specifies how to lookup group.</p> <p>Specifies how to lookup hosts.</p> <p>Specifies the database for netgroups.</p> <p>Specifies the database for netmasks</p> <p>Specifies the database for networks.</p> <p>Specifies the database to use for passwd.</p> <p>Specifies the database for protocols.</p> <p>Specifies the database for publickey.</p> <p>Specifies the database for getrpcbyname.</p> <p>Specifies the database used by sendmail.</p> <p>Specifies the database for getservicebyname.</p> <p>Specifies the source to use. Search from left to right.</p> <p>Will use the files; for example, /etc/hosts /etc/passwd...</p> <p>Will use NIS to lookup the names.</p> <p>Will use NIS+ to lookup the names.</p> <p>Will use DNS to lookup hostnames (may be used only for hosts)</p> <p>Will implement + and - for group and passwd.</p> <p>Specifies what to do now. Multiple pair can be used. ([] must be used.)</p> <p>Specifies the current status to check.</p> <p>Is true if the entry was found.</p> <p>Is true if the source is not responding or is corrupted.</p> <p>Is true if the entry was not found.</p> <p>Is true if the source is busy and may respond to retries.</p> <p>Specifies what to do</p> <p>Will try the next source in the list.</p> <p>Will return now.</p> <p>Below is a sample nsswitch.conf file.</p> <pre>passwd: files nis group: files nis # Will consult NIS first, then dns and finally the /etc "files". hosts: nis [NOTFOUND=return] DNS files networks: nis dns [NOTFOUND=return] files</pre>		
File Name:	nsswitch.conf	Directory:	/etc
Type:	Text File		
NOTE:	There are several prototype files in /etc for different naming system. (nis, nisplus, etc...)		

ab_admin		UNIX Shell:	All primary shells (csh, ksh, sh)
Description:	Manages an AnswerBook card catalog database through a shell-level interface.		
Syntax:	ab_admin option [options...]		
<pre>-listpaths -file file -merge file -convert file -add id attribute</pre>	<p>Shows the fully qualified pathnames of all card catalogs you have available.</p> <p>Manages the card catalog that you specify; required with all options.</p> <p>Merges entries from the catalog file you specify into another catalog file.</p> <p>Creates a new card catalog entry from the information in a bookinfo file.</p> <p>Creates a new card catalog entry for the AnswerBook.</p>		

-remove <i>id</i>	Erases the AnswerBook entry that you specify.				
-match <i>id</i>	Shows the contents of the AnswerBook entry that you specify.				
-modify <i>id attribute</i>	Alters the fields of the AnswerBook entry that you specify.				
-verify <i>id</i>	Will verify the AnswerBook entry that you specify exists and is ready for use.				
-list	Shows all entries in the card catalog you specify.				
File Name:	ab admin	Directory:	/usr/openwin/bin/	Type:	External
TIP:	A creative way to add your own network documentation.				
ab_admin -listpaths		List pathnames of the card catalogs you have access to.			

accept		UNIX Shell:	Bourne shell (sh)	
Description:	Enables the printer queue specified to receive print requests.			
Syntax:	accept <i>printers...</i>			
<i>printers...</i>		Specifies the names of printer queues or class of printers to accept print requests.		
File Name:	accept	Directory:	/usr/sbin/	Type: Script
TIP:	To see if the printer will accept or reject requests type <code>lpstat -a</code>			
accept printer		Allows print requests to the printer printer.		
accept hplj5		Allows print requests to the printer hplj5.		

accessx		UNIX Shell:	All primary shells (csh, ksh, sh)	
Description:	Configures the keyboard for use by people with disabilities. Requires OpenWindows version 3.4 or later.			
Syntax:	accessx [options...]			
-o	Uses the system's current settings instead of the user's default settings.			
-i	Shows the user interface as an icon at startup.			
-a	Automatically opens pop ups for <i>Sticky Keys</i>			
File Name:	accessx	Directory:	/usr/openwin/bin/	Type: External
accessx -i		Starts the application as an icon.		
accessx -a		Starts the application and opens <i>Sticky Keys</i> automatically.		

acctcms		UNIX Shell:	All primary shells (csh, ksh, sh)	
Description:	Reads files, adds the records for processes that execute commands with the same name, and then shows a summary.			
Syntax:	acctcms [options...] file { files... }			
-a	Shows output in ASCII format.			
-o	Shows non-working-hours command summary.			
-p	Shows working-hours command summary.			
-t	Processes all collected records as total accounting records.			
-c	Shows total CPU time.			
-j	Shows all commands invoked only once under the column ***other.			
-n	Sort commands by number of invocations.			
-s	Files from this point on are in internal summary format already.			
file	Requires one file as input.			
files...	Reads more files as input.			
File Name:	acctcms	Directory:	/usr/lib/acct/	Type: External
acctcms -a /var/adm/pacct		Shows a total command summary.		
acctcms -ap /var/adm/pacct		Shows a working hours command summary.		

acctcom		UNIX Shell:	All primary shells (csh, ksh, sh)
Description:	Searches for account information in files, STDIN, or <code>/var/adm/pacct</code> . Shows output as described by <code>acct</code> .		
Syntax:	<code>acctcom [options...] { files... }</code>		
-a	Is used to show the average statistics about the selected processes.		
-b	Will show the most recent commands first.		
-f	Show the system exit status columns and <code>fork/exec</code> flag in octal format.		
-h	Shows the portion of the total available CPU time used by the process.		
-i	Prints the columns that contain the I/O counts in the output.		
-k	Shows the total kcore-minutes instead of the memory size.		

-m	Shows the mean core size. This is the default.				
-q	Does not print the output record, just the statistics.				
-r	Shows the CPU factor using the format <code>user-time/(system-time + user-time)</code> .				
-t	Shows separate user and system CPU times.				
-v	Excludes the column titles from the output.				
-e <i>time</i>	Selects the processes that exist prior to or at time.				
-E <i>time</i>	Selects processes that end prior to or at time.				
-g <i>group</i>	Shows the processes that belong to group. Uses group ID or a group name.				
-H <i>factor</i>	Shows the processes that exceed the used CPU time factor.				
-l <i>chars</i>	Show the processes that have more characters than the number shown in chars.				
-l <i>line</i>	Shows the processes which belong to terminal <code>/dev/term/line</code> .				
-n <i>pattern</i>	Shows the commands that match <code>pattern</code> .				
-o <i>output-file</i>	Copies the selected records in the input data format to a specified output file.				
-O <i>sec</i>	Shows the processes which the CPU system time exceeds <code>sec</code> seconds.				
-s <i>time</i>	Selects the processes that exist at or after time. Uses the format <code>hr[:min[:sec]]</code> .				
-S <i>time</i>	Select processes starting prior to or at time.				
-u <i>user</i>	Shows the processes that belong to the user. User ID, user name or ? are allowed.				
-C <i>sec</i>	Shows the processes for which the CPU system plus user time exceeds <code>sec</code> seconds.				
<i>files...</i>	Specifies the input file(s) other than the STDIN or <code>/var/adm/pacct</code> .				
File Name:	<code>acctcom</code>	Directory:	<code>/usr/bin/</code>	Type:	External
TIP:	This command only reports processes that have ended; you can use <code>ps</code> if you want to see active processes.				
<code>acctcom -u root /var/adm/wtmpx</code>		Prints root user access history from <code>/var/adm/wtmpx</code> .			
<code>acctcom -i /var/adm/wtmpx</code>		Prints I/O for user access/administration history.			

acctcon		UNIX Shell:	All primary shells (csh, ksh, sh)	
Description:	Reads login/logoff records from STDIN and converts them to total accounting records.			
Syntax:	acctcon [options...]			
-l lineuse	Creates a summary file containing information about user activities.			
-o reboot	Shows a record of the accounting period including usage, reboot, and date changes.			
File Name:	acctcon	Directory:	/usr/lib/acct/	Type: External
TIP:	Comes in handy for tracking line usage, for finding bad lines, and for identifying software and hardware issues.			
cat /var/adm/utmp acctcon -l infofile		Creates infofile with user activities information.		

acctdisk			UNIX Shell:	All primary shells (csh, ksh, sh)	
Description:	Converts information regarding transferred disk blocks by userID or login name by reading the accounting file (usually /var/adm/pacct) and then creates total accounting records.				
Syntax:	acctdisk				
File Name:	acctdisk	Directory:	/usr/lib/acct/	Type:	External

acctdusg		UNIX Shell:	All primary shells (csh, ksh, sh)	
Description:	Calculates disk resource consumption for users. Reads from STDIN.			
Syntax:	acctdusg [options...]			
-u file	Creates a No charge file that specifies which files no one will be charged for.			
-p file	Specifies a password file. Will not be used if the file is /etc/passwd.			
File Name:	acctdusg	Directory:	/usr/lib/acct	Type: External
find . -print /usr/lib/acct/acctdusg		Makes a summary and shows disk resource usage.		