Oracle

Exam 1z0-100

Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Version: 7.1

[Total Questions: 108]

Question No : 1

Examine this MDAM output:

```
# mdam - - detail /dev/md0

/dev/md0
Version                 :      1.2
Creation Time           :      Fri Apr 12 16:53:38 2013
Raid Level              :      raid5
Array Size              :      207872 (203.03 MiB 212.86 MB)
Used Dev size           :      103936 (101.52 MiB 106.43 MB)
Raid Devices            :      3
Total Devices           :      3
Persistence             :      Superblock is persistent
Update Time             :      Fri Apr 12 16:57:59 2013
State                   :      clean, degraded, recovering
Active Devices          :      2
Working Devices         :      3
Failed Devices          :      0
Spare Devices           :      1
Layout                  :      Left Symmetric
Chunk Size              :      512k
Rebuuild Status         :      60% complete
Name                    :      o16.example.com:0 (local to host o16.example.com)
UUID                    :      70f8d2f:0505d92d:750a781e:c24508d
Events                  :      66
```

Number	Major	Minor	RaidDevice	State
0	8	49	0	active sync /dev/sadd1
1	8	65	1	active sync /dev/sde1
3	8	81	2	spare rebuilding /dev/sdf1

Which two aspects can be determined from this output?

A. A RAID device failed and has been replaced with the hot spare.
B. A new RAID device was just added to replace a failed one.
C. Read and write performance is currently not optimal on this RAID set.
D. Only write performance is currently not optimal on this raid set.
E. An extra device was added to this RAID set to increase its size.

Answer: A,E

Question No : 2

Examine the content of the mdstat pseudo file:

cat /proc/msstat

personalities: [raid1] [raid0] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4]

md0 : active raid1 md2[1] md1[0]

207680blocks super 1.2 [2/2] [UU]

md2 : activeraid0 sdg[1] sdf1[0]

207872blocks super 1.2 512k chinks

Md1 :active raid0sde1[1] sdd1[0]

207872blocks super 1.2 512k chunks

Unused devices: <none>

Which two statements are true about the MD0 RAID set?

A. MDO is a stripped mirror RAID set.
B. MDO is a mirrored stripped RAID set.
C. If MD1 fails, so will MDO.
D. If MD2 fails, MDO too fails.
E. If /dev/sdd1 and /dev/sdg1 fail, MDO fails.

Answer: B,E

Question No : 3

Which type of nameserver is provided by the default bind configuration files on Oracle Linux?

A. A primary name server
B. A secondary name server
C. Recursive caching-only nameserver
D. An authoritative name server
E. Slave name server

Answer: A

Question No : 4

Examine this extract from the /etc/ssh/sshd_config file:

passwordAuthentication no

What is the effect of this parameter settings on the use of openSSH commands on both the client and server?

A. Passwords are not required and no ssh-keygen is required either. Only passphrase are required.
B. Client users whose keys are not in the authorized_keys file on the server are unable to use passwords to authenticate themselves to the server.
C. The ssh daemon does not ask for a password before starting or stopping the sshd service.
D. Client users whose keys are not in the authorized_keys file on the client are unable to use passwords to authenticate themselves to the server.

Answer: B

Explanation: If you set PasswordAuthentication to no, you will no longer be able to use a login and password to authenticate and must use a login and public key instead (if PubkeyAuthentication is set to yes).

Question No : 5

Identify two true statements about the nice command.

A. It may the used to raise the priority of existing processes.
B. It may be used to set the initial priority of a process.
C. A higher nice value makes a process run at a lower priority.
D. By default, a normal user can make a process run at a higher priority.
E. It may be used to lower the priority of existing processes.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 6

4

You have a single network adapter called eth0.

DEVICE = eth0

BOOTPROTO=DHCP

HWADR=BC:305B:C5:63;F1

NM_CONTROLLED=no

ONBOOT=YES

TYPE=Ethernet

PEERDNS=no

UUID=C9dba2e8-9faf-4b77-bbe2-92dd81dda1f9

Which two Statement:; are true concerning eth0 based on this configuration?

A. DHCP is used to obtain a lease on an IP address.
B. The dhclient command may only be used to obtain a lease at boot time.
C. dhclient does not override the contents of /etc/resolv.conf.
D. DNS is not used to resolve host names for this adapter.
E. dhclient overrides the contents of /etc/resolv.conf.

Answer: A,C

Explanation: A: BOOTPROTO=DHCP

C: PEERDNS=answer
where answer is one of the following:
yes — Modify /etc/resolv.conf if the DNS directive is set. If using DHCP, then yes is the default.
no — Do not modify /etc/resolv.conf.

Note: The "/etc/resolv.conf" file is used to configure the location of the DNS servers to be used for name resolution.

Question No : 7

Which three actions may be performed using the date command in Oracle Linux?

A. Setting the hardware clock from the current system time
B. Setting the system time from the hardware clock
C. Displaying the current time in an administrator-specified format
D. Displaying the time and date in the future
E. Displaying the time and date in the past
F. Synchronizing the system time from an ntp server

Answer: C,D,E

Question No : 8

Which three statements are correct about NFSV4?

A. It relies on the LOCKD and RPC.STATD daemons to perform file locking.
B. It uses a single port (2049) for all client/server communications.
C. The UID and GID for a particular user must be the same on both client and server to avoid file ownership problems.
D. It has support for filesystem quotas.
E. RPC.IDMAPD is used to map a UID to its username and a GID to its group name and vice versa.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation: NFSv4 does not use **rpcbind** as the NFS server itself listens on TCP port 2049 for service

requests. The mounting and locking protocols are also integrated into the NFSv4 protocol, so

the **lockd** and **rpc.statd** services are also not required. These refinements mean that firewall

configuration for NFSv4 is no more difficult than for a service such as HTTP.

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37670_01/E41138/html/ol_about_nfs.html

Question No : 9

Examine this output:

$ ftp o16.example.com

Connected to o16.example.com (192.168.40.131)

220 (vsFTpd 2.2.2)

Name (o16.example.com:oracle):

A carriage return is now entered on the keyboard and the result is shown:

$ 30 permission denied.

Login failed.

ftp>

Why is the oracle user denied access to the FTP server on the 016.example.com host?

A. The Oracle user is listed in /etc/vsftpd/ftpusers.
B. The oracle user is listed in /etc/vsftpd/user_list and the USERLIST_ENABLE setting is set to YES in /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf.
C. The Oracle user is listed in /etc/vsftpd/user_list and USERLIST_ENABLE setting is set to NO in /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf.
D. The LOCAL_ENABLE setting is set to NO in /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf.
E. The Oracle user does not exist on the o16.example.com host.

Answer: B

Question No : 10

What is the purpose of setting ONPARENT = no in an Interface configuration file located in /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts?

A. To prevent a network interface from being brought up during system startup
B. To prevent a slave network interface from being brought up during system startup
C. To prevent an alias network interface from being brought up during system startup
D. To prevent a master network interface from being brought up during system startup

Answer: C

Explanation: The ONBOOT directive tells the network initialization scripts not to start a given interface.

If you need to stop a virtual interface from starting when the network interfaces are

initialized, you need to set ONPARENT instead of ONBOOT to no.

Reference: Keep IP Aliases from Starting at Boot

Question No : 11

Examine the partition table:

Disk /dev/sdd: 107 MB

Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B

Partition Table: msdos

Number StartEndSizeTypeFileSystemFlags

11049KB79.7MB78.6MBPrimary

Which program cannot be used to add another partition on this device?

A. fdisk
B. cfdisk
C. parted
D. kpartx

Answer: D

Explanation: kpartx - Create device maps from partition tables

Incorrect:
Not A: fdisk (in the first form of invocation) is a menu driven program for creation and manipulation of partition tables.
Not B: **cfdisk** is a disk partition manipulation program, which allows you to create, destroy, resize, move and copy partitions on a hard drive
not C: parted
GNU Parted - a partition manipulation program

Question No : 12

Refer to the Exhibit.

[root@server1 ~ # 1s -1 /usr/bin/passwd

-r-x—x—x 1 root root 21200 oct 7 21:01 /usr/bin/passwd

[root@server1 ~] # 1s -1 /etc/shadow

-r - - - - - - - - 1 root root 1818 Mar 7 10:31 /etc/shadow]

[root@server1 ~]#

A user smith is on your system complained that he is not able to change his password. As the administrator, you long-listed the passwd command and the /etc/shadow file.

View the Exhibit that shows the output.

What must you do to enable this user to change his password?

A. Set SGID on /usr/bin/passwd.
B. Set SUID on /usr/bin/passwd.
C. Set sticky bit on /usr/bin/passwd.
D. Set read and write permission for others on /etc/shadow.
E. Set permission on /etc/shadow to 600.

Answer: B

Question No : 13

Examine the command on its output:

[root@FAROUT ~] # modprobe –v nfs

Insmod /lib/modules/2.6.39-100.0.12.e16uek.x86_64/kernel/fs/nfs_common/nfs_acl.ko insmod /lob/modules/2.6.39-

100.0.12.e16uek.x86_64/kernel/net/sunrpc/auth_gss/auth_rpcgss.ko

Insmod /lib/modules/2.6.39-100.0.12.e16uek.x86_64/kernel/fs/fscache/fscache/ko

Insmod /lib/modules/2.6.39-100.0.12.e16uek.x86_64/kernel/fs/locked.ko

Insmod /lib/modules/2.6.39-100.0.12.e16uek.x86_64/kernel/fs/nfs/nfs.ko

Which two statements are true about the modprobe command?

A. It will load the nfs module if all the modules upon which it depends have been loaded.
B. It displays the dependency resolution for the nfs module and loads all the modules upon which nfs depends before loading the nfs module.
C. It verifies that the nfs module and all other modules that depend on the nfs module are installed.
D. It displays the dependency resolution that would occur if the nfs module were to be loaded using modprobe nfs.
E. It only loads the nfs module if all the modules upon which it depends have not been loaded yet.

Answer: A,B

Reference: http://redhat.activeventure.com/8/customizationguide/ch-kernel-modules.html (kernel module utilities)

Question No : 14

Which two statements are true about the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN)?

A. It is freely available to all Oracle Linux customers.
B. It contains additional packages not found on the installation media.
C. It contains only binary RPM packages.
D. It contains both source and binary RPM packages.
E. It is the only location to download errata.
F. All Unbreakable Linux subscribers are allowed to deploy a local YUM repository.

Answer: B,D

Explanation: B: ULN subscribers will find security updates and additional bugfixes for kernel and other packages. They will also be able to download useful extra packages not included in the original distribution.

D: You can also select to download the source RPM in addition to the binary RPMs.

Incorrect:

not A: How do I obtain a login for Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN)?