

Oracle

Exam 1z0-100

Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Version: 7.1

[Total Questions: 108]

Question No : 1

Examine this MDAM output:

```
# mdadm --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
Rebuild 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/mdstat
```

```
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 chunks
```

```
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 striped mirror RAID set.
- B. MDO is a mirrored striped 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 be 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

You have a single network adapter called eth0.

DEVICE = eth0

BOOTPROTO=DHCP

HWADDR=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 ~] # ls -l /usr/bin/passwd
-r-x--x--x 1 root root 21200 oct 7 21:01 /usr/bin/passwd

[root@server1 ~] # ls -l /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 /lib/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)?