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Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Oracle 1z0-100

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two actions should an Oracle Linux administrator perform to configure a server so that its clock is synchronized with a reference time server? (Choose two.)

A. Run ntpd at system boot to ensure that the system clock is synchronized with the reference time server

B. Run rdate at system boot to ensure that the system clock is synchronized with the reference time server

C. Run the ntpdate daemon to update the system clock, thereby keeping it synchronized with the reference time server

D. Run ntpdate at system boot to ensure that the system clock is synchronized with the reference time server

E. Run the ntpd daemon to update the system clock, thereby keeping it synchronized with the reference time server

F. Run the rdate daemon to update the system clock, thereby keeping it synchronized with the reference time server

ANSWER: A B D

QUESTION NO: 2

Which three methods might be used to change kernel parameters, thereby modifying the values for running system?

A. Using the echo command to write values to specific files in the /sys directory

B. Issuing the sysct1 -w command to write values to specific files in the /proc/sys directory

C. Issuing the sysct1 -w command to write values to specific files in the /sys directory

D. Adding to or modifying parameters in /etc/sysct1.conf and issuing the sysct1 -p command

E. Using the echo command to write values to specific files in the /proc/sys directory

ANSWER: B D E

QUESTION NO: 3

The SSHD service is controlled by the script in /etc/init.d/sshd, part of which is shown here:

[root@FAROUT ~] cat /etc/init.d/sshd

!/bin/bash

#

sshdStart up the OpenSSH server daemon

#

chkconfig: 23455525

description: SSH is a protocol for secure remite shell access. \ # This service starts up the Open SSH server daemon.

You issue chkconfig commands to change the sshd service:

[root@FAROUT ~] # chkconfig sshd off

[root@FAROUT ~] # chkconfig sshd reset

What is the result of the two commands issued?

A. The sshd service configuration is restored to the settings that existed before setting it off.

B. The sshd service configuration is restored to start In run levels 2, 3, 4 and 5.

C. The sshd service configuration is restored to start in run levels 2 and 5 only.

D. The sshd service configuration is restored to those that existed after the operating system was first installed.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 4

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:

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: 5

For which three types of installs does the Oracle database Pre-install rpm help by installing required software packages and setting system parameters?

A. Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition single instance

B. Oracle WebLogic

C. Oracle Database Enterprise Edition Real Application Cluster

D. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

E. Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition single instance

ANSWER: A B E

QUESTION NO: 6

Examine this sequence of commands and output:

```
[root@FARAWAY ~] # cat /etc/oracle-release
Oracle Linux Server release 6.1

[root@FARAWAY ~]# rpm -qa oraclelinux*
Oraclelinux-release-noted-6Server-5.x86_64
Oraclelinux-release-6Server-1.0.2.x86_64

[root@FARAWAY ~] # rpm -qa rehat-release*
[root@FARAWAY ~] #

[root@FARAWAY ~] # rpm -qf /etc/oracle-release
Oraclelinux-release-6Server-1.0.2.x86_64

[root@FARAWAY ~] rpm -qf /etc/redhat-release
Oraclelinux-release-6Server-1.0.2.x86_64
```

Which two can be determined from this output?

A. The system has Oracle Linux 6 installed and the Red Hat compatible kernel is running.

B. The system has Oracle Linux 6 installed and the Oracle Unbreakable Enterprise kernel Is running.

C. It is not possible to determine which kernel is running.

D. This system has been booted at least once, with the Red Hat-compatible kernel and once with the Unbreakable Enterprise kernel.

E. The oracle-release package contains both Oracle and Red Hat release metadata.

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 7

Examine the commands used by root to create the chrooted environments in the /jail directory:

mkdir /jail/bin/jail/lib64 # cp /bin/bash/jail/bin

linux-vdso.so.1 => (0x00007fff68dff000)

libtinfo.so.5 => /lib64/libtinfo.so.5 (0x00000033e00000) lid1.so.2 => /lib64/libc.so.6 (0x00000033e1600000) /lib64/id-linix-86-64.so.2 (0x00000033e0e00000)

cp /lib64/libtinfo.so.5/jail/lib64

cp /lib64/libd1.so.6 /jail/lib64

cp /lib64/libc.so.6 /jail/lib64

cp /lib64/id-linux-x86-64.so.2 /jail/lib64

The user root then issues this command:

chroot /jail

What is the output from the cd, pwd, and 1s commands?

A. bash-4.1# cdbash-4.1# pwd/rootbash-4.1# 1sbash" 1s: command not found

B. bash-4.1# cdbash: cd: /root: No such file or directory bash-4.1# pwd/bash-4.1 # 1sbash: 1s: command not found

C. bash-4.1# cdbash: cd: command not foundbash: pwd: command not foundbash-4.1# 1s

D. bash: 1s; # cdbash: cd: /root: unable to access chrooted file or directory /rootbash-4.1# pwd/ bash-4.1 # 1sbin lib64

E. bash-4.1# cdbash: cd: /root: No such file or directory bash-4.1# pwd/bash-4.1# 1sbin lib64

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 8

Which statement correctly describes the default location of the GRUB bootloader code used by Oracle Linux? (Choose the best answer.)

A. All of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the Master Boot Record (MBR)

B. A portion of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the Master Boot Record (MBR) and the rest is written to the / filesystem

C. All of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the /boot filesystem

D. A portion of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the /boot filesystem and the rest is written to the / filesystem

E. A portion of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the Master Boot Record (MBR) and the rest is written to the /boot filesystem

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 9

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: 10

Which statements is true concerning Oracle Linux configuration files for users and groups?

A. The /etc/passwd file contains hashed passwords for each user.

B. The /etc/shadow file contains hashed passwords for each user.

C. The GECOS field in /etc/passwd file may be empty.

D. The /etc/group file contains the group name and the hashed group password.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

/etc/shadow file stores actual password in encrypted (one-way hashed) format for user's account with additional properties related to user password i.e. it stores secure user account information

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