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Oracle 1z0-105

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two statements are true about the configuration of kdump for capturing a dump image after a kernel crash?

A. kdump uses kexec to reboot the failed kernel and then captures a dump image.

B. The crashkernel boot parameter must be added to the kernel line in the /boot/ grub.conf file to enable kdump.

C. The memory used for crashkernel is always at the same physical address.

D. kdump requires no parameters because it is enabled by default.

E. kdump uses kexec to boot a second kernel, which then captures a dump image.

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 2

You have a btrfs file system mounted on the /btrfs mount point:

```
# btrfs filesystem show
Label: 'Btrfs' uuid:      7bfe3239-47ee-442b-b9f8-49f88b6b1be4
      Total devices  2 FS bytes used 200.37MB
      devid    2 size 4.88GB used 1.51GB path /dev/sdd
      devid    1 size 4.88GB used 1.51GB path /dev/sdc
```

Which three statements would you use for mounting the file system in the /btrfs mount point?

(Choose three.)

A. mount /dev/sdd /btrfs

B. mount UUID=7bfe3239-47ee-442b-b9f8-49f88b6b1be4 /btrfs

C. mount LABEL=Btrfs /btrfs

D. mount /btrfs /dev/sdc

E. mount /dev/sd[c, d] /btrfs

F. mount LABEL=7bfe3239-47ee-442b-b9f8-49f88b6b1be4 /btrfs

ANSWER: A C D

QUESTION NO: 3

You dynamically configure a system to concurrently run CPU-intensive tasks T1, T2, and T3 using these commands:

```
# mkdir /cgroup/A
# mount -t cgroup -o cpu,cpuset A /cgroup/A
# mkdir /cgroup/A/A1
# mkdir /cgroup/A/A2
# mkdir /cgroup/A/A3
# echo 5 > /cgroup/A/A1/cpu.shares
# echo 5 > /cgroup/A/A2/cpu.shares
# echo 5 > /cgroup/A/A3/cpu.shares
# echo 0 > /cgroup/A/A1/cpuset.cpus
# echo 1 > /cgroup/A/A2/cpuset.cpus
# echo 1 > /cgroup/A/A3/cpuset.cpus
# echo 0 > /cgroup/A/A1/cpuset.mems
# echo 0 > /cgroup/A/A2/cpuset.mems
# echo 0 > /cgroup/A/A3/cpuset.mems
# echo 1 > /cgroup/A/A1/cpuset.cpu_exclusive
# mkdir /cgroup/cpuacct
# mount -t cgroup -o cpuacct cpuacct /cgroup/cpuacct
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. When task T1 is running in cgroup A1, task T2 is running in cgroup A2, and task T3 is running in cgroup A3, the system tries to ensure that equal CPU power is given to tasks T1, T2, and T3 and they share the same CPU.

B. When task T1 is running in cgroup A3, all configured CPU resources are used and the system ensures that tasks T1 and T3 run on different CPUs.

C. When task T1 is running outside cgroup A1, A2 and A3 and task T3 is running in cgroup A1, the system prefers task T3 over task T1 while they share the same CPU.

D. When task T1 is running in cgroup A1 and task T2 is running in cgroup A1, all configured CPU resources are used and the system ensures that equal CPU power is given to tasks T1 and T2 and T3.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 4

Which command would you see to establish iSCSI sessions to all known iSCSI targets?

A. iscsiadm –m host -1

B. iscsiadm –m node -1

C. iscsiadm –m discoverydb -1

D. iscsiadm –m session -1

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are true about recursive nameservers that are supported by Oracle Linux?

(Choose two.)

A. They may forward requests to authoritative name resolution requests.

B. They cache replies from previous name resolution requsts.

C. They may be authoritative.

D. They may be primary nameservers.

E. They may be secondary nameservers.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two options prevent unauthorized access to the named service from the rndc utility on Oracle Linux?

A. running rndc-confgen –a to generate a key that can be used by both the named service and the rndc utility

B. running rndc-confgen –a to generate a key that can be used only by the named service

C. running rndc –k /etc/rndc.key to generate a key to be used only by the rndc utility

D. the presence of /etc/named.conf with the line include "/etc/rndc.key"; to allow the named service to check for a matching key from the rndc utility

---

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

Reference: http://www.oracle.com/us/technologies/linux/suse-linux-to-oracle-linux-wp-1898710.pdf (page 49)

QUESTION NO: 7

While adding the first Access Control List (ACL) to a file located on an ext3 file system, you receive an error:

```
$ ls -l OCP_questions.txt
-rw-r--r--. 1 oracle dba 0 Aug  1 17:26 OCP_questions.txt

$ setfacl -m guest:rw OCP_questions.txt
setfacl: OCP_questions.txt: Operation not supported
```

Identity the reason for the Operation not supported error.

A. The file system in question must be mounted, including the acl mount option.

B. ACLS are not supported when SELinux is enabled.

C. The ac1 RPM must be installed to enable ACL support.

D. The user trying to add the ACL is not the file owner.

E. The setfac1 command shown contains a syntax error.

F. An ext3 file system does not support ACLs.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 8

You install the lxc package.

Which command should you now run to ensure your kernel contains the necessary support to run containers?

A. lxc-checkconfig

B. cat /proc/sys/kernel/container_version

C. lxc-kernelcheck

D. virsh –c lxc:/// checkall

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/lxc-checkconfig.1.html

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QUESTION NO: 9

Consider the configuration requirements of an iSCSI client system.

Which statement is correct?

A. Installation of the iscsi-initiatir-utils package is a prerequisite for configuration of an iSCSI client.

B. Installation of both iscsi-target-utils and iscsi-initiator-utils are prerequisites for configuration of an iSCSI client.

C. Installation of the iscsi-target-utils package is the only prerequisite for configuration of an iSCSI client.

D. Both the iscsi-initiator-utils package and an iSCSI host bus adapter (HBA) hardware device are prerequisites for configuration of an iSCSI client.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E52668_01/E54669/html/ol7-s17-storage.html

QUESTION NO: 10

Examine the sequence:

sealert –l dda34207-61fd-4de2-831d-039c79270864

SELinux is preventing /usr/sbin/httpd from read access on the file /var/www/manual/new_features_2_2.html.

***** Plugin restorecon (85.9 confidence) suggests ***** If you want to fix the label.

/var/www/manual/new_features_2_2.html default label should be httpd_sys_content_t.

Then you can run restorecon.

Do

/sbin/restorecon –v /var/www/manual/new_features_2_2.html ***** Plugin catchall_boolen (7.33 confidence) suggests *****

If you want to allow httpd to read user content

Then you must tell SELinux about this by enabling the

'httpd_read_user_content' boolean. You can read 'user_selinux' man page for more details. Do

setsebool –P httpd_read_user_content 1

What action must you take for fix this problem?

A. Relabel the file in question by using the restorecon command.

B. Allow httpd to read user content by using the setsebool command.

C. Allow httpd to read home directories by using the setsebool command.

D. Report a bug.

E. Generate a local policy by using the audit2allow command.

ANSWER: B