1Z0-100 Q&As

Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true concerning an MSDOS partition table? (Choose two.)

A. It does not support disks with more than 1024 cylinders

B. It can be used on the boot disk

C. It supports either four primary partitions or three primary partitions and one extended partition

D. It can be used on disks up to four terabytes in size

E. It supports named partitions

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: CE

nice - run a program with modified scheduling priority. Synopsis

nice [OPTION] [COMMAND [ARG]...] Description

Run COMMAND with an adjusted niceness, which affects process scheduling. With no COMMAND, print the current niceness. Nicenesses range from -20 (most favorable scheduling) to 19 (least favorable).

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true configuration files and the behavior of module parameters specified in those files, in the /etc/modprobe.d directory?

A. The files may contain options to be passed to a module only when it is a dependency of a module being inserted.

B. The file may contain shell commands to be run instead of inserting a particular module in the kernel.

C. The files may contain options to be passed to a module, only when it is inserted using a modprobe command.

D. The files may contain alias names for modules.

E. The file may contain instructions to ignore certain modules.

F. The files may contain options to be passed to a module only when it is Inserted using an insmod command.

Correct Answer: ACD

modprobe.d - Configuration directory for modprobe Because the modprobe command can add or remove more than one module, due to modules having dependencies, we need a method of specifying what options are to be used with those modules (A). All files underneath the /etc/modprobe.d directory which end with the .conf extension specify those options as required. They can also be used to create convenient aliases (D): alternate names for a module, or they can override the normal modprobe behavior altogether for those with special requirements (such as inserting more than one module).

C: options modulename option...

This command allows you to add options to the module modulename (which might be an alias) every time

it is inserted into the kernel: whether directly (using modprobemodulename or because the module being

inserted depends on this module.

QUESTION 4

Examine this /etc/fstab entry:

LABEL−/u01 /u01 ext3 defaults 1 3

Consider these possible actions to relocate this filesystem to a new mount point:
1) Unmount the /u01 filesystem.
2) Create the new mount point.
3) Relabel the filesystem.
4) Update the first fstab field for this filesystem to reflect its new lapel.
5) Update the second fstab field for this filesystem to reflect its new mount point.
6) Mount the filesystem on its new mount point.
7) Reboot the system.

Identify the actions you must perform to relocate this filesystem permanently to its new mount point?

A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

C. 1, 2, 5 and 6

D. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 ^

E. 1, 2 and 6

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Match the shell variables with their correct description:

1) $1 a) process ID of the shell 1) $* b) the string containing all the arguments to the shell 1) $? c) process ID of the last command run in the background 1) $$ d) positional parameter 1) $! e) exit status of the most recently executed command

A. 1-d, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-c

B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-e, 4-d, 5-c

C. 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d

D. 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-e

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Which three statements are true about the Oracle Linux Logical Volume Manager (LVM)?

A. LVM supports simple, striped, mirrored, and RAID-5 Logical Volumes (LVs).

B. A Physical Volume (PV) can be created on a disk or a disk partition.

C. A Physical Volume (PV) can only be created on a disk partition.

D. A Physical Volume (PV) can be resized.

E. A Volume Group (VB) can be split into multiple Volume Groups.

F. An LVM snapshot is read-only.

Correct Answer: CEF

QUESTION 7

The dailyrun.sh Bash shell script has the permissions as listed here:

-rw-r- -r- - 1 hr hradmin 8 Apr 2 06:57 dailyrun.sh

Which three methods will be successful at avoiding permissions errrors when attempting to run the script?

(Choose three.)

A. executing the shell script using an alias created with the alias dailyrun=\\'bash dailyrun.sh\\'

B. executing the shell script using an alias created with the alias dailyrun=dailyrun.sh

C. executing the shell script from the shell prompt using the bash command

D. executing the shell script from the shell prompt using the sh command

E. executing the shell script from within a shell function using an alias created with the alias dailyrun=\\'dailyrun.sh\\'

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true concerning OpenSSH configuration files? (Choose two.)

A. The /etc/ssh/ssh_config file is the global configuration file for the sshd server daemon

B. If user harhest has an ssh configuration file called /home/harhest/.ssh/config, then this overrides the /etc/ssh/ssh_config file for OpenSSH sessions used by harhest

C. Copying the /harhest/.ssh/known_hosts file from user harhest on hosta to the /jopam/.ssh/known_hosts file for user jopam on hostb, permits harhest to use OpenSSH commands to access the jopam account without supplying a password

D. An ssh client uses either id_dsa.pub or id_rsa.pub to authenticate itself without a password, to an ssh server, which checks them into the target users\\' authorized_keys file

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 9

The user smith, whose primary group is smith, wants to create a file in his home directory, which belongs to the group apps.

Which two statements are correct?

A. SGID should be set on smith\\'s home directory to let smith create files that belong to a group that is not his primary group.

B. The user smith can create a file that belongs to the apps group, only If his private group is the apps group as per /etc/group.

C. The user smith can use the newgrp command to change the primary group to apps, only if smith is listed in /etc/group as a member of the apps group.

D. The user smith can use the newgrp command to change the primary group to apps, but a password is required if smith is not listed in /etc/group as a member of the apps group.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 10

Which three statements are true concerning filesystems supported by Oracle Linux?

A. An ext3 filesystem can be mounted as an ext2 filesystem.

B. An ext4 filesystem can be mounted as an ext3 filesystem.

C. The ext3 and ext4 filesystems both support multiple journaling modes.

D. The btrfs filesystem includes a volume manager.

E. The btrfs filesystem cannot be used for the root filesystem.

F. The ext4 filesystem is a copy-on-write filesystem.

Correct Answer: ACE

A: ext2 file systems are upgradeable to ext3 without reformatting.

C: The ext3 file system includes journaling capabilities to improve reliability and availability. In addition to the features of ext3, the ext4 file system supports extents (contiguous physical blocks), pre-allocation, delayed allocation, faster file system checking, more robust journaling, and other enhancements.

Incorrect:

Not F: btrfs, not ext4, is a copy-on-write file system,

QUESTION 11

Which three statements are true about rpm package dependencies?

A. The RPM command can detect only direct package dependencies.

B. The RPM command can detect both direct and indirect package dependencies.

C. The YUM command can detect and resolve direct and indirect package dependencies.

D. The YUM command can detect and resolve indirect package dependencies only within the same repository.

E. The YUM command can only detect and resolve direct package dependencies.

F. A source RPM can have a dependency on a binary RPM.

Correct Answer: BDF

D: yum deplist

Produces a list of all dependencies and what packages provide those dependencies for the given packages.

QUESTION 12

Which three statements are true about the shared directories defined in the /etc/exports file?

A. By default, a directory is shared with no root squashed.

B. By default, a directory is shared read write.

C. By default, a directory is shared with root squashed.

D. By default, a directory is shared read only.

E. By default, a directory is shared sync.

Correct Answer: CDE

C (not A): Very often, it is not desirable that the root user on a client machine is also treated as root when

accessing files on the NFS server. To this end, uid 0 is normally mapped to a different

id: the so-called anonymous or nobody uid. This mode of operation (called \\'root squashing\\') is the default,

and can be turned off with no_root_squash.

E: In releases of nfs-utils up to and including 1.0.0, the async option was the default. In all releases after 1.0.0, sync is
the default, and async must be explicitly requested if needed.

QUESTION 13

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.

Correct Answer: DE

D: rpc.rquotad

Provides quota information for the quota command to display user quotas for remote file systems and the

edquota command to set quotas on remote file systems.

E: Setting up idmapd for static UID/GID mapping is a matter of 6 8 (at most) trivial configuration lines in /

etc/idmapd.conf

Incorrect:

not A: The mounting and locking protocols are also integrated into the NFSv4 protocol, so the lockd and

rpc.statd services are also not required.

QUESTION 14

Examine the channel specification in the /etc/yum.repos.d/public-yum-016.repo file:

head -6 /etc/yum.repos.d/public-yum-016.repo [016_latest] Name=Oracle Linux $releasever Latest ($basearch) Baseurl=http://public-yum.oracle.com/repo/oracleLinux/OL6/latest/$basearch/ Gpgkey=http://public-yum.oracle.com/RPM-CPG-KEY-oracle-o16 Gpgcheck=1 Enabled=0

What is the effect of the enabled=0 setting?

A. This channel is disabled and cannot be used by YUM at all.

B. This channel will not be used by YUM when searching for packages.

C. By default, YUM will not use this channel but this can be overridden on the command line.

D. This channel will not be used by YUM when it searches for packages, but YUM will check if updates exist for packages already installed from this channel.

Correct Answer: B

Disable YUM Repo (Repository) Disable YUM Repo Edit repo file on /etc/yum.repos.d/ as root and change enabled to 0 ## Change enabled=1 ## To enabled=0

QUESTION 15

Which three statements are true about the User Private Group scheme in Oracle Linux?

A. If a user jules is added with the useradd jules command, a group called jules_grp is also created

B. The umask for the jules user is 002 in /etc/bashrc

C. Users belonging to a group to which user jules also belongs, are automatically able to write to the private group belonging to the jules user.

D. If a user jules is added with the user add jules command, a group called jules is also added. but no other user may be a member of that group.

E. A directory owned by a group to which several users belong, and which has the setgid fa turned on, has shared write access to all members of the group.

F. The User private Group scheme is enabled by default in Oracle Linux.

Correct Answer: DEF

DF (not A): By default, Oracle Linux implements the user private group (UPG) scheme where adding a user account also creates a corresponding UPG with the same name as the user, and of which the user is the only member.

E: When setgid permission is applied to a directory, files that were created in this directory belong to the group to which the directory belongs, not the group to which the creating process belongs. Any user who has write and execute permissions in the directory can create a file there. However, the file belongs to the group that owns the directory, not to

the user\\'s group ownership.