

1Z0-460^{Q&As}

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Examine the following commands: # groupadd project # mkdir /usr/share/project # chown R root.project /usr/share/project # qpasswd a scott project # qpasswd a foo project # chmod 2775 /usr/share/project

Based on the commands, which statement is correct?

- A. Any new file created in the /usr/share/project folder by user scott will not be possible for foo to modify it.
- B. All members of the project group need the administrator's help to change the file permission every time users write new files in the /usr/share/project folder.
- C. Files created by all members of the project group in the /usr/share/project folder will get the same group permission as the folder itself.
- D. The chmod command can only take a tree-digit argument.

Correct Answer: A

* A permission of "2755" for a directory means that everyone has read and execute permission, while the file owner and members of the file's group additionally have write permission. And any files or subdirectories created in that directory will inherit the parent directory's group id.

Incorrect:

Not D: chmod 2775 is a valid command.

QUESTION 2

View the exhibit.

```
# grub.conf generated by anaconda
#
# Note that you do not have to rerun grub after making changes to this file
# NOTICE: You have a /boot partition. This means that
#           all kernel and initrd paths are relative to /boot/, eg.
#           root (hd0,0)
#           kernel /vmlinuz-version ro root=/dev/mapper/vg_dbhost-lv_root
#           initrd /initrd-[generic-]version.img
#boot=/dev/sda
default=0
timeout=8
splashimage=(hd0,0)/grub/splash.xpm.gz
hiddenmenu
title Oracle Linux Server (2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64)
    root (hd0,0)
    kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/vg_dbhost-
lv_root ro rd_NO_LUKS LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_NO_MD quiet SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16
rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbhost/lv_swap rhgb KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbhost
/lv_root rd_NO_DM numa=off
    initrd /initramfs-2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64.img
title Oracle Linux Server (2.6.32-300.11.1.el6uek.x86_64)
    root (hd0,0)
    kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-300.11.1.el6uek.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vg_dbh
ost-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_NO_MD quiet SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16
rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbhost/lv_swap rhgb KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbh
ost-lv_root rd_NO_DM numa=off
```

Examine the grub.conf file snippet in the Exhibit. Which statement is true if your Linux system boots by using this grub.conf file?

- A. GRUB will boot, by default, the first kernel entry of this grub.conf file.
- B. GRUB will prompt you to select the kernel to be booted because the default parameter is set to 0.
- C. GRUB will boot the kernel specified in the inittab file of the system.
- D. GRUB will boot, by default, the second kernel entry of this grub.conf file.

Correct Answer: A

According the grub .conf file you have got 8 seconds to choose whether to boot the first entry.

Now if you want to change, and let say you want the second grub entry as booting system by default, just change the line: default=0 by default=1

QUESTION 3

A system administrator wants to view all running processes on the system in real time, to find out what RAM has been allocating to each process. What system command should be used?

- A. ps ef
- B. ps ax
- C. top
- D. meminfo

Correct Answer: C

top - display Linux tasks

The top program provides a dynamic real-time view of a running system. It can display system summary information as well as a list of tasks currently being managed by the Linux kernel. The types of system summary information shown and the types, order and size of information displayed for tasks are all user configurable and that configuration can be made persistent across restarts.

Incorrect:

Not A, Not B:

ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.

To see every process on the system using standard syntax:

ps -e

ps -ef

ps -eF

ps -ely

To see every process on the system using BSD syntax:

ps ax

ps axu

Not D: meminfo - provide information about memory

The meminfo() function provides information about virtual and physical memory particular to the calling process. The user or developer of performance utilities can use this information to analyze system memory allocations and develop a better understanding of the factors affecting application performance.

QUESTION 4

View the exhibits.

```
[root@dbhost ~]# sar -u 2 5
Linux 2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64
x86_64 (1 CPU)

04:43:21 PM    CPU    %user    %nice    %system    %iowait    %steal     %idle
04:43:23 PM    all     36.82         0.00     50.25         0.00         0.00     12.94
04:43:25 PM    all     34.67         0.00     50.25         0.00         0.00     15.08
04:43:27 PM    all     33.50         0.00     52.00         0.00         0.00     14.50
04:43:29 PM    all     32.16         0.00     52.26         0.00         0.00     15.58
04:43:31 PM    all     31.16         0.00     50.25         0.00         0.00     18.59
Average:         all     33.67         0.00     51.00         0.00         0.00     15.33
[root@dbhost ~]#
```

```
top - 16:39:07 up 1 day, 2:34, 2 users, load average: 1.41, 0.64, 0.33
Tasks: 140 total, 2 running, 138 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 36.0%us, 50.7%sy, 0.0%ni, 13.3%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 2056568k total, 1635148k used, 421420k free, 41452k buffers
Swap: 4128764k total, 0k used, 4128764k free, 567176k cached

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 5125 root        20   0 1886m 575m 22m  R  73.4  28.6   94:17.31  npviewer.bin
 1942 root        20   0  150m  45m  11m  S   6.0   2.2    2:48.36  Xorg
 2326 root         9  -11  495m 5044 3540  S   3.0   0.2   37:44.45  pulseaudio
 5059 root        20   0  879m 171m  29m  S   2.7   8.5   10:27.23  firefox
 5113 root        20   0  318m  14m  8368  S   2.0   0.7    7:06.51  plugin-containe
    1 root        20   0 19376 1508 1212  S   0.0   0.1    0:00.62  init
    2 root        20   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00  kthreadd
    3 root        20   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:03.91  ksoftirqd/0
    5 root        20   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00  kworker/u:0
    6 root        RT   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00  migration/0
    7 root        RT   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:01.25  watchdog/0
    8 root         0  -20     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00  cpuset
```

Examine the output of sar command and the top command in the Exhibits. Which statement is the correct interpretation of this data?

- A. The system is running low on swap space and memory.
- B. CPU is Idle and the system has plenty of free memory available.
- C. The CPU utilization is high and one process is using most of the CPU.
- D. The system is idle with very little memory, CPU, and I/O utilization.

Correct Answer: C

From the top exhibit we see that npviewer.gin uses 73.4% of the available CPU.

Note:

*
 sar - Collect, report, or save system activity information.

*
 The sar command writes to standard output the contents of selected cumulative activity counters in the operating system. The accounting system, based on the values in the count and interval parameters,

writes information the specified number of times spaced at the specified intervals in seconds.

*

```
sar u 2 5
```

Report CPU utilization for each 2 seconds. 5 lines are displayed.

QUESTION 5

You have to find the default runlevel of your Oracle Linux system. Which file will help you find this information?

- A. /boot/grub/grub.conf
- B. /etc/inittab
- C. /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit
- D. /etc/rc.local
- E. /etc/rc.d/init.d

Correct Answer: B

The default run level is specified in the /etc/inittab file.

QUESTION 6

What does the following btrfs command do?

```
$ sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot src src-01
```

- A. Creates snapshots of the src src-01 subvolumes
- B. Creates a snapshot of the src-01 subvolumes in src
- C. Creates the src and src-01 subvolumes and takes a snapshot of these subvolumes
- D. Creates a snapshot of the src subvolumes in src-01

Correct Answer: D

*

To create a snapshot use

```
sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot /mnt/@ /mnt/@_snapshot
```

this will create a snapshot of the @ subvolume named @_snapshot located also in the top of the btrfs tree.

*

```
btrfs subvolume snapshot [/]
```

Create a writable snapshot of the subvolume with the name in the directory.

QUESTION 7

Which yum command will you use if you want to find out the name of the package that has the /etc/sysconfig/nfs file?

- A. # yum info /etc/sysconfig/nfs
- B. # yum search /etc/sysconfig/nfs
- C. # yum list installed | grep /etc/sysconfig/nfs
- D. # yum check /etc/sysconfig/nfs

Correct Answer: C

yum list installed [glob_exp1] [...]

List the packages specified by args. If an argument does not match the name of an available package, it is assumed to be a shell-style glob and any matches are printed.

Incorrect:

Not A:

info

Is used to list a description and summary information about available packages

Not B:

search

This is used to find packages when you know something about the package but aren't sure of its name. By default search will try searching just package names and summaries, but if that "fails" it will then try descriptions and url.

Not D: check

Checks the local rpmdb and produces information on any problems it finds.

QUESTION 8

You have to find out the version of bash shell package installed on your Oracle Linux system. Which yum command can help you find the version information?

- A. # yum version bash

B. # yum showversion bash

C. # yum info bash

D. # yum listversion bash

Correct Answer: C

Example:

```
[oracle@oraclelinux6 ~]$ yum info bash
```

```
Loaded plugins: refresh-packagekit, security
Installed Packages
Name : bash
Arch : x86_64
Version : 4.1.2
Release : 9.el6_2
Size : 3.0 M
Repo : installed
From repo : ol6_u3_base
Summary : The GNU Bourne Again shell
URL : http://www.gnu.org/software/bash
License : GPLv3+
Description : The GNU Bourne Again shell (Bash) is a shell or
command language : interpreter that is compatible with the Bourne shell (sh).
Bash : incorporates useful features from the Korn shell (ksh) and the
```

C : shell (csh). Most sh scripts can be run by bash without : modification.

QUESTION 9

The Oracle "helper" package (RPM), formerly known as "Oracle-validated" (which helps meet prerequisites for installing Oracle software), has been renamed. What is the new name?

A. Oracle-11gR2-validated

B. Oracle-11fR2-valid_package

C. Oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall

D. Oracle-11gR2-preinstall

Correct Answer: C

Now that the certification of the Oracle Database 11g R2 with Oracle Linux 6 and the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel has been announced, we are glad to announce the availability of oracle-rdbms-server11gR2-preinstall, the Oracle RDBMS Server 11gR2 Pre-install RPM package (formerly known as oracle-validated). Designed specifically for Oracle Linux 6, this RPM aids in the installation of the Oracle Database.

Reference: Oracle RDBMS Server 11gR2 Pre-Install RPM for Oracle Linux 6 has been released

QUESTION 10

Which three parameters of a network interface can you modify by using the NetworkManager tool on your Oracle Linux 6 system?

A. IPv4 settings

B. IPv6 settings

C. Netconsole settings

D. MTU settings

E. IP Proxy settings

Correct Answer: ABD

The screenshot shows the NetworkManager connection settings dialog for 'System eth0'. The 'Wired' tab is selected, and the 'Connect automatically' checkbox is checked. The 'MAC address' is set to '52:54:00:26:9E:F1' and the 'MTU' is set to 'automatic' bytes. The 'Available to all users' checkbox is also checked. The 'Cancel' and 'Apply...' buttons are visible at the bottom.

Note:

1 Right-click the NetworkManager icon in the notification area at the top-right corner of the Red Hat desktop and click "Edit Connections."

Click the "System eth0" connection on the wired tab and click "Edit." Click the "IPv4 Settings" tab.

QUESTION 11

Identify three valid modes for SELinux.

A. Disabled

- B. Enforcing
- C. Running
- D. Permissive
- E. Enabled
- F. High_level
- G. Label_only

Correct Answer: ABD

SELinux has three modes:

Enforcing: SELinux policy is enforced. SELinux denies access based on SELinux policy rules. Permissive: SELinux policy is not enforced. SELinux does not deny access, but denials are logged for actions that would have been denied if running in enforcing mode. Disabled: SELinux is disabled. Only DAC rules are used.

QUESTION 12

Which two statements are true about Oracle Clusterware Software?

- A. Oracle Clusterware is a portable software that allows clustering of single servers so that they cooperate as single system.
- B. Oracle Clusterware is a portable cluster software that can be installed on Oracle Engineered Systems.
- C. Oracle Linux Support customers at the Basic or premier level are entitled, at no additional license and support costs, to download and deploy Oracle Clusterware in Linux cluster covered their Linux Support agreement.
- D. Oracle Clusterware is an add-on software that is supported Oracle Linux only.

Correct Answer: AC

A: Oracle Clusterware is software that enables servers to operate together as if they are one server. Each server looks like any standalone server. However, each server has additional processes that communicate with each other so the separate servers appear as if they are one server to applications and end users.

C: Oracle Linux support customers at the Basic and Premier support levels can download and deploy Oracle Clusterware at no additional license fee or support cost.

Incorrect:

Not D: Oracle ClusterWare services are available for Unix, Linux, and Windows.

QUESTION 13

Which file system is both new and now installed by default in Oracle Linux 6 with Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (UEK)?

- A. ext4
- B. ext3
- C. zfs
- D. ext2
- E. fat64

Correct Answer: A

Oracle Linux 6 includes many new features, including:

ext4 filesystem

The ext4 filesystem is installed by default.

QUESTION 14

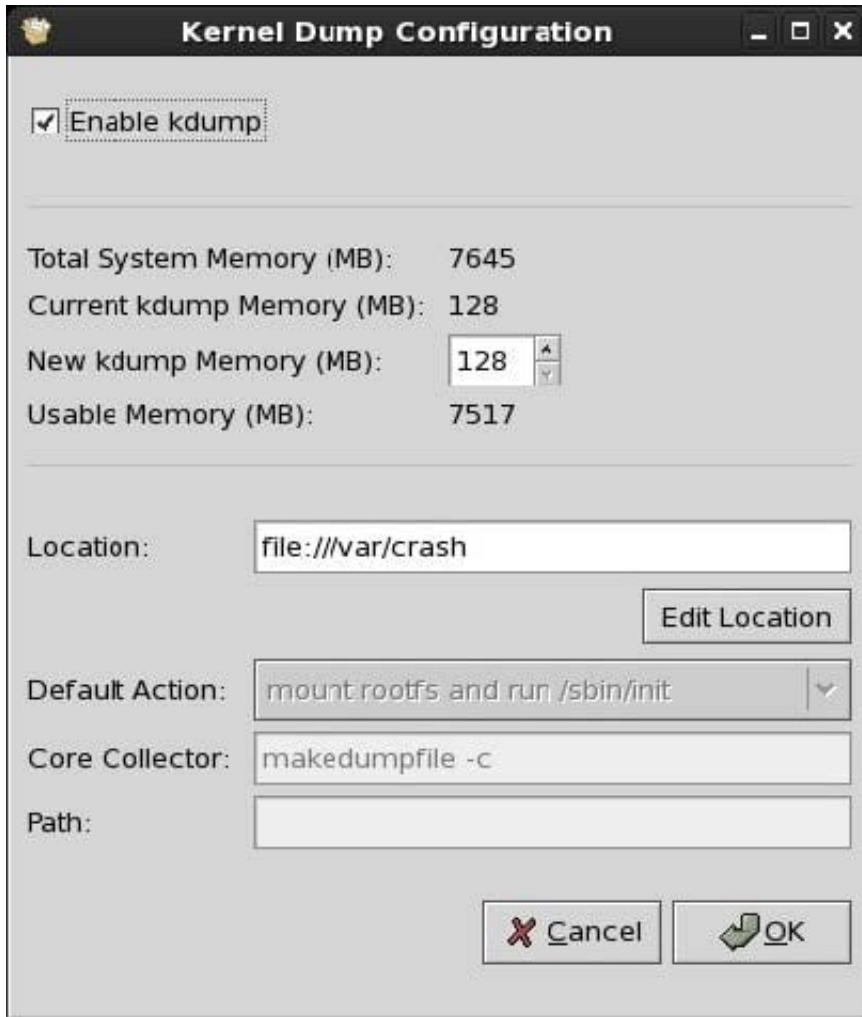
You have kdump service enabled on your Oracle Linux system and experience a kernel crash. The crash dump file is created on your system, but you are not aware where this crash file was created. Which two places can you find the path information where the crash dump file is being generated on your system?

- A. Check the settings in the `/etc/kdump.conf` file.
- B. Check the settings in the `/etc/sysconfig/kdump.conf` file.
- C. Check the target settings by running the `system-config-kdump` command.
- D. Check the settings in the `/proc/sys/kernel/crash.conf` file.

Correct Answer: AC

A: When a kernel crash is captured, the core dump can be either stored as a file in a local file system, written directly to a device, or sent over a network using the NFS (Network File System) or SSH (Secure Shell) protocol. Only one of these options can be set at the moment, and the default option is to store the `vmcore` file in the `/var/crash/` directory of the local file system. To change this, as root, open the `/etc/kdump.conf` configuration file in a text editor and edit the options.

C: You can use the `system-config-kdump` GUI to setup Kdump:



QUESTION 15

As a system administrator, you run the system-config-network tool and make changes to the configuration. You change the hostname and the DNS search path settings. Which two files will these changes be written into?

- A. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files
- B. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "etc/nsswitch.conf/" files
- C. "/etc/sysconfig/netconfig" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files
- D. "etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

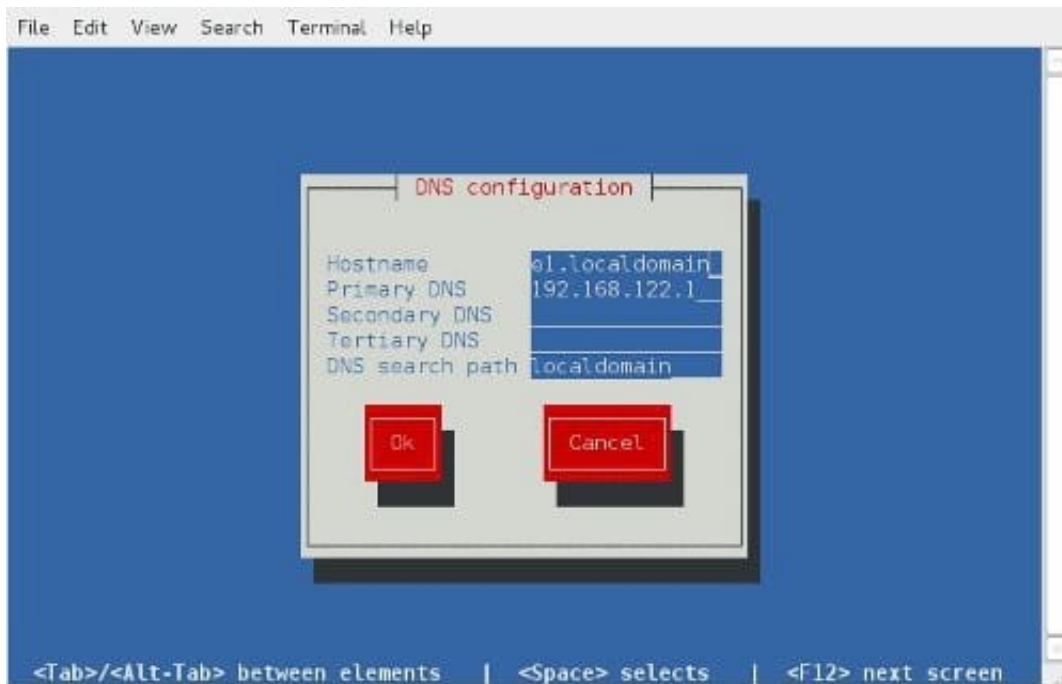
Correct Answer: C

The system-config-network-tui and system-config-network commands start a text-based network configuration tool.

Navigate using the "tab", "arrow" and "return" keys. The "Device configuration" option gives a list of network devices.

Selecting the device allows you to edit the adapter's network configuration, which is saved to the "/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" file.

The "DNS configuration" option on the first screen allows you to modify the configuration in the "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files.



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