



Oracle

Exam 1z0-100

Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Version: 7.1

[Total Questions: 108]

Question No : 1

Which three statements are true about the mount command?

- A. It supports labels.
- B. By default, it can be used by an ordinary user to mount a local file system.
- C. It lists all the currently mounted filesystems, if executed without any arguments
- D. It lists only the filesystems listed in /etc/fstab if executed without any arguments.
- E. Only root can mount filesystems that are not listed in listed in /etc/fstab.

Answer: A,C,E

Reference: https://access.redhat.com/site/documentation/en-US/Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux/5/html/Deployment_Guide/chap-Using_the_mount_Command.html

Question No : 2

Examine the line from /etc/rsyslog.conf:

```
Mail.*-/var/log/maillog
```

Which statement correctly describes this rule?

- A. The rule name prefix of “-” is tolerated for syslog and syslog.sys compatibility with no impact or rsyslog behavior regardless of the global directive settings.
- B. The file name prefix of “-” is a way of disabling mail log messages under certain conditions to /var/log/maillog.
- C. The filename prefix of “-” is a performance enhancement. It stops file syncing on every message. The log certain will be the same whether a minus prefix is used or not.
- D. The file name prefix of “-” forces file syncing after every message is logged to ensure each message is written to disk force before attempting to write a subsequent message to the same file.

Answer: C

Explanation: You may prefix each entry with the minus “-” sign to omit syncing the file after every logging. Note that you might lose information if the system crashes right behind a write attempt. Nevertheless this might give you back some performance, especially if you run programs that use logging in a very verbose

manner.

Question No : 3

Which two software packages are prerequisites for enabling the configuration and use of a Network Information Service (NIS) client?

- A. nis-tools
- B. slapi-nis
- C. ypbind
- D. nisserv
- E. nisbind
- F. yp-tools

Answer: C,F

Explanation: ypbind finds the server for NIS domains and maintains the NIS binding information. The client (normally the NIS routines in the standard C library) could get the information over RPC from ypbind or read the binding files.

Question No : 4

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 chinks
```

```
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 : 5

Examine the output shown:

```
[root@FAROUT fs] # rpm -qa | grep preinstall
```

```
Oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall-1.0-6.e16.x86_64
```

```
[root@FAROUT fs] # rpm -q1 oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall-1.0-6.e16.x86_64  
/etc/rc.d/init.d/oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall-firstboot /etc/sysconfig/Oracle-rdbms-  
server-11gR2-preinstall-verify
```

```
/etc/sysconfig/oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall/Oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-  
preinstall.param
```

```
/usr/bin/oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall-verify
```

Which three statements are true about oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall-1.0-6.e16.x86_64 rpm?

- A. It is a new name for oracle-validated package from Oracle Linux 5 that sets parameters to the same values.
- B. It creates the oracle user if not already created, which owns the Grid Infrastructure software should that get installed.
- C. It creates the grid user if not already created which owns the grid infrastructure software should that get installed.
- D. It modifies kernel parameters in /etc/sysctl.conf.

- E. It runs at the first boot after installing the packages to set a parameter indicating that it has run once.
- F. It modifies parameters in the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directly.
- G. It creates the osoper group, if not already created.

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 6

Examine these commands used to control UPSTART logging:

```
[root@FAROUT init] # initctl log-priority info
```

```
[root@FAROUT init] # initctl log-priority
```

Info

```
[root@FAROUT init]#
```

Which three statements are true about the logging done through these commands?

- A. UPSTART logs State Changes to /var/log/messages.
- B. UPSTART logs job goals to /var/log/messages.
- C. UPSTART logs only informational messages about warnings and errors to /var/log/messages.
- D. UPSTART logs only informational messages about warnings to /var/log/messages.
- E. UPSTART logs event emissions to /var/log/messages.

Answer: A,C,E

Question No : 7

During the setup of additional swap space on an ext2 filesystem, you encounter an error as shown below:

```
# dd if = /dev/zero/ of = /u01/swapable bs=1M count=512
5120 records in
5120 records out

# msswap -f -L swapable /u01/swapfile
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 524284 KiB
LABEL=Swapable, UUID=b3e240f3-64f0-4727-a3c0-5cb7ecb8247e

# grep swap /etc/fstab
LABEL=swapdisk swap          swap          defaults      0      0
LABEL=swapfile swap          swap          defaults      0      0

# swapon -a
Swapon: cannot find the device for LABEL=swapfile
```

Which action must you perform to add additional swap space?

- A. Create a symbolic link /dev/swapfile that points to u01/swapfile.
- B. Reinitialize /u01/swapfile by issuing `mkswap -L swapfile /u01/swapfile`.
- C. Re-create the swapfile on an ext3 or ext4 filesystem.
- D. Change LABEL=swapfile to /u01/swapfile in the appropriate /etc/fstab entry.
- E. None, because adding filesystem based swap space is not supported.

Answer: D

Question No : 8

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 sysctl -w command to write values to specific files in the /proc/sys directory
- C. Issuing the sysctl -w command to write values to specific files in the /sys directory
- D. Adding to or modifying parameters in /etc/sysctl.conf and issuing the sysctl -p command
- E. Using the echo command to write values to specific files in the /proc/sys directory

Answer: B,D,E

Question No : 9

You want to display the value of a shell variable called service after assigning a value as shown:

```
SERVICE =ACCT S
```

Which two settings will display the name of the variable and its value?

- A. set | grep service
- B. echo \$SERVICE
- C. env | grep SERVICE
- D. env \$SERVICE
- E. set \$SERVICE

Answer: B,C

Explanation: C: env - set the environment for command invocation

If no utility operand is specified, the resulting environment shall be written to the standard output, with one name= value pair per line.

Question No : 10

Which two actions should be completed when the firstboot utility runs under runlevel 5 in Oracle Linux?

- A. Agreeing to the license agreement
- B. Registering for software updated
- C. Creating a nonadministrative user
- D. setting the current date and time to be synchronized with an NTP server
- E. Configuring the dtrace facility

Answer: A,C

Question No : 11

Bash is invoked as an interactive login shell.

What is the order in which the bash configuration files are read, assuming that all the files exist in their correct location and are readable?

- A. /etc/profile, ~/ .profile
- B. /etc/profile, ~/ .bash_profile
- C. /etc/profile, ~/ .bash_profile, ~/ .bash_login, ~/ .profile
- D. /etc/profile, ~/ .bash_profile, ~/ .profile, ~/ .bash_login

Answer: C

Explanation: When Bash is invoked as an interactive login shell, or as a non-interactive shell with the `--login` option, it first reads and executes commands from the file `/etc/profile`, if that file exists. After reading that file, it looks for `~/ .bash_profile`, `~/ .bash_login`, and `~/ .profile`, in that order, and reads and executes commands from the first one that exists and is readable. The `--noprofile` option may be used when the shell is started to inhibit this behavior.

When a login shell exits, Bash reads and executes commands from the file `~/ .bash_logout`, if it exists.

Question No : 12

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 : 13

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.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: 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 No : 14

Examine these configuration files:

```
# cat /etc/auto.master
```

```
/net-hosts
```

```
/- auto.direct ro
```

```
# cat /etc/auto.direct
```

```
/nfs1 o16:/export/share1
```

```
/nfs2 -sync o16:/export/share2
```

```
/nfs o16:/export/share3
```

Which mount options will automounter use to mount the filesystems listed in

/etc/auto.direct?

- A. All three filesystems are mounted read-only, async.
- B. /nfs1 and /nfs3 are mounted read-only, async whereas /nfs2 mounted read-write, sync.
- C. /nfs1 and /nfs3 are mounted read-only, async whereas /nfs2 mounted read-only, sync.
- D. All three filesystems are mounted read-write, sync.

Answer: C

Question No : 15

Which three statements are true concerning the use of the grub menu in Oracle Linux?

- A. All changes made using the grub editor at boot time are saved by default to /boot/grub/grub, conf.
- B. Additional parameters may be passed to the selected kernel.
- C. The initrd directive may not be changed.
- D. Existing kernel parameters may be changed.
- E. Some of the GRUB command-line functions may be password protected.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation: A: GRUB requires only the file name and drive partitions to load a kernel. You can configure this information by editing the /boot/grub/grub.conf file, by using the GRUB menu, or by entering it on the command line.

Incorrect:

not C: If you have set a GRUB password, you must press P and enter the valid password to be able to edit the titles or change kernel boot parameters. To edit any of the root, kernel, or initrd directives, press E. To edit the kernel directive only, press A. To use the GRUB command line, press C.

If you press E, select the root, kernel, or initrd directive, and press E to edit it.

Not E: Grub can be password protected, but not individual functions.

Question No : 16

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.

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation: D: yum deplist <package>

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

Question No : 17

Examine some of the contents of the /boot/grub/grub.com file from an Oracle Linux system:

Default=0

Timeout=5

Splashimage=(hd0, 0)/grub/splash.xpm.gz

Hiddenmenu

Title Oracle Linux Server (2.6.39-100.0.12.16uek.x86_64)

Root (hd0, 0)

Kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.39-100.0.12.e16uek.x86_64 ro root=UUID=a4b6049b-9aa1-44b4-87cf-aebb17alcdf9 rd_NO_LUKS re_NO_LVM rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8

SYSFONT=1atarcycreeb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=PC KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet
numa=off

Initrd /initramfs-2.6.39-100.0.12.e16uek.x86_64.img

Title Oracle Linux Server (2.6.32-131.0.15.e16.x86_64)

Root (hd0, 0)

```
Kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-131.0.15.e16.x86_64 ro root=UUIS=a4b6049b-9aa1-44b4-87cf-  
aebb17a1cdf9 rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_LVM rd_NO_LVM re_NO_MD rd_NO_DM
```

```
LANG=en_UD.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=PC KEYTABLE=us
```

```
Crashkernel=auto rhgp quiet numa = off
```

```
Initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-131.0.15.e16.x86_64.img
```

Which three statements are true about the behavior and configuration of GRUB on this system?

- A. (hd0, 0) represents the first partition on device /dev/hd0.
- B. The hiddenmenu directive hides the GRUB menu only for 5 seconds after which it becomes visible again.
- C. The root directive specifies an initial root filesystem, allowing access to block device modules to mount the real root filesystem on disk.
- D. (hd0, 0) represents the first partition on the first drive detected by the BIOS.
- E. The initrd directive specifies the initamfs, an initial root filesystem in RAM, allowing access to block device modules to mount the real root filesystem.
- F. Each kernel must have an initramfs that matches the version of the kernel.
- G. Because there is an Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel installed, it must be the default kernel listed as shown by the default=0 directive.

Answer: A,C,E

Question No : 18

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-linux-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# cd

```
bash-4.1# pwd
```

```
/root
```

```
bash-4.1# 1s
```

```
bash" 1s: command not found
```

B. bash-4.1# cd

```
bash: cd: /root: No such file or directory
```

```
bash-4.1# pwd
```

```
/
```

```
bash-4.1 # 1s
```

```
bash: 1s: command not found
```

C. bash-4.1# cd

```
bash: cd: command not found
```

```
bash: pwd: command not found
```

```
bash-4.1# 1s
```

D. bash: 1s; # cd

```
bash: cd: /root: unable to access chrooted file or directory /root
```

```
bash-4.1# pwd
```

```
/
```

```
bash-4.1 # 1s
```

```
bin lib64
```

E. bash-4.1# cd

```
bash: cd: /root: No such file or directory
```

```
bash-4.1# pwd
```

```
/
```

```
bash-4.1# 1s
```

```
bin lib64
```

Answer: B

Question No : 19

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 : 20

Which two statements are true concerning a GUID Partition Table (GPT)?

- A. It supports named disk partitions.
- B. It supports primary and extended partitions.
- C. It supports disks greater than two terabytes.
- D. It cannot be used on the system disk.
- E. It supports only up to 16 partitions.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

not B, not E: On GUID Partition Table (GPT) hard disks, you can configure up to 128 partitions and there is no concept of extended or logical partitions.

Not D: You cannot boot from a GPT disk.

Question No : 21

Consider the output shown:

```
#rpm -i sendmail-cf-8.14.4-8.e16.noarch.rpm
```

Error: Failed dependencies:

Sendmail = 7.14.4-8.e16 is needed by sendmail-cf-8.e16.noarch

```
# rpm -i sendmail-8.14.4-8.e16.x86_64.rpm
# rpm -i sendmail-cf-8.14.4-8.e16.noarch.rpm
# rpm -q sendmail sendmail-cf
Sendmail-8.14.4-8.e16.x86_64
Sendmail-cf-8.e16_64
Sendmail-cf-8.14.4-8.e16.noarch
# rpm -e sendmail
```

Which statement is true about the execution of the rpm -e sendmail command?

- A. It erases the sendmail package without errors.
- B. It fails with an error because the package version is not supplied on the command line.
- C. It fails with an error because the sendmail-cf package depends on the sendmail package.
- D. It erases the sendmail package and raises an error because the sendmail package depends on the sendmail package.
- E. It erases both the sendmail and sendmail-cf packages because the sendmail-cf package depends on the sendmail package.

Answer: C

Question No : 22

Examine the output of a bonded interface configuration from which one network cable has been unplugged:

```
# cat /proc/net/bonding/bond0
Ethernet Channel Bonding Driver: v3.6.0 (September 26, 2009)
Bonding Mode: fault-tolerance (active-backup)
Primary Slave: None
Currently Active Slave: eth2
MII Status: up
MII poling interval (ms): 100
```


Up Delay (ms): 0

Down Delay (ms): 0

Slave Interface: eth1

MII status: down

Link Failure Count: 1

Permanent HW addr: 00:0c:29:7b:3c:71

Slave Queue ID: 0

Slave Interface: eth2

MII Status: up

Link Failure Count: 0

Permanent HW addr: 00:0c:29:7b:3s:7b

Which statement is true when you plug in the eth1 network cable?

- A. The status of the slave interface eth1 changes to up and is promoted to the active slave and eth2 becomes the backup slave.
- B. The status of the slave interface eth1 changes to up and becomes a second active slave.
- C. The status of the slave interface eth1 changes to up but must be manually assigned the active or backup slave role.
- D. The status of the slave interface eth1 changes to up and becomes the backup slave.

Answer: A

Question No : 23

Examine the routing table:

```
# route
Kernel IP routing table
Destination      Gateway         Gemask          Flags  Metric Ref  Use  Iface
192.168.180.128  *              255.255.255.192 U      0      0    0   eth1
192.168.40.0     *              255.255.255.0  U      0      0    0   eth0
192.168.0.0      *              255.255.0.0    U      0      0    0   eth2
Default          192.168.40.2  0.0.0.0        UG     0      0    0   eth0
```

Which three statements are true concerning the routing of IP packets?

- A. Traffic to 192.168.180.180 is routed via eth1.
- B. Traffic to 192.168.180.240 is routed via eth1.
- C. Traffic to 192.168.0.42 is routed via eth2.
- D. Traffic to 192.168.42.42 is routed via eth2.
- E. Traffic to 192.168.42.42 is routed via eth0.
- F. Traffic to 192.168.180.180 is routed via eth0.

Answer: A,C,D

Question No : 24

Your Oracle Linux server has a network interface eth0 but the ifcfg-eth0 file is missing from the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directory.

To set the IP address for the interface, you run this command as root:

```
[root@station1]# ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.1 up
```

What is the effect of the command?

- A. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is not assigned to eth0 because the netmask is not specified.
- B. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is assigned to eth0, but the interface is not activated until the network service is reloaded.
- C. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is assigned to eth0, but the interface is not activated until the network service is restarted.
- D. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is assigned to eth0 with the default netmask for that address, and the interface is activated immediately.

Answer: D

Question No : 25

Which two Statements are true concerning the configuration and use of cron and anacron?

- A. Anacron jobs are used to make sure cron jobs run if the system had been down when they were meant to run.

- B. All crontabs are held in the /etc/cron.d directory.
- C. Cron jobs may run as frequently as once a minute.
- D. Anacron jobs may run as frequently as once a minute.
- E. The crond daemon looks for jobs only in /etc/crontab.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 26

Which four statements correctly describe the contents of the sysfs filesystem?

- A. It contains kernel parameter files.
- B. It contains metadata on all block devices.
- C. It contains metadata on firmware.
- D. It contains metadata on all loaded modules in the kernel.
- E. It contains metadata on device classes.
- F. It contains metadata on system uptime.

Answer: B,C,D,E

Reference: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/people/mochel/doc/papers/ols-2005/mochel.pdf>

Question No : 27

Examine the commands and output when trying to start OSWatcher Black Box.

```
[root@host01 oswbb] # ls
```

```
Analysis          mbsub.sh          osward.sh         tarupfiles.sh
Docs              OSWatcherFM.sh   oswsub.sh         tmp
Exampleprivate.net OSWatcher.sh      profile           topaix.sh
Gif              OSWbba.jar        pssub.sh          vmsub.sh
htop.sh          OSWib.sh          src               xtop.sh
iosub.sh         OSWlnxio.sh       startOSWbb.sh
Locks            OSWnet.sh         stopOSWbb.sh
```

```
[root@host01 OSWbb] # ./StartOSwbb.sh
```

```
-bash: ./startOSWbb.sh: /usr/bin/ksh: bad interpreter: No such file or directory
[root@host01 OSWbb]# head -1 startOSWbb.sh
#! /usr/bin/ksh
```

Identify two recommended solutions to this problem.

- A. Edit the startOSWbb.sh script to specify your proffered shell, ensuring that it is started in POSIX compliance mode.
- B. Install ksh on the system, if not currently installed.
- C. Create a Symbolic link /usr/bin/ksh that points to /bin/bash.
- D. Ensure that ksh is accessible with the path /usr/bin/ksh. Create a symbolic link if necessary.
- E. Create a shell alias called /usr/bin/ksh that expands to /bin/bash.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 28

You must remove a Physical Volume (PV) from a Volume Group (VG) containing one Logical Volume (LV) without compromising data availability.

Examine their definitions:

```
# vdisplay ora_vg
```

```
--- group ---
VG Name          ora_vg
System ID
Format           lvm2
Metadata Areas   3
Metadata Sequence No 3
VG Access        read/write
VG Status        resizable
MAX LV           resizeable
CUR LV           0
Open LV          1
Max PV           1
Cur PV          0
ACT PV          3
VG Size          3
PE Size          300.00 MiB
Total PE         4.00 MiB
Total PE         75
Alloc PE /Size   49 / 196.00 MiB
Free PE / Size   26 / 104.00 MiB
VG UUID          acunfnN-AWSr-XglQ-phzKZ-CNxN-OwDpQ8
```

```
# 1vdisplay ora_vg
```

```
--- Logical Volume ---
LV Path          /dev/ora_vg/oradata
LV Name          oradata
VG Name          ora_vg
LV UUID          iGZu0C-DIjb-JKe5-scG7-LZBh-oig7-NgMuqH
LV Write Access  read/write
LV Creation host, time o16.example.com, 2013-04-12 12:28:29 0200
LV Status        96.00 MiB
Current LE       24
Mirrored Volumes 2
Segments         1
Allocation       inherit
Read ahead sectors auto
- Currently set to 256
Block device     253:5
```

```
# PVS
```

PV	VG	Fmt	Attr	PSize	PFree
/dev/sdd	ora_vg	lvm2	a--	100.00m	4.00m
/dev/sde	ora_vg	lvm2	a--	100.00m	4.00m
/dev/sdf	ora_vg	lvm2	a--	100.00m	96.00m

When you try to remove the PV from the VG, you receive an error as shown:

```
# vgreduce ora_vg /dev/sdd
Physical Volume "/dev/sdd" still in use
```

What must you do before using the vgreduce command, to remove the PV?







- A. Move allocated physical Extents (PE) from /dev/sdd to other physical volumes using the pvmove command.
- B. Remove the /dev/sdd PV using the pvremove command.
- C. Resize the /dev/sdd PV to zero using the pvresize command.
- D. Move allocated physical Extents (PE) from /dev/sdd to other physical volumes by using the 1vconvert - - replace command.

Answer: A

Explanation: https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-US/Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux/5/html/Logical_Volume_Manager_Administration/VG_remove_PV.html

Question No : 29

Match the following symbolic notations of the file permissions with their numeric values:

-  --- S ----- a) 5000
-  ----- S --- b) 4100
-  ----- tc) 7101
-  --- S ----- Td) 1001
-  --- S -- S -- te) 7040
-  S -- S r --- Tf) 2010

- A. 1-d, 2-f, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c, 6-a
- B. 1-b, 2-f, 3-d, 4-a, 5-c, 6-e
- C. 1-f, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b, 5-e, 6-d
- D. 1-b, 2-d, 3-f, 4-a, 5-e, 6-c

Answer: B

Question No : 30

Which three statements are true about the configuration of OpenLdap secure encrypted connections?

- A. TLS and ldaps should not both be selected.
- B. To enable ldaps, you must download the Certifying Authority (CA) Certificate.
- C. To enable TLS, you must download the Certifying Authority (CA) Certificate.
- D. The certificate is needed to verify ownership of the secret key used for encryption.
- E. There is a command-line alternative to the Authentication Configuration Tool to enable

the encrypted LDAP communication.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: Transport Layer Security (TLS) can be used to provide data integrity and confidentiality protection. OpenLDAP supports negotiation of TLS (SSL) via both StartTLS and ldaps://.

Question No : 31

Examine the contents of /etc/rc.d

Total 76

4	drwxr-xr-x. 10	root	root	4096	Dec	6	00:28.	
12	drwxr-xr-x. 119	root	root	122288	May	24	03:40.	
4	drwxr-xr-x. 2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:07	init.d
4	-drwxr-xr-x. 1	root	root	2617	May	21	05:08	rc0.d
4	drwxr-xr-x. 2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc1.d
4	drwxr-xr-x. 2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc2.d
4	drwxr-xr-x. 2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc3.d
4	drwxr-xr-x. 2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc4.d
4	drwxr-xr-x. 2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc5.d
4	drwxr-xr-x. 2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc5.d
4	-drwxr-xr-x. 1	root	root	220	May	21	2011	rc.local
20	-drwxr-xr-x. 1	root	root	19546	May	21	2011	rc.sysint

Which two statements are true concerning the files contained in the run level-specific directories rc0.d through rc6.d?

- A. The files starting with S or K are links to scripts in the /etc/init.d directory.
- B. The files starting with S are always invoked by the /etc/rc.d/rc script even if the service managed by that script is already down.
- C. The files starting with S or K are added by using the chkconfig command.
- D. The files starting with K are always invoked by the /etc/rc.d/rc script even if the service managed by that script is already up.
- E. The files starting with S are invoked before those starting with K.

Answer: A,C

Question No : 32