Oracle

Exam 1z0-105

Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration

Version: 6.0

[Total Questions: 97]

Question No : 1

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

A. kdumpuseskexecto reboot the failed kernel and then captures a dump image.
B. Thecrashkernelboot parameter must be added to thekernelline in the/boot/grub.conffile to enablekdump.
C. The memory used forcrashkernelis always at the same physical address.
D. kdumprequires no parameters because it is enabled by default.
E. kdumpuseskexecto boot a second kernel, which then captures a dump image.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 2

Consider the features and capabilities of DTrace in Oracle Linux.

Which two statements are true?

A. DTrace is available on Oracle Linux only on the z86_64 platform.
B. DTrace is available on all Linux platforms.
C. The Linux kernel changes required to support DTrace, and the DTrace kernel module, are available under the GNU GPL license.
D. DTrace package are part of the standard OL distribution, although they are not installed by default.
E. DTrace package are available by subscription from the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN).

Answer: A,D

Question No : 3

Examine thedtracecommand:

dtrace –n syscall::read:entry

Which two statements are true?

A. This statement fails with a syntax error because no action is defined.

B. This statement runs successfully with the default action being executed.
C. The probe name isread.
D. The probe name isentry.
E. The probe name is not specified in this command, but it is implied through adjacent colons.
F. This command runs but produces no output; is no predicate to select when the probe fires.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 4

Which command can be used to display the parameters of a given cgroup in thecpusetsubsystem?

A. lscgroup | grep group | grep cpuset
B. cgget –g cpuset cgroup
C. lssubsys | grep group | grep cpuset
D. cat /cgroup/cpuset/cgroup/params

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use the lssubsys command (which is included in the libcgroup package) to view the available kernel subsystems:

#**lssubsys -am**
cpuset
cpu
cpuacct
memory
devices
freezer
net_cls
blkio

Question No : 5

For which domain or domains does the default cache-only nameserver have a list of authoritative servers in the/var/named/named.cafile?

A. the domain to which the cache only nameserver belongs
B. the root domain
C. the domains to which the local DHCP servers belong
D. the domains to which the local DNS servers belong

Answer: B

Question No : 6

Which two statements are true about thecpusetcgroup subsystem?

A. It assigns individual CPUs and memory nodes for NUMA-enabled architectures to cgroup tasks.
B. It assigns individual CPUs on a multicore system to cgroup tasks.
C. It controls CPU scheduling according to relative CPU shares of cgroup tasks.
D. It reports the total CPU time used by cgroup tasks.

Answer: A,C
Reference:http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/servers-storage-admin/resource-controllers-linux-1506602.html

Question No : 7

Which statement describes the default network set upby an Oracle template script?

A. The container is isolated from the network.
B. Avethdevice is added to libvirt'svirbr0bridge.
C. Amacvlandevice enables DHCP from the host's network.
D. A private interface is routed to Open vSwitch.

Answer: B
Explanation:
By default, the lxc-oracle template script sets up networking by setting up a veth bridge. In this mode, a container obtains its IP address from the dnsmasq server that libvirtd runs on

the private virtual bridge network (virbr0) between the container and the host. The host allows a container to connect to the rest of the network by using NAT rules in iptables, but these rules do not allow incoming connections to the container. Both the host and other containers on the veth bridge have network access to the container via the bridge.

Question No : 8

Examine the parameters shown using thesysctlcommand relating to panic situations:

[root@WAYOUT etc]# sysctl –a |grep panic |grep –v hung

kernel.panic = 0

kernel.panic_on_oops = 0

kernel.softlockup_panic = 0

kernel.unknown_nmi_panic = 0

kernel.panic_on_unrecovered_nmi = 0

kernel.panic_on_io_nmi = 0

kernel.panic_on_oom = 2

[root@WAYOUT etc]# sysctl –a |grep hung

kernel.hung_task_panic = 0

kernel.hung_task_chek_count – 4194304

kernel.hung_task_timeout_secs = 120

kernel.hung_task_warnings = 10

Which two statements are true about system behavior?

A. The kernel delays panic for a few seconds if a bug is encountered to allow theklogdkernel logging daemon to log theoopsoutput.
B. The kernel panics if a kernel thread sleeps in theTASK_UNINTERRUPTABLEstate for more than 120 seconds.
C. The kernel attempts to continue if a bug is encountered.
D. The kernel always panics if an out-of-memory condition arises.

E. The kernel tries to kill some memory-consuming processes to avoid a panic if an out-of-memory condition arises.
F. The kernel panics if a user thread sleeps in theTASK_UNINTERRUPTABLEstate for more than 120 seconds.

Answer: B,F

Question No : 9

You run thecrashutility on an Oracle Linux system after a kernel panic and use thebt –acommand as shown:

crash> bt –a

PID: 286TASK: c0b3a000CPU: 0COMMAND: “in.rlogind”

#0 [c0b3be90] crash_save_current_state at c011aed0

#1 [c0b3bea4] panic at c011367c

#2 [c0b3bee8] tulip_interrupt at c01bc820

#3 [c0b3bf08] handle_IRQ_event at c010a551

#4 [c0b3bf2c] do_8259A_IRQ at c010a319

#5 [c0b3bf3c] do_IRQ at c010a653

#6 [c0b3bfbc] ret_from_intr at c0109634

EAX:

00000000

EBX:

c0e68280

ECX:

00000000

EDX:

00000004

EBP:

c0b3bfbc

DS:

0018

ESI:

00000004

ES:

0018

EDI:

c0e68284

CS:

0010

EIP:

c012f803

ERR:

Ffffff09

EFLAGS:

00000246

#7 [c0b3bfbc] sys_select at c012f803

#8 [c0b3bfc0] system_call at c0109598

EAX:

0000008e

EBX:

00000004

ECX:

bfffc9a0

EDX:

00000000

DS:

002b

ESI:

bfffc8a0

ES:

002b

EDI:

00000000

SS:

002b

ESP:

bfffc82c

EBR:

bfffd224

CS

0023

EIP:

400d032e

ERR:

0000008e

EFLAGS:

00000246

Which two statements are true about the purpose of thebt –acommand?

A. It shows stack traces of all tasks and threads.
B. It shows stack traces of the active task on each CPU.
C. The output of each CPU must be requested separately.
D. It may help show a relationship between panicking tasks on one CPU and tasks on other CPUs.

Answer: A,B

Question No : 10

Consider a cgroup configuration in the/etc/cgconfig.conffile:

```
mount {

cpuset = /cgroup/A;

cpu = /cgroup/A;

cpuacct = /cgroup/cpuacct;

}

group A1 {

perm {

admin {

uid = root;

gid = wheel;

}

task {

uid = root;

gid = users;
```

```
}
}
cpuset {
cpuset.mems=”0”;
cpuset.cpus=”0”;
}
cpu {
cpu.shares=”5”;
}
}
group A2 {
perm {
admin {
uid = root;
admin {
uid = root
gid = root;
}
task {
uid = root;
gid = users;
}
}
cpuset {
cpuset.mems=”0”;
cpuset.cpus=”1”;
```

```
}

cpu {

cpu.shares=”5”;

}

}
```

Which two statements are true?

A. Two cgroup hierarchies and three subsystems are defined; cgroup A1 and A2 are located in the same sgroup hierarchy.
B. Two cgroup hierarchies and threesubsystems are defined; cgroup A1 and A2 are located in different cgroup hierarchiers.
C. Three cgroup hierarchies and three subsystems are defined; cgroup A1 and A2 are located in the same sgroup hierarchy.
D. Three cgroup hierarchies and three subsystems are defined; cgroup A1 and A2 are located in different cgroup hierarchiers.
E. Any user who is a member of theusersgroup is allowed to move his or her own tasks from the root cgroup to cgroup A1 or cgroup A2.
F. Any user who is a member of theusersgroup is allowed to execute tasks in cgroups A1 and A2 and change thecpu.sharesparameter in cgroups A1 and A2.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 11

Examine the dtrace command.

```
dtrace –q –n syscall:::
```

Which two statements are true?

A. The command produces minimal output, but this includes the CPU on which the probe fires, theprobe ID, and the probe name.
B. Thedtracecommand matches with all probes in the syscall provider.
C. The–qoption is invalid when not used with an explicit action, as in this case.
D. The probe name specification is incorrect and does not match with any probes. This produces an “invalid probe specifier syscall:::” error message.
E. The command produces no output.

Answer: D,E

Question No : 12

Which two commands can be used to find the cgroup to which a given process withPIDbelongs?

A. cgget –a | grep PID
B. ps –o cgroup | grep PID
C. cat /proc/PID/cgroup
D. lscgroup | grep PID

Answer: B,C
Reference:https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-US/Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux/6/html-single/Resource_Management_Guide/

Question No : 13

Consider thedevice-mapper-multipathpackage and configuration.

Which statement is true?

A. /etc/multipath.confis created by the package installation process.
B. /etc/multipath.confmust be created after installation by an administrator by copying from /usr/share/doc/device-mapper-multipath-<version>/.
C. mpathconfcan modify the operating behavior of multipathing and persistent changes to the configuration file.
D. Themultipathcommand can modify themultipathservice run-level configuration and persistent changes to the configuration file.

Answer: D

Question No : 14

Examine the UserDir directives in this extract from/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf:

<Ifmodule mod_userdir.c>

UserDir enabled user1

UserDir disabled user1

UserDir public_html

</ifModule>

The web server URL ishttp://host01.

A website exists in the user's directory/home/user1/public_html.

A user attempts to accessuser1's webpages by using the URL:

http://host01/~user1

Which statement describes the outcome?

A. The occurrence ofuser1in the list of disabled users causes anaccess deniederror to the website contained inuser1'spublic_htmlsubdirectory, overridding theenableddirective.
B. The occurrence ofuser1in the list of enabled users allows access to the website contained inuser1'spublic_htmlsubdirectory, overridding thedisableddirective.
C. The configuration produces an error upon web server startup, because theenabledanddisableddirectives conflict.
D. Access is granted because theUserDir public_htmldirective applies default access to all local users on the system, overriding theenabledordisableddirective.

Answer: B

Question No : 15

Examine the current SELinux status:

sestatus

SELinux status:

enabled

SELinuxfs mount:

/selinux

Current mode:

enforcing

Mode from config file:

permissive

Policy version:

26

Police from config file:

targeted

You have to meet these requirements:

1. Network services must run in a confined domain.

2. Theguestuser must be confined.

3. The guest user must not be allowed from using the su command.

4. Access to filesand directories must be granted based only of the SELinux contexts.

5. The SELinux configuration must be persistent across system restarts.

6. Users must be able to publish private HTML content.

You issued these commands:

setenforce enforcing

semanage login –d –s guest_u guest

setsebool –P httpd_enabled_homedirs on

Which requirements do you meet?

A. 1, 2, 3, 6
B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
D. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
E. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
F. 1, 6

Answer: B

Question No : 16

After settings up encryption for/dev/sdd1, you notice that the file system is not mounted during system startup.

You suspect a configuration error in/etc/crypttab:

cat /etc/crypttab

mapping

device

password

options

sdd1

/dev/sdd1

TopSecret

Assume that/etc/fstabis correct. Identify the reason why the file system is not mounted after system startup.

A. Theoptionfield cannot be empty.
B. Thepasswordfield must contain the encrypted version of “TopSecret”.
C. Thepasswordfield must contain the file name of a file containing the correct encryption password.
D. /etc/crypttabis group readable, world readable, or both.
E. “TopSecret” is not the correct encryption password.

Answer: A

Question No : 17

Which three statements are true about the architecture and capabilities provided bySAMBAwhen installed on an Oracle Linux server?

A. The Oracle Linux server may act as aSAMBAserver.
B. Printers on the Oracle Linux system may be shared with Windows clients.
C. SAMBAusesUDPto communicate with Windows servers.
D. Printers on a Windows system may not be shared with oracle Linux clients.
E. The Oracle Linux Server may act as aSAMBAclient.

Answer: B,C,E

Question No : 18

Which single statement is true for creating a labeled filesystem in RAID-1 on devices /dev/sdc and /dev/sdd?

A. mkfs –t btrfs –d raid1 /dev/sdc /dev/sdd
B. mkfs.btrfs –d raid1 –L Btrfs /dev/sdc /dev/sdd
C. mkfs.btrfs –r raid1 –L Btrfs /dev/sdc /dev/sdd
D. mkfs.btrfs –L Btrfs /dev/sdc /dev/sdd

Answer: B
Reference:https://www.howtoforge.com/a-beginners-guide-to-btrfs

Question No : 19

Which two statements are true about SELinux in enforcing mode?

A. Access to object is based solely on user identity and ownership.
B. Discretionary Access Control is ignored.
C. Mandatory Access Control is checked before Discretionary Access Control.
D. Discretionary Access Control is checked before Mandatory Access Control.
E. Access is denied unless permitted by SELinux.
F. Access is permitted unless denied by SELinux.

Answer: D,E
Reference:http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E37670_01/E36387/html/ol_selinux_sec.html

Question No : 20

Which two statements are true about building binary RPMs usingrpmbuild?

A. Building a source RPM always produces exactly one binary RPM.
B. Using customer-complied binary RPMs is not supported by Oracle.
C. Only theROOTuser can create binary RPMs.
D. Only theROOTuser can install source RPMs.
E. A binary RPM for a given hardware platform can be built on another hardware platform.
F. Building a binary RPM will always generate a new source RPM.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 21

Examine this extract from/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conffor virtual hosts:

<VirtualHost *:80>

ServerAdmin webmaster@sute1.example.com

DocumentRoot /www/docs/site1.example.com

ServerName site1.example.com

</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost *:80>

ServerAdmin webmaster@sute2.example.com

DocumentRoot /www/docs/site2.example.com

ServerName site2.example.com

</VirtualHost>

Which three statements are true about the configuration extract?

A. To connect to the website,site1.example.commust resolve to a different IP address thansite2.example.com.
B. site1.example.comandsite2.example.comcan share the sameIP address.
C. The web server attempts a DHCP discover to assign one IP addressper virtual host.
D. It is possible but not mandatory to have unique IP addresses for each virtual host.
E. Thesite1.example.comvirtual host shares and error logs withsite2.example.com.

Answer: A,C,E

Question No : 22

Examine the D script:

```
syscall::write:entry
{
@[execname] = avg(arg2);
}
```

Note that the third argument to thewrite(2)system call is the size of the write being made.

Which statement is true aboutthis D script?

A. It displays the average write size that each unique process makes.
B. It displays the average write size that each running program makes.
C. It does not run because the aggregate is not named.
D. It runs but produces no output.

Answer: C

Question No : 23

Consider the features of virtualization modes.

Which three statements are correct?

A. With full virtualization (FV), all aspects of a guest OS are virtualized. The guest OS running on a virtual machine (VM) can run unmodified.
B. With paravirtualization (PV), the paravirtualized guests run a modified version of the guest OS, which communicates with the hypervisor by using hypercalls.
C. PV takes advantage of the virtualization hardware extensions offered by the physical server. These hardware extensions are required to run paravirtualized VMs.
D. Xen is a type-2 hypervisor that allows guests to run either as fully paravirtualized (PV guests) or as hardware virtualized (HVM guests), with or without paravirtualized drivers.
E. The Oracle Linux Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (UEK) is a PVOPS kernel that contains all paravirtualized drivers and can determine whether the underlying system supports FV or PV operations.

Answer: C,D,E

Question No : 24

You install thelxcpackage.

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

Question No : 25

Which three statements are true about an OpenLDAP server?

A. /etc/openldap.confis the main configuration file for the LDAP server.
B. LDAP entries are stored in a flat namespace.
C. It can be used to store users and groups.
D. In can be used to store hostnames and their IP addresses.
E. It can replicate entries synchronously to another OpenLDAP server.

Answer: A,B,C

Question No : 26

Consider the steps to enable the Pluggable Authentication Module (PAM) to use cgroup rules for a 64-bit system:

1. Install thelibcgroup-pamsoftware package.

2. Ensure that thePAM modulehas been installed and exists:/lib64/security/pam_cgroup.so.

3. Edit the/ets/pam.d/suconfiguration file and add a line:session optional pam_cgroup.so.