

# DUMPS ARENA

## Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Oracle 1z0-100

Version Demo

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

What is the main advantage of the Oracle Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel compared with the Red Hat compatible kernel?

- A. It is more secure and, therefore, more difficult to hack.
- B. It has a lower Mean Time Between Failures.
- C. It provides higher availability for applications by reducing Mean Time to Recovery.
- D. It scales better for more CPUs, memory, and Infiniband network connections.

**ANSWER: D****Explanation:**

The Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel, for those who want to leverage the latest features from mainline Linux and boost performance and scalability.

The Red Hat Compatible Kernel, for those who prefer strict Red Hat kernel ABI (kABI) compatibility.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

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.

**ANSWER: D E F****Explanation:**

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.

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Which four are among the many components included in the oracle Linux distribution?

- A. Apache Web Server
- B. Documentation
- C. X Windowing system
- D. Oracle Database Server 11g
- E. Red Hat compatible kernel
- F. Oracle WebLogic Server 11g

**ANSWER: A B C E****QUESTION NO: 4**

Which three statements are true when using the Anaconda Installer to install Oracle Linux?

- A. Unattended installation is only possible if installing the Unbreakable Enterprise kernel.
- B. The installation may be done from an NFS-mounted Image.
- C. Unattended installation is only possible if installing the Red Hat-compatible kernel.
- D. The installation may be done from a USB device.
- E. The installation may be done in text or graphical mode.

**ANSWER: B D E****QUESTION NO: 5**

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: 6

Examine the commands and output shown:

```
[root@host01 ~]# service httpd start
Starting httpd: [OK]

[root@host01 ~]# netstat -a | grep http
tcp 0 0 *:http *: * LISTEN

[root@host01 ~]# ps -ef | grep httpd
root      6414      1   0   05:13 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    6416    6414   0   05:13 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
<... duplicate lines removed...>
```

A user now issues `wget` to test the web service:

```
[root@host01 ~]# wget http://localhost
--2013-05-29 05:12:57-- http://localhost/
Resolving localhost... 127.0.0.1
Connecting to localhost [127.0.0.1]:80... failed: Connection refused.
```

What is the cause of this connection refusal? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. The web server has no documents to serve
- B. The firewall blocked the connection due to an unintended rule blocking localhost port 80

- C. The web server is not listening on the local loopback adapter
- D. The system has no route to localhost

**ANSWER: B**

#### QUESTION NO: 7

What is the default volume or device type for swap space in Oracle Linux, when choosing the “basic storage devices” option during the install? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. a partition on a Logical Volume Manager Logical (LVM) managed volume
- B. a partition on a local hard disk
- C. a Linux Multi Disk (MD) driver device
- D. a partition on a flash disk
- E. a swap file on the root file system

**ANSWER: B**

#### QUESTION NO: 8

Which statements is true concerning Oracle Linux configuration files for users and groups?

- A. The `/etc/passwd` file contains hashed passwords for each user.
- B. The `/etc/shadow` file contains hashed passwords for each user.
- C. The GECOS field in `/etc/passwd` file may be empty.
- D. The `/etc/group` file contains the group name and the hashed group password.

**ANSWER: B**

#### Explanation:

`/etc/shadow` file stores actual password in encrypted (one-way hashed) format for user's account with additional properties related to user password i.e. it stores secure user account information

#### QUESTION NO: 9

Identify three features/functions enabled by using `asmlib`?

- A. Application-to-disk data integrity checking
- B. Device naming persistence
- C. Replaces udev for all files used by any application
- D. Device ownership persistence
- E. Multipathing driver for luns used for asmdisks
- F. locking facility for using luns in an ASM cluster

**ANSWER: A B D**

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://blogs.oracle.com/wim/entry/asmlib>

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Which two conditions should be met in order to successfully configure an openssh client on Oracle Linux?

- A. The openssh-server package must not be installed.
- B. The openssh package must be installed.
- C. The sshd daemon must not be started.
- D. The openssh-client package must be installed.
- E. The ssh-agent must be started.
- F. ssh keys must be generated by any user using the ssh client.

**ANSWER: B D**

**Explanation:**

To connect to an OpenSSH server from a client machine, you must have the openssh-clients and openssh packages installed on the client machine.