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Exam : **1z0-100**

Title : Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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.** 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.
- 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.** 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.
- 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.

Answer: A,D

NO.2 Which two statements are true concerning a GUID Partition Table (GPT)?

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

Answer: A,D

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.

NO.3 Which three statements describe the OSWatcher Black Box (OSWbb) system monitoring and troubleshooting tool? (Choose three.)

- A.** OSWbb is designed to work with any POSIX-compliant shell
- B.** OSWbb is a set of scripts using traditional UNIX monitoring tools to gather system activity and performance data
- C.** OSWbb maintains an archive of text files containing gathered statistics
- D.** OSWbb is a part of the standard Oracle Linux distribution
- E.** OSWbb is an Oracle product and must be installed after system installation using yum or rpm
- F.** OSWbb is an Oracle product and is installed by downloading it from MOS and unpacking a tar file

Answer: B,C,F

NO.4 Examine the UserDir directives in this extract from /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf:

```
</IfModule mod_userdir.c>
```

```
UserDirEnabled user1
```

```
UserDirDisabled user1
```

```
UserDirPublic_html
```

```
</IfModule>
```

The

web server URL is http://host01.

- A
website server URL is http://host01.
A user attempts to access user1's webpages using this URL:
http://host01/~user1
Which statement describes the outcome?
- A.** The occurrence user1 in the list of disabled users causes an access denied error to the website contained in user1's public_html subdirectory, overriding the enabled directive.
 - B.** Access is guaranteed because the UserDir public_html directive applies default access to all local users on the system, overriding the enabled or disabled directive.
 - C.** The occurrence of user1 in the list of enabled users allows access to the website contained in user1's public_html subdirectory, overriding the disabled directive.
 - D.** The configuration produces an error upon web server startup, because the enabled and disabled directive conflict.

Answer: C

NO.5 Which three statements are true concerning configuration files and the behavior of module parameters specified in those files, in the /etc/modprobe.d directory?

- A.** The files may contain alias names for modules.
- B.** The file may contain instructions to ignore certain modules.
- C.** The files may contain options to be passed to a module only when it is inserted using an insmod command.
- D.** The file may contain shell commands to be run instead of inserting a particular module in the kernel.
- E.** The files may contain options to be passed to a module only when it is a dependency of a module being inserted.
- F.** The files may contain options to be passed to a module, only when it is inserted using a modprobe command.

Answer: A,B,D

NO.6 Examine this extract from the /etc/ssh/sshd_config file:

```
passwordAuthentication no
```

What is the effect of this parameter settings on the use of openSSH commands on both the client and server?

- A.** Client users whose keys are not in the authorized_keys file on the server are unable to use passwords to authenticate themselves to the server.
- B.** The ssh daemon does not ask for a password before starting or stopping the sshd service.
- C.** Passwords are not required and no ssh-keygen is required either. Only passphrase are required.
- D.** Client users whose keys are not in the authorized_keys file on the client are unable to use passwords to authenticate themselves to the server.

Answer: A

Explanation

If you set PasswordAuthentication to no, you will no longer be able to use a login and password to authenticate and must use a login and public key instead (if PubkeyAuthentication is set to yes).

NO.7 Which three statements are true about HugePages? (Choose three.)

- A. The number of HugePages is controlled by Oracle database parameters
- B. The number of HugePages is controlled by a Linux kernel parameter
- C. HugePages are never swapped to disk
- D. HugePages usage reduces page table overhead
- E. The number of HugePages is defined in /etc/security/limits.conf

Answer: B,D,E

NO.8 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. set \$SERVICE
- D. env \$SERVICE
- E. env | grep SERVICE

Answer: B,E

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.

NO.9 Which two statements are true regarding the use of the ssh-agent and ssh-add commands?

- A. The ssh-add command retries the most recently saved passphrase if multiple key files are used.
- B. The ssh-agent is used to hold only public keys.
- C. The ssh-add command asks for the passphrase only the first time a key is required by the same user in the same shell.
- D. The ssh-add command may ask for a passphrase each time the same key is required by the same user in the same shell.
- E. The ssh-agent is used to hold private keys.

Answer: C,E

Explanation

A (not C): If you want to omit passphrase and password entry when you are using Solaris Secure Shell, you can use the agent daemon. Use the ssh-agent command at the beginning of the session. Then, store your private keys with the agent by using the ssh-add command.

D: Add your private key to the agent daemon.

The ssh-add command adds your private key to the agent daemon so that subsequent Secure Shell activity does not prompt you for the passphrase.

```
myLocalHost% ssh-add
```

```
Enter passphrase for /home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa:
```

```
Identity added: /home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa(/home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa)
```

```
myLocalHost%
```

NO.10 Which three statements correctly describes the purpose of and administration of kernel boot

parameters in Oracle Linux?

- A.** Additional kernel boot parameters may be specified in an administrator-specified parameter file that is read by grub stage.
- B.** Kernel boot parameters may be specified in /boot/grub/grub/conf.
- C.** Additional kernel boot parameters may be specified in an administrator-specified parameters that is read by GRUB stage1_5.
- D.** Additional kernel boot parameters may be specified from the grub command line.
- E.** Kernel boot parameters used to boot the running system may be examined after boot by viewing /proc/cmdline.
- F.** Kernel boot parameters used to boot the running system may be examined after boot by Viewing /boot/grub/grub/conf.

Answer: B,D,E