

# 1Z0-460<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

**Pass Oracle 1Z0-460 Exam with 100% Guarantee**

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/1z0-460.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle  
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

Which option determines whether a system users NIS, local files, DNS, or a combination as the source of information, and also order of the source?

- A. `/etc/resolv.conf`
- B. `/etc/idap.conf`
- C. `/etc/nsswitch.conf`
- D. `/etc/yp.conf`

Correct Answer: C

The Name Service Switch (NSS) configuration file, `/etc/nsswitch.conf`, is used by the GNU C Library to determine the sources from which to obtain name-service information in a range of categories, and in what order. Each category of information is identified by a database name. The file is plain ASCII text, with columns separated by spaces or tab characters. The first column specifies the database name. The remaining columns describe the order of sources to query and a limited set of actions that can be performed by lookup result.

Incorrect: Not A: In most Unix-like operating systems and others that implement the BIND Domain Name System (DNS) resolver library, the `resolv.conf` configuration file contains information that

Not D: `/etc/yp.conf` - NIS binding configuration file

Reference: `nsswitch.conf`

---

**QUESTION 2**

You want to add a `README.txt` file in the home directory of every new user that you create by using the `useradd` command on your Oracle Linux system. In which directory will you place the `README.txt` file so that it automatically gets copied to the new user's home directory when the user is created?

- A. `/home/users`
- B. `/etc/default/useradd`
- C. `/etc/default`
- D. `/etc/skel`

Correct Answer: D

`-k, --skel SKEL_DIR` The skeleton directory, which contains files and directories to be copied in the user's home directory, when the home directory is created by `useradd`. This option is only valid if the `-m` (or `--create-home`) option is specified.

If this option is not set, the skeleton directory is defined by the `SKEL` variable in `/etc/default/useradd` or, by default, `/etc/skel`.

Note:

\* useradd - create a new user or update default new user information Reference: man useradd

---

### QUESTION 3

Which three statements describe the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (UEK)?

- A. The UEK contains proprietary Linux Kernel enhancements only available to Oracle Linux.
- B. The UEK is available for x86 (32 bit), x86-64 (64 bit), ARM 32 bit, and ARM 64 bit servers.
- C. Existing applications run unchanged with the UEK in place because all system libraries remain unchanged.
- D. The UEK has more recent kernel enhancements for features like power management than the Red Hat Compatible Kernel.
- E. The UEK has ASMLib included by default.

Correct Answer: ACE

A: The Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 2 is Oracle's second major release of its heavily tested and optimized operating system kernel for Oracle Linux 5 and Oracle Linux 6.

C: Oracle claims that the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel is compatible with RHEL, and Oracle middleware and third-party RHEL-certified applications can be installed and run unchanged on Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel.

E: Oracle ASMLib is included by default

Incorrect:

Not B: Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel is available for x86-64 servers.

---

### QUESTION 4

Which two features are available with the Unbreakable kernel R2, but not with the Red Hat Compatible Kernel?

- A. Oracle Clusterware for Linux
- B. Up to 4-petabyte cluster volumes with OCFS2
- C. Ksplice zero downtime patching
- D. Transparent Huge Pages support (that is, 2 MB instead of 4 KB)

Correct Answer: AB

Oracle's Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel KEY FEATURES:

\*

Modern kernel based on 2.6.32, optimized by Oracle for server deployments

\*

Includes OCFS (Oracle Cluster File System) 2.1.6 for clustered volumes

\*

Includes OFED 1.5.1

\*

Advanced NUMA support

\*

New diagnostic and tracing tools, including performance counters

\*

Complete data integrity checking from application to disk

\*

Hardware fault management

---

## QUESTION 5

You have executed the following commands as the root user:

```
# find /home | cpio o H tar F root@HostA: /dev/nst0 - - rsh command = /usr/bin/ssh
```

What is the purpose of issuing this command?

- A. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the tar format to a remote host system's tape drive device /dev/nst0
- B. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the cpio format to a remote host system's tape device /dev/nst0
- C. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the cpio and tar formats to a remote system's tape drive device /dev/nst0
- D. To extract the contents of the /home directory from the tape drive device /dev/nst0

Correct Answer: A

Note:

\*

The cpio command is one of standard Unix backup utilities. It stands for "copy in/out." It is much less well known and more rarely used Unix utility in comparison with tar.

\*

The cpio command is one of standard Unix backup utilities. It stands for "copy in/out." It is much less well known and more rarely used Unix utility in comparison with tar.

\* -H format. Here tar

[1Z0-460 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-460 VCE Dumps](#)

[1Z0-460 Practice Test](#)