1Z0-460 Q&As

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements describe Oracle ksplice?

A. Ksplice actively applies kernel errata updates to the on-disk image and after a subsequent reboot changes take effect.

B. Ksplice can be used to update Oracle Database software installed on a running Oracle Linux system.

C. Ksplice actively applies kernel errata updates to the running Oracle Linux kernel image.

D. Ksplice only works with the Red Hat Compatible Kernel.

E. Ksplice allows customers to remain current with their OS vulnerability patches while at the same time minimizing downtime.

Correct Answer: CE

Ksplice is a free software extension of the Linux kernel which allows system administrators to apply security patches to a running kernel without having to reboot the operating system (C, not A) (a technique broadly referred to as Dynamic Software Updating). It only supports patches that don\\'t make significant semantic changes to kernel data structures. Ksplice has been implemented for Linux on the x86-32 and x86-64 architectures. It was developed by Ksplice, Inc. until 21 July 2011, when Oracle acquired Ksplice and started offering support for Oracle Linux (not D). Support for Red Hat Enterprise Linux was dropped and turned into a free 30-day trial for RHEL customers as an incentive to migrate to Oracle Linux Premier Support.

QUESTION 2

Examine the following commands: # groupadd project # mkdir /usr/share/project # chown R root.project /usr/share/project # qpasswd a scott project # qpasswd a foo project # chmod 2775 /usr/share/project

Based on the commands, which statement is correct?

A. Any new file created in the /usr/share/project folder by user scott will not be possible for foo to modify it.

B. All members of the project group need the administrator\\'s help to change the file permission every time users write new files in the /usr/share/project folder.

C. Files created by all members of the project group in the /usr/share/project folder will get the same group permission as the folder itself.

D. The chmod command can only take a tree-digit argument.

Correct Answer: A

* A permission of "2755" for a directory means that everyone has read and execute permission, while the

file owner and members of the file\\'s group additionally have write permission. And any files or

subdirectories created in that directory will inherit the parent directory\\'s group id.

Incorrect:

Not D: chmod 2775 is a valid command.

QUESTION 3

Which two statements describe the capabilities used with the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel?

A. Existing Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and 6 customers need to reinstall Oracle Linux to use the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel.

B. The Unbreakable Enterprise kernel is the default kernel starting with Oracle Linux 5.6.

C. The Unbreakable Enterprise kernel is required when using multithreaded CPUs.

D. Oracle Clusterware, OCFS2, and the Enterprise Manager pack for Linux support are included with Oracle Linux Basic and Premier support.

E. Switching between the Red Hat Compatible kernel and the Unbreakable Enterprise kernel is simple process of changing kernels and glibc.

Correct Answer: DE

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Commercial technical support is available through Oracle\\'s Oracle Linux Support program, which supports Oracle Linux, and existing RHEL or CentOS installations (i.e. without reinstallation).

Note:

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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. Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 2 is based on the mainline Linux kernel version 3.0.16 and boasts a wide range of new features and improvements relevant for enterprise workloads.

Incorrect:

Not A, not B: Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 2 can be installed on Oracle Linux 5 Update 8 or

newer, as well as on Oracle Linux 6 Update 2 or newer.

QUESTION 4

Describe Oracle\\'s Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN).

A. A complete resource for the Linux community to obtain Linux software for Oracle and RedHat Linux

B. A forum site to discuss Linux issues that is moderated by Oracle Linux experts

C. A collection of Linux documentation and sites to download software and updates

D. A comprehensive resource for Oracle Linux support subscribers that offers access to Linux software patches, updates, and fixes.

Correct Answer: D

ULN is a comprehensive resource for Oracle Linux support subscribers, and offers access to Linux software patches, updates and fixes.

QUESTION 5

Which two conditions will cause OCFS2 to evict a node?

A. When a node no longer responds to network heartbeat signals from other members of the cluster

B. When storage array is at 90% capacity

C. When access to storage is lost

D. When a node is running at 90% utilization

Correct Answer: AC

A: How does the disk heartbeat work?

Every node writes every two secs to its block in the heartbeat system file. The block offset is equal to its

global node number. So node 0 writes to the first block, node 1 to the second, etc. All the nodes also read

the heartbeat sysfile every two secs. As long as the timestamp is changing, that node is deemed alive.

QUESTION 6

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 7

Identify the two kernels that are shipped with Oracle Linux 6.

A. Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel

B. Unbeatable Enterprise Kernel 11g

C. Red Hat Compatible Kernel

D. Linux Compatible Kernel

E. Solaris 11 Container Kernel

Correct Answer: AC

Oracle Linux 6 ships with two sets of kernel packages:

*

Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel [kernel-uek-2.6.32-100.28.5.el6] Only available on the x86_64 (64 bit) platform Installed and booted by default

*

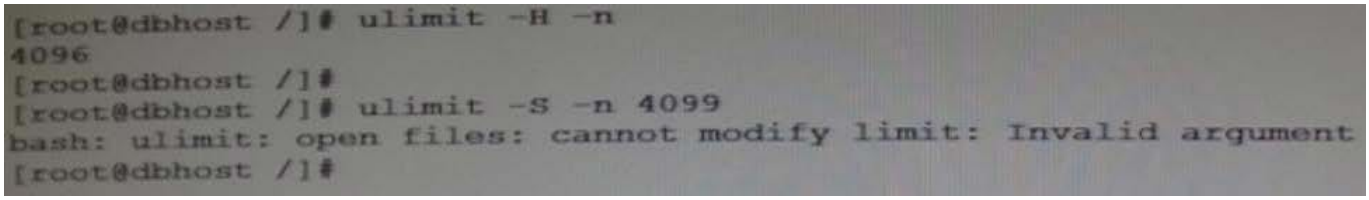
Red Hat compatible Kernel [kernel-2.6.32-71.el6] Installed by default

Reference: Oracle Linux 6 Release Notes

QUESTION 8

View the output below.

As a root user, you run the two ulimit commands as shown in the output below. Why does the second ulimit command fail as shown in the output?



A. The ulimit command cannot be run from the bash shell.

B. The ulimit command syntax is not correct.

C. The soft limit value of file description cannot be set greater than the hard limit value.

D. The soft limit of file descriptions\\' value should always be less than 1024.

Correct Answer: C

Any user can set a soft limit to any value less than or equal to the hard limit. Any user can lower a hard limit. Only a user with appropriate privileges can raise or remove a hard limit.

Note:

*

limit, ulimit, unlimit set or get limitations on the system resources available to the current shell and its

descendents

*

Syntax:

ulimit [- [HS] [c | d | f | n | s | t | v]] limit

-H

Displays or sets a hard limit.

S

-

Displays or sets a soft limit.

Reference: man ulimit

QUESTION 9

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.

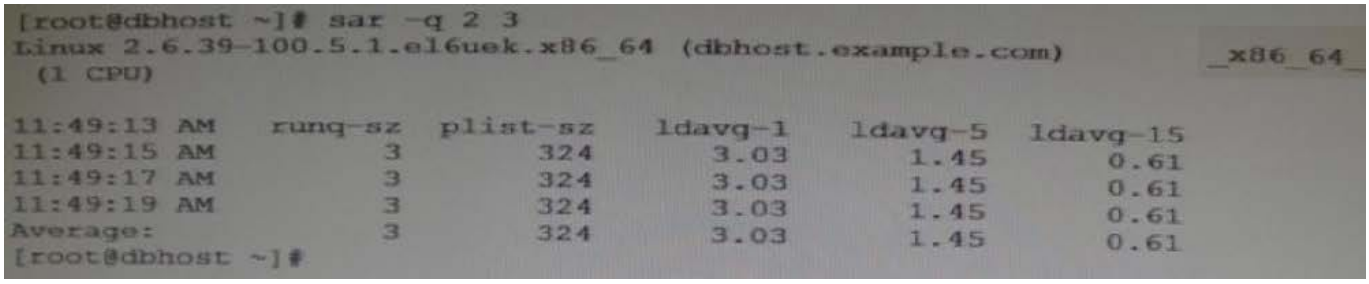
Incorrect: Not A: In most Unix-like operating systems and others that implement the BIND Domain Name System (DNS) resolver library, the resolv.conf configuration file contains information that

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

Reference: nsswitch.conf

QUESTION 10

Examine the sar command below. Your Oracle Linux system has one CPU. What does the runq- sz column of this output convey about your system?



A. CPU is bottleneck because the run queue size is greater than the number of CPUs on your system.

B. The average of three processes are only using the CPU on your system and hence the CPU is not a bottleneck.

C. CPU is not a bottleneck because the run queue size indicates the number of CPU bound processes on your system.

D. CPU is a bottleneck because the run queue size indicates that adequate memory is not allocated.

Correct Answer: A

*

Use the sar -q command to report the following information:

The Average queue length while the queue is occupied.

The percentage of time that the queue is occupied.

*

The following list describes the output from the -q option.

runq-sz The number of kernel threads in memory that are waiting for a CPU to run. Typically, this value should be less than 2. Consistently higher values mean that the system might be CPU-bound.

%runocc

The percentage of time that the dispatch queues are occupied.

swpq-sz

Swap queue of processes for the sar command.

%swpocc

Swap queue of processes for the sar command.

QUESTION 11

You run the following command as the root user to set properties of a network interface (eth0):

ifconfig eth0 192.0.2.102 netmask 255.255.255.0 up Setting network interface properties with the ifconfig utility is not persistent across system reboots. Which file would you edit to make settings and to make them persist across system reboots?

A. /etc/sysconfig/network file

B. /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcg-eth0 file

C. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file

D. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/eth0 file

Correct Answer: C

Modify the eth0 config file Open the configuration using a text editor such as vi/vim, and make sure file read as follows for eth0 interface # vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

QUESTION 12

What types of packages are contained in the Oracle Public YUM server?

A. Base releases of Oracle and RedHat Linux distributions

B. Base releases of Oracle Linux and extra/updates for Oracle Linux

C. Red Hat Compatible Kernel, UEK, and Oracle database software

D. Base release of Oracle Linux

Correct Answer: D

The Oracle public yum server offers a free and convenient way to install the latest Oracle Linux packages as well as packages from the Oracle VM installation media via a yum client.

You can download the full Oracle Linux and Oracle VM installation media via edelivery.oracle.com/linux.

Note:

Getting Started

1.

Download and Install Oracle Linux

2.

Download and copy the appropriate yum configuration file in place, by running the following commands as root: Oracle Linux 4, Update 6 or Newer

cd /etc/yum.repos.d # mv Oracle-Base.repo Oracle-Base.repo.disabled # wget http://public-yum.oracle.com/public-yum-el4.repo Oracle Linux 5

cd /etc/yum.repos.d # wget http://public-yum.oracle.com/public-yum-el5.repo Oracle Linux 6

cd /etc/yum.repos.d # wget http://public-yum.oracle.com/public-yum-ol6.repo Oracle VM 2

cd /etc/yum.repos.d # wget http://public-yum.oracle.com/public-yum-ovm2.repo

3.

Enable the appropriate repository by editing the yum configuration file

Open the yum configuration file in a text editor Locate the section in the file for the repository you plan to update from, e.g. [el4_u6_base] Change enabled=0 to enabled=1

4.

Begin using yum, for example:

yum list

yum install firefox

You may be prompted to confirm the import of the Oracle OSS Group GPG key.

QUESTION 13

You have to aggregate two network interfaces, eth0 and eth1, into a single logical interface such as bond0. Which option shows the four configuration files that need to be configured to set up this bonding?

A. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/idfg-eth1 /proc/bonding.conf

B. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/idfg-eth1 /etc/modeprobe.d/bonding.cfg

C. /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1 /etc/modprobe.d/bonding.conf

D. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/eth1 /etc/bonding.conf

Correct Answer: C

*

Step #1: Create a Bond0 Configuration File

Red Hat Enterprise Linux (and its clone such as CentOS) stores network configuration in /etc/sysconfig/ network-scripts/ directory. First, you need to create a bond0 config file as follows: # vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0

*

Step #2: Modify eth0 and eth1 config files

Open both configuration using a text editor such as vi/vim, and make sure file read as follows for eth0 interface # vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

*

Step # 3: Load bond driver/module

Make sure bonding module is loaded when the channel-bonding interface (bond0) is brought up. You need

to modify kernel modules configuration file:

For each configured channel bonding interface, there must be a corresponding entry in your new /etc/

modprobe.d/bonding.conf file.

QUESTION 14

What does the following btrfs command do?

$ sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot src src-01

A. Creates snapshots of the src src-01 subvolumes

B. Creates a snapshot of the src-01 subvolumes in src

C. Creates the src and src-01 subvolumes and takes a snapshot of these subvolumes

D. Creates a snapshot of the src subvolumes in src-01

Correct Answer: D

*

To create a snapshot use

sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot /mnt/@ /mnt/@_snapshot

this will create a snapshot of the @ subvolume named @_snapshot located also in the top of the btrfs tree.

*

btrfs subvolume snapshot [/]

Create a writable snapshot of the subvolume with the name in the directory.

QUESTION 15

As a system administrator, you run the system-config-network tool and make changes to the configuration. You change the hostname and the DNS search path settings. Which two files will these changes be written into?

A. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

B. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "etc/nsswitch.conf/" files

C. "/etc/sysconfig/netconfig" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

D. "etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

Correct Answer: C

The system-config-network-tui and system-config-network commands start a text-based network

configuration tool.

Navigate using the "tab", "arrow" and "return" keys. The "Device configuration" option gives a list of

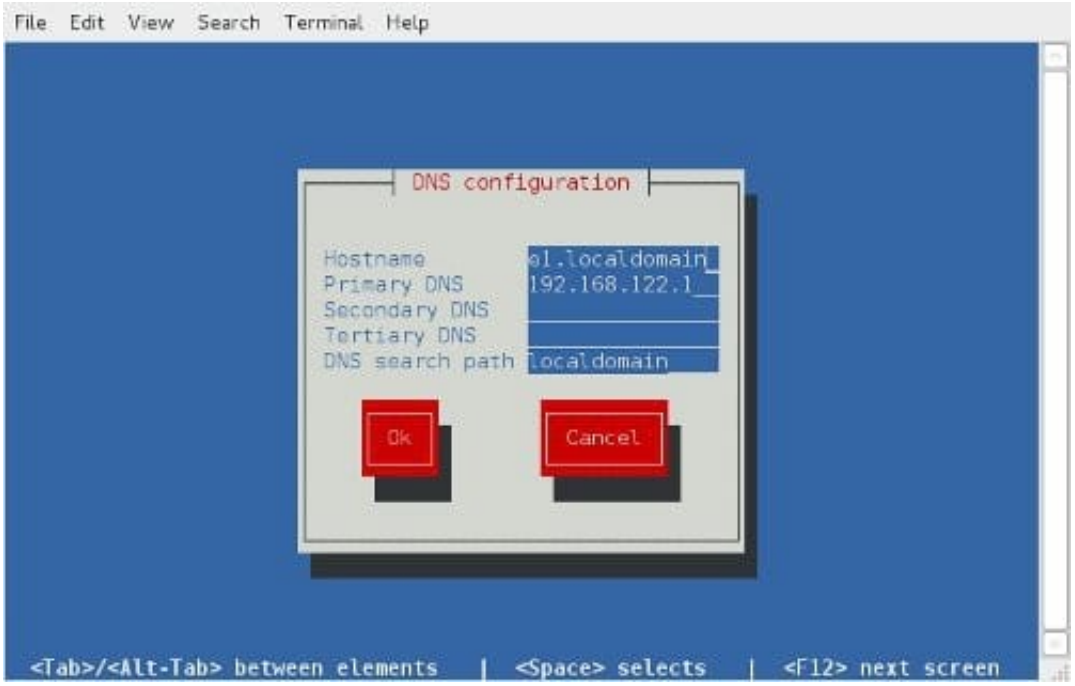
network devices.

Selecting the device allows you to edit the adapter\\'s network configuration, which is saved to the "/etc/

sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" file.

The "DNS configuration" option on the first screen allows you to modify the configuration in the "/etc/

sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files.



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