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Oracle 1z0-100

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QUESTION NO: 1

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: 2

Which two actions should an Oracle Linux administrator perform to configure a server so that its clock is synchronized with a reference time server? (Choose two.)

- A. Run `ntpd` at system boot to ensure that the system clock is synchronized with the reference time server
- B. Run `rdate` at system boot to ensure that the system clock is synchronized with the reference time server
- C. Run the `ntpd` daemon to update the system clock, thereby keeping it synchronized with the reference time server
- D. Run `ntpd` at system boot to ensure that the system clock is synchronized with the reference time server
- E. Run the `ntpd` daemon to update the system clock, thereby keeping it synchronized with the reference time server
- F. Run the `rdate` daemon to update the system clock, thereby keeping it synchronized with the reference time server

ANSWER: A B D

QUESTION NO: 3

Refer to the Exhibit.

```
[root@server1 ~]# 1s -l /usr/bin/passwd
```

```
-r-x--x--x 1 root root 21200 oct 7 21:01 /usr/bin/passwd
```

```
[root@server1 ~] # ls -l /etc/shadow
```

```
-r----- 1 root root 1818 Mar 7 10:31 /etc/shadow [root@server1 ~]#
```

A user smith is on your system complained that he is not able to change his password. As the administrator, you long-listed the passwd command and the /etc/shadow file.

View the Exhibit that shows the output.

What must you do to enable this user to change his password?

- A. Set SGID on /usr/bin/passwd.
- B. Set SUID on /usr/bin/passwd.
- C. Set sticky bit on /usr/bin/passwd.
- D. Set read and write permission for others on /etc/shadow.
- E. Set permission on /etc/shadow to 600.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 4

Which three methods might be used to change kernel parameters, thereby modifying the values for running system?

- A. Using the echo command to write values to specific files in the /sys directory
- B. Issuing the sysctl -w command to write values to specific files in the /proc/sys directory
- C. Issuing the sysctl -w command to write values to specific files in the /sys directory
- D. Adding to or modifying parameters in /etc/sysctl.conf and issuing the sysctl -p command
- E. Using the echo command to write values to specific files in the /proc/sys directory

ANSWER: B D E

QUESTION NO: 5

Which statement correctly describes the default location of the GRUB bootloader code used by Oracle Linux? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. All of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the Master Boot Record (MBR)
- B. A portion of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the Master Boot Record (MBR) and the rest is written to the / filesystem
- C. All of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the /boot filesystem

D. A portion of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the /boot filesystem and the rest is written to the / filesystem

E. A portion of the GRUB bootloader code is written to the Master Boot Record (MBR) and the rest is written to the /boot filesystem

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 6

Examine the commands used by root to create the chrooted environments in the /jail directory:

```
# mkdir /jail/bin/jail/lib64 # cp /bin/bash/jail/bin
```

```
linux-vdso.so.1 => (0x00007fff68dff000)
```

```
libtinfo.so.5 => /lib64/libtinfo.so.5 (0x00000033e00000) lid1.so.2 => /lib64/libc.so.6 (0x00000033e1600000) /lib64/id-linux-86-64.so.2 (0x00000033e0e00000)
```

```
# cp /lib64/libtinfo.so.5/jail/lib64
```

```
# cp /lib64/libd1.so.6 /jail/lib64
```

```
# cp /lib64/libc.so.6 /jail/lib64
```

```
# cp /lib64/id-linux-x86-64.so.2 /jail/lib64
```

The user root then issues this command:

```
# chroot /jail
```

What is the output from the cd, pwd, and 1s commands?

A. bash-4.1# cdbash-4.1# pwd/rootbash-4.1# 1sbash" 1s: command not found

B. bash-4.1# cdbash: cd: /root: No such file or directory bash-4.1# pwd/bash-4.1 # 1sbash: 1s: command not found

C. bash-4.1# cdbash: cd: command not foundbash: pwd: command not foundbash-4.1# 1s

D. bash: 1s; # cdbash: cd: /root: unable to access chrooted file or directory /rootbash-4.1# pwd/ bash-4.1 # 1sbin lib64

E. bash-4.1# cdbash: cd: /root: No such file or directory bash-4.1# pwd/bash-4.1# 1sbin lib64

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 7

Examine this sequence of commands and output:

```
[root@FARAWAY ~] # cat /etc/oracle-release
Oracle Linux Server release 6.1

[root@FARAWAY ~]# rpm -qa oraclelinux*
Oraclelinux-release-noted-6Server-5.x86_64
Oraclelinux-release-6Server-1.0.2.x86_64

[root@FARAWAY ~] # rpm -qa rehat-release*
[root@FARAWAY ~] #

[root@FARAWAY ~] # rpm -qf /etc/oracle-release
Oraclelinux-release-6Server-1.0.2.x86_64

[root@FARAWAY ~] rpm -qf /etc/redhat-release
Oraclelinux-release-6Server-1.0.2.x86_64
```

Which two can be determined from this output?

- A. The system has Oracle Linux 6 installed and the Red Hat compatible kernel is running.
- B. The system has Oracle Linux 6 installed and the Oracle Unbreakable Enterprise kernel is running.
- C. It is not possible to determine which kernel is running.
- D. This system has been booted at least once, with the Red Hat-compatible kernel and once with the Unbreakable Enterprise kernel.
- E. The oracle-release package contains both Oracle and Red Hat release metadata.

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 8

The SSHD service is controlled by the script in /etc/init.d/sshd, part of which is shown here:

```
[root@FAROUT ~] cat /etc/init.d/sshd
# !/bin/bash
```

#

sshdStart up the OpenSSH server daemon

#

chkconfig: 23455525

description: SSH is a protocol for secure remote shell access. \ # This service starts up the Open SSH server daemon.

You issue chkconfig commands to change the sshd service:

```
[root@FAROUT ~] # chkconfig sshd off
```

```
[root@FAROUT ~] # chkconfig sshd reset
```

What is the result of the two commands issued?

- A. The sshd service configuration is restored to the settings that existed before setting it off.
- B. The sshd service configuration is restored to start in run levels 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- C. The sshd service configuration is restored to start in run levels 2 and 5 only.
- D. The sshd service configuration is restored to those that existed after the operating system was first installed.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 9

For which three types of installs does the Oracle database Pre-install rpm help by installing required software packages and setting system parameters?

- A. Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition single instance
- B. Oracle WebLogic
- C. Oracle Database Enterprise Edition Real Application Cluster
- D. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- E. Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition single instance

ANSWER: A B E

QUESTION NO: 10

Examine the content of the mdstat pseudo file:

```
# cat /proc/mdstat
```

personalities: [raid1] [raid0] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4] md0 : active raid1 md2[1] md1[0] 207680blocks super 1.2 [2/2] [UU] md2 :
activeraid0 sdg[1] sdf1[0] 207872blocks super 1.2 512k chinks

Md1 :active raid0sde1[1] sdd1[0]

207872blocks super 1.2 512k chunks Unused devices:

Which two statements are true about the MD0 RAID set?

- A. MDO is a stripped mirror RAID set.
- B. MDO is a mirrored stripped RAID set.
- C. If MD1 fails, so will MDO.
- D. If MD2 fails, MDO too fails.
- E. If /dev/sdd1 and /dev/sdg1 fail, MDO fails.

ANSWER: B E