



Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-460

Exam Name: Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

You have to find the default runlevel of your Oracle Linux system. Which file will help you find this information?

- A. /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit
- B. /etc/rc.local
- C. /etc/rc.d/init.d
- D. /boot/grub/grub.conf
- E. /etc/inittab

Answer: B

Explanation:

The default run level is specified in the /etc/inittab file.

QUESTION 2

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.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

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 3

Identify three valid modes for SELinux.

- A. Disabled
- B. Enforcing
- C. Running
- D. Permissive
- E. Enabled
- F. High_level
- G. Label_only

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

SELinux has three modes:

Enforcing: SELinux policy is enforced. SELinux denies access based on SELinux policy rules.

Permissive: SELinux policy is not enforced. SELinux does not deny access, but denials are

logged for actions that would have been denied if running in enforcing mode. Disabled: SELinux is disabled. Only DAC rules are used.

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)

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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 successfully installed the uptrack tool on servers you will be using ksplice kernel updates. Which two options are correct descriptions of commands you can run?

- A. "uptrack-show": list the active Oracle Ksplice updates in your running kernel.
- B. "uptrack-upgrade": connect to the Uptrack update server, check and apply new updates when available.
- C. "uptrack-upgrade": connect to the Uptrack update server, check and download a new update to the uptrack tool.
- D. "uptrack-show <key>": list the servers that have the uptrack tool installed using the current key.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A:uptrack-show

You can see what updates have been installed by running uptrack-show:

B:uptrack-upgrade

Ksplice updates are the same security and bugfix updates you would get from your Linux vendor, packaged in a special rebootless form. To apply Ksplice updates, just runuptrack-upgrade.

QUESTION 6

You want to allow multiple users the write access to files within the same directory, in addition, you want all the new files created in this directory to be of the required group instead of the primary ID of the user who creates the file. How do you accomplish this?

- A. Set the setgid bit on the directory.

- B. Change the group owner of the new files manually.
- C. Run a cron job to change the group owner.
- D. Change the primary group ID of every user to the required group.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Linux: SETGID on directory

SETGID stands for SET Group ID. We can use the command `chmod` to set the group ID bit for a directory.

`chmod g+s mydir`

or with numeric mode:

`chmod 2775 mydir`

After the change, the permission of the directory "mydir" becomes "drwxrwsr-x".

`drwxrwsr-x 3 zen zen 4096 2010-03-18 19:57 mydir`

But what is so special about setting the group ID for a directory? The trick is that when another user creates a file or directory under such a directory "mydir", the new file or directory will have its group set as the group of the owner of "mydir", instead of the group of the user who creates it.

For example, if user2 belongs to the groups "user2" (main group) and "zen", and he creates a file "newfile" under the directory "mydir", "newfile" will be owned by the group of "zen" instead of user2's main group ID "user2".

QUESTION 7

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

*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 8

Your Oracle Linux system has two network interfaces ?eth0 and eth1. You have to change the netmask and the IP address of the eth1 network interface. Which configuration file would you edit to make these changes?

- A. /proc/net/ifcg-eth1
- B. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/eth1
- C. /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcg-eth1
- D. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1

Answer: D

Explanation:

The "/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" file holds the network configuration for the "eth0" adapter. If you have multiple network adapters, you would expect additional configuration files (eth1, eth2 etc.).

Note:

*The "/etc/sysconfig/network" file holds top-level networking configuration, including the hostname and gateway settings.

QUESTION 9

The crond daemon checks each command to see whether it should be run in the current

_____.

- A. Second
- B. Minute
- C. Hour
- D. Day

Answer: B

Explanation:

The cron utility then wakes up every minute, examining all stored crontabs, checking each command to see if it should be run in the current minute.

QUESTION 10

Which two statements are correct about the Oracle ASMLib library?

- A. Oracle ASMLib is an optional support library for the Automatic Storage Management (ASM) feature.
- B. To use ASMLib library, you have to recompile it first for the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel.
- C. Oracle Automatic Storage management (ASM) requires Oracle ASMLib library to function completely.
- D. Oracle ASMLib kernel driver is included in the Unbreakable Kernel.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

A (not C):ASMLib is an optional support library for the Automatic Storage Management feature of the Oracle Database.

ASMLib allows an Oracle Database using ASM more efficient and capable access to the disk groups it is using.

D (not B):The Oracle ASMLib kernel driver is now included in the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel. No driver package needs to be installed when using this kernel.

QUESTION 11

You have to collect information about your Oracle Linux 6 system, such as hardware configuration, installed software packages, configuration, and operational state send it to Oracle Support. Which tool will help you gather this information for sending it to Oracle Support?

- A. sosreport
- B. iostat
- C. kdump
- D. strace
- E. systemstat

Answer: A

Explanation:

sosreport - Generate debugging information for this system

sosreport generates a compressed tarball of debugging information for the system it is run on that can be sent to technical support reps that will give them a more complete view of the overall system status.

Incorrect:

Not B:The iostat command is used for monitoring system input/output device loading by observing the time the devices are active in relation to their average transfer rates. The iostat command generates reports that can be used to change system configuration to better balance the input/output load between physical disks.

Not C:kdump.conf is a configuration file for the kdump kernel crash collection service.

kdump.conf provides post-kexec instructions to the kdump kernel. It is stored in the initrd file managed by the kdump service. If you change this file and do not want to restart before it takes effect, restart the kdump service to rebuild to initrd.

Not D:strace - trace system calls and signals

QUESTION 12

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

*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 <source> [<dest>]/<name>

Create a writable snapshot of the subvolume <source> with the name <name> in the <dest> directory.

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