

## **Oracle**

1Z0-105 Exam

**Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration** 

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Question: 1	
Examine the dtrace command:  dtrace –P syscall  Which statement is true about this command?	
A. It enables all probes available in the syscall provider, and produces output.  3. It lists all probes available in the syscall provider.  5. It returns an error. The command is incomplete. You must specify a probe to enable.  6. It enables all probes available in the syscall provider, and produces no output.	
Answer: B	
Explanation: Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19253-01/819-5488/gbxwv/index (Example 2-7, probes by provider)	
Question: 2	
Examine this extract from /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf for virtual hosts:  «VirtualHost *:80>  ServerAdmin webmaster@sute1.example.com  DocumentRoot /www/docs/site1.example.com  ServerName site1.example.com  «/VirtualHost>	
<pre> <ii><i> ServerAdmin webmaster@sute2.example.com</i></ii></pre>	
A. To connect to the website, site1.example.com must resolve to a different IP address th site2.example.com.  B. site1.example.com and site2.example.com can share the sameIP address.  C. The web server attempts a DHCP discover to assign one IP address per virtual host.  D. It is possible but not mandatory to have unique IP addresses for each virtual host.  E. The site1.example.com virtual host shares and error logs with site2.example.com.	ıan
Answer: A, C, E	
Question: 3	

Examine the code fragment from /etc/tgt/targets.conf:

<target iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:1>
backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk1.img
write-cache off
</target>
<target iqn.2013-03.com.example.myps:2>
backing-store / iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk2.img
initiator-address 192.0.2.105
initiator address 192.0.2.106
write-cache off
</target>
<target iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:3>
backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk3.img
write-cache off
</target>
Which statement is true?

- A. Only the target identified by the iqn ending with mypc:2 is visible. This target is visible to the specific clients identified by the initiator address.
- B. The initiator-address syntax in not valid. The address value should be specified as an iqn, not an IP address. This causes an error, and only iqns ending with mypc:1 and mypc:3 are visible.
- C. All targets are visible to prospective clients, but the target iqn ending with mypc:2 is visible exclusively to the specified IP addresses.
- D. The initiator-address syntax is not valid. The address value must be specified as an iqn, not an IP address. The initiator-address parameters are ignored and all targets are visible without restriction.

	Answer: B
Question: 4	
Which three statements are true about an RPM SPEC file?	
A. It is mandatory for building a binary RPM using rpmbuild.	
B. It is a Shell script that can be used to build a binary RPM.	
C. It contains metadata that will be part of a binary RPM.	
D. It contains metadata and helper scripts that are required during the b	uild process of a binary RPM.
	Answer: A, B, D

Explanation:

Reference:

http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2015/02/rpm-build-package-

example/?utm\_source=feedburner&utm\_medium=feed&utm\_campaign=Feed%3A+TheGeekStuff+( The+Geek+Stuff)

Question: 5

Examine the parameters shown using the sysctl command relating to panic situations:

[root@WAYOUT etc]# sysctl —a |grep panic |grep —v hung kernel.panic = 0 kernel.panic\_on\_oops = 0 kernel.softlockup\_panic = 0 kernel.unknown\_nmi\_panic = 0 kernel.panic\_on\_unrecovered\_nmi = 0 kernel.panic\_on\_io\_nmi = 0 kernel.panic\_on\_oom = 2 [root@WAYOUT etc]# sysctl —a |grep hung kernel.hung\_task\_panic = 0 kernel.hung\_task\_chek\_count — 4194304 kernel.hung\_task\_timeout\_secs = 120 kernel.hung\_task\_warnings = 10 Which two statements are true about system behavior?

- A. The kernel delays panic for a few seconds if a bug is encountered to allow the klogd kernel logging daemon to log the oops output.
- B. The kernel panics if a kernel thread sleeps in the TASK\_UNINTERRUPTABLE state for more than 120 seconds.
- C. The kernel attempts to continue if a bug is encountered.
- D. The kernel always panics if an out-of-memory condition arises.
- E. The kernel tries to kill some memory-consuming processes to avoid a panic if an out-of-memory condition arises.
- F. The kernel panics if a user thread sleeps in the TASK\_UNINTERRUPTABLE state for more than 120 seconds.

	Answer: B, F
Question: 6	

Which two options prevent unauthorized access to the named service from the rndc utility on Oracle Linux?

- A. running rndc-confgen —a to generate a key that can be used by both the named service and the rndc utility
- B. running rndc-confgen —a to generate a key that can be used only by the named service
- C. running rndc -k /etc/rndc.key to generate a key to be used only by the rndc utility
- D. the presence of /etc/named.conf with the line include "/etc/rndc.key"; to allow the named service to check for a matching key from the rndc utility

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Reference:

http://www.oracle.com/us/technologies/linux/suse-linux-to-oracle-linux-wp-1898710.pdf (page 49)

Question: 7

Answer: D, E

After creating empty mount point /xfs1, you execute the command: # mkfs -t xfs -L /xfs1 -l logdev=/dev/sdd1 /dev/sdh1 Which two statements are true about the effects of executing the mkfs command?					
<ul> <li>A. It fails if there is an existing XFS file system on /dev/sdh1.</li> <li>B. It fails if there is an existing XFS log on /dev/sdd1.</li> <li>C. It fails if there is an existing XFS file system on /dev/sdd1.</li> <li>D. It fails because there is no size specified for the XFS log.</li> <li>E. The xfs1 file system is mounted automatically during system startup.</li> <li>F. It creates and mounts the /xfs1 file system.</li> </ul>					
		Answer: D, F			
Question: 8					
Examine the contents of /etc/mail/access	::				
Connect:localhost.localdomain Connect: localhost	RELAY RELAY				
Connect:127.0.0.1	RELAY	lacal IANI materials adduces			
This system is to be used as an MTA or mail gateway for the local LAN network address 192.168.1.0/24.					
Which two actions allow this mail host to	route email for the network?				
A. Run sendmail again; and the updated file can be accessed automatically.  B. Add this line to /etc/mail/access:					
To:192.168.1	RELAY				
C. Add this line to /etc/mail/access:					
Connect:192.168.1	RELAY				
D. Add this line to /etc/mail/access:	DELAY				
From:192.168.1.0	RELAY				
E. Rebuild the access database file after t service automatically rebuilds the maps.	he source files have been mod	dified. Restarting the sendmail			

Question: 9

Which two statements are true about recursive nameservers that are supported by Oracle Linux?

A. They may be authoritative.

- B. They may forward requests to authoritative name servers on some occasions.
- C. They may be primary nameservers.
- D. They cache replies from previous name resolution requests.
- E. They may be secondary nameservers.

Answer: B, C

Question: 10

What is function of the System Security Service Daemon (SSSD)?

- A. It permits single-user accounts by maintaining credentials for back-end systems on behalf of local users.
- B. It enables fingerprint reader support for Kerberos clients.
- C. It enables Smart Card Authentication for Kerberos clients.
- D. It permits Kerberos authentication to be done offline by caching user identities.

Answer: A

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