

Oracle

Exam 1z0-105

Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration

Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

Users report 403-Forbidden errors while accessing Apache manuals after you enabled SELinux.

Examine the contents of /var/www/manual:

```
# ls -Za /var/www/manual
```

```
drwxr-xr-x. root root system_u: object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 .
```

```
drwxr-xr-x. root root system_u: object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 ..
```

```
-rw-r--r--. root root system_u: object_r:user_home_t:s0 bind.html
```

```
-rw-r--r--. root root system_u: object_r:user_home_t:s0 caching.html
```

```
-rw-r--r--. root root system_u: object_r:user_home_t:s0 configuring.html
```

```
-rw-r--r--. root root system_u: object_r:user_home_t:s0 content-negotiation.html
```

```
-rw-r--r--. root root system_u: object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 convenience.map
```

Identify two commands that will resolve the 403-Forbidden errors.

- A. restorecon -R /var/www/manual
- B. fixfiles relabel /var/www/manual
- C. chcon -R -t httpd_sys_content_t /var/www/manual
- D. fixfiles check /var/www/manual

Answer: C,D

Question No : 2

You want to create a new LUN, LUN ID =1, on a new target, target ID = 2.

Inspect the current state of targets and LUNs in the output from `tgt-admin -s`. The output is filtered to show only target and LUN associations.

```
[root@EDFAR9P0 init.d]# tgt-admin -s | egrep -i 'target|lun'
```

```
Target 1: iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:1
```

```
LUN information:
```

```
LUN: 0
```

LUN: 1

LUN: 2

LUN: 3

You want to add a new LUN to a new target by using the /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk4.imgdisk image file.

Which two options would you use to do this?

A. tgt-setup-lun -t 2

tgt-setup-lun -d /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk4.img -t 2

B. tgt-setup-lun -d /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk4.img -n 2

C. tgt-admin --op new \

--mode target \

--tid 2\

--targetname iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:2

tgt-admin --op new \

--mode logicalunit \

--tid 2 \

--lun 1 \

--backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk4.img

D. tgtadm -- op new \

--mode target \

--tid 2\

--targetname iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:2 \

--lun 1 \

--backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk4.img

E. tgt-admin -d /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk4.img -n 2

Answer: A,E

Question No : 3

Which two parameters are valid networking modes for a Linux container (LXC)?

A. veth

B. bridged

C. nat

D. macvlan

E. routed

Answer: B,C

Question No : 4

Identify the minimum required steps to configure an NIS master.

1. Ensure that theyptools,ypbind, andypservRPMs are installed.
2. Configure and set the NIS domain name.
3. Start theypservservice.
4. Start theypxfrdservice.
5. Start theyppasswddservice
6. Runypinit -m
7. Start theypbindservice

- A. 1, 2, 3, 6
- B. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- E. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Answer: B

Reference:<https://pashasysadm.wordpress.com/2014/06/16/nis-master-client-server-configuration-setup/>

Question No : 5

Which command can be used to display the parameters of a given cgroup in thecpusetssubsystem?

- A. lscgroup | grep group | grep cpuset
- B. cgget -g cpuset cgroup
- C. lssubsys | grep group | grep cpuset
- D. cat /cgroup/cpuset/cgroup/params

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use the `lssubsys` command (which is included in the `libcgroup` package) to view the available kernel subsystems:

#lssubsys -am

cpuset

cpu

cpuacct

memory

devices

freezer

net_cls

blkio

Question No : 6

Which single statement is true for creating a labeled filesystem in RAID-1 on devices `/dev/sdc` and `/dev/sdd`?

- A. `mkfs -t btrfs -d raid1 /dev/sdc /dev/sdd`
- B. `mkfs.btrfs -d raid1 -L Btrfs /dev/sdc /dev/sdd`
- C. `mkfs.btrfs -r raid1 -L Btrfs /dev/sdc /dev/sdd`
- D. `mkfs.btrfs -L Btrfs /dev/sdc /dev/sdd`

Answer: B

Reference: <https://www.howtoforge.com/a-beginners-guide-to-btrfs>

Question No : 7

Examine the `dtrace` command:

```
dtrace -n syscall::read:entry
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. This statement fails with a syntax error because no action is defined.
- B. This statement runs successfully with the default action being executed.
- C. The probe name is read.
- D. The probe name is entry.
- E. The probe name is not specified in this command, but it is implied through adjacent colons.
- F. This command runs but produces no output; is no predicate to select when the probe fires.

Answer: B,C

Question No : 8

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

Question No : 9

Consider the features and capabilities of Kernel-based Virtual Machine (kvm).

Which two statements are correct?

- A. kvm is considered both a type-1 and type-2 hypervisor because it turns the Linux kernel into a bare-metal hypervisor but the OS running on the virtualization host is a full OS.
- B. kvm is an open source hypervisor, which provides full virtualization with hardware-assisted virtualization. It does not support paravirtualized devices.
- C. There are two kvm modules: akvm module that provides the core virtualization infrastructure and akvm_hw module that enables x86 hardware virtualization extensions (Intel VT or AMD-V).
- D. The kvm hypervisor in Oracle Linux is managed with libvirt API and tools built for libvirt, such as virt-manager and virsh.
- E. kvm provides a software package called Linux Integration Services (LIS) that provides integration between the OS running in the kvm virtual machine and the physical host.

Answer: A,D

Question No : 10

Examine the udevadm command:

```
udevadm info --attribute-walk --name =/dev/sdb
```

Which two statements are true about this command/

- A.** It displays the device tree, and all attributes maintained in `devfs` for all parent devices in the device tree for the `/dev/sdb` disk device.
- B.** The attributes listed by this command can be used in `udev` device naming rules.
- C.** It displays the device naming rules that were used to name the device as `/dev/sdb`.
- D.** It displays the device tree, and all attributes maintained in `sysfs` for all parent devices in the device tree for the `/dev/sdb` disk device.
- E.** It displays all attributes maintained in `sysfs` for the `/dev/sdb` kernel device, excluding parent devices.
- F.** It displays all attributes maintained in `devfs` for the `/dev/sdb` kernel device, excluding parent devices.

Answer: C,D

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