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Exam: **1Z1-460**

Title : Oracle Linux 6
Implementation Essentials

Version : Demo

1. Finding a directive issued by your organization listing several important CVEs (Common Vulnerability and Exposures), you find one for Linux OpenSSH (CVE-2006-5764), which might apply to your Oracle Linux systems.

What command would help ensure that a patch has been applied to close this vulnerability on an Oracle Linux 6 system running OpenSSH server?

- A. yum listcves openssh
- B. rpm -qa | grep openssh | grep 5794
- C. rpm -q - - changelog openssh | grep 5794
- D. yum sec -- list cves | grep 5794
- E. yum sec -- list cvesApplied

Answer: C

2. Which three parameters of a network interface can you modify by using the Network Manager tool on your Oracle Linux 6 system?

- A. IPv4 settings
- B. IPv6 settings
- C. Netconsole settings
- D. MTU settings
- E. IP Proxy settings

Answer: A,B,D

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.

Answer: D,E

4. View the exhibits.

```
[root@dbhost ~]# sar -u 2 5
Linux 2.6.39-188.5.1.el6uek.x86_64
x86_64 (1 CPU)
04:43:21 PM   CPU   %user   %nice   %system   %iowait   %steal   %idle
04:43:23 PM   all    36.82    0.00    50.25    0.00    0.00    12.94
04:43:25 PM   all    34.67    0.00    50.25    0.00    0.00    15.08
04:43:27 PM   all    33.50    0.00    52.00    0.00    0.00    14.50
04:43:29 PM   all    32.16    0.00    52.26    0.00    0.00    15.58
04:43:31 PM   all    31.16    0.00    50.25    0.00    0.00    18.59
Average:     all    33.67    0.00    51.00    0.00    0.00    15.33
[root@dbhost ~]#
```

```

top - 16:39:07 up 1 day, 2:34, 2 users, load average: 1.41, 0.64, 0.33
Tasks: 140 total, 2 running, 138 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 36.0%us, 50.7%sy, 0.0%ni, 13.3%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 2056568k total, 1635148k used, 421420k free, 41452k buffers
Swap: 4128764k total, 0k used, 4128764k free, 567176k cached

```

| PID | USER | PR | NI | VIRT | RES | SHR | S | %CPU | %MEM | TIME- | COMMAND |
|------|------|----|-----|-------|------|------|---|------|------|----------|-----------------|
| 5125 | root | 20 | 0 | 1886m | 575m | 22m | R | 73.4 | 28.6 | 94:17.31 | npviewer.bin |
| 1942 | root | 20 | 0 | 150m | 45m | 11m | S | 6.0 | 2.2 | 2:48.36 | Xorg |
| 2326 | root | 9 | -11 | 495m | 5044 | 3540 | S | 3.0 | 0.2 | 37:44.45 | pulseaudio |
| 5059 | root | 20 | 0 | 879m | 171m | 29m | S | 2.7 | 8.5 | 10:27.23 | firefox |
| 5113 | root | 20 | 0 | 318m | 14m | 8368 | S | 2.0 | 0.7 | 7:06.51 | plugin-containe |
| 1 | root | 20 | 0 | 19376 | 1508 | 1212 | S | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0:00.62 | init |
| 2 | root | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0:00.00 | kthreadd |
| 3 | root | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0:03.91 | ksoftirqd/0 |
| 5 | root | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0:00.00 | kworker/u:0 |
| 6 | root | RT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0:00.00 | migration/0 |
| 7 | root | RT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0:01.25 | watchdog/0 |
| 8 | root | 0 | -20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0:00.00 | cpuset |

Examine the output of sar command and the top command in the Exhibits.

Which statement is the correct interpretation of this data?

- A. The system is running low on swap space and memory.
- B. CPU is Idle and the system has plenty of free memory available.
- C. The CPU utilization is high and one process is using most of the CPU.
- D. The system is idle with very little memory, CPU, and I/O utilization.

Answer: C

5. Which three steps are involved in the installing Ksplice on servers that will be updated?

- A. You have to be logged as user "ksplice" on the server you want to prepare and install Oracle Ksplice on.
- B. The Uptrack package needs access directly or through a proxy to the Oracle public yum repository (<http://public-yum.oracle.com/>) to download the required packages for the uptrack-* utilities to be able to work correctly.
- C. Download the install-uptrack script using the "wget -N <http://www.ksplice.com/uptrack/installuptrack>" command.
- D. You have to be logged in as user "root" on the server you want to prepare and install Oracle ksplice on.
- E. The uptrack package will set up a yum repository (/etc/yum.repos.d/ksplice-uptrack.repo) and download the required package for the uptrack-* utilities to be able to work correctly.
- F. Download the ksplice ISO image from <https://edelivery.oracle.com/linux> and then run the "sh install-uptrack" script from the ISO image.

Answer: B,C,D

6. What happens when the following command is run?

```
# authconfig --passalgo=md5 --update
```

- A. It produces the MD5 checksum of the input data.
- B. It configures the MD5 checksum for newly authored documents
- C. It converts the stdio input to MD5 algorithm.
- D. It changes the user password hashing algorithm to MD5.

Answer: D

7.As user bob, you have logged in to the system on a terminal and issued the following command to make the top command run in the background.

```
[bob@host - ] top&
```

You exit from the terminal and log back as bob into the system at the same terminal.

How is the background job affected?

- A. The background job gets the foreground as soon as bob logs into the system.
- B. The background job is suspended temporarily from the job and resumes when user bob logs back in to the system.
- C. The background job starts running in the background again as soon as bob logs into the system.
- D. The background job will not be affected.
- E. The background job is deleted from the job pool and does not get listed using jobs command.

Answer: E

8.Which rpm command can be used to find the package that owns the /etc/rsyslog.conf file?

- A. rpm -query /etc/rsyslog.conf
- B. rpm -gf /etc/rsyslog.conf
- C. rpm -q1 /etc/rsyslog.conf
- D. rpm -q /etc/rsyslog.conf

Answer: B

9.On your Oracle Linux 6 system, you have to configure the eth0 network interface to 100 MB/sec, half duplex without trying to autonegotiate.

Which command will help you configure this requirement?

- A. # ifconfig eth0 speed 100 autoneg off duplex half
- B. # ethtool interface eth0 speed 100 autoneg off duplex half
- C. # ifconfig interface eth0 speed 100 autoneg off duplex half
- D. # ethtool -seth0speed 100 autoneg off duplex half

Answer: D

10.DTrace is being ported from Solaris to Oracle Linux.

Which three statements are true for the DTrace tool?

- A. DTrace allows static and dynamic tracing of your applications and your kernel.
- B. DTrace tool is used to compile debug kernel modules and device drivers
- C. DTrace allows you to dynamically define probe points on the fly.
- D. DTrace probes and probe points are usually defined by the user using scripts written in a language called D.
- E. DTrace tool is based on the strace Linux tool and includes both user and kernel strace features.

Answer: A,C,D