

Oracle

1Z0-106

Oracle Linux 8 Advanced System Administration

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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Version = Product



Latest Version: 7.0

Question: 1

Which two statements are true about the GRUB 2 bootloader?

- A. Its configuration can be changed by editing `/etc/default/grub2` and executing `grub2-mkconfig` to regenerate `grub2.cfg`
- B. It can load many free operating systems directly and chain-load proprietary operating systems.
- C. It understands file systems and kernel executable formats, allowing the loading of operating systems without recording the on-disk physical location of the Kernel.
- D. Its configuration file is `/boot/efi/EFI/redhat/grub2.cfg` on UEFI-based systems.

Answer: B,D

Question: 2

Which `mdadm` command creates a RAID-1 device consisting of two block volumes and one spare device?

- A. `mdadm --create /dev/md0 --level=5 --raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 --spare-devices=1 /dev/xvdd3`
- B. `mdadm --create /dev/md0 --level=1 --raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2`
- C. `mdadm --create /dev/md0 --level=1 --raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 --spare-devices=1 /dev/xvdd3`
- D. `mdadm --create /dev/md0 --level=0 --raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 --spare-devices=1 /dev/xvdd3`

Answer: C

Question: 3

Which two statements are true about naming network interfaces?

- A. Consistent device naming is enabled by default
- B. The `udev` device manager generates device names based on a series of schemes
- C. The `udev` device manager uses a random number if all other schemes fail
- D. Device names cannot be manually configured
- E. Device names incorporate the physical location and hot plug slot index number.

Answer: A,B

Question: 4

Which two default user account settings are contained in /etc/login/defs?

- A. Decryption method used to decrypt passwords
- B. User hashed passwords
- C. Group hashed passwords
- D. Password aging controls
- E. Encryption method used to encryption passwords

Answer: D,E

Question: 5

Examine these commands, which execute successfully: # firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=cockpit --permanent # firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=1313/tcp --permanent # firewall-cmd --reload Which are true upon execution?

- A. The Cockpit service is added only to the public zone.
- B. Egress traffic is allowed for the Cockpit service only when using port 1313.
- C. Runtime firewall configuration is not lost when the firewalld process is restarted or the system is rebooted.
- D. Port 1313 blocks all traffic for the public zone except for ingress traffic to the Cockpit service.
- E. The custom Cockpit service configuration file is updated in /usr/lib/firewalld/services.

Answer: A,C

Question: 6

Examine this command and output: # mdadm --detail /dev/md0 /dev/md0: Version: 1.2 Creation Time: Tue Oct 27 16:53:38 2020 Read Level: raid5 Array Size: 207872 (203.03 MiB 212.86 MB) Used Dev Size: 103936 (101.52 MiB 106.43 MB) Raid Devices: 3 Total Devices: 3 Persistence : Superblock is persistent Update Time: Tue Oct 27 16:53:38 2020 State: clean, degraded, recovering Active Devices: 2 Working Devices: 3 Failed Devices: 0 Spare Devices: 1 Layout: left-symmetric Chunk Size: 512K Rebuild Status: 60% complete Name: ol8.example.com:0 (local to host ol8.example.com) UUID: 70f8bd2f:0505d92d:750a781e:c224508d Events: 66 Number Major Minor RaideDevice State 0 8 49 0 active sync /dev/ssd1 1 8 65 1 active sync /dev/sde1 3 8 81 2 spare rebuilding /dev/sdf1 Which two are true?

- A. A RAID device failed and has returned to normal operating status
- B. The RAID ser read and write performance is currently sub- optimal.
- C. A new RAID device was just added to replace a failed one.

- D. An extra device was added to this RAID set to increase its size.
- E. Only write performance is currently sub-optimal on this RAID set.

Answer: B,C

Question: 7

Which two statements are true about the proc and sys file systems?

- A. proc contains information about memory and CPUs.
- B. sys contains a list running processes.
- C. sys contains information about memory and CPUs.
- D. proc contains a list of network drivers.
- E. sys contains a list of mounted devices.

Answer: A,C

Question: 8

Examine the contents of the /etc/exports file on an NFS server: /status *(rw,async) /usr/shared/tools *(all-squash,anonuid=501,anongid=501,ro) /projects/big *(ro) pteam(rw) The NFS server exports /usr/shared/tools to NFS clients. Which statement is true?

- A. All clients except those with a local 501 user can mount /usr/shared/ tools read-only.
- B. All clients can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only and NFS explicitly maps all requests to the UID and GID of the privileged local 501 user.
- C. All clients can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only and NFS explicitly maps all requests to the UID and GID of the unprivileged local 501 user.
- D. All clients can mount /usr/shared 'tools read-only and all-squash overrides explicit mapping of the UID and GID defined by anonuid and anongid.
- E. All clients can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only and NFS ignores the directives defined by the anonuid and anongid options

Answer: C

Question: 9

You must add an additional swap device and you add this entry to /etc/fstab: /.swapfile none swap defaults 0 0 Examine these commands and output: # dd if=/dev/zero of=/.swapfile bs=1024 count=1048576 1048576+0 record in 1048576+0 record ou 1073741824 bytes (1.1 GB, 1.0 GiB) copied, 4.32499 s, 248 MB/s # swapon -a Swapon: / .swapfile: insecure permissions 0644, 0600 suggested.

Swapon: / .swapfile: read swap header failed Which two actions must you perform to add this swap device?

- A. Initialize the / .swapfile file by using the mkswap command.
- B. Execute swapon -all.
- C. Change default to user in the /etc/fstab entry.
- D. Assigning a label to the / .swapfile file by using the swaplabel command.
- E. Execute swapon -L swapfile / .swapfile after adding a label.
- F. Use a physical disk partition type of 82 (Linux swap).

Answer: A,C

Question: 10

Examine this output: Last metadata expiration check: 4:30:21 ago on Mon 26 Oct 2020 03:09:52 PM GMT Installed Packages Name: gzip Version: 1.9 Release: 9.el8 Architecture: x86_64 Size: 412 k Source: gzip-1.9-9.el8.src.rpm Repository: @System From repo: anaconda Summary: The GNU data compression program URL: <http://www.gzip.org/> License: GPLv3+ and GFDL Description: The gzip package contains the popular GNU gzip data compression : program. Gzipped files have a .gz extension. : : Gzip should be installed on your system, because it is a : very commonly used data compression program. Which command generated it?

- A. dnf list /usr/bin/gzip
- B. dnf provides /usr/bin/gzip
- C. dnf info /usr/bin/gzip
- D. dnf search /usr/bin/gzip

Answer: C

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