1Z0-100Q&As

Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Pass Oracle 1Z0-100 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/1z0-100.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

Examine the ssh connection and disconnection shown:

```
[oracle@FAROUT ~]$ ssh WAYOUT

The authenticity of host 'WAYOUT (192.168.5.34)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is c5:3a:92:a5:d3:56:3c:95:8d:c7:7d:7b:0b:95:ce:d0.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

Warning: Permanently added 'WAYOUT, 192.168.5.34' (RSA) to the list of
known hosts.
oracle@WAYOUT's password:
Last login: Fri Jan 4 02:23:52 2013 from 10.175.45.206

[oracle@WAYOUT ~]$ exit
Logout
Connection to WAYOUT closed.

[oracle@FAROUT ~]$
```

What is checked when the oracle user on the host FAROUT attempts to connect to the oracle user on the host WAYOUT on subsequent occasions? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Hosts FAROUT and WAYOUT swap public host keys and compare them to the keys that were saved locally in the /oracle/.ssh/known_hosts file

B. The ssh client on host FAROUT, compares the public host key supplied by host WAYOUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/known_hosts file on server FAROUT

C. The ssh server on host WAYOUT, compares the public host key supplied by host FAROUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/authorized_keys file on server WAYOUT

D. The ssh client on host FAROUT, compares the public host key supplied by host WAYOUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/authorized_keys file on server FAROUT

E. The ssh server on host WAYOUT, compares the public host key supplied by host FAROUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/known_hosts file on server WAYOUT

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

An Oracle Linux system has not been updated for a while and the currently running kernel is three

releases behind the most recent kernel release.

Each released kernel fixed several problems, totaling 11 bug fixes.

You are about to update this kernel using this command:

```
[root@o16 ~]# uptrack-upgrade -all -y
```

How does Ksplice Uptrack apply these updates? (Choose the best answer.)

A. It downloads three updates, clones the running kernel in memory, applies the updates in one single atomic update, and uses Kexec to activate the updated kernel

B. It downloads 11 updates and applies them one by one to the running kernel

C. It downloads 11 updates and applies them in a single transaction to the running kernel

D. It downloads three updates and applies them in a single transaction to the running kernel

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true about the shared directories defined in the /etc/exports file?

A. By default, a directory is shared with no root squashed.

B. By default, a directory is shared read write.

C. By default, a directory is shared with root squashed.

D. By default, a directory is shared read only.

E. By default, a directory is shared sync.

Correct Answer: CDE

C (not A): Very often, it is not desirable that the root user on a client machine is also treated as root when

accessing files on the NFS server. To this end, uid 0 is normally mapped to a different

id: the so-called anonymous or nobody uid. This mode of operation (called \\'root squashing\\') is the default,

and can be turned off with no_root_squash.

E: In releases of nfs-utils up to and including 1.0.0, the async option was the default. In all releases after 1.0.0, sync is the default, and async must be explicitly requested if needed.

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true concerning the IPTABLES Oracle Linux firewall?

A. The default rule table is filter.

B. iptables has two main components: the kernel component netfilter and the command-line utility ipchains.

C. Input, output, and forward are the rule tables associated with filter.

D. PREROUTING, OUTPUT, and POSTROUTING are the chains associated with nat.

E. The main rule chains are filter, nat, and mangle.

F. The main rule tables are filter, nat, and mangle.

Correct Answer: ADF

A: You need to specify the table and the chain for each firewall rule you create. There is an exception: Most rules are related to filtering, so iptables assumes that any chain that\\'s defined without an associated table will be a part of the filter table. The filter table is therefore the default.

D: Nat Network Address Translation PREROUTING Address translation occurs before routing. Facilitates the transformation of the destination IP address to be compatible with the firewall\\'s routing table. Used with NAT of the destination IP address, also known as destination NAT or DNAT. POSTROUTING Address translation occurs after routing. This implies that there was no need to modify the destination IP address of the packet as in pre-routing. Used with NAT of the source IP address using either one-to-one or many-to-one NAT. This is known as source NAT, or SNAT. OUTPUT Network address translation for packets generated by the firewall. (Rarely used in SOHO environments)

F: There are three tables in total. The first is the mangle table which is responsible for the alteration of quality of service bits in the TCP header. The second table is the filter queue which is responsible for packet filtering. It has three built-in chains in which you can place your firewall policy rules. The third table is the nat queue which is responsible for network address translation.

QUESTION 5

The user smith, whose primary group is smith, wants to create a file in his home directory, which belongs to the group apps.

Which two statements are correct?

A. SGID should be set on smith\\'s home directory to let smith create files that belong to a group that is not his primary group.

B. The user smith can create a file that belongs to the apps group, only If his private group is the apps group as per /etc/group.

C. The user smith can use the newgrp command to change the primary group to apps, only if smith is listed in /etc/group as a member of the apps group.

D. The user smith can use the newgrp command to change the primary group to apps, but a password is required if smith is not listed in /etc/group as a member of the apps group.

Correct Answer: CD