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QUESTION 1

Examine the content of the mdstat pseudo file:

cat /proc/msstat

personalities: [raid1] [raid0] [raid6] [raid5] [raid4] md0 : active raid1 md2[1] md1[0] 207680 blocks super 1.2 [2/2] [UU] md2 : active raid0 sdg[1] sdf1[0] 207872 blocks super 1.2 512k chinks Md1 : active raid0 sde1[1] sdd1[0] 207872 blocks super 1.2 512k chunks Unused devices:

Which two statements are true about the MD0 RAID set?

A. MDO is a stripped mirror RAID set.

B. MDO is a mirrored stripped RAID set.

C. If MD1 fails, so will MDO.

D. If MD2 fails, MDO too fails.

E. If /dev/sdd1 and /dev/sdg1 fail, MDO fails.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: MD0 is active and raid1. Md2 and md1 is spare. So it is a stripped mirror RAID set. Since both depends on MD0, if MD2 fails, MD0 will fail too. Reference: http://linuxwiki.de/proc/mdstat

QUESTION 2

During the setup of additional swap space on an ext2 filessystem, you encounter an error as shown below: Which action must you perform to add additional swap space?

```
# dd if = /dev/zero/ of = /u01/swapable bs=1M count=512
5120 records in
5120 records out

# msswap –f –L swapable /u01/swapfile
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 524284 KiB
LABEL=Swapafile, UUID=b3e240f3-64f0-4727-a3c0-5cb7ecb8247e

# grep swap /etc/fstab
LABEL=swapdisk swap          swap          defaults          0          0
LABEL=swapfile swap          swap          defaults          0          0

# swapon        - a
Swapon: cannot find the device for LABEL=swapfile
```

A. Create a symbolic link /dev/swapfile that points to u01/swapfile.

B. Reinitialize /u01/swapfile by issuing mkswap L swapfile /u01/swapfile.

C. Re-create the swapfile on an ext3 or ext4 filesystem.

D. Change LABEL=swapfile to /u01/swapfile in the appropriate /etc/fstab entry.

E. None, because adding filesystem based swap space is not supported.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Examine the channel specification in the /etc/yum.repos.d/public-yum-016.repo file:

```
# head -6 /etc/yum.repos.d/public-yum-016.repo
[016_latest]
name=Oracle Linux $releasever Latest ($basearch)
baseurl=http://public-
yum.oracle.com/repo/oracleLinux/OL6/latest/$basearch/
gpgkey=http://public-yum.oracle.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle-o16
gpgcheck=0
Enabled=1
```

What is the effect of the gpgcheck=0 setting?

A. yum will not check for dependencies when installing packages from this channel

B. yum will not perform key verification during package installation from this channel

C. This channel will not be used by yum when it checks for updated packages D. This channel will not be used by yum when it searches for packages

E. yum will not check if the channel metadata is up-to-date for this channel

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which statement correctly describes the requisite PAM control flag? (Choose the best answer.)

A. requisite flagged modules are ignored if they fail

B. requisite flagged modules must be successfully checked for authentication to succeed. If a requisite module checks fails, the user is notified immediately with a message reflecting the first failed required or requisite module

C. requisite items only play a role when no other modules of that module type have succeeded or failed. In that case, the success or failure of a requisite flagged module determines the overall PAM authentication for that module type

D. requisite flagged modules must be successfully checked for authentication to succeed. If a requisite module checks fails, the user is not notified until all other modules of the same module\\'s type have been checked

Correct Answer: B

Four types of control flags are defined by the PAM standard: required — the module must be successfully checked in order to allow authentication. If a required module check fails, the user is not notified until all other modules of the same module type have been checked. requisite — the module must be successfully checked in order for the authentication to be successful. However, if a requisite module check fails, the user is notified immediately with a message reflecting the first failed required or requisite module. sufficient — the module checks are ignored if it fails. But, if a sufficient flagged module is successfully checked and no required flagged modules above it have failed, then no other modules of this module type are checked and the user is authenticated. optional — the module checks are ignored if it fails. If the module check is successful, it does not play a role in the overall success or failure for that module type. The only time a module

flagged as optional is necessary for successful authentication is when no other modules of that type have succeeded or failed. In this case, an optional module determines the overall PAM authentication for that module type.

Reference: http://www.unix-info.org/RH_Guid.80/rhl-rg-en-8.0/s1-pam-control-flags.html

QUESTION 5

What is the purpose of executing 1vconvert ?1 ...? (Choose the best answer.)

A. to detach a copy from a mirrored logical volume

B. to reattach a detached copy back to its original logical volume

C. to add an additional copy to an already mirrored logical volume

D. to convert a linear logical volume into a mirrored logical volume

E. to convert a mirrored logical volume into a linear logical volume

Correct Answer: D

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