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Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

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QUESTION 1

Which three actions may be performed using the date command in Oracle Linux?

A. Setting the hardware clock from the current system time

B. Setting the system time from the hardware clock

C. Displaying the current time in an administrator-specified format

D. Displaying the time and date in the future

E. Displaying the time and date in the past

F. Synchronizing the system time from an ntp server

Correct Answer: BCF

QUESTION 2

Which three settings can be controlled by using the chage breemar command as the root user, to modify the parameters in the /etc/shadow file?

A. The expiration date of the breemar account

B. The number of days after the breemar account is locked, that it becomes expired

C. The maximum number of days that must elapse between password changes by the user breemar before the password becomes invalid

D. The number of days after the breemar account is locked, that it becomes unlocked

E. The minimum number of days that must elapse between password changes by the user breemar

F. The maximum number of failed login attempts on the breemar account before the account is locked

Correct Answer: ACE

A: chage -E, --expiredate EXPIRE_DATE Set the date or number of days since January 1, 1970 on which the user\\'s account will no longer be accessible.

CE: You need to use chage command to setup password aging. The chage command changes the number of days between password changes and the date of the last password change. This information is used by the system to determine when a user must change his/her password.

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true concerning filesystems supported by Oracle Linux?

A. An ext3 filesystem can be mounted as an ext2 filesystem.

B. An ext4 filesystem can be mounted as an ext3 filesystem.

C. The ext3 and ext4 filesystems both support multiple journaling modes.

D. The btrfs filesystem includes a volume manager.

E. The btrfs filesystem cannot be used for the root filesystem.

F. The ext4 filesystem is a copy-on-write filesystem.

Correct Answer: ACE

A: ext2 file systems are upgradeable to ext3 without reformatting.

C: The ext3 file system includes journaling capabilities to improve reliability and availability. In addition to the features of ext3, the ext4 file system supports extents (contiguous physical blocks), pre-allocation, delayed allocation, faster file system checking, more robust journaling, and other enhancements.

Incorrect:

Not F: btrfs, not ext4, is a copy-on-write file system,

QUESTION 4

Which four statements are true about the proc and sysfs filesystem?

A. The sysfs filesystem contains information about processes.

B. The proc filesystem contains information about CPUs.

C. The proc filesystem contains information about memory.

D. The sysfs filesystem contains information about CPUs.

E. The sysfs filesystem contains information about memory.

F. The proc filesystem contains information about the installer parameters.

Correct Answer: ABCF

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sysfs is the Virtual Filesystem created during the 2.6 Kernel release cycle to show device information as procfs did not do this type of information that well.

Memory etc has not been ported to sysfs as it was never intended to show that type of information so it is unlikely it will be ported at all.

*

sysfs is a virtual file system provided by Linux. Sysfs exports information about devices and drivers from the kernel device model to user space, and is also used for configuration.

QUESTION 5

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.

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