



1Z0-460^{Q&As}

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

```
# chkconfig --level 2345 sshd off
# chkconfig --list sshd
sshd          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
```

For convenience, you can omit the **-level 2345**. When you specify an init script and **on** or **off**, *chkconfig* defaults to runlevels **2, 3, 4, and 5**. The following command is equivalent to the first of the preceding commands:

```
# chkconfig sshd off
```

Following, both *ps* and *service* confirm that even though *chkconfig* set things up so that **sshd** would be off in all runlevels, it is still running. The *chkconfig* utility did not shut down **sshd**.

What are the two benefits of configuring network interface bonding?

- A. aggregating two or more Network Interfaces (NICs) to act as one logical interface
- B. creating a static address that is bound to one NIC
- C. providing either failover or load-balancing to two or more Network Interfaces (NICs)
- D. binding a network interface to the embedded firewall (IPTables) for port filtering

Correct Answer: AC

Network bonding refers to the combination of network interfaces on one host for redundancy and/or increased throughput.

QUESTION 2

You have to collect information about your Oracle Linux 6 system, such as hardware configuration, installed software packages, configuration, and operational state send it to Oracle Support. Which tool will help you gather this information for sending it to Oracle Support?

- A. sosreport
- B. iostat
- C. kdump
- D. strace
- E. systemstat

Correct Answer: A

sosreport - Generate debugging information for this system

sosreport generates a compressed tarball of debugging information for the system it is run on that can be sent to technical support reps that will give them a more complete view of the overall system status.



Incorrect: Not B: The iostat command is used for monitoring system input/output device loading by observing the time the devices are active in relation to their average transfer rates. The iostat command generates reports that can be used to change system configuration to better balance the input/output load between physical disks.

Not C: kdump.conf is a configuration file for the kdump kernel crash collection service.

kdump.conf provides post-kexec instructions to the kdump kernel. It is stored in the initrd file managed by the kdump service. If you change this file and do not want to restart before it takes effect, restart the kdump service to rebuild to initrd. Not D: strace - trace system calls and signals

QUESTION 3

Which two utilities can you use to manipulate the partition table on Oracle Linux?

- A. fdisk
- B. format
- C. chkdsk
- D. parted
- E. system-config-disk

Correct Answer: AD

A: fdisk - Partition table manipulator for Linux

D: If you do have a choice of using a disk label/partition tool during installation for example, the parted tool during Oracle Solaris live image installation use a tool that allows alignment by sector. This means you can specify a partition start and end using a sector number.

Incorrect

Not C: chkdsk is not a linux command.

QUESTION 4

Which three things does oracle-edbms-server-11gR2-preinstall RPM package do to simplify the installation of Oracle Database on Oracle Linux 6 systems?

- A. Downloads and installs various software packages and specific versions needed for Oracle database installation
- B. Downloads and installs packages required for Oracle Database installation, runs the runInstaller utility to install the database, and then starts the database
- C. Creates the Oracle user and the oinstall and dba groups, which are the default user and groups used during Oracle database installation
- D. Modifies and sets kernel parameters in /etc/sysctl.conf and sets shell resource limits in /etc/security/limits.conf based on the Oracle Database Server installation requirements
- E. Checks whether all packages are installed to support RDBMS and then calls the Oracle Universal Installer utility to



install RDBMS and then calls the Oracle Universal Installer utility to install RDBMS

Correct Answer: ACD

In order to install the Oracle Database 11g R2 on Oracle Linux 6, your system needs to meet a few prerequisites, as outlined in the Linux Installation Guides. Using the Oracle RDBMS Server 11gR2 Preinstall RPM, you can complete most of the pre-installation configuration tasks.

The package:

*

(A) Causes the download and installation of various software packages and specific versions needed for database installation, with package dependencies resolved via yum

*

(C) Creates the user oracle and the groups oinstall and dba, which are the defaults used during database installation

*

(D) Modifies kernel parameters in /etc/sysctl.conf to change settings for shared memory, semaphores, the maximum number of file descriptors, and so on

*

(D) Sets hard and soft shell resource limits in /etc/security/limits.conf, such as the number of open files, the number of processes, and stack size to the minimum required based on the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Server installation requirements

*

Sets numa=off in the kernel boot parameters for x86_64 machines

QUESTION 5

You have to aggregate two network interfaces, eth0 and eth1, into a single logical interface such as bond0. Which option shows the four configuration files that need to be configured to set up this bonding?

A. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1 /etc/modprobe.d/bonding.conf

B. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1 /etc/modprobe.d/bonding.conf

C. /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth1 /etc/modprobe.d/bonding.conf

D. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/eth0 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/eth1 /etc/bonding.conf

Correct Answer: C

*



Step #1: Create a Bond0 Configuration File

Red Hat Enterprise Linux (and its clone such as CentOS) stores network configuration in `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/` directory. First, you need to create a bond0 config file as follows: `# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond0`

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Step #2: Modify eth0 and eth1 config files

Open both configuration using a text editor such as vi/vim, and make sure file read as follows for eth0 interface `# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0`

*

Step # 3: Load bond driver/module

Make sure bonding module is loaded when the channel-bonding interface (bond0) is brought up. You need to modify kernel modules configuration file:

For each configured channel bonding interface, there must be a corresponding entry in your new `/etc/modprobe.d/bonding.conf` file.

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