# 1Z0-460<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

What happens when the following command is run?

# authconfig - - passalgo = md5 - - update

A. It produces the MD5 checksum of the input data.

B. It configures the MD5 checksum for newly authored documents

C. It converts the stdio input to MD5 algorithm.

D. It changes the user password hashing algorithm to MD5.

Correct Answer: D

To configure the Linux system to use the MD5 algorithm, enter: # authconfig --passalgo=MD5 --update

Note: The default algorithm for storing password hashes in /etc/shadow is MD5. I was told to use SHA-512 hashing algorithm. How do I set password hashing using the SHA-256 and SHA-512 under CentOS or Redhat Enterprise Linux 5.4?

You need to use authconfig command to setup SHA-256/512 hashing. This command provides a simple method of configuring /etc/sysconfig/network to handle NIS, as well as /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow, the files used for shadow password support. Basic LDAP, Kerberos 5, and SMB (authentication) client configuration is also provided.

Display Current Hashing Algorithm

Type the following command: # authconfig --test | grep hashing

Sample outputs:

password hashing algorithm is md5 Configure Linux Server To Use The SHA-512 To configure the Linux system to use the SHA-512 algorithm, enter: # authconfig --passalgo=sha512 --update

**QUESTION 2**

As a system administrator, you run the system-config-network tool and make changes to the configuration. You change the hostname and the DNS search path settings. Which two files will these changes be written into?

A. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

B. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "etc/nsswitch.conf/" files

C. "/etc/sysconfig/netconfig" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

D. "etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

Correct Answer: C

The system-config-network-tui and system-config-network commands start a text-based network

configuration tool.

Navigate using the "tab", "arrow" and "return" keys. The "Device configuration" option gives a list of

network devices.

Selecting the device allows you to edit the adapter\\'s network configuration, which is saved to the "/etc/

sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" file.

The "DNS configuration" option on the first screen allows you to modify the configuration in the "/etc/

sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files.
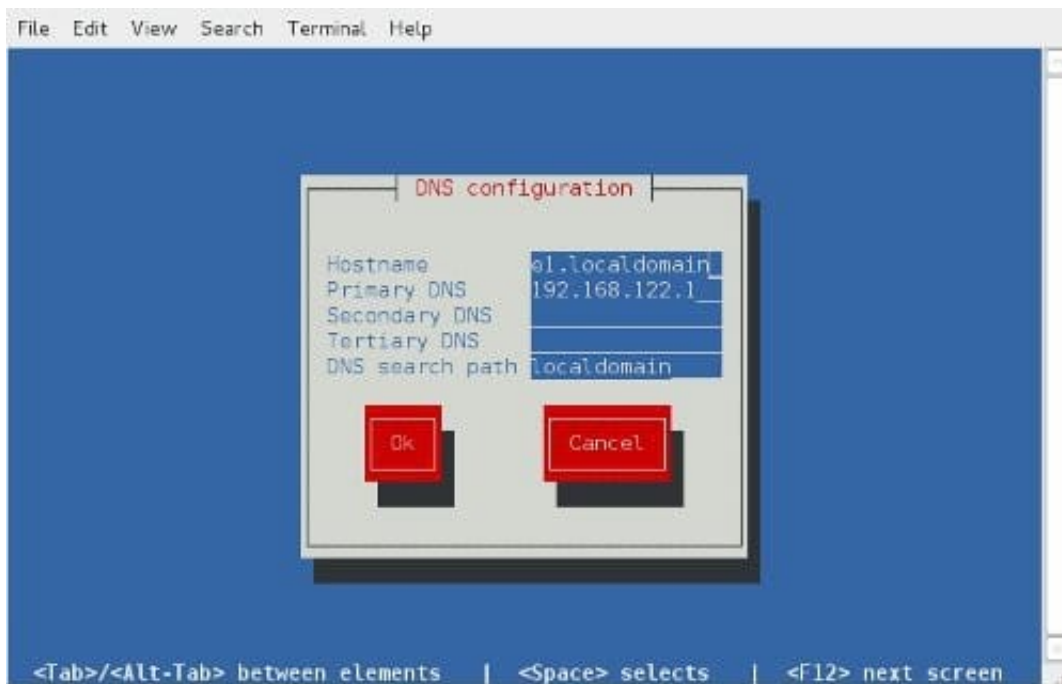


**QUESTION 3**

A system administrator wants to view all running processes on the system in real time, to find out what RAM has been
allocating to each process. What system command should be used?

A. ps ef

B. ps ax

C. top

D. meminfo

Correct Answer: C

top - display Linux tasks

The top program provides a dynamic real-time view of a running system. It can display system summary

information as well as a list of tasks currently being managed by the Linux kernel. The types of system

sum- mary information shown and the types, order and size of information displayed for tasks are all user

configurable and that configuration can be made persistent across restarts.

Incorrect:

Not A, Not B:

ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.

To see every process on the system using standard syntax:

ps -e

ps -ef

ps -eF

ps -ely

To see every process on the system using BSD syntax:

ps ax

ps axu

Not D: meminfo - provide information about memory

The meminfo() function provides information about virtual and physical memory particular to the calling

process. The user or developer of performance utilities can use this information to analyze system memory

allocations and develop a better understanding of the factors affecting application performance.

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**QUESTION 4**

Which two conditions will cause OCFS2 to evict a node?

A. When a node no longer responds to network heartbeat signals from other members of the cluster

B. When storage array is at 90% capacity

C. When access to storage is lost

D. When a node is running at 90% utilization

Correct Answer: AC

A: How does the disk heartbeat work?

Every node writes every two secs to its block in the heartbeat system file. The block offset is equal to its

global node number. So node 0 writes to the first block, node 1 to the second, etc. All the nodes also read

the heartbeat sysfile every two secs. As long as the timestamp is changing, that node is deemed alive.

**QUESTION 5**

You have mounted an Oracle Linux 6 ISO image (v33411-01.iso) on your system in the /mnt/iso/OL6u3/ Server
directory. You want to use this image in your local yum repository configuration file and enable it. Which yum repository
configuration file has the correct entries to use this image as a local repository?

A. [ol6u3_base_media] name=Oracle Linux 6 Media baseurl=file:///mnt/iso/OL6u3/Server gpgcheck=1 enabled=0

B. [ol6u3_base_media] name=Oracle Linux 6 Media baseurl=file:///mnt/iso/V33411-01.iso gpgcheck=1 enabled=1

C. [ol6u3_base_media] name=Oracle Linux 6 Media baseurl=file:///mnt/iso/OL6u3/Server gpgcheck=1 enabled=1

D. [ol6u3_base_media] name=Oracle Linux 6 Media baseurl=http:///mnt/iso/OL6u3/Server gpgcheck=1 enabled=1

Correct Answer: A

Example: Create a yum .repo file: cd /etc/yum.repos.d cat > ol63iso.repo