



1Z0-460^{Q&As}

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

Pass Oracle 1Z0-460 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

<https://www.passapply.com/1z0-460.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

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

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

The DBA tells you that the system is not overloaded but you can tell that the system is actively swapping. What command would you run to show this information to the DBA?

- A. # iotop
- B. # iostat 5 10
- C. # cat /proc/meminfo
- D. # vmstat 5 10

Correct Answer: B

*

iostat - Report Central Processing Unit (CPU) statistics and input/output statistics for devices, partitions and network filesystems (NFS).

*

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.

Incorrect:

Not A: Related to kernel and processes.

*

iotop - simple top-like I/O monitor

*

iotop watches I/O usage information output by the Linux kernel (requires 2.6.20 or later) and displays a table of current I/O usage by processes or threads on the system.

*

iotop displays columns for the I/O bandwidth read and written by each process/thread during the sampling period. It also displays the percentage of time the thread/process spent while swapping in and while waiting on I/O. For each process, its I/O priority (class/level) is shown. In addition, the total I/O bandwidth read and written during the sampling period is displayed at the top of the interface.

Not C: related to RAM usage.

*

The entries in the /proc/meminfo can help explain what's going on with your memory usage, if you know how to read it.

*



High-Level Statistics MemTotal: Total usable ram (i.e. physical ram minus a few reserved bits and the kernel binary code) MemFree: Is sum of LowFree+HighFree (overall stat) MemShared: 0; is here for compat reasons but always zero. Buffers: Memory in buffer cache. mostly useless as metric nowadays Cached: Memory in the pagecache (diskcache) minus SwapCache SwapCache: Memory that once was swapped out, is swapped back in but still also is in the swapfile (if memory is needed it doesn't need to be swapped out AGAIN because it is already in the swapfile. This saves I/O)

Not D: vmstat - Report virtual memory statistics

QUESTION 2

You have to collect data by using the OS Watcher tool to help diagnose a performance issue on your Oracle Linux system. You need to collect data every 30 seconds by using this tool and archive this data for a period of three days. Which is the OS Watcher tool option that can be used to collect this data from your system?

- A. # ./startOSWbb.sh t 30 p 3
- B. # ./startOSWbb.sh 30 72
- C. # ./startOSWbb.sh int = 30 days = 3
- D. # ./startOSWbb.sh 30 3

Correct Answer: B

Example:

```
./startOSWbb.sh 60 24 collect every 1 minute and keep 24 hours of archive files.
```

QUESTION 3

Examine the following kernel boot command-line parameters.

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-220.e16 ro root = /dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00 init = /bin/bash ether = 0, 0, eth1 rhgb quiet
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. An unrecognized kernel boot command-line parameter has been used.
- B. The system will boot without password.
- C. Boot argument ether will force probing for a second ethernet card (NIC).
- D. It will not probe for any hard drive.

Correct Answer: CD

C: Ether parameter:

The most common use of this parameter is to force probing for a second ethercard, as the default is to only probe for one (with 2.4 and older kernels). This can be accomplished with a simple:

```
ether=0,0,eth1
```



Note:

*

rhgb stands for redhat graphical boot. This is a GUI mode booting screen with most of the information hidden.

*

quiet parameter hides the majority of the boot messages before rhgb starts.

QUESTION 4

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

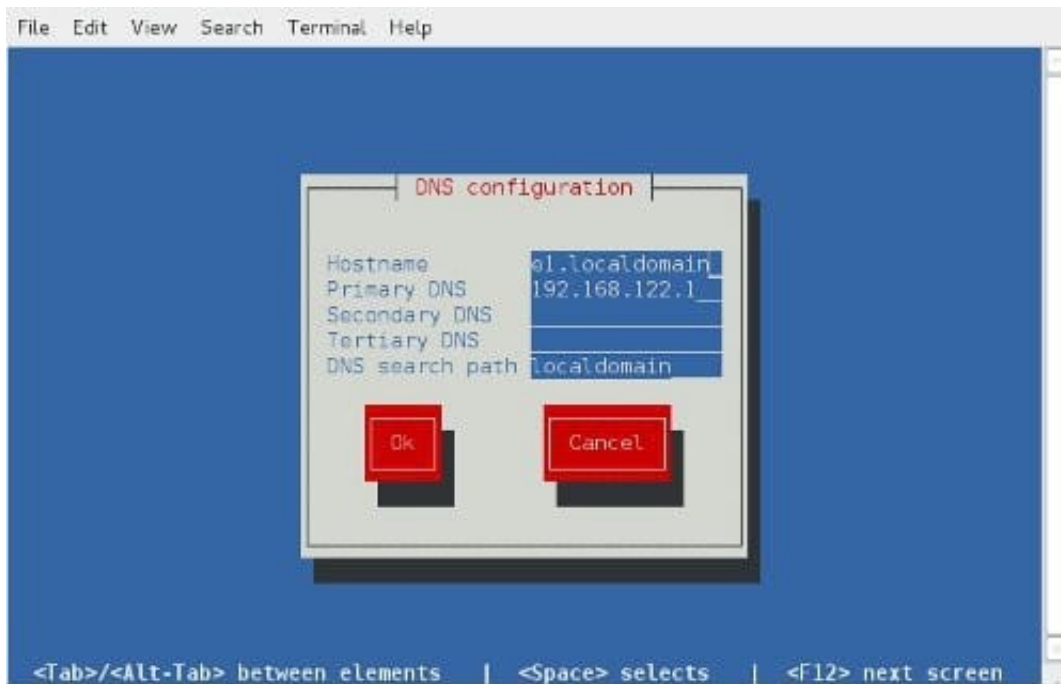
Correct Answer: C

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 5

Which option determines whether a system users NIS, local files, DNS, or a combination as the source of information, and also order of the source?

- A. /etc/resolv.conf
- B. /etc/idap.conf
- C. /etc/nsswitch.conf
- D. /etc/yp.conf

Correct Answer: C

The Name Service Switch (NSS) configuration file, /etc/nsswitch.conf, is used by the GNU C Library to determine the sources from which to obtain name-service information in a range of categories, and in what order. Each category of information is identified by a database name. The file is plain ASCII text, with columns separated by spaces or tab characters. The first column specifies the database name. The remaining columns describe the order of sources to query and a limited set of actions that can be performed by lookup result.

Incorrect: Not A: In most Unix-like operating systems and others that implement the BIND Domain Name System (DNS) resolver library, the resolv.conf configuration file contains information that

Not D: /etc/yp.conf - NIS binding configuration file

Reference: nsswitch.conf

[1Z0-460 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-460 Study Guide](#)

[1Z0-460 Exam Questions](#)