



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

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

You have successfully installed the uptrack tool on servers you will be using ksplice kernel updates. Which two options are correct descriptions of commands you can run?

- A. "uptrack-show": list the active Oracle Ksplice updates in your running kernel.
- B. "uptrack-upgrade": connect to the Uptrack update server, check and apply new updates when available.
- C. "uptrack-upgrade": connect to the Uptrack update server, check and download a new update to the uptrack tool.
- D. "uptrack-show ": list the servers that have the uptrack tool installed using the current key.

Correct Answer: AB

A: uptrack-show

You can see what updates have been installed by running uptrack-show:

B: uptrack-upgrade

Ksplice updates are the same security and bugfix updates you would get from your Linux vendor, packaged in a special rebootless form. To apply Ksplice updates, just run uptrack- upgrade.

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### 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

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### QUESTION 3

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 /proc/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.cfg
- 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

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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

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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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### QUESTION 4

View the output below. As oracle user, you run the following command on your Oracle Linux 6 system:



```
[oracle@dbhost ~] $
```

```
[oracle@dbhost ~] $ nice - - 10 ./myscript.sh and
```

```
[1] 2735 [oracle@dbhost ~] $ nice: cannot set niceness: permission denied
```

Why is the nice command failing?

- A. Shell scripts cannot be assigned a negative nice value.
- B. There is already another process running with same niceness value on this system.
- C. A negative nice value can be set by the root user.
- D. A nice value of -10 is not the permissible niceness range.

Correct Answer: C

Only a privileged user may run a process with lower niceness: \$ nice -n -1 nice nice: cannot set niceness: Permission denied \$ sudo nice -n -1 nice Note: Sudo stands for either "substitute user do" or "super user do" (depending upon how you want to look at it). What sudo does is incredibly important and crucial to many Linux distributions. Effectively, sudo allows a user to run a program as another user (most often the root user).

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## QUESTION 5

Identify the two kernels that are shipped with Oracle Linux 6.

- A. Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel
- B. Unbeatable Enterprise Kernel 11g
- C. Red Hat Compatible Kernel
- D. Linux Compatible Kernel
- E. Solaris 11 Container Kernel

Correct Answer: AC

Oracle Linux 6 ships with two sets of kernel packages:

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Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel [kernel-uek-2.6.32-100.28.5.el6] Only available on the x86\_64 (64 bit) platform Installed and booted by default

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Red Hat compatible Kernel [kernel-2.6.32-71.el6] Installed by default

Reference: Oracle Linux 6 Release Notes