



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

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

The sshd service running and you execute the following command:

```
# chkconfig sshd off
```

What happens when you run this chkconfig command?

- A. The sshd service disabled only for runlevel 5.
- B. The sshd service id disabled for runlevels 2, 3, 4, and 5, but the ssh service is still available until the next reboot.
- C. The sshd service is disabled for runlevels 2, 3, 4, and 5 and ssh service is stopped.
- D. The sshd service is disabled only for current runlevel.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

You have to find out the version of bash shell package installed on your Oracle Linux system. Which yum command can help you find the version information?

- A. # yum version bash
- B. # yum showversion bash
- C. # yum info bash
- D. # yum listversion bash

Correct Answer: C

Example:

```
[oracle@oraclelinux6 ~]$ yum info bash
```

```
Loaded plugins: refresh-packagekit, security
Installed Packages
Name : bash
Arch : x86_64
Version : 4.1.2
Release : 9.el6_2
Size : 3.0 M
Repo : installed
From repo : ol6_u3_base
Summary : The GNU Bourne Again shell
URL : http://www.gnu.org/software/bash
License : GPLv3+
Description : The GNU Bourne Again shell (Bash) is a shell or
command language : interpreter that is compatible with the Bourne shell (sh).
Bash : incorporates useful features from the Korn shell (ksh) and the
```

```
C : shell (csh). Most sh scripts can be run by bash without : modification.
```

---

### QUESTION 3

As a root user, you executed the following command on your Oracle Linux 6 server:



```
[root@host] # strace - o /tmp/diag.out sh diag.sh
```

Which statement describes the purpose of this command?

- A. It collects the memory and swap space metrics when the diag.sh scripts runs.
- B. It collects the operating system metrics when the diag.sh script runs.
- C. It records the memory usage and CPU usage information of the processes when the diah.sh script runs.
- D. It records the system calls, which are called by the processes when the diag.sh script runs.

Correct Answer: D

\*

strace - trace system calls and signals

In the simplest case strace runs the specified command until it exits. It intercepts and records the system calls which are called by a process and the signals which are received by a process. The name of each system call, its arguments and its return value are printed on standard error or to the file specified with the -o option.

\*

strace is a useful diagnostic, instructional, and debugging tool. System administrators, diagnosticians and trouble-shooters will find it invaluable for solving problems with programs for which the source is not readily available since they do not need to be recompiled in order to trace them. Students, hackers and the overly-curious will find that a great deal can be learned about a system and its system calls by tracing even ordinary programs. And programmers will find that since system calls and signals are events that happen

at the user/kernel interface, a close examination of this boundary is very useful for bug isolation, sanity

checking and attempting to capture race conditions.

Each line in the trace contains the system call name, followed by its arguments in parentheses and its

return value. An example from stracing the command `cat /dev/null` is:

```
open("/dev/null", O_RDONLY) = 3
```

Errors (typically a return value of -1) have the errno symbol and error string appended. `open("/foo/bar",`

`O_RDONLY) = -1 ENOENT (No such file or directory)` Signals are printed as a signal symbol and a signal

string. An excerpt from stracing and interrupting the command `sleep 666` is:

```
sigsuspend([]
```

```
-- SIGINT (Interrupt) --+++ killed by SIGINT +++
```

Reference: `man strace`

---

#### QUESTION 4

View the exhibit.



```
# grub.conf generated by anaconda
#
# Note that you do not have to rerun grub after making changes to this file
# NOTICE: You have a /boot partition. This means that
#           all kernel and initrd paths are relative to /boot/, eg.
#           root (hd0,0)
#           kernel /vmlinuz-version ro root=/dev/mapper/vg_dbhost-lv_root
#           initrd /initrd-[generic-]version.img
#boot=/dev/sda
default=0
timeout=8
splashimage=(hd0,0)/grub/splash.xpm.gz
hiddenmenu
title Oracle Linux Server (2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64)
    root (hd0,0)
    kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64 root=/dev/mapper/vg_dbhost-
lv_root ro rd_NO_LUKS LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_NO_MD quiet SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16
rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbhost/lv_swap rhgb KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbhost
/lv_root rd_NO_DM numa=off
    initrd /initramfs-2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64.img
title Oracle Linux Server (2.6.32-300.11.1.el6uek.x86_64)
    root (hd0,0)
    kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-300.11.1.el6uek.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vg_dbh
ost-lv_root rd_NO_LUKS LANG=en_US.UTF-8 rd_NO_MD quiet SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16
rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbhost/lv_swap rhgb KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rd_LVM_LV=vg_dbh
ost-lv_root rd_NO_DM numa=off
```

Examine the grub.conf file snippet in the Exhibit. Which statement is true if your Linux system boots by using this grub.conf file?

- A. GRUB will boot, by default, the first kernel entry of this grub.conf file.
- B. GRUB will prompt you to select the kernel to be booted because the default parameter is set to 0.
- C. GRUB will boot the kernel specified in the inittab file of the system.
- D. GRUB will boot, by default, the second kernel entry of this grub.conf file.

Correct Answer: A

According the grub .conf file you have got 8 seconds to choose whether to boot the first entry.

Now if you want to change, and let say you want the second grub entry as booting system by default, just change the line: default=0 by default=1

### QUESTION 5

View the cron job example below. How often will this cron job run? 0 \*/5 \* \* \* command

- A. every 5 minutes
- B. every 5 hours
- C. every 5 days
- D. every 5th month

Correct Answer: B



Execute a cron job every 5 Hours

The second field is for hours. If you specify \* in this field, it runs every hour. If you specify \*/5 in the 2nd field, it runs every 5 hours as shown below. 0 \*/5 \* \* \* /home/ramesh/backup.sh

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