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 ASMlib on Linux us designed to _____.

A. Make managing ASM volume easier.

B. Make managing ASM volumes easier and provide a performance improvement over ASM volumes alone.

C. Provide load balancing across multiple volumes.

D. Allow the user to list contents of the volume from the OS command line.

Correct Answer: B

ASMLib is an optional support library for the Automatic Storage Management feature of the Oracle

Database.

ASMLib allows an Oracle Database using ASM more efficient and capable access to the disk groups it is

using.

QUESTION 2

Which three statements describe the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (UEK)?

A. The UEK contains proprietary Linux Kernel enhancements only available to Oracle Linux.

B. The UEK is available for x86 (32 bit), x86-64 (64 bit), ARM 32 bit, and ARM 64 bit servers.

C. Existing applications run unchanged with the UEK in place because all system libraries remain unchanged.

D. The UEK has more recent kernel enhancements for features like power management than the Red Hat Compatible Kernel.

E. The UEK has ASMlib included by default.

Correct Answer: ACE

A: The Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 2 is Oracle\\'s second major release of its heavily tested and optimized operating system kernel for Oracle Linux 5 and Oracle Linux 6.

C: Oracle claims that the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel is compatible with RHEL, and Oracle middleware and third-party RHEL-certified applications can be installed and run unchanged on Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel.

E: Oracle ASMlib is included by default

Incorrect:

Not B: Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel is available for x86-64 servers.

QUESTION 3

The Oracle "helper" package (RPM), formerly known as "Oracle-validated" (which helps meet prerequisites for installing Oracle software), has been renamed. What is the new name?

A. Oracle-11gR2-validated

B. Oracle-11fR2-valid_package

C. Oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall

D. Oracle-11gR2-preinstall

Correct Answer: C

Now that the certification of the Oracle Database 11g R2 with Oracle Linux 6 and the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel has been announced, we are glad to announce the availability of oracle-rdbms-server11gR2-preinstall, the Oracle RDBMS Server 11gR2 Pre-install RPM package (formerly known as oracle-validated). Designed specifically for Oracle Linux 6, this RPM aids in the installation of the Oracle Database.

Reference: Oracle RDBMS Server 11gR2 Pre-Install RPM for Oracle Linux 6 has been released

QUESTION 4

What does the following btrfs command do?

$ sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot src src-01

A. Creates snapshots of the src src-01 subvolumes

B. Creates a snapshot of the src-01 subvolumes in src

C. Creates the src and src-01 subvolumes and takes a snapshot of these subvolumes

D. Creates a snapshot of the src subvolumes in src-01

Correct Answer: D

*

To create a snapshot use

sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot /mnt/@ /mnt/@_snapshot

this will create a snapshot of the @ subvolume named @_snapshot located also in the top of the btrfs tree.

*

btrfs subvolume snapshot [/]

Create a writable snapshot of the subvolume with the name in the directory.

QUESTION 5

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.