



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

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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### QUESTION 1

You have executed the following commands as the root user:

```
# find /home | cpio o H tar F root@HostA: /dev/nst0 - - rsh command = /usr/bin/ssh
```

What is the purpose of issuing this command?

- A. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the tar format to a remote host system's tape drive device /dev/nst0
- B. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the cpio format to a remote host system's tape device /dev/nst0
- C. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the cpio and tar formats to a remote system's tape drive device /dev/nst0
- D. To extract the contents of the /home directory from the tape drive device /dev/nst0

Correct Answer: A

Note:

\*

The cpio command is one of standard Unix backup utilities. It stands for "copy in/out." It is much less well known and more rarely used Unix utility in comparison with tar.

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\* -H format. Here tar

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### QUESTION 2

On your Oracle Linux 6 system, you have to configure the eth0 network interface to 100 MB/sec, half duplex without trying to autonegotiate. Which command will help you configure this requirement?

- A. # ifconfig eth0 speed 100 autoneg off duplex half
- B. # ethtool interface eth0 speed 100 autoneg off duplex half
- C. # ifconfig interface eth0 speed 100 autoneg off duplex half
- D. # ethtool s eth0 speed 100 autoneg off duplex half

Correct Answer: D

When I have a device that is acting up, I tend to run: ethtool ethX, check the Supported link modes, the Link partner advertised link modes and the actual speed and Duplex. If my Supported link mode is set low (say 10/Half for some reason) but my switch supports 1000baseT/Full then I'll use ethtool -s ethX to change my ethernet settings to 1000baseT/Full. Just about anything you see from: ethtool ethX, can be changed with ethtool -S ethX. In this case you



would use the following:

```
ethtool -S eth0 speed 1000 duplex full autoneg on
```

### QUESTION 3

Which three parameters of a network interface can you modify by using the NetworkManager tool on your Oracle Linux 6 system?

- A. IPv4 settings
- B. IPv6 settings
- C. Netconsole settings
- D. MTU settings
- E. IP Proxy settings

Correct Answer: ABD

The screenshot shows the NetworkManager configuration window for the 'System eth0' connection. The 'Wired' tab is selected, and the 'Connect automatically' checkbox is checked. The 'MAC address' field is set to '52:54:00:26:9E:F1' and the 'MTU' field is set to 'automatic' bytes. The 'Available to all users' checkbox is also checked. The 'Cancel' and 'Apply...' buttons are visible at the bottom.



Note:

1 Right-click the NetworkManager icon in the notification area at the top-right corner of the Red Hat desktop and click "Edit Connections."

Click the "System eth0" connection on the wired tab and click "Edit." Click the "IPv4 Settings" tab.

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#### 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

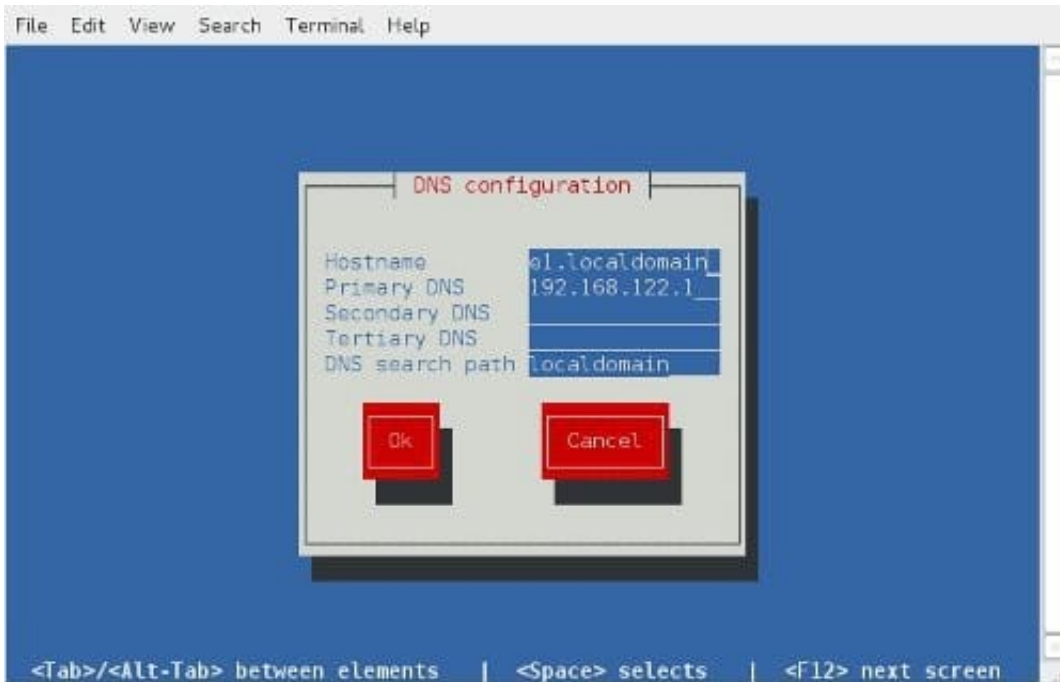
Correct Answer: C

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

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

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