



# 1Z0-100<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

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### QUESTION 1

Examine the output of a bonded interface configuration from which one network cable has been unplugged:

```
# cat /proc/net/bonding/bond0
Ethernet Channel Bonding Driver: v3.6.0 (September 26, 2009)
Bonding Mode: load balancing (round-robin)
MII Status: up
MII Poling Interval (ms): 100
Up Delay (ms): 0
Down Delay (ms): 0
Slave Interface: eth1
MII status: up
Link Failure Count: 0
Permanent HW addr: 00:0c:29:7b:3c:71
Slave queue ID: 0
Slave Interface: eth2
MII Status: down
Link Failure Count: 1
Permanent HW addr: 00:0c:29:7b:3c:7b
Slave queue ID: 0
```

Which statement is true when you plug in the eth2 network cable?

- A. The status of the slave interface eth2 changes to up and becomes a backup slave
- B. The status of the slave interface eth2 changes to up and becomes a second active slave.
- C. The status of the slave interface eth2 changes to up but must be manually assigned the active or backup slave role.
- D. The status of the slave interface eth2 changes to up and is promoted to the primary active slave whereas eth1 becomes the backup slave

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true about the configuration of OpenLdap secure encrypted connections?

- A. TLS and ldaps should not both be selected.
- B. To enable ldaps, you must download the Certifying Authority (CA) Certificate.
- C. To enable TLS, you must download the Certifying Authority (CA) Certificate.
- D. The certificate is needed to verify ownership of the secret key used for encryption.



E. There is a command-line alternative to the Authentication Configuration Tool to enable the encrypted LDAP communication.

Correct Answer: ACD

Transport Layer Security (TLS) can be used to provide data integrity and confidentiality protection. OpenLDAP supports negotiation of TLS (SSL) via both StartTLS and ldaps://.

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### QUESTION 3

What is the purpose of setting ONPARENT = no in an Interface configuration file located in /etc/sysconfig/ network-scripts?

- A. To prevent a network interface from being brought up during system startup
- B. To prevent a slave network interface from being brought up during system startup
- C. To prevent an alias network interface from being brought up during system startup
- D. To prevent a master network interface from being brought up during system startup

Correct Answer: C

The ONBOOT directive tells the network initialization scripts not to start a given interface.

If you need to stop a virtual interface from starting when the network interfaces are initialized, you need to set ONPARENT instead of ONBOOT to no.

Reference: Keep IP Aliases from Starting at Boot

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### QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about the shared directories defined in the /etc/exports file?

- A. By default, a directory is shared with no root squashed.
- B. By default, a directory is shared read write.
- C. By default, a directory is shared with root squashed.
- D. By default, a directory is shared read only.
- E. By default, a directory is shared sync.

Correct Answer: CDE

C (not A): Very often, it is not desirable that the root user on a client machine is also treated as root when accessing files on the NFS server. To this end, uid 0 is normally mapped to a different id: the so-called anonymous or nobody uid. This mode of operation (called '\root squashing\') is the default, and can be turned off with no\_root\_squash.



E: In releases of nfs-utils up to and including 1.0.0, the async option was the default. In all releases after 1.0.0, sync is the default, and async must be explicitly requested if needed.

---

#### QUESTION 5

You recently updated the strace package to the latest version as shown:



```
# yum - - showduplicate list upgrades strace
```

```
Loaded plugins: security
```

```
Installed Packages
```

```
strace.x86_64          4.5.19-1.6.e16      @o16_lates
```

```
Availability Packages
```

```
strace.x86_64          4.5.19-1.6.e16      o16_latest
```

```
strace.x86_64          4.5.19-1.10.e16     o16_latest
```

```
strace.x86_64          4.5.19-1.11.e16_2.1 o16_latest
```

```
strace.x86_64          4.5.19-1.11.e16_3.2 o16_latest
```

```
strace.x86_64          4.5.19-1.17.e16     o16_latest
```

```
# -y upgrade strace
```

```
Loaded plugins: security
```

```
Setting up Upgrade Process
```

```
Resolving Dependencies
```

```
--> Running transaction check
```

```
--> Package strace.x86_64 4.5.19-1.6.e16 will be updated
```

```
--> Finished strace.x86_64 0:4.5.19-1.17.e16 will be an update
```

```
Dependencies Resolved
```

Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
Updating				
<u>strace</u>	x86_64	4.5.19-1.17.e16	o16_latest	171k
Transaction Summary				

```
Upgrade      1 package(s)
```

```
Total download size: 171k
```

```
Downloading packages:
```

```
strace-4.5.19-1.17.e16.x86_64.rpm | 171 kb | 00:02
```

```
Running rpm_check debug
```

```
Running Transaction Test
```

```
Transaction Test Succeeded
```

```
Running Transaction
```

```
Upgrading      : strace-4.5.19-1.17.e16.x86_64                1/2
```

```
Cleanup        : strace-4.5.19-1.6.e16.x86_64                 2/2
```

```
Verifying      : strace-4.5.19-1.6.e16.x86_64                 1/2
```

```
Verifying      : strace-4.5.19-1.6.e16.x86_64                 2/2
```

```
Updated:
```

```
Strace.x86_64 0:4.5.19-1.17.e16
```

```
Complete!
```

Unfortunately you ran into an strace bug and are about to downgrade the strace package as shown:

```
# Yum -Y downgrade strace
```



What is the outcome of running this command?

- A. It downgrades the strace package to version 4.5.19-1.6.e16.
- B. It downgrades strace package to version 4.5.19-1.11.e16\_3.2.
- C. It fails with an error because you cannot downgrade a package using the yum command.
- D. It fails with an error because there are multiple versions available to which Yum can downgrade the strace package.
- E. It will prompt you to select a version of the strace package that you want to downgrade.

Correct Answer: A

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