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Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

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**QUESTION 1**

Examine the ssh connection and disconnection shown:

```
[oracle@FAROUT ~]$ ssh WAYOUT
```

```
The authenticity of host 'WAYOUT (192.168.5.34)' can't be established.  
RSA key fingerprint is c5:3a:92:a5:d3:56:3c:95:8d:c7:7d:7b:0b:95:ce:d0.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
```

```
Warning: Permanently added 'WAYOUT, 192.168.5.34' (RSA) to the list of  
known hosts.
```

```
oracle@WAYOUT's password:
```

```
Last login: Fri Jan 4 02:23:52 2013 from 10.175.45.206
```

```
[oracle@WAYOUT ~]$ exit
```

```
Logout
```

```
Connection to WAYOUT closed.
```

```
[oracle@FAROUT ~]$
```

What is checked when the oracle user on the host FAROUT attempts to connect to the oracle user on the host WAYOUT on subsequent occasions? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Hosts FAROUT and WAYOUT swap public host keys and compare them to the keys that were saved locally in the /oracle/.ssh/known_hosts file
- B. The ssh client on host FAROUT, compares the public host key supplied by host WAYOUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/known_hosts file on server FAROUT
- C. The ssh server on host WAYOUT, compares the public host key supplied by host FAROUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/authorized_keys file on server WAYOUT
- D. The ssh client on host FAROUT, compares the public host key supplied by host WAYOUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/authorized_keys file on server FAROUT
- E. The ssh server on host WAYOUT, compares the public host key supplied by host FAROUT with the public host key that was saved in the /oracle/.ssh/known_hosts file on server WAYOUT

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2



Examine the content of /etc/rc.d:

```
[root@FAROUT init] # cd /etc/rc.d
```

```
[root@FAROUT rc.d] # ls -als
```

Total 76

4	drwxr-xr-x.	10	root	root	4096	Dec	6	00:28	
12	drwxr-xr-x.	119	root	root	12288	May	24	03:40	- -
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	April	5	05:07	init.d
4	drwxr-xr-x.	1	root	root	2617	May	21	2011	rc
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc0.d
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc1.d
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc2.d
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc3.d
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc4.d
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc5.d
4	drwxr-xr-x.	2	root	root	4096	Apr	5	05:28	rc6.d
4	-rwxr-xr-x.	1	root	root	220	May	21	2011	rc.local
20	-rwxr-xr-x.	1	root	root	19546	May	21	2011	rc.sysinit

```
[root@FAROUT rc.d]
```

Which four statements are about the use of these files and directories by UPSTART?

- A. /etc/rc.d/rc is executed each time the /sbin/init command is used, to change services appropriately for the target run level.
- B. /etc/rc.d/rc.local is executed at boot time, before the run level processing takes place.
- C. /etc/rc.d/rc is executed at boot time, to start the appropriate services for the run level defined in /etc/ initab.
- D. /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit is executed once at boot time, regardless of which run level is set.
- E. /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit is executed each time the /sbin/init command is used to change the run level.
- F. /etc/rc.d/rc3.d contains links to scripts in /etc/init.d.
- G. /etc/rc.d/rc is executed after /etc/rc.d/rc.local.

Correct Answer: DEFG

QUESTION 3

Examine this output: # df -t nfs Filesystem Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

o16:export 30G 21G 7.6G 74% /mnt



```
# 1s -l /mnt/nfs.sh -rwxr-mr-x. 1 root root 22 May 8 16:37 /mnt/nfs.sh # file /mnt/nfs.sh
```

/mnt/nfs.sh: Bourne-Again shell script text executables

```
# /mnt/nfs.sh bash: /mnt/nfs.sh: Permission denied What is the reason for the error?
```

- A. The file system was exported on host o16 using the ROOT_SQUASH option.
- B. The /export filesystem was mounted with the NOEXEC option on host o16.
- C. The filesystem mounted on /mnt was mounted with the NOEXEC option.
- D. The filesystem was exported on host o16 by using the NO_ROOT_SQUASH option.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true regarding the use of the ssh-agent and ssh-add commands?

- A. The ssh-agent is used to hold private keys.
- B. The ssh-add command may ask for a passphrase each time the same key is required by the same user in the same shell.
- C. The ssh-agent is used to hold only public keys.
- D. The ssh-add command asks for the passphrase only the first time a key is required by the same user in the same shell.
- E. The ssh-add command retries the most recently saved passphrase if multiple key files are used.

Correct Answer: AD

A (not C): If you want to omit passphrase and password entry when you are using Solaris Secure Shell, you can use the agent daemon. Use the ssh-agent command at the beginning of the session. Then, store your private keys with the agent by using the ssh-add command.

D: Add your private key to the agent daemon.

The ssh-add command adds your private key to the agent daemon so that subsequent Secure Shell

activity does not prompt you for the passphrase.

```
myLocalHost% ssh-add
```

```
Enter passphrase for /home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa:
```

```
Identity added: /home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa(/home/johndoe/.ssh/id_rsa) myLocalHost%
```

QUESTION 5



You attempt to create a new user on Oracle Linux with nothing but a username: useradd goodbred

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. The goodbred account has default values assigned from the /etc/login.defs file
- B. The goodbred account has /sbin/nologin as the shell in /etc/passwd
- C. The goodbred account has default values assigned from the /etc/default/useradd file
- D. The goodbred account is locked
- E. The goodbred account will never have files copied from /etc/skel to the /etc/home/goodbred directory

Correct Answer: ABE

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