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Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

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QUESTION 1

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 2

Examine these configuration files: # cat /etc/auto.master /net -hosts /- auto.direct ro

```
# cat /etc/auto.direct
```

```
/nfs1 o16:/export/share1 /nfs2 -sync o16:/export/share2 /nfs o16:/export/share3
```

Which mount options will automounter use to mount the filesystems listed in /etc/auto.direct?

- A. All three filesystems are mounted read-only, async.
- B. /nfs1 and /nfs3 are mounted read-only, async whereas /nfs2 mounted read-write, sync.
- C. /nfs1 and /nfs3 are mounted read-only, async whereas /nfs2 mounted read-only, sync.
- D. All three filesystems are mounted read-write, sync.

Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 3

You must remove a Physical Volume (PV) from a Volume Group (VG) containing one Logical Volume (LV) without compromising data availability.



Examine their definitions:

```
# vdisplay ora_vg
```

```
--- group ---
```

VG Name	ora_vg
System ID	
Format	lvm2
Metadata Areas	3
Metadata Sequence No	3
VG Access	read/write
VG Status	resizable
MAX LV	resizeable
CUR LV	0
Open LV	1
Max PV	1
Cur PV	0
ACT PV	3
VG Size	3
PE Size	300.00 MiB
Total PE	4.00 MiB
Total PE	75
Alloc PE /Size	49 / 196.00 MiB
Free PE / Size	26 / 104.00 MiB
VG UUID	acunfnN-AWSr-XglQ-phzKZ-CNxN-OwDpQ8

```
# 1vdisplay ora_vg
```

```
--- Logical Volume ---
```

LV Path	/dev/ora_vg/oradata
LV Name	oradata
VG Name	ora_vg
LV UUID	iGZu0C-DIjb-JKe5-scG7-LZBh-oig7-NgMuqH
LV Write Access	read/write
LV Creation host, time	o16.example.com, 2013-04-12 12:28:29 0200
LV Status	96.00 MiB
Current LE	24
Mirrored Volumes	2
Segments	1
Allocation	inherit
Read ahead sectors	auto
- Currently set to	256
Block device	253:5

```
# PVS
```

PV	VG	Fmt	Attr	PSize	PFree
/dev/sdd	ora_vg	lvm2	a--	100.00m	4.00m
/dev/sde	ora_vg	lvm2	a--	100.00m	4.00m
/dev/sdf	ora_vg	lvm2	a--	100.00m	96.00m

When you try to remove the PV from the VG, you receive an error as shown:

```
# vgreduce ora_vg /dev/sdd
Physical Volume "/dev/sdd" still in use
```



What must you do before using the `vgreduce` command, to remove the PV?

- A. Move allocated physical Extents (PE) from `/dev/sdd` to other physical volumes using the `pvmove` command.
- B. Remove the `/dev/sdd` PV using the `pvremove` command.
- C. Resize the `/dev/sdd` PV to zero using the `pvresize` command.
- D. Move allocated physical Extents (PE) from `/dev/sdd` to other physical volumes by using the `1vconvert -replace` command.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Your Oracle Linux server has a network interface `eth0` but the `ifcfg-eth0` file is missing from the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts` directly.

To set the IP address for the interface, you run this command as root: `[root@station1]# ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.1 up`

What is the effect of the command?

- A. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is not assigned to `eth0` because the netmask is not specified.
- B. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is assigned to `eth0`, but the interface is not activated until the network service is reloaded.
- C. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is assigned to `eth0`, but the interface is not activated until the network service is restarted.
- D. The IP address 192.168.0.1 is assigned to `eth0` with the default netmask for that address, and the interface is activated immediately.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which four statements are true about software on the Oracle Public YUM server?

- A. It contains Oracle Linux installation ISO images.
- B. It contains Oracle Linux binary RPM packages.
- C. It contains Oracle Linux errata packages.
- D. It contains Oracle Linux source RPM packages.
- E. It contains beta Oracle Linux software packages.



F. It does not contain Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel packages.

Correct Answer: BCDF

The Oracle public yum server offers a free and convenient way to install the latest Oracle Linux packages as well as packages from the Oracle VM installation media via a yum client.

Oracle provides all errata and updates for Oracle Linux via the Public Yum service, which includes updates to the base distribution, but does not include Oracle-specific software.

F: By default, all new installations of Oracle Linux 6 Update 5 are automatically configured to use the public yum update service. If you subsequently register the system with ULN, the public yum service is automatically disabled.

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