



1Z0-100^{Q&As}

Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration

Pass Oracle 1Z0-100 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/1z0-100.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

Which three statements are true concerning the use of keys generated by the ssh-keygen command? (Choose three.)

- A. dsa keys must be protected by a passphrase
- B. dsa keys are supported by version 2 of the ssh protocol
- C. rsa keys are supported by version 2 of the ssh protocol
- D. rsa keys are supported by version 1 of the ssh protocol
- E. dsa keys are supported by version 1 of the ssh protocol
- F. rsa keys must be protected by a passphrase

Correct Answer: BDF

QUESTION 2

Which two actions should be completed when the firstboot utility runs under runlevel 5 in Oracle Linux?

- A. Agreeing to the license agreement
- B. Registering for software updates
- C. Creating a nonadministrative user
- D. setting the current date and time to be synchronized with an NTP server
- E. Configuring the dtrace facility

Correct Answer: AD

Performing FirstBoot Configuration Tasks

FirstBoot runs only after an initial installation and guides you through the various remaining configuration tasks.

1.
Click Forward to display the License Information window.
2.
Select Yes, I agree to the license agreement, and click Forward to display the Set Up Software Updates window.
- 3.

If your system has an active network connection, you can register your system with the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) and subscribe the system to software and Ksplice updates.

Click Forward to display the Create User window.



4.

Create a non-administrative user account. If you have an existing IPA, LDAP, Kerberos, NIS, or Winbind user database, click Use Network Login to configure the system to obtain user account information from the network server. Click Advanced if you want to specify the user's home directory or user ID.

Click Forward to display the Date and Time window.

5.

Set the current date and time. You can choose to synchronize the system's date and time from an NTP server.

Click Forward to display the Kdump window.

6.

If required, enable the Kdump kernel crash dump mechanism and configure the amount of memory to reserve for it. If your system crashes, Kdump captures information that assists in determining the cause of the crash.

Click Finish to complete FirstBoot configuration and display the graphical login screen

QUESTION 3

Which type of nameserver is provided by the default bind configuration files on Oracle Linux?

- A. A primary name server
- B. A secondary name server
- C. Recursive caching-only nameserver
- D. An authoritative name server
- E. Slave name server

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about the User Private Group scheme in Oracle Linux?

- A. If a user jules is added with the useradd jules command, a group called jules_grp is also created
- B. The umask for the jules user is 002 in /etc/bashrc
- C. Users belonging to a group to which user jules also belongs, are automatically able to write to the private group belonging to the jules user.
- D. If a user jules is added with the user add jules command, a group called jules is also added. but no other user may be a member of that group.



E. A directory owned by a group to which several users belong, and which has the setgid bit turned on, has shared write access to all members of the group.

F. The User private Group scheme is enabled by default in Oracle Linux.

Correct Answer: DEF

DF (not A): By default, Oracle Linux implements the user private group (UPG) scheme where adding a user account also creates a corresponding UPG with the same name as the user, and of which the user is the only member.

E: When setgid permission is applied to a directory, files that were created in this directory belong to the group to which the directory belongs, not the group to which the creating process belongs. Any user who has write and execute permissions in the directory can create a file there. However, the file belongs to the group that owns the directory, not to the user's group ownership.

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about signal handling in Oracle Linux?

- A. The kill command kills a process by name.
- B. A process killed with the default signal always terminates gracefully if it does not block the kill request.
- C. The kill command sends a sigkill (signal 9) by default to the process being killed.
- D. The kill command may send a termination signal to more than one process at a time.
- E. All signals may be blocked by a process.

Correct Answer: BD

D: The kill command is used to send a termination signal to the specified process or group.

Incorrect:

Not A: The following example shows the xscreensaver process (2609) which is to be terminated.

```
$ pgrep xscreensaver
```

```
$ kill 2609
```

Though we use pgrep to find the PID of this process here we could have also used a PID from the output of top or ps.

Not C: The kill command is used to send a termination signal to the specified process or group. The default termination signal is a SIGTERM (15) signal. Not E: When there is a stubborn process trapping the kill command and refusing to terminate, the -9 (SIGKILL) signal should be used to kill the process. The -9 signal cannot be trapped by a process and ignored.



VCE & PDF

PassApply.com

<https://www.passapply.com/1z0-100.html>

2024 Latest passapply 1Z0-100 PDF and VCE dumps Download

[Latest 1Z0-100 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-100 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-100 Exam Questions](#)