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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

Which two statements are true about an RPM package? (Choose two.)

- A. An RPM can be installed from a local filesystem or a remote repository using the rpm command
- B. In general, it is possible to have multiple versions of the same RPM package installed on a single system
- C. a source RPM is machine architecture dependent
- D. a binary RPM contains compiled programs as well as the source code of these programs
- E. a RPM package can contain programs, documentation installation procedures, source files, and metadata about itself

Correct Answer: AC



QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true about HugePages? (Choose three.)

- A. The number of HugePages is defined in `/etc/security/limits.conf`
- B. The number of HugePages is controlled by a Linux kernel parameter
- C. HugePages are never swapped to disk
- D. HugePages usage reduces page table overhead
- E. The number of HugePages is controlled by Oracle database parameters

Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 4

The user smith, whose primary group is smith, wants to create a file in his home directory, which belongs to the group apps.

Which two statements are correct?

- A. SGID should be set on smith's home directory to let smith create files that belong to a group that is not his primary group.
- B. The user smith can create a file that belongs to the apps group, only if his private group is the apps group as per `/etc/group`.
- C. The user smith can use the `newgrp` command to change the primary group to apps, only if smith is listed in `/etc/group` as a member of the apps group.
- D. The user smith can use the `newgrp` command to change the primary group to apps, but a password is required if smith is not listed in `/etc/group` as a member of the apps group.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

Examine the line from `/etc/rsyslog.conf`: `Mail.* -/var/log/maillog`

Which statement correctly describes this rule?

- A. The rule name prefix of "-" is tolerated for syslog and syslog.sys compatibility with no impact or rsyslog behavior regardless of the global directive settings.
- B. The file name prefix of "-" is a way of disabling mail log messages under certain conditions to `/var/log/maillog`.
- C. The filename prefix of "-" is a performance enhancement. It stops file syncing on every message. The log filename will be the same whether a minus prefix is used or not.



D. The file name prefix of "-" forces file syncing after every message is logged to ensure each message is written to disk force before attempting to write a subsequent message to the same file.

Correct Answer: D

*

Log all the mail messages in one place.

```
mail.* -/var/log/maillog
```

*

Example:

To select all kernel syslog messages with any priority, add the following text into the configuration file:

```
kern.*
```

*

Example 2:

the following rule is comprised of a selector that selects all cron syslog messages and an action that saves them into the `/var/log/cron.log` log file:

```
cron.* /var/log/cron.log
```

Note:

*

For those files that are controlled by the system logging daemon `rsyslogd`, the main configuration file is `/etc/rsyslog.conf`, which contains global directives, module directives, and rules.

*

The main configuration file for `rsyslog` is `/etc/rsyslog.conf`. Here, you can specify global directives, modules, and rules that consist of filter and action parts.

*

The most used and well-known way to filter syslog messages is to use the facility/priority- based filters which filter syslog messages based on two conditions: facility and priority separated by a comma. To create a selector, use the following syntax:

```
FACILITY.PRIORITY
```

where:

FACILITY specifies the subsystem that produces a specific syslog message.

PRIORITY specifies a priority of a syslog message.



You may also use an asterisk (*) to define all facilities or priorities (depending on where you place the asterisk, before or after the comma).

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