

更に上のクオリティ
更に上のサービス!

問題集

ITEXAMPASS

<https://www.itexampass.jp>



1年で無料進級することに提供する

Exam : **1Z0-105**

Title : Oracle Linux 6 Advanced
System Administration

Version : DEMO

1.Examine the dtrace command:

```
dtrace -P syscall
```

Which statement is true about this command?

- A. It enables all probes available in the syscallprovider.
- B. It lists all probes available in the syscallprovider.
- C. It returns an error. The command is incomplete. You must specify a probe to enable.
- D. It enables all probes available in the syscall provider, and produces no output.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: <http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19253-01/819-5488/gbxwv/index.html> (Example 2-7, probes by provider)

2.Examine this extract from /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf for virtual hosts:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
ServerAdmin webmaster@sute1.example.com
```

```
DocumentRoot /www/docs/site1.example.com
```

```
ServerName site1.example.com
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
ServerAdmin webmaster@sute2.example.com
```

```
DocumentRoot /www/docs/site2.example.com
```

```
ServerName site2.example.com
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

Which three statements are true about the configuration extract?

- A. To connect to the website, site1.example.com must resolve to a different IP address than site2.example.com.
- B. site1.example.com and site2.example.com can share the same IP address.
- C. The web server attempts a DHCP discover to assign one IP address per virtual host.
- D. It is possible but not mandatory to have unique IP addresses for each virtual host.
- E. The site1.example.com virtual host shares and error logs with site2.example.com.

Answer: ACE

3.Examine the code fragment from /etc/tgt/targets.conf:

```
<target iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:1>
```

```
backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk1.img
```

```
write-cache off
```

```
</target>
```

```
<target iqn.2013-03.com.example.myps:2>
```

```
backing-store / iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk2.img
```

```
initiator-address 192.0.2.105
```

```
initiator address 192.0.2.106
```

```
write-cache off
```

```
</target>
```

```
<target iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:3>
```

```
backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk3.img
write-cache off
</target>
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Only the target identified by the iqn ending with mypc:2 is visible. This target is visible to the specific clients identified by the initiator address.
- B. The initiator-addresssyntax in not valid. The address value should be specified as an iqn, not an IP address. This causes an error, and only iqns ending with mypc:1and mypc:3 are visible.
- C. All targets are visible to prospective clients, but the target iqn ending with mypc:2is visible exclusively to the specified IP addresses.
- D. The initiator-addresssyntax is not valid. The address value must be specified as an iqn, not an IP address. The initiator-addressparameters are ignored and all targets are visible without restriction.

Answer: B

4.Which three statements are true about an RPM SPEC file?

- A. It is mandatory for building a binary RPM using rpmbuild.
- B. It is a Shell script that can be used to build a binary RPM.
- C. It contains metadata that will be part of a binary RPM.
- D. It contains metadata and helper scripts that are required during the build process of a binary RPM.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Reference: [http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2015/02/rpm-build-package-example/?](http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2015/02/rpm-build-package-example/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+TheGeekStuff+(The+Geek+Stuff))

[utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+TheGeekStuff+\(The+Geek+Stu](http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2015/02/rpm-build-package-example/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+TheGeekStuff+(The+Geek+Stuff))
[ff\)](http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2015/02/rpm-build-package-example/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+TheGeekStuff+(The+Geek+Stu)

5.Examine the parameters shown using the sysctl command relating to panic situations:

```
[root@WAYOUT etc]# sysctl -a |grep panic |grep -v hung
```

```
kernel.panic = 0
```

```
kernel.panic_on_oops = 0
```

```
kernel.softlockup_panic = 0
```

```
kernel.unknown_nmi_panic = 0
```

```
kernel.panic_on_unrecovered_nmi = 0
```

```
kernel.panic_on_io_nmi = 0
```

```
kernel.panic_on_oom = 2
```

```
[root@WAYOUT etc]# sysctl -a |grep hung
```

```
kernel.hung_task_panic = 0
```

```
kernel.hung_task_chek_count – 4194304
```

```
kernel.hung_task_timeout_secs = 120
```

```
kernel.hung_task_warnings = 10
```

Which two statements are true about system behavior?

- A. The kernel delays panic for a few seconds if a bug is encountered to allow the klogd kernel logging daemon to log the oops output.
- B. The kernel panics if a kernel thread sleeps in the TASK_UNINTERRUPTABLE state for more than 120 seconds.

- C. The kernel attempts to continue if a bug is encountered.
- D. The kernel always panics if an out-of-memory condition arises.
- E. The kernel tries to kill some memory-consuming processes to avoid a panic if an out-of- memory condition arises.
- F. The kernel panics if a user thread sleeps in the TASK_UNINTERRUPTABLE state for more than 120 seconds.

Answer: BF