1Z0-460 Q&As

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

You found a message on a public discussion forum mentioning a Vulnerability (for example, CVE-20065794), which could affect some versions of OpenSSH in Linux distribution. Identify the command that would allow you to see whether this CVE has been applied.

A. rpm q changelog openssh | grep 5794

B. yum listcvew openssh

C. rpm -qa | grep openssh | grep 5794

D. yum sec -list cves

Correct Answer: A

*

The command rpm -q --changelog rpm displays a detailed list of information (updates, configuration, modifications, etc.) about a specific package. This example shows information about the package rpm. However, only the last five change entries in the RPM database are listed. All entries (dating back the last two years) are included in the package itself. This query only works if CD 1 is mounted at /media/cdrom:

rpm -qp --changelog /media/cdrom/suse/i586/rpm-3*.rpm

*

Is the patch RPM suitable for my system?

To check this, first query the installed version of the package. For pine, this can be done with

rpm -q pine pine-4.44-188

Incorrect: not C:

* qa stands for "Query All"

Assuming you are attempting to find out if you have the Very Secure FTP Daemon installed, you want:

rpm -qa | grep vsftp

rpm -qa will show you all installed RPMs, piping it through grep will limit the list to RPMs containing the

string "vsftp".

QUESTION 2

Examine the following commands: # groupadd project # mkdir /usr/share/project # chown R root.project /usr/share/project # qpasswd a scott project # qpasswd a foo project # chmod 2775 /usr/share/project

Based on the commands, which statement is correct?

A. Any new file created in the /usr/share/project folder by user scott will not be possible for foo to modify it.

B. All members of the project group need the administrator\\'s help to change the file permission every time users write new files in the /usr/share/project folder.

C. Files created by all members of the project group in the /usr/share/project folder will get the same group permission as the folder itself.

D. The chmod command can only take a tree-digit argument.

Correct Answer: A

* A permission of "2755" for a directory means that everyone has read and execute permission, while the

file owner and members of the file\\'s group additionally have write permission. And any files or

subdirectories created in that directory will inherit the parent directory\\'s group id.

Incorrect:

Not D: chmod 2775 is a valid command.

QUESTION 3

A system administrator wants to view all running processes on the system in real time, to find out what RAM has been allocating to each process. What system command should be used?

A. ps ef

B. ps ax

C. top

D. meminfo

Correct Answer: C

top - display Linux tasks

The top program provides a dynamic real-time view of a running system. It can display system summary

information as well as a list of tasks currently being managed by the Linux kernel. The types of system

sum- mary information shown and the types, order and size of information displayed for tasks are all user

configurable and that configuration can be made persistent across restarts.

Incorrect:

Not A, Not B:

ps displays information about a selection of the active processes.

To see every process on the system using standard syntax:

ps -e

ps -ef

ps -eF

ps -ely

To see every process on the system using BSD syntax:

ps ax

ps axu

Not D: meminfo - provide information about memory

The meminfo() function provides information about virtual and physical memory particular to the calling

process. The user or developer of performance utilities can use this information to analyze system memory

allocations and develop a better understanding of the factors affecting application performance.

QUESTION 4

The /proc file system is a pseudo-file system, which is used as an interface to kernel data structures. Which four statements are true about the /proc file system?

A. The /proc file system contains a numerical subdirectory for each running process.

B. The /proc file system contains a hierarchy of special files that represent the current state of the kernel.

C. The /proc file system has to be mounted by the system administrator after a reboot.

D. The /proc/cpuinfo virtual file identifies the type of processor used by your system.

E. The /proc directory contains information about system hardware and any running processes.

F. The files in the /proc directory are read-only system files that cannot be changed.

Correct Answer: ABDE

*

The /proc file system exists in slightly different variations on Linux and the Solaris OS. On both systems, / proc is a directory containing files whose names are the process IDs of the current active processes on the system (A). Each PID-named file is in turn a directory. /proc on Linux has various other directories besides processes. Most of these deal with processors, devices, and statistics on the system. On Linux, one looks in /proc to find information about processes, processors, devices, machine architecture, and so on (E).

*

The /proc is a virtual file system that contains files that show the status of the Linux operating system kernel. Most of the files have a size of 0 bytes, but they actually contain a large amount of data. The timestamps of these virtual files changes as the contents of the files are updated by the OS.

*

The following virtual files provide an indication, at the moment they are being viewed, about the system hardware: n /proc/partitions: Gives the size and name of partitions

n /proc/meminfo: Memory statistics and segment sizes

n /proc/mounts: List of the mount points

n /proc/uptime: Uptime of the system

n /proc/interrupts: List of interrupts on the system

D: The contents of the files can be seen with the classical command cat, thereby viewing the information of the CPU.

linux-mlpb:~ # cat /proc/cpuinfo

processor : 0 vendor_id : GenuineIntel cpu family : 6 model : 9 model name : Intel(R) Pentium(R) M processor 1700MHz stepping : 8 cpu MHz : 1694.501 cache size : 1024 KB fdiv_bug : no hlt_bug : no f00f_bug : no coma_bug : no fpu : yes fpu_exception : yes cpuid level : 2 wp : yes flags : fpu vme de pse tsc msr mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat clflush dts acpi mmx fxsr sse sse2 up pebs bts bogomips : 3408.43 clflush size : 64

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QUESTION 5

What does the following btrfs command do?

$ sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot src src-01

A. Creates snapshots of the src src-01 subvolumes

B. Creates a snapshot of the src-01 subvolumes in src

C. Creates the src and src-01 subvolumes and takes a snapshot of these subvolumes

D. Creates a snapshot of the src subvolumes in src-01

Correct Answer: D

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To create a snapshot use

sudo btrfs subvolume snapshot /mnt/@ /mnt/@_snapshot

this will create a snapshot of the @ subvolume named @_snapshot located also in the top of the btrfs tree.

*

btrfs subvolume snapshot [/]

Create a writable snapshot of the subvolume with the name in the directory.