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# ORACLE 1Z0-100

Oracle Linux System Administration Certification Questions & Answers

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## Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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1Z0-100

**Oracle Certified Associate Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administrator**

80 Questions Exam – 61% Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

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## Know Your 1Z0-100 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-100 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Linux Administration. Before you start your 1Z0-100 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Linux System Administration materials like 1Z0-100 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-100 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-100 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-100 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-100 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-100 exam makes you Oracle Certified Associate Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administrator. Having the Linux System Administration certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

## Oracle 1Z0-100 Linux System Administration Certification Details:

<b>Exam Name</b>	Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration
<b>Exam Code</b>	1Z0-100
<b>Exam Price</b>	USD \$245 (Price may vary by country or by localized currency)
<b>Duration</b>	150 minutes
<b>Number of Questions</b>	80
<b>Passing Score</b>	61%
<b>Format</b>	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
<b>Recommended Training</b>	<a href="#">Oracle Linux System Administration</a> <a href="#">Oracle Certified Associate, Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administrator</a> <a href="#">Oracle IT Infrastructure Learning Subscription</a>

<b>Schedule Exam</b>	<a href="#"><u>Pearson VUE</u></a>
<b>Sample Questions</b>	<a href="#"><u>Oracle Certified Associate Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administrator (OCA)</u></a>
<b>Recommended Practice</b>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-100 Online Practice Exam</u></a>

## 1Z0-100 Syllabus:

Linux Essentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Customize the shell environment using startup files*</li> <li>- Use shell and environment variables, I/O redirection and pipes*</li> <li>- Create and maintain shell scripts*</li> <li>- Create and manipulate files, directories and their permissions*</li> <li>- Manage processes*</li> <li>- Switch users using the su and sudo commands</li> <li>- Administer /etc/sudoers</li> <li>- Set and manage system time using the date, hwclock and ntp commands</li> <li>- Perform file archiving and compression*</li> </ul>
Describing Oracle Linux Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the history of the Linux operating system</li> <li>- Explain the Linux kernel development model</li> <li>- Describe Linux distributions</li> <li>- Describe Oracle's comprehensive Linux solution</li> <li>- Describe Oracle's contributions to the Linux community</li> <li>- Describe Oracle Linux (OL) compatibility with Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)</li> <li>- Describe the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel</li> </ul>
Installing Oracle Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obtain Oracle Linux operating system software</li> <li>- Describe the Anaconda installer</li> <li>- Install Oracle Linux</li> <li>- Describe the FirstBoot utility</li> </ul>
Understanding and Configuring the Linux Boot Process and Service Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the Linux boot process</li> <li>- Describe and configure the GRUB bootloader</li> <li>- Describe and configure kernel boot parameters</li> <li>- Describe the Upstart architecture</li> <li>- Describe Linux runlevels and runlevel scripts and associated directories</li> <li>- Describe the /etc/rcN.d directories</li> <li>- Configure and maintain services</li> </ul>
Understanding System Configuration options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the /etc/sysconfig directory</li> <li>- Describe the /proc and /sys filesystems</li> <li>- Configure and maintain kernel parameters using the /proc filesystem and the sysctl utility</li> </ul>

Installing and Maintaining Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe Oracle Linux package management concepts</li> <li>- Use the rpm utility</li> <li>- Describe the Oracle public yum server</li> <li>- Describe and configure yum repositories</li> <li>- Use the yum utility</li> <li>- Describe the Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN)</li> <li>- Describe the steps to switch from RHN to ULN</li> </ul>
Managing Ksplice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the purpose of Ksplice</li> <li>- Describe how Ksplice works</li> <li>- Configure and maintain Ksplice updates</li> </ul>
Automating Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe available automated tasks utilities</li> <li>- Configure cron and anacron jobs</li> <li>- Describe cron directories and files</li> <li>- Use the user and system crontab functionality</li> <li>- Configure anacron jobs</li> <li>- Use the at and batch utilities</li> </ul>
Managing System Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the structure of the rsyslog configuration file</li> <li>- Describe and configure facility/priority-based filters, actions and templates</li> <li>- Describe and configure rsyslog actions</li> <li>- Describe and configure rsyslog templates</li> <li>- Describe and configure log rotation</li> <li>- Describe and configure logwatch</li> </ul>
Managing Kernel Modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe loadable kernel modules</li> <li>- Dynamically load and unload kernel modules</li> <li>- Configure kernel module parameters</li> </ul>
Managing Users and Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe user and group concepts</li> <li>- Describe user and group configuration files</li> <li>- Create, modify and delete user accounts and groups using command-line utilities</li> <li>- Implement the user private group schema</li> <li>- Describe and configure password aging and hashing algorithms</li> <li>- Use the User Manager GUI tool</li> <li>- Describe user and group implementation in the enterprise</li> </ul>
Managing Filesystems and Swap on Oracle Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe disk partitioning</li> <li>- Create, modify and remove disk partitions using command line tools</li> <li>- Describe supported file systems</li> <li>- Create and manage Linux Filesystems</li> <li>- Describe and configure swap space</li> </ul>
Managing Storage Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe Logical Volume Manager (LVM) concepts</li> <li>- Configure and maintain LVM components</li> <li>- Describe Multiple Device Driver (MD) concepts</li> <li>- Create and maintain MD devices</li> </ul>

Managing the Network Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe and maintain network interface configuration files</li> <li>- Configure and manage network interfaces using command line utilities</li> <li>- Describe and configure network interface bonding</li> <li>- List and manipulate the routing table using the route utility</li> <li>- Use the NetworkManager tool to configure network connections</li> <li>- Use the system-config-network utility</li> </ul>
Managing File Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe NFS concepts</li> <li>- Configure and maintain a NFS server</li> <li>- Configure and maintain NFS clients</li> <li>- Describe and use the exportfs utility</li> <li>- Describe, configure and maintain the automounter</li> <li>- Describe and configure vsftpd</li> </ul>
Using OpenSSH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe OpenSSH concepts</li> <li>- Describe OpenSSH configuration files</li> <li>- Configure OpenSSH servers and clients</li> <li>- Use Open-ssh commands (ssh, scp and sftp)</li> <li>- Use Open-SH utilities (ssh-keygen, ssh-agent and ssh-add)</li> </ul>
Managing Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe PAM concepts</li> <li>- Describe and configure PAM configuration files</li> <li>- Describe and configure PAM authentication modules and module types</li> <li>- Describe PAM control flags</li> </ul>
Managing Linux Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe chroot concepts</li> <li>- Create and maintain a chroot jail</li> <li>- Describe iptables concepts</li> <li>- Use the firewall configuration tool</li> <li>- Describe iptables tables, chains, rules, and targets</li> <li>- Create and maintain firewall rules using the iptables command</li> <li>- Describe TCP wrappers concepts</li> <li>- Configure TCP wrappers</li> </ul>
Monitoring and Troubleshooting Oracle Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the purpose of the sosreport utility</li> <li>- Use the iostat, mpstat, vmstat, sar, top, iotop, and strace utilities</li> <li>- Use the netstat and tcpdump utilities</li> <li>- Use the OSWatcher Black Box (OSWbb) tool</li> <li>- Describe Enterprise Manager Ops Center</li> </ul>
Managing Oracle on Oracle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare an Oracle Linux server for Oracle Database installation</li> <li>- Create Oracle software user and group accounts</li> <li>- Set kernel parameters for Oracle Database</li> <li>- Set Oracle database shell limits</li> <li>- Configure HugePages</li> </ul>

	- Configure Oracle Database Smart Flash Cache (DBSFC) - Describe the benefits of the Oracle pre-install RPM - Install, configure and maintain ASMLib
Covered in UNIX and Linux Essentials	
Consult MAN pages or relevant documentation	

## Oracle 1Z0-100 Sample Questions:

### Question: 1

Which three statements correctly describes the purpose of and administration of kernel boot parameters in Oracle Linux?

- a) Kernel boot parameters may be specified in `/boot/grub/grub/conf`.
- b) Kernel boot parameters used to boot the running system may be examined after boot by Viewing `/boot/grub/grub/conf`.
- c) Kernel boot parameters used to boot the running system may be examined after boot by viewing `/proc/cmdline`.
- d) Additional kernel boot parameters may be specified in an administrator-specified parameter file that is read by grub stage.
- e) Additional kernel boot parameters may be specified from the grub command line.
- f) Additional kernel boot parameters may be specified in an administrator-specified parameters that is read by GRUB stage1\_5.

**Answer: a, c, e**

### Question: 2

What is the purpose of Setting AUTOINSTALL to YES `/etc/uptrack.conf`?

- a) To install Ksplice kernel updates during the reboot of a system
- b) To install updates to the Ksplice software itself during a system reboot
- c) To enable the uptrack cron job to install Ksplice kernel updates whenever they become available
- d) To enable Ksplice to automatically install the kernel rpm whenever new Ksplice kernel updates become available
- e) To enable Ksplice to install Ksplice kernel updates and new kernel RPMS whenever they become available

**Answer: d**

**Question: 3**

Which two conditions should be met in order to successfully configure an openssh client on Oracle Linux?

- a) The openssh-server package must not be installed.
- b) The openssh package must be installed.
- c) The sshd daemon must not be started.
- d) The openssh-client package must be installed.
- e) The ssh-agent must be started.
- f) ssh keys must be generated by any user using the ssh client.

**Answer: b, d**

**Question: 4**

Which three statements are correct about NFSV4?

- a) It relies on the LOCKD and RPC.STATD daemons to perform file locking.
- b) It uses a single port (2049) for all client/server communications.
- c) The UID and GID for a particular user must be the same on both client and server to avoid file ownership problems.
- d) It has support for filesystem quotas.
- e) RPC.IDMAPD is used to map a UID to its username and a GID to its group name and vice versa.

**Answer: b, d, e**

**Question: 5**

You want to convert an rpm packages file into a standard format as part of a shell script and then manipulate the contents.

Which archive format is used by rpm?

- a) cpio
- b) tar
- c) bzip2
- d) gzip
- e) zip

**Answer: a**



**Question: 6**

Which statements is true concerning Oracle Linux configuration files for users and groups?

- a) The `/etc/passwd` file contains hashed passwords for each user.
- b) The `/etc/shadow` file contains hashed passwords for each user.
- c) The GECOS field in `/etc/passwd` file may be empty.
- d) The `/etc/group` file contains the group name and the hashed group password.

**Answer: b**

**Question: 7**

Identify the correct command to copy the `/opt/dante` file from a remote host to the `/tmp` directory in your system.

- a) `scp username@host2:/dante/tmp`
- b) `dante scp username@host2:/tmp`
- c) `username@host2/scp dante:/tmp`
- d) `scp username@host2:/opt/dante /tmp`

**Answer: d**

**Question: 8**

What is the correct permission set for the `rwrx-rx-x` octal mode?

- a) 775
- b) 644
- c) 755
- d) 674

**Answer: c**

**Question: 9**

Identify two true statements about the `nice` command.

- a) It may be used to raise the priority of existing processes.
- b) It may be used to set the initial priority of a process.
- c) A higher `nice` value makes a process run at a lower priority.
- d) By default, a normal user can make a process run at a higher priority.
- e) It may be used to lower the priority of existing processes.

**Answer: b, c**

**Question: 10**

Which two software packages are prerequisites for enabling the configuration and use of a Network Information Service (NIS) client?

- a) nis-tools
- b) slapi-nis
- c) ypbind
- d) nisserv
- e) nisbind
- f) yp-tools

**Answer: c, f**

## Study Guide to Crack Oracle Linux System Administration 1Z0-100 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-100 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-100 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-100 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-100 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-100 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

## Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-100 Certification

Make DBExam.com your best friend during your Oracle Linux 5 and 6 System Administration exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-100 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual 1Z0-100 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the 1Z0-100 exam.

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