



ORACLE 1Z0-100

Oracle Linux System Administration Certification Questions &
Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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:

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

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

1Z0-100 Syllabus:

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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

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