



ORACLE 1Z0-105

Oracle Linux Advanced System Administration Certification
Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-105

Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Linux 6 System Administrator

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

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Know Your 1Z0-105 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-105 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Linux Administration. Before you start your 1Z0-105 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Linux Advanced System Administration materials like 1Z0-105 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-105 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 1Z0-105 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-105 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-105 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-105 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Linux 6 System Administrator. Having the Linux Advanced 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 1Z0-105 Linux Advanced System Administration Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration
Exam Code	1Z0-105
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Price may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	97
Passing Score	61%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	Oracle Linux Advanced Administration Oracle Certified Professional, Oracle Linux 6 System Administrator Oracle IT Infrastructure Learning Subscription

Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Linux 6 System Administrator (OCP)
Recommended Practice	1Z0-105 Online Practice Exam

1Z0-105 Syllabus:

Btrfs File System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the features of the Btrfs file system - Create a Btrfs file system - Create Btrfs subvolumes and snapshots - Take a snapshot of a file in a Btrfs subvolume - Mount Btrfs subvolumes and snapshots - Defragment and resize a Btrfs file system - Add and remove devices in a Btrfs file system - Check and repair the integrity of a Btrfs file system - Convert ext file systems to Btrfs - Create a Btrfs root file system by installing OL6.3 from the UEK Boot ISO
Control Groups (cgroups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the purpose of control groups - Describe control group subsystems and parameters - Describe the control group hierarchy model - Configure control groups using the /etc/cgconfig.conf file - Use the lssubsys utility - Use the cgcreate and cgdelete utilities - Use the cgset utility - Assign tasks to control groups - Use the cgrules.conf file - Enable PAM to use control group rules - Obtain information about control groups and parameters
Linux Containers (LXC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the purpose of Linux Containers - Describe container configuration parameters - Install the required Linux Container software packages - Describe Linux Container template scripts - Create a Linux Container by using the Oracle template script - Use Linux Container utilities to start and stop a container - Use additional Linux Container utilities - Install an Oracle VM template as a base environment - Create a Linux Container from an existing rootfs
Advanced Storage Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure an iSCSI target - Use tgtadm, tgt-admin, and tgt-setup-lun utilities - Configure an iSCSI software initiator - Use the iscsiadm utility

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe Device Mapper Multipathing - Use the mpathconf and multipath utilities - Configure iSCSI multipathing - Describe Udev - Create Udev rules - Use the udevadm utility
Oracle Cluster File System 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the purpose of Oracle Cluster File System 2 (OCFS2) - Describe the features of OCFS2 - Prepare for an OCFS2 configuration - Install the OCFS2 software packages - Configure kernel settings for OCFS2 - Configure the cluster layout - Describe the OCFS2 heartbeat - Configure and start the O2CB cluster service - Create an OCFS2 volume - Mount an OCFS2 volume - Use OCFS2 tuning and debugging utilities
Advanced Software Package Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the contents of an RPM package - Perform a binary RPM build - Use the tools to perform package maintenance with Yum - Manage the Yum cache and Yum history - Install and use Yum plug-ins - Describe and use the programs offered by PackageKit
Core Dump Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe kexec and kdump - Configure kdump to capture kernel vmcore dump - Describe kernel parameters that can cause a panic - Use magic SysRq keys - Use the crash utility for analyzing core dumps
Dynamic Tracing with Dtrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the purpose of DTrace - Enable DTrace on Oracle Linux - Describe and view DTrace providers and probes - Use the D programming language to enable probes and corresponding actions - No objective.... - Use built-in D variables - Use built-in D functions - Create D scripts to explore your system
Managing Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe and configure access control lists - Configure and maintain encrypted block devices - Describe and configure disk quotas - Describe and use the kpartx utility
Configuring Networks and Network Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access Samba shares - Configure and maintain a DHCP server - Configure and maintain a NIS server

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure and maintain an OpenLDAP server - Describe and configure Kerberos authentication - Describe the Postfix and Sendmail SMTP Servers - Objective removed from blueprint
Configuring and Maintaining BIND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe nameserver types - Configure and maintain a cache-only nameserver - Describe and configure Zone Files - Use the rndc utility
Managing SELinux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe SELinux concepts - Use the SELinux Administration GUI - Describe and configure SELinux modes, policies, Booleans, and contexts - Use SELinux utilities
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install Oracle Linux by using the Kickstart installation method - Boot into Rescue mode to correct boot problems
XFS File System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe XFS for Oracle Linux - Create an XFS file system - Use the xfs_growfs utility - Use the xfs_admin utility - Enable disk quotas on an XFS file system - Use the xfs_quota utility - Set project quotas - Use the xfsdump and xfsrestore utilities - Use XFS file system maintenance utilities
Virtualization with Linux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe virtualization and its benefits - Explain how Linux as a virtual guest supports the different virtualization modes - Outline the support for Linux as a guest operating system (OS) with various virtualization solutions - Describe the KVM hypervisor - Use the libvirt tools to create and manage KVM virtual guests
Managing Web and Email Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the Apache HTTP Web Server - Configure Apache directives - Configure Apache containers - Configure Apache virtual hosts - Describe email program classifications: MUA, MTA, MDA - Describe email protocols: SMTP, POP, IMAP - Configure and maintain a Postfix or Sendmail client configuration

Oracle 1Z0-105 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Consider a newly created general cgroup hierarchy, H1. Which two statements are true?

(Choose two.)

- a) A task on the system can be assigned to a different cgroup of cgroup hierarchy H1.
- b) A child task is always dependent on its parent and cannot be reassigned independently.
- c) A task on the system can be unassigned so that it is not a member of any cgroup.
- d) All tasks on the system are initially members of the root cgroup of cgroup hierarchy H1.
- e) A task on the system can be a member of multiple cgroups of cgroup hierarchy H1.

Answer: a, d

Question: 2

When accessing a mounted file system that is based on an iSCSI device, the system hangs. Which two commands would help troubleshoot this problem?

(Choose two.)

- a) `fdisk -v`
- b) `iscsiadm -m session -P 3`
- c) `iscsiadm -m discovery -1`
- d) `fdisk -1`
- e) `iscsiadm -m node -v`

Answer: b, c

Question: 3

Which three features are included in the OCFS2 file system?

(Choose three.)

- a) online defragmentation
- b) sparse file support
- c) metadata checksums
- d) multiple cluster sizes
- e) transparent compression F transparent encryption

Answer: b, c, d

Question: 4

Which two statements are correct about features and capabilities of virtualization in Oracle Linux?

(Choose two.)

- a) Virtualization is restricted to running a guest operating system in a virtual machine.
- b) Virtualization permits the creation of virtual environments by using Linux Containers or Kernel Virtual Machine (KVM).
- c) An I/O path from a host server to a peripheral device can be virtualized, enabling multiple guest VMs to share an I/O device.
- d) A type-1 hypervisor, also known as a host-based hypervisor, is designed to run within a traditional operating system.
- e) A type-2 hypervisor communicates directly with the computer hardware and as known as a bare-metal hypervisor.

Answer: c, d

Question: 5

Which three statements are true about an OpenLDAP server?

(Choose three.)

- a) `/etc/openldap.conf` is the main configuration file for the LDAP server.
- b) LDAP entries are stored in a flat namespace.
- c) It can be used to store users and groups.
- d) It can be used to store hostnames and their IP addresses.
- e) It can replicate entries synchronously to another OpenLDAP server.

Answer: a, b, c

Question: 6

What is function of the System Security Service Daemon (SSSD)?

- a) It permits single-user accounts by maintaining credentials for back-end systems on behalf of local users.
- b) It enables fingerprint reader support for Kerberos clients.
- c) It enables Smart Card Authentication for Kerberos clients.
- d) It permits Kerberos authentication to be done offline by caching user identities.

Answer: a

Question: 7

Which two mandatory parameters are defined in the cpuset subsystem?

(Choose two.)

- a) shares
- b) cpus
- c) mems
- d) memory-migrate
- e) stat

Answer: b, c

Question: 8

What is function of the System Security Service Daemon (SSSD)?

- a) It permits single-user accounts by maintaining credentials for back-end systems on behalf of local users.
- b) It enables fingerprint reader support for Kerberos clients.
- c) It enables Smart Card Authentication for Kerberos clients.
- d) It permits Kerberos authentication to be done offline by caching user identities.

Answer: a

Question: 9

Which statement is true about the net_cls cgroup subsystem?

- a) It controls the throughput limits for network packets.
- b) It dynamically sets the priority of network traffic per network interface.
- c) It enforces a limit on the number of opened sockets.
- d) It tags network packets with an identifier.

Answer: d

Question: 10

A container is not starting. What is the best way to debug the issue?

- a) Use strace on the lxc-start command.
- b) Use gdb on the lxc-init executable.
- c) Look in /var/log messages for lxc failures.
- d) Increase the log level of lxc-start with the -1 option.

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Linux Advanced System Administration 1Z0-105 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-105 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 1Z0-105 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 1Z0-105 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 1Z0-105 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 1Z0-105 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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