



1Z0-105

Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions



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Introduction to 1Z0-105 Exam on Oracle Linux

6 Advanced System Administration

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration (1Z0-105) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-105 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of Oracle Linux Administration and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Professional Oracle Linux 6 System Administrator (OCP) credential. The Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Linux Administration technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-105 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

Oracle 1Z0-105 Certification Details:

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| Exam Name | Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration |
| Exam Code | 1Z0-105 |
| Exam Product Version | Oracle Linux Administration |
| Exam Price | USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency) |
| Duration | 150 minutes |
| Number of Questions | 97 |
| Passing Score | 61% |
| Validated Against | This exam has been validated against Oracle Linux 6. |
| Format | Multiple Choice |
| Recommended Training | Oracle Linux Advanced Administration |
| Schedule Exam | Pearson VUE - Oracle |
| Recommended Practice | 1Z0-105 Online Practice Exam |

Oracle 1Z0-105 Exam Syllabus:

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| 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 - Describe Device Mapper Multipathing - Use the mpathconf and multipath utilities - Configure iSCSI multipathing - Describe Udev - Create Udev rules - Use the udevadm utility |

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| <p>Oracle Cluster File System 2</p> | <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 |
| <p>Advanced Software Package Management</p> | <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 |
| <p>Core Dump Analysis</p> | <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 |
| <p>Dynamic Tracing with Dtrace</p> | <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 |
| <p>Managing Storage</p> | <p>Describe and configure access control lists Configure and maintain encrypted block devices Describe and configure disk quotas Describe and use the kpartx utility</p> |
| <p>Configuring Networks and Network Services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access Samba shares - Configure and maintain a DHCP server - Configure and maintain a NIS server - Configure and maintain an OpenLDAP server - Describe and configure Kerberos authentication - Describe the Postfix and Sendmail SMTP Servers - Objective removed from blueprint |
| <p>Configuring and Maintaining BIND</p> | <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 |

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| 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 |

1Z0-105 Sample Questions:

01. Which three features are included in the OCFS2 file system?

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

02. Examine the current SELinux status:

```
# sestatus  
SELinux status: enabled  
SELinuxfs mount: /selinux  
Current mode: enforcing  
Mode from config file: permissive  
Policy version: 26  
Police from config file: targeted
```

You have to meet these requirements:

1. Network services must run in a confined domain.
2. The guest user must be confined.
3. The guest user must not be allowed from using the su command.
4. Access to files and directories must be granted based only of the SELinux contexts.
5. The SELinux configuration must be persistent across system restarts.
6. Users must be able to publish private HTML content.

You issued these commands:

```
# setenforce enforcing  
# semanage login -d -s guest_u guest  
# setsebool -P httpd_enabled_homedirs on
```

Which requirements do you meet?

- a) 1, 2, 3, 6
- b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
- c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- d) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
- e) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- f) 1, 6

03. Examine the two commands and the output produced:

```
[root@host03 ~]# iscsiadm -m session iscsiadm: No active sessions. [root@host03 ~]#  
iscsiadm -m node
```

```
192.0.2.1:3260,1 iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:3
```

```
192.0.2.1:3260,1 iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:2
```

```
192.0.2.1:3260,1 iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:1
```

Which option represents the correct command or commands to establish iSCSI sessions with the target portal 192.0.2.1:3260?

- a) `iscsiadm -m session -1`
- b) `iscsiadm -m node -1`
- c) `iscsiadm -m discovery -t st -p 192.0.2.1 iscsiadm -m session -1`
- d) `iscsiadm -m discovery -t st -p 192.0.2.1 iscsiadm -m host -1`

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

- 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.

05. 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.

06. Which three statements are true about an OpenLDAP server?

- 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.

07. Which two statements are true about SELinux in enforcing mode?

- a) Access to object is based solely on user identity and ownership.
- b) Discretionary Access Control is ignored.
- c) Mandatory Access Control is checked before Discretionary Access Control.
- d) Discretionary Access Control is checked before Mandatory Access Control.
- e) Access is denied unless permitted by SELinux.
- f) Access is permitted unless denied by SELinux.

08. 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.

09. Examine the dtrace command: dtrace -P syscall Which statement is true about this command?

- a) It enables all probes available in the syscall provider, and produces output.
- b) It lists all probes available in the syscall provider.
- 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.

10. 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.

Answers to 1Z0-105 Exam Questions:

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| QUESTION: 01 | QUESTION: 02 | QUESTION: 03 | QUESTION: 04 | QUESTION: 05 |
| Answer: b, c, d | Answer: b | Answer: c | Answer: c, d | Answer: d |
| QUESTION: 06 | QUESTION: 07 | QUESTION: 08 | QUESTION: 09 | QUESTION: 10 |
| Answer: a, b, c | Answer: d, e | Answer: b, d, e | Answer: a | Answer: a |

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com