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Oracle Linux 6 Advanced System Administration

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**QUESTION 1**

You run the crash utility on an Oracle Linux system after a kernel panic and use the bt -a command as shown: crash> bt a

crash> bt -a

PID: 286 TASK: c0b3a000 CPU: 0 COMMAND: "in.rlogind"

#0 [c0b3be90] crash_save_current_state at c011aed0 #1 [c0b3bea4] panic at c011367c #2 [c0b3bee8] tulip_interrupt at c01bc820 #3 [c0b3bf08] handle_IRQ_event at c010a551 #4 [c0b3bf2c] do_8259A_IRQ at c010a319 #5 [c0b3bf3c] do_IRQ at c010a653 #6 [c0b3bfb3] ret_from_intr at c0109634

EAX:	00000000	EBX:	c0e68280	ECX:	00000000	EDX:	00000004	EBP:	c0b3bfb3
DS:	0018	ESI:	00000004	ES:	0018	EDI:	c0e68284		
CS:	0010	EIP:	c012f803	ERR:	Ffffff09	EFLAGS:	00000246		

#7 [c0b3bfb3] sys_select at c012f803 #8 [c0b3bfc0] system_call at c0109598 Which two statements are true about the purpose of the bt a command?

EAX:	0000008e	EBX:	00000004	ECX:	bfffc9a0	EDX:	00000000		
DS:	002b	ESI:	bfffc8a0	ES:	002b	EDI:	00000000		
SS:	002b	ESP:	bfffc82c	EBR:	bfffd224				
CS:	0023	EIP:	400d032e	ERR:	0000008e	EFLAGS:	00000246		

- A. It shows stack traces of all tasks and threads.
- B. It shows stack traces of the active task on each CPU.
- C. The output of each CPU must be requested separately.
- D. It may help show a relationship between panicking tasks on one CPU and tasks on other CPUs.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

You have a btrfs file system mounted on the /btrfs mount point:

```
# btrfs filesystem show
Label: 'Btrfs' uuid: 7bfe3239-47ee-442b-b9f8-49f88b6b1be4
Total devices 2 FS bytes used 200.37MB
devid 2 size 4.88GB used 1.51GB path /dev/sdd
devid 1 size 4.88GB used 1.51GB path /dev/sdc
```

Which three statements would you use for mounting the file system in the /btrfs mount point? (Choose three.)



- A. mount /dev/sdd /btrfs
- B. mount UUID=7bfe3239-47ee-442b-b9f8-49f88b6b1be4 /btrfs
- C. mount LABEL=Btrfs /btrfs
- D. mount /btrfs /dev/sdc
- E. mount /dev/sd[c, d] /btrfs
- F. mount LABEL=7bfe3239-47ee-442b-b9f8-49f88b6b1be4 /btrfs

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true about recursive nameservers that are supported by Oracle Linux?

- A. They may be authoritative.
- B. They may forward requests to authoritative name servers on some occasions.
- C. They may be primary nameservers.
- D. They cache replies from previous name resolution requests.
- E. They may be secondary nameservers.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

Examine the code fragment from /etc/tgt/targets.conf:

```
<target iqn.2013-03.com.example.mypc:1>
<backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk1.img>
    write-cache off
</backing store>

<backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk2.img>
    lun 1
    write-cache off
</backing-store>

<backing-store /iSCSIsharedDisk/physDisk3.img>
    lun 3
    write-cache off
</backing-store>
</target>
```



Which statement is true?

- A. The syntax is invalid and causes the parser to fail when the target service is started. No LUN assignments are made and no disks are visible to the clients.
- B. The syntax is invalid but defaults apply. If you assign any LUN addresses manually, then you must assign all for that target. Therefore, default assignments apply. phyDisk1.img = 1, phyDisk2.img = 2. phyDisk3.img = 3
- C. phyDisk1.ong is assigned the next available LUN number above the existing allocated numbers. LUN = 4
- D. phyDisk1.img is assigned the lowes available LUN number that is not assigned. LUN = 2

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about recursive nameservers that are supported by Oracle Linux? (Choose two.)

- A. They may forward requests to authoritative name resolution requests.
- B. They cache replies from previous name resolution requests.
- C. They may be authoritative.
- D. They may be primary nameservers.
- E. They may be secondary nameservers.

Correct Answer: AD

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