



1Z0-460^{Q&As}

Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

You run the following command as the root user to set properties of a network interface (eth0):

```
# ifconfig eth0 192.0.2.102 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

Setting network interface properties with the ifconfig utility is not persistent across system reboots. Which file would you edit to make settings and to make them persist across system reboots?

- A. /etc/sysconfig/network file
- B. /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcg-eth0 file
- C. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file
- D. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/eth0 file

Correct Answer: C

Modify the eth0 config file Open the configuration using a text editor such as vi/vim, and make sure file read as follows for eth0 interface # vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

QUESTION 2

Which two statements describes the capabilities of Oracle Manager Ops Center product?

- A. Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center can provide management services for Oracle Linux servers.
- B. Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center provides management services only for Oracle Solaris operating system and SPARC servers.
- C. Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center contains tools to debug Oracle Linux kernel dump files.
- D. Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center includes built-in integration with My Oracle Support with automatic servers request generation.

Correct Answer: AD

Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center 12c is a foundational offering in the Oracle Enterprise Manager 12c solution. It introduces unique capabilities to strengthen Oracle Enterprise Manager 12c's ability to establish, manage, and support enterprise quality clouds delivered in an Infrastructure-as-a-Service model. With the launch of Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center 12c, Oracle Systems' customers utilizing SPARC, X86, Oracle Solaris, Oracle Linux (A), Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance, Oracle Switches, and both Oracle VM technologies can accelerate private cloud adoption faster at a lower cost. Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center 12c provides a comprehensive solution for operating system, firmware and BIOS configuration, bare metal and virtual machine provisioning, hardware fault analysis, automatic My Oracle Support service request generation (D), performance management, all while leveraging integrated diagnostics with automatic server pool resource policies.

QUESTION 3

As a system administrator, you run the system-config-network tool and make changes to the configuration. You change the hostname and the DNS search path settings. Which two files will these changes be written into?



- A. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files
- B. "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "etc/nsswitch.conf/" files
- C. "/etc/sysconfig/netconfig" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files
- D. "etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files

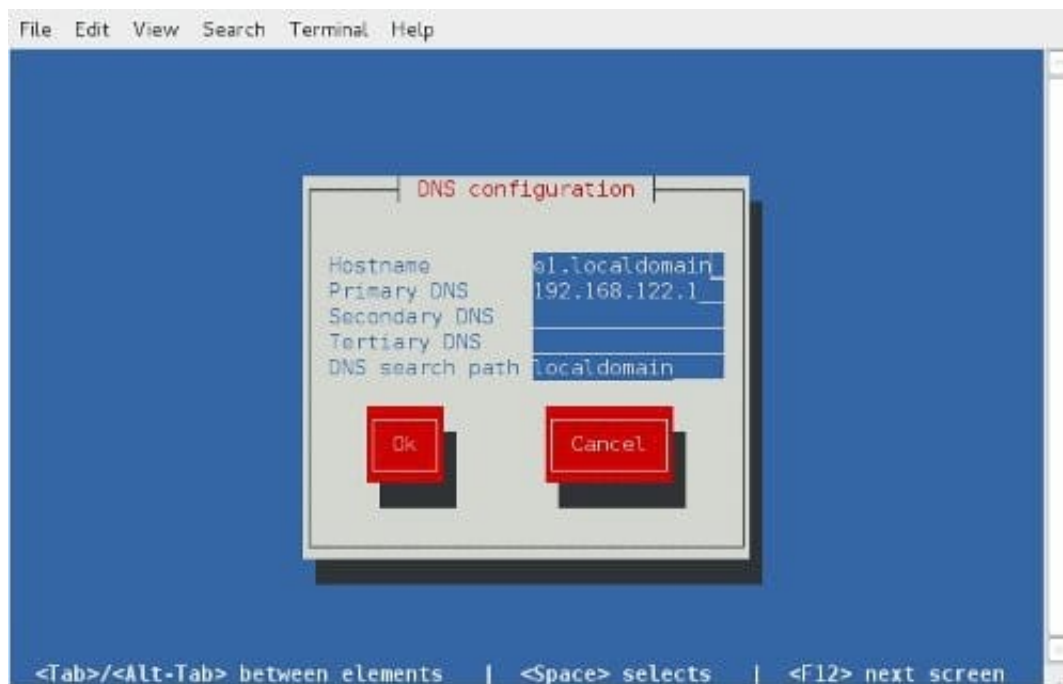
Correct Answer: C

The system-config-network-tui and system-config-network commands start a text-based network configuration tool.

Navigate using the "tab", "arrow" and "return" keys. The "Device configuration" option gives a list of network devices.

Selecting the device allows you to edit the adapter's network configuration, which is saved to the "/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0" file.

The "DNS configuration" option on the first screen allows you to modify the configuration in the "/etc/sysconfig/network" and "/etc/resolv.conf" files.



QUESTION 4

The /proc file system is a pseudo-file system, which is used as an interface to kernel data structures. Which four statements are true about the /proc file system?

- A. The /proc file system contains a numerical subdirectory for each running process.



- B. The /proc file system contains a hierarchy of special files that represent the current state of the kernel.
- C. The /proc file system has to be mounted by the system administrator after a reboot.
- D. The /proc/cpuinfo virtual file identifies the type of processor used by your system.
- E. The /proc directory contains information about system hardware and any running processes.
- F. The files in the /proc directory are read-only system files that cannot be changed.

Correct Answer: ABDE

*

The /proc file system exists in slightly different variations on Linux and the Solaris OS. On both systems, /proc is a directory containing files whose names are the process IDs of the current active processes on the system (A). Each PID-named file is in turn a directory. /proc on Linux has various other directories besides processes. Most of these deal with processors, devices, and statistics on the system. On Linux, one looks in /proc to find information about processes, processors, devices, machine architecture, and so on (E).

*

The /proc is a virtual file system that contains files that show the status of the Linux operating system kernel. Most of the files have a size of 0 bytes, but they actually contain a large amount of data. The timestamps of these virtual files changes as the contents of the files are updated by the OS.

*

The following virtual files provide an indication, at the moment they are being viewed, about the system hardware: n /proc/partitions: Gives the size and name of partitions

n /proc/meminfo: Memory statistics and segment sizes

n /proc/mounts: List of the mount points

n /proc/uptime: Uptime of the system

n /proc/interrupts: List of interrupts on the system

D: The contents of the files can be seen with the classical command cat, thereby viewing the information of the CPU.

```
linux-mlpb:~ # cat /proc/cpuinfo
```

```
processor : 0 vendor_id : GenuineIntel cpu family : 6 model : 9 model name : Intel(R) Pentium(R) M processor 1700MHz
stepping : 8 cpu MHz : 1694.501 cache size : 1024 KB fdiv_bug : no hlt_bug : no f00f_bug : no coma_bug : no fpu : yes
fpu_exception : yes cpuid level : 2 wp : yes flags : fpu vme de pse tsc msr mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat
clflush dts acpi mmx fxsr sse sse2 up pebs bts bogomips : 3408.43 clflush size : 64
```

```
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```
cache size : 1024 KB fdiv_bug : no hlt_bug : no f00f_bug : no coma_bug : no fpu : yes fpu_exception : yes cpuid level :
2 wp : yes flags : fpu vme de pse tsc msr mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat clflush dts acpi mmx fxsr sse sse2
up pebs bts bogomips : 3408.43 clflush size : 64
```

**QUESTION 5**

Which three parameters of a network interface can you modify by using the NetworkManager tool on your Oracle Linux 6 system?

- A. IPv4 settings
- B. IPv6 settings
- C. Netconsole settings
- D. MTU settings
- E. IP Proxy settings

Correct Answer: ABD

Connection name: System eth0

Connect automatically

Wired 802.1x Security IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

MAC address: 52:54:00:26:9E:F1

MTU: automatic bytes

Available to all users

Cancel Apply...

Note:

1 Right-click the NetworkManager icon in the notification area at the top-right corner of the Red Hat



desktop and click "Edit Connections."

Click the "System eth0" connection on the wired tab and click "Edit." Click the "IPv4 Settings" tab.

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