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Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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**QUESTION 1**

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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up pebs bts bogomips : 3408.43 clflush size : 64
```

QUESTION 2

Examine the following kernel boot command-line parameters.

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-220.e16 ro root = /dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00 init = /bin/bash ether = 0, 0, eth1 rhgb quiet
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. An unrecognized kernel boot command-line parameter has been used.
- B. The system will boot without password.
- C. Boot argument ether will force probing for a second ethernet card (NIC).
- D. It will not probe for any hard drive.

Correct Answer: CD

C: Ether parameter:

The most common use of this parameter is to force probing for a second ethercard, as the default is to only probe for one (with 2.4 and older kernels). This can be accomplished with a simple:

```
ether=0,0,eth1
```

Note:

*

rhgb stands for redhat graphical boot. This is a GUI mode booting screen with most of the information hidden.

*

quiet parameter hides the majority of the boot messages before rhgb starts.

QUESTION 3

You have executed the following commands as the root user:

```
# find /home | cpio o H tar F root@HostA: /dev/nst0 - - rsh command = /usr/bin/ssh
```

What is the purpose of issuing this command?



- A. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the tar format to a remote host system's tape drive device /dev/nst0
- B. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the cpio format to a remote host system's tape device /dev/nst0
- C. To archive the contents of the /home directory in the cpio and tar formats to a remote system's tape drive device /dev/nst0
- D. To extract the contents of the /home directory from the tape drive device /dev/nst0

Correct Answer: A

Note:

*

The cpio command is one of standard Unix backup utilities. It stands for "copy in/out." It is much less well known and more rarely used Unix utility in comparison with tar.

*

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* -H format. Here tar

QUESTION 4

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 5

The DBA tells you that the system is not overloaded but you can tell that the system is actively swapping. What command would you run to show this information to the DBA?

- A. # iotop



B. # iostat 5 10

C. # cat /proc/meminfo

D. # vmstat 5 10

Correct Answer: B

*

iostat - Report Central Processing Unit (CPU) statistics and input/output statistics for devices, partitions and network filesystems (NFS).

*

The iostat command is used for monitoring system input/output device loading by observing the time the devices are active in relation to their average transfer rates. The iostat command generates reports that can be used to change system configuration to better balance the input/output load between physical disks.

Incorrect:

Not A: Related to kernel and processes.

*

iotop - simple top-like I/O monitor

*

iotop watches I/O usage information output by the Linux kernel (requires 2.6.20 or later) and displays a table of current I/O usage by processes or threads on the system.

*

iotop displays columns for the I/O bandwidth read and written by each process/thread during the sampling period. It also displays the percentage of time the thread/process spent while swapping in and while waiting on I/O. For each process, its I/O priority (class/level) is shown. In addition, the total I/O bandwidth read and written during the sampling period is displayed at the top of the interface.

Not C: related to RAM usage.

*

The entries in the /proc/meminfo can help explain what's going on with your memory usage, if you know how to read it.

*

High-Level Statistics MemTotal: Total usable ram (i.e. physical ram minus a few reserved bits and the kernel binary code) MemFree: Is sum of LowFree+HighFree (overall stat) MemShared: 0; is here for compat reasons but always zero. Buffers: Memory in buffer cache. mostly useless as metric nowadays Cached: Memory in the pagecache (diskcache) minus SwapCache SwapCache: Memory that once was swapped out, is swapped back in but still also is in the swapfile (if memory is needed it doesn't need to be swapped out AGAIN because it is already in the swapfile. This saves I/O)

Not D: vmstat - Report virtual memory statistics



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