



**1Z0-460**

**Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials**

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## QUESTION NO: 1

**Finding a directive issued by your organization listing several important CVEs (Common Vulnerability and Exposures), you find one for Linux OpenSSH (CVE-2006-5764), which might apply to your oracle Linux systems. What command would help ensure that a patch has been applied to close this vulnerability on an Oracle Linux 6 system running OpenSSH server?**

- A. yum listcves openssh
- B. rpm -qa | grep openssh | grep 5794
- C. rpm -q - - changelog openssh | grep 5794
- D. yum sec - list cves | grep 5794
- E. yum sec - list cvesApplied

Answer: C

\* The command `rpm -q --changelog rpm` displays a detailed list of information (updates, configuration, modifications, etc.) about a specific package. This example shows information about the package `rpm`. However, only the last five change entries in the RPM database are listed. All entries (dating back the last two years) are included in the package itself. This query only works if CD 1 is mounted at `/media/cdrom`:

```
rpm -qp --changelog /media/cdrom/suse/i586/rpm-3*.rpm
```

\* Is the patch RPM suitable for my system?

To check this, first query the installed version of the package. For pine, this can be done with

```
rpm -q pine  
pine-4.44-188
```

## QUESTION NO: 2

**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

The screenshot shows the NetworkManager connection settings dialog for 'System eth0'. The 'Wired' tab is selected, and the 'Connect automatically' checkbox is checked. The 'MAC address' is set to '52:54:00:26:9E:F1' and the 'MTU' is set to 'automatic' bytes. The 'Available to all users' checkbox is also checked. The 'Cancel' and 'Apply...' buttons are visible at the bottom.

Answer: A, B,D

**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."
- 2 Click the "System eth0" connection on the wired tab and click "Edit."
- 3 Click the "IPv4 Settings" tab.

## QUESTION NO: 3

**Which two statements describe the capabilities used with the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel?**

- A. Existing Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and 6 customers need to reinstall Oracle Linux to use the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel.
- B. The Unbreakable Enterprise kernel is the default kernel starting with Oracle Linux 5.6.
- C. The Unbreakable Enterprise kernel is required when using multithreaded CPUs.
- D. Oracle Clusterware, OCFS2, and the Enterprise Manager pack for Linux support are included with Oracle Linux Basic and Premier support.
- E. Switching between the Red Hat Compatible kernel and the Unbreakable Enterprise kernel is simple process of changing kernels and glibc.

\* Commercial technical support is available through Oracle's Oracle Linux Support program, which supports Oracle Linux, and existing RHEL or CentOS installations (i.e. without reinstallation).

Answer: D, E

**Note:**

\* The Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 2 is Oracle's second major release of its heavily tested and optimized operating system kernel for Oracle Linux 5 and Oracle Linux 6. Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 2 is based on the mainline Linux kernel version 3.0.16 and boasts a wide range of new features and improvements relevant for enterprise workloads.

Incorrect:

Not A, not B: Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 2 can be installed on Oracle Linux 5 Update 8 or newer, as well as on Oracle Linux 6 Update 2 or newer.

## QUESTION NO: 4

**View the exhibits.**

```
[root@dbhost ~]# sar -u 2 5
Linux 2.6.39-100.5.1.el6uek.x86_64
x86_64 (1 CPU)

04:43:21 PM   CPU    %user   %nice   %system   %iowait   %steal   %idle
04:43:23 PM   all    36.82    0.00    50.25    0.00    0.00    12.94
04:43:25 PM   all    34.67    0.00    50.25    0.00    0.00    15.08
04:43:27 PM   all    33.50    0.00    52.00    0.00    0.00    14.50
04:43:29 PM   all    32.16    0.00    52.26    0.00    0.00    15.58
04:43:31 PM   all    31.16    0.00    50.25    0.00    0.00    18.59
Average:      all    33.67    0.00    51.00    0.00    0.00    15.33
[root@dbhost ~]#
```

```
top - 16:39:07 up 1 day, 2:34, 2 users, load average: 1.41, 0.64, 0.33
Tasks: 140 total, 2 running, 138 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 36.0%us, 50.7%sy, 0.0%ni, 13.3%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 2056568k total, 1635148k used, 421420k free, 41452k buffers
Swap: 4128764k total, 0k used, 4128764k free, 567176k cached

  PID USER      PR  NI  VIRT  RES  SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 5125 root      20   0 1886m 575m 22m  R  73.4  28.6   94:17.31 npviewer.bin
 1942 root      20   0  150m  45m 11m  S   6.0   2.2    2:48.36 Xorg
 2326 root       9  -11  495m 5044 3540  S   3.0   0.2   37:44.45 pulseaudio
 5059 root      20   0  879m 171m 29m  S   2.7   8.5   10:27.23 firefox
 5113 root      20   0  318m  14m 8368  S   2.0   0.7    7:06.51 plugin-containe
    1 root      20   0 19376 1508 1212  S   0.0   0.1    0:00.62 init
    2 root      20   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00 kthreadd
    3 root      20   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:03.91 ksoftirqd/0
    5 root      20   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00 kworker/u:0
    6 root      RT   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00 migration/0
    7 root      RT   0     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:01.25 watchdog/0
    8 root       0  -20     0     0     0  S   0.0   0.0    0:00.00 cpuset
```

Examine the output of sar command and the top command in the Exhibits. Which statement is the correct interpretation of this data?

- A. The system is running low on swap space and memory.
- B. CPU is Idle and the system has plenty of free memory available.
- C. The CPU utilization is high and one process is using most of the CPU.
- D. The system is idle with very little memory, CPU, and I/O utilization.

Answer: C

From the top exhibit we see that npviewer.gin uses 73.4% of the available CPU.

Note:

\* sar - Collect, report, or save system activity information.

\* The sar command writes to standard output the contents of selected cumulative activity counters in the operating system. The accounting system, based on the values in the count and interval parameters, writes information the specified number of times spaced at the specified intervals in seconds.

\* sar -u 2 5

Report CPU utilization for each 2 seconds. 5 lines are displayed.

#### QUESTION NO: 5

### Which three steps are involved in the installing Ksplice on servers that will be updated?

- A. You have to be logged as user “ksplice” on the server you want to prepare and install Oracle Ksplice on.
- B. The Uptrack package needs access directly or through a proxy to the Oracle public yum repository (<http://public-yum.oracle.com/>) to download the required packages for the uptrack-\* utilities to be able to work correctly.
- C. Download the install-uptrack script using the “wget -N <http://www.ksplice.com/uptrack/install-uptrack>” command.
- D. You have to be logged in as user “root” on the server you want to prepare and install Oracle ksplice on.
- E. The uptrack package will set up a yum repository (/etc/yum.repos.d/ksplice-uptrack.repo) and download the required package for the uptrack-\* utilities to be able to work correctly.
- F. Download the ksplice ISO image from <https://edelivery.oracle.com/linux> and then run the “sh install-uptrack” script from the ISO image.

Answer: BCD

B: Your system must have access to the internet to install Ksplice. If you are using a proxy, set the proxy in your shell:

```
export http_proxy=http://proxy.company.com:port
export https_proxy=http://proxy.company.com:port
```

CD: Once you have an access key run the following commands as root, replacing YOUR\_ACCESS\_KEY with the access key you received upon sign-up:

```
wget -N https://www.ksplice.com/uptrack/install-uptrack  
sh install-uptrack YOUR_ACCESS_KEY  
uptrack-upgrade -y
```

E: If you'd like Ksplice Uptrack to automatically install updates as they become available, run:

```
sh install-uptrack YOUR_ACCESS_KEY --autoinstall
```

in place of the above install-uptrack command, or set "autoinstall = yes" in your /etc/uptrack/uptrack.conf after installation.

Reference: Ksplice, Installation instructions

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