



Exam Code: 1z0-403

Exam Name: Enterprise Linux System Administration

Vendor: Oracle

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: Which two statements are true about a kernel patch? (Choose two.)

- A.Patches are always the part of a released kernel tree.
- B.After applying a patch, it is important to remove the kernel sources of earlier versions.
- C.After applying a patch, it is important to make sure that the entire kernel configuration and Makefiles are cleaned up.
- D.If patches are not built from clean unpatched kernel sources, then a change in one patch may make other patches to fail.

Correct Answers: C D

2: You want to load the main kernel module for USB support. Which command would help you achieve this task?

- A.modprobe usbhid
- B.modprobe usbcore
- C.modprobe uhci-hcd
- D.modprobe ehci-ohci

Correct Answers: B

3: You have bound your system to the Network Information Service (NIS) domain ORACLE and all client-side configurations are done. The users report a problem that they are not able to log in through NIS accounts, whereas local users are successfully authenticated, after the system reboots. As a Linux administrator, you executed the nisdomainname command and you get the output "(none)", and no traces of yp are found in the /var/log/messages file.

What would you do to resolve this error? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.Re-create the NIS domain on the server that runs the NIS domain ORACLE.
- B.Restart the ypserv service on the server that runs the NIS domain ORACLE.
- C.Restart the network service on the server that runs the NIS domain ORACLE.
- D.Use the chkconfig command to set the ypbind service to be on at the desired runlevels.
- E.Use the ntsysv command to select the ypbind service to be automatically started with the desired runlevels.

Correct Answers: D E

4: Match the shutdown options with their descriptions:

| Option | Option Description |
|--------|--------------------|
|--------|--------------------|

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1) k | a) forces fsck on reboot |
| 2) f | b) uses /etc/shutdown.allow |
| 3) F | c) skips fsck on reboot |
| 4) a | d) sends warning messages to all those logged on without actually shutting down the system |

A.1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

B.1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a

C.1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b

D.1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d

Correct Answers: A

5: The output of the pstree command is shown below:

```
[root@server1 ~]# pstree | grep login
|-3*[login---bash]
  |--login--bash--vim
  |
```

Which command would you use to terminate all login sessions on the text terminals? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.pkill login
- B.kill -5 login
- C.killall login
- D.killall5 login
- E.kill -KILL login

Correct Answers: A C

6: As a root user, you issue the following command at the tty1 terminal:

```
[root@server1]# shutdown -k -t 5 now "Server1 is going for a shutdown, Please save all your work"
```

What is the purpose of issuing this command?

- A.to shut down server1 by suppressing warning messages
- B.to send warning messages to all the users logged on to server1 and then shut down server1
- C.to send warning messages to all the users logged on to server1 before server1 goes for a reboot
- D.to send only warning messages to all the users logged on to server1 without actually shutting server1 down

Correct Answers: D

7: You have configured the system with a static IP address as shown below:

```
USERCTL=yes
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.0.1
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
ETHTOOL_OPTS="speed 100 duplex full autoneg off"
```

Which two implications does it have on the system? (Choose two.)

- A.The IP address is retained across reboots.
- B.The ethtool constraints remain persistent across reboots.
- C.Normal users can modify the static IP address of the system by using the ifconfig command.
- D.Normal users cannot use ifup and ifdown commands to make the interface active and inactive, respectively.
- E.The system cannot contact any other system in the same network because the default gateway is missing in the configuration file.

Correct Answers: A B

8: View the Exhibit.

On an Oracle Enterprise Linux system, upon booting, you got an error message as shown in the Exhibit.

Which minimal steps would you take to fix this issue and boot the system successfully? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.Run e2fsck on root filesystem / after issuing the root password.
- B.Set Security Enhanced Linux (SELinux) on the system to permissive mode.
- C.Replace fs_freq and fs_passno in the /etc/fstab file with the value 0.
- D.Enter the root password and remount the root filesystem / in read/write mode.
- E.Identify the correct label for the root filesystem using the blkid or the e2label command.
- F.Change the LABEL=/1 entry with the original label of root filesystem / in the /etc/fstab file.

Correct Answers: D E F

9: As a Linux administrator, you created a /dev/sdb5 disk partition with an ext3 filesystem. A persistent configuration for /dev/sdb5 is given in the /etc/fstab file as shown below:

```
/dev/sdb5 /data ext3 defaults 0 0
```

Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A.The /dev/sdb5 filesystem is mounted with the rw option on /data.
- B.The /dev/sdb5 filesystem would be backed up automatically every alternative day.
- C.The users on the system would be able to execute binaries in the /data directory as per the permissions.
- D.The normal users on the system would be able to mount and unmount the /dev/sdb5 filesystem on /data.
- E.The files copied to the /dev/sdb5 filesystem would be physically written on it with some delay time after the copy is done.

Correct Answers: A C E

10: Which two statements are true regarding the local loopback interface? (Choose two.)

- A.It can be used to test the basic networking.
- B.Only 127.0.0.1 is bound to the loopback interface.
- C.It can be used to test a client/server application such as a web server.
- D.It is required to configure the local loopback address on a machine only when it is connected to a network.
- E.The local loopback address cannot be used to telnet to the machine itself even when the telnet service is configured and running.

Correct Answers: A C

11: You have the 2.6.9 kernel and want to apply the patch 2.6.9-rc4 on an i686 machine. Which statement is true?

- A.The patch can be applied only to a 2.6.10 or later kernel.
- B.The patch can be applied after installing 2.6.9-rc4 source rpm.
- C.The patch cannot be applied to the available kernel because 2.6.9-rc4 is a predecessor of 2.6.9.
- D.The patch cannot be applied on the machine because it is not meant for an i686-architecture

machine.

Correct Answers: C

12: In which two situations would you use TCP as the preferred protocol to transfer data between different systems over a network spread across the globe? (Choose two.)

- A. when the integrity of the data is important
- B. when you want to retransmit the dropped packages
- C. when the connection with the other system is important
- D. when you want to establish a connection with another system before sending data

Correct Answers: A D

13: Identify the situation in which you would opt for aggregating multiple networks into a single interface via the Etherchannel.

- A. to reduce redundancy in the event of hardware failure
- B. to meet the requirement of hosting multiple Web sites on a single computer
- C. when multiple IP networks are being used on the same physical network segment
- D. when the bandwidth requirements on the network continue to grow beyond the capacity of a single network interface

Correct Answers: D

14: As a Linux administrator, you issued the following command:

```
tune2fs -O ^has_journal /dev/sdb2
```

What is the purpose of issuing this command?

- A. to convert the ext2 filesystem on the /dev/sdb2 disk partition to the ext3 filesystem
- B. to convert the ext3 filesystem on the /dev/sdb2 disk partition to the ext2 filesystem
- C. to attach the /dev/sdb2 filesystem to the journal block device located on external journal
- D. to take a backup of the journal in the /dev/sdb2 filesystem in to the super block of the /dev/sdb2 filesystem

Correct Answers: B

15: Match the TCP Wrappers tokens with their descriptions:

| Token | Function |
|-------|--|
| 1)%a | A) the daemon process name |
| 2)%d | B) the daemon Process ID (PID) |
| 3)%n | C) client username obtained via the ident protocol |
| 4)%p | D) the client (server) IP address |
| 5)%u | E) the client hostname |

A. 1-D, 2-E, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A

B. 1-A, 2-E, 3-B, 4-C, 5-D

C. 1-D, 2-A, 3-E, 4-B, 5-C

D. 1-A, 2-C, 3-E, 4-B, 5-D

Correct Answers: C

16: The server performance has dropped suddenly and you want to fix the issue. Which three steps

would you consider to analyze the system performance? (Choose three.)

- A. Use the `/proc/cpuinfo` file to find the CPU utilization.
- B. Use the `top` command to get the real-time listing of the CPU utilization.
- C. Use the `ps tree` command to list all the processes and their CPU utilization.
- D. Use the `ps -ef` command to list all the currently running processes in the system.
- E. Use the `w` command to list all the currently logged in users and view their current running processes.

Correct Answers: B D E

17: You have a 2.6.9 kernel on your system. You planned to recompile the kernel to add new features. You performed the following steps on the system:

1. Install the kernel source RPM.
2. Use the `rpmbuild` command to apply all patches (used in building the new kernel) in `/usr/src/redhat/SPECS`.
3. Edit the `/usr/src/redhat/BUILD/kernel-2.6.9/linux-2.6.9/Makefile` file to customize the new kernel name.
4. Navigate to the `/usr/src/redhat/BUILD/kernel-2.6.9/linux-2.6.9/` directory and start with a kernel build configuration which is the same as what the currently running kernel is built with.
5. Use the `mrproper` command to clean up the tree and prepare it for the configuration and build process.

The remaining steps are given below:

6. The kernel image and selected kernel modules would be compiled with the `make` command.
7. Update the old configuration file so that the missing options now available in this kernel source tree are configured.
8. Copy `arch/i386/boot/bzImage` to `/boot` as the new kernel.
9. Build the initial ramdisk image.
10. Select options for kernel compilation--the various modules and options that can be configured when compiling a kernel.

Identify the remaining steps in the correct sequence.

- A. 7, 10, 6, 8, 9
- B. 7, 8, 9, 10, 6
- C. 7, 10, 6, 9, 8
- D. 9, 8, 7, 10, 6

Correct Answers: A

18: You want to direct all the severity debug messages from the mail facility to the `/var/log/syslog` file if the local system is named `loghost`; otherwise to the machine `loghost` as defined in `/etc/hosts`, domain name server (DNS), or network information service (NIS). What would you do to achieve this objective?

- A. Add the `mail.debug ifdef ('@loghost', /var/log/syslog, loghost)` line to the `/etc/syslog.conf` file.
- B. Add the `mail.debug ifdef ('LOGHOST', /var/log/syslog, @loghost)` line to the `/etc/syslog.conf` file.
- C. Add the `mail.debug ifdef ('LOGHOST', /var/log/syslog, @loghost)` line to the `/etc/sysconfig/syslog` file.

D.Add the mail.crit;*.debug ifdef ('loghost', /var/log/syslog, @loghost) line to the /etc/syslog.conf file

E.Add the mail.crit;*.debug ifdef ('LOGHOST', /var/log/syslog, @loghost) line to the /etc/sysconfig/syslog file.

Correct Answers: B

19: You created a normal user account bob on the system. You issued the command chage -M 90 -d 1 bob after creating the account. Which two statements are true about this command? (Choose two.)

A.It disables bob's account after one day.

B.It configures bob's account password so that it must be changed upon his first login.

C.It sets password aging for bob's account, thereby requiring the password to be changed every 90 days.

D.It sets password aging for bob's account so that he will not be able to change his password for 90 days.

Correct Answers: B C

20: You have a local user smith, a Network Information Service (NIS) user dsuser1, and a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) user dsuser22 all with the UID 522 on station1.example.com. The /etc/nsswitch.conf file has the entries as shown below:

passwd: files ldap hesoid nis

shadow: files ldap hesoid nis

group: files nis ldap hesoid

What would be the username displayed on the bash shell prompt for dsuser1 on station1.example.com on a successful login?

A.522

B.smith

C.dsuser1

D.dsuser22

Correct Answers: B