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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which two are true about using Ksplice?
A. Ksplice can be used without a network connection
B. It can patch the kernel without shutting down the system.
C. Yum cannot upgrade a kernel patched by Ksplice
D. Ksplice has two clients; each can run in three different modes.
E. The Ksplice client is freely available to all customers.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Option A: Ksplice can be used without a network connection
* Explanation:
* Ksplice provides anOffline Clientspecifically designed for systems that do not have a direct connection to the internet. This client allows administrators to download Ksplice updates on a system with internet access and then transfer them to the offline system for installation.
* This means Ksplice can be effectively used in environments with strict security policies where network connectivity is restricted or not available.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Section on "Using the Ksplice Offline Client": "The Ksplice Offline client enables you to apply Ksplice updates to systems that do not have direct access to the Internet or to the Oracle Uptrack server." Option B: It can patch the kernel without shutting down the system.
* Explanation:
* The primary purpose of Ksplice is to allow administrators to apply critical security patches to the running kernelwithout requiring a rebootor shutting down the system. This ensures high availability and minimizes downtime, which is crucial for production environments.
* Ksplice works by performingjust-in-time (JIT) compilationof kernel patches and applying them directly to the running kernel in memory.

* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Introduction:
"Ksplice enables you to keep your systems up to date and secure by applying important kernel security updates without rebooting." Why Other Options Are Not Correct:
* Option C:Yum cannot upgrade a kernel patched by Ksplice
* Explanation:
* This statement is false. While Ksplice patches the running kernel in memory, yum can still upgrade the kernel packages on disk. After a yum kernel update, a reboot would be necessary to run the new kernel version, but yum operations are not hindered by Ksplice patches.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Compatibility with Package Managers:
"Ksplice works seamlessly with package management tools like yum and dnf. You can continue to use these tools to manage your kernel packages."
* Option D:Ksplice has two clients; each can run in three different modes.
* Explanation:
* While Ksplice does have two clients (the online and offline clients), the statement about each running in three different modes is inaccurate or misleading. The clients do not operate in "three different modes" per se.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* No official documentation supports the claim of "three different modes" for each client.
* Option E:The Ksplice client is freely available to all customers.
* Explanation:
* Ksplice is a feature available to customers with an active Oracle Linux Premier Support subscription. It is not freely available to all users.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Access Requirements:
"To use Ksplice, your system must be covered by an Oracle Linux Premier Support subscription." Conclusion:
Options A and B are correct because Ksplice can be used without a network connection via the offline client, and it allows patching the kernel without shutting down the system, ensuring minimal downtime.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Examine this command:
cryptsetup luksOpen /dev/xvdd1 cryptfs
What happens upon execution?
A. It creates the /dev/mapper/cryptfs device mapping file.
B. It creates the /dev/mapper/xvdd1/cryptfs device mapping file.
C. It creates the /dev/mapper/xvdd1-cryptfs device mapping file.
D. It creates the LUKS partition on /dev/xvdd1.

E. It creates the /dev/mapper/xvdd1 device mapping file.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which mdadm command creates a RAID-1 device consisting of two block volumes and one spare device?
A. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=0 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare-devices=1 /dev/xvdd3
B. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=1 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2
C. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=5 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare-devices=1 /dev/xvdd3
D. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=1 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare-devices=1 /dev/xvdd3
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Examine this command and output:
cat deployment.yaml
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
name: nginx-deployment
spec:
selector:
matchLabels:
app: nginx
replicas: 2
template:
metadata:
labels:
app: nginx
spec:
containers:
- name: nginx
image: nginx:1.14.2
ports:
- containerPort: 80
Now examine this command which executes successfully:
$ kubectl create -f deployment.yaml
Which two statements are true?
A. The command specifies port 80 as the port that the container exposes.

B. The command creates and guarantees the availability of a specified number of identical pods.
C. The command creates a pod named nginx.
D. The command creates a deployment named nginx.
E. The command specifies nginx image version 1.14.2 and will fail if the image version is not available.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which two components are used for creating a new rsyslog rule?
A. action
B. module
C. filter
D. parser
E. security policy
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which two commands relabel an SELinux system after a reboot?
A. Set kernel parameter autorelabel=0
B. fixfiles -F relabel
C. echo "relabel=1" > /.selinux
D. touch /.autorelabel
E. Set kernel parameter selinux=0
F. fixfiles -F onboot
Answer: D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Option D (Correct):Creating an empty file named.autorelabelin the root directory tells SELinux to relabel the entire file system during the next reboot.
* Option F (Correct):Thefixfiles -F onbootcommand schedules a full file system relabel on the next reboot.
* Option A, B, C, E (Incorrect):These options do not correctly set the system to relabel on reboot.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: SELinux Guide

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which two statements are true about the GRUB 2 bootloader?
A. Its configuration file is /boot/grub2/grub2.conf on BIOS-based systems.
B. Its configuration can be changed by editing /etc/default/grub2 and executing grub2-mkconfig to regenerate grub2.cfg.

C. It understands file systems and kernel executable formats, allowing the loading of operating systems without recording the on-disk physical location of the kernel.
D. It can load many free operating systems directly and chain-load proprietary operating systems.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8
Examine this segment of /etc/rsyslog.conf:
Log all kernel messages to the console.
Logging much else clutters up the screen.
#kern.* /dev/console
Log anything (except mail) of level info or higher.
Don't log private authentication messages!
*.info;mail.none;authpriv.none;cron.none /var/log/messages
The authpriv file has restricted access.
authpriv.* /var/log/secure
Log all the mail messages in one place.
mail.* -/var/log/maillog
Log cron stuff
cron.* /var/log/cron
Everybody gets emergency messages
.emerg :omusrmsg:
Now examine this log output:
less
Nov 9 20:32:16 server02 sudo[4570]: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user opc (uid=0) Nov 9 20:32:17 server02 sudo[4570]: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed Nov 9 20:32:24 server02 unix_chkpwd[4661]: password check failed for user Nov 9 20:32:24 server02 su[4581]: pam_unix(su:auth): authentication failed; logname= uid=1000 euid=0 tty=pts/0 ruser=opc rhost= user=root Which setting enabled the reporting of this log file output?
A. authpriv.* /var/log/auth
B. *.emerg *
C. *.info;mail.none;authpriv.none;cron.none /var/log/messages
D. #kern.* /dev/sssd/sssd.log
E. cron.* /var/log/cron
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* Option A (Correct):The configuration lineauthpriv.* /var/log/authwould direct all messages of theauthprivfacility (which includes sensitive authentication messages) to the/var/log/authfile. The log entries provided, which include authentication-related messages from PAM (pam_unix), would be logged due to this setting.

* Option B (Incorrect):The*.emerg *setting logs emergency messages to all users, not specifically the provided log output.
* Option C (Incorrect):This setting logs various non-authentication-related messages to/var/log
/messages. It specifically excludesauthpriv.
* Option D (Incorrect):This setting appears to be commented out and incorrect for the logging behavior described.
* Option E (Incorrect):Thecron.*setting logs cron messages, unrelated to the provided authentication logs.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: System Logging with rsyslog

NEW QUESTION: 9
Examine these commands and output:
cat /etc/auto.master
/net -hosts
/- auto.direct ro
cat /etc/auto.direct
/nfs1 host01:/export/share1
/nfs2 -sync host01:/export/share2
/nfs3 host02:/export/share3
Automounter must be used to mount these filesystems. Which mount options will it use?
A. /nfs1 and /nfs3 are mounted read-only, async while /nfs2 is mounted read-only, sync.
B. All three filesystems are mounted read-write, sync.
C. All three filesystems are mounted read-only, sync.
D. All three filesystems are mounted read-only, async.
E. /nfs1 and /nfs3 are mounted read-only, async while /nfs2 is mounted read-write, sync.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Understanding the Automounter Configuration:
/etc/auto.master:
/net -hosts
/- auto.direct ro
* The /- auto.direct ro line indicates:
* Mount Point Prefix:/ (direct mounts)
* Map File:auto.direct
* Global Mount Options:ro (read-only)
/etc/auto.direct:
/nfs1 host01:/export/share1
/nfs2 -sync host01:/export/share2
/nfs3 host02:/export/share3
* /nfs1 and /nfs3:

* No specific mount options in auto.direct.
* Inherit the ro option from /etc/auto.master.
* /nfs2:
* Specifies -sync option in auto.direct.
* Inherits ro from /etc/auto.master.
* Mount options are ro,sync.
Mount Options Resolution:
* Global Options (ro) apply to all entries unless overridden.
* Per-Entry Options in auto.direct override or supplement global options.
Effective Mount Options:
* /nfs1:
* ro (from /etc/auto.master)
* Default NFS options (async unless sync is specified)
* /nfs2:
* ro (from /etc/auto.master)
* sync (specified in auto.direct)
* /nfs3:
* ro (from /etc/auto.master)
* Default NFS options (async)
Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Configuring File Systems-Automounter Configuration:
"Options specified in the master map apply to all entries in the map unless overridden by entries in the map itself."
* NFS Default Options:
"By default, NFS mounts are asynchronous (async) unless the sync option is specified."
Conclusion:
* /nfs1 and /nfs3:Mounted with ro,async.
* /nfs2:Mounted with ro,sync.
* Correct Option:A

NEW QUESTION: 10
Which two statements are true about the configuration and use of cron or anacron?
A. cron jobs may run only once a minute.
B. All crontabs are held in the /etc/cron.d directory.
C. The crond daemon looks for jobs only in /etc/crontab.
D. anacron jobs may run only once a day.
E. anacron jobs are used to run cron jobs if the system was powered off when they were scheduled to run.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Option D: anacron jobs may run only once a day.
* Explanation:

* Anacronis designed for systems that are not running continuously (e.g., desktops or laptops that may be powered off at night). It ensures that scheduled tasks are executed at the specified intervals.
* Anacron jobs are defined with periods indays. The minimal unit of time for scheduling in Anacron isone day. Therefore, Anacron can schedule jobs to runonce a dayat most.
* It is not intended for tasks that need to run multiple times per day.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Scheduling Tasks- Section onAnacron Configuration Files:
"Anacron is used to run commands periodically with a frequency specified in days." Option E: anacron jobs are used to run cron jobs if the system was powered off when they were scheduled to run.
* Explanation:
* Anacron complements Cron by ensuring thatscheduled jobs are not missedif the system is powered off or in standby mode at the time they were supposed to run.
* When the system boots up, Anacron checks for any scheduled jobs that did not run and executes them accordingly.
* This is particularly useful for laptops or desktops that are not always on.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Scheduling Tasks- Section onUnderstanding Anacron:
"Anacron is designed to run commands periodically with specified frequency, but unlike cron, it does not assume that the system is running continuously." Why Other Options Are Not Correct:
* Option A:cron jobs may run only once a minute.
* Explanation:
* Cron allows scheduling tasks with a minimum granularity ofone minute. However, this means that tasks can be scheduled to runevery minute, not limited to only once a minute.
* Multiple cron jobs can be scheduled to run at the same minute.
* Therefore, the statement is misleading; cron jobs can runas frequently as every minute, but notonly once a minute.
* Option B:All crontabs are held in the /etc/cron.d directory.
* Explanation:
* The /etc/cron.d directory is used for system-wide cron jobs provided by packages or administrators.
* User-specific cron jobs are stored in /var/spool/cron/ or managed via the crontab command and not placed in /etc/cron.d.
* Additionally, the system crontab file is /etc/crontab, and there are also directories like /etc /cron.hourly, /etc/cron.daily, etc.
* Option C:The crond daemon looks for jobs only in /etc/crontab.
* Explanation:
* The crond daemon checks multiple locations for scheduled jobs:
* User crontabs managed via the crontab -e command (stored in /var/spool/cron/).

* System-wide crontab file (/etc/crontab).
* The /etc/cron.d/ directory.
* The /etc/cron.hourly/, /etc/cron.daily/, /etc/cron.weekly/, and /etc/cron.monthly/ directories.
* Therefore, crond does not look for jobsonlyin /etc/crontab.
Conclusion:
OptionsDandEare correct because they accurately describe the characteristics and purposes of Anacron in the context of scheduling tasks on an Oracle Linux system.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which statement is true about slice units?
A. A slice unit is a concept for hierarchically managing resources in a group of processes.
B. Processes in a slice unit are named at the same level as scopes and services.
C. The system.slice contains all system services and user sessions.
D. A slice unit accepts multiple names by the creation of additional symlinks to the unit file.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Option A (Correct):A slice unit in systemd is a grouping mechanism used for hierarchical management of resources (such as CPU, memory, and I/O) among a group of processes.
* Options B, C, D (Incorrect):These options do not correctly describe the role or characteristics of slice units in Oracle Linux 8.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Services with systemd

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which two statements are true about the at and batch commands?
A. batch schedules the execution of recurring tasks.
B. at schedules the execution of recurring tasks.
C. Both at and batch read from standard input, or you can specify a file and execute the commands with the -f option.
D. batch executes a task when the system load average is greater than 0.8.
E. at executes a one-time task to run at a specific time.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation of Answer C:Bothatandbatchcan accept commands from standard input or from a file specified using the-foption. This allows scheduling of tasks by providing the commands directly or reading them from a file.
Explanation of Answer E:Theatcommand schedules a one-time task to run at a specified time. It is used to execute commands once at a particular time in the future.

NEW QUESTION: 13
Examine these requirements for a host with a user oracle:
Network services must run in a confined domain.

The oracle user must be confined.
The oracle user must be able to use Mozilla Firefox.
Access to files and directories must be granted based only on SELinux contexts.
The SELinux configuration must be persistent across system restarts.
Users must be able to publish private HTML content.
Now examine these commands and output:
sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
SELinuxfs mount: /sys/fs/selinux
SELinux root directory: /etc/selinux
Loaded policy name: targeted
Current mode: permissive
Mode from config file: permissive
Policy MLS status: enabled
Policy deny_unknown status: allowed
Memory protection checking: actual (secure)
Max Kernel policy version: 31
setenforce enforcing
semanage login -a -s guest_u oracle
setsebool -P http_enable_homedirs on
Which requirements are satisfied?
A. 1, 2, 4, 6
B. 1, 2, 3, 6
C. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
E. 1, 2, 6
F. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14
Which two statements are true about fdisk?
A. It understands GPT, MBR, and HFS partition tables.
B. fdisk -l displays disk size information for all disks.
C. It can partition disks larger than 2 TB by using a GPT partition table.
D. It can divide logical devices into one or more block disks called partitions.
E. It cannot partition disks larger than 2 TB by using a GPT partition table.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Option B (Correct):Thefdisk -lcommand lists information about all available disks, including their sizes, partition tables, and partition details.

* Option E (Correct):fdiskcannot handle disks larger than 2 TB because it is limited to the Master Boot Record (MBR) partitioning scheme. To manage larger disks (over 2 TB), the GUID Partition Table (GPT) is required, andfdiskdoes not fully support GPT.
* Option A (Incorrect):fdiskdoes not support HFS (Hierarchical File System, used by macOS). It primarily supports MBR and has limited support for GPT.
* Option C (Incorrect):fdiskdoes not support partitioning disks larger than 2 TB with GPT; gdiskorpartedshould be used instead.
* Option D (Incorrect):fdiskdoes not divide logical devices into block disks called partitions; it operates on physical storage devices to create partitions.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Disks and Partitions
* man fdiskfor more details on the usage and limitations of thefdiskutility.

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which two actions are performed by the logrotate utility?
A. rotating log files as specified
B. encrypted log files
C. compressing log files
D. duplicating log files
E. hashing log files
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Understanding logrotate:
* The logrotate utility manages log files by rotating, compressing, and removing them based on configuration.
* It helps prevent log files from consuming excessive disk space.
Option A: Rotating Log Files as Specified
* Explanation:
* logrotate rotates logs according to the specified criteria (size, time interval).
* Rotation involves renaming the current log file and starting a new one.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Log Files-Using logrotate:
"The logrotate utility simplifies the administration of log files by automatically rotating, compressing, and removing log files." Option C: Compressing Log Files
* Explanation:
* logrotate can compress old log files after rotation to save disk space.
* Compression is typically done using gzip.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Log Files-Configuring logrotate:
"You can configure logrotate to compress rotated log files by using the compress option."

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which two components are used for creating a new rsyslog rule?
A. filter
B. action
C. parser
D. module
E. security policy
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Option A (Correct):In rsyslog, afilteris used to determine which messages should be selected for further processing. Filters can be based on different criteria such as facility, severity, or specific message content.
* Option B (Correct):Anactionin rsyslog defines what to do with messages that match a filter. Actions can include writing to a log file, sending to a remote server, running a script, etc.
* Option C (Incorrect):A parser is not typically a component for creating a new rsyslog rule; it is involved in interpreting message formats.
* Option D (Incorrect):A module in rsyslog is a loadable component that provides additional capabilities, such as support for different protocols or output formats. It is not a direct component of a logging rule.
* Option E (Incorrect):Security policy is unrelated to the basic components used for defining rsyslog rules.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Configuring Rsyslog

NEW QUESTION: 17
The ss command was invoked with options to:
* limit output to all listening and non-listening TCP ports
* display ports instead of the protocols that typically use those ports
* display all available internal TCP information
* display only connections whose source or destination port is 80
Which two results are produced by the command?
A. UNCONN 0 0 [::1]:323 [::]:*
B. tcp CLOSE-WAIT 32 0 server.example.com:44732 12.21.0.15:https

C. ESTAB 0 0 10.12.18.92:50384 169.254.169.254:80 cubic wscale:9,7 rto:201 rtt:
0.226/0.113 ato:40 mss:8948 pmtu:9000 rcvmss:1728 advmss:8948 cwnd:10
bytes_sent:142 bytes_acked:143 bytes_received:1728 segs_out:4 segs_in:3
data_segs_out:1 data_segs_in:1 send 3167433628bps lastsnd:
11351 lastrcv: 11351 lastack:11351 pacing_rate 6334867256bps delivery_rate
504112672bps delivered:
2 app_limited rcv_space:62720 rcv_ssthresh:56588 minrtt:0.142
D. LISTEN 0 511 *:80 *:* cubic cwnd:10
E. icmp6 UNCONN 0 0 *:58 *:*
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation of Answer C:Thesscommand can be used to display all available internal TCP information, including established connections with detailed TCP metrics, which matches the output in Answer C.
Explanation of Answer D:Thesscommand can display listening ports (TCP in this case) with details like congestion control algorithms (cubic), which aligns with Answer D. The output indicates a listening TCP socket on port 80.

NEW QUESTION: 18
Which two statements are true about the proc and sys file systems?
A. proc contains information about memory and CPUs.
B. sys contains a list of running processes.
C. sys contains information about memory and CPUs.
D. proc contains a list of network drivers.
E. sys contains a list of mounted devices.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* Option A (Correct):The/procfile system is a pseudo-file system that contains runtime system information (e.g., system memory, mounted devices, hardware configuration, etc.). Files such as/proc
/meminfoand/proc/cpuinfoprovide detailed information about memory and CPUs, respectively.
* Option C (Correct):The/sysfile system, also known as sysfs, provides a view of the kernel's device model. It contains information about system hardware, including CPUs and memory. For example,/sys
/devices/system/cpu/contains directories and files that provide detailed information about each CPU.
* Option B (Incorrect):The/sysfile system does not contain a list of running processes. Running processes are listed in the/procfile system, with each process having its own directory under/proc.
* Option D (Incorrect):/procdoes not contain a list of network drivers specifically. Network driver information is available under/proc/net, but this does not equate to a list of drivers.

* Option E (Incorrect):The/sysfile system does not contain a list of mounted devices. Mounted devices are listed in/proc/mountsor the/etc/mtabfile.
Oracle Linux Reference:For more details, see:
* OracleLinux 8: The/procand/sysFile Systems.

NEW QUESTION: 19
Examine this command:
nft add rule inet filter input tcp dport 80 drop
Which two statements are true upon execution?
A. The rule is applied to both IPv4 and IPv6 packets.
B. The rule updates the configuration on disk.
C. All traffic inbound on port 80 is dropped.
D. The rule applies to the input table.
E. TCP packets inbound on port 80 are dropped.
F. TCP packets outbound on port 80 are dropped.
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Option A (Correct):The rule is applied to both IPv4 and IPv6 packets. Theinettable is used for filtering both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic, and since the rule is added to theinettable, it affects both IP versions.
* Option E (Correct):The rule drops TCP packets inbound on port 80. The rule specifies theinputchain in thefiltertable, and it drops (drop) all TCP traffic (tcp) destined for port 80 (dport 80), which means any incoming TCP traffic on port 80 will be dropped.
* Option B (Incorrect):The command does not automatically update the configuration on disk; the rule is applied immediately in memory but does not persist across reboots unless explicitly saved.
* Option C (Incorrect):The rule specifies TCP packets only, not all traffic. Therefore, it does not drop traffic for protocols other than TCP.
* Option D (Incorrect):Although this statement is correct, it is less specific than Option A, which is more accurate because it mentions both IP versions.
* Option F (Incorrect):The rule applies to inbound traffic, not outbound, so it does not drop outbound traffic.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Firewall Rules with nftables

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which is true about the /etc/sysconfig directory in an Oracle Linux 8 system?
A. It is used to access device and device driver information.
B. Files in this directory hierarchy contain information about running processes.
C. Its contents depend on the packages installed on the system.
D. Files in this directory hierarchy contain information about system hardware.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The/etc/sysconfigdirectory contains configuration files for various system services and applications. The content of this directory depends on which packages are installed on the system. Each package may provide one or more configuration files stored in/etc/sysconfigto control its behavior.

NEW QUESTION: 21
Which two statements are true about the proc and sys file systems?
A. proc contains a list of network drivers.
B. sys contains information about memory and CPUs.
C. proc contains information about memory and CPUs.
D. sys contains a list of mounted devices.
E. sys contains a list of running processes.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22
Which two features does a user private group provide?
A. Capability to prevent other users from modifying a file
B. Capability to create new group users
C. Provision of a unique group.
D. Ability for only a group's users to read files in a new directory
E. Capability to execute sudo
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
Examine this command:
cryptsetup luksOpen /dev/xvdd1 cryptfs
What happens upon execution?
A. It creates the /dev/mapper/cryptfs device mapping file.
B. It creates the LUKS partition on /dev/xvdd1.
C. It creates the /dev/mapper/xvdd1 device mapping file.
D. It creates the /dev/mapper/xvdd1/cryptfs device mapping file.
E. It creates the /dev/mapper/xvdd1-cryptfs device mapping file.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The commandcryptsetup luksOpen /dev/xvdd1 cryptfsis used to open an encrypted LUKS partition. This command maps the encrypted block device/dev/xvdd1to a decrypted block device that is accessible under/dev
/mapper/cryptfs.
* Option A (Correct):This is correct because thecryptsetup luksOpencommand creates a device mapping under/dev/mapper/with the name specified (cryptfsin this case). This mapping allows you to access the encrypted content of/dev/xvdd1through the decrypted virtual device/dev/mapper/cryptfs.

* Options B, C, D, E (Incorrect):These options are incorrect because they do not accurately reflect the standard behavior of thecryptsetup luksOpencommand. The device created will always be in the format
/dev/mapper/<name>where<name>is the alias specified in the command.
Oracle Linux Reference:For more information, refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Storage Devices
* man cryptsetupfor more details on theluksOpencommand and LUKS management.

NEW QUESTION: 24
Examine these commands executed by root:
mkdir -p /jail /jail/bin /jail/lib64
cp $(which bash) /jail/bin/
ldd $(which bash)
linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007ffd574f5000)
libtinfo.so.6 => /lib64/libtinfo.so.6 (0x00007fb458c2c000)
libdl.so.2 => /lib64/libdl.so.2 (0x00007fb458a28000)
libc.so.6 => /lib64/libc.so.6 (0x00007fb458666000)
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007fb459177000)
cp /lib64/libtinfo.so.6 /jail/lib64/
cp /lib64/libdl.so.2 /jail/lib64/
cp /lib64/libc.so.6 /jail/lib64/
cp /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 /jail/lib64/
chroot /jail
What is the output from the cd, pwd, and ls commands?
A. bash-4.4# cd
bash: cd: /root: No such file or directory
bash-4.4# pwd
/
bash-4.4# ls
bin lib64
B. bash-4.4# cd
bash: cd: /root: Unable to access chrooted file or directory /root
bash-4.4# pwd
/
bash-4.4# ls
bin lib64
C. bash-4.4# cd
bash: cd: /root: No such file or directory
bash-4.4# pwd
/root
bash-4.4# ls

bash: ls: command not found
D. bash-4.4# cd
bash: cd: command not found
bash-4.4# pwd
bash: pwd: command not found
bash-4.4# ls
bash: ls: command not found
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation of Answer A:When thechrootcommand is executed with/jail, the environment is changed to use
/jailas its new root directory. Inside this environment, only the directories and files copied into/jailare accessible. Since/jaildoes not contain a/rootdirectory, the commandcd(which defaults to changing to the user's home directory) will fail, displayingNo such file or directory. Thepwdcommand shows the root of the chroot environment (/), andlsdisplays the contents of/jail, which includesbinandlib64.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Examine this command:
nft add rule inet filter input tcp dport 80 drop
Which two statements are true upon execution?
A. TCP packets inbound on port 80 are dropped.
B. The rule is applied to both IPv4 and IPv6 packets.
C. TCP packets outbound on port 80 are dropped.
D. The rule applies to the input table.
E. All traffic inbound on port 80 is dropped.
F. The rule updates the configuration on disk.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Examine this command:
$ podman run -name=oracleshell -it oraclelinux:8 -slim
Which two statements are true upon execution?
A. The container creates and starts an interactive shell.
B. The container named oracleshell must already exist; otherwise, the command fails.
C. The command fails if the oraclelinux:8 -slim image does not exist on the local machine.
D. The container is created and started in a single command.
E. The container is removed by typing exit at the bash shell prompt.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Understanding the Command:
$ podman run --name=oracleshell -it oraclelinux:8-slim
(Note: The image is likely oraclelinux:8-slim without a space.)

* podman run:Creates and starts a new container.
* --name=oracleshell:Assigns the name oracleshell to the container.
* -it:Runs the container in interactive mode with a pseudo-TTY.
* oraclelinux:8-slim:Specifies the image to use.
Option A: The container creates and starts an interactive shell.
* Explanation:
* The -it option runs the container interactively.
* If no command is specified, it executes the default command in the image (usually /bin/bash).
* This provides an interactive shell inside the container.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Containers-Running Containers Interactively:
"You can run a container in interactive mode using the -i and -t options together." Option D: The container is created and started in a single command.
* Explanation:
* The podman run command handles both creation and starting of the container.
* There's no need to create the container separately.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Containers-Creating and Running Containers:
"The podman run command creates and starts a container in one operation." Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
Option B:The container does not need to pre-exist; podman run creates it if it doesn't exist.
Option C:If the image doesn't exist locally, podman will attempt to pull it from the registry.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Containers-Pulling Images:
"If you attempt to run a container with an image that does not exist locally, Podman automatically pulls the image from a registry." Option E:The container is not removed upon exit unless the --rm option is used.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Containers-Automatically Removing Containers:
"Use the --rm option to automatically remove the container when it exits." Conclusion:
* Correct Options:A, D
* Summary:The command creates and starts a new container named oracleshell and opens an interactive shell session inside it.

NEW QUESTION: 27
Which two statements are true about the Oracle Linux 8 boot process?
A. The bootloader loads the initramfs file into memory and extracts the vmlinuz file into the /boot file system.
B. The kernel loads driver modules from vmlinuz that are required to access the root file system.

C. Both the vmlinuz file and the initramfs file are located in the /boot directory.
D. The kernel loads driver modules from initramfs that are required to access the root file system.
E. The bootloader loads the initramfs file into memory and extracts the vmlinuz file into a temporary file system (tmpfs).
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which two statements are true about control groups (cgroups) in Oracle Linux 8?
A. Cgroups allow processes to be organized into hierarchical groups whose resource usage cannot be limited and monitored.
B. The cgroups filesystem allows limits to be overwritten in the lower levels of the hierarchy.
C. Oracle Linux 8 implements cgroups v2 by default.
D. Different controllers from cgroups version 1 and cgroups version 2 cannot be used at the same time.
E. A cgroup is a collection of processes bound to a set of limits or parameters defined in the cgroups filesystem.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29
Which is true about the /etc/sysconfig directory in an Oracle Linux 8 system?
A. Files in this directory hierarchy contain information about system hardware.
B. Its contents depend on the packages installed on the system.
C. Files in this directory hierarchy contain information about running processes.
D. It is used to access device and device driver information.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30
Which takes precedence for ssh program configuration?
A. /etc/ssh/ssh_config
B. ~/.ssh/config
C. Command line
D. /etc/ssh/sshd_config
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31
Examine the access privileges on this directory:
drwx------ 2 user1 test 4096 Nov 6 10:12 my_directory/
You must enable another user to read and navigate to my_directory. Which command will do this?

A. setfacl --default --modify user:user2:rw- my_directory
B. setfacl --modify user:user2:r-- my_directory
C. setfacl -x user:user2 my_directory
D. setfacl --modify user:user2:r-x my_directory
E. setfacl --modify group:test:r-- my_directory
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Option D (Correct):The commandsetfacl --modify user:user2:r-x my_directorysets an Access Control List (ACL) entry that givesuser2read (r) and execute (x) permissions onmy_directory. The execute (x) permission is required to allow navigation into the directory.
* Option A (Incorrect):The--defaultoption would set the default ACL for future files or directories created withinmy_directory, not the directory itself.
* Option B (Incorrect):This option gives only read (r) permission, but without execute (x) permission, user2cannot navigate into the directory.
* Option C (Incorrect):The-xoption is used to remove an ACL entry, not modify it.
* Option E (Incorrect):This modifies the ACL for the grouptestinstead of the useruser2.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Using Access Control Lists

NEW QUESTION: 32
Which two statements are true about container technology?
A. A container application built on a bare metal system cannot run on virtual machines or cloud instances.
B. A container application is dependent on the host operating system and kernel version.
C. Containers package an application with the individual runtime stack.
D. Podman, Buildah, and Skopeo are independent tools to create, run, and manage container applications across compatible Oracle Linux systems.
E. Podman requires a running daemon to function and to enable containers to start and run without root permissions.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* Option B (Correct):Container applications are dependent on the host operating system's kernel because containers share the OS kernel, unlike virtual machines, which use a hypervisor. Compatibility of the host OS kernel version is required to run containers.
* Option D (Correct):Podman, Buildah, and Skopeo are container tools for managing container applications. Podman runs containers without requiring a daemon like Docker, Buildah is used to build container images, and Skopeo is used for transferring container images. These tools can operate independently of one another, providing a flexible and modular approach to container management on Oracle Linux.
* Option A (Incorrect):Container applications built on bare metal can run on virtual machines or cloud instances as long as the environment supports the container runtime.
* Option C (Incorrect):Containers do not package the entire runtime stack; they include the application and its dependencies but rely on the host OS for the kernel.
* Option E (Incorrect):Podman does not require a running daemon; one of its advantages over Docker is that it can run containers in rootless mode without needing a persistent daemon.
Oracle Linux Reference:Refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Podman and Containers Guide
* man podman,man buildah,man skopeofor further details on these tools.

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which two statements are true about systemd system and service manager?
A. systemd is backward-compatible with the System V init scripts that were used in earlier versions of Oracle Linux.
B. The service command is used to start and stop system service units.
C. systemd is the first process that starts after the system boots and is the final process left running before the system shuts down.
D. systemd reads /etc/system to determine which services to start.
E. systemd service units expose kernel devices and can be used to implement device-based activation.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Examine the contents of the /etc/exports file on an NFS server:
/status *(rw,async)
/usr/shared/tools *(all-squash,anonuid=501,anongid=501,ro)
/projects/big *(ro) pteam(rw)
The NFS server exports /usr/shared/tools to NFS clients. Which statement is true?
A. All clients except those with a local 501 user can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only.
B. All clients can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only and NFS explicitly maps all requests to the UID and GID of the unprivileged local 501 user.

C. All clients can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only and NFS explicitly maps all requests to the UID and GID of the privileged local 501 user.
D. All clients can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only and NFS ignores the directives defined by the anonuid and anongid options.
E. All clients can mount /usr/shared/tools read-only and all-squash overrides explicit mapping of the UID and GID defined by anonuid and anongid.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Examine this command:
ssh -L 5011:127.0.0.1:80 bob@10.10.2.20 -f sleep 30
Which two are true upon execution?
A. A reverse tunnel is created back to the local host on port 80.
B. A local port forward is created between client and server.
C. A socket remains open for 30 minutes unless a connection is established.
D. A web server is listening on port 5011.
E. An SSH connection process is forked to the background.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation of Answer B:The commandssh -L 5011:127.0.0.1:80 bob@10.10.2.20 -f sleep 30creates a local port forward. This means port5011on the client machine is forwarded to port80on the remote machine (10.10.2.20) using the SSH connection.
Explanation of Answer E:The-foption of thesshcommand causes the SSH connection process to fork to the background after authentication is complete. Thesleep 30command keeps the SSH connection alive for 30 seconds.

NEW QUESTION: 36
Examine this command and output:
mdadm --detail /dev/md0
/dev/md0:
Creation Time: Tue Oct 27 16:53:38 2020
Raid Level: raid5
Array Size: 207872 (203.03 MiB 212.86 MB)
Used Dev Size: 103936 (101.52 MiB 106.43 MB)
Raid Devices: 3
Total Devices: 3
Persistence : Superblock is persistent
Update Time: Tue Oct 27 16:53:38 2020
State: clean, degraded, recovering
Active Devices: 2
Working Devices: 3
Failed Devices: 0

Spare Devices: 1
Layout: left-symmetric
Chunk Size: 512K
Rebuild Status: 60% complete
Name: ol8.example.com:0 (local to host ol8.example.com)
UUID: 70f8bd2f:0505d92d:750a781e:c224508d
Events: 66
Number Major Minor RaidDevice State
0 8 49 0 active sync /dev/sdd1
1 8 65 1 active sync /dev/sde1
3 8 81 2 spare rebuilding /dev/sdf1
Which two are true?
A. Only write performance is currently sub-optimal on this RAID set.
B. The RAID set read and write performance is currently sub-optimal.
C. An extra device was added to this RAID set to increase its size.
D. A RAID device failed and has returned to normal operating status.
E. A new RAID device was just added to replace a failed one.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
Which three statements are true about DNF modules?
A. Modules are a group of packages that are installed together along with dependencies.
B. Installing a module allows a user to select a specific stream.
C. Profiles are used to provide alternate versions of the same module.
D. Streams are used to define optional configurations of modules.
E. Streams cannot declare dependencies on the streams of other modules.
F. Packages exist in multiple streams, where each stream contains a different version.
G. Switching an enabled module stream automatically changes installed packages.
Answer: A,B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Understanding DNF Modules:
DNF modules in Oracle Linux 8 provide a way to offer different versions of software (packages) to users, allowing them to choose the version that best suits their needs. Modules help in managing multiple versions of software by grouping packages, defining streams, and using profiles for configurations.
Option A: Modules are a group of packages that are installed together along with dependencies.
* Explanation:
* Modulesare collections of packages that are grouped together to represent an application, language runtime, or any logical set.
* When you install a module, you are installing a set of packages along with their dependencies.

* This grouping ensures that all necessary components are installed for the software to function correctly.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Software-About Modules:
"A module is a group of packages that represents a component, such as an application, a language runtime, or a set of tools." Option B: Installing a module allows a user to select a specific stream.
* Explanation:
* Streamsin a module represent different versions of the software.
* When installing a module, you can select a specific stream to install the desired version.
* This allows users to choose between multiple versions of the same software provided within the module.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Software-About Module Streams:
"Each module can have one or more streams, which represent versions of the module content."
* Example Command:
# dnf module list nodejs
* This command lists available streams for the nodejs module.
Option F: Packages exist in multiple streams, where each stream contains a different version.
* Explanation:
* Within a module, each stream can contain different versions of the packages.
* This means the same package can exist in multiple streams but with different versions in each stream.
* This setup allows users to install the version of the software that meets their requirements.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Software-About Module Streams:
"Different streams can contain different versions of the software, allowing you to select the version that best suits your needs." Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
Option C: Profiles are used to provide alternate versions of the same module.
* Explanation:
* Profilesdefine sets of packages within a module stream for specific use cases or configurations, not alternate versions.
* Streams provide alternate versions, whereas profiles provide different package sets within a stream.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Software-About Module Profiles:
"A profile is a list of packages that defines a particular use case for a module stream."
Option D: Streams are used to define optional configurations of modules.

* Explanation:
* Streams define different versions of software, not optional configurations.
* Optional configurations are managed through profiles within a stream.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* Profiles handle configurations, while streams handle versions.
Option E: Streams cannot declare dependencies on the streams of other modules.
* Explanation:
* Streams can declare dependencies on specific streams of other modules.
* This allows modules to work together with compatible versions.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Software-Module Dependencies:
"Modules can declare dependencies on specific streams of other modules." Option G: Switching an enabled module stream automatically changes installed packages.
* Explanation:
* Switching streams does not automatically change installed packages.
* You must reset the module and install the new stream's packages manually.
* Oracle Linux Reference:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Software-Switching Module Streams:
"To switch to a different module stream, you must reset the module and then install the packages from the new stream." Conclusion:
* Correct Options:A, B, F
* Summary:Modules group packages with dependencies, installing a module allows selecting a specific stream (version), and packages can exist in multiple streams with different versions.

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which two directories store PAM authentication modules?
A. /lib64/security
B. /lib/security
C. /var/lib
D. /usr/lib
E. /etc/pam.d
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39
You must prevent Ksplice from reapplying updates at the next system reboot. Which two commands or parameters can do this?
A. touch /etc/uptrack/disable
B. uptrack-upgrade -n
C. uptrack-remove -all
D. uptrack=0

E. nouptrack
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
Which takes precedence for ssh program configuration?
A. /etc/ssh/ssh_config
B. ~/.ssh/config
C. Command line
D. /etc/ssh/sshd_config
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation of Answer C:When configuring SSH, the command-line options take the highest precedence.
Any configuration specified directly on the command line will override settings in user-specific (~/.ssh
/config) or system-wide configuration files (/etc/ssh/ssh_config).

NEW QUESTION: 41
Examine this segment of /etc/rsyslog.conf:
Log all kernel messages to the console.
Logging much else clutters up the screen.
#kern.* /dev/console
Log anything (except mail) of level info or higher.
Don't log private authentication messages!
*.info;mail.none;authpriv.none;cron.none /var/log/messages
The authpriv file has restricted access.
authpriv.* /var/log/secure
Log all the mail messages in one place.
mail.* -/var/log/maillog
Log cron stuff
cron.* /var/log/cron
Everybody gets emergency messages
.emerg :omusrmsg:
Now examine this log output:
less
Nov 9 20:32:16 server02 sudo[4570]: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user opc (uid=0) Nov 9 20:32:17 server02 sudo[4570]: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed Nov 9 20:32:24 server02 unix_chkpwd[4661]: password check failed for user Nov 9 20:32:24 server02 su[4581]: pam_unix(su:auth): authentication failed; logname= uid=1000 euid=0 tty=pts/0 ruser=opc rhost= user=root Which setting enabled the reporting of this log file output?
A. *.emerg *

B. *.info;mail.none;authpriv.none;cron.none /var/log/messages
C. authpriv.* /var/log/auth
D. cron.* /var/log/cron
E. #kern.* /dev/sssd/sssd.log
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)