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Exam : **1Z1-403**

Title : Enterprise Linux System
Administration

Version : Demo

1. You are logged in to server1 and want to allow remote connections to server1 through X Display Manager Control Protocol (XDMCP). You change the entry "Enable=false" to "Enable=true" in the "[xdmcp]" section of the gdm.conf configuration file.

To test the XDMCP configuration, you log in to station1 as smith and try to connect to server1 by using the following command:

```
[smith@station1]$ X -query server1.example.com :1
```

What is the result?

- A. A connection to the gdm display manager on server1.example.com would be established using direct XDMCP.
- B. A connection to the xdm display manager on server1.example.com would be established using direct XDMCP.
- C. A connection to the gdm display manager on server1.example.com would be established using indirect XDMCP.
- D. A connection to the xdm display manager on server1.example.com would be established using indirect XDMCP.

Answer: A

2. You want to install the ieee80211 module on your Linux system. While building the module, you receive the following error:

```
Make [2]: *** [ieee 80211-1.2.17/ieee80211_module.o] Error 1
```

```
Make [1]: *** [_module_/ieee80211-1.2.17] Error 2
```

```
Make [1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/kernels/2.6.9-42.0.0.1.EL-i686'
```

```
Make: *** [modules] Error 2
```

What do you infer from this error?

- A. The ieee80211 module conflicts with the current kernel version.
- B. The dependency modules for ieee80211 are not installed on the system.
- C. The ieee80211 module given is not supported by the machine architecture.
- D. The kernel source package, which must be installed to compile external device drivers, is not installed on the system.

Answer: D

3. You have the default syslogd configuration in your system. You plugged in a USB keydrive into the system.

Which command would help you to find the bus and the device number of the keydrive?

- A. lsusb
- B. lsmod

C. insmod

D. cat /proc/self/mounts

Answer: A

4. As an administrator, you execute the following command to verify the integrity of mysql:

```
[root@server1]#rpm -Va mysql
```

```
S.5....T c /etc/my.cnf
```

What attributes of the /etc/my.cnf file have changed?

- A. The permissions, user ownership, and file type have changed.
- B. The permissions, group ownership, and file type have changed.
- C. The user ownership, group ownership, and file type have changed.
- D. The MD5 signature, file size, and modification time have changed.

Answer: D

5. You have trouble in booting the Linux system and want to troubleshoot it. To find the cause, you want to make the kernel start the bash program in place of init.

What would you do to achieve this objective? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Pass S as the kernel parameter to the grub menu.
- B. Pass 1 as the kernel parameter to the grub menu.
- C. Pass init=/bin/bash as the kernel parameter to the grub menu.
- D. Pass INIT=/sbin/bash as the kernel parameter to the grub menu.

Answer: C

6. While importing user accounts in bulk along with passwords using the newusers command, you noticed that user passwords are saved in the /etc/shadow file in the crypt format.

How would you enable the newusers command to use the preferred MD5 format when writing passwords to the /etc/shadow file?

- A. Add the MD5_ENAB=yes line to the /etc/login.defs file.
- B. Add the MD5_CRYPT yes line to the /etc/login.defs file.
- C. Add the MD5_CRYPT_ENAB yes line to the /etc/login.defs file.
- D. Add the MD5_CRYPT_ENAB yes line to the /etc/security/limits.conf file.

Answer: C

7. 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 ypserf 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.

Answer: DE

8. You have written a udev rule as shown below:

```
KERNEL=="fb[0-9]*", NAME="fb/%n", SYMLINK+="%k", GROUP="video"  
KERNEL=="fd[0-9]*", OWNER="john"
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The user john would own all the floppy devices.
- B. The user john would own all the floppy and frame buffer devices.
- C. The video group on the system would own all the floppy devices.
- D. The video group on the system could be controlled by john only.
- E. The video group on the system would own all the frame buffer devices.

Answer: AE

9. Which three statements are true about the Linux swap file system? (Choose three.)

- A. The Linux user data cannot be written to the Linux swap space.
- B. High-priority swap spaces would be exhausted only after exhausting swap spaces with equal priorities.
- C. The Linux kernel code and data are not swappable and are never moved to swap file system from physical memory.
- D. If too much space is allocated for swap, errant programs may run for an extended time and use up RAM and swap space.
- E. When most of the system's real memory is in use, and there is a need for more, some data would be moved into the swap file system to free real RAM memory for use by applications or for kernel use, such as for driver buffers, files, or network packets.

Answer: CDE

10. You have a /dev/md1 redundant array of independent disks (RAID) array on your system as shown below:

```
[root@server1 ~]# cat /proc/mdstat
```

```
Personalities : [raid 5]
```

```
md1 : active raid5 sdd1[3] sdc1[1] sdb1[0]
```

594176 blocks level 5, 64k chunk, algorithm 2 [3/2] [UU_]

unused devices:

The /dev/md1 RAID array is mounted on /data. You issued the command:

```
mdadm --fail /dev/md1 /dev/sdc1 /dev/sdb1
```

Which statements are true about the RAID array after you issue this command? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The kernel would report a Buffer I/O error on the RAID device /dev/md1.
- B. The RAID array would be destroyed but the data could be recovered from the RAID disks.
- C. The RAID array would be completely destroyed including the super block of the file system.
- D. The RAID array could be reconstructed using new RAID partitions that synchronize with the /dev/sdd1 disk partition.

Answer: AC

11. The user smith executed the mozilla command, located in /usr/bin and owned by the root user.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. When mozilla needs to access certain files, the access would be determined by root's permissions.
- B. When started by smith, smith would own the initial mozilla program and all processes started by the initial process.
- C. When mozilla needs to access certain files, the access would be determined by smith's permissions and not by root's.
- D. When started by the user smith, the user smith would own the initial mozilla program and all processes started by the initial process would be owned by the system user associated with mozilla.

Answer: BC

12. You want to make Oracle Enterprise Linux coexist with Microsoft Windows on your machine. You install Oracle Enterprise Linux first with the default boot loader configuration and then install Microsoft WindowsXP. You reboot the system after installation and the system boots directly into the Windows operating system without showing the Grand Unified Boot Loader (GRUB) menu.

Which two steps could you have taken to avoid this situation? (Choose two.)

- A. Install Oracle Enterprise Linux first with the boot loader on MBR and then install Microsoft WindowsXP.
- B. Install Microsoft WindowsXP first and then install Oracle Enterprise Linux with the boot loader on Master Boot Record (MBR).
- C. Install Microsoft WindowsXP first and then install Oracle Enterprise Linux with the boot loader at the first sector of the /boot partition.
- D. Install Oracle Enterprise Linux first with the boot loader at the first sector of the /boot partition and then install Microsoft WindowsXP.

Answer: BC

13. You are installing Oracle Enterprise Linux on a machine and are at the stage of swap filesystem creation. You want to ensure that swap contains twice the amount of RAM available in the system but do not know the total available memory.

You can use the free command but do not have a prompt to execute the command. Which key combination would take you to a command prompt?

- A. [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[F2]
- B. [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[F3]
- C. [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[F4]
- D. [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[F1]

Answer: A

14. You work for XYZ organization and are setting up a new Linux box. The organization wants the user's data on the system to be safe even in the event of a crash of the root filesystem.

Which step do you think would help the administrator achieve the organization's objective?

- A. Have /opt directory on its own filesystem with the filesystem being ext3.
- B. Have /home directory on its own filesystem with the filesystem being ext3.
- C. Have /var directory on its own filesystem and all other filesystems under / (root filesystem).
- D. Have /usr directory on its own filesystem and all other filesystems under / (root filesystem).

Answer: B

15. You are downloading a text file from the Web into a directory on an ext2 filesystem. The system crash after the data blocks are written onto the disk but before the metadata is written.

What is the status of the file after this transaction?

- A. The file contents can be seen only using the cat command.
- B. The file can be accessed using only the vi editor and does not require to be repaired using fsck.
- C. The file cannot be accessed and must be repaired using fsck in order to access the file contents.
- D. The file contents can be accessed using only the emacs text editor and does not require to be repaired using fsck .

Answer: C

16. Being the system administrator for XYZ corporation, you have been given the task of setting up a new Linux box.

The new machine has to meet the following criteria:

- 1: There should be a provision for expanding one filesystem without affecting the other filesystems.
- 2: The user data should be safe in the event of root file system crash.
- 3: The filesystems should support journaling.

Which three actions must you take to meet all the requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Use ext3 as the filesystem.
- B. Use ext2 as the filesystem.
- C. Have the /usr/ directory on its own filesystem.
- D. Have the /home/ directory on its own filesystem.
- E. Separate the directory structure across multiple partitions.

Answer: ADE

17. The organization you work for wants to set up a new machine with Oracle Enterprise Linux and has three requirements:

- 1: The filesystem should be consistent.
- 2: The old data should not reappear in the files after an unclean shutdown.
- 3: The filesystem data should be written to the disk before metadata.

In order to meet these requirements, you have set the ext3 journaling mode as data=writeback.

Which requirements have you met?

- A. only 1
- B. only 2
- C. only 3
- D. both 1 and 3
- E. both 2 and 3
- F. both 1 and 2
- G. All the three requirements are met.

Answer: A

18. During the installation of Oracle Enterprise Linux, you want to customize the packages to be installed. You select one of the package groups that has both base and optional packages.

Which statement about the packages is true?

- A. Only the optional packages would be installed.
- B. All the base packages and the optional packages would be installed.
- C. The selection of a base package does not depend on an optional package.
- D. Only the base packages and the auto selected optional packages would be installed.

Answer: D

19. You are installing Oracle Enterprise Linux in the Graphical User Interface (GUI) mode on your machine. From the package selection screen, you select one of the package groups.

Which two statements are NOT true in this context? (Choose two.)

- A. Only the optional packages would be installed.
- B. All the optional packages are also installed along with the package group.

- C. Both the base packages and all the optional packages would be installed.
- D. The selection of a base package does not depend on an optional package.
- E. Only the base packages and the auto-selected optional packages would be installed.

Answer: AB

20. You are installing Oracle Enterprise Linux in the Graphical User Interface(GUI) mode on your machine and are at the package group selection panel. You do not want to customize the packages to be installed. Therefore, select the option "install default software packages."

Which three packages would be in the default selection group? (Choose three.)

- A. GNOME
- B. Webserver
- C. System Tools
- D. Printer Support
- E. Windows File Server (SMB)

Answer: ABE

21. Which two statements are true about an X server? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiple X servers can be run on the same host.
- B. The first X server on a remote host listens on port 6000.
- C. The first X server on a remote host listens on port 6001.
- D. Only a single X server can run on a machine at any given point of time.

Answer: AB

22. To find the value of the DISPLAY environment variable, you issue the following command:

```
[root@server1]#echo $DISPLAY
```

```
0
```

```
[root@server1]#
```

What do you interpret from the environment variable's value?

- A. Graphical applications would make a local UNIX socket connection.
- B. Graphical applications would make a remote UNIX socket connection.
- C. Graphical applications would make the first network connection to TCP port 6001.
- D. Graphical applications would make the second network connection to TCP port 6000.

Answer: A

23. You are in runlevel 5 working at the tty1 terminal on server1. To configure the gdm display manager, you issue the following command but this results in an error as shown below:

```
[root@server1]#gdmsetup
```

(gdmsetup:6326): Gtk-WARNING **: cannot open display:

What could be the reason for the error?

- A. The /etc/inittab file is corrupted.
- B. The Xserver on the system is not running.
- C. The xfs service is not running on the system.
- D. The runlevel in the /etc/inittab file is missing.
- E. The command only works in a graphical environment.

Answer: E

24. You are currently working in runlevel 3. The X server is configured correctly and the default runlevel is set to 5 in the /etc/inittab file. To find the default desktop you issue the following command:

```
[root@server1]#cat /etc/sysconfig/desktop
```

```
[root@server1]#
```

You find the file empty. What will be the effect when you try to go to the runlevel 5?

- A. The system defaults to kdm and launch KDE.
- B. The system defaults to xdm and launch GNOME.
- C. The system defaults to gdm and launch GNOME
- D. The system will fail to log into the graphical mode.

Answer: C

25. You want to configure the display login program to display the face browser of user accounts for system logon.

Which two display managers support this feature? (Choose two.)

- A. gdm
- B. kdm
- C. twm
- D. xdm

Answer: AB

26. The system you logged in is running in runlevel 5. You want to customize X and want to have a consistent environment regardless of how X is started.

Which step is recommended?

- A. Delete the ~/.Xclients file and use the ~/.xinitrc file.
- B. Delete ~/.Xclients and ~/.xsession and use the ~/.xinitrc file.
- C. Delete ~/.xinitrc and ~/.xsession and use the ~/.Xclients file.
- D. Delete ~/.xinitrc and ~/.Xclients and use the ~/.xsession file.
- E. Delete the ~/.Xclients file and use both ~/.xinitrc and ~/.xsession files.

Answer: C

27. Match the following scripts and their applicability:

- 1) `./xinitrc` a) applies if X is started directly, or if `./xsession` does not exist and X is started via a display manager
 - 2) `./xsession` b) applies when X is started directly
 - 3) `./Xclients` c) applies when X is started from a display manager
- A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
D. 1-a, 2-c, 2-b

Answer: B

28. Which two statements correctly define Virtual Network Computing (VNC)? (Choose two.)

- A. It is a client/server application.
B. It does not provide any protection to remote X connections.
C. It allows entire desktops to be displayed and controlled remotely.
D. It is used to connect to a remote Linux machine only from a Linux machine.

Answer: AC

29. Identify two true statements about Virtual Network Computing (VNC). (Choose two.)

- A. It is a client/server application.
B. It allows entire desktops to be displayed remotely.
C. It does not provide any protection to remote X connections.
D. It allows applications to be run remotely and displayed only locally.
E. It is used to connect to a remote Linux machine only from a Linux machine.

Answer: AB

30. You have `server1` configured as the Virtual Network Computing (VNC) server. There is no firewall between `server1` and `station1`. You have logged on to `station1` as `root` and want to connect to `server1` using VNC. You issue the following command:

```
[root@station1]# vncviewer server1.2
```

Which statement is true?

- A. `server1` provides an encrypted connection to `station1`.
B. The `xinetd` service on `station1` is not mandatory for the VNC connection.
C. The desktop of `server1` is shared with `station1` without prompting for a password.
D. `station1` is prompted for a password and the desktop of `server1` is shared with `station1` only when the correct password is entered.

Answer: D