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Oracle Linux 6 Implementation Essentials

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QUESTION 1

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 installuptrack" script from the ISO image.

Correct 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

QUESTION 2

Your 32-bit i686 architecture system is registered with the Oracle Unbreakable Linux Network. RPM package example-1.0.0-1 is already installed and the application is used constantly. You want to download the latest version of the example RPM package. You do not want to install the package until you have coordinated with the program's current users. Which option will allow you to download until you have coordinated with the program's current users. Which option will allow you to download the latest version of the RPM package, but not install it?

- A. `# rpm -Uvh http://linux.oracle.com/rpms/i686/example-1.0.1-1.i686.rpm`
- B. `# yum no-update example`
- C. `# yumdownloader example`
- D. `# yum get example-1.0.1`

Correct Answer: C

yumdownloader is a program for downloading RPMs from Yum repositories.

Synopsis

yumdownloader [options] package1 [package2...]

Note:

* yum - Yellowdog Updater Modified yum is an interactive, rpm based, package manager. It can automatically perform system updates, including dependency analysis and obsolete processing based on "repository" metadata. It can also perform installation of new packages, removal of old packages and perform queries on the installed and/or available packages among many other commands/services (see below). yum is similar to other high level package managers like apt-get and smart.

QUESTION 3

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

Correct 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 4

Which three statements describe the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (UEK)?

- A. The UEK contains proprietary Linux Kernel enhancements only available to Oracle Linux.
- B. The UEK is available for x86 (32 bit), x86-64 (64 bit), ARM 32 bit, and ARM 64 bit servers.
- C. Existing applications run unchanged with the UEK in place because all system libraries remain unchanged.
- D. The UEK has more recent kernel enhancements for features like power management than the Red Hat Compatible Kernel.
- E. The UEK has ASMLib included by default.

Correct Answer: ACE

A: 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.

C: Oracle claims that the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel is compatible with RHEL, and Oracle middleware and third-party RHEL-certified applications can be installed and run unchanged on Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel.

E: Oracle ASMLib is included by default

Incorrect:

Not B: Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel is available for x86-64 servers.

QUESTION 5

Which rpm command can be used to find the package that owns the /etc/rsyslog.conf file?

- A. rpm query /etc/rsyslog.conf
- B. rpm gf /etc/rsyslog.conf
- C. rpm q1 /etc/rsyslog.conf
- D. rpm q /etc/rsyslog.conf

Correct Answer: B

Package Selection Options include:

-f

Query package owning

Note:

rpm -q -- What does it do?

One of the nice things about using RPM is that the packages you manage don't end up going into some

kind of black hole. Nothing would be worse than to install, upgrade, and erase several different packages and not have a clue as to what's on your system. In fact, RPM's query function can help you get out of sticky situations like:

*

You're poking around your system, and you come across a file that you just can't identify. Where did it come from?

*

Your friend sends you a package file, and you have no idea what the package does, what it installs, or where it originally came from.

*

You know that you installed XFree86 a couple months ago, but you don't know what version, and you can't find any documentation on it.

The list could go on, but you get the idea. The `rpm -q` command is what you need. If you're the kind of person that doesn't like to have more options than you know what to do with, `rpm -q` might look imposing. But fear not. Once you have a handle on the basic structure of an RPM query, it'll be a piece of cake.

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