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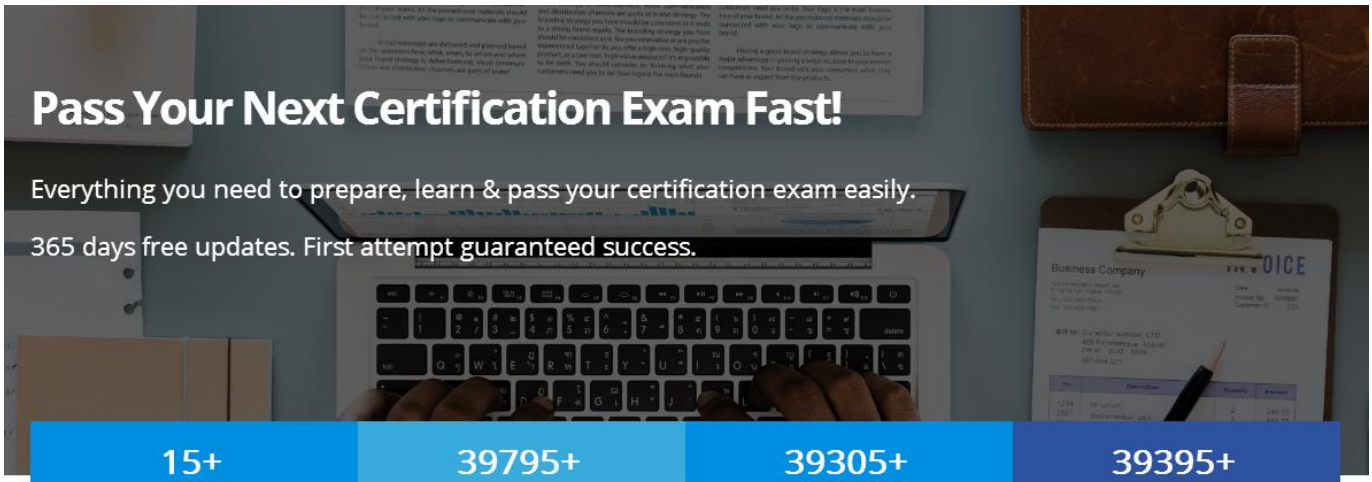

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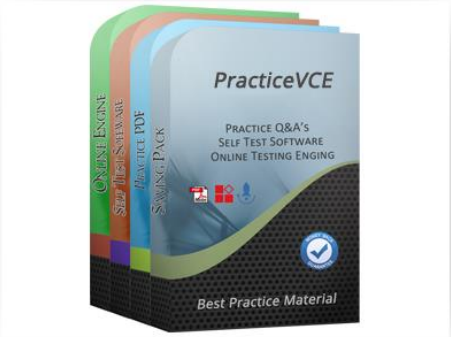

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Exam : **1z1-106**

Title : Oracle Linux 8 Advanced System Administration

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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
Explanation:
* 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

NO.2 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
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.

NO.3 Examine this udev device naming rule which gets processed successfully:

makefile
KERNEL=="hdb", DRIVER=="ide-disk", SYMLINK+="sparedisk"
Which two statements are true?

A. Symbolic link /dev/sparedisk is created linking to /dev/hdb and with an ide-disk device driver, thus overwriting existing symbolic links.

B. The matching device will be named /dev/sparedisk.

C. Symbolic link /dev/sparedisk is created for a device named /dev/hdb which has an ide-disk device driver if such a device is discovered.

D. The matching device will have the kernel device name /dev/hdb.

E. Symbolic link /dev/sparedisk is created for a device named /dev/hdb or one that has an ide-disk device driver, whichever is discovered first.

Answer: C D

Explanation:
Option C (Correct):If a device named/dev/hdbwith theide-diskdriver is discovered, a symbolic link/dev
/sparediskwill be created, pointing to/dev/hdb.
Option D (Correct):TheKERNEL=="hdb"match specifies that the device will have the kernel device name
/dev/hdb.
Option A (Incorrect):This is incorrect because existing symbolic links are not overwritten unless explicitly defined.
Option B (Incorrect):The device itself is not renamed to/dev/sparedisk; rather, a symbolic link is created.
Option E (Incorrect):The rule specifically requires bothKERNEL=="hdb"andDRIVER=="ide-disk"to match; it is not an either/or condition.

NO.4 Which mdadm command creates a RAID-1 device consisting of two block volumes and one spare device?

A. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=5 -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=1 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare-devices=1 /dev /xvdd3

D. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=0 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare-devices=1 /dev /xvdd3

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct command to create a RAID-1 device (mirroring) consisting of two block volumes with one spare device is optionC:mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=1 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare- devices=1 /dev/xvdd3.
* RAID Level 1:RAID-1, also known as mirroring, involves creating an exact copy (or mirror) of a set of data on two or more disks. This ensures data redundancy; if one disk fails, the other can still provide the data.
* mdadm Command Structure:Themdadmcommand is used to manage and monitor RAID devices on Linux. To create a new RAID array, the--createoption is used, followed by several parameters:

* /dev/md0: The name of the RAID device to be created.
* --level=1: Specifies RAID level 1 (mirroring).
* --raid-devices=2: Indicates the number of active devices (two in this case) to be used in the RAID array.
* /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2: The two block devices that will form the RAID-1 array.
* --spare-devices=1 /dev/xvdd3: Specifies one spare device (/dev/xvdd3). A spare device is used to automatically replace a failed device in the RAID array.
* Option Analysis:
* A.Incorrect because it specifies RAID level 5 (--level=5), which requires at least three devices and does not match the requirement for RAID-1.
* B.Incorrect because it does not include the--spare-devices=1option, meaning there is no spare device included in this configuration.
* C.Correct as it specifies RAID-1 (--level=1), two active devices (--raid-devices=2), and one spare device (--spare-devices=1).
* D.Incorrect because it specifies RAID level 0 (--level=0), which is a striped set (no redundancy), not a mirrored set (RAID-1).

Oracle Linux Reference:For more detailed information aboutmdadmand RAID configurations in Oracle Linux
8, refer to the following Oracle Linux documentation:
* OracleLinux 8 Managing Storage Devices - RAID Configuration
* OracleLinux 8 mdadm Manual

These references provide comprehensive details on RAID levels,mdadmcommand syntax, and options for creating and managing RAID arrays in Oracle Linux.

NO.5 Examine these commands, which execute successfully:
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=cockpit --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=1313/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
Which are true upon execution?

A. The Cockpit service is added only to the public zone.

B. Egress traffic is allowed for the Cockpit service only when using port 1313.

C. Runtime firewall configuration is not lost when the firewalld process is restarted or the system is rebooted.

D. Port 1313 blocks all traffic for the public zone except for ingress traffic to the Cockpit service.

E. The custom Cockpit service configuration file is updated in /usr/lib/firewalld/services.

Answer: A C

Explanation of Answer A:The commandfirewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=cockpit --permanentadds the Cockpit service to the public zone permanently. This means that the service is explicitly allowed only within the public zone, not in any other zones.

Explanation of Answer C:Using the--permanentflag withfirewall-cmdcommands ensures that the changes are stored in the firewalld configuration and are persistent across reboots. Therefore, when thefirewalldservice restarts or the system reboots, the runtime configuration will not be lost, and the changes will remain in effect.

NO.6 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: C

Explanation:

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.