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Oracle 1Z0-106 Certification Exam covers a range of topics related to advanced system administration on Oracle Linux 8. These topics include configuring network and storage devices, managing system services and processes, implementing security measures, and troubleshooting system issues. 1Z0-106 exam consists of 80 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 150 minutes.

Oracle 1Z0-106 exam is beneficial for professionals who are looking to enhance their skills in Linux system administration. Oracle Linux 8 Advanced System Administration certification is recognized globally and validates the candidate's expertise in managing and configuring advanced features of Oracle Linux 8. Having this certification on their resume can help professionals to secure better job prospects and higher salaries.

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Oracle Linux 8 Advanced System Administration Sample Questions (Q51-

Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
Examine this command and output:
\# mdadm --detail /dev/md0
/dev/md0:
Version: 1.2
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. An extra device was added to this RAID set to increase its size.
- B. A RAID device failed and has returned to normal operating status.
- C. The RAID set read and write performance is currently sub-optimal.
- D. Only write performance is currently sub-optimal on this RAID set.
- E. A new RAID device was just added to replace a failed one.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
* Option B (Correct):The output shows that the RAID array is in a "degraded, recovering" state, which means one of the devices failed, and the RAID is currently rebuilding with a spare device. When a RAID-5 array is in a degraded state, its read and write performance is reduced because it cannot utilize all disks in parallel, and data is being rebuilt.
* Option C (Correct):The output indicates that/dev/sdf1 is marked as "spare rebuilding." This implies that a new spare device has been added to the RAID array to replace a previously failed device, and it is in the process of rebuilding to restore redundancy.
* Option A (Incorrect):The state of the RAID array is "degraded," which indicates that a RAID device is still being rebuilt. The failed device has not yet returned to normal operating status.
* Option D (Incorrect):No extra device was added to increase the RAID set's size. Instead, a spare device was added to replace a failed one.
* Option E (Incorrect):Both read and write performance are sub-optimal in a degraded RAID-5 state because data is being rebuilt using the remaining active devices.
Oracle Linux Reference:For more information, refer to:
* OracleLinux 8: Managing Storage Devices
* man mdadmfor details on managing RAID arrays.

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which two statements are true about control groups (cgroups) in Oracle Linux 8?

- A. Oracle Linux 8 implements cgroups v2 by default.

- B. The cgroups filesystem allows limits to be overwritten in the lower levels of the hierarchy.
- C. Cgroups allow processes to be organized into hierarchical groups whose resource usage cannot be limited and monitored.
- 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: A,E

Explanation:

Explanation of Answer A:Oracle Linux 8 uses cgroups version 2 (cgroups v2) by default. cgroups v2 is a unified hierarchy system that introduces improvements over version 1, including a simplified interface and better resource management capabilities.
Explanation of Answer B:A control group (cgroup) is a mechanism for grouping processes and setting limits or parameters on their resource usage, such as CPU, memory, or I/O. These limits and parameters are configured and managed through the cgroups filesystem.

NEW QUESTION # 53
Which mdadm command creates a RAID-1 device consisting of two block volumes and one spare device?

- A. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=1 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare-devices=1 /dev /xvdd3
- B. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=5 -raid-devices=2 /dev/xvdd1 /dev/xvdd2 -spare-devices=1 /dev /xvdd3
- C. mdadm -create /dev/md0 -level=0 -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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which two statements are true about fdisk?

- A. It understands GPT, MBR, and HFS partition tables.
- B. It can partition disks larger than 2 TB by using a GPT partition table.

- C. fdisk -l displays disk size information for all disks.
- 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,C

NEW QUESTION # 55
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 web server is listening on port 5011.
- B. An SSH connection process is forked to the background.
- C. A socket remains open for 30 minutes unless a connection is established.
- D. A local port forward is created between client and server.
- E. A reverse tunnel is created back to the local host on port 80.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
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 # 56
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