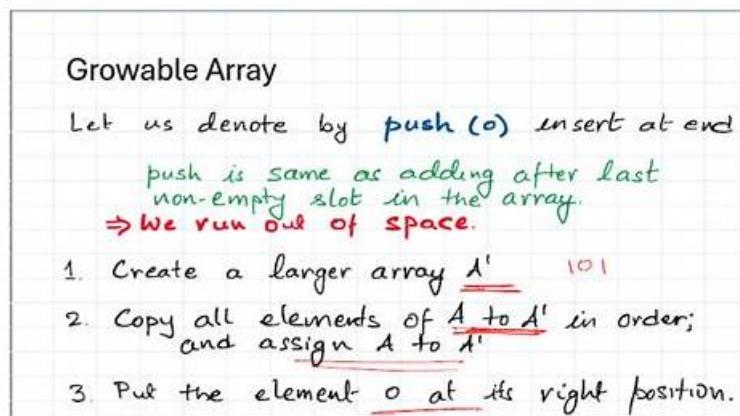
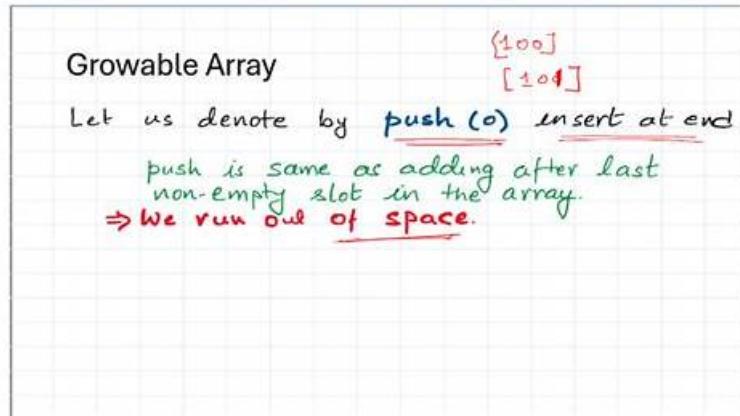


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Oracle Linux 8 Advanced System Administration Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Examine this command:

```
# useradd -m -s /bin/bash alice
```

Which statement is true about the account?

- A. It is not assigned a home directory.
- B. It is assigned a shell but without a password.
- C. It is a member of the wheel group.
- D. It is assigned a home directory and a password.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Option B (Correct): The useradd command with -m creates a home directory for the user, and the -s /bin/bash option assigns the Bash shell. However, no password is set when the user is created with useradd unless explicitly done with the passwd command afterward.

* Option A (Incorrect): There is no mention of adding the user to the wheel group; the useradd command does not imply this.

* Option C (Incorrect): The command does not automatically set a password; it only creates the user account with the specified shell.

* Option D (Incorrect): The -m option ensures that a home directory is created.

Oracle Linux Reference: Refer to:

* Oracle Linux 8: Managing Users and Groups

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which two statements are true about removing a physical volume (PV) from a volume group (VG)?

- A. It cannot be removed when it is part of an active VG.
- B. It can be removed only after removing it from its VG by using vgreduce.
- C. It can be removed when it is part of an active VG.
- D. It can be removed when an inactive logical volume is on the VG.
- E. It can be removed when an active VG has mounted file systems by running vgexport.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To remove a physical volume (PV) from a volume group (VG), it must first be removed using the vgreduce command. This operation ensures that the VG no longer contains any references to the PV being removed.

Explanation of Answer D: A physical volume can be removed if there are no active logical volumes (LVs) on the VG that require space from that PV. If the LV is inactive, the PV can be safely removed from the VG.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Examine this command, which executes successfully:

```
# nmcli con add con-name eth2 type ethernet ifname eth2 \ Ipv6.address 2804:14c:110:ab2fc31b:1212:7917:
```

```
708a/64 \ Ipv6.gateway 2804:14c:110:ab2f:1003 \ Ipv4.address 192.168.0.5/24 ipv4.gateway 192.168.0.254 The eth2 connection does not exist. Which two statements are true?
```

- A. It configures an automatic IPV6 address.
- B. The configuration is saved in /etc/sysconfig/network.
- C. Ethernet connection eth2 is created.
- D. A static IP address is assigned to the eth2 connection

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation of Answer A: The nmcli con add command is used to create a new network connection named eth2. The parameters specify the connection type (ethernet), the interface name (ifname eth2), and the connection name (con-name eth2), creating a new configuration for the eth2 interface.

Explanation of Answer C: The `ipv4.address` parameter assigns a static IPv4 address (192.168.0.5/24) to the `eth2` connection. Therefore, the connection will have this static IP once created.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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

- A. The cgroups filesystem allows limits to be overwritten in the lower levels of the hierarchy.
- B. A cgroup is a collection of processes bound to a set of limits or parameters defined in the cgroups filesystem.
- C. Oracle Linux 8 implements cgroups v2 by default.
- D. Cgroups allow processes to be organized into hierarchical groups whose resource usage cannot be limited and monitored.
- E. Different controllers from cgroups version 1 and cgroups version 2 cannot be used at the same time.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which three statements are true about DNF modules?

- A. Packages exist in multiple streams, where each stream contains a different version.
- B. Streams cannot declare dependencies on the streams of other modules.
- C. Streams are used to define optional configurations of modules.
- D. Switching an enabled module stream automatically changes installed packages.
- E. Modules are a group of packages that are installed together along with dependencies.
- F. Profiles are used to provide alternate versions of the same module.
- G. Installing a module allows a user to select a specific stream.

Answer: A,E,G

Explanation:

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:

- * Modules are 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:

- * Streams in 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:

* Profiles define 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 # 54

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