

1Z0-106受験内容 & 1Z0-106試験対策書



ちなみに、JPNTest 1Z0-106の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A9Tgs6sFoBd2BGgKxXnLLTYUvKImrgZ>

何事でもはじめが一番難しいです。1Z0-106試験への復習に悩んでいますか？弊社の提供するソフトを買うのはあなたの必要の第一歩です。弊社の保証がある問題集を入手して、試験に合格するチャンスが大きくなります。疑問がありましたら、JPNTestで無料のデモをダウンロードしてやってみることができます。

Oracle 1Z0-106試験は、Linuxオペレーティングシステムとその高度な機能について徹底的な理解を持つ経験豊富なLinuxシステム管理者を対象としています。応募者は、さまざまなLinuxディストリビューションでの作業経験を持ち、コマンドラインインターフェースに精通する必要があります。さらに、応募者はスクリプト言語に精通しており、プログラミングの概念に基本的な理解を持っている必要があります。

>> 1Z0-106受験内容 <<

有難い1Z0-106受験内容試験-試験の準備方法-効率的な1Z0-106試験対策書

銀行市場の急速な変化に合わせて、最新の1Z0-106学習教材を提供し、より多くの知識を確実に習得できるようにしています。また、1Z0-106トレーニングクイズが市場に登場して以来、プロの作業チームは長年の教育的背景と職業トレーニングの経験を積んでいるため、1Z0-106準備資料は優れた信頼性、完璧な機能、強力な実用性を備えています。私たちが提供できる多くの利点があるので、動かして、1Z0-106トレーニング資料を試してみませんか？

Oracle Linux 8 Advanced System Administration 認定 1Z0-106 試験問題 (Q59-Q64):

質問 # 59

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

正解: A、D

解説:

Explanation of Answer B: The command `ssh -L 5011:127.0.0.1:80 bob@10.10.2.20 -f sleep 30` creates a local port forward. This means port 5011 on the client machine is forwarded to port 80 on the remote machine (10.10.2.20) using the SSH connection.

Explanation of Answer E: The option of the `ssh` command causes the SSH connection process to fork to the background after authentication is complete. The `sleep 30` command keeps the SSH connection alive for 30 seconds.

質問 # 60

Examine these requirements for a host with a user oracle:

Network services must run in a confined domain.

The oracle user must be confined.

The oracle user must be able to use Mozilla Firefox.

Access to files and directories must be granted based only on SELinux contexts.

The SELinux configuration must be persistent across system restarts.

Users must be able to publish private HTML content.

Now examine these commands and output:

```
# sestatus
```

```
SELinux status: enabled
```

```
SELinuxfs mount: /sys/fs/selinux
```

```
SELinux root directory: /etc/selinux
```

```
Loaded policy name: targeted
```

```
Current mode: permissive
```

```
Mode from config file: permissive
```

```
Policy MLS status: enabled
```

```
Policy deny_unknown status: allowed
```

```
Memory protection checking: actual (secure)
```

```
Max Kernel policy version: 31
```

```
# setenforce enforcing
```

```
# semanage login -a -s guest_u oracle
```

```
# setsebool -P http_enable_homedirs on
```

Which requirements are satisfied?

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- B. 1, 2, 3, 6
- C. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6
- D. 1, 2, 6
- E. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6
- F. 1, 2, 4, 6

正解: E

質問 # 61

Which two statements are true about the `proc` and `sys` file systems?

- A. `sys` contains a list of mounted devices.
- B. `proc` contains information about memory and CPUs.
- C. `sys` contains a list of running processes.
- D. `proc` contains a list of network drivers.
- E. `sys` contains information about memory and CPUs.

正解: B、E

解説:

* Option A (Correct): The `/proc` file system is a pseudo-file system that contains runtime system information (e.g., system memory, mounted devices, hardware configuration, etc.). Files such as `/proc/meminfo` and `/proc/cpuinfo` provide detailed information about memory and CPUs, respectively.

* Option C (Correct): The `/sys` file system, also known as `sysfs`, provides a view of the kernel's device model. It contains information about system hardware, including CPUs and memory. For example, `/sys/devices/system/cpu` contains directories and files that provide detailed information about each CPU.

* Option B (Incorrect): The `/sys` file system does not contain a list of running processes. Running processes are listed in the `/proc` file

system, with each process having its own directory under /proc.

* Option D (Incorrect): /proc does not contain a list of network drivers specifically. Network driver information is available under /proc/net, but this does not equate to a list of drivers.

* Option E (Incorrect): The /sys file system does not contain a list of mounted devices. Mounted devices are listed in /proc/mounts or the /etc/mtab file.

Oracle Linux Reference: For more details, see:

* Oracle Linux 8: The /proc and sys File Systems.

質問 # 62

Which two are true about using Ksplice?

- A. Yum cannot upgrade a kernel patched by Ksplice
- B. The Ksplice client is freely available to all customers.
- C. It can patch the kernel without shutting down the system.
- D. Ksplice has two clients; each can run in three different modes.
- E. Ksplice can be used without a network connection

正解: C、E

解説:

Option A: Ksplice can be used without a network connection

* Explanation:

* Ksplice provides an Offline Client specifically designed for systems that do not have a direct connection to the internet. This client allows administrators to download Ksplice updates on a system with internet access and then transfer them to the offline system for installation.

* This means Ksplice can be effectively used in environments with strict security policies where network connectivity is restricted or not available.

* Oracle Linux Reference:

* Oracle Linux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Section on "Using the Ksplice Offline Client":

"The Ksplice Offline client enables you to apply Ksplice updates to systems that do not have direct access to the Internet or to the Oracle Uptrack server." Option B: It can patch the kernel without shutting down the system.

* Explanation:

* The primary purpose of Ksplice is to allow administrators to apply critical security patches to the running kernel without requiring a reboot or shutting down the system. This ensures high availability and minimizes downtime, which is crucial for production environments.

* Ksplice works by performing just-in-time (JIT) compilation of kernel patches and applying them directly to the running kernel in memory.

* Oracle Linux Reference:

* Oracle Linux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Introduction:

"Ksplice enables you to keep your systems up to date and secure by applying important kernel security updates without rebooting."

Why Other Options Are Not Correct:

* Option C: Yum cannot upgrade a kernel patched by Ksplice

* Explanation:

* This statement is false. While Ksplice patches the running kernel in memory, yum can still upgrade the kernel packages on disk. After a yum kernel update, a reboot would be necessary to run the new kernel version, but yum operations are not hindered by Ksplice patches.

* Oracle Linux Reference:

* Oracle Linux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Compatibility with Package Managers:

"Ksplice works seamlessly with package management tools like yum and dnf. You can continue to use these tools to manage your kernel packages."

* Option D: Ksplice has two clients; each can run in three different modes.

* Explanation:

* While Ksplice does have two clients (the online and offline clients), the statement about each running in three different modes is inaccurate or misleading. The clients do not operate in "three different modes" per se.

* Oracle Linux Reference:

* No official documentation supports the claim of "three different modes" for each client.

* Option E: The Ksplice client is freely available to all customers.

* Explanation:

* Ksplice is a feature available to customers with an active Oracle Linux Premier Support subscription. It is not freely available to all users.

* Oracle Linux Reference:

* OracleLinux 8: Ksplice User's Guide- Access Requirements:

"To use Ksplice, your system must be covered by an Oracle Linux Premier Support subscription." Conclusion:

Options A and B are correct because Ksplice can be used without a network connection via the offline client, and it allows patching the kernel without shutting down the system, ensuring minimal downtime.

質問 # 63

Examine this network configuration:

```
NAME="ens4"
DEVICE="ens4"
ONBOOT=no
NETBOOT=yes
IPV6INIT=yes
BOOTPROTO=none
IPADDR=192.168.2.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=192.168.2.1
TYPE=Ethernet
```

Which two statements are true after executing `nmcli con mod ens4 ipv4.method auto`?

- A. Interface ens4 automatically starts on boot.
- B. IPADDR value is considered null.
- C. ONBOOT value is set to dhcp.
- D. ONBOOT value is set to yes.
- E. BOOTPROTO value is set to dhcp.
- F. Interface ens4 is assigned an IP address of 192.168.2.5.

正解: D、E

質問 # 64

.....

実際の試験に応じて、実践のために最新の1Z0-106試験ダンプを提供します。最新の1Z0-106テストの質問を使用すると、テストの実践で良い経験を行うことができます。さらに、価格について心配する必要はありません。さらにパートナーシップを結ぶために、1年間半額の無料アップデートを提供します。これは、この分野で大きな売り上げです。お支払い後、更新された1Z0-106試験をすぐに送信します。更新についてご質問がある場合は、メッセージをお送りください。

1Z0-106試験対策書: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/1Z0-106-mondaishu>

1Z0-106試験リソースに関するその他のご質問は、弊社までお問い合わせください、1Z0-106試験資料pdfの最新版がリリースされるなら、我々のシステムはこれをあなたのメールボックスにすぐに送ります、1Z0-106試験に合格したい場合は、こちらから1Z0-106試験準備を行ってください、Oracle 1Z0-106受験内容 これらの問題を解決するための基本的な方法は、社会の発展よりも速いスピードで成長することです、確実に試験に合格する方法についてまだ頭痛の種である場合、1Z0-106模擬試験の質問が最良の選択です、また、1Z0-106試験の各質問は、確実に試験に合格するのに役立ちます、Oracle 1Z0-106受験内容 また、ダウンロードして読みやすくすることもできます。

たしか今年四十二になるはずの先輩社員の口から二十一歳の現役女子大生モデルに対するこの手のコメントを聞く度に、若干俺の心とは距離が開く、憤慨するオリヴィエを見てジャックが呆れる、1Z0-106試験リソースに関するその他のご質問は、弊社までお問い合わせください。

1Z0-106試験の準備方法 | 最新の1Z0-106受験内容試験 | 正確的なOracle Linux 8 Advanced System Administration試験対策書

1Z0-106試験資料pdfの最新版がリリースされるなら、我々のシステムはこれをあなたのメールボックスにすぐに送ります、1Z0-106試験に合格したい場合は、こちらから1Z0-106試験準備を行ってください、これらの問題を解決するための基本的な方法は、社会の発展よりも速いスピードで成長することです。

- 効果的な1Z0-106受験内容試験-試験の準備方法-更新する1Z0-106試験対策書 ☐ ➔ www.goshiken.com ☐

- BONUS!!! JPNTTest 1Z0-106ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A9Tgs6sFoBd2BGgKxXnLLTLYUvKIInrgZ>

BONUS!!! JPNTTest 1Z0-106ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1A9Tgs6sFoBd2BGgKxXnLLTLYUvKIInrgZ>