Question 1

Which commands could you use to determine the proper syntax for the cp command? (Choose three)

Options:

A- mancp cp

B- cp--help

C- info cp

D- info --cp help

E- help cp

F- doc -cp

G- display cp

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which file contains the ntp configuration?

Options:

A- etc/ntp.cfg

B- /etc/ntp.conf

C- /srv/ntp/ntp.conf

D- /etc/sysconfig/ntp.conf

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The file that contains the ntp configuration is /etc/ntp.conf. This file specifies the ntp server or peer addresses, synchronization options, access restrictions, logging settings, and other parameters for the ntp daemon (ntpd) that provides time synchronization services on a Linux system. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-ntp-config.html

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Network Interface type supported by SLES is used for link aggregation?

Options:

A- Basic

B- Bridge

C- VPN

D- Bond

E- Custom

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The network interface type supported by SLES that is used for link aggregation is bond. Link aggregation is a technique that combines multiple physical network interfaces into one logical interface for increased bandwidth and redundancy. A bond interface can use different modes and options to balance traffic and handle failures. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-network-bonding.html

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have just added a new directory to be exported via NFS. what command should you run next to make that directory available?

Options:

A- /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd -restart

B- /bin/nfsd - reload

C- /etcyinit.d/nfsd -reload

D- systemctl restart nfsserver.service

E- systmd -reload nfsserver.target

Answer:

D

Explanation:

You have just added a new directory to be exported via NFS. To make that directory available, you should run systemctl restart nfsserver.service. This command will restart the NFS server service and reload the /etc/exports file that contains the export definitions. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-nfs-server.html#sec-nfs-server-export

Question 5

After the Kernel has been loaded during the boot process, which component will handle hardware detection?

Options:

A- udev

B- devmgr

C- initramfs

D- hal

E- devfsd

Answer:

A

Explanation:

After the kernel has been loaded during the boot process, udev will handle hardware detection. Udev is a device manager that creates device nodes and symlinks in /dev based on rules and events. It also loads kernel modules and applies persistent device names and permissions. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-boot-initrd.html#sec-boot-initrd-udev

Question 6

Which commands and options will display the routing table? (Choose two)

Options:

A- cat /etc/sysconfig/routes

B- ip route show

C- ip r s

D- showroute -a

E- ipconfig -rd

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

The ip route show or ip r s commands will display the routing table on a Linux system. The routing table contains information about how to reach different network destinations. The cat /etc/sysconfig/routes command will display the static routes configuration file, which may

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What starts the Linux Kernel during the boot process?

Options:

A- initd

B- The Boot Loader

C- systemd

D- The udev process

E- BIOS or UEFI depending on the hardware architecture

Answer:

E

Explanation:

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What does the (x) permission on a directory mean?

Options:

A- Nothing - the execute permission cannot be assigned to a directory.

B- The export permission on a directory means that directory can be mounted by a remote server.

C- The exclude permission on a directory means that the directory will not be displayed by the Is command.

D- The execute permission on a directory means you can use the cd command to change into the directory.

E- The exclude permission on a directory means that the files in the directory are hidden.

F- The examine permission on a directory means that you can see the directory's contents.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The execute permission on a directory means you can use the cd command to change into the directory. It also means you can access the files and subdirectories inside the directory, if you have read permission on them. The execute permission does not affect the visibility or exportability of the directory. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-file-permissions.html

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which system initialization system is used in SLES 15?

Options:

A- undev

B- init

C- System V

D- systemd

E- UEFI

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The programsystemdis the process with process ID 1. It is responsible for initializing the system in the required way.systemdis started directly by the kernel and resists signal9, which normally terminates processes. All other programs are either started directly by systemd or by one of its child processes.

The system initialization system used in SLES 15 is systemd. It is a modern and powerful system and service manager that replaces the traditional init system. It provides faster boot times, better dependency handling, parallelization, and more features and capabilities. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-systemd-basics.html