SUSE

sca_sles15

Certified Administrator in SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 Exam

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Product Version

Latest Version: 7.0

Question: 1

Which statements about using the -U option and the -F option when running the rpm command are true? (Choose two)

A. The -U option will install a package whether or not a previous version of the package is already installed.
B. The -F option will install a package whether or not a previous version of the package is already installed.
C. The -U option remove all binaries, scripts, links, and documentation files associated with the RPM in the RPM Database.
D. The -F option will verify (fix) a broken application based on the information in the RPM Database.
E. The -U option will remove all the binaries in the package from the file system and update the RPM Database.
F. The -F option will install a package only if a previous version of the package is already installed.

Answer: AF

Explanation:
The -U option will install a package whether or not a previous version of the package is already installed. If a previous version exists, it will be upgraded. The -F option will install a package only if a previous version of the package is already installed. It will not install a new package. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-sw-cl.html#sec-rpm-commands

Question: 2

You are working at a terminal window of a server at the office, but you want to continue this work by remotely accessing the terminal session from your home office. Which command will you need to use to accomplish this?

A. screen
B. bg
C. -tty-release
D. Ctrl-fa, r
E. bg -term disconnect

Answer: A

Explanation:
The screen command will allow you to create and manage multiple terminal sessions that can be

detached and resumed later. You can use the screen command to start a new session, then detach it with Ctrl-a d, and reattach it from another location with screen -r. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-screen.html

Question: 3

What is the first file executed by a bash login shell?

A. /etc/profile
B. /etc/profi le.alias
C. -/profile
D. -/.alias
E. /etc/bash

<div style="text-align: right;">

Answer: A

</div>

Explanation:
https://www.gnu.org/software/bash/manual/html_node/Bash-Startup-Files.html
When Bash is invoked as an interactive login shell, or as a non-interactive shell with the --login option, it first reads and executes commands from the file /etc/profile, if that file exists. After reading that file, it looks for ~/.bash_profile, ~/.bash_login, and ~/.profile, in that order, and reads and executes commands from the first one that exists and is readable. The --noprofile option may be used when the shell is started to inhibit this behavior.
The first file executed by a bash login shell is /etc/profile. This file sets global environment variables and aliases for all users. It may also source other files in /etc/profile.d/ directory. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-bash.html#sec-bash-startup

Question: 4

Which Vim command will save the current file without exiting?

A. q!
B. w-no-exit
C. wq!
D. w
E. w!

<div style="text-align: right;">

Answer: D

</div>

Explanation:
Save a File in Vim / Vi #
The command to save a file in Vim is :w.
To save the file without exiting the editor, switch back to normal mode by pressing Esc, type :w and hit Enter.

https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-save-file-in-vim-quit-editor/
The w command will save the current file without exiting Vim. It stands for write. The other commands are either invalid or will exit Vim after saving. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-vim.html#sec-vim-save

Question: 5

Which statements regarding subvolumes in a BtrFS filesystem are true (Choose two)

A. Every subvolume on a BtrFS filesystem must have the same quota if quotas are implemented.
B. Even though subvolumes in BtrFS appear to be subdirectories, subvolumes can be mounted separately. The -o sub=
C. Every subvolume on a BtrFS fiLesystem must have a name that begins with the "@" character.
D. Multiple virtual filesystems can be created inside the BtrFS filesystem.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
Subvolumes in BtrFS are like virtual filesystems that can be mounted separately with the -o subvol= option. They can also have different attributes and quotas. Subvolumes do not have to start with "@" character, although some default subvolumes use this convention. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-btrfs.html#sec-btrfs-subvolumes

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