SUSE SCA_SLES15 Practice Questions

Shared by Murphy on 04-11-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which command is used to view the manual pages?

Options:

A- help -man
B- doc -man
C- man
D- show
E- info

Answer:

C

Explanation:

You can view manual pages by running themancommand followed by a specific command name. If themancommand is not installed on your system, install it by running zypper install man.

https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-GA/html/SLES-all/pre-sle.html

The command that is used to view the manual pages is man. The man command will display the formatted documentation for a given command, function, or file. The manual pages are organized into sections based on their type and purpose. The user can specify the section number and the name of the item to view its manual page. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-cli-help.html#sec-cli-help-man

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

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

The openSUSE Leap version of Linux is designed for which types of user environments? (Choose two)

Options:

A- Environments requiring High-Availability
B- Desktop power users
C- Users requiring only secure terminal access
D- Data Center environments
E- Developers

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

The openSUSE Leap version of Linux is designed for desktop power users and developers. It is a community-driven distribution that offers a stable and reliable operating system with cutting-edge software and tools. It is suitable for personal use, development, testing, and experimentation. It is not intended for high-availability or data center environments that require enterprise-level support and security. Reference: https://en.opensuse.org/Portal:Leap

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which command is used to view the manual pages?

Options:

A- help -man
B- doc -man
C- man
D- show
E- info

Answer:

C

Explanation:

You can view manual pages by running themancommand followed by a specific command name. If themancommand is not installed on your system, install it by running zypper install man.

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Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which commands can be used to terminate processes? (Choose two)

Options:

A- Kill
B- psterm
C- ps-k
D- terminate
E- killLall

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

The commands that can be used to terminate processes are kill and killall. The kill command can be used to send a signal to a process specified by its process ID (PID). The default signal is SIGTERM, which requests a graceful termination of the process. The killall command can be used to send a signal to one or more processes specified by their name. It will match all processes that belong to the current user unless otherwise specified. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-cli-processes.html#sec-cli-processes-kill

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For programs to leverage PolKit they are split into two separate processes. Which statements below are true regarding these two PolKit processes? {Choose two)

Options:

A- The Policy Agent process runs in the System Context.
B- The Policy Agent process runs in the User Session.
C- The Mechanism process runs in the System Context.
D- The Mechanism process runs in the User Session.
E- The Authentication Agent runs in the System Context.
F- The D-Bus runs in the User Session.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

For programs to leverage PolKit they are split into two separate processes. The statements below that are true regarding these two PolKit processes are:

The Mechanism process runs in the System Context.

The Policy Agent process runs in the User Session.

The Mechanism process is responsible for performing privileged actions on behalf of unprivileged users. It runs as root in the System Context and communicates with PolKit via D-Bus. The Policy Agent process is responsible for requesting authorization from users when they

attempt to perform privileged actions. It runs as a normal user in the User Session and communicates with PolKit via D-Bus. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-polkit.html#sec-polkit-processes

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when you launch yast2 without specifying a module name?

Options:

A- YaST displays an error message and terminates
B- The YaST Control Center appears.
C- YaST switches to ncurses mode and automatically launches the Module Selector.
D- YaST switches to ncurses mode.
E- YaST switches to graphical mode.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When you launch yast2 without specifying a module name, the YaST Control Center appears. The YaST Control Center is a graphical interface that allows you to access various YaST modules for system administration and configuration tasks. You can browse through different categories of modules, such as Software, Hardware, System, Network Services, etc., and launch them by clicking on their icons. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-yast.html#sec-yast-control-center

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How are the scripts in the /etc/grub.d directory used? (Choose two)

Options:

A- The contents of these scripts are incorporated into the /boot/grub2/custom.cfg file.
B- The contents of these scripts are incorporated into the /etc/grub2.d/configfiLe.
C- The contents of these scripts are incorporated into the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg file.
D- These scripts are taken as input by the mkinitrd command.
E- These scriptSrare taken as input by the grub2-init command.
F- These scripts are taken as input by the grub2-mkconfig command.

Answer:

C, F

Explanation:

The scripts in the /etc/grub.d directory are used to generate the /boot/grub2/grub.cfg file and are taken as input by the grub2-mkconfig command. The /boot/grub2/grub.cfg file contains the menu entries and settings for the GRUB2 boot loader. The grub2-mkconfig command is used to create or update this file based on the scripts in /etc/grub.d and other configuration files. The scripts in /etc/grub.d are executed in numerical order and can be customized by the user or administrator. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-grub2-config.html#sec-grub2-config-files

Question 10

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:

The Linux kernel is started by the BIOS or UEFI firmware during the boot process, depending on the hardware architecture. The BIOS or UEFI firmware is responsible for initializing the hardware and loading the boot loader from a boot device. The boot loader then loads the kernel and passes some parameters to it. Reference: https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-boot-process.html

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