

**QUESTION NO: 1**

Which user authentication methods can be used with SLES 10? (Choose 4.)

- A. NIS
- B. WEP
- C. SSH
- D. PAM
- E. LDAP
- F. Handshake
- G. Windows Domain
- H. Local (/etc/passwd)

**Answer: A,E,G,H**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Which statements about partitions are correct? (Choose 3.)

- A. Extended partitions can be subdivided into logical partitions.
- B. A primary partition consists of a continuous range of cylinders.
- C. Logical partitions do not require entries in the main partition table.
- D. If you use only primary partitions, you are limited to eight partitions per disk.
- E. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 can only be installed on a primary partition.
- F. To install more than one operating system on a partition, the partition has to include the entire cylinder range.

**Answer: A,B,C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 3**

You want to copy the master boot record, the partition table, and the 2 magic bytes at the beginning of /dev/hda to a file so you can restore it later. Which command accomplishes this?

- A. dd if=/dev/hda of=mbr bs=512 count=1
- B. dd if=mbr of=/dev/hda bs=512 count=1
- C. dd of=/dev/zero if=/dev/hda bs=512 count=1
- D. dd if=/dev/urandom of=/dev/hda bs=512 count=1

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

The `/etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-eth-id-macaddress` configuration file contains a BOOTPROTO option. Which are possible values of BOOTPROTO?

- A. static or dhcp
- B. master or slave
- C. onboot, ifplugged, or manual
- D. ethernet, wireless, or manual

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 5**

From command mode in vi, what do you have to do to enter text?

- A. Press e
- B. Press i
- C. Press k
- D. Press w

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Which statement about symmetric encryption is correct?

- A. The same key is used for encryption and decryption.
- B. Symmetric keys are generally longer than asymmetric keys.
- C. Asymmetric encryption is generally faster than symmetric encryption.
- D. A public key and a private key are needed for symmetric encryption/decryption.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 7**

After the partitions are checked and the root file system is mounted, the /sbin/init command is executed. Which process ID is assigned to /sbin/init?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 100
- E. 1000
- F. Depends

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 8**

When you connect to an ssh server with your ssh client, the public key of the server is compared to the keys stored in a file on the client computer. Which file is this?

- A. ~/.ssh/id\_dsa.pub
- B. ~/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub
- C. ~/.ssh/known\_hosts
- D. ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 9**

You want to install the xyz-software-1.2.3-5.i586.rpm package, but only if a previous version is already installed. Which command will do this?

- A. rpm -ivh xyz-software-1.2.3-5.i586.rpm
- B. rpm -evh xyz-software-1.2.3-5.i586.rpm
- C. rpm -Fvh xyz-software-1.2.3-5.i586.rpm
- D. rpm -Uvh xyz-software-1.2.3-5.i586.rpm

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 10**

Which commands can be used if you do not find the desired information in a manual page, or find no manual page at all for a program?

- A. sos program
- B. info program
- C. help program
- D. wiki program

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 11**

Which statements about PAM are correct? (Choose 3.)

- A. To enable authentication with PAM, you need a smart card reader.
- B. Each line in a PAM configuration file contains 6 columns plus optional arguments.
- C. Configuration files of PAM modules can be found in /etc/pam.d/ and /etc/security/.
- D. After the PAM configuration has been adjusted for an application, this application can be used by SSH.
- E. The /etc/pam.d/other file contains a default configuration if no application-specific file is found in /etc/pam.d/.
- F. PAM creates a software level with defined interfaces between applications and the current authentication mechanism.

**Answer: C,E,F**

**Explanation:**

**QUESTION NO: 12**

What is the difference between the /dev/st0 and /dev/nst0 devices?

- A. /dev/st0 is the first SCSI CD burner; /dev/nst0 refers to the CDROM drive.
- B. /dev/st0 is the first tape drive; /dev/nst0 refers to the same tape drive in non-rewinding mode.