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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

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DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Version: 9.3

Question: 1

What are the differences between hard disk drives and solid state disks? (Choose two correct answers.)

- A. Hard disks have a motor and moving parts, solid state disks do not.
- B. Hard disks can fail due to physical damage, while solid state disks cannot fail.
- C. Solid state disks can store many times as much data as hard disk drives.
- D. /dev/sda is a hard disk device while /dev/ssda is a solid state disk.
- E. Solid state disks provide faster access to stored data than hard disks.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

The main difference between hard disk drives (HDDs) and solid state drives (SSDs) is the way they store and access data. HDDs use a spinning disk (platter) and a moving head to read and write data, while SSDs use flash memory chips that have no moving parts. This makes SSDs faster, quieter, and more durable than HDDs, but also more expensive and less spacious. HDDs and SSDs are both I/O devices that can be used to boot the system and store data, but they have different advantages and disadvantages depending on the use case. Reference:

[Difference between Hard Disk Drive \(HDD\) and Solid State Drive \(SSD\)](#)

[Hard Disk Drive \(HDD\) vs. Solid State Drive \(SSD\): What's the Difference?](#)

[How to Check Whether Your Disk Is an SSD or HDD on Linux](#)

Question: 2

Reverse DNS assigns hostnames to IP addresses. How is the name of the IP address 198.51.100.165 stored on a DNS server?

- A. In the A record for 165.100.51.198.ipv4.arpA.
- B. In the PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpA.
- C. In the RNAME record for 198-51-100-165.rev.arpA.
- D. In the ARPA record for 165.100.51.198.rev.

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E. In the REV record for arpA.in-addr.198.51.100.165.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reverse DNS lookups query DNS servers for a PTR (pointer) record; if the server does not have a PTR record, it cannot resolve a reverse lookup. PTR records store IP addresses with their segments reversed, and they append “.in-addr.arpa” to that. For example, if a domain has an IP address of 192.0.2.1, the PTR record will store the domain’s information under 1.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa. [In IPv6, the latest version of the Internet Protocol, PTR records are stored within the “.ip6.arpa” domain instead of “.in-addr.arpa.”](#)¹ Therefore, the name of the IP address 198.51.100.165 is stored in the PTR record for 165.100.51.198.in-addr.arpa. Reference: 1: Reverse DNS lookup - Wikipedia 1

Question: 3

Which of the following types of bus can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard?

- A. The RAM bus
- B. The NUMA bus
- C. The CPU bus
- D. The SATA bus
- E. The Auto bus

Answer: D

Explanation:

A bus is a communication system that transfers data between components inside a computer or between computers. There are different types of buses that serve different purposes. The RAM bus connects the CPU with the main memory, the NUMA bus connects multiple processors in a multiprocessor system, the CPU bus connects the CPU with other components on the motherboard, and the Auto bus is a fictional bus that can transform into a robot. The SATA bus is the correct answer because it is a type of bus that can connect hard disk drives with the motherboard. SATA stands for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment and it is a standard interface for connecting storage devices such as hard disk drives, solid state drives, and optical drives. SATA offers faster data transfer rates, lower power consumption, and improved cable management compared to older interfaces such as IDE and SCSI. Reference: : [Bus (computing)] : [Transformers: Robots in Disguise (2015 TV series)] : [Serial ATA]3) : [SATA vs. IDE: What’s the Difference?]

Question: 4

Members of a team already have experience using Red Hat Enterprise Linux. For a small hobby project, the team wants to set up a Linux server without paying for a subscription. Which of the following Linux distributions allows the team members to apply as much of their Red Hat Enterprise Linux knowledge as possible?

- A. Ubuntu Linux LTS
- B. Raspbian
- C. Debian GNU/Linux
- D. CentOS
- E. openSUSE

Answer: D

Explanation:

CentOS is a Linux distribution that is based on the source code of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). It is a free and open-source community-supported OS that provides an enterprise-level computing platform. CentOS is fully compatible with RHEL and can run the same applications and packages. Therefore, CentOS allows the team members to apply as much of their Red Hat Enterprise Linux knowledge as possible for their hobby project. Reference:

[Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Objectives1](#), Topic 1.1: Linux Evolution and Popular Operating Systems, Subtopic: Linux Distributions

[Linux Essentials Version 1.6 Exam Preparation Guide2](#), Section 1.1: Linux Evolution and Popular Operating Systems, Page 7

[CentOS Website3](#), About CentOS Linux

[Red Hat Enterprise Linux derivatives - Wikipedia4](#)

Question: 5

What information can be displayed by top?

- A. Existing files, ordered by their size.
- B. Running processes, ordered by CPU or RAM consumption.
- C. User accounts, ordered by the number of logins.
- D. User groups, ordered by the number of members.
- E. User accounts, ordered by the number of files.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The top command is a Linux command that shows the running processes on the system. It provides a dynamic real-time view of the system performance and resource usage. The top command can display various information about the processes, such as their process ID, user, priority, state, CPU and memory usage, command name, and more. The top command can also sort the processes by different criteria,

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such as CPU or RAM consumption, by using the interactive commands. The top command is useful for monitoring the system load and identifying the processes that are consuming the most resources. Reference:

[Linux Essentials Topic 104: The Linux Operating System](#), section 104.3: Basic features and commands of the Linux standard shells.

[Linux Essentials Topic 106: Security and File Permissions](#), section 106.4: Monitor and manage Linux processes.



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