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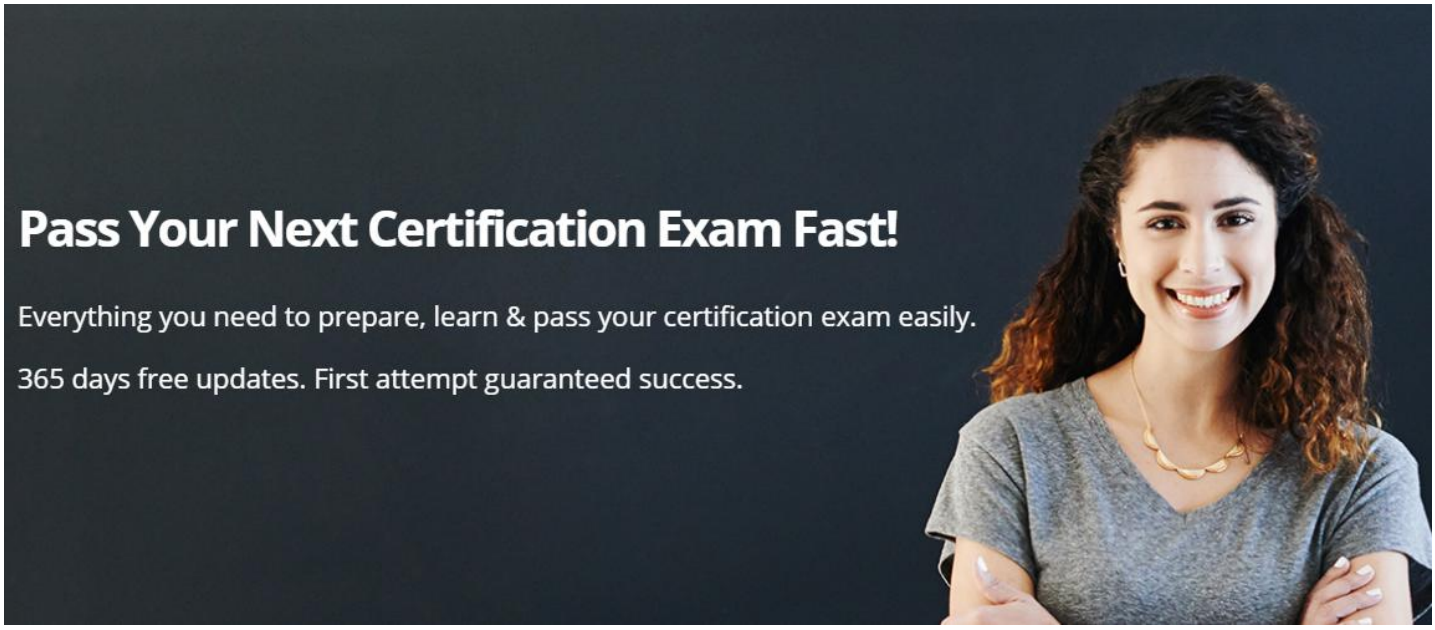

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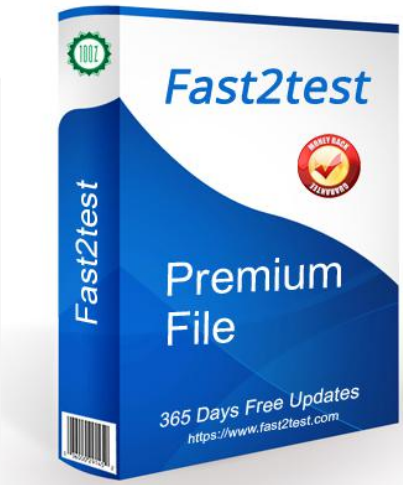

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Exam : **sca_sles15**

Title : SUSE Certified Administrator in Enterprise Linux 15 (050-754)

Vendor : SUSE

Version : DEMO

NO.1 For programs to leverage PolKit they are split into two separate processes. Which statements below are true regarding these two PolKit processes? {Choose two)

A. The Mechanism process runs in the User Session.

B. The D-Bus runs in the User Session.

C. The Policy Agent process runs in the User Session.

D. The Mechanism process runs in the System Context.

E. The Authentication Agent runs in the System Context.

F. The Policy Agent process runs in the System Context.

Answer: D,F

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. References:

https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-polkit.html#sec-polkit-processes

NO.2 What does the term "action* mean when referring to system logging in SUSE Linux Enterprise?

A. An action is used to define the severity of a log message.

B. An action is a process that the issuing facility must go through before issuing the log message.

C. An action is used to filter out desired log messages for processing.

D. An action defines where a log message ends up such as in a regular file or database table.

Answer: D

Explanation

The term "action" means an action that defines where a log message ends up such as in a regular file or database table when referring to system logging in SUSE Linux Enterprise. An action is part of a rule that specifies how to process a log message based on its properties. An action can be one of the following types:

file, pipe, shell, template, discard, stop, call, omusrmsg, ommysql, ompgsql, etc.

References:https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-syslog.html#sec-syslog-config-action

NO.3 By default, what does the VNC Client and the VNC server daemon use for secure communications?

A. The VNC server prompts the VNC Client for a password that was configured when the VNC server was installed.

B. A self-signed SSL certificate

C. Both the VNC Client and the VNC server assume you have access to a valid 3rd party CA like Verisign.

D. On SLE 15 the VNC Client assumes the server is set up as a C

E. VNC is based on the Telnet protocol so encrypted communication between the VNC Client and Server is not possible.

Answer: B

Explanation

By default, the VNC Client and the VNC server daemon use a self-signed SSL certificate for secure communications. The VNC server generates a self-signed certificate when it is started for the first time. The VNC Client will prompt the user to accept or reject the certificate when connecting to the server.

Alternatively, the user can provide a custom certificate for the VNC server or disable encryption if desired.

References:https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-vnc-security.html

NO.4 Which filesystem is the recommended filesystem for data volumes?

A. XFS

B. Ext3

C. nfs

D. Ext4

E. Btrfs

Answer: A

Explanation

The recommended file system for data volumes is XFS. XFS is a high-performance and scalable file system that supports large files and file systems, online defragmentation and resizing, metadata checksums, and other features. XFS is the default file system for data partitions in SLES 15.

References:https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/cha-filesystems.html#sec-filesystems-xfs

NO.5 What is the default port a VNC Client uses to connect?

A. DP 5901

B. DP 5801

C. TCP 5901

D. TCP 5801

Answer: C

Explanation

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_Network_Computing#:~:text=VNC%20by%20default%20uses%20TCP,Ja VNC by default uses TCP port 5900+N,[6][7] where N is the display number (usually :0 for a physical display). Several implementations also start a basic HTTP server on port 5800+N to provide a VNC viewer as a Java applet, allowing easy connection through any Java-enabled web-browser. Differentport assignments can be used as long as both client and server are configured accordingly. A HTML5 VNC client implementation for modern browsers (no plugins required) exists too.[8] The default port a VNC Client uses to connect is TCP 5901. This port corresponds to the first display number (:1) of the VNC server. Each display number has its own port number, starting from 5900. For example, display :2 uses port 5902, display :3 uses port 5903, and so on. The user can specify a different port number if needed. References:https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-vnc-connect.html

NO.6 Which command will take a foreground process and suspend it. and then place it in the background as a stopped job?

A. bg

B. Ctrl+Z

C. fg--bg--stop

D. &&

E. ctri+&

Answer: B

Explanation

The command that will take a foreground process and suspend it, and then place it in the background as a stopped job is Ctrl+Z. This keyboard shortcut will send a SIGTSTP signal to the foreground process group, which will stop its execution and return control to the shell. The shell will then display the job number and status of the stopped process. To resume the process in the background, you can use the bg command with the job number or % sign.

References:https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-cli-jobs.html

NO.7 You have just added a new directory to be exported via NFS. what command should you run next to make that directory available?

A. systmd -reload nfsserver.target

B. systemctl restart nfsserver.service

C. /bin/nfsd - reload

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

E. /etcyinit.d/nfsd -reload

Answer: B

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. References:

https://documentation.suse.com/sles/15-SP3/html/SLES-all/sec-nfs-server.html#sec-nfs-server-export