Exam Report: 15.7.4 Practice Questions

Date: 4/4/28 6:50:43 pm
Time Spent: 0:15

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 20%

Passing Score: 80%

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Individual Responses

Question 1: Correct

Which **ssh** option should you enter at the command prompt to set up an SSH tunnel for X server traffic?

Explanation

Use **ssh -X** to set up an SSH tunnel from the client to the server for X server traffic. Be aware of the following options:

- **-l** specifies the username of the user account on the remote system.
- **server** specifies the server name and domain running the SSH daemon.

For example, **ssh -X -l mtrance hn3.mydomain.com** sets up an SSH port tunnel for X server traffic.

References

Linux Pro - 15.7 SSH Port Tunneling
[e_tunnel_lp5.exam.xml Q_PORT_TUNN_LP5_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

What is the purpose of the **-N** option in the following command?

ssh -f -N -L 2345:mail.mydomain.com:110 userbob@mail.mydomain.com

- To specify the default port for non-secure protocol.
- ~~To specify the port numbers and server name.~~
- To ensure that SSH does not execute a remote command.
- To run SSH in the background after the password prompt.

Explanation

ssh -N ensures that SSH does not execute a remote command. Among other tasks, use **ssh** to set up an SSH tunnel from the client to the server for textual traffic. Be aware of the following options:

- **-f** runs SSH in the background after the password prompt.
- **-N** ensures that SSH does not execute a remote command.
- **-L** specifies the port numbers and server name.
- **-g** overrides configuration file settings and creates a tunnel if needed.
- ***tunnelport*** specifies the SSH port for the encrypted data. Only the root user can set the SSH port to a privileged port (port 1024 or lower.)
- ***server*** specifies the server running the SSH daemon.
- ***port*** specifies the default port for non-secure protocol.

For example, **ssh -f -N -L 2345:mail.mydomain.com:110 userbob@mail.mydomain.com** sets up an SSH port tunnel for POP3 mail traffic over port 2345.

References

Linux Pro - 15.7 SSH Port Tunneling
[e_tunnel_lp5.exam.xml Q_PORT_TUNN_LP5_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

When configuring the SSH daemon using the **/etc/ssh/sshd_config** file, which options can be set to either prevent or allow unrestricted access to all GUI features on the client? (Select TWO).

- [ ] X11Forwarding
- [x] ForwardX11Trusted
- [ ] TrustX11
- [x] ~~AllowXServerForwarding~~
- [ ] XServerForwarding

Explanation

In the /etc/ssh/sshd_config file, the **X11Forwarding** or **ForwardX11Trusted** option (depending on which Linux distribution you are running) needs to be set to *yes* to allow unrestricted access to all GUI features on the client. This option should be set in the configuration file before the sshd.service is started. If the SSH deamon is already running, the sshd.service will need to be restarted before the configuration change will take effect.

References

Linux Pro - 15.7 SSH Port Tunneling
[e_tunnel_lp5.exam.xml Q_PORT_TUNN_LP5_03]

Question 4: Incorrect

You would like to use SSH port tunneling to work on a remote system. You also need to ensure that all data that you send to the remote system is encrypted.

Which SSH configuration option, in the **/etc/ssh/sshd_config** file, needs to be set yet to **yes?**

- ( ) AllowSSHTunneling
- (•) ~~AllowSSHForwarding~~
- ( ) AllowTCPTunneling
- ( ) AllowTCPForwarding

Explanation

In the /etc/ssh/sshd_config file, the AllowTCPForwarding option needs to be set to *yes* for SSH port tunneling to work. This option should be set in the configuration file before the sshd.service is started. If the SSH deamon is already running, the sshd.service will need to be restarted before the configuration change will take effect.

References

Linux Pro - 15.7 SSH Port Tunneling
[e_tunnel_lp5.exam.xml Q_PORT_TUNN_LP5_04]

Question 5: Incorrect

Which daemon, or service, provides port tunneling to encrypt non-secure protocols such as email and X server traffic?

[ ] ssh

Explanation

The ssh daemon provides SSH port tunneling to encrypt data from non-secure protocols before sending the data over a network. Non-secure protocols, such as email and X server traffic, can be tunneled through SSH.

The daemon is also referred to as sshd and referred to as sshd.service on systemd-based systems.

References

Linux Pro - 15.7 SSH Port Tunneling
[e_tunnel_lp5.exam.xml Q_PORT_TUNN_LP5_05]