

15.7.4 Practice Questions

Candidate: Ethan Bonavida (suborange)

Date: 12/9/2022 12:26:48 am • **Time Spent:** 00:42

Score: 100%

Passing Score: 80%

▼ Question 1:

✓ Correct

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

ssh -X



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



15.7.3 SSH Port Tunneling Facts


q_port_tunn_lp5_01.question.fex

▼ Question 2:

✓ Correct

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 port numbers and server name.
-  ☒ To ensure that SSH does not execute a remote command.
- ☐ To specify the default port for non-secure protocol.
- ☐ 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

 15.7.3 SSH Port Tunneling Facts

q_port_tunn_lp5_02.question.fex

▼ Question 3: ✓ Correct

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).

- ☐ AllowXServerForwarding
- ☐ TrustX11
- ➡ ☒ ForwardX11Trusted
- ☐ XServerForwarding
- ➡ ☒ X11Forwarding

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 daemon is already running, the **sshd.service** will need to be restarted before the configuration change will take effect.

References

 15.7.3 SSH Port Tunneling Facts

q_port_tunn_lp5_03.question.fex

▼ **Question 4:** ✓ Correct

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**?

- ➡ ☒ **AllowTCPForwarding**
- ☐ AllowSSHForwarding
- ☐ AllowSSHTunneling
- ☐ AllowTCPTunneling

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 daemon is already running, the `sshd.service` will need to be restarted before the configuration change will take effect.

References

 **15.7.3 SSH Port Tunneling Facts**

q_port_tunn_lp5_04.question.fex

▼ **Question 5:**

✓ Correct

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

**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**15.7.3 SSH Port Tunneling Facts**

q_port_tunn_lp5_05.question.fex

Copyright © 2022 TestOut Corporation All rights reserved.