

LPI

Exam 303-200

LPIC-3 Exam 303: Security, 2.0

Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

in which path is the data, which can be altered by the sysctl command, accessible?

- A. /dev/sys/
- B. /sys/
- C. /proc/sys/
- D. /sysctl/

Answer: C

Question No : 2

Given a proper network and name resolution setup, which of the following commands establishes a trust between a FreeIPA domain and an Active Directory domain?

- A. ipa trust-add --type ad addom --admin Administrator --password
- B. ipa-ad -add-trust --account ADDOM\Administrator--query-password
- C. net ad ipajoin addom -U Administrator -p
- D. trustmanager add -_domain ad: //addom --user Administrator -w
- E. ipa ad join addom -U Administrator -w

Answer: A

Question No : 3

Which of the following information, within a DNSSEC- signed zone, is signed by the key signing key?

- A. The non-DNSSEC records like A, AAAA or MX
- B. The zone signing key of the zone.
- C. The RRSIG records of the zone.
- D. The NSEC or NSEC3 records of the zone.
- E. The DS records pointing to the zone

Answer: B

Question No : 4 CORRECT TEXT

What command is used to update NVTs from the OpenVAS NVT feed? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters).

Answer: openvas-nvt-sync

<http://www.openvas.org/openvas-nvt-feed.html>

Question No : 5

Which of the following are differences between AppArmor and SELinux? (Choose TWO correct answers).

- A. AppArmor is implemented in user space only. SELinux is a Linux Kernel Module.
- B. AppArmor is less complex and easier to configure than SELinux.
- C. AppArmor neither requires nor allows any specific configuration. SELinux must always be manually configured.
- D. SELinux stores information in extended file attributes. AppArmor does not maintain file specific information and states.
- E. The SELinux configuration is loaded at boot time and cannot be changed later on AppArmor provides user space tools to change its behavior.

Answer: B,D

Question No : 6

Which of the following commands defines an audit rule that monitors read and write operations to the file/ etc/firewall/rules and associates the rule with the name firewall?

- A. auditctl -N firewall -r /etc/firewall/rules -r w: etc/firewall/rules
- B. auditctl -A -f /etc/firewall/rules -o r- o w -l firewall
- C. auditctl -w /etc/firewall/rules -p rw -k firewall
- D. auditctl -_read /etc/firewall/rules -_write /etc/firewall/rules --label firewall
- E. echo "n: firewall r:/etc/firewall/rules: w:/ etc/firewall/rules:" | auditctl ~

Answer: C

Question No : 7

Which of the following openssl commands generates a certificate signing request (CSR) using the already existing private key contained in the file private/keypair.pem?

- A. openssl req -key private/keypair.pem -out req/csr.pem
- B. openssl req - new -key private/keypair.pem -out req/csr.pem
- C. openssl gencsr -key private/keypair.pem -out req/csr.pem
- D. openssl gencsr -new- key private/keypair.pem -out req/csr.pem

Answer: B

Question No : 8

Which of the following DNS record types can the command dnssec-signzone add to a zone? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. ASIG
- B. NSEC
- C. NSEC3
- D. NSSIG
- E. RRSIG

Answer: B,C,E

Question No : 9

Which of the following parameters to openssl s_client specifies the host name to use for TLS Server Name Indication?

- A. -tlsname
- B. -servername
- C. -sniname
- D. -vhost
- E. -host

Answer: B

Question No : 10

Which of the following types can be specified within the Linux Audit system? (Choose THREE correct answers)

- A. Control rules
- B. File system rules
- C. Network connection rules
- D. Console rules
- E. System call rules

Answer: A,B,E

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