

303-200 - LPIC-3 Exam 303: Security, version 2.0

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1. Which command revokes ACL-based write access for groups and named users on the file afile?

- A. `setfacl -x group: * : rx, user:*: rx afile`
- B. `setfacl -x mask: : rx afile`
- C. `setfacl ~m mask: : rx afile`
- D. `setfacl ~m group: * : rx, user:*: rx afile`

Answer: C

2. Which of the following authentication methods was added to NFS in version 4?

- A. Kerberos authentication
- B. SSH hostkey authentication
- C. Winbind authentication
- D. SSL certificate authentication

Answer: A

3. Which of the following access control models is established by using SELinux?

- A. Security Access Control (SAC)
- B. Group Access Control (GAC)
- C. User Access Control (UAC)
- D. Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- E. Mandatory Access Control (MAC)

Answer: E

4. Which command is used to run a new shell for a user changing the SELinux context? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Answer:

`newrole`

Explanation: <https://www.centos.org/docs/5/html/DeploymentnLGuide-en-US/sec-sel-admincontrol.html>

5. What option of `mount.cifs` specifies the user that appears as the local owner of the files of a mounted CIFS

share when the server does not provide ownership information? (Specify ONLY the option name without any values or parameters.)

Answer:

uld=arg

Explanation: <http://linux.die.net/man/8/mount.cifs>

6. What happens when the command `getfattr afile` is run while the file `afile` has no extended attributes set?

- A. `getfattr` prints a warning and exits with a values of 0.
- B. `getfattr` prints a warning and exits with a value of 1.
- C. No output is produced and `getfattr` exits with a value of 0.
- D. No outputs is produced and `getfattr` exits with a value of 1

Answer: C

7. How are SELinux permissions related to standard Linux permissions? (Choose TWO correct answers.)

- A. SELinux permissions overnde standard Linux permissions.
- B. standard Linux permissions override SELinux permissions.
- C. SELinux permissions are verified before standard Linux permissions.
- D. SELinux permissions are verified after standard Linux permissions.

Answer: B, D

8. Which of the following prefixes could be present in the output of `getcifsacl`? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. ACL
- B. GRANT
- C. GROUP
- D. OWNER
- E. SID

Answer: A, C, E

9. 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

10. Linux Extended File Attributes are organized in namespaces. Which of the following names correspond to existing attribute namespaces? (Choose THREE correct answers.)

- A. default
- B. system
- C. owner
- D. trusted
- E. user

Answer: B, D, E

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