

LPI

Exam Questions 300-300

LPIC-3: Mixed Environments - Exam 300 - version 3.0



NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following commands sets up Samba 4 as an Active Directory Controller for a new domain?

- A. samldap-domainadd
- B. net ads prepare domain
- C. samba-tool domain provision
- D. smbcontrol dcpromo
- E. samba-dcpromo

Answer: C

Explanation:

? samba-tool domain provision: This command sets up Samba 4 as an Active Directory Domain Controller.

? Process:

? Outcome: This command initializes the Samba server as a new domain controller for a new domain, configuring the necessary services and databases.

References

? Samba Active Directory Domain Controller

NEW QUESTION 2

In order to generate an individual log file for each of the machines connecting to a Samba server, which of the following statements must be used in the Samba configuration file?

- A. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
- B. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%M
- C. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%r
- D. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%l
- E. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%c

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Individual Log Files:

References:

? Sambasmb.confmanual

? Logging configurations in Samba

NEW QUESTION 3

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What service name must be added to a database entry in/etc/nsswitch.conf to include SSSD as a source of information? (Specify ONLY the service name without any parameters.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Adding SSSD to /etc/nsswitch.conf:

References:

? SSSD documentation

? nsswitch.confconfiguration guidelines

NEW QUESTION 4

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

To establish a trust between a FreeIPA domain and an Active Directory domain, the correct command is ipa trust-add. This command is used to add a trust relationship with an Active Directory (AD) domain. The --type ad specifies the type of the trust, addom is the domain name, --admin Administrator specifies the AD administrator account, and --password prompts for the administrator's password.

The complete command looks like this:

ipa trust-add --type ad addom --admin Administrator --password

This command will initiate the trust creation process, which involves providing the credentials of the AD administrator.

References

? FreeIPA Trusts

? FreeIPA Trust Management

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following TCP ports is used to provide the SMB protocol without NetBIOS?

- A. 133
- B. 138
- C. 139
- D. 386
- E. 445

Answer: E

Explanation:

? The SMB protocol (Server Message Block) is used for providing shared access to files and printers.

? Historically, SMB ran on top of NetBIOS over TCP/IP using port 139.

? SMB can also run directly over TCP/IP without the NetBIOS layer, which uses port 445.

? Therefore, TCP port 445 is used to provide the SMB protocol without NetBIOS.

References

? Official IANA port numbers: <https://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names-port-numbers/service-names-port-numbers.xhtml>

? Microsoft documentation on SMB: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fileio/microsoft-smb-protocol-and-cifs-protocol-overview>

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following sections in the Kerberos configuration file may contain the option `default_realm`?

- A. defaults
- B. krb5
- C. libdefaults
- D. global
- E. realms

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Kerberos configuration file, typically located at `/etc/krb5.conf`, contains several sections, each with different settings that control the behavior of Kerberos. The `libdefaults` section is where default settings for Kerberos libraries are defined, and it may include the `default_realm` option.

Example:

```
[libdefaults]default_realm= EXAMPLE.COMdns_lookup_realm=falsedns_lookup_kdc=true
```

References

? Kerberos Configuration

? Red Hat Kerberos Configuration

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following commands terminates all running instances of the Samba daemon handling for SMB shares?

- A. `smbcontrol samba shutdown`
- B. `smbcontrol nmbd shutdown`
- C. `smbcontrol shutdown`
- D. `smbcontrol smbd shutdown`
- E. `smbcontrol cifs stop`

Answer: D

Explanation:

? Samba is a suite of programs that allows SMB/CIFS clients to interact with file and print services on a Linux/UNIX server.

? `smbd` is the Samba daemon responsible for handling SMB/CIFS requests.

? The `smbcontrol` utility is used to send messages to running Samba daemons.

? The correct way to terminate all running instances of the Samba daemon handling SMB shares is to send a shutdown message to `smbd` using the command `smbcontrol smbd shutdown`.

? This command ensures that only the `smbd` processes, which are responsible for handling SMB shares, are terminated without affecting other Samba components like `nmbd` (NetBIOS name server daemon).

References

? Samba documentation: <https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smbcontrol.1.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following Samba commands provides comprehensive information and status flags on the user candidate?

- A. `smbpasswd -l -u candidate`
- B. `net sam show candidate`
- C. `pdbedit -v -u candidate`
- D. `samba-tool user list`
- E. `getent smbpasswd candidate`

Answer: C

Explanation:

? `pdbedit`: This Samba command is used to manage the user accounts stored in the Samba password database.

? `-v`: The verbose option provides detailed information.

? `-u candidate`: Specifies the user for which to display the information.

? Other Commands:

References

? Samba `pdbedit` Documentation

NEW QUESTION 9

Which group of commands manages the directory replication in an active directory domain?

- A. samba-tool repl
- B. samba-tool directory
- C. samba-tool drs
- D. samba-tool domain
- E. samba-tool sync

Answer: C

Explanation:

? samba-tool drs: This set of commands is used to manage directory replication in an Active Directory domain. DRS stands for Directory Replication Service.

? Functionality: It provides various subcommands to monitor, manage, and troubleshoot replication issues.

? Other Commands:

References

? Samba DRS Command Documentation

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following statements about automount in a FreeIPA domain are true? (Choose two.)

- A. In a FreeIPA domain, mount points for automount are always directories.
- B. The command ipa automount up mounts all file systems handled by automount on a FreeIPA client.
- C. The base configuration file for automount is /etc/auto.master.
- D. In a FreeIPA domain, automount requires SSSD to be installed on each client.
- E. In a FreeIPA domain, automount can only mount NFS shares from FreeIPA servers.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Automounting in a FreeIPA domain involves several key aspects:

? Base Configuration File (/etc/auto.master): The auto.master file is the main configuration file for the automounter. It contains the master map which defines mount points and their corresponding maps. This file is crucial for setting up automount points.

Example entry in /etc/auto.master: plaintext

Copy code

```
/home /etc/auto.home
```

? SSSD Requirement: In a FreeIPA domain, automount requires the System Security Services Daemon (SSSD) to be installed and configured on each client.

SSSD is used to retrieve automount maps from the FreeIPA server, enabling the automount feature to function correctly.

Example configuration in /etc/sss/sss.conf:

```
[sss]services= nss, pam, autofsconfig_file_version=2domains= example.com[domain/example.com]autofs_provider= ipaipa_server= _srv_ References
```

? Automount Configuration

? FreeIPA SSSD Integration

NEW QUESTION 10

Which parameters are available for samba-tool group add? (Choose two.)

- A. --default-gpo
- B. --groupou
- C. --login-script
- D. --sid
- E. --group-type

Answer: DE

Explanation:

The samba-tool group add command is used to add a new group to the Samba Active Directory. This command has several parameters to customize the group creation process. Two of the available parameters are --sid and --group-type.

? --sid:

```
samba-tool group add mygroup --sid=S-1-5-21-1234567890-123456789-1234567890-1234
```

? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@1a4f7d80

? --group-type:

```
samba-tool group add mygroup --group-type=security
```

? uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@1a4f7ef0

References

? Samba Official Documentation: samba-tool

? Samba Active Directory Management: Managing Groups

NEW QUESTION 14

Which of the following are valid Samba backends to store user and group information? (Choose two.)

- A. sdb
- B. smbpasswd
- C. ldapsam
- D. krb
- E. smb

Answer: BC

Explanation:

? smbpasswd: This backend uses the smbpasswd file to store user and group information. It is a simple plaintext file format that holds password hashes and other

account information.

? Idapsam: This backend utilizes LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) to store user and group information. LDAP is a more scalable and flexible option suitable for larger environments.

? Other Options:

References

? Samba User and Group Database Backends

NEW QUESTION 17

The [homes] section of smb.conf contains the parameter browseable = no. What are the resulting consequences? (Choose two.)

- A. When browsing the Samba server, there is no visible share named after the current user.
- B. If the Samba server is part of an Active Director/ Domain, only users in the group Se3rowsingUsers can browse the homes share.
- C. When browsing the Samba server, users can open the homes share but they cannot see the content of their home directories.
- D. The homes share can be directly accessed by specifically opening this share by its UNC path.
- E. When browsing the Samba server, there is no visible share called homes.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When browseable = no is set in the [homes] section of smb.conf, it prevents the share from appearing in the list of available shares when users browse the server. However, users can still access their home directories if they specify the correct UNC path directly.

* A. When browsing the Samba server, there is no visible share named after the current user.

? The share will not appear in the list of shares visible to the user during browsing.

* D. The homes share can be directly accessed by specifically opening this share by its UNC path.

? Users can still access the share by directly typing the path in the form \\servername\username.

References:

? Samba Official Documentation - Home Directories

NEW QUESTION 22

Which of the following commands can be used to join the local Samba server as a member to the domain samba.private?

- A. samba-tool member add samba.private
- B. samba-tool domjoin samba.private
- C. samba-tool domain join samba.private member
- D. samba-tool join samba.private member
- E. samba-tool node set-domain samba.private

Answer: C

Explanation:

? Understanding Samba Domain Join: Joining a Samba server to a domain allows it to authenticate and provide resources to users of that domain.

? Command Breakdown: The correct command format for joining a Samba server as a member of a domain involves the "domain join" action followed by the domain name and the role. In this case, "samba.private" is the domain name, and "member" specifies the role.

? Command Explanation:

References:

? Samba Wiki - Samba Tool

NEW QUESTION 23

Which of the following lines is missing in the given [printers] share definition?

```
[printers]
  path = /var/spool/samba
  quest ok = yes
```

- A. printcap name = cups
- B. printable = yes
- C. print script = /usr/bin/lp -d %P %s
- D. print admin = Administrator, root, @lpadmin
- E. load printers = yes

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of a Samba configuration for printer shares, the [printers] section usually requires the printable = yes directive to indicate that the share is meant for printing. Without this directive, Samba would not treat the share as a printer share, even if other settings like path are configured properly.

The given snippet is:

The line printable = yes is missing and is essential for defining a printer share.

References:

? Samba Official Documentation - Printer Sharing

NEW QUESTION 25

Which parameter in a user object defines on which share the user's roaming profile is stored?

- A. autoMount
- B. logonDrive
- C. profilePath

- D. homePath
- E. driveMap

Answer: C

Explanation:

The profilePath parameter in a user object specifies the path to the user's roaming profile. A roaming profile is a feature in Windows that allows user profile data to be stored on a network share so that users can access their profiles from any workstation within the network. By setting the profilePath, administrators can define where on the network the profile data is stored.

References

- ? Roaming User Profiles
- ? User Account Properties

NEW QUESTION 29

Which of the following smb.conf options turns a regular file share into a DFS share?

- A. msdfs root = yes
- B. addfs support = yes
- C. dfs forward = yes
- D. follow symlinks = yes
- E. proxy share = yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

? DFS (Distributed File System): This allows for the organization of shared files on multiple servers in a distributed file system.

? msdfs root = yes: This option in the Samba configuration file (smb.conf) enables a share to be a DFS root. This means the share can provide access to multiple other shares possibly located on different servers, creating a single point of access.

? Functionality: When enabled, users accessing this DFS root can be redirected transparently to the actual location of the shared files, which might be spread across different servers.

? Setup: To configure a DFS root, add msdfs root = yes to the specific share definition in smb.conf.

References

- ? Samba DFS Configuration

NEW QUESTION 30

What are benefits of registry based Samba configuration compared to file based configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. The registry can be edited remotely without logging into the server.
- B. Registry based configuration supports advanced options which do not exist in smb.conf.
- C. Server processes require less time to start because they do not have to parse the configuration file.
- D. Configuration changes become effective immediately without a daemon reload.
- E. Specific attributes of LDAP objects in Active Directory can be overwritten in the configuration registry.

Answer: ACD

Explanation:

? Remote Editing:

? Improved Startup Time:

? Immediate Effect of Configuration Changes:

References:

- ? Samba documentation
- ? Various Samba configuration tutorials and best practice guides

NEW QUESTION 34

Which service unifies Linux and Windows account management by allowing a Linux system to include Windows domain users in the Linux user database?

- A. smbpasswd
- B. sudo
- C. NIS
- D. Winbind
- E. OpenLDAP

Answer: D

Explanation:

? Winbind: This service is used to unify Linux and Windows account management by allowing a Linux system to include Windows domain users in the Linux user database.

? Functionality: Winbind enables Linux systems to retrieve user and group information from a Windows NT-based domain or Active Directory.

? Other Services:

References

- ? Samba Winbind Documentation

NEW QUESTION 35

Which of the following statements is true about raw printing with Samba?

- A. Print jobs are submitted as vector files, including font files, which are rendered and printed by Samba.
- B. Printing jobs are always submitted to Samba in raw postscript.
- C. Any printed file, e.
- D. an office document, is submitted to the printer without any further processing in exactly the same bit sequence as it is stored on disk.

- E. Samba converts printer-specific jobs to raw data to make them printable on an arbitrary printer.
- F. Printing jobs are rendered on the client and passed on to the printer by Samba.

Answer: E

Explanation:

- ? Client-Side Rendering: In Samba, raw printing means that the client machine renders the print job, which includes converting it to a printer-ready format.
- ? Transmission to Printer: This rendered print job is then sent to the Samba server without further processing or alteration. Samba acts merely as a pass-through, sending the job directly to the printer.
- ? Advantages: This method offloads the rendering process from the server to the client, which can be beneficial in environments with diverse printer types and models, reducing the processing load on the server.
- ? Conclusion: Thus, the correct answer is that printing jobs are rendered on the client and passed on to the printer by Samba.

References

- ? Samba Printing Documentation

NEW QUESTION 38

When using rsync to synchronize the SYSVOL share's contents between multiple Samba servers, which of the following precautions should be taken? (Choose three.)

- A. Synchronize from the domain controller which is the PDC emulator to the other domain controllers.
- B. Overwrite the permissions of all files in the SYSVOL directory to be readable by root only after each sync.
- C. Make the SYSVOL share read only on all domain controllers but the one used as synchronization source.
- D. Make sure that the SYSVOL share is active on only one domain controller.
- E. Make sure to make all changes to GPOs on the domain controller which is the replication source.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

When using rsync to synchronize the SYSVOL share's contents between multiple Samba servers, it's essential to ensure data consistency and avoid conflicts. The following precautions should be taken:

- * A. Synchronize from the domain controller which is the PDC emulator to the other domain controllers.
? The PDC emulator is typically the authoritative source for certain domain-wide operations, making it the best source for SYSVOL synchronization.
- * C. Make the SYSVOL share read only on all domain controllers but the one used as synchronization source.
? This prevents changes on other domain controllers that could cause inconsistencies.
- * E. Make sure to make all changes to GPOs on the domain controller which is the replication source.
? Ensuring that all Group Policy Objects (GPOs) changes are made on the source controller prevents conflicts and ensures that all controllers have the latest configuration.

References:

- ? Samba Documentation - SYSVOL Replication

NEW QUESTION 39

Which of the following keywords are module types for PAM? (Choose three.)

- A. cache
- B. authentication
- C. password
- D. session
- E. account

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) provides a system of libraries that handle the authentication tasks of applications (services) on a Linux system. These libraries are loaded dynamically and can be configured in the `/etc/pam.d` directory or in `/etc/pam.conf`. The PAM modules are divided into four types:

- ? auth (authentication): This module type is responsible for authenticating the user, setting up user credentials, and initiating a session.
- ? account: This module type manages account policies such as password expiration, access restrictions, and checking user permissions.
- ? password: This module type handles the updating of authentication tokens, such as passwords.
- ? session: This module type manages tasks that need to be performed at the beginning and end of a session, like mounting directories or logging.

References

- ? Linux PAM Documentation
- ? Understanding PAM

NEW QUESTION 42

Which command creates a consistent copy of LDB files?

- A. tdbbackup
- B. samba-backup
- C. ldbbackup
- D. smbbackup
- E. ldbsync

Answer: C

Explanation:

- ? Consistent Copy of LDB Files:

References:

- ? Samba documentation on ldbbackup
- ? General LDB management guides

NEW QUESTION 44

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