LPI

Exam Questions 300-300

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

NEW QUESTION 1
How is the Global Catalog of an Active Directory domain accessed?

A. Through LDAP queries to the ports 3268 (plain text) and 3269 (TLS encrypted).
B. Through the share GCS SMB which is available on each domain controller.
C. Through GCS records in the DNS sub zone _gc in the domain's DNS zone.
D. Through LDAP queries to the base dn CN=GC in the standard LDAP directory.
E. Through SRV records in the DNS sub zone _msgc in the domain's DNS zone.

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Global Catalog:The Global Catalog is a distributed data repository that contains a searchable, partial representation of every object in every domain in a multi-domain Active Directory forest.
? Access Method:It is accessed through LDAP queries to specific ports:
? Other Options:
References
? Microsoft Documentation on Active Directory Global Catalog

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.%I
E. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%c

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Individual Log Files:
References:
? Sambasmb.confmanual
? Logging configurations in Samba

NEW QUESTION 3
FILL IN THE BLANK
FILL BLANK
What service name must be added to a database entry in/etc/nsswitch.confto 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 isipa trust-add. This command is used to add a trust relationshipwith an Active Directory (AD) domain. The--type adspecifies the type of the trust,addomis the domain name,--admin Administratorspecifies the AD administrator account, and--passwordprompts for the administrator's password.
The complete command looks like this:
a trust-add --typead 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
In a Samba configuration file, which of the following variables represents the domain of the current user?

A. %D
B. %r
C. %d
D. %G
E. %w

Answer: A

Explanation:
? In a Samba configuration file, variables can be used to represent dynamic values.
? The%Dvariable represents the domain of the current user.
? This variable can be used in various configuration directives to customize the behavior of Samba services based on the user's domain.
References
? Samba variables documentation: https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smb.conf.5.html

NEW QUESTION 6
FILL IN THE BLANK
FILL BLANK
Which command line option instructs smbclient to authenticate using an existing Kerberos token? (Specify ONLY the option name without any values or parameters.)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Thesmbclientcommand is used to access shared resources on a server running the SMB/CIFS protocol. To authenticate using an existing Kerberos token, the-koption is used. This instructssmbclientto use Kerberos for authentication, assuming that the user already has a valid Kerberos ticket (usually obtained via thekinitcommand).
Example:
smbclient //server/share -k
References
? smbclient man page
? Kerberos Authentication with Samba

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following names identify services within a SSSD configuration file? (Choose three.)

A. kerberos
B. ssh
C. smb
D. nss
E. sudo

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
In the SSSD (System Security Services Daemon) configuration file, various services can be defined to handle different types of access and authentication. The services listed in the SSSD configuration file under the[sssd]section can include:
? kerberos:This service allows SSSD to handle Kerberos authentication.
? nss (Name Service Switch):This service provides name resolution and manages user and group information.
? sudo:This service enables SSSD to provide sudo rules based on the identity provider.
These services are specified in theservicesattribute of the[sssd]section of thesssd.conf file.
Example:
[sssd]services= nss, pam, sudodomains= LDAP[nss]filter_users= rootfilter_groups= root[sudo]sudo_provider= ldap
References
? SSSD Services
? SSSD Man Pages

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
In case the following parameters are set in a Samba file share configuration: create mask = 711
force create mode = 750
What are the effective permissions of a file created with the permissions 777?

A. 066
B. 027
C. 777
D. 761
E. 751

Answer: E

Explanation:
The effective permissions of a file created with the permissions777can be calculated considering thecreate maskandforce create mode.
? create mask = 711implies that the permission bits are ANDed with 0711, i.e., only
the owner can read, write, and execute.
? force create mode = 750implies that certain permission bits are always set, specifically 0750, i.e., read, write, and execute for the owner, and read and execute for the group.
Thecreate maskreduces the permissions to 0711, and thenforce create modeadds the 0750 mask to the result.
Original permission:777AND withcreate mask (711):711OR withforce create mode (750): 751
Thus, the effective permission is751.
References:
? Samba smb.conf man page - create mask

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following statements are true regarding the smbpasswd command? (Choose two.)

A. The -x parameter removes an account from the Samba database.
B. The -a parameter adds an account to the Samba databas
C. If the account already exists, this parameter is ignored.
D. The -d parameter deletes an account from the Samba database.
E. The -e parameter excludes an account from the Samba database.
F. smbpasswd changes only passwords on Samba domain controllers while DCs running Windows keep the old passwords.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
? -x Parameter:This parameter is used to remove (delete) an account from the Samba database.
? -a Parameter:This parameter adds a new account to the Samba database. If the account already exists, it will update the account.
? Other Options:
References
? smbpasswd Command Documentation

NEW QUESTION 10
Which smbclient invocation displays a list of the available SMB shares on the remote Samba server FileSrv1?

A. smbcontrol -L FileSrv1
B. smbshares --server FileSrv1
C. smbstatus -S FileSrv1
D. smbmount -L FileSrv1
E. smbclient -L FileSrv1

Answer: E

Explanation:
Thesmbclientcommand is used to access shared resources on a network that uses the SMB (Server Message Block) protocol. To list the available SMB shares on a remote Samba server, the correct invocation issmbclient -L <server_name>. Here,-L stands for "list" and<server_name>is the name of the Samba server.
Therefore, smbclient -L FileSrv1will list all the available SMB shares on the server named FileSrv1. References
? smbclient man page
? Samba: smbclient Command

NEW QUESTION 14
The configuration of a Samba share contains the following line: force directory mode = 0555
If a client creates a new directory with the permissions 0750, which permissions will the resulting directory have in the Samba server's file system?

A. 0755
B. 0750
C. 0750
D. 0555
E. 0777

Answer: D

Explanation:
? force directory mode = 0555:This setting in Samba forces the permissions of any newly created directories to be 0555 regardless of what the client requests.

? Client Request:If a client creates a directory with permissions 0750, Samba will override this and set the directory's permissions to 0555.
? Permissions Breakdown:
? Enforcement:Samba applies this mode strictly to ensure consistency and security as defined by the administrator.
References
? Samba Force Directory Mode Documentation

NEW QUESTION 18
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 thesmbpasswdfile to store user and group information. It is a simple plaintext file format that holds password hashes and other account information.
? ldapsam: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 21
The[homes]section ofsmb.confcontains the parameterbrowseable = 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 qroup 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:
 Whenbrowseable = nois set in the[homes]section ofsmb.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 25
How is Samba instructed to read its entire configuration from the registry?

A. By starting all Samba processes with the option --regconf.
B. By putting config backend = registry in the [global] section of smb.conf.
C. By starting the regd service in addition to the other Samba services.
D. By replacing private.tdb with a plain text registry file holding the server's configuration.
E. By creating a symbolic link from smb.conf to the .reg file holding the configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
? Configuration Backend:Samba can be configured to read its settings from various backends, including the Windows registry.
? Setting the Backend:
? Implementation Steps:
References:
? Samba Wiki - Configuration

NEW QUESTION 30
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 35
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