



# **LPI**

## **Exam Questions 300-300**

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

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### 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

FILL IN THE BLANK

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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:

The smbclient command is used to access shared resources on a server running the SMB/CIFS protocol. To authenticate using an existing Kerberos token, the -k option is used. This instructs smbclient to use Kerberos for authentication, assuming that the user already has a valid Kerberos ticket (usually obtained via the kinit command).

Example:

```
smbclient //server/share -k
```

References

? smbclient man page

? Kerberos Authentication with Samba

### NEW QUESTION 3

Which Samba utility, when launched with the appropriate parameters, generates the following output?

```
REVISION:1
CONTROL:0x8004
OWNER:S-1-5-21-3621094050-2160514158-817190072-500
GROUP:S-1-22-2-0
ACL:S-1-5-21-3621094050-2160514158-817190072-500:0/0x0/0x001f019f
ACL:S-1-22-2-0:0/0x0/0x00120089
ACL:S-1-1-0:0/0x0/0x00120089
```

- A. smbcacls
- B. smbclient
- C. getfacl
- D. smbattr
- E. smbfacl

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The smbcacls utility is used to manage Windows ACLs on Samba shares. The output format shown in the image suggests it relates to detailed ACL information, which is typically generated by smbcacls.

References:

? Samba smbcacls man page

### NEW QUESTION 4

FILL IN THE BLANK

FILL BLANK

What option in `smb.conf` defines where the data of a file share is stored? (Specify ONLY the option name without any values.)

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? path Option: This parameter in smb.conf specifies the directory on the server where the shared data is stored.

? Usage: Within a share definition, the path option points to the actual location on the filesystem that Samba will share.

? Example Configuration: [example\_share] path = /srv/samba/share

? Importance: Defining the correct path is crucial for ensuring that the share points to the intended directory with the appropriate data and permissions.

References

? Samba smb.conf man page

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Which of the following sections is always present in sssd.conf?

A. [krb5]

B. [ad]

C. [autn]

D. [sssd]

E. [local]

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The sssd.conf file is the configuration file for the System Security Services Daemon (SSSD). SSSD provides access to different identity and authentication providers. The configuration file typically contains multiple sections, but the [sssd] section is always present. This section provides global options that apply to all other sections of the file. Example:

[sssd]config\_file\_version=2services=nss, pamdomains=LDAP

References

? SSSD Configuration

? SSSD Man Pages

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 database.

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 7**

What is a correct statement about FreeIPA ID views?

A. ID views are used to modify sudo rules on a per host base.

B. ID views are the FreeIPA equivalent to Active Directory SIDs.

C. ID views specify new values for attributes of a POSIX user or group.

D. ID views provide a consecutive numberspace of UIDs and GIDs for FreeIPA users and groups.

E. ID views always manage IDs from 32768 to 65536.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In FreeIPA, ID views allow administrators to override default POSIX attributes for users and groups. This feature is useful when integrating with other identity management systems, enabling specific attribute values to be used on a per-host basis. This way, different POSIX attributes can be set for the same user or group in different contexts.

References

? FreeIPA: ID Views

? FreeIPA Documentation

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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 10**

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.

? 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 10**

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 13**

Which of the following commands open NFSv4 ACLs in an editor? (Choose two.)

A. nfs4\_setfacl -e

B. nfs4\_editfacl

C. nfs4\_stat -e --acl

D. nfs4\_chmod -i

E. nfs4\_conf

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

To open NFSv4 ACLs in an editor, the following commands can be used:

? `nfs4_setfacl -e`: This command is used to set NFSv4 ACLs, and the `-e` option opens the ACLs in an editor for modification. The command usage is:

This opens the ACL editor where the user can modify the ACLs for the specified file.

? `nfs4_editfacl`: This command is a more intuitive way to edit NFSv4 ACLs directly in an editor. It provides a user-friendly interface for managing ACLs.

References

? NFSv4 ACL Tools Documentation

? NFSv4 ACLs

**NEW QUESTION 18**

Which of the following commands connects to the share Share on the Windows Server 2012 R2 server fs1 using the SMB3 protocol?

- A. `smb3client //fs1/Share`
- B. `smbclient --max-protocol SMB3 //fs1/Share`
- C. `smbclient --w2k12 //fs1/share`
- D. `smbclient -p 3 //fs1/Share`
- E. `cifsclient //fs1/Share`

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To connect to a share on a Windows server using the SMB3 protocol, the `smbclient` command with the `--max-protocol` option should be used. The `--max-protocol` option allows you to specify the highest SMB protocol version that should be used. Therefore, the correct command is `smbclient --max-protocol SMB3 //fs1/Share`.

References

? `smbclient` man page

? Samba: `smbclient` Command Options

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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 24**

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 27**

Which of the following options can be used to limit access to a Samba share? (Choose two.)

- A. untrusted users
- B. write list
- C. valid groups
- D. valid users
- E. accept list

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

To limit access to a Samba share, the `valid users` and `valid group` options can be used. These directives specify which users or groups are allowed to access the share.

\* C. valid groups

? This option restricts access to members of specified Unix groups.

\* D. valid users

? This option restricts access to specified Unix users.

References:

? Samba `smb.conf` man page

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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 33**

What is true about the container `CN=Users` in an Active Directory LDAP tree? (Choose two.)

A. GPOs cannot be assigned to this container.

B. Users outside of this container cannot log into any member computer of the domain.

C. The container can only contain user object but no user groups.

D. New users are created here and must be moved to another container before they can log in.

E. New users are by default created in this container.

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

? `CN=Users` Container:

? Other Options:

References

? Active Directory Containers and OUs

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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