

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

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:

```
a 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 3

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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 4

Which option in `smb.conf` defines the domain of which the server is a member?

- A. `ad`
- B. `member domain`
- C. `basedn`
- D. `domain`
- E. `realm`

Answer: E

Explanation:

In `smb.conf`, the `realm` option specifies the Kerberos realm for the Active Directory of which the server is a member. This option is crucial for integrating the Samba server into an AD environment.

References:

? Samba smb.conf man page - realm

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:

Thesssd.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 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 7

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 8

Which of the following statements is true regarding Samba 4?

- A. Samba 4 is only a minor update to Samba 3, which fixes smaller bugs and contains no new features.
- B. Microsoft Windows clients cannot connect to Samba 4 servers.
- C. Samba 4 can serve as an Active Directory Domain Controller.
- D. Samba 4 includes an own file system, sambafs, to format block devices.
- E. Integration of Samba 4 in an existing Active Directory Domain is not possible.

Answer: C

Explanation:

? Samba 4 Features: Samba 4 introduces major enhancements over Samba 3, including the ability to function as an Active Directory (AD) Domain Controller.

? Capability as AD Controller:

? Incorrect Statements Clarified:

References:

? Samba Wiki - Samba4

NEW QUESTION 9

FILL IN THE BLANK
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What command checks the Samba configuration file for syntactical correctness? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Usage Example:

References:

? Samba.org - testparm

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

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 Directory/ 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 13

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 15

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 17

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 22

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 27

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 31

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 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 groups` 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 37

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 42

A Samba 4 server provides DNS information regarding an Active Directory Domain. All other DNS information is provided by an additional DNS server. Which of the following solutions ensures that the clients of the Samba server can look up all DNS records including those from the domain?

- A. The additional DNS server is configured in the file `/etc/resolv.conf` on the Samba server and the option `dns forwarder = yes` is set in `smb.conf`.
- B. The search domain of all clients is set to the Active Directory domain name.
- C. All clients query only the additional DNS server and not a domain controller.
- D. Both the Samba server and the additional DNS server are configured on the client.
- E. This ensures that the Samba server is listed first in each client's `resolv.conf`.
- F. All clients are configured to send DNS queries to the additional DNS server only.
- G. The Samba server's `smb.conf` contains the option `wins dns proxy = yes` to provide all domain-related naming information via the NetBIOS name service independently from DNS.
- H. The additional DNS server is configured in the option `dns forwarder` in `smb.conf`.
- I. All clients query the Samba server for any DNS information.

Answer: E

Explanation:

? dns forwarder: This smb.conf option specifies the DNS server to which queries should be forwarded if they cannot be resolved locally by the Samba server.

? Configuration:

? Process:

? Benefit: This ensures that all DNS records, including those from the Active Directory domain and other DNS information, can be resolved by the clients.

References

? Samba DNS Forwarding

NEW QUESTION 43

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