



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 Domain 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

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 3

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 4

Which of the following FSMO roles exist? (Choose two.)

- A. File Server
- B. Directory Server
- C. PDC Emulator
- D. RID Master
- E. Global Catalog

Answer: C

Explanation:

Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles, also known as operations master roles, are specialized domain controller tasks in an Active Directory environment. The FSMO roles include:

* C. PDC Emulator

? The Primary Domain Controller (PDC) Emulator is responsible for synchronizing time and managing password changes.

* D. RID Master

? The Relative ID (RID) Master allocates blocks of RIDs to each domain controller in the domain.

References:

? Microsoft Docs - FSMO Roles

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following commands adds a forward DNS record named fileserver01 pointing to the IPv6 address 2001:db8::190 into the DNS zone samba.private on the Samba 4 server dc1?

- A. net dns -S dc1 -U Administrator addrecord fileserver01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190
- B. dnstool -f dns.tdb add fileserver01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator
- C. samba-dns dynupdate -S dc1 -U Administrator -h fileserver01.samba.private -t AAAA -V 2001:db8::190
- D. nsupdatesmb -U Administrator //dc1/samba.private/fileserver01 add AAAA 2001:db8::190
- E. samba-tool dns add dc1 samba.private fileserver01 AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator

Answer: E

Explanation:

? Command Explanation: The samba-tool dns add command is used to add DNS records in Samba.

? Parameters:

? Usage: This command properly adds a forward DNS record for fileserver01 with the specified IPv6 address into the samba.private zone on the server dc1.

References

? Samba DNS Administration

NEW QUESTION 6

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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 7

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 8

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 9

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, addmsdfs root = yes to the specific share definition in smb.conf.

References

? Samba DFS Configuration

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 12

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 13

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 15

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 20

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