

# LPI

## Exam Questions 300-300

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



### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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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 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 the services attribute of the [sssd] section of the sssd.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 4

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 5

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 permissions 777 can be calculated considering the create mask and force create mode.

? create mask = 711 implies that the permission bits are ANDed with 0711, i.e., only

the owner can read, write, and execute.

? force create mode = 750 implies 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.

The create mask reduces the permissions to 0711, and then the force create mode adds the 0750 mask to the result.

Original permission: 777 AND with create mask (711): 711 OR with force create mode (750): 751

Thus, the effective permission is 751.

References:

? Samba smb.conf man page - create mask

#### 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=false  
dns_lookup_kdc=true
```

References

? Kerberos Configuration

? Red Hat Kerberos Configuration

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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.

? smbdis the Samba daemon responsible for handling SMB/CIFS requests.

? Thesmbcontrolutility 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 smbdis 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 9

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 10

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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 10

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 14

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What attribute starts the declaration of an object in an LDIF file? (Specify ONLY the attribute name without any values.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

? An LDIF (LDAP Data Interchange Format) file is used to represent directory entries in LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol).

? Each entry in an LDIF file starts with the `dn` (Distinguished Name) attribute, which uniquely identifies the entry in the directory.

? The `dn` attribute is mandatory and specifies the path to the entry within the LDAP directory.

References

? LDAP documentation: <https://ldap.com/ldap-data-interchange-format-ldif/>

? OpenLDAP LDIF documentation: <https://www.openldap.org/doc/admin24/ldif.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 16

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 21

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:

The `smbclient` command 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 is `smbclient -L <server_name>`. Here, `-L` stands for "list" and `<server_name>` is the name of the Samba server.

Therefore, `smbclient -L FileSrv1` will list all the available SMB shares on the server named FileSrv1. References

? `smbclient` man page

? Samba: `smbclient` Command

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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 30

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 34

When logging into a windows workstation which is member of an Active Directory domain, which of the following user names refers to the local account bob instead of the domain- wide account bob?

- A. bob@local
- B. %bob%
- C. .\bob
- D. "bob"
- E. bob\$

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

When logging into a Windows workstation that is a member of an Active Directory domain, the.\prefix is used to specify a local user account rather than a domain account. Therefore, to refer to the local account bob, you would use.\bob.

References

? How to Log On to Your Computer if You Are a Domain User

? Windows Logon Naming Conventions

### NEW QUESTION 38

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 39

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 theprintable = yesdirective 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 likepathare configured properly.

The given snippet is:

The lineprintable = yesis missing and is essential for defining a printer share.

References:

? Samba Official Documentation - Printer Sharing

**NEW QUESTION 41**

Which of the following Group Policy Objects exist by default in an Active Directory domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Default Domain Policy
- B. Default Domain Controllers Policy
- C. Default Domain File Access Policy
- D. Default Domain Firewall Policy
- E. Default Domain Print Driver Policy

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

? Default Group Policy Objects in AD:

References:

? Active Directory Group Policy documentation

? Best practices for managing Group Policy in Active Directory

**NEW QUESTION 45**

Which of the following groups exists by default in an Active Directory domain?

- A. Domain Administrators
- B. Domain Users
- C. Domain 31aclclisc
- D. Domain Update Role Accounts
- E. Unassigned Users

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In an Active Directory domain, theDomain Usersgroup exists by default. This group includes all user accounts created in the domain and is commonly used for assigning permissions and rights to all users.

References:

? Microsoft Docs - Active Directory Default Groups

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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 49**

Which parameter within a share definition in the Samba configuration makes Samba only show files and directories on a file share which a user can access?

- A. hide unreadable = yes
- B. valid files = read,write
- C. browse mask = 000
- D. browseable = readable
- E. display mode = 100

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? hide unreadable:This smb.conf option ensures that only files and directories that the user has permissions to access are visible in the file share.

? Functionality:When set toys, files and directories that the user cannot read (due to permissions) will be hidden from their view.

? Security and Usability:This helps in enhancing both security and usability by preventing users from seeing files they cannot access, reducing clutter and potential confusion.

? Example Configuration: [example\_share] hide unreadable =yes References

? Samba smb.conf Documentation

#### NEW QUESTION 51

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 52

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 53

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