



LPI

Exam Questions 300-300

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

NEW QUESTION 1

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What service name must be added to a database entry in/etc/nsswitch.conf to 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.conf configuration guidelines

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 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

In an LDIF file using `changetype: modify`, which of the following options can be used? (Choose two.)

- A. patch
- B. overwrite
- C. add
- D. replace
- E. generate

Answer: CD

Explanation:

? In an LDIF file, `changetype: modify` is used to specify modifications to an existing LDAP entry.

? The `add` option is used to add new attributes or values to an existing attribute.

? The `replace` option is used to replace existing attribute values with new ones.

? These options are used to update the directory information according to the LDAP protocol.

References

? LDAP modification operations: <https://ldap.com/the-ldif-format/>

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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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 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

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 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

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 18

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 22

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 27

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:

TheprofilePathparameter 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 theprofilePath, administrators can define where on the network the profile data is stored.

References

? Roaming User Profiles

? User Account Properties

NEW QUESTION 30

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 34

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 38

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 42

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 to `yes`, 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 47

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 51

When using rsync to synchronize the SYSVOL share's contents between multiple Samba servers, which of the following precautions should be taken? (Choose three.)

- A. Synchronize from the domain controller which is the PDC emulator to the other domain controllers.
- B. Overwrite the permissions of all files in the SYSVOL directory to be readable by root only after each sync.
- C. Make the SYSVOL share read only on all domain controllers but the one used as synchronization source.
- D. Make sure that the SYSVOL share is active on only one domain controller.
- E. Make sure to make all changes to GPOs on the domain controller which is the replication source.

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

When using rsync to synchronize the SYSVOL share's contents between multiple Samba servers, it's essential to ensure data consistency and avoid conflicts. The following precautions should be taken:

- * A. Synchronize from the domain controller which is the PDC emulator to the other domain controllers.
? The PDC emulator is typically the authoritative source for certain domain-wide operations, making it the best source for SYSVOL synchronization.
 - * C. Make the SYSVOL share read only on all domain controllers but the one used as synchronization source.
? This prevents changes on other domain controllers that could cause inconsistencies.
 - * E. Make sure to make all changes to GPOs on the domain controller which is the replication source.
? Ensuring that all Group Policy Objects (GPOs) changes are made on the source controller prevents conflicts and ensures that all controllers have the latest configuration.
- References:
- ? Samba Documentation - SYSVOL Replication

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 54

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