

# 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

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

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 %D variable 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 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 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 6**

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 7**

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What option insms.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 8**

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 9**

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 10**

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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 thedn(Distinguished Name) attribute, which uniquely identifies the entry in the directory.

? Thednattribute 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 10**

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 12**

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 13**

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 16**

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 18**

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 23**

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 24**

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 28**

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 29**

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 = yesto the specific share definition in smb.conf.

References

? Samba DFS Configuration

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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 35**

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 36**

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 38**

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 39**

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 42**

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 onldbbackup

? General LDB management guides

**NEW QUESTION 44**

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 nam
- 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 onl
- 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.con
- 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 47**

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