



LPI

Exam Questions 300-300

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

About ExamBible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

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

FILL IN THE BLANK

FILL BLANK

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 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 4

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 5

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.

? `smbd` is the Samba daemon responsible for handling SMB/CIFS requests.

? The `smbcontrol` utility 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 `smbd` 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 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

Which of the following sections is always present in `sssd.conf`?

- A. `[krb5]`
- B. `[ad]`
- C. `[autn]`
- D. `[sssd]`
- E. `[local]`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The `sssd.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 8

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 databas
- 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 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

FILL IN THE BLANK

FILL BLANK

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 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:

This 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 13

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 17

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 19

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 21

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 25

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 30

.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your 300-300 Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials

<https://www.exambible.com/300-300-exam/>

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>