

# LPI

## Exam Questions 300-300

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



### NEW QUESTION 1

In order to generate an individual log file for each of the machines connecting to a Samba server, which of the following statements must be used in the Samba configuration file?

- A. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
- B. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%M
- C. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%r
- D. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%l
- E. log file = /var/log/samba/log.%c

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

? Individual Log Files:

References:

? Sambasmb.confmanual

? Logging configurations in Samba

### 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 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 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 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 7

FILL IN THE BLANK

FILL BLANK

Which sub command of netgroups commands related to an AD membership, as in the following example? (Specify ONLY the subcommand without any path or parameters.)  
net join

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The net command is used to administer Samba and Windows servers. The subcommand adsis is used in conjunction with the join command to join a Samba server to an Active Directory domain. The correct subcommand that fits the pattern net join is ads. References:  
? Samba net command man page

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 11

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 13

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 15

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 20

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 21

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 groups 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 24**

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

### We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### 300-300 Practice Exam Features:

- \* 300-300 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* 300-300 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* 300-300 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your First Try
- \* 300-300 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updates for 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The 300-300 Practice Test Here](#)**