



**LPI**

## **Exam Questions 300-300**

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

### 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

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 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 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 4

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 smbdis shutdown`.

? This command ensures that only the `smbdis` 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 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 commands adds a forward DNS record named `filesrv01` pointing to the IPv6 address `2001:db8::190` into the DNS zone `samba.private` on the Samba 4 server `dc1`?

- A. `net dns -S dc1 -U Administrator addrecord filesrv01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190`
- B. `dnstool -f dns.tdb add filesrv01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator`
- C. `samba-dns dynupdate -S dc1 -U Administrator -h filesrv01.samba.private -t AAAA -V 2001:db8::190`
- D. `nsupdatesmb -U Administrator //dc1/samba.private/filesrv01 add AAAA 2001:db8::190`
- E. `samba-tool dns add dc1 samba.private filesrv01 AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator`

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

? Command Explanation: The `samba-tool dns add` command is used to add DNS records in Samba.

? Parameters:

? Usage: This command properly adds a forward DNS record for `filesrv01` with the specified IPv6 address into the `samba.private` zone on the server `dc1`.

References

? Samba DNS Administration

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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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 8**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Thesssd.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 9**

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 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:**

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 10**

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 12**

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Which subcommand 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:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

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 22

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 thesmbpasswdfile 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 23

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 27

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 32

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 37

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 42

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 43

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 44

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 46

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 51

Which of the following keywords are module types for PAM? (Choose three.)

- A. cache
- B. authentication
- C. password
- D. session
- E. account

**Answer:** CDE

#### Explanation:

Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) provides a system of libraries that handle the authentication tasks of applications (services) on a Linux system. These libraries are loaded dynamically and can be configured in the `/etc/pam.d` directory or in `/etc/pam.conf`. The PAM modules are divided into four types:

? `auth` (authentication): This module type is responsible for authenticating the user, setting up user credentials, and initiating a session.

? `account`: This module type manages account policies such as password expiration, access restrictions, and checking user permissions.

? `password`: This module type handles the updating of authentication tokens, such as passwords.

? `session`: This module type manages tasks that need to be performed at the beginning and end of a session, like mounting directories or logging.

References

? Linux PAM Documentation

? Understanding PAM

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 55**

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