300-300 Dumps

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

https://www.certleader.com/300-300-dumps.html
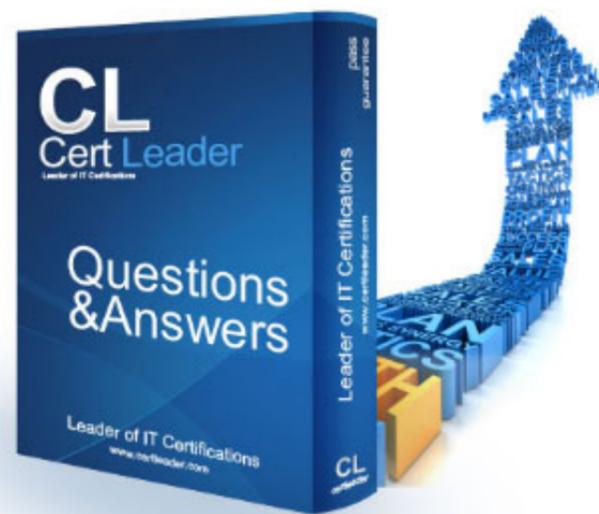
NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following commands sets up Samba 4 as an Active Domain Directory Controller for a new domain?

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
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 isipa trust-add. This command is used to add a trust relationshipwith an Active Directory (AD) domain. The--type adspecifies the type of the trust,addomis the domain name,--admin Administratorspecifies the AD administrator account, and--passwordprompts for the administrator's password.
The complete command looks like this:
a trust-add --typead 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 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 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

libdefaultssection is where default settings for Kerberos libraries are defined, and it may include thedefault_realmoption.
Example:
[libdefaults]default_realm= EXAMPLE.COMdns_lookup_realm=falsedns_lookup_kdc=true
References
? Kerberos Configuration
? Red Hat Kerberos Configuration

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.
? 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 tosmbdusing the commandsmbcontrol smbd shutdown.
? This command ensures that only thesmbdprocesses, which are responsible for handling SMB shares, are terminated without affecting other Samba components likenmbd(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 commands adds a forward DNS record named fileserver01 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 fileserver01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190
B. dnstool -f dns.tdb add fileserver01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator
C. samba-dns dynupdate -S dc1 -U Administrator -h fileserver01.samba.private -t AAAA -V 2001:db8::190
D. nsupdatesmb -U Administrator //dc1/samba.private/fileserver01 add AAAA 2001:db8::190
E. samba-tool dns add dc1 samba.private fileserver01 AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator

Answer: E

Explanation:
? Command Explanation:Thesamba-tool dns addcommand is used to add DNS records in Samba.
? Parameters:
? Usage:This command properly adds a forward DNS record forfileserver01with the specified IPv6 address into thesamba.privatezone on the serverdc1.
References
? Samba DNS Administration

NEW QUESTION 7
FILL IN THE BLANK
FILL BLANK
What option insms.confdefines 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, thepathoption 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.conffile 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 Samba commands provides comprehensive information and status flags on the user candidate?

A. smbpasswd -l -u candidate
B. net sam show candidate
C. pdbedit -v -u candidate
D. samba-tool user list
E. getent smbpasswd candidate

Answer: C

Explanation:
? pdbedit:This Samba command is used to manage the user accounts stored in the Samba password database.
? -v:The verbose option provides detailed information.
? -u candidate:Specifies the user for which to display the information.
? Other Commands:
References
? Samba pdbedit 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:
Thesmbclientcommand 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 issmbclient -L <server_name>. Here,-L stands for "list" and<server_name>is the name of the Samba server. Therefore, smbclient -L FileSrv1will list all the available SMB shares on the server named FileSrv1. References
? smbclient man page
? Samba: smbclient Command

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 accountbob, you would use.\bob.
References
? How to Log On to Your Computer if You Are a Domain User
? Windows Logon Naming Conventions

NEW QUESTION 13
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 15
Which of the following groups exists by default in an Active Directory domain?

A. Domain Administrators
B. Domain Users
C. Domain 31aclclisc
D. Domain Update Role Accounts
E. Unassigned Users

Answer: B

Explanation:
In an Active Directory domain, theDomain Usersgroup exists by default. This group includes all user accounts created in the domain and is commonly used for assigning permissions and rights to all users.
References:
? Microsoft Docs - Active Directory Default Groups

NEW QUESTION 16
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 18
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 19
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.ddirectory 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 21
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 26
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

  All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

  You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

  We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

  All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your 300-300 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/300-300-dumps.html