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IT exam study guide / simulations

Exam : **300-300**

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

Vendor : Lpi

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which of the following keywords are module types for PAM? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: C,D,E

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.

Reference:

Linux PAM Documentation
Understanding PAM

NO.2 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 The samba-tool dns add command is used to add DNS records in Samba.

Parameters:

dc1: Specifies the Samba DNS server.

samba.private: The DNS zone.

fileserver01: The hostname for the new DNS record.

AAAA: Specifies that the record is for an IPv6 address.

2001:db8::190: The IPv6 address to be assigned to the hostname.

-U Administrator: Specifies the user performing the operation, in this case, the Administrator.

Usage: This command properly adds a forward DNS record for fileserver01 with the specified IPv6 address into the samba.private zone on the server dc1.

Reference:

Samba DNS Administration

NO.3 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: A,D

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.

Reference:

Samba Official Documentation - Home Directories

NO.4 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: A,C,E

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.

Reference:

Samba Documentation - SYSVOL Replication

NO.5 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:

Samba 4 includes support for AD protocols, allowing it to manage domain users and computers similar to a Windows AD server.

Incorrect Statements Clarified:

Samba 4 is a significant update with new features.

Windows clients can connect to Samba 4 servers.

Samba 4 does not include a proprietary file system called sambafs.

Samba 4 can integrate with existing AD domains.

Reference:

Samba Wiki - Samba4

NO.6 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: A,C,D

Explanation:

Remote Editing:

A . The registry can be edited remotely without logging into the server: One of the benefits of registry-based Samba configuration is that the registry can be edited remotely. This means administrators can make changes without needing to log into the server directly, facilitating easier and more flexible management.

Improved Startup Time:

C . Server processes require less time to start because they do not have to parse the configuration file: Registry-based configurations can reduce startup time because the Samba server processes do

not need to parse a potentially complex smb.conf file. Instead, they access the configuration directly from the registry, which can be faster.

Immediate Effect of Configuration Changes:

D . Configuration changes become effective immediately without a daemon reload: Changes made in the registry are applied immediately and do not require a daemon reload. This can be very advantageous for administrators who need to make quick adjustments without interrupting the service.

Reference:

Samba documentation

Various Samba configuration tutorials and best practice guides