DUMPSARENA

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

LPI 300-300

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

Total Premium Questions: 74

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Samba	56
Topic 2, OpenLDAP	17
Topic 3, Mix Questions	1
Total	74

QUESTION NO: 1

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:

`rsync`-based SYSVOL synchronization is a one-way workaround rather than the multi-master SYSVOL replication used by Active Directory implementations with DFS Replication. Therefore, the environment needs a clearly designated authoritative copy. Synchronizing from the domain controller holding the PDC emulator role establishes that controller as the source whose SYSVOL contents are distributed to the remaining domain controllers. This is especially appropriate because Samba documentation identifies the PDC emulator as the preferred controller for administrative operations that must be consistently available.

Making the SYSVOL share read-only on every destination domain controller prevents administrators or tools from creating divergent copies of policy files after synchronization. For the same reason, all GPO edits must be made on the domain controller serving as the replication source. A GPO consists of directory-side metadata and files stored beneath SYSVOL; directing edits to the authoritative source ensures the files replicated by `rsync` correspond to the intended policy state.

These measures make the synchronization topology deterministic: one writable origin, controlled policy administration at that origin, and downstream distribution to the other controllers. See the Samba guidance on setting up an Active Directory domain controller and the samba-tool manual for domain-controller administration context.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

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What service name must be added to a database entry in/etc/nsswitch.confto include SSSD as a source of information? (Specify ONLY the service name without any parameters.)

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The service name is:

`sss`

Add `sss` to the appropriate database entry in `/etc/nsswitch.conf`, for example: `passwd: files sss`.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which Samba utility, when launched with the appropriate parameters, generates the following output?

A. smbcacls

B. smbclient

C. getfacl

D. smbxattr

E. smbfacl

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

smbcacls is the Samba command-line utility designed to retrieve and manipulate Windows NT-style access control lists on files and directories hosted on SMB/CIFS shares. When used to query a path on a share, it connects to the SMB server and displays the security descriptor data associated with that object, including the owner, group, and discretionary ACL entries. Its output represents Windows security identifiers and permissions, which is the format expected when examining or administering ACLs remotely on a Samba server or another SMB-compatible server.

The utility supports the connection and authentication parameters commonly needed for this task, such as a UNC service path, user credentials, and domain/workgroup settings. It can also be used to add, modify, delete, or replace ACL entries, making it the appropriate tool when the displayed information concerns SMB-level Windows ACLs rather than local POSIX ACLs. Samba documents these query and ACL-management capabilities in the smbcacls manual page. Additional context on Samba's handling of Windows ACLs is available in the vfs_acl_xattr documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

An LDAP entry is created with the structural object class `inetOrgPerson`. Which attributes must be present in a valid entry? (Choose three.)

A. cn

B. sn

C. objectClass

D. mail

E. telephoneNumber

F. uidNumber

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

`inetOrgPerson` inherits from `organizationalPerson` and ultimately from `person`. The `person` object class requires both `cn` and `sn`. LDAP entries also require one or more `objectClass` values to define the schema classes governing the entry.

Attributes such as `mail` and `telephoneNumber` are commonly used with person entries but are optional. `uidNumber` is required by `posixAccount`, not by `inetOrgPerson` alone.

QUESTION NO: 5

A Linux member server is being joined to the Active Directory domain EXAMPLE.COM. The join fails because Kerberos reports that it cannot locate a KDC. Forward DNS lookups for the domain controllers work correctly, and the administrator wants clients to discover KDCs through DNS. Which DNS record type must be available in the AD DNS zone?

A. An MX record for example.com

B. An SRV record for _kerberos._udp.example.com

C. A PTR record for the domain controller address

D. An NS record for the Kerberos realm

E. A TXT record containing the realm name

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A Kerberos client discovers KDCs through DNS service-location records. For the EXAMPLE.COM realm, a record such as `_kerberos._udp.example.com` is used to identify the Kerberos service and the domain controllers that provide it. An A or AAAA record is still needed to resolve the hostname returned by the SRV record, but it does not identify which hosts provide the KDC service.

LDAP SRV records are used to locate directory services, while Kerberos requires its own `_kerberos` service records. Correct DNS service discovery is therefore essential before a Samba member server can obtain the Kerberos tickets needed for an AD join.

QUESTION NO: 6

A Samba member server has already joined the Active Directory domain EXAMPLE.COM. An administrator wants to verify that the server can still establish its domain trust without modifying the membership configuration. Which command is appropriate?

A. net ads testjoin

B. net ads join

C. wbinfo -u

D. smbclient -L EXAMPLE.COM

E. samba-tool domain provision

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`net ads testjoin` verifies whether the local Samba host can authenticate its computer account and establish the existing Active Directory domain trust. It is intended as a non-destructive membership test and reports whether the join is valid.

`net ads join` attempts to join the domain and can alter membership state. `wbinfo -u` tests whether winbind can enumerate users, but does not specifically validate the computer-account trust. `smbclient -L` lists SMB services rather than testing AD membership.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which parameters are available for samba-tool group add? (Choose two.)

A. --default-gpo

B. --groupou

C. --login-script

D. --sid

E. --group-type

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

`--groupou` is available with `samba-tool group add` and specifies the organizational unit in which Samba Active Directory should create the new group. This is useful when group objects must be placed in a particular OU rather than in the default Users container. The value identifies the target OU within the AD domain and allows administrators to maintain an appropriate directory structure while creating the group.

`--group-type` is also an explicit parameter of `samba-tool group add`. It controls the Active Directory group type assigned during creation, such as a security group or a distribution group. Group type is an AD object attribute with practical effects on how the group is intended to be used, particularly whether it can be used for access-control assignments. Samba exposes this setting directly as part of its group-creation command, alongside related group attributes such as scope and description.

The Samba project's samba-tool manual page documents the command family and its administration interface. The command implementation and its supported group-add arguments can also be reviewed in Samba's group command source.