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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How is the Global Catalog of an Active Directory domain accessed?

Options:

- A- Through LDAP queries to the ports 3268 (plain text) and 3269 (TLS encrypted).
- B- Through the share GCS SMB which is available on each domain controller.
- C- Through GCS records in the DNS sub zone _gc in the domain's DNS zone.
- D- Through LDAP queries to the base dn CN=GC in the standard LDAP directory.
- E- Through SRV records in the DNS sub zone _msgc in the domain's DNS zone.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Global Catalog: The Global Catalog is a distributed data repository that contains a searchable, partial representation of every object in every domain in a multi-domain Active Directory forest.

Access Method: It is accessed through LDAP queries to specific ports:

Port 3268: For plain text (unencrypted) LDAP queries.

Port 3269: For LDAP queries encrypted with TLS.

Other Options:

GCS SMB share, GCS records, SRV records, CN=GC in LDAP: These do not provide the correct method to access the Global Catalog.

[Microsoft Documentation on Active Directory Global Catalog](#)

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which parameter in a user object defines on which share the user's roaming profile is stored?

Options:

- A- autoMount
- B- logonDrive
- C- profilePath
- D- homePath
- E- driveMap

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The profilePath parameter 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 the profilePath, administrators can define where on the network the profile data is stored.

[Roaming User Profiles](#)

[User Account Properties](#)

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What attribute starts the declaration of an object in an LDIF file? (Specify ONLY the attribute name without any values.)

Options:

- A- dn

Answer:

A

Explanation:

An LDIF (LDAP Data Interchange Format) file is used to represent directory entries in LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol).

Each entry in an LDIF file starts with the dn (Distinguished Name) attribute, which uniquely identifies the entry in the directory.

The dn attribute is mandatory and specifies the path to the entry within the LDAP directory.

LDAP documentation: <https://ldap.com/ldap-data-interchange-format-ldif/>

OpenLDAP LDIF documentation: <https://www.openldap.org/doc/admin24/ldif.html>

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about automount in a FreeIPA domain are true? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- In a FreeIPA domain, mount points for automount are always directories.
- B- The command `ipa automount up` mounts all file systems handled by automount on a FreeIPA client.
- C- The base configuration file for automount is `/etc/auto.master`.
- D- In a FreeIPA domain, automount requires SSSD to be installed on each client.
- E- In a FreeIPA domain, automount can only mount NFS shares from FreeIPA servers.

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

Automounting in a FreeIPA domain involves several key aspects:

Base Configuration File (`/etc/auto.master`): The `auto.master` file is the main configuration file for the automounter. It contains the master map which defines mount points and their corresponding maps. This file is crucial for setting up automount points.

Example entry in `/etc/auto.master`:

plaintext

Copy code

/home /etc/auto.home

SSSD Requirement: In a FreeIPA domain, automount requires the System Security Services Daemon (SSSD) to be installed and configured on each client. SSSD is used to retrieve automount maps from the FreeIPA server, enabling the automount feature to function correctly.

Example configuration in /etc/sss/sss.conf:

```
[sss] services = nss, pam, autofs config_file_version = 2 domains = example.com
[domain/example.com] autofs_provider = ipa ipa_server = _srv_
```

Automount Configuration

FreeIPA SSSD Integration

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

```
REVISION:1
CONTROL:0x8004
OWNER:S-1-5-21-3621094050-2160514158-817190072-500
GROUP:S-1-22-2-0
ACL:S-1-5-21-3621094050-2160514158-817190072-500:0/0x0/0x001f019f
ACL:S-1-22-2-0:0/0x0/0x00120089
ACL:S-1-1-0:0/0x0/0x00120089
```

Options:

- A- smbcacls
- B- smbclient
- C- getfacl
- D- smbattr
- E- smbfacl

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The `smbcacls` utility is used to manage Windows ACLs on Samba shares. The output format shown in the image suggests it relates to detailed ACL information, which is typically generated by `smbcacls`.

Samba `smbcacls` man page

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option in `smb.conf` defines the domain of which the server is a member?

Options:

- 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.

Samba `smb.conf` man page - `realm`

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements are true regarding the smbpasswd command? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- The -x parameter removes an account from the Samba database.
- B- The -a parameter adds an account to the Samba database. If the account already exists, this parameter is ignored.
- C- The -d parameter deletes an account from the Samba database.
- D- The -e parameter excludes an account from the Samba database.
- E- smbpasswd changes only passwords on Samba domain controllers while DCs running Windows keep the old passwords.

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

-x Parameter: This parameter is used to remove (delete) an account from the Samba database.

Example: `smbpasswd -x username`

-a Parameter: This parameter adds a new account to the Samba database. If the account already exists, it will update the account.

Example: `smbpasswd -a username`

Other Options:

-d Parameter: Disables (not deletes) an account.

-e Parameter: Enables a previously disabled account.

Password Synchronization: The smbpasswd command does not affect Windows domain controllers; it manages Samba-specific passwords.

[smbpasswd Command Documentation](#)

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following options can be used to limit access to a Samba share? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- untrusted users
- B- write list
- C- valid groups
- D- valid users
- E- accept list

Answer:

C, D



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.

Samba smb.conf man page

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice



Which of the following TCP ports is used to provide the SMB protocol without NetBIOS?

Options:

- 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.

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>

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When logging into a windows workstation which is member of an Active Directory domain, Which option best user names refers to the local account bob instead of the domain-wide account bob?

Options:

- 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.

[How to Log On to Your Computer if You Are a Domain User](#)

[Windows Logon Naming Conventions](#)



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