LPI 300-300 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a Samba configuration file, which of the following variables represents the domain of the current user?

Options:

A- %D
B- %r
C- %d
D- %G
E- %w

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In a Samba configuration file, variables can be used to represent dynamic values.

The %D variable represents the domain of the current user.

This variable can be used in various configuration directives to customize the behavior of Samba services based on the user's domain.

Samba variables documentation:
https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smb.conf.5.html

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What command checks the Samba configuration file for syntactical correctness? (Specify ONLY the command without any path or parameters.)

Options:

A- testparm

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Purpose of the Command: testparm is used to check the Samba configuration file (smb.conf) for syntax errors.

Command

Running testparm will read the smb.conf file, parse it, and display any syntax errors or warnings. This helps ensure that the configuration is valid before restarting the Samba service.

Usage Example:

Simply execute testparm in the terminal, and it will automatically check the default configuration file.

Samba.org - testparm

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following commands can be used to join the local Samba server as a member to the domain samba.private?

Options:

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

samba-tool domain join samba.private member:

samba-tool: A command-line utility for managing Samba.

domain join: Specifies the action of joining a domain.

samba.private: The domain to join.

member: The role within the domain.

Samba Wiki - Samba Tool

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which command creates a consistent copy of LDB files?

Options:

A- tdbbackup
B- samba-backup
C- ldbbackup
D- smbbackup
E- ldbsync

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Consistent Copy of LDB Files:

C . ldbbackup: The ldbbackup command is used to create a consistent copy of LDB files. LDB files are used by Samba to store data in a database format. The ldbbackup utility ensures that the data is copied in a consistent state, which is crucial for backup and recovery processes.

Samba documentation on ldbbackup

General LDB management guides

P2P exams

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How is Samba instructed to read its entire configuration from the registry?

Options:

A- By starting all Samba processes with the option --regconf.
B- By putting config backend = registry in the [global] section of smb.conf.
C- By starting the regd service in addition to the other Samba services.
D- By replacing private.tdb with a plain text registry file holding the server's configuration.
E- By creating a symbolic link from smb.conf to the .reg file holding the configuration.

P2P exams

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Configuration Backend: Samba can be configured to read its settings from various backends, including the Windows registry.

Setting the Backend:

Adding config backend = registry in the [global] section of smb.conf instructs Samba to use the registry for its configuration.

Implementation Steps:

Open the smb.conf file.

Add the line config backend = registry under the [global] section.

Restart the Samba services to apply the changes.

Samba Wiki - Configuration

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following Group Policy Objects exist by default in an Active Directory domain? (Choose two.)

Options:

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:

A, B

Explanation:

Default Group Policy Objects in AD:

A . Default Domain Policy: This is a built-in GPO that is applied to all users and computers in the domain. It contains security settings, password policies, and other domain-wide configurations.

B . Default Domain Controllers Policy: This GPO is specifically applied to the Domain Controllers organizational unit (OU). It contains settings relevant to domain controllers, such as security settings and audit policies.

Active Directory Group Policy documentation

Best practices for managing Group Policy in Active Directory

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which service unifies Linux and Windows account management by allowing a Linux system to include Windows domain users in the Linux user database?

Options:

A- smbpasswdd
B- sudo
C- NIS
D- Winbind
E- OpenLDAP

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Winbind: This service is used to unify Linux and Windows account management by allowing a Linux system to include Windows domain users in the Linux user database.

Functionality: Winbind enables Linux systems to retrieve user and group information from a Windows NT-based domain or Active Directory.

Other Services:

smbpasswdd, sudo, NIS, OpenLDAP: These services do not provide the same functionality for unifying account management between Linux and Windows.

Samba Winbind Documentation

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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.

Linux PAM Documentation

Understanding PAM

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- --default-gpo

B- --groupou
C- --login-script
D- --sid
E- --group-type

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

The samba-tool group add command is used to add a new group to the Samba Active Directory. This command has several parameters to customize the group creation process. Two of the available parameters are --sid and --group-type.

--sid:

The --sid parameter allows you to specify a Security Identifier (SID) for the new group.

Example usage:

samba-tool group add mygroup --sid=S-1-5-21-1234567890-123456789-1234567890-1234

This command will create a new group named mygroup with the specified SID.

--group-type:

The --group-type parameter allows you to specify the type of the group being created. This can be a security group or a distribution group.

Example usage:

samba-tool group add mygroup --group-type=security

This command will create a new security group named mygroup.

Samba Official Documentation: samba-tool

Samba Active Directory Management: Managing Groups

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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 is ipa trust-add. This command is used to add a trust relationship with an Active Directory (AD) domain. The --type ad specifies the type of the trust, addom is the domain name, --admin Administrator specifies the AD administrator account, and --password prompts for the administrator's password.

The complete command looks like this:

a trust-add --type ad addom --admin Administrator --password

This command will initiate the trust creation process, which involves providing the credentials of the AD administrator.

FreeIPA Trusts

FreeIPA Trust Management

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best are valid Samba backends to store user and group information? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- sdb
B- smbpasswd
C- ldapsam
D- krb
E- smb

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

smbpasswd: This backend uses the smbpasswd file 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:

sdb, krb, smb: These are not valid Samba backends for storing user and group information.

Samba User and Group Database Backends

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