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Q23. In an LDIF file using changetype: modify, which of the following options can be used? (Choose two.)

- * patch
- * overwrite
- * add
- * replace
- * generate

In an LDIF file, changetype: modify is used to specify modifications to an existing LDAP entry.

The add option is used to add new attributes or values to an existing attribute.

The replace option is used to replace existing attribute values with new ones.

These options are used to update the directory information according to the LDAP protocol.

Reference:

LDAP modification operations: <https://ldap.com/the-ldif-format/>

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

Q24. Which group of commands manages the directory replication in an active directory domain?

- * samba-tool repl
- * samba-tool directory
- * samba-tool drs
- * samba-tool domain
- * samba-tool sync

samba-tool drs: This set of commands is used to manage directory replication in an Active Directory domain. DRS stands for Directory Replication Service.

Functionality: It provides various subcommands to monitor, manage, and troubleshoot replication issues.

Other Commands:

samba-tool repl, directory, domain, sync: These do not specifically manage directory replication in the same way as samba-tool drs.

Reference:

Samba DRS Command Documentation

Q25. Which command creates a consistent copy of LDB files?

- * samba-backup
- * smbbackup
- * tdbbackup
- * ldbbackup
- * ldbsync

Q26. 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?

- * net dns -S dc1 -U Administrator addrecord fileserver01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190
- * dnstool -f dns.tdb add fileserver01.samba.private AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator
- * samba-dns dynupdate -S dc1 -U Administrator -h fileserver01.samba.private -t AAAA -V 2001:db8::190
- * nsupdatesmb -U Administrator //dc1/samba.private/fileserver01 add AAAA 2001:db8::190
- * samba-tool dns add dc1 samba.private fileserver01 AAAA 2001:db8::190 -U Administrator

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

Q27. What is true about the container CN=Users in an Active Directory LDAP tree? (Choose two.)

- * GPOs cannot be assigned to this container.
- * Users outside of this container cannot log into any member computer of the domain.
- * The container can only contain user object but no user groups.
- * New users are created here and must be moved to another container before they can log in.
- * New users are by default created in this container.

CN=Users Container:

GPOs: Group Policy Objects (GPOs) cannot be linked to this container because it is not an Organizational Unit (OU). GPOs can only be applied to OUs.

Default Location: New users are created in the CN=Users container by default when using standard Active Directory tools unless specified otherwise.

Other Options:

Users outside this container can log in.

The container can contain both user objects and user groups.

Users created here do not need to be moved to log in.

Reference:

Active Directory Containers and OUs

Q28. Which of the following statements are true regarding the smbpasswd command? (Choose two.)

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

-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.

Reference:

smbpasswd Command Documentation

Q29. Which of the following are valid Samba backends to store user and group information? (Choose two.)

- * sdb
- * smbpasswd
- * ldapsam
- * krb
- * smb

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.

Reference:

Samba User and Group Database Backends

Q30. Which of the following sections is always present in sssd.conf?

- * [krb5]
- * [ad]
- * [autn]
- * [sss]
- * [local]

The sssd.conf file 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 [sss] section is always present. This section provides global options that apply to all other sections of the file.

Example:

```
[sss] config_file_version = 2 services = nss, pam domains = LDAP
```

Reference:

SSSD Configuration

SSSD Man Pages

Q31. Which of the following groups exists by default in an Active Directory domain?

- * Domain Administrators
- * Domain Users
- * Domain 31aclclisc
- * Domain Update Role Accounts
- * Unassigned Users

In an Active Directory domain, the Domain Users group 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.

Reference:

Microsoft Docs – Active Directory Default Groups

Q32. Which of the following names identify services within a SSSD configuration file? (Choose three.)

- * kerberos
- * ssh
- * smb
- * nss
- * sudo

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 the services attribute of the [sssd] section of the sssd.conf file.

Example:

```
[sssd] services = nss, pam, sudo domains = LDAP [nss] filter_users = root filter_groups = root [sudo] sudo_provider = ldap
```

Reference:

SSSD Services

SSSD Man Pages

Q33. Which of the following FSMO roles exist? (Choose two.)

- * File Server
- * Directory Server
- * PDC Emulator
- * RID Master
- * Global Catalog

Flexible Single Master Operations (FSMO) roles, also known as operations master roles, are specialized domain controller tasks in

an Active Directory environment. The FSMO roles include:

C . PDC Emulator

The Primary Domain Controller (PDC) Emulator is responsible for synchronizing time and managing password changes.

D . RID Master

The Relative ID (RID) Master allocates blocks of RIDs to each domain controller in the domain.

Reference:

Microsoft Docs – FSMO Roles

Q34. Which parameter within a share definition in the Samba configuration makes Samba only show files and directories on a file share which a user can access?

- * hide unreadable = yes
- * valid files = read,write
- * browse mask = 000
- * browseable = readable
- * display mode = 100

hide unreadable: This smb.conf option ensures that only files and directories that the user has permissions to access are visible in the file share.

Functionality: When set to yes, files and directories that the user cannot read (due to permissions) will be hidden from their view.

Security and Usability: This helps in enhancing both security and usability by preventing users from seeing files they cannot access, reducing clutter and potential confusion.

Example Configuration:

```
[example_share] hide unreadable = yes
```

Reference:

Samba smb.conf Documentation

Q35. Which of the following options can be used to limit access to a Samba share? (Choose two.)

- * untrusted users
- * write list
- * valid groups
- * valid users
- * accept list

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.

Reference:

Samba smb.conf man page

Q36. 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?

- * bob@local
- * %bob%
- * .bob
- * “bob”
- * bob\$

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.

Reference:

How to Log On to Your Computer if You Are a Domain User

Windows Logon Naming Conventions

Q37. Which of the following sections in the Kerberos configuration file may contain the option default_realm?

- * defaults
- * krb5
- * libdefaults
- * global
- * realms

The Kerberos configuration file, typically located at /etc/krb5.conf, contains several sections, each with different settings that control the behavior of Kerberos. The libdefaults section is where default settings for Kerberos libraries are defined, and it may include the default_realm option.

Example:

```
[libdefaults] default_realm = EXAMPLE.COM dns_lookup_realm = false dns_lookup_kdc = true
```

 Reference:

Kerberos Configuration

Red Hat Kerberos Configuration

Q38. The configuration of a Samba share contains the following line:

```
force directory mode = 0555
```

If a client creates a new directory with the permissions 0750, which permissions will the resulting directory have in the Samba server's file system?

- * 0755
- * 0750

- * 0750
- * 0555
- * 0777

force directory mode = 0555: This setting in Samba forces the permissions of any newly created directories to be 0555 regardless of what the client requests.

Client Request: If a client creates a directory with permissions 0750, Samba will override this and set the directory's permissions to 0555.

Permissions Breakdown:

0: No permissions for owner.

5: Read and execute permissions for the group.

5: Read and execute permissions for others.

Enforcement: Samba applies this mode strictly to ensure consistency and security as defined by the administrator.

Reference:

Samba Force Directory Mode Documentation

Q39. In a Samba configuration file, which of the following variables represents the domain of the current user?

- * %D
- * %r
- * %d
- * %G
- * %w

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.

Reference:

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

Q40. Which of the following smb.conf options turns a regular file share into a DFS share?

- * msdfs root = yes
- * addfs support = yes
- * dfs forward = yes
- * follow symlinks = yes
- * proxy share = yes

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, add msdfs root = yes to the specific share definition in smb.conf.

Reference:

Samba DFS Configuration

Q41. Which command creates a consistent copy of LDB files?

- * tdbbackup
- * samba-backup
- * ldbbackup
- * smbbackup
- * ldbsync

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.

Reference:

Samba documentation on ldbbackup

General LDB management guides

Q42. Which of the following Group Policy Objects exist by default in an Active Directory domain? (Choose two.)

- * Default Domain Policy
- * Default Domain Controllers Policy
- * Default Domain File Access Policy
- * Default Domain Firewall Policy
- * Default Domain Print Driver Policy

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.

Reference:

Active Directory Group Policy documentation

Best practices for managing Group Policy in Active Directory

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