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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are benefits of registry based Samba configuration compared to file based configuration? (Choose three.)

Options:

- 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.

Samba documentation

Various Samba configuration tutorials and best practice guides

Question 2

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 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- A- patch
- B- overwrite
- C- add
- D- replace
- E- generate

Answer:

C, D

Explanation:

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.

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

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

Question 4

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 5

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 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following commands terminates all running instances of the Samba daemon handling for SMB shares?

Options:

- A- smbcontrol samba shutdown
- B- smbcontrol nmbd shutdown
- C- smbcontrol shutdown
- D- smbcontrol smbd shutdown
- E- smbcontrol cifs stop

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Samba is a suite of programs that allows SMB/CIFS clients to interact with file and print services on a Linux/UNIX server.

smbd is the Samba daemon responsible for handling SMB/CIFS requests.

The smbcontrol utility is used to send messages to running Samba daemons.

The correct way to terminate all running instances of the Samba daemon handling SMB shares is to send a shutdown message to smbd using the command `smbcontrol smbd shutdown`.

This command ensures that only the smbd processes, which are responsible for handling SMB shares, are terminated without affecting other Samba components like nmbd (NetBIOS name server daemon).

Samba documentation: <https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smbcontrol.1.html>

Question 7

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.

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 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is true regarding Samba 4?

Options:

- 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.

Samba Wiki - Samba4

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