

Free Questions for 300-300

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Question 1

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 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which parameters are available for samba-tool group add? (Choose 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 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 of the following statements are true regarding the smbpasswd command? (Choose 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 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

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.

[Active Directory Containers and OUs](#)

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following commands sets up Samba 4 as an Active Domain Directory Controller for a new domain?

Options:

- A- samldap-domainadd
- B- net ads prepare domain
- C- samba-tool domain provision
- D- smbcontrol dcpromo
- E- samba-dcpromo

Answer:

C

Explanation:

samba-tool domain provision: This command sets up Samba 4 as an Active Directory Domain Controller.

Process:

Run samba-tool domain provision to start the setup.

Follow the prompts to specify the domain name, administrator password, and other required information.

Outcome: This command initializes the Samba server as a new domain controller for a new domain, configuring the necessary services and databases.

Samba Active Directory Domain Controller

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