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### QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements is true about raw printing with Samba?

- A. Print jobs are submitted as vector files, including font files, which are rendered and printed by Samba.
- B. Printing jobs are always submitted to Samba in raw postscript.
- C. Any printed file, e.g. an office document, is submitted to the printer without any further processing in exactly the same bit sequence as it is stored on disk.
- D. Samba converts printer-specific jobs to raw data to make them printable on an arbitrary printer.
- E. Printing jobs are rendered on the client and passed on to the printer by Samba.

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

**Client-Side Rendering:** In Samba, raw printing means that the client machine renders the print job, which includes converting it to a printer-ready format.

**Transmission to Printer:** This rendered print job is then sent to the Samba server without further processing or alteration. Samba acts merely as a pass-through, sending the job directly to the printer.

**Advantages:** This method offloads the rendering process from the server to the client, which can be beneficial in environments with diverse printer types and models, reducing the processing load on the server.

### QUESTION 2

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?

- A. 0755
- B. 0750
- C. 0750
- D. 0555
- E. 0777

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**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.

### QUESTION 3

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

- A. msdfs root = yes
- B. addfs support = yes
- C. dfs forward = yes
- D. follow symlinks = yes
- E. proxy share = yes

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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.

**QUESTION 4**

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?

- A. hide unreadable = yes
- B. valid files = read,write
- C. browse mask = 000
- D. browseable = readable
- E. display mode = 100

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**QUESTION 5**

Which of the following lines is missing in the given [printers] share definition?

```
[printers]
  path = /var/spool/samba
  quest ok = yes
```

- A. printcap name = cups
- B. printable = yes
- C. print script = /usr/bin/lp -d %P %s

- D. print admin = Administrator, root, @lpadmin
- E. load printers = yes

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In the context of a Samba configuration for printer shares, the [printers] section usually requires the printable = yes directive to indicate that the share is meant for printing. Without this directive, Samba would not treat the share as a printer share, even if other settings like path are configured properly.

The given snippet is:

The line printable = yes is missing and is essential for defining a printer share.

**QUESTION 6**

The [homes] section of smb.conf contains the parameter browseable = no. What are the resulting consequences? (Choose two.)

- A. When browsing the Samba server, there is no visible share named after the current user.
- B. If the Samba server is part of an Active Director/ Domain, only users in the group Se3rowsingUsers can browse the homes share.
- C. When browsing the Samba server, users can open the homes share but they cannot see the content of their home directories.
- D. The homes share can be directly accessed by specifically opening this share by its UNC path.
- E. When browsing the Samba server, there is no visible share called homes.

**Answer: AD**

**Explanation:**

When browseable = no is set in the [homes] section of smb.conf, it prevents the share from appearing in the list of available shares when users browse the server. However, users can still access their home directories if they specify the correct UNC path directly.

When browsing the Samba server, there is no visible share named after the current user. The share will not appear in the list of shares visible to the user during browsing.

The homes share can be directly accessed by specifically opening this share by its UNC path. Users can still access the share by directly typing the path in the form \\servername\username.

**QUESTION 7**

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

- A. File Server
- B. Directory Server
- C. PDC Emulator
- D. RID Master
- E. Global Catalog

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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: PDC Emulator

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

RID Master

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

### QUESTION 8

When using rsync to synchronize the SYSVOL share's contents between multiple Samba servers, which of the following precautions should be taken? (Choose three.)

- A. Synchronize from the domain controller which is the PDC emulator to the other domain controllers.
- B. Overwrite the permissions of all files in the SYSVOL directory to be readable by root only after each sync.
- C. Make the SYSVOL share read only on all domain controllers but the one used as synchronization source.
- D. Make sure that the SYSVOL share is active on only one domain controller.
- E. Make sure to make all changes to GPOs on the domain controller which is the replication source.

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

When using rsync to synchronize the SYSVOL share's contents between multiple Samba servers, it's essential to ensure data consistency and avoid conflicts. The following precautions should be taken:

Synchronize from the domain controller which is the PDC emulator to the other domain controllers.

The PDC emulator is typically the authoritative source for certain domain-wide operations, making it the best source for SYSVOL synchronization.

Make the SYSVOL share read only on all domain controllers but the one used as synchronization source.

This prevents changes on other domain controllers that could cause inconsistencies.

Make sure to make all changes to GPOs on the domain controller which is the replication source.

Ensuring that all Group Policy Objects (GPOs) changes are made on the source controller prevents conflicts and ensures that all controllers have the latest configuration.

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