Red Hat

Exam Questions EX300

Red Hat Certified Engineer - RHCE (v6+v7)

NEW QUESTION 1
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
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Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
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Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
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Share directories via SMB.
Configure the SMB service on the system1.
Your SMB server must be a member of the STAFF Working Group. Share the folder /common and the name must be common.
Only clients of domain11.example.com can access the common share. Common must be able to browse.
User Andy must be able to read the content of the share, if necessary, verification code is redhat.

Answer:

Explanation: system1:

```
yum -y install samba samba-client
firewall-cmd --add-service=samba --permanent
firewall-cmd --add-service=mountd -permanent
systemctl restart firewalld
vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
workgroup = STAFF
[common]
      path = /common
      hosts allow = 172.24.11.
      browseable = yes
:wq
mkdir /common
chcon -R -t  samba_share_t   /common/
smbpasswd -a andy
systemctl start smb
systemctl enable samba
```

system2:

```
yum install -y cifs-utils samba-client
```

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Database Query
Use database Contacts on the system1, and use the corresponding SQL to search and answer the following questions:
What's the person name whose password is solicitous?
How many people's names are John and live is Shanghai at the same time?

Answer:

Explanation:

```
mysql -uroot -p
show tables;      // View the table structure
desc table name;      // View the table field
select bid,password from pass where password='tangerine';

// To find the ID number of password
select * from name where aid='3' ;          // To find the name via password
select * from name where firstname='John';    // To find the people with same
name
select * from  loc where loction='Santa Clara';  // To find the people who live
in the same city
```

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Customize the User Environment
Create a custom command on system1 and system2 named as qstat, and this custom command will execute the following command:
/bin/ps - Ao pid,tt,user,fname,rsz
This command is valid for all users in the system.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
vim /etc/bashrc   //Restart remain valid
alias qstat=' /bin/ps -Ao pid, tt, user, fname,
rsx'
:wq
source /etc/bashrc
alias  //Check if there is qstat
qstat
```

// You need to configure that on both two systems -

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Configure a Database
Create a Maria DB database named Contacts on system1 and meet the following requirements at the same time:
The database should contain the contents of the database replication, URL for copying files is:
http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/users.mdb
Database just can be accessed by localhost
In addition to the root user, this database only can be searched by user Luigi, user's password is redhat
The password for root user is redhat, does not allow empty password

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -y mariadb*
systemctl start mariadb
systemctl enable mariadb
cd /
wget http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/users.mdb
mysql
create database Contacts;
show databases;
use Contacts
source /users.mdb
show tables;

grant select on Contacts .* to Luigi@'localhost' identified by
'redhat';
exit
mysqladmin -uroot -p password 'redhat'
mysql -uroot -p  Enter password redhat
mysql -uLuigi -p  Enter password redhat
```

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Configure IPV6 Address
Configure interface eth0 on your test system, using the following IPV6 addresses:
1) The address of system1 should be 2003:ac18::305/64
(2) The address of system2 should be 2003:ac18::30a/64
(3) Both two systems must be able to communicate with systems in network 2003:ac18/64
(4) The address must still take effect after restart
(5) Both two systems must maintain the current Ipv4 address and can communicate

Answer:

Explanation: Solution:

```
nmcli con mod eth0 ipv6.addresses "2003:ac18::305/64"
nmcli con mod eth0 ipv6.method manual
systemctl restart network

nmcli con mod eth0 ipv6.addresses "2003:ac18::30a/64"
nmcli con mod eth0 ipv6.method manual
systemctl restart network

ping6 2003:ac18::30a
```

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Create a script
Create a script named /root/foo.sh on the system1, make it provide the following characteristics:
When running /root/foo.sh redhat, the output is fedora
When running /root/foo.sh fedora, the output is redhat
When there is no parameter or parameter is not redhat or fedora, the following information will be generated by the error output: /root/foo.sh redhat:fedora

Answer:

Explanation:

```
cd ~
vim foo.sh
#~/bin/bash
case $1 in
       redhat)
              echo fedora
              ;;
       fedora)
              echo redhat
              ;;
       *)
              echo 'root/foo.sh redhat:fedora'
esac
:wq
chmod +x foo.sh
./foo.sh redhat
./foo.sh fedora
./foo.sh 1
```

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Configure the Access to the Web Content
Create a directory private under the directory DocumentRoot in the web server on the system1, requirements are the following:
Download a file copy to this directory from http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/private.html
and rename it as index.html.
Don't make any changes to this file content
Any users from the system1 can browse the content of the private, but cannot access this directory content through other systems

Answer:

Explanation:

```
mkdir /var/www/virtual/private
mkdir /var/www/html/private
cd /var/www/virtual/private
wget -O index.html
http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/private.html
cd /var/www/html/private
wget -O index.html
http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/private.html
<Directory "/var/www/html/private">
    AllowOverride none
    Require all denied
    Require local
</Directory>
<Directory "/var/www/virtual/private">
    AllowOverride none
    Require local
    Require all denied
</Directory>
```

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Configure the iSCSI Server
Configure the system1 to provide a ISCSI service disk named iqn.2014- 09.com.example.domain11:system1 and meet the following requirements at the same time:
The Server Port is 3260
Use iSCSI-store as its back-end volume, its size is 3G
This service just can be accessed by system2.domian11.example.com

Answer:

Explanation:

```
fdisk /dev/sda
partprobe /dev/sda
yum install -y  targetcli\*
targetcli
cd backstores/
block/ create block1 /dev/sda3
cd /iscsi
create iqn.2014-09.com.example.domain11:system1
cd iqn.2014-09.com.example.domain11:system1/
cd tpg1/
acls/ create iqn.2014-09.com.example.domain11:system
luns/ create /backstores/block/block1
portals/ create system1.domain11.example.com
exit
systemctl start target
systemctl enable target
firewall-config
```

Rich Rule

Please enter a rich rule.

For host or network white or blacklisting deactivate the element.

systecmctl restart firewalld

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http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Mount a NFS Share
Mount a NFS Share to system1.domain11.example.com on the system2, as required:
1. Mount the /public to the directory /mnt/nfsmount
2. Mount the /protected to the directory /mnt/nfssecure, in a security way, key download from the following URL:
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_client.keytab
3. User deepak can create files in /mnt/nfssecure/project
4. These file systems automatically hang up when the system is started

Answer:

Explanation:

system2:

```
showmount -e system1
mkdir -p /mnt/nfsmount
vim /etc/fstab
system1:/public   /mnt/nfsmount nfs defaults  0 0
mount -a
df -h

mkdir /mnt/nfssecure
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_client.keytab
vim /etc/fstab
```

system1:

```
/protected   /mnt/nfssecure nfs defaults,sec=krb5p,v4.2  0 0
:wq
mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 10
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Configure Multi-User SMB Mounts.
Share the directory /devops through SMB on the systeml, as required:
1. The share name is devops
2. The shared directory devops just can be used by clients in domain11.example.com
3. The shared directory devop must be able to be browsed
4. User silene must be able to access this share through read, access code is redhat
5. User akira must be able to access this share through read and write, access code is redhat
6. This share permanently mount to system2. domain11.example.com the user /mnt/dev, make user silene as authentication any users can get temporary write permissions from akira

Answer:

Explanation: system1

```
mkdir /devops
chcon -R -t samba_share_t /devops/
chmod o+w /devops/
vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
[devops]
      path = /devops
      hosts allow = 172.24.11.
      browseable = yes
      writable = no
      write list = akira
:wq
systemctl restart smb
smbpasswd -a silene
smbpasswd -a akira
```

system2:

```
mkdir /mnt/dev
smbclient -L /system1/ -U silene
vim /etc/fstab
//system1/devops /mnt/dev cifs
defaults,multiuser,username=silene,password=redhat,sec=ntlmssp 0 0
df -hT
```

Switch to user akira on the system2, access to /mnt/dev and view files
su akira cd /mnt/dev ls cifscreds add system1 touch 1

NEW QUESTION 10
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Dynamic WEB content
Configure dynamic web content to provide on the system1, as required:
Dynamic content provided by a virtual machine named dynamic.domain11.example.com
Virtual host listening on port 8909
Download a script from http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/webapp.wsgi, then put it in the right place, don't modify the file content in any situations
Dynamically
generated web page should be received when clients access http://dynamic.domain11example.com:8909.
This
http:// dynamic.domain11.example.com:8909/ must be able to be accessed by all system of domain11.example.com

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum -y install mod_wsgi
vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
Listen 80
Listen 8909
    <virtualhost *:8909>
    servername dynamic.domain11.example.com
WSGIScriptAlias //var/www/html/webapp.wsgi  // Please note the uppercase letters
</virtualhost>
cd /var/www/html
wget http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/webapp.wsgi
```


```
systemctl restart firewalld
semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 8909
systemctl restart httpd
```

NEW QUESTION 12
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Create a script to add users
Create a script named /root/mkusers on the system1, this script can achieve to add local users for the system1,
and user names of these users are all from a file which contains the usernames list, and meet the following requirements at the same time:
This script is required to provide a parameter; this parameter is the file which contains the usernames list
This script need provide the following message: Usage/root/mkusers if it does not provide a parameter,
then exit and return the corresponding value
This script need provide the following message: Input file not found if it provides a name that does not exist, then exit and return the corresponding value

Create a user shell log into /bin/false
This script does not need to set password for users
You can get the usernames list from the following URL as a test:
http://rhgls. domain11.example.com/materials/ userlist

Answer:

Explanation:

```
vim mkusers.sh      // Please note the white space
#! /bin/bash
if [ $# -eq 0 ];then
    echo 'Usage:/root/mkusers'
    exit 1
fi
if [ ! -f $1 ]; then
    echo 'Input file not found'
    exit
fi
while read line
do
    useradd -s /bin/false $line
done < $1
:wq
chmod  +x  mkusers.sh
wget http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/userlist
./mkusers.sh userlist
id username  // Check whether the user is added
// Then check the result whether meet the requirements of the subject
```

NEW QUESTION 15
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Configure Security Web Service
Configure
a TLS encryption for the site http://systeml.domain11.example.com, encrypt/, get a signed certificate from

http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/system1.crt.
Get
the certificate key from http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/system1.key. Get the signature authorization information of the certificate from http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/domain11.crt

Answer:

Explanation:

```
<virtualhost *:80>
documentroot /var/www/html
servername system1.domain11.example.com
</virtualhost>
<virtualhost *:443>
documentroot /var/www/html
servername system1.domain11.example.com
SSLEngine on
SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server1.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/server1.key
SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/domain11.crt
<virtualhost>
systemctl restart httpd
firewall-cmd --add-service=https -permanent
systemctl restart firewalld
```

NEW QUESTION 19
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

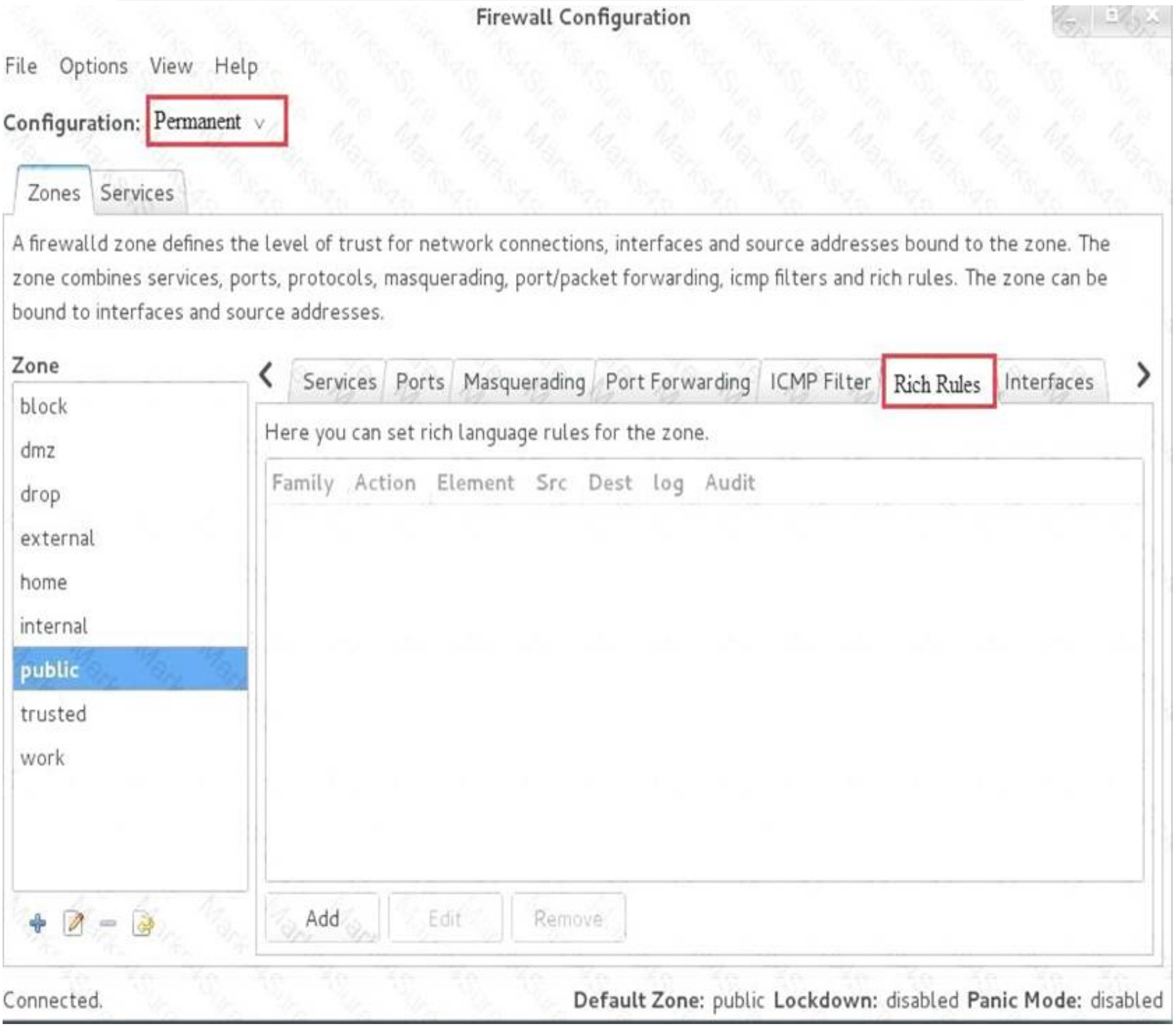
```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

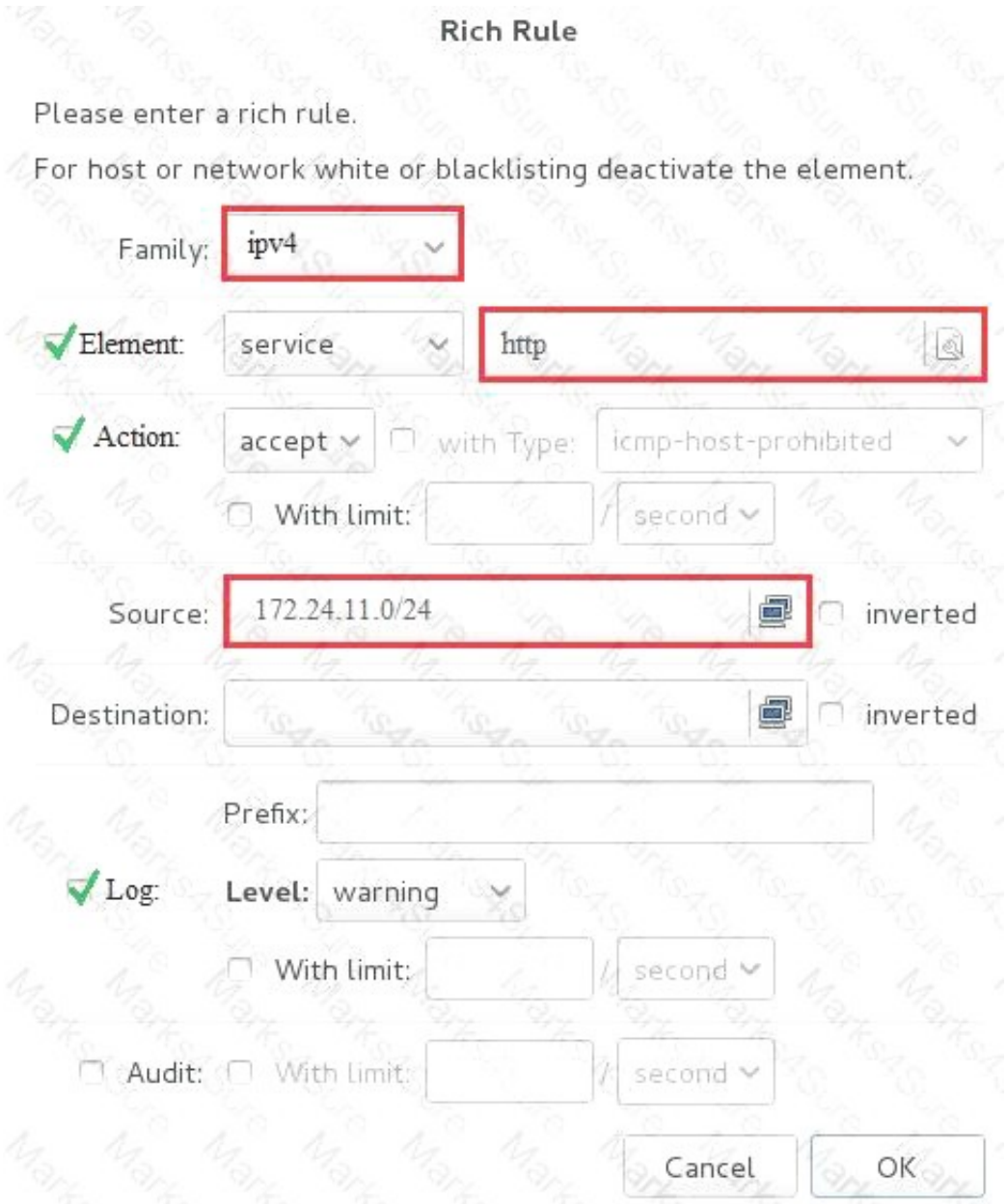
Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Implement/configure a Web Service.
Configure
a site http://systeml. domain11.example.com/ on the system1, then execute the following steps:
(1)
Download file from http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/station.html and rename this files index.html, don't modify the file contents;
(2) Copy the file index.html to your web server's DocumentRoot directory
(3) Clients from domain group3.example.com can access to this web service
(4) Clients from domain my133t.org deny access to this web service

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum groupinstall web\* -y
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd
vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
/ServerName
ServerName server1.domain11.example.com:80
systemctl restart httpd
wget -O index.html
http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/station.html
firewall-config
```





systemctl restart firewalld

NEW QUESTION 21
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Configure Link Aggregation
Configure a link between systeml.group3.example.com and system2. group3.example.com as required:
This link uses interfaces eth1 and eth2
This link still can work when one interface failes
This link uses the following address 172.16.3.20/255.255.255.0 on systeml
This link uses the following address 172.16.3.25/255.255.255.0 on system2
This link remains normal after the system is restarted

Answer:

Explanation: If you forget how to write the name, you can search examples in /var/share/doc/team-1.9/example_configs/

```
nmcli connection  add con-name team0 type team ifname team0 config
'{"runner":{"name":"activebackup"}}'
nmcli con modify team0 ipv4.addresses '172.16.11.25/24'
nmcli connection modify team0 ipv4.method manual
nmcli connection add type team-slave con-name team0-p1 ifname eth1
master team0
nmcli connection add type team-slave con-name team0-p2 ifname eth2
master team0
nmcli connection up team0

nmcli con up team0-p1
nmcli con up team0
```

NEW QUESTION 25
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Configure NFS service
Configure the NFS service on the system1, as required:
1. Share the directory /public in read only way, just can be accessed by systems in domain11.example.com at the same time.
2. Share the directory /protected in rad and write way, Kerberos security encryption required, you can use the key provided by the following URL:
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_server.keytab
3. The directory /protected should contain the sub directory named project and the owner name is deepak;
4. User deepak can access /protected/project in read and write ways

Answer:

Explanation: system1:

```
vim /etc/exports
/protected 172.24.11.0/24(rw,sync,sec=krb5p)
/public 172.24.11.0/24(ro,sync)
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_server.keytab
vim /etc/sysconfig/nfs
RPCNFSDARGS="-V 4.2 "
:wq
systemctl restart nfs
systemctl start nfs-secure-server
systemctl enable nfs-secure-server
exportfs -ra
showmount -e
firewall-cmd --add-service=nfs -permanent
firewall-cmd --add-service=rpc-bind -permanent
firewall-cmd --add-service=mountd-permanent
systemc    tl restart fiewalld
mkdir -p /protected/project
chown deepak /protected/project/
ll /protected/
chcon -R -t public_content_t /protected/project/
```

NEW QUESTION 27
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:
system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client.
Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:
system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5
system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.
host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain
GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.
Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.
Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:
http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel
Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.
You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.
PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you
have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.
Configure the Local Mail Service
Configure the mail service on system1 and system2, as required:
1. These systems do not accept external sending mails
2. Any mails sent locally are automatically routed to rhgls.domain11.example.com
3. Mails sent from these systems will be displayed from rhgls.domain11.example.com
4. You can send mail to local user 'arthur' to test your configuration system rhgls.domain11.example.com
5. You have already configured this user's mail to the following URL rhgls.domain11.example.com/received_mail/11

Answer:

Explanation: solution

```
postconf -e local_transport=err:XX
vim /etc/postfix/main.cf
relayhost=[rhgls.domain11.exmaple.com]
postconf -e myorigin=domain11.example.com
systemctl restart postfix
echo aaa | mail -S hello dave
```

Open rhgls.domain11.example.com/received_mail/11 in a browser

NEW QUESTION 31
You access the iscsi shared storage. The storage server ip is 172.24.30.100. Separate of 1500M space, format as ext3 file system, mount under /mnt/data, and make sure the root-start automatically mount.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# yum install -y iscsi*
# chkconfig iscsid on
# iscsiadm -m discovery -t st -p 172.24.30.100
 # iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2011 -p 172.24.30.100 -l
 # dmesg|tail
 # fdisk /dev/sdb9
        ……
 # mkfs.ext3 /dev/sdb9
 # cd /mnt
 # mkdir data
 # blkid /dev/sdb1    (Check UUID number)

 # vim /etc/fstab
    UUID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext3 _netdev,defaults  0
0
  # mount -a
  # mount

OR

# vim /dev/fstab
   UUID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx  /mnt/data  ext3   defaults  0 0
# chkconfig netfs2 on
```

NEW QUESTION 33
Write a script /root/program. The request is when you input the kernel parameters for script, the script should return to user. When input the user parameters, the script should return to kernel. And when the script has no parameters or the parameters are wrong, the standard error output should be “usage:/root/program kernel|user”.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# vim /root/program
# !/bin/bash

  if [ $# -ne 1  ];then
    echo "usage:/root/program kernel|user"
  else
     if [ "$1" -eq "kernel"];then
       echo "user"
     elif ["$1" -eq "user"];then
       echo "kernel"
         else
      echo "usage:/root/program kernel|user"
      fi
fi
```

Test:

```
# chmod a+x /root/program
   .root/program kernel
 ./root/program user
 ./root/program lll
```

NEW QUESTION 35
Shutdown the /root/cdrom.iso under /opt/data and set as boot automatically mount.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# cd /opt/
# mkdir data
# mount -t iso9660 -o loop /root/cdrom.iso /opt/data
# vim /etc/fstab
  /root/cdrom.iso /opt/data iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
# mount -a
# mount
```

NEW QUESTION 40
Given the kernel of a permanent kernel parameters: sysctl=1. It can be shown on cmdline after restarting the system. Kernel of /boot/grub/grub.conf should be a34dded finally, as:

Answer:

Explanation:

```
Kernel of /boot/grub/grub.conf should be added finally, as:

kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-279.1.1.e16.x86_64 ro
root=/dev/mapper/vgsrv-root
rd_LVM_LV=vgsrv/root    rd_NO_LUKS  LANG=en_US.UTF-8
rd_LVM_LV=vgsrv/swap rd_NO_MD
SYSFONT-latercyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc
KEYTABLE=us rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet
rhgb quiet sysctl=1
```

NEW QUESTION 41
Deploy your SMTP mail service and complete it by the following requirements:
-- Your mail service must be able to receive the local and remote mails
-- harry must be able to receive the remote mail
-- The mail which is delivered to mary should be put into the mail /var/spool/mail/mary

Answer:

Explanation:

```
Modify /etc/postfix/main.cf, open the following parameters:

inet_interfaces = all
[root@server1 virtual] # /etc/init.d/postfix restart
Shutting down postfix: [OK]
Starting postfix: [OK]
[root@server1 virtual]# chkconfig postfix on
```

NEW QUESTION 46
Configure cron and don't allow the user tom to use.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# useradd tom
# vim /etc/cron.deny
     tom
```

NEW QUESTION 50
Configure
the web server, which can be accessed by http://station.domain30.example.com.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# yum install -y httpd
# chkconfig httpd on
# cd /etc/httpd/conf/

# vim httpd.conf
    NameVirtualHost 172.24.30.5:80
     <VirtualHost 172.24.30.5:80>
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
    ServerName tation.domain30.example.com
      </VirtualHost>
 # service httpd restart
```

NEW QUESTION 54
Expand

your web service including a virtual hosting, the address ishttp://wwwX.example.com, X is the number of your exam machine. However, requiring you do as the following:
-- Set up the DocumentRoot of this virtual hosting as /var/http/virtual
-- Download ftp//instructor.example.com/pub/rhce/www.html
-- Rename www.html file document as index.html
-- Move this file document to this virtual hosting's DocumentRoot
-- Don't do any changes to this document
-- Making sure that harry users are able to create project in /var/http/virtual
Attention:
Original web address is http://serverX.example.com must also can be browsed. The DNS of the Server instructor.example.com has already been analyzed as the domain wwwX.example.com.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
[root@server html]# mkdir -p /var/http/virtual
[root@server html]# cd /var/http/virtual/
[root@server virtual]# lftp instructor.example.com
lftp instructor.example.com: ~> cd pub/rhce
lftp instructor.example.com:/pub/rhce> get www.html
17 bytes transferred
lftp instructor.example.com:/pub/rhce> quit
[root@server virtual]# mv www.html index.html
[root@server virtual]# useradd harry
[root@server virtual]# chgrp harry.
[root@server virtual]# chmod 775.
Edit /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf, add the follow content:
NameVirtualHost *:80
<VirtualHost *:80>
DocumentRoot /var/http/virtual
ServerName www1.example.com
<Directory /var/http/virtual/limited>
Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymlinks
order deny, allow
deny from all
allow from 192.168.0.
</Directory>
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost *:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
Servername server1.example.com
```

Notice: The priority level order of deny, allow is deployed: The back is higher than in front of the priority. It means allow -> deny

NEW QUESTION 58
Please set the selinux status as enforcing.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# getenforce 1
# vim /etc/sysconfig/selinux
    SELINUX=enforcing
```

NEW QUESTION 60
In accordance with the following requirements, share /common directory through smb service.
-- your sub service must be in the SAMBA working-set
-- the shared name of common is common
-- the common share just can be shared by the customers in the example.com domain
-- the common must be available for browsing
-- mary must be able to login to the SMB share and for read operation, “password” is the secret code if it need to be verified.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
[root@server1 iscsi]# grep -v "^\s*#" /etc/samba/smb.conf
| grep -v
"^\s*;" | grep -v "^\s*$"
[global]
workgroup = SAMBA
server string = Samba Server Version %v
hosts allow = 127. 192.168.0.
security = user passdb
backend = tdbsam
[common]
comment = Public
Stuff path = /common
public = no
browseable = yes
printable = no read
only = mary

Add SMB Mary users
smbpasswd -a mary
Modify the security context of /common directory
chcon -R -t samba_share_t /common
```

NEW QUESTION 65
Deploying your exam system: link to the iscsi target in the instructor.example.com and distinguish it well, then format as ext3 file system. You must be able to mount the file system of the iscsi target to the /mnt/iscsi directory in your own system and make this file system can automatically mount (permanently mount) after system restart.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
[root@server1 ~]# iscsiadm --mode discoverydb --type sendtargets --portal
instructor.example.com --discover
192.168.0.254:3260,1 iqn.2010-09.com.example:rdisks.server1
[root@server1 ~]# iscsiadm --mode node -targetname
iqn.2010-09.com.example:rdisks.server1
 --portal instructor.example.com --login
 Logging in to [iface:default, target:
 ign.2010-09.com.example:rdisks.server1,portal:
192.168.0.254,3260] (multiple)
Login to [iface:default, target:
iqn.2010-09.com.example:rdisks.server1.portal:
192.168.0.254,3260] successful.
```

Note: This part also needs to be formatted and modify /etc/fstab mount -

NEW QUESTION 66
Configure ssh to allow user harry to access, reject the domain t3gg.com (172.25.0.0/16) to access.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# yum install -y sshd
# chkconfig sshd on
# vim /etc/hosts.deny
    sshd: 172.25.0.0/16
# service sshd restart

 Use iptables:
# chkconfig iptables on
# iptables -F
# iptables -X
# iptables -Z
# iptables -nvL
# iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -p tcp --dport 22 -j REJECT
 # services iptables save
 # iptables -nvL
 # cat /etc/services   (check port)
```

NEW QUESTION 70
According to the following requirements, deploy your ftp login rule:
Users in example.com domain must be able to login to your ftp server as an anonymous user.
But users outside the example.com domain are unable to login to your server

Answer:

Explanation:

```
[root@server1 ~]# grep vsftpd /etc/hosts.deny
vsftpd: .example.com

[root@server1 ~]# grep vsftpd /etc/hosts.deny
vsftpd:ALL

/etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf:
anonymous_enable=YES
```

NEW QUESTION 72
Download
file from http://ip/dir/restircted.html, and the local user harry can access it by http://station.domain30.example.com/restircted.html, and cannot be accessed by t3gg.com.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# cd /var/www/html
# wget http://ip/dir/restircted.htm
# iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -p tcp -dport 80 -j REJECT
# service iptables save

OR

# yum install httpd
# service httpd restart
# chkconfig httpd on
# cd /var/www/html
# wget http://ip/dir/restricted.html
# iptables -A INPUT 172.25.0.0/16 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REJECT
# service iptables save
# service iptables restart
# elinks http://station.domain30.example.com/restricted.html
```

NEW QUESTION 73
Configure the nfs server, share the /common directory to domain30.example.com, and allow client to have the root user right when access as a root user.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# yum install -y nfs
# chkconfig nfs on
# chkconfig rpcbind on
# vim /etc/exports
   /common 172.24.30.0/255.255.255.0(rw,no_root_squash)
# showmount -e 172.16.30.5
# mount -t nfs 172.16.30.5:/common /mnt   (Test)
```

NEW QUESTION 74
Connect to the email server and send email to admin, and it can be received by harry.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# vim /etc/aliases
   admin: harry
# newaliases
```

NEW QUESTION 78
Add a cron schedule to take full backup of /home on every day at 5:30 pm to /dev/st0 device.

Answer:

Explanation: 1. vi /var/schedule
30 17 * * * /sbin/dump -0u /dev/st0 /dev/hda7
2. crontab /var/schedule
3. service crond restart

We can add the cron schedule either by specifying the scripts path on /etc/crontab file or by creating on text file on crontab pattern.
cron helps to schedule on recurring events. Pattern of cron is: Minute Hour Day of Month Month Day of Week Commands
0-59 0-23 1-31 1-12 0-7 where 0 and 7 mean Sunday.
Note * means every. To execute the command on every two minutes */2.

NEW QUESTION 82
Make on /storage directory that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

Answer:

Explanation: chmod 770 /storage
Verify using : ls -ld /storage
Note:
Preview should be like: drwxrwx--- 2 root sysusers 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /storage
To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command. According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysusers) can fully access the directory so:
chmod 770 /archive

NEW QUESTION 85
Whoever creates the file on /data make automatically owner group should be the group owner of /data directory.

Answer:

Explanation: When user creates the file/directory, user owner will be user itself and group owner will be the primary group of the user.
There is one Special Permission SGID, when you set the SGID bit on directory. When users create the file/directory automatically owner group will be same as a parent.
1. chmod g+s /data
2. Verify using: ls -ld /data You will get: drwxrws---

NEW QUESTION 86
Create the directory /storage and group owner should be the sysusers group.

Answer:

Explanation: chgrp sysusers /storage
Verify using ls -ld /storage command.
You should get like drwxr-x--- 2 root sysusers 4096 Mar 16 17:59 /storage chgrp command is used to change the group ownership of particular files or directory.
Another way you can use the chown command. chown root:sysusers /storage

NEW QUESTION 90
You are working as an Administrator. There is a common data shared (/data) from 192.168.0.254 to all users in your local LAN. When user's system start, shared data should automatically mount on /common directory.

Answer:

Explanation: To automatically mount at boot time, we use the /etc/fstab file. Because /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit file reads and mounts all file system specified in /etc/fstab.
To mount Network Sharing Files also use the /etc/fstab but filesystem is nfs.

```
1. vi /etc/fstab
192.168.0.254:/data / common nfs defaults 0 0
2. reboot the system.
```

NEW QUESTION 91
One Package named zsh is dump on ftp://server1.example.com under pub directory. Install the package from ftp server.

Answer:

Explanation: rpm -ivh ftp://server1.example.com/pub/zsh-*
Package will install
rpm command is used to install, update and remove the package, -i means install, -v means verbose and -h means display the hash mark.

NEW QUESTION 95

One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
1. First check the size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
2. Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before
reducing:
# fsck -f /dev/vo/myvol
3. Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
# resize2fs /dev/vo/myvol 200M
4. It is now possible to reduce the logical volume.
#lvreduce /dev/vo/myvol -L 200M
4. Verify the Size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
5. Verify that the size comes in online or not: df -h
```

NEW QUESTION 100
Whoever creates the files/directories on /storage group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of /storage.

Answer:

Explanation: chmod g+s /storage
Verify using: ls -ld /stora Note:
Permission should be like:
drwxrws--- 2 root sysusers 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /storage If SGID bit is set on directory then who every users creates the files on directory group owner automatically the owner of parent directory.
To set the SGID bit: chmod g+s directory
To Remove the SGID bit: chmod g-s directory

NEW QUESTION 102
Make Secondary belongs the jeff and marion users on sysusers group. But harold user should not belongs to sysusers group.

Answer:

Explanation: usermod -G sysusers jeff
usermod -G sysuser marion
Verify by reading /etc/group file Note:
Using usermod command we can make user belongs to different group. There are two types of group one primary and another is secondary. Primary group can be only one but user can belong to more than one group as secondary.
usermod -g groupname username - To change the primary group of the user. usermod -G groupname username
- To make user belongs to secondary group.

NEW QUESTION 105
There are Mail servers, Web Servers, DNS Servers and Log Server. Log Server is already configured. You should configure the mail server, web server and dns server to send the logs to log server.

Answer:

Explanation: According to question, log server is already configured. We have to configure the mail, web and dns server for log redirection. In mail, web and dns server:
vi /etc/syslog.conf mail.* @logserveraddress
service syslog restart
mail is the facility and * means the priority. It sends logs of mail services into log server.
Topic 4, Exam Pool D

NEW QUESTION 107
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Webserver.
Implement a webserver for the site http://serverX.example.com
Download the webpage from http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/rhce.html

Rename the downloaded file in to index.html
Copy the file into the document root
Do not make any modification with the content of the index.html
Clients within my22ilt.org should NOT access the webserver on your systems

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install httpd httpd-manual

systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
firewall-cmd –reload


wget http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/rhce.html

mv rhce.html /var/www/html/index.html

cd /etc/httpd/conf.d/

vim server1.conf

<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@server1.example.com
ServerName server1.example.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/html
CustomLog "logs/server1_access_log" combined
ErrorLog "logs/server1_error_log"
</VirtualHost>

<Directory "/var/www/html">
<RequireAll>
        Require all granted
        Require not host my22ilt.org
</RequireAll>
</Directory>


systemctl restart httpd
```

NEW QUESTION 110
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
MariaDB
Restore a database on serverX from the backup file classroom.com/pub/rhce/backup.m">
http://classroom.com/pub/rhce/backup.mdb
The database name should be Contacts. It should be access only within the localhost
Set a password for root user as “Postroll”. Other than the root user, the user Andrew is able to read the query from the above mentioned database. The user should be authenticated with the password as
“Postroll”.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum groupinstall -y mariadb mariadb-client
systemctl start mariadb
systemctl enable mariadb
```
(We don't need to open firewall port because it says that only access from localhost)
```
mysql secure installation
wget http://classroom.example.com/pub/rhce/backup.mdb
mysql -u root -p
CREATE DATABASE Contacts;
CREATE USER andrew@localhost IDENTIFIED BT 'Postroll';
GRANT SELECT ON Contacts.* TO andrew@localhost;
mysql -u root -p Contacts<backup.mdb
```

NEW QUESTION 113

There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Link aggregation.
Configure your serverX and desktop, which watches for link changes and selects an active port for data transfers.
serverX should have the address as 192.169.X.10/255.255.255.0
desktopX should have the address as 192.168.X.11/255.255.255.0
(Note: where X is your station number)

Answer:

Explanation: On Server Machine:
```
nmcli con add type team con-name Team1 ifname Team1
              config '{"runner":{"name":"activebackup"}}'

nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.addresses 192.168.1.10/24
nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.method manual
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1-slave1 ifname eth1 master Team1
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1-slave2 ifname eth2 master Team1

nmcli con up Team1
nmcli con up Team1-slave1
nmcli con up Team1-slave2
```
Verification & Testing:
```
teamdctl Team1 state
nmcli dev dis eth1 ---> Disconnect device for verification
nmcli con up Team1-slave1
teamnl Team1 ports
teamnl Team1 getoption activeport
teamnl Team1 setoption activeport PORT_NUMBER

ping -I Team1 192.168.1.11
```
On Desktop Machine:

```
nmcli con add type team con-name Team1 ifname Team1 config '{"runner":
{"name": "activebackup"}}'
nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.addresses 192.168.1.11/24
nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.method manual
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1 -slave1 ifname eth1 master
Team1
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1 -slave2 ifname eth2 master
Team1

nmcli con up Team1
nmcli con up Team1 -slave1
nmcli con up Team1 -slave2
```

Verification & Testing:

```
teamdctl Team1 state
nmcli dev dis eth1 ---> Disconnect device
for verification
nmcli con up Team1-slave1
teamnl Team1 ports
teamnl Team1 getoption activeport
teamnl Team1 setoption activeport
PORT_NUMBER

ping-I Team1 192.168.1.10
```

NEW QUESTION 114
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Smb multiuser mount
Mount the samba share /opstack permanently beneath /mnt/smbspace on desktopX as a multiuser mount. The samba share should be mounted with the credentials of frankenstein.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum -y install cifs-utils samba-client
mkdir -p /mnt/smbspace
vim /root/smb-multiuser.txt
username=frankenstein
password=SaniTago
chmod 0600 /root/multiuser.txt
vim /etc/fstab
//server1/cluster /mnt/smbspace cifs defaults,sec =ntlmssp,
credentials=/root/smb-multiuser.txt,multiuser 0 0
```

NEW QUESTION 119
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
SMTP Configuration.
Configure the SMTP mail service on serverX and desktopX which relay the mail only from local system through station.network0.example.com, all outgoing mail have their sender domain as example.com. Ensure that mail should not store locally.
Verify the mail server is working by sending mail to a natasha user.
Check the mail on both serverX and desktopX with the below URL http://station.network0.example.com/system1 http://station.network0.example.com/system2

Answer:

Explanation:

```
vim /etc/postfix/main.cf
inet_interfaces = loopback-only

mydestination =
muorigin=example.com
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8, [;;1]/128
relayhost = [station.network0.example.com]
local_transport = error: local delivery dosabled
```

NEW QUESTION 122
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Configure SCSI storage.
Create a new 1 GB target on your serverX.example.com
The block device name should be data_block
The server should export an iscsi disk called iqn.2014-10.com.example:serverX
This target should only be allowed to desktop.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -y targetcli
systemctl start target
systemctl enable target
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3260/tcp
firewall-cmd -reload

#targetcli
backstores/block/create data-block /dev/sdb1
iscsi/ create iqn.2014-10.com.example:server1
cd iscsi/iqn.2014-10.com.example:server1/tpg1/
acls create iqn.2014-10.com.example:desktop1
luns/ create backstores/block/data_block
portals Server_IP(172.25.x.11) 3260
exit
```

NEW QUESTION 125
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
iSCSI Initiator
The serverX.example.com provides an iscsi port (3260). Connect the disk with desktopX.example.com and configure filesystem with the following requirements.
Create 800 MB partition on iSCSI block device and assign the filesystem as xfs
Mount the volume under /mnt/initiator at the system boot time
The filesystem should contain the copy of http://station.network0.example.com/pub/iscsi.txt
The file should be owned by root with 0644 permission
NOTE: the content of the file should not be modified

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -y iscsi-initiator-utils

vim /etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi
InitiatorName=iqn.2014-11.com.example:desktop1

systemctl start iscsi
systemctl start iscsid

systemctl enable iscsi
systemctl enable iscsid

iscsiadm --mode discoverydb --type sendtargets --portal server1.example.com --discover
iscsiadm --mode node --targetname iqn.2014-11.com.example:server1 --portal server1.example.com:3260 --login
```

Verification:

```
iscsiadm -m session -P 3 (it should show the State: running)
lsblk
```

```
fdisk /dev/sdb
Create the partition of 800M

mkfs.xfs /dev/sdb1

mkdir -p /mnt/initiator
mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/initiator

blkid /dev/sdb1

vim /etc/fstab

UUID=c9213938-6753-4001-b939-4b5720c8ec5c /mnt/initiator xfs _netdev 0 0

cd /mnt/initiator
wget http://station.network0.example.com/pub/iscsi.txt
chown root iscsi.txt
chmod 0644 iscsi.txt
```

NEW QUESTION 129
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Configure repository.
Create a Repository for your virtual machines. The URL is http://station.network.0.example.com/content/rhel7.0/x86_64/dvd

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/local.repo

[localrepo]
name = Local Repo for RHCE Exam
baseurl = http://station.network0.example.com/content/rhel7.0/x86_64/dvd
gpgcheck = 0
enabled = 1
```

Save and Exit (:wq) Then run this:

```
# yum clean all
# yum repolist
```

NEW QUESTION 133
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Virtual hosting.
Setup a virtual host with an alternate document root.
Extend your web to include a virtual for the site vhostsX.example.com">http://vhostsX.example.com
Set the document root as /usr/local/vhosts
Download station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/vhost/html">

http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/vhost/html
Rename it as index.html
Place this document root of the virtual host
Note: the other websites configures for your server must still accessible. vhosts.networkX.example.com is already provided by the name server on example.com

Answer:

Explanation:

Check that the mentioned document root exists by:

```
cd /usr/local/vhosts
```

If it doesn't exist then create it:

```
mkdir /usr/local/vhosts

cd /usr/local/vhosts
wget http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/vhost.html
mv vhost.html index.html

semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_content_t "/usr/local/vhosts(/.*)?"
restorecon -Rv /usr/local/vhosts/
```

Create the configuration of new virtual host:

```
vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/vhosts.conf

<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@vhosts1.example.com
ServerName vhosts1.example.com
DocumentRoot /usr/local/vhosts
CustomLog "logs/vhosts_access_log" combined
ErrorLog "logs/vhosts_error_log"
</VirtualHost>

<Directory "/usr/local/vhosts">
AllowOverride None
# Allow open access:
Require all granted
</Directory>

systemctl restart httpd
```

NEW QUESTION 134
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
SSH configuration.
Configure SSH access on your virtual hosts as follows.
Clients within my22ilt.org should NOT have access to ssh on your systems

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# vim /etc/hosts.deny
sshd: .my22ilt.org
```

Save and Exit (:wq) Then run this:

```
systemctl restart sshd
```

Optional:

```
systemctl enable sshd
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=ssh
firewall-cmd --reload
```

NEW QUESTION 139

There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Configure selinux.
Configure your systems that should be running in Enforcing.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# vim /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
```

After reboot and verify with this command

```
# getenforce
```

NEW QUESTION 141
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Script1.
Create a script on serverX called /root/random with the following details
When run as /root/random postconf, should bring the output as “postroll”
When run as /root/random postroll, should bring the output as “postconf”
When run with any other argument or without argument, should bring any other argument or without argument, should bring the stderr as “/root/random postconf|postroll”

Answer:

Explanation:

```
vim /root/random

#!/bin/bash
case S@ in
postconf)
   echo "postroll"
   ;;
postroll)
   echo postconf"
   ;;
*)
   echo "/root/random postconf|postroll"
   ;;
esac
chmod +x /root/random
```

NEW QUESTION 146
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Secured webserver.
Configure the website https://serverX.example.com with TLS
SSLCertificate file http://classroom.example.com/pub/rhce/tls/certs/system1.networkX.crt
SSLCertificatekeyfile http://classroom.example.com/pub/rhce/tls/private/system1.networkX.key
SSL CA certificate file http://classroom.example.com/pub/example-ca.crt

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -u mod_ssl

wget http://classroom.example.com/pub/rhce/tls/certs/system1.network1.crt

wget http://classroom.example.com/pub/rhce/tls/private/system1.network1.key

wget http://classroom.example.com/pub/example-ca.crt

mv system1.network1.crt /etc/pki/tls/certs/
mv system1.network1.key /etc/pki/tls/private/
mv example-ca.crt /etc/pki/tls/certs/

# Very Important, Fix the Permission on Key File
chmod 0600 /etc/pki/tls/private/system1.network1.key

vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/server1.conf

(Add the following)

<VirtualHost *:443>

ServerName server1.example.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/html

SSLEngine on
SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/localhost.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/localhost.key
#SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server-chain.crt

</VirtualHost>

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=https
firewall-cmd -reload
```

NEW QUESTION 151
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Script2.
Create a script on serverX called /root/createusers
When this script is called with the argument, it should add all the users from the file
Download the file from station.network0.example.c">
http://station.network0.example.com/pub/testfile
All users should have the login shell as /bin/false, password not required
When this script is called with any other argument, it should print the message as “Input File Not Found”
When this script is run without any argument, it should display “Usage:/root/createusers”
NOTE: if the users are added no need to delete

Answer:

Explanation:

```
cd /root
wget [url="http://station.network0.example.com/pub/testfile"]http://station.network0.example.com/pub/testfile[/url]

vim /root/createusers

#!/bin/bash
a=''
case $@ in
testfile)

        for user in $(cat $1);do
        echo "Adding this user:" $user
        useradd -s /bin/false $user
        done
        ;;
$a)
        echo "Usage: /root/createusers"
        ;;
*)
        echo "Input File Not Found"
        ;;
esac

chmod +x /root/createusers
```

NEW QUESTION 152
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Dynamic Webpage Configuration.
Configure website wsgiX.example.com:8961">http://wsgiX.example.com:8961 on system1 with the documentroot /var/www/scripts
Site should execute webapp.wsgi
Page is already provided on classroom.example.com/pub/webapp.wsgi">
http://classroom.example.com/pub/webapp.wsgi
Content of the script should not be modified

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -y mod_wsgi

mkdir –p /var/www/scripts
cd /var/www/scripts
wget http://classroom.example.com/pub/webapp.wsgi
restorecon –Rv /var/www/scripts

vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

Listen 8961

vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/wsgi1.conf

<VirtualHost *:8961>
ServerAdmin webmaster@wsgi1.example.com
ServerName wsgi1.example.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/scripts # We don't need it,only testing
WSGIScriptAlias / /var/www/scripts/webapp.wsgi
CustomLog "logs/wsgi_access_log" combined
ErrorLog "logs/wsgi_error_log"
```

```
</VirtualHost>

<Directory "/var/www/scripts">
AllowOverride None
# Allow open access:
Require all granted
</Directory>

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=8961/tcp
firewall-cmd --reload

semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 8961

systemctl status httpd
```

Verification from Server2:

```
yum install -y elinks
links --dump http://wsgil.example.com:8961
Should present with the desired page
```

NEW QUESTION 157
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Customize the User Environment
Create a command called qstat on both serverX and desktop.
It should be able to execute the following command (ps –eo pid, tid, class, rtprio, ni, pri, psr, pcpu, stat, wchan:14, comm).
The command should be executable by all users.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
vim/etc/bashrc
alias qstat='ps -eo pid,tid,class,rtprio,ni,pri,psr,pcpu,stat,wchan:14,comm'
source /etc/bashrc
```

NEW QUESTION 160
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