Red Hat

Exam Questions EX300

Red Hat Certified Engineer - RHCE (v6+v7)

NEW QUESTION 1
RHCE Test Configuration Instructions
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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:

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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:
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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
```

NEW QUESTION 2
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Configure iSCSI Clients
Configure the system2 to make it can link to iqn.2014-09.com.example.domain11:system1 provided by the system, meet the following requirements at the same time:
Block device iSCSI contains a 2100MIB partition, and is formatted as ext4.
This partition mount to the /mnt/data and mount automatically during the system start-up.
1. iSCSI device automatically loads during the system start-up.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -y iscsi-initiator-utils.i686
vim /etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi
InitiatorName=iqn.2014-09.com.example.domain11:system
systemctl start iscsid
systemctl is-active iscsid
iscsiadm --mode discoverydb --type sendtargets --portal 172.24.11.10
-discover
iscsiadm        --mode        node        --targetname        iqn.2014-
09.com.example.domain11:system1 --portal 172.24.11.10:3260 -login
fdisk -l
fdisk /dev/sdb
mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1
partprobe
mkdir /mnt/data
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/sdb1 /mnt/data ext4 _netdev 0 0
```

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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 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

NEW QUESTION 7

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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 8
Configure the kernel parameters: rhelblq=1, and it is requested that your kernel parameters can be verified through /proc/cmdline.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# vim /boot/grub/grub.conf
    rhelblq=1   (Add to end of the line "kernel....)
Restart
# cat /proc/cimline
```

NEW QUESTION 9
Configure the samba server, share /common, which can be browsed. The user harry can only read it. If it is needed, the password for harry is harryuser.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# yum install -y samba samba-common samba-client
# chkconfig smb on
# chkconfig nmb on      (nmb is a dependency of smb to resolve netbios)
# service smb start
# service nmb start

# useradd harry
# smbpasswd -a harry
# mkdir /common
# vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
    [common]
        comment = common
        path = /common
        browseable = yes
        valid user = harry
        read only = yes

testparm
# getsebool -a |grep samba_share_nfs
# setsebool -P samba_share_nfs=1
# chcon -R --reference=/var/spool/samba/ /common/
# services smb restart
# mount -t cifs //172.16.30.5/common /mnt -o
username=harry,password=harryuser
# smbclient  //172.24.50.5/common  -U  harry
```

NEW QUESTION 10
Prevent Mary from performing user configuration tasks in your system.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
Modify the /etc/cron.deny, add:
[root@server1 ~]# cat /etc/cron.deny
mary
```

Conclusions:
1. I find that it is common to add various service access limits in the exam RHCE. The exercises like: require
one network segment can be accessed another network segments can not be accessed, the following are some conclusions for various service:
tcp_wrappers:/etc/hosts.allow,/etc/hosts.deny
tcp_wrappers can filter the TCP's accessing service. TCP whether has the filtering function which depends on this service whether use the function library of tcp_wrappers, or this service whether has the xinetd process of starting function of tcp_wrappers. tcp_wrappers's main configuration file is /etc/hosts.allow,/etc/hosts.deny.
And the priority of the documents in hosts. allow is higher than hosts. deny. Visit will be passed if no match was found.

sshd,vsftpd can use the filtering service of tcp_wrappers. Configuration example:

```
sshd:.example.com 192.168.0. 192.168.0.0/255.255.255.0   150.203.
EXCEPT 150.203.6.66
```

Notice:
The two configuration files' syntax can refer to hosts_access (5) and hosts_options(5) sshd_config
There are four parameters in this configuration file: DenyUsers, AllowUsers, DenyGroups, AllowGroups, they are used to limit some users or user groups to proceed Remote Login through the SSH. These parameters' priority level is DenyUsers->AllowUsers->DenyGroups->AllowGroups
Configuration example:

```
AllowUsers tim rain@192.168.1.121 kim@*.example.com
```

httpd Service
Through the /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf in parameters, can add <Directory> to control the url access. Just as:

```
<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>
```

Notice:
So pay attention, deny's and allow's priority level in order deny,allow is: the backer has the higher priority level. But here, allow's priority has a higher priority level.
nfs Service
nfs service directly control the visits through file /etc/exports, just as:

```
/common *.example.com(rw,sync) 192.168.0.0/24(ro,sync)
```

samba Service
Parameter hosts allow in /etc/samba/smb.conf which is used as Access Control, just as:

```
hosts allow = 192.168.0. 192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0 .example.com
```

2. Paying attention to use Mount parameters: _netdev,defaults when you are mounting ISCSI disk.
3. Stop the NetworkManager
/etc/init.d/NetworkManager stop chkconfig NetworkManager off
4. When you are deploying ifcfg-ethX, add parameters: PEERDNS=no
5. Empty the firewall in RHCSARHCE:

```
iptables -F

iptables -X

iptables -Z

/etc/init.d/iptables save
```

6. Narrow lv steps:

```
1.umount /dev/mapper/lv

2.e2fsck -f /dev/mapper/lv

3.resize2fs /dev/mapper/lv 100M

4.lvreduce -L 50M /dev/mapper/lv

5.mount -a
```

7. Mount the using command - swap which is newly added in /etc/fstab
8. If Verification is not passed when you are installing software, can import public key: rpm import /etc/pki/rpm…/…release and so on. In yum.repo, you also can deploy gpgkey, for example, gpgkey=/etc/pki/rpm…/…release
9. When you are using “Find” command to search and keep these files, paying attention to use cp -a to copy files if you use user name and authority as your searching methods.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12
Via nfs service share the /common directory in your system, just doing ONE share in example.com domain. Answer: Please see explanation

Answer:

Explanation:

```
[root@server1 ~] # grep common /etc/exports
/common *.example.com (ro,sync)
```

NEW QUESTION 15
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 17
Create a Shell script /root/program:
The shell script will come back to “user” parameter when you are entering “kernel” parameter.
The shell script will come back to “kernel” when you are entering “user” parameter.
It will output the standard error when this script “usage:/root/program kernel|user” don’t input any parameter or the parameter you inputted is entered as the requirements.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
[root@server1 virtual]# cat/root/program
#!/bin/bash
param1="$1"
if [ "$param1" == "kernel" ]; then
echo "user"
elif [ "$param1" == "user" ]; then
echo "kernel"
else
echo "usage:/root/program kernel|user"
if
[root@server1 ~]# chmod +x /root/program
```

NEW QUESTION 19
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 23
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 28
Configure cron and don’t allow the user tom to use.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 32
Configure the ftp to allow anonymously download the directory /var/ftp/pub, and reject the domain t3gg.com to access.

Answer:

Explanation:
```
  # yum install -y vsftpd
  # chkconfig vsftpd on
  # services vsftpd start

  # vim /etc/hosts.deny
      vsftpd: 172.25.0.0/16

OR

  # iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -p tcp -dport 20:21 -j REJECT
  # services iptables save
```

NEW QUESTION 36
In accordance with the following requirements to deploy ssh login service:
harry belongs to example.com which can remote login your systems.
However, users of remote.test cannot use ssh login to your machine.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
[root@server1 ~]# grep sshd /etc/hosts.allow
sshd:.example.com
[root@server1 ~]# grep sshd /etc/hosts.deny
sshd:.remote.test
```

Notice:
tcp_wrappers has two configuration files and their priority level is /etc/hosts.allow->/etc/hosts.deny

NEW QUESTION 39
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 44
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 47
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 48
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 50
Create the users named jeff, marion, harold

Answer:

Explanation: useradd jeff
useradd marion
useradd harold
Note:
useradd command is used to create the user.
All user's information stores in /etc/passwd and user's shadow password stores in /etc/shadow.

NEW QUESTION 55
You are giving RHCE exam. Examiner gave you the Boot related problem and told to you that make successfully boot the System. When you started the system, System automatically asking the root password for maintenance. How will you fix that problem?

Answer:

Explanation: Maintenance mode also known as emergency mode. System boots on emergency mode when file system error occurred. It is due to unknown partition, bad filesystem specified in /etc/fstab. To solve follow the steps:

```
1. Give the Root password
2. fdisk -l Verify the Number of parations.
3.  Identify  the  Root  partition,  e2label  /dev/hda1,  e2label
/dev/hda2.....
4. Remount the root partation on rw mode: mount -o remount,defaults
/dev/hda6 /
5. vi /etc/fstab
Correct all partitions, mount point, mount options, file system etc.
6. Press ctrl+d
```

NEW QUESTION 57
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 58
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 60
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 65
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 67
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 70
Create the group named sysusers.

Answer:

Explanation: 1. groupadd sysusers groupadd command is used to create the group and all group information is stored in /etc/group file.

NEW QUESTION 73
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 75
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 76
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 78
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 82
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Configure port forwarding.
Configure server X to forward traffic incoming on port 80/tcp from source network 172.25.X.0/255.255.255.0 to port on 5243/tcp.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
firewall-cmd --add-rich-rule='rule family="ipv4" source
address="172.25.1.0/24" forward-port port="5423" protocol="tcp" to-
port="80" --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

NEW QUESTION 85
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
NFS server.
Configure serverX with the following requirements
Share the /nfsshare directory within the example.com domain clients only, share must be writable
Share the /nfssecure, enable krb5p security to secure access to the NFS share from URL
http://station.network0.example.com/pub/keytabs/serverX.keytab
Create a directory named as protected under /nfssecure
The exported directory should have read/write access from all subdomains of the example.com domain Ensure the directory /nfssecure/protected should be owned by the user harry with read/write permission

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -y nfs*
```

```
mkdir -p /nfsshare
chmod 0777 /nfsshare
```

```
vim /etc/exports
/nfsshare *.example.com(rw)
```

```
systemctl restart nfs-server
systemctl enable nfs-server
firewall-cmd --permanent --add- service=nfs
firewall-cmd --reload
```

```
mkdir -p /nfssecure
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://station.network0.example
.com/pub/keytabs/serverX.keytab
```

```
vim /etc/sysconfig/nfs
RPCNFSDARGS="-V 4.2"
```

```
systemctl enable nfs-secure-server
mkdir /nfssecure/protected
vim /etc/exports
/nfssecure * .example.com(rw,sec=krb5p,sync)
grep -i "harry" /etc/passwd
(If it return nothing, then create the user harry)
[indent =1]  useradd -u 300 harry --- IT SHOULD BE
nologin or not? [/indent]
chown harry /nfssecre/protected

Best it do like this:
setfacl -m u:harry:rwX/nfssecure/protected
exportfs -r

semanage fcontext -a -t public_content_rw_t
"/nfsshare(/.*)?"
semanage fcontext -a -t public_content_rw_t
"/nfsshare(/.*)?"
restorecon -Rv /nfssecure/
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=rpc-bind
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=mountd
firewall-cmd -reload

systemctl restart nfs-server
systemctl restart nfs-secure-server
systemctl enable nfs-secure-server
```

NEW QUESTION 90
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Webpage content modification.
Implement website for serverX.examp">http://serverX.example.com/owndir
Create a directory named as “owndir” under the document root of webserver
Download station.network0.example.com/pub">
http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/restrict.html
Rename the file into ondex.html
The content of the owndir should be visible to everyone browsing from your local system but should not be accessible from other location

Answer:

Explanation:

```
mkdir /var/www/html/owndir
restorecon -Rv /var/www/html
cd /var/www/html/owndir

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

vi/etc/httpd/conf.d/server1.conf

(Add this)


<Directory "/var/www/html/owndir">
AllowOverride None
Require all Denied
Require local
</Directory>

systemctl restart httpd
```

NEW QUESTION 92
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Configure IPv6 network.
Configure eth0 with a static IPv6 addresses as follows
Configure a Static IPv6 address in serverX as fddb:fe2a:ab1e::c0a8:64/64
Configure a Static IPv6 address in desktopX as fddb:fe2a:ab1e::c0a8:02/64
Both machines are able to communicate within the network fddb:fe2a:able/64
The changes should be permanent even after the reboot
On ServerX:

```
nmcli conn show ----> to find the connection name that attaches to the eth0 interface

nmcli conn modify "System eth0" ipv6.addresses fddb:fe2a:able::c0a8:64/64
nmcli conn modify "System eth0" connection.autoconnect true
nmcli conn modify "System eth0" ipv6.method manual

nmcli conn down  "System eth0"
nmcli conn up "System eth0"
```

On DesktopX:

```
nmcli conn show ----> to find the connection name that attaches to the eth0 interface

nmcli conn modify "System eth0" ipv6.addresses fddb:fe2a:able::c0a8:02/64
nmcli conn modify "System eth0" connection.autoconnect true
nmcli conn modify "System eth0" ipv6.method manual

nmcli conn down  "System eth0"
nmcli conn up "System eth0"
```

Answer:

Explanation: On ServerX:

```
ping6 -I eth0 ddb;fe2a:able::c0a8:02
```

On DesktopX:

```
ping6 -I eth0 fddb:fe2a:able::c0a8:64
```

NEW QUESTION 97
There were two systems:
system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
system2, some configuration here
Configure NFS mount.

Mount /nfsshare directory on desktopX under /public directory persistently at system boot time.
Mount /nfssecure/protected with krb5p secured share on desktopX beneath /secure/protected provided with keytab station.network0.example.com/pub/keytabs/desktopX.keytab"> http://station.network0.example.com/pub/keytabs/desktopX.keytab
The user harry is able to write files on /secure directory

Answer:

Explanation:

```
yum install -y nfs-utils
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://station.network0.example.com/pub/keytabs/desktopX.keytab
systemctl start nfs-secure
systemctl enable nfs-secure

mkdir -p /public
vim /etc/fstab
server1.example.com:/nfsshare /public nfs defaults, sync 0 0
mkdir -p /secure/protected
vim /etc/fstab
server1.example.com:/nfssecure/protected /secure/protected nfs
defaults,v4.2,sec=krb5p,sync 0 0
```

Verification from DesktopX:

```
ssh harry@localhost
cd /secure/protected
echo "Is it writeable?" >>test.txt
```

NEW QUESTION 101
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 102
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 103
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://wsgi1.example.com:8961
Should present with the desired page
```

NEW QUESTION 105

.....

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