

## EX300 Dumps

### Red Hat Certified Engineer - RHCE (v6+v7)

<https://www.certleader.com/EX300-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

RHCE Test Configuration Instructions

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system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5

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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)
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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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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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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,
rsz'
:wq
source /etc/bashrc
alias //Check if there is qstat
qstat
```

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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Configure the SSH Access as required:

Users can visit your two virtual machine systems via clients of domain group3.example.com through SSH remote.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Solution 1:

Modify file /etc/hosts.allow Add a line: sshd: 172.24.11. Modify file /etc/hosts.deny Add a line: sshd: 172.25.0.

Both of them need to be configured. Solution 2:

Add a firewall

firewall-cmd --zone=block --add-source=172.25.11.0/24 --permanent firewall-cmd --reload Both of them need to be configured

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Configure port forwarding on the system1, as required:

1. The systems in the network 172.24.11.0/24, local port 5423 for accessing system1 will be forwarded to 80

(2) This setting must be permanent

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Use Graphical interface to configure

Use firewall-config to open the Graphical interface in CLI Adjust the configuration: drop-down menu to permanent Add a strategy to the public area of the "Port Forwarding"

systemctl restart firewalld.service // Reload the firewall strategy

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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>
```

**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 system1, 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
```

#### Rich Rule

Please enter a rich rule.

For host or network white or blacklisting deactivate the element.

Family: **ipv4** ▾

☒ Element: **port** ▾ **8909/tcp** 

☒ Action: **accept** ▾ ☐ with Type: icmp-host-prohibited ▾

☐ With Limit:  / **second** ▾

Source: **172.24.11.0/24**  ☐ inverted

Destination:   ☐ inverted

Prefix:

☐ Log: Level: **warning** ▾

☐ With Limit:  / **second** ▾

☐ Audit: ☐ With Limit:  / **second** ▾

Cancel

OK

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

#### NEW QUESTION 13

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 atenth 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 SELINUX

Modify the state of selinux to Enforcing mode. Use VIM /etc/selinux

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
getenforce // View the current SELINUX mode
setenforce 1 // Sets the selinux temporarily to enforcing mode
vim /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
:wq
getenforce
enforcing
```

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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://system1.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
```

**Firewall Configuration**

File Options View Help

Configuration: **Permanent** v

**Zones** Services

A firewall zone defines the level of trust for network connections, interfaces and source addresses bound to the zone. The zone combines services, ports, protocols, masquerading, port/packet forwarding, icmp filters and rich rules. The zone can be bound to interfaces and source addresses.

**Zone**

- block
- dmz
- drop
- external
- home
- internal
- public**
- trusted
- work

Services Ports Masquerading Port Forwarding ICMP Filter **Rich Rules** Interfaces

Here you can set rich language rules for the zone.

Family	Action	Element	Src	Dest	log	Audit

Connected. **Default Zone: public Lockdown: disabled Panic Mode: disabled**

### Rich Rule

Please enter a rich rule.

For host or network white or blacklisting deactivate the element.

Family:

✓ Element:

✓ Action:  ☐ with Type:

☐ With Limit:

Source:  ☐ inverted

Destination:  ☐ inverted

Prefix:

✓ Log: Level:

☐ With Limit:

☐ Audit: ☐ With Limit:

systemctl restart firewalld

### NEW QUESTION 18

#### 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 system1.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 system1

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 20

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](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
systemctl restart firewalld
mkdir -p /protected/project
chown deepak /protected/project/
ll /protected/
chcon -R -t public_content_t /protected/project/
```

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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/cmdline
```

**NEW QUESTION 26**

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 31

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,vssftpd 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 36**

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 ign.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 38**

Please open the ip\_forward and take effect permanently.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
# vim /etc/sysctl.conf
    net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
# sysctl -w    (takes effect immediately)
```

If no “sysctl.conf” option, use these commands:

```
# sysctl -a |grep net.ipv4
# sysctl -P net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
# sysctl -w
```

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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 47**

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 49**

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.el6.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=latencyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc
KEYTABLE=us rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet
rhgb quiet sysctl=1
```

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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 51**

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 56**

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 60

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 63

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 64**

Configure a mail alias to your MTA, for example, send emails to harry but mary actually is receiving emails. Answer:  
Please see explanation

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
Modify /etc/aliases, add:
harry: mary harry
After completing modification:
[root@server1 virtual]# newaliases
```

Notice:  
This problem is a trap. The question no 31 requires that harry must be able to receive remote emails but the problems in the question no 32 requires mary to receive harry's emails. So harry must be added when you are deploying aliases.

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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 71**

Arrange  
a web service address is: <http://serverX.example.com>, X is the number of your exam machine. Deploy it in accordance with the following requirements:



Download ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/rhce/server.html  
Cannot do any modification to file document server.html  
Rename file document server.html as index.html  
Copy the file document server.html to DocumentRoot

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
[root@server1 common]# cd /var/www/html/
[root@server1 html]# lftp instructor.example.com
lftp instructor.example.com:~> cd pub/rhce
cd ok, cwd=/pub/rhce
lftp instructor.example.com:/pub/rhce> get server.html
20 bytes transferred
[root@server1 html]# mv server.html index.html
[root@server1 html]# restorecon -Rv /var/www/html/
[root@server1 html]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
Stopping httpd: [ OK ]
Starting httpd: [ OK ]
[root@server1 html]# chkconfig httpd on
```

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
# cd /var/www/html
# wget http://ip/dir/restricted.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 79

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 84**

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 86**

Configure the web server and implement the virtual host.

<http://www.domain30.example.com>

can access the pages under the directory:

<http://ip/dir/example.html>.

And make sure, <http://station.domain30.example.com> can also access the previous content.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
# mkdir -p /www/virtual
# cd /www/virtual
# wget http://ip/dir/example.com
# cp example.com index.html
# se manage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_content_t '/www (/.*)?'
  restorecon -vRF /www
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf      (Add new VirtualHost)
    <VirtualHost 172.24.30.5:80>
      DocumentRoot /www/virtual/
      ServerName www.domain30.example.com
    </VirtualHost>
# chcon -R --reference=/var/www/html/ /www/
# service httpd restart
```

Use elinks to test.

OR

```
# mkdir -p /www/virtual
# cd /www/virtual
# wget http://ip/dir/example.html
# mv example.html index.html
# chcon -R --reference=/var/www/html/ /www/
# ls -ldZ /www/virtual
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
    NameVirtualHost *:80
    <VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain30.example.com
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost *:80>
DocumentRoot /www/virtual/
ServerName www.domain30.example.com
</VirtualHost>
# service httpd restart
```

#### NEW QUESTION 89

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 93

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 97

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 100

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 102

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 104

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 108**

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 113**

Install the Cron Schedule for jeff user to display "Hello" on daily 5:30.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Login as a root user

`cat >schedule.txt`

`30 05 * * * /bin/echo "Hello"`

`crontab -u jeff schedule.txt`

`service crond restart`

The cron system is essentially a smart alarm clock. When the alarm sounds, Linux runs the commands of your choice automatically. You can set the alarm clock to run at all sorts of regular time intervals. Alternatively, the system allows you to run the command of your choice once, at a specified time in the future.

Red Hat configured the cron daemon, `crond`. By default, it checks a series of directories for jobs to run, every minute of every hour of every day. The `crond` checks the `/var/spool/cron` directory for jobs by user. It also checks for scheduled jobs for the computer under `/etc/crontab` and in the `/etc/cron.d` directory. Here is the format of a line in `crontab`. Each of these columns is explained in more detail:

#minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week, command

\* \* \* \* \* command

Entries in a `crontab` Command Line Field Value

Minute 0-59

Hour Based on a 24-hour clock; for example, 23 = 11 p.m. Day of month 1-31

Month 1-12, or jan, feb, mar, etc.

Day of week 0-7; where 0 and 7 are both Sunday; or sun, mon, tue, etc. Command: The command you want to run

**NEW QUESTION 118**

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 123**

There were two systems:

system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place

system2, some configuration here

Configure smb access.

Share the `/sambadir` directory via SMB on serverX

Your SMB server must be a member of the TESTGROUP workgroup

The share name must be data

The data share must be available to example.com domain clients only

The data share must be browseable

susan must have read access to the share, authenticating with the same password "password", if necessary

Configure the serverX to share `/opstack` with SMB share name must be cluster

The user frankenstein has readable, writeable, accessible to the `/opstack` SMB share

Both users should have the SMB passwd "SaniTago"

**Answer:****Explanation:**

```
yum install samba samba-client

systemctl start smb nmb
systemctl enable smb nmb

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=samba
firewall-cmd --reload

mkdir -p /sambadir
semanage fcontext -a -t samba_share_t
"/sambadir(/.*)?"
restorecon -Rv /sambadir

setfacl -m u:susan:r-X /sambadir
vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
workgroup = TESTGROUP
[data]
comment = data share
path = /sambadir
browseable = yes
valid users = susan
read only = yes
hosts allow = 172.25.1. #(ifconfig and get
your ip and only use the 3 octets)
grep -i "susan" /etc/passwd
(It it return nothing to create a user
first)
```

```
useradd -s /sbin/nologin susan
smbpasswd -a susan
```

```
mkdir -p /opstack
semanage fcontext -a -t samba_share_t
"/opstack (/.*)?"
restorecon -Rv / opstack
vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
[cluster]
comment = opstack share
path = /opstack
write list = frankenstein
writable = no
```

```
useradd -s /sbin/nologin frankenstein
useradd -s /sbin/nologin martin
smbpassword -a Frankenstein
smbpassword -a martin
#Allow Frankenstein write access & Martin read access to the directory
[indent=1]1) setfacl -m u:frankenstein:rwX /opstack/[/indent]
[indent=1]2) setfacl -m u:frankenstein:r-X /opstack/
```

[/indent]

#### NEW QUESTION 125

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 128**

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 BY 'Postroll';
GRANT SELECT ON Contacts.* TO andrew@localhost;
mysql -u root -p Contacts<backup.mdb
```

**NEW QUESTION 130**

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 135**

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 137

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 138**

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-b939-4b5720c8cc5c /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 141**

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 143**

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/rhcc/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 146**

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 149**

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 151**

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 the stderr as "/root/random postconf|postroll"

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
vim /root/random
```

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

**NEW QUESTION 152**

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 155**

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/wsgil.conf

<VirtualHost *:8961>
ServerAdmin webmaster@wsgil.example.com
ServerName wsgil.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 158

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