

Exam Questions EX300

Red Hat Certified Engineer - RHCE (v6+v7)

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/EX300/>



NEW QUESTION 1

RHCE Test Configuration Instructions

Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:

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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:

<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.

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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
```

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 in 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
```

NEW QUESTION 3

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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

NEW QUESTION 4

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Configure the Virtual Host.

Expand your web server on the system1, create a virtual host for the site

<http://www.domain11.example.com>

then perform the following steps:

1. Set the DocumentRoot to /var/www/virtual from <http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/www.html>
2. Download a file, rename as index.html, don't modify file index.html content
3. Put the file index.html under the directory DocumentRoot of Virtual Host
4. Ensure that user Andy can create files under directory /var/www/virtual

Note:

original site <http://system1.domian11.example.com/> must still be able to be accessed. Name server domain11.example.com provide the domain name resolution for host name of

www.domain11.example.com

Answer:

Explanation:

```
mkdir -p /var/www/ virtual
cd /var/www/ virtual
wget -O index.html
http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/www.html
vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
<virtualhost *:80>
documentroot /var/www/virtual
servername www.domain11.example.com
</virtualhost>
setfacl -m u:andy:rwx /var/www/virtual
su andy
touch /var/www/virtual/11.html
```

NEW QUESTION 5

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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
```

NEW QUESTION 6

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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.

Family:

Element:

Action: with Type:

With limit: /

Source: inverted

Destination: inverted

Prefix:

Log: Level:

With limit: /

Audit: With limit: /

systemctl restart firewalld

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Mount a NFS Share

Mount a NFS Share to system1.domain11.example.com on the system2, as required:

1. Mount the /public to the directory /mnt/nfsmount
2. Mount the /protected to the directory /mnt/nfssecure, in a security way, key download from the following URL:
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_client.keytab
3. User deepak can create files in /mnt/nfssecure/project
4. These file systems automatically hang up when the system is started

Answer:

Explanation:

```
system2:
showmount -e system1
mkdir -p /mnt/nfsmount
vim /etc/fstab
system1:/public /mnt/nfsmount nfs defaults 0 0
mount -a
df -h

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

system1:
/protected /mnt/nfssecure nfs defaults,sec=krb5p,v4.2 0 0
:wq
mount -a
```

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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
--------	--------	---------	-----	------	-----	-------

Add Edit Remove

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: **ipv4** v

✓ Element: service v **http** [icon]

✓ Action: accept v with Type: icmp-host-prohibited v

With limit: [] / second v

Source: **172.24.11.0/24** [icon] inverted

Destination: [] [icon] inverted

Prefix: []

✓ Log: Level: warning v

With limit: [] / second v

Audit: With limit: [] / second v

Cancel OK

systemctl restart firewalld

NEW QUESTION 9

RHCE Test Configuration Instructions

Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:

system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client. Password for both of the two systems is atenorth
System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:

system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5

system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10 The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0

Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.

host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain

GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

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

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.

Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.

Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link:

<http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel>

Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.

You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.

PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.

Configure NFS service

Configure the NFS service on the system1, as required:

1. Share the directory /public in read only way, just can be accessed by systems in domain11.example.com at the same time.
2. Share the directory /protected in rad and write way, Kerberos security encryption required, you can use the key provided by the following URL:
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_server.keytab
3. The directory /protected should contain the sub directory named project and the owner name is deepak;
4. User deepak can access /protected/project in read and write ways

Answer:

Explanation: system1:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 12

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 14

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
SYSEFONT=latercyrheb-sun16 crashkernel=auto KEYBOARDTYPE=pc
KEYTABLE=us rd_NO_DM rhgb quiet
rhgb quiet sysctl=1
```

NEW QUESTION 19

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 23

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 26

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 31

Configure an email server domain30.example.com, and it requests to send and receive emails from the local server or the user harry can send or receive emails from network. The email of user harry is /var/spool/mail/harry. Please note: the DNS server has already been MX record analyzed.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
# yum install -y postfix
# service postfix restart
# chkconfig postfix on
# vim /etc/postfix/main.cf
    inet_interfaces = all
    mydestination = example.com, domain30.example.com, localhost
    mynetworks = 172.16.30.0/24, 127.0.0.1/8
# services postfix restart

Test:

# netstat -tulnp |grep 25
# hostname
# echo hello |mail -s "test"root@example.com
# cat /var/spool/mai/harry
```

NEW QUESTION 34

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 39

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 43

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 44

Give Full Permission to owner user and owner group member but no permission to others on /data.

Answer:

Explanation: We can change the permission of file/directory either character symbol method or numeric method. Permission:

r-Read w-Write

x-Execute Permission Category u- Owner User g- Owner Group

o- Others Operators

+ -> Add the Permissions

- -> Remove the Permissions = -> Assign the Permissions Numeric Method: 4 -> Read

2 -> Write

1 -> Execute

Total: 7, total for owner user, owner group member and for others: 777

1. chmod u+rwx /data

2. chmod g+rwx /data

3. chmod o-rwx /data or

chmod 770 /data

4. Verify the /data: ls -ld /data

5. You will get drwxrwx---

NEW QUESTION 49

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 51

There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host.

Answer:

Explanation:

```
1. vi /etc/sysconfig/network
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=station?.example.com
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
2. service network restart
Or
1. vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=X.X.X.X
NETMASK=X.X.X.X
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
2. ifdown eth0
3. ifup eth0
```

NEW QUESTION 53

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 55

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: lvs /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: lvs /dev/vo/myvol
5. Verify that the size comes in online or not: df -h
```

NEW QUESTION 58

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 62

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 65

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 69

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 72

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 74

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 5423/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 78

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 80

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 85

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Configure repository.

Create a Repository for your virtual machines. The URL is http://station.network.0.example.com/content/rhel7.0/x86_64/dvd

Answer:

Explanation:

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

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

Save and Exit (:wq) Then run this:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

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 89

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 93

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Script2.

Create a script on serverX called /root/createusers

When this script is called with the argument, it should add all the users from the file

Download the file from station.network0.example.c">

<http://station.network0.example.com/pub/testfile>

All users should have the login shell as /bin/false, password not required

When this script is called with any other argument, it should print the message as "Input File Not Found"

When this script is run without any argument, it should display "Usage:/root/createusers"

NOTE: if the users are added no need to delete

Answer:

Explanation:

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

vim /root/createusers

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

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

chmod +x /root/createusers
```

NEW QUESTION 97

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 100

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Customize the User Environment

Create a command called qstat on both serverX and desktop.

It should be able to execute the following command (ps -eo pid, tid, class, rtprio, ni, pri, psr, pcpu, stat, wchan:14, comm).

The command should be executable by all users.

Answer:

Explanation: vim/etc/bashrc

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

NEW QUESTION 103

.....

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