

EX300 Dumps

Red Hat Certified Engineer - RHCE (v6+v7)

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



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

RHCE Test Configuration Instructions

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

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

system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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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.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 2

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you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.

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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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
```

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

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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.domain11.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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

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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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

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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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

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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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 

accept ▾

☐ with Type: icmp-host-prohibited ▾

☒ Action:

☐ 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 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

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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 read 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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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
RPCNFSDBG="-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 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you

have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.

Configure the Local Mail Service

Configure the mail service on system1 and system2, as required:

1. These systems do not accept external sending mails
2. Any mails sent locally are automatically routed to rhgls.domain11.example.com
3. Mails sent from these systems will be displayed from rhgls.domain11.example.com
4. You can send mail to local user 'arthur' to test your configuration system rhgls.domain11.example.com
5. You have already configured this user's mail to the following URL rhgls.domain11.example.com/received_mail/11

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

solution

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

Prevent Mary from performing user configuration tasks in your system.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Conclusions:

1. I find that it is common to add various service access limits in the exam RHCE. The exercises like: require

one network segment can be accessed another network segments can not be accessed, the following are some conclusions for various service:

tcp_wrappers:/etc/hosts.allow,/etc/hosts.deny

tcp_wrappers can filter the TCP's accessing service. TCP whether has the filtering function which depends on this service whether use the function library of

tcp_wrappers, or this service whether has the xinetd process of starting function of tcp_wrappers. tcp_wrappers's main configuration file is /etc/hosts.allow,/etc/hosts.deny.

And the priority of the documents in hosts. allow is higher than hosts. deny. Visit will be passed if no match was found.

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

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

Notice:

The two configuration files' syntax can refer to hosts_access (5) and hosts_options(5) sshd_config

There are four parameters in this configuration file: DenyUsers, AllowUsers, DenyGroups, AllowGroups, they are used to limit some users or user groups to proceed Remote Login through the SSH. These parameters' priority level is DenyUsers->AllowUsers->DenyGroups->AllowGroups

Configuration example:

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

httpd Service

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

```
<VirtualHost *:80>

DocumentRoot /var/http/virtual

ServerName www1.example.com

<Directory /var/http/virtual/limited>

Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymlinks

order deny,allow

deny from all

allow from 192.168.0.

</Directory>

</VirtualHost>
```

Notice:

So pay attention, deny's and allow's priority level in order deny,allow is: the backer has the higher priority level. But here, allow's priority has a higher priority level.

nfs Service

nfs service directly control the visits through file /etc/exports, just as:

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

samba Service

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

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

2. Paying attention to use Mount parameters: _netdev,defaults when you are mounting ISCSI disk.

3. Stop the NetworkManager

/etc/init.d/NetworkManager stop chkconfig NetworkManager off

4. When you are deploying ifcfg-ethX, add parameters: PEERDNS=no

5. Empty the firewall in RHCSARHCE:

```
iptables -F

iptables -X

iptables -Z

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

6. Narrow lv steps:

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

2.e2fsck -f /dev/mapper/lv

3.resize2fs /dev/mapper/lv 100M

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

5.mount -a
```

7. Mount the using command - swap which is newly added in /etc/fstab

8. If Verification is not passed when you are installing software, can import public key: rpm import

/etc/pki/rpm.../...release and so on. In yum.repo, you also can deploy gpgkey, for example, gpgkey=/etc/pki/rpm.../...release

9. When you are using “Find” command to search and keep these files, paying attention to use cp -a to copy files if you use user name and authority as your searching methods.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

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”.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 ll
```

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 15

- (Exam Topic 2)

Expand

your web service including a virtual hosting, the address is <http://wwwX.example.com>, X is the number of your exam machine. However, requiring you do as the following:

- Set up the DocumentRoot of this virtual hosting as /var/http/virtual
- Download <ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/rhce/www.html>
- Rename www.html file document as index.html
- Move this file document to this virtual hosting's DocumentRoot
- Don't do any changes to this document
- Making sure that harry users are able to create project in /var/http/virtual

Attention:

Original web address is <http://serverX.example.com> must also can be browsed. The DNS of the Server instructor.example.com has already been analyzed as the domain wwwX.example.com.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
[root@server html]# mkdir -p /var/http/virtual
[root@server html]# cd /var/http/virtual/
[root@server virtual]# lftp instructor.example.com
lftp instructor.example.com: ~> cd pub/rhce
lftp instructor.example.com:/pub/rhce> get www.html
17 bytes transferred
lftp instructor.example.com:/pub/rhce> quit
[root@server virtual]# mv www.html index.html
[root@server virtual]# useradd harry
[root@server virtual]# chgrp harry.
[root@server virtual]# chmod 775.
```

Edit /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf, add the follow content:

```
NameVirtualHost *:80
<VirtualHost *:80>
DocumentRoot /var/http/virtual
ServerName www1.example.com
<Directory /var/http/virtual/limited>
Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymlinks
order deny, allow
deny from all
allow from 192.168.0.
</Directory>
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost *:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
Servername server1.example.com
```

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

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 2)

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 18

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 23

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 DocumentRoo

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 25

- (Exam Topic 2)

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 28

- (Exam Topic 2)

Download

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

OR

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

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 2)

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

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?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 38

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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+rxw /data

2 .chmod g+rxw /data

3. chmod o-rwx /data or

chmod 770 /data

4 Verify the /data: ls -ld /data

5. You will get drwxrwx---

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. vi /var/schedule

30 17 * * * /sbin/dump -0u /dev/st0 /dev/hda7

2. crontab /var/schedule

3. service crond restart

We can add the cron schedule either by specifying the scripts path on /etc/crontab file or by creating on text file on crontab pattern.

cron helps to schedule on recurring events. Pattern of cron is: Minute Hour Day of Month Month Day of Week Commands

0-59 0-23 1-31 1-12 0-7 where 0 and 7 mean Sunday.

Note * means every. To execute the command on every two minutes */2.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 47

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 49

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 50

- (Exam Topic 3)

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Exam Topic 4)

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Link aggregation.

Configure your serverX and desktop, which watches for link changes and selects an active port for data transfers.

serverX should have the address as 192.169.X.10/255.255.255.0

desktopX should have the address as 192.168.X.11/255.255.255.0

(Note: where X is your station number)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

On Server Machine:

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

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

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

Verification & Testing:

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

ping -I Team1 192.168.1.11
```

On Desktop Machine:

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

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

Verification & Testing:

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

ping -I Team1 192.168.1.10
```

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 4)

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>

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 61

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 66

- (Exam Topic 4)

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 67

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 71

- (Exam Topic 4)

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"
```

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

On ServerX:

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

On DesktopX:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 4)

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

SSH configuration.

Configure SSH access on your virtual hosts as follows.

Clients within my22ilt.org should NOT have access to ssh on your systems

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Save and Exit (:wq) Then run this:

```
systemctl restart sshd
```

Optional:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 81

.....

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