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Vendor:home

Exam Code:EX300

Exam Name:Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE)

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

SIMULATION

RHCE Test Configuration Instructions

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

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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

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

for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

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

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Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link: <http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel>

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

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

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Share directories via SMB.

Configure the SMB service on the system1.

Your SMB server must be a member of the STAFF Working Group.

Share the folder /common and the name must be common.

Only clients of domain11.example.com can access the common share.

Common must be able to browse.

User Andy must be able to read the content of the share, if necessary, verification code is redhat.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

```
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
```

system1:

system2:

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

QUESTION 2

SIMULATION

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:

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

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

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

QUESTION 3

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

1.

```
chmod 770 /storage
```

2.

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

QUESTION 4

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

1.

Login as a root user

2.

```
cat >schedule.txt 30 05 * * * /bin/echo "Hello"
```

3.

```
crontab -u jeff schedule.txt
```

4.

```
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

QUESTION 5

SIMULATION

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.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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

```

QUESTION 6

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

1.

usermod -G sysusers jeff

2.

usermod -G sysuser marion

3.

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.

QUESTION 7

SIMULATION Please open the ip_forward and take effect permanently.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

QUESTION 8

SIMULATION

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.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 9

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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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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>
```

QUESTION 10

SIMULATION Configure the web server, which can be accessed by <http://station.domain30.example.com>.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

QUESTION 11

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

QUESTION 12

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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.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

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

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