

100% Money Back
Guarantee

Vendor:home

Exam Code:EX300

Exam Name:Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE)

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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)
```

QUESTION 2

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

SIMULATION Connect to the email server and send email to admin, and it can be received by harry.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

```
# vim /etc/aliases
    admin: harry
# newaliases
```

QUESTION 5

SIMULATION

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.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

QUESTION 6

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

1.

```
vi /var/schedule30 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.

QUESTION 7

SIMULATION

Configure a mail alias to your MTA, for example, send emails to harry but mary actually is receiving emails.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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.

QUESTION 8

SIMULATION

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Dynamic Webpage Configuration.

Configure website <http://wsgiX.example.com:8961> on system1 with the documentroot /var/www/scripts

Site should execute webapp.wsgi

Page is already provided on <http://classroom.example.com/pub/webapp.wsgi>

Content of the script should not be modified

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation: Verification from Server2:

```
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
```

```
yum install -y elinks
links --dump http://wsgil.example.com:8961
Should present with the desired page
```

QUESTION 9

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

QUESTION 10

SIMULATION

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.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

```
# vim /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
```

After reboot and verify with this command

```
# getenforce
```

After reboot and verify with this command

QUESTION 11

SIMULATION

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 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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

QUESTION 12

SIMULATION

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

```
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.

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 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:

1. iSCSI device automatically loads during the system start-up.

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.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```