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# EX300<sup>Q&As</sup>

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## Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE)

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**QUESTION 1**

SIMULATION

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

iSCSI Initiator

The serverX.example.com provides an iscsi port (3260). Connect the disk with desktopX.example.com and configure filesystem with the following requirements.

Create 800 MB partition on iSCSI block device and assign the filesystem as xfs

Mount the volume under /mnt/initiator at the system boot time

The filesystem should contain the copy of http://station.network0.example.com/pub/iscsi.txt

The file should be owned by root with 0644 permission

NOTE: the content of the file should not be modified

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

```
yum install –y iscsi-initiator-utils

vim /etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi
InitiatorName=iqn.2014-11.com.example:desktop1

systemctl start iscsi
systemctl start iscsid

systemctl enable iscsi
systemctl enable iscsid

iscsiadm --mode discoverydb --type sendtargets --portal server1.example.com --discover
iscsiadm --mode node --targetname iqn.2014-11.com.example:server1 --portal server1.example.com:3260 --login
```

Verification:

```
iscsiadm –m session –P 3 (it should show the State: running)
lsblk
```

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```
fdisk /dev/sdb
Create the partition of 800M

mkfs.xfs /dev/sdb1

mkdir –p /mnt/initiator
mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/initiator

blkid /dev/sdb1

vim /etc/fstab

UUID=c9213938-6753-4001-b939-4b5720c8ec5e /mnt/initiator xfs _netdev 0 0

cd /mnt/in tiator
wget http://station.network0.example.com/pub/iscsi.txt
chown roct iscsi.txt
chmod 0644 iscsi.txt
```

**QUESTION 2**

SIMULATION

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

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

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```
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
```

**QUESTION 3**

SIMULATION

Via nfs service share the /common directory in your system, just doing ONE share in example.com domain.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

```
[root@server1 ~]# grep common /etc/exports
/common *.example.com (ro,sync)
```

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**QUESTION 4**

SIMULATION

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?

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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
```

**QUESTION 5**

SIMULATION

Configure the web server and implement the virtual host.

http://www.domain30.example.com can access the pages under the directory:

http://ip/dir/example.html. And make sure, http://station.domain30.example.com can also access the

previous content.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

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

Use elinks to test.

OR

```
# mkdir -p /www/virtual
# cd /www/virtual
# wget http://ip/dir/example.html
# mv example.html index.html
# chcon -R --reference=/var/www/html/ /www/
# ls -ldZ /www/virtual
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
    NameVirtualHost *:80
      <VirtualHost *:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain30.example.com
 </VirtualHost>
 <VirtualHost *:80>
DocumentRoot /www/virtual/
ServerName www.domain30.example.com
 </VirtualHost>
# service httpd restart
```

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