RHCE Q&As

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QUESTION 1

SIMULATION

Please open the ip_forward and take effect permanently.

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
# 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 2

SIMULATION

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. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
# 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 lll
```

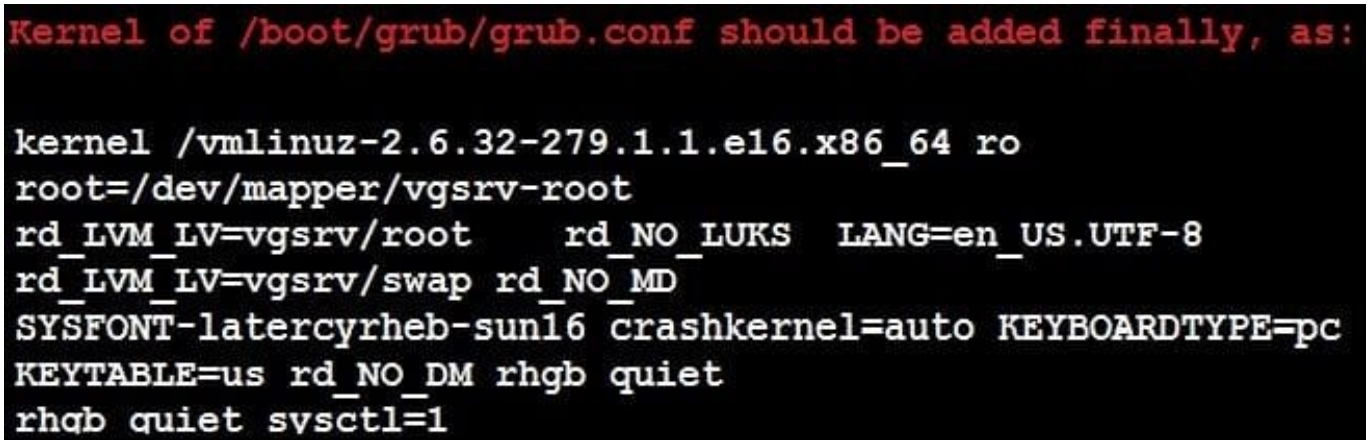
QUESTION 3

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:

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 4

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 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 SELINUX Modify the state of selinux to Enforcing mode. Use VIM /etc/selinux

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

Section: Topic 1

```
getenforce    // View the current SELINUX mode
setenforce  1    // Sets the selinux temporarily to enforcing mode
vim /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
:wq
getenforce
enforcing
```

QUESTION 5

SIMULATION

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 DocumentRoot

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

SIMULATION

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

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

SIMULATION

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. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
# 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)
```

QUESTION 8

SIMULATION

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 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

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
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
```

QUESTION 9

```
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
```

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

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
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 10

SIMULATION

There were two systems: system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place system2, some configuration here

Virtual hosting. Setup a virtual host with an alternate document root. Extend your web to include a virtual for the site http://vhostsX.example.com Set the document root as /usr/local/vhosts Download http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/vhost/html Rename it as index.html Place this document root of the virtual host Note: the other websites configures for your server must still accessible. vhosts.networkX.example.com is already provided by the name server on example.com

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

Check that the mentioned document root exists by:

cd /usr/local/vhosts

If it doesn't exist then create it:

mkdir /usr/local/vhosts

```
cd /usr/local/vhosts
wget http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/vhost.html
mv vhost.html index.html

semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_content_t "/usr/local/vhosts(/.*)?"
restorecon -Rv /usr/local/vhosts/
```

Create the configuration of new virtual host:

vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/vhosts.conf

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@vhosts1.example.com
ServerName vhosts1.example.com
DocumentRoot /usr/local/vhosts
CustomLog "logs/vhosts_access_log" combined
ErrorLog "logs/vhosts_error_log"
</VirtualHost>

<Directory "/usr/local/vhosts">
AllowOverride None
# Allow open access:
Require all granted
</Directory>
```

systemctl restart httpd

QUESTION 11

SIMULATION

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Script1.

Create a script on serverX called /root/random with the following details

When run as /root/random postconf, should bring the output as "postroll"

When run as /root/random postroll, should bring the output as "postconf"

When run with any other argument or without argument, should bring any other argument or without argument, should bring the stderr as "/root/random postconf|postroll"

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
vim /root/random

#!/bin/bash
case S@ in
postconf)
    echo "postroll"
    ;;
postroll)
    echo postconf"
    ;;
*)
    echo "/root/random postconf|postroll"
    ;;
esac
chmod +x /root/random
```

QUESTION 12

SIMULATION

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. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
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
```

QUESTION 13

SIMULATION

Create a Shell script /root/program:

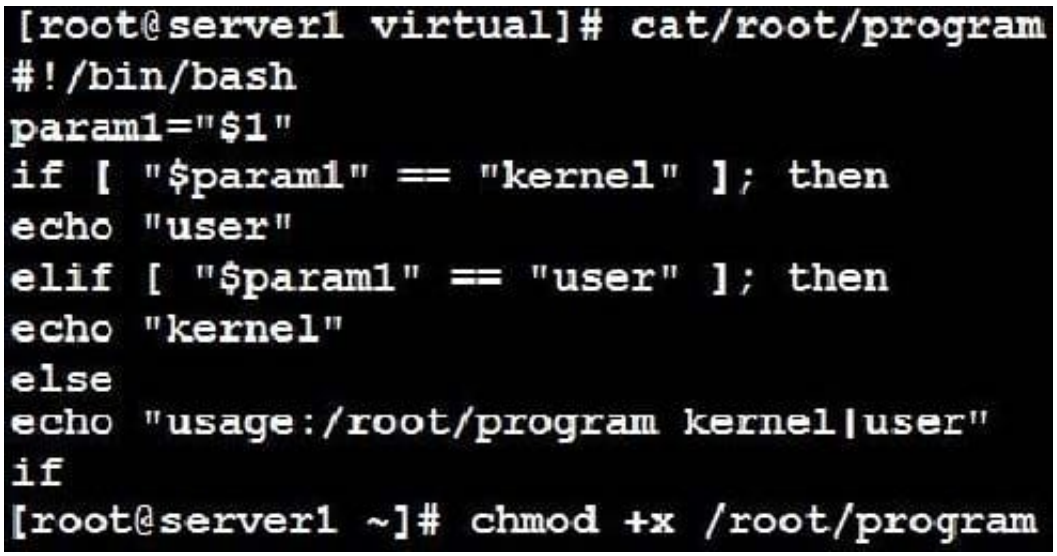
The shell script will come back to "user" parameter when you are entering "kernel" parameter.

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.

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 14

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 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 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. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
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

QUESTION 15

SIMULATION

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. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
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
```