DUMPSARENA

Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE) exam for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8

RedHat EX294

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

Total Premium Questions: 61

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QUESTION NO: 1 - (SIMULATION)

Create a file called **adhoc.sh** in **/home/sandy/ansible** which will use adhoc commands to set up a new repository. The name of the repo will be ' EPEL ' the description ' RHEL8 ' the baseurl is ' https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel - release-latest-8.noarch.rmp ' there is no gpgcheck, but you should enable the repo.

*** You should be able to use an bash script using adhoc commands to enable repos. Depending on your lab setup, you may need to make this repo " state=absent " after you pass this task.**

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create an executable script that runs the `yum_repository` ad hoc module against all managed hosts.

```
cd /home/sandy/ansible
cat > adhoc.sh <<'EOF'
#!/bin/bash
ansible all -m ansible.builtin.yum_repository -a 'name=EPEL description=RHEL8
baseurl=https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rmp gpgcheck=no
enabled=yes state=present'
EOF
chmod 755 adhoc.sh
```

The resulting `/home/sandy/ansible/adhoc.sh` creates/enables the repository named `EPEL`, sets its description and requested base URL, and disables GPG checking. Run it with:

```
/home/sandy/ansible/adhoc.sh
```

If cleanup is required after validation, change `state=present` to `state=absent` and run the script again.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

Create an ansible vault password file called lock.yml with the password reallysafepw in the /home/sandy/ansible directory. In the lock.yml file define two variables. One is pw_dev and the password is 'dev' and the other is pw_mgr and the password is 'mgr' Create a regular file called secret.txt which contains the password for lock.yml.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

From `/home/sandy/ansible`, create the vault password file and then use it to create the encrypted vault file:

```
cd /home/sandy/ansible
printf '%s\n' 'reallysafepw' > secret.txt
chmod 600 secret.txt
ansible-vault create --vault-password-file=secret.txt lock.yml
```

When the editor opens for `lock.yml`, add these two variables:

```
pw_dev: 'dev'
pw_mgr: 'mgr'
```

Save and exit the editor. The resulting `lock.yml` must be Ansible Vault encrypted (its first line will be similar to `$ANSIBLE_VAULT;1.1;AES256`), while `secret.txt` is a regular file containing exactly:

```
reallysafepw
```

Alternatively, if using the interactive command shown in the prompt, run `ansible-vault create lock.yml`, enter `reallysafepw` twice when prompted, add the variables above, and then create `secret.txt` with the same password.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

Modify file content.

Create a playbook called /home/admin/ansible/modify.yml as follows:

* The playbook runs on all inventory hosts

* The playbook replaces the contents of /etc/issue with a single line of text as

follows:

--> On hosts in the dev host group, the line reads: â€œDevelopmentâ€□

--> On hosts in the test host group, the line reads: â€œTestâ€□

--> On hosts in the prod host group, the line reads: â€œProductionâ€□

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create `/home/admin/ansible/modify.yml` with the following content:

```
---
- name: Set /etc/issue according to host group
  hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:
    - name: Set development issue message
      ansible.builtin.copy:
        dest: /etc/issue
        content: "Development\n"
      when: "'dev' in group_names"

    - name: Set test issue message
      ansible.builtin.copy:
        dest: /etc/issue
        content: "Test\n"
      when: "'test' in group_names"

    - name: Set production issue message
      ansible.builtin.copy:
        dest: /etc/issue
        content: "Production\n"
      when: "'prod' in group_names"
```

The `copy` module replaces the complete content of `/etc/issue`. The trailing newline makes each value a proper single text line. Verify and run it with:

```
cd /home/admin/ansible
ansible-playbook --syntax-check modify.yml
ansible-playbook modify.yml
```

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

Create a file called packages.yml in /home/sandy/ansible to install some packages for the following hosts. On dev, prod and webservers install packages httpd, mod_ssl, and mariadb. On dev only install the development tools package. Also, on dev host update all the packages to the latest.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create `/home/sandy/ansible/packages.yml` with three plays: one for the common packages, and one for the development-host-only requirements.

```
---
- name: Install required packages on development, production, and web servers
  hosts: dev,prod,webservers
  become: true
  tasks:
    - name: Install HTTPD, SSL, and MariaDB packages
      yum:
        name:
          - httpd
          - mod_ssl
          - mariadb
        state: present

- name: Configure the development host
  hosts: dev
  become: true
  tasks:
    - name: Install Development Tools package group
      yum:
        name: '@Development Tools'
        state: present

    - name: Update every installed package to its latest version
      yum:
        name: '*'
        state: latest
```

`state: present` installs the requested common packages without unnecessarily upgrading them. The wildcard package name with `state: latest` updates all packages, and is limited to the `dev` host/group as required.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

Modify file content.

Create a playbook called /home/admin/ansible/modify.yml as follows:

* The playbook runs on all inventory hosts

* The playbook replaces the contents of /etc/issue with a single line of text as

follows:

--> On hosts in the dev host group, the line reads: “Development”

--> On hosts in the test host group, the line reads: “Test”

--> On hosts in the prod host group, the line reads: “Production”

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create `/home/admin/ansible/modify.yml` with one task that selects the required content based on the host's inventory group membership:

```
---
- name: Set the issue banner by environment
  hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:
    - name: Replace /etc/issue content
      ansible.builtin.copy:
        dest: /etc/issue
        content: "{{ issue_text }}\n"
        owner: root
        group: root
        mode: '0644'
      vars:
        issue_text: >-
          {% if inventory_hostname in groups['dev'] %}
          Development
          {% elif inventory_hostname in groups['test'] %}
          Test
          {% elif inventory_hostname in groups['prod'] %}
          Production
          {% endif %}
```

Run it from the Ansible project directory:

```
cd /home/admin/ansible
ansible-playbook --syntax-check modify.yml
ansible-playbook modify.yml
```

The `copy` module replaces the destination file, and the trailing newline in `content` ensures `/etc/issue` contains exactly one text line. `become: true` is required because normal users generally cannot modify `/etc/issue`.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

Create a playbook called hwreport.yml that produces an output file called /root/

hwreport.txt on all managed nodes with the following information:

--> Inventory host name

--> Total memory in MB

--> BIOS version

--> Size of disk device vda

--> Size of disk device vdb

Each line of the output file contains a single key-value pair.

* Your playbook should:

--> Download the file hwreport.empty from the URL http://classroom.example.com/

hwreport.empty and

save it as /root/hwreport.txt

--> Modify with the correct values.

note: If a hardware item does not exist, the associated value should be set to NONE

---

while practising you to create these file hear. But in exam have to download as per

questation.

hwreport.txt file consists.

my_sys=hostname

my_BIOS=biosversion

my_MEMORY=memory

my_vda=vdasize

my_vdb=vdbsize

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create `hwreport.yml` in the Ansible project directory with the following content. The `get_url` task first obtains the required empty report file, and the `replace` task substitutes each placeholder. Using `get(...)` ensures that an absent disk (or absent BIOS fact) is written as `NONE` rather than causing the play to fail.

```
- name: Create hardware reports
  hosts: all
  become: true
  gather_facts: true

  tasks:
    - name: Download the empty hardware report
      ansible.builtin.get_url:
        url: http://classroom.example.com/hwreport.empty
        dest: /root/hwreport.txt
        mode: '0644'

    - name: Insert hardware information into the report
      ansible.builtin.replace:
        path: /root/hwreport.txt
        regexp: '{{ item.placeholder }}'
        replace: '{{ item.value }}'
      loop:
        - placeholder: hostname
          value: '{{ inventory_hostname }}'
        - placeholder: biosversion
          value: '{{ ansible_facts.get("bios_version", "NONE") }}'
        - placeholder: memory
          value: '{{ ansible_facts.get("memtotal_mb", "NONE") }}'
        - placeholder: vdasize
          value: '{{ ansible_facts.get("devices", {}).get("vda", {}).get("size", "NONE")
}}'
        - placeholder: vdbsize
          value: '{{ ansible_facts.get("devices", {}).get("vdb", {}).get("size", "NONE")
}}'
```

Run it with:

```
ansible-playbook hwreport.yml
```

The resulting `/root/hwreport.txt` on every managed host contains the five required key-value lines, for example `my_sys=servera.example.com`. If the exam environment explicitly provides a different path after `classroom.example.com/`, use that exact supplied URL in the `get_url` task.