

# DUMPS ARENA

**Red Hat Certified Engineer – RHCE (v6+v7)**

**RedHat EX300**

**Version Demo**

**Total Demo Questions: 10**

**Total Premium Questions: 88**

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## Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Topic 1	22
Topic 2, Topic 2	28
Topic 3, Topic 3	16
Topic 4, Topic 4	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>

**QUESTION NO: 1 - (SIMULATION)**

## 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"

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

Explanation:

```
vim /root/random

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

**QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)**

## 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 port forwarding on the system1, as required:

1. The systems in the network 172.24.11.0/24, local port 5423 for accessing system1 will be forwarded to 80
- (2) This setting must be permanent

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

**Explanation:**

Use Graphical interface to configure

Use firewall-config to open the Graphical interface in CLI

Adjust the configuration: drop-down menu to permanent

Add a strategy to the public area of the "Port Forwarding"

**Port Forwarding**

Please select the source and destination options according to your needs.

**Source**

Protocol: tcp

Port / Port Range: 5423

**Destination**

If you enable local forwarding, you have to specify a port. This port has to be different to the source port.

Local forwarding

Forward to another port

IP address:

Port / Port Range: 80

Cancel OK

systemctl restart firewalld.service // Reload the firewall strategy

**QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)**

## 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

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

### Explanation:

```
[root@server1 common]# cd /var/www/html/
[root@server1 html]# lftp instructor.example.com
lftp instructor.example.com:~> cd pub/rhce
cd ok, cwd=/pub/rhce
lftp instructor.example.com:/pub/rhce> get server.html
20 bytes transferred
[root@server1 html]# mv server.html index.html
[root@server1 html]# restorecon -Rv /var/www/html/
[root@server1 html]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
Stopping httpd: [ OK ]
Starting httpd: [ OK ]
[root@server1 html]# chkconfig httpd on
```

## QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

### SIMULATION

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

SSH configuration.

- Configure SSH access on your virtual hosts as follows.

- Clients within my22ilt.org should NOT have access to ssh on your systems

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

**Explanation:**

```
# vim /etc/hosts.deny
sshd: .my22ilt.org
```

Save and Exit (:wq) Then run this:

```
systemctl restart sshd
```

Optional:

```
systemctl enable sshd
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=ssh
firewall-cmd --reload
```

## QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

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## Mount a NFS Share

Mount a NFS Share to system1.domain11.example.com on the system2, as required:

1. Mount the /public to the directory /mnt/nfsmount
2. Mount the /protected to the directory /mnt/nfssecure, in a security way, key download from the following URL:

[http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs\\_client.keytab](http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_client.keytab)

3. User deepak can create files in /mnt/nfssecure/project
4. These file systems automatically hang up when the system is started

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

**Explanation:**

```
system2:
showmount -e system1
mkdir -p /mnt/nfsmount
vim /etc/fstab
system1:/public /mnt/nfsmount nfs defaults 0 0
mount -a
df -h

mkdir /mnt/nfssecure
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_client.keytab
vim /etc/fstab

system1:
/protected /mnt/nfssecure nfs defaults,sec=krb5p,v4.2 0 0
:wq
mount -a
```

### QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

#### SIMULATION

There are Mail servers, Web Servers, DNS Servers and Log Server. Log Server is already configured. You should configure the mail server, web server and dns server to send the logs to log server.

### ANSWER: Please see explanation

#### Explanation:

According to question, log server is already configured. We have to configure the mail, web and dns server for log redirection. In mail, web and dns server:

1. vi /etc/syslog.conf mail.\* @logserveraddress 2. service syslog restart mail is the facility and \* means the priority. It sends logs of mail services into log server.

### QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

#### SIMULATION

According to the following requirements, deploy your ftp login rule:

Users in example.com domain must be able to login to your ftp server as an anonymous user.

But users outside the example.com domain are unable to login to your server

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

**Explanation:**

```
[root@server1 ~]# grep vsftpd /etc/hosts.deny
vsftpd: .example.com

[root@server1 ~]# grep vsftpd /etc/hosts.deny
vsftpd:ALL

/etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf:
anonymous_enable=YES
```

## QUESTION NO: 8 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Whoever creates the file on /data make automatically owner group should be the group owner of /data directory.

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

**Explanation:**

When user creates the file/directory, user owner will be user itself and group owner will be the primary group of the user.

There is one Special Permission SGID, when you set the SGID bit on directory. When users create the file/directory automatically owner group will be same as a parent.

1. `chmod g+s /data`
2. Verify using: `ls -ld /data` You will get: `drwxrws---`

## QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

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

Configure NFS mount.

- Mount /nfsshare directory on desktopX under /public directory persistently at system boot time.
- Mount /nfssecure/protected with krb5p secured share on desktopX beneath /secure/protected provided with keytab `http://station.network0.example.com/pub/keytabs/desktopX.keytab`
- The user harry is able to write files on /secure directory

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

Explanation:

```
yum install -y nfs-utils
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://station.network0.example.com/pub/keytabs/desktopX.keytab
systemctl start nfs-secure
systemctl enable nfs-secure

mkdir -p /public
vim /etc/fstab
server1.example.com:/nfsshare /public nfs defaults, sync 0 0
mkdir -p /secure/protected
vim /etc/fstab
server1.example.com:/nfssecure/protected /secure/protected nfs
defaults,v4.2,sec=krb5p,sync 0 0
```

Verification from DesktopX:

```
ssh harry@localhost
cd /secure/protected
echo "Is it writeable?" >>test.txt
```

## QUESTION NO: 10 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

There were two systems:

- system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place
- system2, some configuration here

MariaDB

- Restore a database on serverX from the backup file `http://classroom.com/pub/rhce/backup.mdb`
- The database name should be Contacts. It should be access only within the localhost
- Set a password for root user as "Postroll". Other than the root user, the user Andrew is able to read the query from the above mentioned database. The user should be authenticated with the password as "Postroll".

**ANSWER: Please see explanation**

## Explanation:

```
yum groupinstall -y mariadb mariadb-client
systemctl start mariadb
systemctl enable mariadb
(We don't need to open firewall port because it says that only
access from localhost)
mysql secure installation
wget http://classroom.example.com/pub/rhce/backup.mdb
mysql -u root -p
CREATE DATABASE Contacts;
CREATE USER andrew@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'Postroll';
GRANT SELECT ON Contacts.* TO andrew@localhost;
mysql -u root -p Contacts<backup.mdb
```