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

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QUESTION 1

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?

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

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 2

SIMULATION

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Configure port forwarding.

Configure server X to forward traffic incoming on port 80/tcp from source network

172.25.X.0/255.255.255.0 to port on 5243/tcp.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 3

Create a jinja template in /home/sandy/ansible/ and name it hosts.j2. Edit this file so it looks like the one below. The

order of the nodes doesn\'t matter. Then create a playbook in /home/sandy/ansible called hosts.yml and install the template on dev node at /root/myhosts

```
127.0.0.1   localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1         localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6

10.0.2.1        node1.example.com       node1
10.0.2.2        node2.example.com       node2
10.0.2.3        node3.example.com       node3
10.0.2.4        node4.example.com       node4
10.0.2.5        node5.example.com       node5
```

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

Solution as:

in /home/sandy/ansible/hosts.j2

```
{%for host in groups['all']%}
{{hostvars[host]['ansible_default_ipv4']['address']}} {{hostvars[host]['ansible_fqdn']}}
{{hostvars[host]['ansible_hostname']}}
{%endfor%}
```

in /home/sandy/ansible/hosts.yml

```
---
 - name: use template
   hosts: all
   template:
      src: hosts.j2
      dest: /root/myhosts
   when: "dev" in group_names
```

Topic 2, LAB SETUP ?2 control.realmX.example.com _ workstation.lab.example.com node1.realmX.example.com _ servera.lab.example.com node2.realmX.example.com _ serverb.lab.example.com node3.realmX.example.com _ serverc.lab.example.com node4.realmX.example.com _ serverd.lab.example.com node5.realmX.example.com

-username:root, password:redhat

-username:admin, password:redhat

note1. don\'t change `root\' or `admin\' password.

note2. no need to create ssh-keygen for access, its pre-defined note3. SELinux is in enforcing mode and firewalld is disabled/stop on whole managed hosts.

QUESTION 4

```
# 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
```

SIMULATION

Download file from http://ip/dir/restircted.html, and the local user harry can access it by http://station.domain30.example.com/restircted.html, and cannot be accessed by t3gg.com.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 5

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. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A


```
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
```

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