



# EX447<sup>Q&As</sup>

Red Hat Certified Specialist in Advanced Automation: Ansible Best Practices

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**QUESTION 1****CORRECT TEXT**

Using the Simulation Program, perform the following tasks:

1.

Use an ansible ad-hoc command, check the connectivity of your servers.

2.

Use an ad-hoc ansible command, find the free space of your servers.

3.

Use an ad-hoc ansible command, find out the memory usage of your servers.

4.

Do an ls -l on the targets /var/log/messages file.

5.

Tail the contents of the targets /var/log/messages file.

A. See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

1.

ansible all -m ping

2.

ansible all -a "/bin/df -h"

3.

ansible all-a "/usr/bin/free"

4.

ansible all -a "ls -l /var/log/messages"

5.

ansible local -b -a "tail /var/log/messages"

---

**QUESTION 2****CORRECT TEXT**



### Install and configure ansible

User sandy has been created on your control node with the appropriate permissions already, do not change or modify ssh keys. Install the necessary packages to run ansible on the control node. Configure ansible.cfg to be in folder /home/sandy/ansible/ansible.cfg and configure to access remote machines via the sandy user. All roles should be in the path /home/sandy/ansible/roles. The inventory path should be in /home/sandy/ansible/inventory.

You will have access to 5 nodes. node1.example.com

node2.example.com

node3.example.com

node4.example.com

node5.example.com

Configure these nodes to be in an inventory file where node 1 is a member of group dev, node2 is a member of group test, node3 is a member of group proxy, node4 and node 5 are members of group prod. Also, prod is a member of group webserver.

A. See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

```
In /home/sandy/ansible/ansible.cfg [defaults] inventory=/home/sandy/ansible/inventory
roles_path=/home/sandy/ansible/roles remote_user= sandy host_key_checking=false [privilegeescalation] become=true
become_user=root become_method=sudo become_ask_pass=false
```

```
In /home/sandy/ansible/inventory [dev] node1 .example.com [test] node2.example.com [proxy] node3 .example.com
[prod] node4.example.com node5 .example.com [webserver:children] prod
```

---

### QUESTION 3

#### CORRECT TEXT

In /home/sandy/ansible/create a playbook called logvol.yml. In the play create a logical volume called lv0 and make it of size 1500MiB on volume group vg0. If there is not enough space in the volume group print a message "Not enough space for logical volume" and then make a 800MiB lv0 instead. If the volume group still doesn't exist, create a message "Volume group doesn't exist" Create an xfs filesystem on all lv0 logical volumes. Don't mount the logical volume.

A. See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

Solution as:



```
- name: hosts
hosts: all
tasks:
- name: create partition
  parted:
    device: /dev/vdb
    number: 1
    flags: [ lvm ]
    state: present
- name: create vg
  lvg:
    vg: vg0
    pvs: /dev/vdb1
  when: ansible_devices.vdb.partitions.vdb1 is defined
- name: create logical volume
  lvol:
    vg: vg0
    lv: lv0
    size: 1500m
  when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ( (ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float ) > 1.5)
- name: send message if volume group not large enough
  debug:
    msg: Not enough space for logical volume
  when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ( (ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float ) < 1.5)
- name: create a smaller logical volume
  lvol:
    vg: vg0
    lv: lv0
    size: 1500m
  when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ( (ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float ) < 1.5)
- name: create fs
  filesystem:
    dev: /dev/vg0/lv0
    fstype: xfs
  when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined
```

#### QUESTION 4

##### CORRECT TEXT

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/ansiblecalledhosts.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. 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
```

## QUESTION 5

### CORRECT TEXT

Using the Simulation Program, perform the following tasks:

Ad-Hoc Ansible Commands (Number Two) Task:

1. Use the ad-hoc command to make sure php is installed.



2.

Use the ad-hoc command to make sure that php is installed and is the latest version.

3.

Use the ad-hoc command to make sure that httpd is installed.

4.

Use the ad-hoc command to remove httpd from the servers.

A. See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

1.

```
ansible all -b -m yum -a '\name=php state=present\'
```

2.

```
ansible all -b -m yum -a '\name=php state=latest\'
```

3.

```
ansible all -b -m yum -a '\name=httpd state=latest\'
```

4.

```
ansibleall -b -m yum -a '\name=httpd state=absent\'
```

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