

EX294^{Q&As}

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8 Exam

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QUESTION 1

One Package named zsh is dump on ftp://server1.example.com under pub directory. Install the package from ftp server.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

1.

```
rpm -ivh ftp://server1.example.com/pub/zsh-*
```

2.

Package will install

rpm command is used to install, update and remove the package, -i means install, -v means verbose and -h means display the hash mark.

QUESTION 2

SIMULATION

Configure the web server and implement the virtual host.

http://www.domain30.example.com can access the pages under the directory:

http://ip/dir/example.html. And make sure, http://station.domain30.example.com can also access the previous content.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 3

SIMULATION

Configure the web server, which can be accessed by http://station.domain30.example.com.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

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/restricted.html>, and the local user harry can access it by <http://station.domain30.example.com/restricted.html>, and cannot be accessed by t3gg.com.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 5

SIMULATION

Whoever creates the files/directories on /storage group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of /storage.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 7

Create a playbook /home/bob /ansible/motd.yml that runs on all inventory hosts and docs the following: The playbook should replace any existing content of /etc/motd in the following text. Use ansible facts to display the FQDN of each host

On hosts in the dev host group the line should be "Welcome to Dev Server FQDN".

On hosts in the webserver host group the line should be "Welcome to Apache Server FQDN".

On hosts in the database host group the line should be "Welcome to MySQL Server FQDN".

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

/home/sandy/ansible/apache.yml

```
---  
- name: http  
  hosts: webserver  
  roles:  
    - sample-apache
```

/home/sandy/ansible/roles/sample-apache/tasks/main.yml

QUESTION 8

There were two systems:

system1, main system on which most of the configuration take place system2, some configuration here Configure selinux.

Configure your systems that should be running in Enforcing.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

```
# vim /etc/selinux/config  
SELINUX=enforcing
```

After reboot and verify with this command

```
# getenforce
```

QUESTION 9

```
# yum install -y iscsi*
# chkconfig iscsid on
# iscsiadm -m discovery -t st -p 172.24.30.100
# iscsiadm -m node -T ign.2011 -p 172.24.30.100 -l
# dmesg|tail
# fdisk /dev/sdb9
    -----
# mkfs.ext3 /dev/sdb9
# cd /mnt
# mkdir data
# blkid /dev/sdb1  (Check UUID number)

# vim /etc/fstab
    UUID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext3 _netdev,defaults 0
0
# mount -a
# mount
```

OR

```
# vim /dev/fstab
    UUID=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext3 defaults 0 0
# chkconfig netfs2 on
```

There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

```
1. vi /etc/sysconfig/network
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=station?.example.com
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
2. service network restart
Or
1. vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=X.X.X.X
NETMASK=X.X.X.X
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
2. ifdown eth0
3. ifup eth0
```

QUESTION 10

SIMULATION

Configure the samba server, share /common, which can be browsed. The user harry can only read it. If it is needed, the password for harry is harryuser.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 11

SIMULATION

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

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 12

SIMULATION

Configure ssh to allow user harry to access, reject the domain t3gg.com (172.25.0.0/16) to access.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

QUESTION 13

Create a file called requirements.yml in /home/sandy/ansible/roles to install two roles. The source for the first role is geerlingguy.haproxy and geerlingguy.php. Name the first haproxy-role and the second php-role. The roles should be installed in /home/sandy/ansible/roles.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

in /home/sandy/ansible/roles vim requirements.yml

```
- src: geerlingguy.haproxy
  name: haproxy-role
- src: geerlingguy.php_role
  name: php_role
```

Run the requirements file from the roles directory:

```
ansible-galaxy install -r requirements.yml -p /home/sandy/ansible/roles
```

QUESTION 14

Please set the selinux status as enforcing.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

```
# getenforce 1
# vim /etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing
```

QUESTION 15

One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical

volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

1. First check the size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vg/myvol`
2. Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:
`# fsck -f /dev/vg/myvol`
3. Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
`# resize2fs /dev/vg/myvol 200M`
4. It is now possible to reduce the logical volume.
`#lvreduce /dev/vg/myvol -L 200M`
4. Verify the Size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vg/myvol`
5. Verify that the size comes in online or not: `df -h`

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