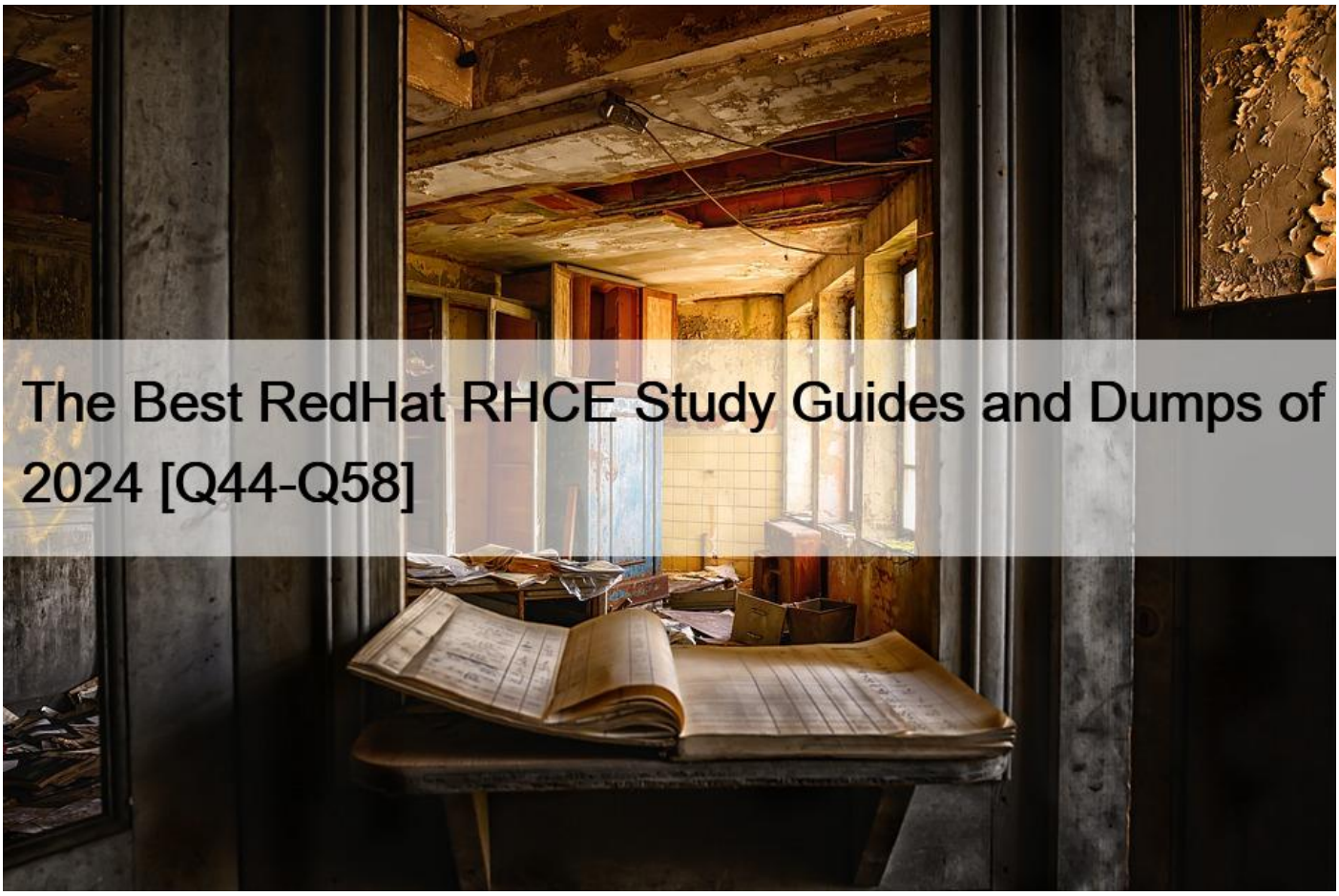
The Best RedHat RHCE Study Guides and Dumps of 2024 [Q44-Q58



The Best RedHat RHCE Study Guides and Dumps of 2024 Top RedHat RHCE Exam Audio Study Guide! Practice Questions Edition

The Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE) certification is a popular certification for IT professionals who specialize in Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) operating systems. Red Hat Certified Engineer - RHCE certification is considered to be one of the most valuable certifications in the Linux world and is highly sought after by employers.

NO.44 CORRECT TEXT

Add a swap partition.

Adding an extra 500M swap partition to your system, this swap partition should mount automatically when the system starts up. Don’t remove and modify the existing swap partitions on your system.
fdisk-cu/dev/vda//inthewayofexpandingthepartitiondon’tmakemainpartitionpartx-a/dev/vdamkswap/dev/vdaxswapon/dev/vdaxswapon-svi/etc/fstab/dev/vdaxswapswapdefaults00mount-a

NO.45 SIMULATION

Add an additional swap partition of 754 MB to your system.

The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots.

Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partitions on your system.
fdisk-l

fdisk-cu/dev/vdapneorpselectedefault(first):enterdefault(last):enterndefault(first):enterdefault(first):+754Mt(1-5)l:82pw

#reboot

#mkswap/dev/vda5

vim/etc/fstab/dev/vda5swapswapdefaults00wq

mount-a

swapon-a

swapon-s

NO.46 CORRECT TEXT

We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on /data. Now you required more space on /data but you already added all disks belong to physical volume. You saw that you have unallocated space around 5 GB on your harddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.
Createapartitionhavingsize5GBandchangethesysteid’8e’.

usepartprobecommand

pvcreate/dev/hda9Supposeyourpartitionnumberishda9.

vgextendtest0/dev/hda9vgextendcommandaddthephysicaldiskonvolumegroup.

lvextend-L+5120M/dev/test0/lvtestvolume

verifyusinglvdisplay/dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

NO.47 CORRECT TEXT

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.
#cp/etc/fstab/var/tmp/

#chgrpadmin/var/tmp/fstab

#setfacl-mu:user1:rwx/var/tmp/fstab

#setfacl-mu:user2:—/var/tmp/fstab

#ls-l-rw-rw-r–+1rootadmin685Nov1015:29/var/tmp/fstab

NO.48 CORRECT TEXT

Configure your web services, download from http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html And the services must be still running after system rebooting.
cd/var/www/htmlwgethttp://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.htmlmvserverX.htmlindex.html/etc/init.d/httpdrestartchkconfighttpdon

NO.49 CORRECT TEXT

Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.
1.Usefdisk/dev/hda->Tocreatenewpartition.2.Typen->ForNewpartitions3.ItwillaskforLogicalorPrimaryPartitions.Presslforlogical.4.ItwillaskfortheStartingCylinder:UsetheDefaultbypressingEnterKeys5.Typethesize:+100Myoucanspecifyeitherlastcylinderofsizehere.6.PressPtoverifythepartitionslistsandrememberthepartitionsname.7.Presswtowriteonpartitionstable.8.EitherRebootorusepartprobecommand.9.Usemkfs-text3/dev/hda?OR1.mke2fs-j/dev/hda?->Tocreateext3filesystem.2.vi/etc/fstab3.Write:/dev/hda?/dataext3defaults004.Verifybymountingoncurrentsessionsalso:mount/dev/hda?/data

NO.50 CORRECT TEXT

Create a volume group, and set 8M as a extends. Divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv (lvshare), make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data. And the size of the floating range should set between 380M and 400M.
#fdisk

#partprobe

#pvcreate/dev/vda6

#vgcreate-s8Mvg1/dev/vda6-s

#lvcreate-nlvshare-l50vg1-l

#mkfs.ext4/dev/vg1/lvshare

#mkdir-p/mnt/data

#vim/etc/fstab/dev/vg1/lvshare/mnt/dataext4defaults00

#mount-a

#df-h

NO.51 CORRECT TEXT

Open kmcrl value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline
#vim/boot/grub/grub.confkernel/vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64roroot=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DMLANG=en_US.UTF-8SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16KEYBOARDTYPE=pcKEYTABLE=uscrashkernel=autorhgbquietkmcrl=5Restarttotakeeffectandverification:

#cat/proc/cmdlineroroot=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DMLANG=en_US.UTF-8SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16KEYBOARDTYPE=pcKEYTABLE=usrhgbquietkmcrl=5

NO.52 CORRECT TEXT

Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.
vim/etc/sysctl.confnet.ipv4.ip_forward=1

sysctl-w(takeseffectimmediately)Ifno”sysctl.conf”optionusethesecommands:

sysctl-a|grepnet.ipv4

sysctl-Pnet.ipv4.ip_forward=1

sysctl-w

NO.53 CORRECT TEXT

Configure the FTP service in your system, allow remote access to anonymous login and download the program by this service.
Service is still running after system rebooting.
yuminstallvsftpd/etc/init.d/vsftpdstartchkconfigvsftpdon

NO.54 CORRECT TEXT

Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.
vi/etc/resolv.confnameserver172.24.254.254

hostserver1.example.comOneveryclientsDNSserverisspecifiedin/etc/resolv.conf.Whenyourequestbynameittriestoresolvfrom DNSserver.

NO.55 CORRECT TEXT

Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.
useradderic

passwderic

vi/etc/passwd

eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologinWhichshellorprogramshouldstartatlogintimeisspecifiedin/etc/passwdfile?BydefaultRedhatEnterpriseLinuxassignsthe/bin/bashshelltotheusers.Todenytheinteractiveloginyoushouldwrite/sbin/nologinor/bin/falseinsteadofloginshell.

NO.56 CORRECT TEXT

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.
GraphicalInterfaces:System–>Administration–>Date&TimeOR

#system-config-date

NO.57 CORRECT TEXT

One Domain RHCE is configured in your lab, your domain server is server1.example.com. nisuser2001, nisuser2002, nisuser2003 user are created on your server 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/nisuser2001. Make sure that when NIS user login in your system automatically mount the home directory. Home directory is separately shared on server /rhome/stationx/ where x is your Station number.
usetheauthconfig–nisserver=<NISSERVER>–nisdomain=<NISDOMAIN>–updateExample:authconfig–niserver=192.168.0.254–nisdomain=RHCE–updateorsystem-config-authentication

ClickonEnableNIS

TypetheNISDomain:RHCE

TypeServer192.168.0.254thenclickonnextandok

Youwillgetaokmessage.

CreateaDirectory/rhome/stationxwherexisyourstationnumber.

vi/etc/auto.masterandwriteattheendoffile/rhome/stationx/etc/auto.home–timeout=60

vi/etc/auto.homeandwrite*-rwsoftintr192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/&Note:pleasespecifyyourstationnumberintheplaceofx.

Serviceautofsrestart

Loginasthenisuser2001ornisuser2002onanotherterminalwillbeSuccess.AccordingtoquestionRHCEdomainisalreadyconfigured.WehavetomakeaclientofRHCEdomainandautomaticallymountthehomedirectoryonyoursystem.Tomakeamemberofdomainweusetheauthconfigwithoptionorsystem-configauthenticationcommand.Thereaarelotsofauthenticationserveri.eNISLDABSMBetc.NISisaRPCrelatedServicesnoneedtoconfiguretheDNSweshouldspecifytheNISserveraddress.HereAutomountfeatureisavailable.Whenusertriedtologinhomedirectorywillautomaticallymount.Theautomountserviceusedthe/etc/auto.masterfile.On/etc/auto.masterfilewespecifiedthemountpointtheconfigurationfileformountpoint.

NO.58 CORRECT TEXT

There are two different networks, 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Your System is in 192.168.0.0/24 Network. One RHEL6 Installed System is going to use as a Router. All required configuration is already done on Linux Server. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on that Server.

How will make successfully ping to 192.168.1.0/24 Network’s Host?
vi/etc/sysconfig/networkGATEWAY=192.168.0.254ORvi/etc/sysconf/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0DEVICE=eth0BOOTPROTO=staticONBOOT=yesIPADDR=192.168.0.?NETMASK=255.255.255.0GATEWAY=192.168.0.254

servicenetworkrestartGatewaydefinesthewaytoexitthepackets.AccordingtoquestionSystemworkingasarouterfortwonetworkshaveIPAddress192.168.0.254and192.168.1.254.

The Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE) certification exam is an industry-recognized certification that tests the skills and knowledge of Linux system administrators. RHCE exam is designed to validate the ability of the candidates to configure and manage Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) systems. The RHCE certification is a mid to advanced-level certification that is highly valued in the IT industry. Red Hat Certified Engineer - RHCE certification is offered by Red Hat, which is one of the leading providers of open-source software solutions.

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