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QUESTION 1

SIMULATION

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Virtual hosting.

Setup a virtual host with an alternate document root.

Extend your web to include a virtual for the site http://vhostsX.example.com

Set the document root as /usr/local/vhosts

Download http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/vhost/html

Rename it as index.html

Place this document root of the virtual host

Note: the other websites configures for your server must still accessible. vhosts.networkX.example.com is already provided by the name server on example.com

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

Check that the mentioned document root exists by:

```
cd /usr/local/vhosts
```

If it doesn't exist then create it:

```
mkdir /usr/local/vhosts

cd /usr/local/vhosts
wget http://station.network0.example.com/pub/rhce/vhost.html
mv vhost.html index.html

semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_content_t "/usr/local/vhosts(/.*)?"
restorecon -Rv /usr/local/vhosts/
```

Create the configuration of new virtual host:

```
vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/vhosts.conf

<VirtualHost *:80>
ServerAdmin webmaster@vhosts1.example.com
ServerName vhosts1.example.com
DocumentRoot /usr/local/vhosts
CustomLog "logs/vhosts_access_log" combined
ErrorLog "logs/vhosts_error_log"
</VirtualHost>

<Directory "/usr/local/vhosts">
AllowOverride None
# Allow open access:
Require all granted
</Directory>

systemctl restart httpd
```

QUESTION 2

SIMULATION

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Link aggregation.

Configure your serverX and desktop, which watches for link changes and selects an active port for data transfers.

serverX should have the address as 192.169.X.10/255.255.255.0

desktopX should have the address as 192.168.X.11/255.255.255.0 (Note: where X is your station number)

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

On Server Machine:

```
nmcli con add type team con-name Team1 ifname Team1
                config '{"runner":{"name":"activebackup"}}'
nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.addresses 192.168.1.10/24
nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.method manual
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1-slave1 ifname eth1 master Team1
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1-slave2 ifname eth2 master Team1

nmcli con up Team1
nmcli con up Team1-slave1
nmcli con up Team1-slave2
```

Verification & Testing:

```
teamdctl Team1 state
nmcli dev dis eth1 ---> Disconnect device for verification
nmcli con up Team1-slave1
teamnl Team1 ports
teamnl Team1 getoption activeport
teamnl Team1 setoption activeport PORT_NUMBER

ping -I Team1 192.168.1.11
```

Verification and Testing:

On Desktop Machine:

```
nmcli con add type team con-name Team1 ifname Team1 config '{"runner":
{"name": "activebackup"}}'
nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.addresses 192.168.1.11/24
nmcli con modify Team1 ipv4.method manual
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1 -slave1 ifname eth1 master
Team1
nmcli con add type team-slave con-name Team1 -slave2 ifname eth2 master
Team1

nmcli con up Team1
nmcli con up Team1 -slave1
nmcli con up Team1 -slave2
```

Verification and Testing:

```
teamdctl Team1 state
nmcli dev dis eth1 ---> Disconnect device
for verification
nmcli con up Team1-slave1
teamnl Team1 ports
teamnl Team1 getoption activeport
teamnl Team1 setoption activeport
PORT_NUMBER

ping-I Team1 192.168.1.10
```

QUESTION 3

SIMULATION

Make Secondary belongs the jeff and marion users on sysusers group. But harold user should not belongs to sysusers group.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

1.

usermod -G sysusers jeff

2.

usermod -G sysuser marion

3.

Verify by reading /etc/group file

Note:

Using usermod command we can make user belongs to different group. There are two types of group one primary and another is secondary. Primary group can be only one but user can belong to more than one group as secondary. usermod -g groupname username - To change the primary group of the user. usermod -G groupname username - To make user belongs to secondary group.

QUESTION 4

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

Correct 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 5

SIMULATION

Deploy your SMTP mail service and complete it by the following requirements: -- Your mail service must be able to receive the local and remote mails -- harry must be able to receive the remote mail -- The mail which is delivered to mary should be put into the mail /var/spool/mail/mary

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

Explanation:

```
Modify /etc/postfix/main.cf, open the following parameters:

inet_interfaces = all
[root@server1 virtual] # /etc/init.d/postfix restart
Shutting down postfix: [OK]
Starting postfix: [OK]
[root@server1 virtual]# chkconfig postfix on
```