# EX294<sup>Q&As</sup>

EX294<sup>Q&As</sup>

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

## Pass RedHat EX294 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

**https://www.passapply.com/ex294.html**

## 100% Passing Guarantee
## 100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by RedHat Official Exam Center

**QUESTION 1**

Install the Cron Schedule for jeff user to display "Hello" on daily 5:30.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

1.

 Login as a root user

2.

 cat >schedule.txt 30 05 * * * /bin/echo "Hello"

3.

 crontab -u jeff schedule.txt

4.

 service crond restart

The cron system is essentially a smart alarm clock. When the alarm sounds, Linux runs the commands of your choice automatically. You can set the alarm clock to run at all sorts of regular time intervals. Alternatively, the system allows you to run the command of your choice once, at a specified time in the future. Red Hat configured the cron daemon, crond. By default, it checks a series of directories for jobs to run, every minute of every hour of every day. The crond checks the /var/spool/cron directory for jobs by user. It also checks for scheduled jobs for the computer under /etc/crontab and in the /etc/cron.d directory. Here is the format of a line in crontab. Each of these columns is explained in more detail: #minute, hour, day of month, month, day of week, command * * * * * command Entries in a crontab Command Line Field Value Minute 0-59 Hour Based on a 24-hour clock; for example, 23 = 11 p.m. Day of month 1-31 Month 1-12, or jan, feb, mar, etc. Day of week 0-7; where 0 and 7 are both Sunday; or sun, mon, tue, etc. Command: The command you want to run

**QUESTION 2**

There were two systems:

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

SSH configuration.

Configure SSH access on your virtual hosts as follows.

Clients within my22ilt.org should NOT have access to ssh on your systems

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

```
# vim /etc/hosts.deny
sshd: .my22ilt.org
```

Save and Exit (:wq) Then run this:

```
systemctl restart sshd
```

Optional:

```
systemctl enable sshd
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=ssh
firewall-cmd --reload
```

**QUESTION 3**

Shutdown the /root/cdrom.iso under /opt/data and set as boot automatically mount.

A. Answer: See the for complete Solution below.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 4**

SIMULATION

Configure a mail alias to your MTA, for example, send emails to harry but mary actually is receiving emails.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation

**QUESTION 5**

```
# yum install -y samba samba-common samba-client
# chkconfig smb on
# chkconfig nmb on        (nmb is a dependency of smb to resolve netbios)
# service smb start
# service nmb start


# useradd harry
# smbpasswd -a harry
# mkdir /common
# vim /etc/samba/smb.conf
      [common]
            comment = common
            path = /common
            browseable = yes
            valid user = harry
            read only = yes


testparm
  # getsebool -a |grep samba_share_nfs
  # setsebool -P samba_share_nfs=1
  # chcon -R --reference=/var/spool/samba/ /common/
  # services smb restart
  # mount -t cifs //172.16.30.5/common /mnt -o
username=harry,password=harryuser
  # smbclient //172.24.50.5/common  -U  harry
```

SIMULATION

Configure an email server domain30.example.com, and it requests to send and receive emails from the local server or the user harry can send or receive emails from network. The email of user harry is /var/ spool/mail/harry. Please note: the DNS server has already been MX record analyzed.

A.

Correct Answer: Please see explanation