



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

Red Hat Certified Engineer — RHCE

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## QUESTION 1

### SIMULATION

#### RHCE Test Configuration Instructions

Information for the two systems you will use in test is the following:

system1.group3.example.com: is one of the main sever. system2.group3.example.com: mainly used as a client.

Password for both of the two systems is atenorth

System's IP is provided by DHCP, you can regard it as normal, or you can reset to Static IP in accordance with the following requirements:

system1.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.5

system2.group3.example.com: 172.24.3.10

The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0

Your system is a member of DNS domain group3.example.com. All systems in DNS domain group3.example.com are all in subnet 172.24.3.0/255.255.255.0, the same all systems in this subnet are also in group3.example.com, unless

specialized, all network services required to be configured can be accessed by systems of domain group3.

host.group3.example.com provides a centralized authentication service domain

GROUP3.EXAMPLE.COM, both system1 and system2 have already been pre-configured to be the client for this domain, this domain provides the following user account:

```
krishna (password: atenorth)
sergio (password: atenorth)
kaito (password: atenorth)
```

Firewall is enabled by default, you can turn it off when deemed appropriate, other settings about firewall may be in separate requirements.

Your system will be restarted before scoring, so please ensure that all modifications and service configurations you made still can be operated after the restart without manual intervention, virtual machine instances of all examinations must be able to enter the correct multi-user level after restart without manual assistance, it will be scored zero if the test using virtual machine system cannot be restarted or be properly restarted.

Corresponding distribution packages for the testing using operating system Red Hat Enterprise Linux version can be found in the following link: <http://server1.group3.example.com/rhel>

Part of the requirements include host security, ensure your host security limit does not prevent the request to allow the host and network, although you correctly configured the network service but would have to allow the host or network is blocked, this also does not score.

You will notice that some requirements which clearly do not allow services be accessed by service domain my133t.org, systems of this domain are in subnet 172.25.1.0/252.255.255.0, and systems of these subnets also belong to my 133t.org domain.



PS: Notice that some test questions may depend on other exam questions, for example, you might be asked to perform a series of restrictions on a user, but this user creation may be required in other questions. For convenient identification, each exam question has some radio buttons to help you identify which questions you have already completed or not completed. Certainly, you do not need to care these buttons if you don't need them.

Mount a NFS Share

Mount a NFS Share to system1.domain11.example.com on the system2, as required:

1.

Mount the /public to the directory /mnt/nfsmount

2.

Mount the /protected to the directory /mnt/nfssecure, in a security way, key download from the following URL:  
[http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs\\_client.keytab](http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_client.keytab)

3.

User deepak can create files in /mnt/nfssecure/project

4.

These file systems automatically hang up when the system is started

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A



system2:

```
showmount -e system1
mkdir -p /mnt/nfsmount
vim /etc/fstab
system1:/public /mnt/nfsmount nfs defaults 0 0
mount -a
df -h
```

```
mkdir /mnt/nfssecure
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://host.domain11.example.com/materials/nfs_client.keytab
vim /etc/fstab
```

system1:

```
/protected /mnt/nfssecure nfs defaults,sec=krb5p,v4.2 0 0
:wq
mount -a
```

---

## QUESTION 2

### SIMULATION

Please set the selinux status as enforcing.

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

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

---

## QUESTION 3

### SIMULATION



Create a Shell script /root/program:

The shell script will come back to "user" parameter when you are entering "kernel" parameter.

The shell script will come back to "kernel" when you are entering "user" parameter.

It will output the standard error when this script "usage:/root/program kernel|user" don't input any parameter or the parameter you inputted is entered as the requirements.

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
[root@server1 virtual]# cat /root/program
#!/bin/bash
param1="$1"
if [ "$param1" == "kernel" ]; then
echo "user"
elif [ "$param1" == "user" ]; then
echo "kernel"
else
echo "usage:/root/program kernel|user"
if
[root@server1 ~]# chmod +x /root/program
```

#### QUESTION 4

##### SIMULATION

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

A. explanation

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 5

### SIMULATION

Create the users named jeff, marion, harold.

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

1.

useradd jeff

2.

useradd marion

3.

useradd harold

Note:

useradd command is used to create the user.

All user's information stores in /etc/passwd and user's shadow password stores in /etc/shadow.

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