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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 13 [Archiving and Transferring Files & SELinux]

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2. The backup file should contain the content of /usr/local and should be zipped with bzip2 compression format.

Furthermore, ensure SELinux is in enforcing mode. If it is not, change SELinux to enforcing mode.

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# tar cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local/

tar: Removing leading `/' from member names

/usr/local/

/usr/local/bin/

/usr/local/etc/

[root@node1 ~]# ls

backup.tar

[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar

backup.tar: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
[root@node1 ~]# bzip2 backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar.bz2
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar.bz2
backup.tar.bz2: bzip2 compressed data, block size = 900k
*
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 12 [Accessing Network-Attached Storage]

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of user remoteuserX. Note the following:

utility.domain15.example.com(172.25.15.9), NFS-exports /netdir to your system, where user is remoteuserX where X is your domain number

remoteuserX home directory is utility.domain15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuserX

remoteuserX home directory should be auto mounted locally at /netdir as /netdir/remoteuserX

Home directories must be writable by their users while you are able to login as any of the remoteuserX only home directory that is accessible from your system

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

*

[root@host ~]#systemctl enable sssd.service
[root@host ~]#systemctl start sssg.service
[root@host ~]#getent passwd remoteuser15
[root@host ~]#yum install autofs
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.master.d/home9.autofs

/netdir/remoteuser15 /etc/auto.home9
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.home9
remoteuser15 --rw,sync utility.network15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuser15/&
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable autofs
[root@host ~]#systemctl restart autofs
[root@host ~]#su - remoteuser15

Answer:

A

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 11 [Scheduling Future Tasks]

The user natasha must configure a cron job that runs daily at 14:23 local time and also the same cron job will run after every 2 minutes and executes:

/bin/echo hello

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha

no crontab for natasha

[root@node1 ~]# crontab -e -u natasha

23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello

*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min

crontab: installing new crontab

[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha

23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello

*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min

[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status crond.service

*

For Checking

[root@node1 ~]# tail -f /var/log/cron

Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) REPLACE (natasha)

Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) END EDIT (natasha)

Mar 23 13:23:50 node1 crontab[10638]: (root) LIST (natasha)

Mar 23 13:24:01 node1 crond[1349]: (root) FAILED (loading cron table)

Mar 23 13:24:02 node1 CROND[10673]: (natasha) CMD (/bin/echo 2min)

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 10 [Configuring NTP/Time Synchronization]

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of utility.domain15.example.com

The system time should be set to your (or nearest to you) timezone and ensure NTP sync is configured

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# yum install chrony
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/chrony.conf
pool utility.domain15.example.com iburst
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# tzselect

Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent, ocean, 'coord', or 'TZ'.
1) Africa
2) Americas
3) Antarctica
4) Asia
11) TZ - I want to specify the time zone using the Posix TZ format.
#? 4
*
Please select a country whose clocks agree with yours.
1) Afghanistan 18) Israel 35) Palestine
2) Armenia 19) Japan 36) Philippines
3) Azerbaijan 20) Jordan 37) Qatar
4) Bahrain 21) Kazakhstan 38) Russia
5) Bangladesh 22) Korea (North) 39) Saudi Arabia
#? 5
The following information has been given:
Bangladesh
Therefore TZ='Asia/Dhaka' will be used.
Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1
Asia/Dhaka
[root@node1 ~]# chronyc sources -v
^? utility.domain15.example> 0 7 0 - +0ns[+0ns] +/- 0ns

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 9 [Managing Files from the Command Line]

Search the string nologin in the /etc/passwd file and save the output in /root/strings

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep nologin > /root/strings
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/strings
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin

adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 8 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create a user fred with a user ID 3945. Give the password as iamredhatman

Options:

A- Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -u 3945 fred

[root@node1 ~]# echo 'iamredhatman' | passwd --stdin fred
Changing password for user fred.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully

Answer:

A

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 7 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all the files owned by user natasha and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

Find all files that are larger than 5MiB in the /etc directory and copy them to /find/largefiles.

Options:

A- Explanation:

```
[root@node1 ~]# find / -name natasha -type f > /home/natasha/files
[root@node1 ~]# cat /home/natasha/files
/var/spool/mail/natasha
/mnt/shares/natasha
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir /find
[root@node1 ~]# find /etc -size +5M > /find/largefiles
[root@node1 ~]# cat /find/largefiles
/etc/selinux/targeted/policy/policy.31
/etc/udev/hwdb.bin
```

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 6 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all lines in the file /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml that contain the string ich.

Put a copy of these lines in the original order in the file /root/lines.

/root/lines should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in

/usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# cat /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml | grep ich > /root/lines

[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/lines

<comment xml:lang='ast'>Ficheru codificu en BinHex de Machintosh</comment>

<comment xml:lang='fr'>fichier cod Macintosh BinHex</comment>

<comment xml:lang='gl'>ficheiro de Macintosh codificado con BinHex</comment>

<comment xml:lang='oc'>fichir encodat Macintosh BinHex</comment>

<comment xml:lang='pt'>ficheiro codificado em BinHex de Macintosh</comment>

<comment xml:lang='fr'>fichier bote aux lettres</comment>

Answer:

A

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 5 [Controlling Access to Files with ACLs]

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp. Configure the following permissions on /var/tmp/fstab.

The file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by root user

The file /var/tmp/fstab is belongs to the root group

The file /var/tmp/fstab should be executable by anyone

The user harry is able to read and write on /var/tmp/fstab

The user natasha can neither read or write on /var/tmp/fstab

All other users (Current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/

```
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /etc/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# chmod a+x /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:--- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
getfacl: Removing leading '/' from absolute path names
# file: var/tmp/fstab
# owner: root
# group: root
user::rwx
user:harry:rw-
user:natasha:---
group::r-x
mask::rwx
other::r-x
*
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cat /var/tmp/fstab
cat: /var/tmp/fstab: Permission denied
```

Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 4 [Controlling Access to Files]

Create collaborative directory /mnt/shares with the following characteristics:

Group ownership of /mnt/shares should be sharegrp.

The directory should be readable, writable and accessible to member of sharegrp but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system)

Files created in /mnt/shares automatically have group ownership set to the sharegrp group.

Options:

A- Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# mkdir -p /mnt/shares
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
[root@node1 ~]# chgrp sharegrp /mnt/shares/

[root@node1 ~]# chmod 2770 /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[harry@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[harry@node1 shares]$ touch harry
[harry@node1 shares]$ logout
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[natasha@node1 shares]$ touch natasha
[natasha@node1 shares]$ ls -lrt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 harry sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 harry
-rw-rw-r--. 1 natasha sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 natasha

Answer:

A

Question 11

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 3 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create the following users, groups and group memberships:

A group named sharegrp

A user harry who belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user natasha who also belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user copper who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system and who is not a member of sharegrp.

harry, natasha and copper should have the password redhat

Options:

A- Explanation:

* [root@node1 ~]# groupadd sharegrp
[root@node1 ~]# useradd harry
[root@node1 ~]# useradd natasha
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp harry
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp natasha
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin copper
[root@node1 ~]# echo 'redhat' | passwd --stdin harry
[root@node1 ~]# echo 'redhat' | passwd --stdin natasha
[root@node1 ~]# echo 'redhat' | passwd --stdin copper
For Checking

[root@node1 ~]# su - copper
This account is currently not available.
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[root@node1 ~]# id
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[root@node1 ~]# id

Answer:

A

Question 12

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]

Configure your system to use this location as a default repository:

Also configure your GPG key to use this location

Options:

A- Explanation:

* [root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo

[BaseOS]

name=BaseOS

baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

[AppStream]

name=AppStream

baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all

[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist

[root@node1 ~]# yum list all

Answer:

A