

# EX300<sup>Q&As</sup>

Red Hat Certified Engineer (RHCE)

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## QUESTION 1

### SIMULATION

Please set the selinux status as enforcing.

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

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

---

## QUESTION 2

### 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.

Implement/configure a Web Service.

Configure a site <http://system1.domain11.example.com/> on the system1, then execute the following steps:

(1)

Download file from <http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/station.html> and rename this files index.html, don't modify the file contents; (2) Copy the file index.html to your web server's DocumentRoot directory

(3)

Clients from domain group3.example.com can access to this web service

(4)

Clients from domain my133t.org deny access to this web service

A.

explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
yum groupinstall web\* -y
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd
vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
/ServerName
ServerName server1.domain11.example.com:80
systemctl restart httpd
wget -O index.html
http://rhgls.domain11.example.com/materials/station.html
firewall-config
```

The screenshot shows the 'Firewall Configuration' window. At the top, the 'Configuration' dropdown is set to 'Permanent'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Zones' and 'Services'. A descriptive text block explains that a firewall zone defines trust levels for network connections, interfaces, and source addresses. Below the text is a 'Zone' list with 'public' selected. To the right, the 'Rich Rules' tab is active, showing a table for setting rules. The table has columns for Family, Action, Element, Src, Dest, log, and Audit. At the bottom of the window, it shows 'Connected.' and 'Default Zone: public Lockdown: disabled Panic Mode: disabled'.

**Configuration:** Permanent ▾

**Zones** Services

A firewall zone defines the level of trust for network connections, interfaces and source addresses bound to the zone. The zone combines services, ports, protocols, masquerading, port/packet forwarding, icmp filters and rich rules. The zone can be bound to interfaces and source addresses.

**Zone**

- block
- dmz
- drop
- external
- home
- internal
- public**
- trusted
- work

Services Ports Masquerading Port Forwarding ICMP Filter **Rich Rules** Interfaces

Here you can set rich language rules for the zone.

Family	Action	Element	Src	Dest	log	Audit
--------	--------	---------	-----	------	-----	-------

Add Edit Remove

Connected. **Default Zone:** public **Lockdown:** disabled **Panic Mode:** disabled

### Rich Rule

Please enter a rich rule.  
For host or network white or blacklisting deactivate the element.

Family: ipv4 ▾

✓ Element: service ▾ http

✓ Action: accept ▾  with Type: icmp-host-prohibited ▾

With Limit:  / second ▾

Source: 172.24.11.0/24  inverted

Destination:   inverted

Prefix:

✓ Log: Level: warning ▾

With Limit:  / second ▾

Audit:  With Limit:  / second ▾

Cancel OK

systemctl restart firewalld

### QUESTION 3

#### SIMULATION

You are working as an Administrator. There is a common data shared (/data) from 192.168.0.254 to all users in your local LAN. When user's system start, shared data should automatically mount on /common directory.

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

To automatically mount at boot time, we use the /etc/fstab file. Because /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit file reads and mounts all file system specified in /etc/fstab. To mount Network Sharing Files also use the /etc/fstab but filesystem is nfs.

```
1. vi /etc/fstab
192.168.0.254:/data / common nfs defaults 0 0
2. reboot the system.
```

---

#### QUESTION 4

##### SIMULATION

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. explanation

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 5

```
yum install -y nfs*
```

```
mkdir -p /nfsshare  
chmod 0777 /nfsshare
```

```
vim /etc/exports  
/nfsshare *.example.com(rw)
```

```
systemctl restart nfs-server  
systemctl enable nfs-server  
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=nfs  
firewall-cmd --reload
```

```
mkdir -p /nfssecure  
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab  
http://station.network0.example  
.com/pub/keytabs/serverX.keytab
```

```
vim /etc/sysconfig/nfs  
RPCNFSDARGS="-V 4.2"
```

```
systemctl enable nfs-secure-server  
mkdir /nfssecure/protected  
vim /etc/exports  
/nfssecure * .example.com(rw,sec=krb5p, sync)  
grep -i "harry" /etc/passwd  
(If it return nothing, then create the user harry)  
[indent =1] useradd -u 300 harry --- IT SHOULD BE  
nologin or not? [/indent]  
chown harry /nfssecure/protected
```

Best it do like this:

```
setfacl -m u:harry:rwX/nfssecure/protected  
exportfs -r
```

```
semanage fcontext -a -t public_content_rw_t  
"/nfsshare(/.*)?"  
semanage fcontext -a -t public_content_rw_t  
"/nfsshare(/.*)?"  
restorecon -Rv /nfssecure/  
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=rpc-bind  
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=mountd  
firewall-cmd -reload
```

```
systemctl restart nfs-server  
systemctl restart nfs-secure-server  
systemctl enable nfs-secure-server
```

## SIMULATION

There were two systems:

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

system2, some configuration here

Configure NFS mount.

Mount /nfsshare directory on desktopX under /public directory persistently at system boot time.

Mount /nfssecure/protected with krb5p secured share on desktopX beneath /secure/protected provided with keytab <http://station.network0.example.com/pub/>

keytabs/desktopX.keytab

The user harry is able to write files on /secure directory

A. explanation

Correct Answer: A

```
yum install -y nfs-utils
wget -O /etc/krb5.keytab
http://station.network0.example.com/pub/keytabs/desktopX.keytab
systemctl start nfs-secure
systemctl enable nfs-secure

mkdir -p /public
vim /etc/fstab
server1.example.com:/nfsshare /public nfs defaults, sync 0 0
mkdir -p /secure/protected
vim /etc/fstab
server1.example.com:/nfssecure/protected /secure/protected nfs
defaults,v4.2,sec=krb5p,sync 0 0
```

Verification from DesktopX:

```
ssh harry@localhost
cd /secure/protected
echo "Is it writeable?" >>test.txt
```

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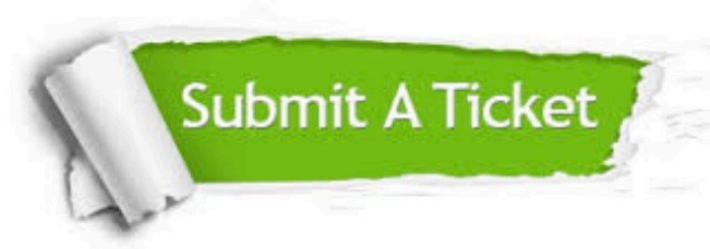
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