

## **Sample Question for RHCE EX294 Exam v1.2**

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### **Requirements**

You will need five RHEL 8 virtual machines to be able to successfully complete all questions.

One VM will be configured as an Ansible control node. Other four VMs will be used to apply playbooks to solve the sample exam questions. The following FQDNs will be used throughout the sample exam.

- controller.example.com – Ansible control node
- node1.example.com – managed host
- node2.example.com – managed host
- node3.example.com – managed host
- node4.example.com – managed host

There are some requirements that should be met before proceeding further:

- controller.example.com server has passwordless SSH access to all managed servers (using the root user).
- node2.example.com server and node3.example.com have a 2GB secondary /dev/vdb disk attached.
- node4.example.com server has a 512MB secondary /dev/vdb and a 1GB tertiary /dev/vdc disk attached.
- node1.example.com has 1.3GB of RAM
- node2.example.com, node3.example.com and node4.example.com have 2GB of RAM
- There are no regular users created on any of the servers.

### **TASK 1: Ansible Installation and Configuration**

Install ansible package on the controller node (including any dependencies) and configure the following:

- Create a regular user ansible with the password of redhat. Use this user for all sample exam tasks and playbooks, unless you are working on the task that requires creating the ansible user on inventory hosts.
- You have root access to all five servers.
- All playbooks and other Ansible configuration that you create for this sample exam should be stored in /home/ansible/plays.

Create a configuration file /home/ansible/plays/ansible.cfg to meet the following requirements:

- The roles path should include /home/ansible/plays/roles, as well as any other path that may be required for the course of the sample exam.
- The inventory file path is /home/ansible/plays/inventory.
- Privilege escalation is enabled by default.
- Ansible should be able to manage 10 hosts at a single time.

- Ansible should connect to all managed nodes using the ansible user.

Create an inventory file `/home/ansible/plays/inventory` with the following:

- `node1.example.com` is a member of the proxy host group.
- `node2.example.com` is a member of the webserver host group.
- `node3.example.com` is a member of the webserver host group.
- `node4.example.com` is a member of the database host group
- proxy group is a member of the frontend group.
- webserver and database group are member of the backend group.

## **TASK 2: Configure Repository I**

Create a playbook with the name `02-ftp-repo.yml` to set up the controller host as a repository host. Make sure this host meets the following requirements, which must be done by the play.

- The RHEL 8 installation ISO is loop-mounted on the directory `/ftp_repo`.
- The `firewalld` service is enabled.
- The `vsftpd` service is started as well as enabled and allows anonymous user access to the `/ftp_repo` directory.

## **TASK 3: Configure Repository II**

Create a playbook with the name `03-http-repo.yml` to set up the controller host as a repository host. Make sure this host meets the following requirements, which must be done by the play.

- `/http_repo` exists and has all the content of the ISO.
- The `firewalld` service is enabled.
- The `httpd` service is started as well as enabled, binds `/http_repo` as Document Root.

## **TASK 4: Ad-Hoc Commands I**

Create a script with the name `04-setuphosts.sh` that uses ad hoc commands to complete configuration on the managed servers. This includes:

- Create ssh key pair in the user `ansible` in controller node.
- Creating a user with the name `ansible` in managed nodes.
- Creating a sudo configuration that allows user `ansible` to run tasks with root privileges in managed nodes.
- Configure the ssh key that allows connect through ssh with no password for user `ansible` in managed nodes.
- Using an ad-hoc command to call the appropriate module to test connectivity to the remote hosts.

After running the adhoc script, you should be able to SSH into all inventory hosts using the `ansible` user without password, as well as a run all privileged commands.

## **TASK 5: Ad-Hoc Commands II**

Create a script with the name 05-configure-repos.sh that configures the managed servers as repository clients to the repository server that you have set up in the previous tasks (2 and 3). This script must use adhoc commands and perform the following tasks:

- Disable any currently existing repository.
- Enable access to the BaseOS repository on controller.example.com through ftp.
- Enable access to the AppStream repository on controller.example.com through http.
- Install vim on all hosts.

## **TASK 6: File Content**

Create a playbook 06-motd.yml that runs on all inventory hosts and does the following:

- The playbook should replace any existing content of /etc/motd with text. Text depends on the host group.
- On hosts in the proxy host group the line should be "Welcome to HAProxy server".
- On hosts in the webserver host group the line should be "Welcome to Apache server".
- On hosts in the database host group the line should be "Welcome to MySQL server".

## **TASK 7: Configure SSH Server**

Create a playbook 07-sshd.yml that runs on all inventory hosts and configures SSHD daemon as follows:

- X11Forwarding is disabled
- MaxAuthTries is set to 3

## **TASK 8: LVM I**

Create a playbook with the name 08-setupstorage.yml that accomplishes the following tasks:

- On all servers that have a second hard drive, create a partition with all the size of the second disk.
- Use this partition to set up an LVM volume group with the name vgdata that uses physical extents with a size of 8 MiB.
- In the vgdata volume group, create a logical volume with the name lvdata and with all the size available.
- Format this logical volume with the xfs file system.
- Ensure the volume is mounted persistently on the directory /data.

## **TASK 9: LVM II**

Create a playbook with the name 09-setupstorage2.yml that accomplishes the following tasks:

- On all servers do this. If the volume group vgdata does not exist, the playbook must return the message "vgdata does not exist".

- If the volume group exists the playbook must return the message “vgdata exists”.
- If the volume group exists but has less than 1 GiB storage available, the playbook must show the message “Insufficient disk space available”.

## TASK 10: Users and Groups I

You have been provided with the list of users below.

Use `/home/ansible/plays/vars/10-user-list.yml` file to save this content.

---

users:

- username: alice  
uid: 1201
- username: vincent  
uid: 1202
- username: sandy  
uid: 2201
- username: patrick  
uid: 2202

Create Ansible vault file `/home/ansible/plays/vars/10-secret.yml`. Encryption/decryption password is devops.

Add the following variables to the vault:

user\_password with value of devops  
database\_password with value of devops

Create a playbook `10-users.yml` that uses the vault file `secret.yml` and var file `10-user_list.yml` to achieve the following:

- Users whose user ID starts with 1 should be created on servers in the webserver host group. User password should be used from the `user_password` variable.
- Users whose user ID starts with 2 should be created on servers in the database host group. User password should be used from the `user_password` variable.
- All users should be members of a supplementary group `wheel`.
- Shell should be set to `/bin/bash` for all users.
- Account passwords should use the SHA512 hash format.

## TASK 11: Users and groups II

Create a playbook with the name 11-users.yml. This playbook should create users based on the input file /home/ansible/plays/vars/11-user\_list2.yml. Manually create this file, and ensure it has the following contents:

---

users:

- name: linda  
password: password  
department: profs
- name: lisa  
password: secret  
department: profs
- name: anna  
password: geheim  
department: students

On servers that are in the webserver group, users who have the department set to profs should be created, and the department should be set as a secondary group to the user. Also make sure that the password that is specified in 11-user\_list2.yml is set as a SHA256-encrypted password while creating the users.

## TASK 12: Scheduled Tasks

Create a playbook 12-regular\_tasks.yml that runs on servers in the proxy host group and does the following:

- A root crontab record is created that runs every hour.
- The cron job appends the file /var/log/time.log with the output from the date command.

## TASK 13: Software Repositories

Create a playbook 13-repository.yml that runs on servers in the database host group and does the following:

- A YUM repository file is created.
- The name of the repository is mysql8-community.
- The description of the repository is "MySQL 8 YUM Repo".
- Repository baseurl is [https://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-8.0-community/el/8/x86\\_64/](https://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-8.0-community/el/8/x86_64/).
- Repository GPG key is at <http://repo.mysql.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql>.
- Repository GPG check is enabled.
- Repository is enabled.

## TASK 14: Create and Work with Roles I

Create a role called 14-sample-mysql and store it in /home/ansible/plays/roles. The role should satisfy the following requirements:

- A primary partition number 1 of size 700MB on device /dev/vdc is created.
- An LVM volume group called vg\_database is created that uses the primary partition created above.
- An LVM logical volume called lv\_mysql is created of size 512MB in the volume group vg\_database.
- An XFS filesystem on the logical volume lv\_mysql is created.
- Logical volume lv\_mysql is permanently mounted on /mysql\_backups.
- mysql-community-server package is installed, previously disable dnf module mysql 8.0 from RHEL AppStream repo.
- Firewall is configured to allow all incoming traffic on MySQL port TCP 3306.
- MySQL server should be started and enabled on boot.
- MySQL server configuration file is generated from the my.cnf.j2 Jinja2 template with the following content:

```
[mysqld]
bind_address = IPV4ADDRESS
skip_name_resolve
datadir=/var/lib/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

symbolic-links=0
sql_mode=NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION,STRICT_TRANS_TABLES

[mysqld_safe]
log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log
pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid
```

Create a playbook /home/ansible/plays/14-mysql.yml that uses the role and runs on hosts in the database host group.

## TASK15: Create and Work with Roles II

Create a role called 15-sample-apache and store it in /home/ansible/plays/roles. The role should satisfy the following requirements:

- The httpd, mod\_ssl and php packages are installed. Apache service is running and enabled on boot.
- Firewall is configured to allow all incoming traffic on HTTP port TCP 80 and HTTPS port TCP 443.
- Apache service should be restarted every time the file /var/www/html/index.html is modified.
- A Jinja2 template file index.html.j2 is used to create the file /var/www/html/index.html with the following content:

The address of the server is: IPV4ADDRESS

- IPV4ADDRESS is the IP address of the managed node.

Create a playbook `/home/ansible/plays/15-apache.yml` that uses the role and runs on hosts in the `webserver` host group.

### **TASK 16: Download Roles From Ansible Galaxy and Use Them**

Use Ansible Galaxy to download and install `geerlingguy.haproxy` role in `/home/ansible/plays/roles`.

Create a playbook `16-haproxy.yml` that runs on servers in the `proxy` host group and does the following:

- Use `geerlingguy.haproxy` role to load balance request between hosts in the `webserver` host group.
- Use `roundrobin` load balancing method.
- HAProxy backend servers should be configured for HTTP only (port 80).
- Firewall is configured to allow all incoming traffic on port TCP 80.
- If your playbook works, then doing `"curl http://node1.example.com/"` should return output from the web server (see task #15). Running the command again should return output from the other web server.

### **TASK 17: Security**

Create a playbook `17-selinux.yml` that runs on hosts in the `webserver` host group and does the following:

- Uses the `selinux RHEL` system role.
- Enables `httpd_can_network_connect` SELinux boolean.
- The change must survive system reboot.

### **TASK 18: Use Conditionals to Control Play Execution**

Create a playbook `18-sysctl.yml` that runs on all inventory hosts and does the following:

- If a server has more than 1500MB of RAM, then parameter `vm.swappiness` is set to 10.
- If a server has less than 1500MB of RAM, then the following error message is displayed:

Server memory less than 1500 MB

### **TASK 19: Use Archiving**

Create a playbook `19-archive.yml` that runs on hosts in the `database` host group and does the following:

- A file `/mysql_backups/database_list.txt` is created that contains the following line:  
dev,test,qa,prod.
- A gzip archive of the file `/mysql_backups/database_list.txt` is created and stored in `/mysql_backups/archive.gz`.



## **TASK 20: Work with Ansible Facts**

Create a playbook 20-facts.yml that runs on hosts in the database host group and does the following:

- A custom Ansible fact `server_role=mysql` is created that can be retrieved from `ansible_local.custom.sample_exam` when using Ansible setup module.

## **TASK 21: Create and Use Templates to Create Customized Configuration Files**

Create a playbook 21-server\_list.yml that does the following:

- Playbook uses a Jinja2 template from `/home/ansible/plays/templates` called `server_list.j2` to create a file `/etc/server_list.txt` on hosts in the database host group.
- The file `/etc/server_list.txt` is owned by the ansible user.
- File permissions are set to 0600.
- SELinux file label should be set to `net_conf_t`.
- The content of the file is a list of FQDNs of all inventory hosts.

After running the playbook, the content of the file `/etc/server_list.txt` should be the following:

```
node1.example.com
node2.example.com
node3.example.com
node4.example.com
```

Note: if the FQDN of any inventory host changes, re-running the playbook should update the file with the new values.

## **TASK 22: Facts**

Create a playbook 22-packages.yml that gathers facts about packages that are installed on your managed nodes. Have the playbook generate a report with the name `/root/packages.txt` in all the hosts. In this report, package versions should be printed for the packages listed next. Make sure the report is printed in the format “`packagename = version`”, such as `zlib=1.2.11`. Do this for the following packages:

- `kernel`
- `bash`
- `glibc`

## **TASK 23: VAULT**

Create a vault-encrypted password file with the name 23-cloudpass. In this file, set the variable `CLOUDID` to the value `myid`, and set the variable `CLOUDPASS` to the password `cloudpass`. Encrypt the vault file with the password `cloudsecret`. Store this password in the file 23-vaultpass in such a way that it can be used while using this `cloudpass.yml` file in a playbook.

Next, create a playbook 23-cloudpass.yml. This playbook should import the variables that are set in the cloudpass.yml file and use them to create a clear text readable file with the name /root/cloudcreds.txt. In this file, the variables and their values should be listed in the "VARNAME = value" format, like "CLOUDPASS = cloudpass". Ensure this playbook can use the vault password file that you have created

### **TASK 24: Roles**

Use the RHEL system role that manages time in a playbook with the name 24-settime.yml. Ensure that control.example.com is used as the time server, and set the appropriate parameter that allows changing time even if a large difference exists between time on the managed machine and time on the time server. At the end of the playbook, verify that time is synchronized. If this is not the case, the playbook should print the text "Unfortunately time could not be synchronized"

### **TASK 25: Manage of dnf group**

Write a playbook named 25-groups.yml that installs software packages:

- Perl and php on servers in the groups database and webserver.
- All packages from the package group "Development tools" on the group database.
- Servers in the group webserver that are fully updated.

### **TASK 26: Services**

Create a playbook named 26-default-target.yml that runs on hosts in the webserver host group and does the following:

Sets the default boot target to multi-user.