

Solutions: Mock Test 3

Task 1 - Create a user named Max and a group named sysadmin. Grant the user and group sudo privileges so that they can run all commands as root without being prompted for a password. Additionally, set the account expiration for the user Max to December 21, 2025.

Solution - 1-Create the Max user, sysadmin group and add user to group

- Use the groupadd command to create the group
- Use useradd command to create user
 - -m creates the user's home dir if it does not exists
 - -G option to add user in group
 - e option specifies an expiration date for the user's account
- bash-5.1# groupadd sysadmin
- bash-5.1# useradd -m -G sysadmin -e 2025-12-21 Max
- o bash-5.1#



2-Edit the sudoers file for the user Max and group sysadmin to allow them to run all commands without being prompted for a password:

```
    bash-5.1# echo "Max ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL" | tee /etc /sudoers.d/Max Max ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
    bash-5.1# echo "%sysadmin ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL" | su do tee /etc/sudoers.d/sysadmin %sysadmin ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
    bash-5.1#
```



Task 2 - Ensure that every new user account created automatically contains a file named Todo.txt in their home directory. Additionally, create a cron job for the user Max (create if it doesn't exist) that runs daily every 1 minute and executes the command Ex200 Testing with logger.

Solution - 1-Place a Todo.txt file in the /etc/skel directory (which contains default files copied to new users' home directories) to ensure every new user has it.

```
bash-5.1# echo "Sample File" | sudo tee /etc/skel/To
do.txt
Sample File
bash-5.1# ls /etc/skel/
Todo.txt
bash-5.1#
```



2-Opens the crontab editor for the user Max.

```
bash-5.1# crontab -e -u Max
crontab: installing new crontab
bash-5.1#
```

3-Setup the cron job

- Enter insert mode: Add the cron job * * * * * /bin/echo "Ex200 Testing" | /usr/bin/logger.
- **Cron timing (* * * * *):** Runs the job every minute of every hour, day, month, and week.
- Save and exit: Press Esc, then type :wq! and press Enter.

```
* * * * * /bin/echo "Ex200 Testing" | /usr/bin/logger
~
~
```



Task 3 - Start the firewalld service to manage firewall rules. Then, configure the firewall to allow inbound HTTP traffic by adding the HTTP service.

Solution - 1-Install, Start and Enable Firewalld Service:

```
bash-5.1# dnf install firewalld -y
Updating Subscription Management reposito
Unable to read consumer identity
```

```
bash-5.1# systemctl start firewalld
bash-5.1# systemctl enable firewalld
bash-5.1# systemctl status firewalld
firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewalld
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalloaded: active (running) since Sat 2025-01-
```



2-Add the HTTP service to the firewall to allow inbound traffic and reload the firewall to apply changes

```
bash-5.1# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
success
```

- bash-5.1# firewall-cmd --reload
 success
- O bash-5.1#
- bash-5.1# firewall-cmd --permanent --list-services
 cockpit dhcpv6-client http ssh
- O bash-5.1#





Task 4 - Create a bash script named **symlink.sh** in the /home directory that performs the following actions:

- The script should create a symbolic link named **jerry** in the /home directory, which points to the /etc/passwd file.
- If already exists, the script should output "Already existed".
- If the symbolic link jerry is newly created, the script should output "Created".

Solution - 1-Create the script in /home directory

O bash-5.1# vi /home/symlink.sh



```
#!/bin/bash

if [ -L /home/jerry ]; then
   echo "Already existed"

else
   ln -s /etc/passwd /home/jerry
   echo "Created"
fi
```

- Check symbolic link: The script checks if the link /home/jerry exists using -L.
- Output if exists: Prints "Already existed" if the link exists.
- Create link if not: Creates the link /home/jerry pointing to /home and prints "Created" if it doesn't exist

2-Make the Script Executable: Change the file permissions to make the script executable:

```
    bash-5.1# chmod a+x /home/symlink.sh
    bash-5.1# ls -lh /home/symlink.sh
    -rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 130 Jan 18 10:55 /home/symlink.sh
    .GURU
```

3-Run the script to verify

- bash-5.1# /home/symlink.sh
 Created
- bash-5.1# /home/symlink.sh
 Already existed
- obash-5.1#



Task 5 - Create a Stratis pool using 'nvme1n1' as the disk, and then extend the pool by adding 'nvme2n1' as an additional disk.

Solution - 1-Install the stratis-cli package, start the stratisd service, and then create a Stratis pool named mypool using the /dev/nvme1n1 device with the stratis command.

• bash-5.1# dnf install stratis-cli Updating Subscription Management repositories. Unable to read consumer identity

- bash-5.1# systemctl start stratisd
- bash-5.1# stratis pool create mypool /dev/nvme1n1





2-Extend the Pool by Adding nvme2n1 and Check the status of the pool to ensure that nvme2n1 has been successfully added

```
bash-5.1# stratis pool add-data mypool /dev/nvme2n1
bash-5.1# stratis pool list
               Total / Used / Free
                                    Properties
Name
Alerts
mypool 10 GiB / 530 MiB / 9.48 GiB
                                   ~Ca,~Cr, Op
                                                9f25de9c-1e67-4
bash-5.1# stratis blockdev list
                           Physical Size
Pool Name
            Device Node
                                            Tier
                                                   UUID
                                   5 GiB
          /dev/nvme1n1
                                            DATA
                                                   d245328
mypool
mypool /dev/nvme2n1
                                   5 GiB
                                            DATA
                                                   7bdf98a
bash-5.1#
```



- Task 6 Create a Container as a System Startup Service
- (a) Create a container named logserver using the rsyslog image, which is stored in the registry on Docker Hub account of rhcsaguru/rsyslog.
- (b) Configure the container to start automatically as a system service during system startup.
- **Solution -** 1-Install podman and pulls the rsyslog image from the rhcsaguru user Docker Hub registry
 - Dash-5.1# dnf install podman -y
 Updating Subscription Management repositories.
 Dash-5.1# podman pull rhcsaguru/rsyslog
 Please select an image:
 registry.access.redhat.com/rhcsaguru/rsyslog:latest
 registry.redhat.io/rhcsaguru/rsyslog:latest
 docker.io/rhcsaguru/rsyslog:latest



2-Creates the logserver container using the rsyslog image.

```
bash-5.1# podman create --name logserver rhcsaguru/rsyslog
e8484208d424e7944bbe33a42a699ea57086c4ebf81bd29413b0a36b3bf7dde7
bash-5.1#
```

3-Generates a systemd service file for the logserver container.

```
bash-5.1# podman generate systemd --name logserver >
  /etc/systemd/system/logserver.service
```





- 4-Enables the logserver service to start on boot.
 - bash-5.1# systemctl enable logserver.service
 Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/default.target.w
 ants/logserver.service → /etc/systemd/system/logserv
 er.service.
 bash-5.1#
- 5-Verifies that the logserver service is running after reboot.



Task 7 - Configure a local repository

- Pull the Docker image rhcsaguru/local-repo from Docker Hub.
- Run the image as a container, exposing it on port 80.
- Configure a local YUM repository named local using http://localhost:80/.
- Use the local repository to install the ngrep package.

Solution - 1-Pull the required image from Docker Hub:

```
bash-5.1# podman pull rhcsaguru/local-repo

✓ docker.io/rhcsaguru/local-repo:latest
Trying to pull docker.io/rhcsaguru/local-repo:latest
```





2-Start a container using the image, exposing it on port 80

- bash-5.1# podman run -d -p 80:80 rhcsaguru/local-repo
 dcc601795335dd03b098be6fb18c2b7f1f176d1540fab49e2ea104888a108e6c
 bash-5.1#
- 3-Ensure that the container is running and accessible.

```
bash-5.1# podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE
                                                    COMMAND
                                                                          CREATED
TATUS
             PORTS
                                         NAMES
e8484208d424 docker.io/rhcsaguru/rsyslog:latest
                                                    rsyslogd -n
                                                                          14 minutes ag
p 5 minutes 514/tcp
                                         logserver
dcc601795335 docker.io/rhcsaguru/local-repo:latest /usr/sbin/nginx -... 24 seconds ag
p 25 seconds 0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp, 80/tcp inspiring ritchie
bash-5.1# curl http://localhost:80/
<html>
<head><title>Index of /</title></head>
<body bgcolor="white">
```

4-Create a repository configuration file in /etc/yum.repos.d . This configures the local repository to use the container's exposed URL.

```
bash-5.1# vi /etc/yum.repos.d/local.repo
```

```
[local]
name=Local Repository
baseurl=http://localhost:80/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```



5-Lists the available packages in the local repository to confirm it is correctly configured.

```
bash-5.1# dnf repoquery --repo=local
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Unable to read consumer identity

This system is not registered with an entitlement server.
o register.

Local Repository
curl-0:7.61.1-22.el8.x86_64
ngrep-0:1.47-3.1.20180101git9b59468.el8.x86_64
tree-0:1.7_0-15.el8.x86_64
```

6-Installs the ngrep package from the local repository and Confirms that the egrep package is installed.



Task 8 - Create a custom network interface named dummy. Assign the following configuration to the interface:

Hostname: dev.example.com IP Address: 192.168.1.42

Netmask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 192.168.1.1 NameServer: 8.8.8.8

Solution - 1-Creates a dummy network interface named dummy 0. Assigns the IP address 192.168.1.42 with netmask /24 and Sets the gateway to 192.168.1.1.

Command: nmcli connection add type dummy ifname dummy con-name dummy ip4 192.168.1.42/24 gw4 192.168.1.1

bash-5.1# nmcli connection add type dummy ifname dum
my con-name dummy ip4 192.168.1.42/24 gw4 192.168.1.
1
Connection 'dummy' (ebd78d4e-7ede-4008-8fed-7215b5ac
bf05) successfully added.

2-Configures 8.8.8.8 as the DNS server for the dummy0 connection and Sets the system hostname to dev.example.com.

```
    bash-5.1# nmcli connection modify dummy ipv4.dns 8.8
    .8.8
    bash-5.1# hostnamectl set-hostname dev.example.com
```

4- Brings the dummy interface online.

```
bash-5.1# nmcli connection up dummy
Connection successfully activated (D-Bus active path
: /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveConnection/5
)
```



- **Task 9** Create a volume group named guruvg and a logical volume named gurulv using a 5100 MB physical volume located at /dev/nvme1n1, and then mount it to /mymount.
- Solution 1-Install lvm2 and then initializes /dev/nvme1n1 as a physical volume for LVM.
 - Dash-5.1# dnf install lvm2
 Updating Subscription Management repositories.
 Unable to read consumer identity
 - bash-5.1# pvcreate /dev/nvme1n1 File descriptor 18 (/dev/urandom) leaked on pvcreate invoc File descriptor 20 (/dev/urandom) leaked on pvcreate invoc



2-Creates a volume group named guruvg using the physical volume /dev/nvme1n1.

- bash-5.1# vgcreate guruvg /dev/nvme1n1
 File descriptor 18 (/dev/urandom) leaked on vgcreate invocation.
 File descriptor 20 (/dev/urandom) leaked on vgcreate invocation.
 File descriptor 21 (/root/.local/share/code-server/logs/202501201 on vgcreate invocation. Parent PID 1611: /bin/bash
 3- Creates a logical volume named gurulv with a size of 5100 MB in the volume
- group guruvg.
 - bash-5.1# lvcreate -L 5100M -n gurulv guruvg File descriptor 18 (/dev/urandom) leaked on lvcreate invocation. File descriptor 20 (/dev/urandom) leaked on lvcreate invocation. File descriptor 21 (/root/.local/share/code-server/logs/202501201



4- Formats the logical volume with the ext4 file system.

```
bash-5.1# mkfs.ext4 /dev/guruvg/gurulv
mke2fs 1.46.5 (30-Dec-2021)
Creating filesystem with 1305600 4k blocks and
Filesystem UUID: 4f87241b-5967-4533-b3a1-0219a8
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 8
```

5- Creates the directory /mymount to serve as the mount point. Mounts the logical volume to /mymount.

```
bash-5.1# mkdir -p /mymount
bash-5.1#
```

bash-5.1# mount /dev/guruvg/gurulv /mymount mount: (hint) your fstab has been modified,



6- Adds an entry to /etc/fstab to ensure the volume is mounted at /mymount after a reboot.

Command: echo '/dev/guruvg/gurulv /mymount ext4 defaults 0 0' | sudo tee -a /etc/fstab

```
bash-5.1# echo '/dev/guruvg/gurulv /mymount ext4 def
aults 0 0' | sudo tee -a /etc/fstab
/dev/guruvg/gurulv /mymount ext4 defaults 0 0
```





Task 10 - Extend the logical volume /dev/mapper/guruvg-gurulv to a total size of 8 GiB by adding the physical volume /dev/nvme2n1 to the existing volume group guruvg, and then resizing the logical volume accordingly.

Solution - 1-Initializes /dev/nvme2n1 as a physical volume.

bash-5.1# pvcreate /dev/nvme2n1 File descriptor 18 (/dev/urandom) leaked on pvcreate File descriptor 20 (/dev/urandom) leaked on pvcreate File descriptor 21 (/root/.local/share/code-server/lo on pvcreate invocation. Parent PID 1611: /bin/bash



- 2- Adds /dev/nvme2n1 to the volume group guruvg.
 - bash-5.1# vgextend guruvg /dev/nvme2n1 File descriptor 18 (/dev/urandom) leaked on vgextend : File descriptor 20 (/dev/urandom) leaked on vgextend : File descriptor 21 (/root/.local/share/code-server/log on vgextend invocation. Parent PID 1611: /bin/bash
- 3- Resizes the logical volume guruly to 8 GiB. Expands the file system to use the newly allocated space in the logical volume.
 - bash-5.1# lvextend -L 8G /dev/mapper/guruvg-gurulv File descriptor 18 (/dev/urandom) leaked on lvextend invocation. Parent PID 1649: /bin/bash File descriptor 20 (/dev/urandom) leaked on lvextend invocation. Parent PID 1649: /bin/bash



4- Verify the change.

```
bash-5.1# sudo lvdisplay /dev/mapper/guruvg-gurulv |
  grep 'LV Size'
  LV Size 8.00 GiB
obash-5.1#
```



