

RedHat.EX407.v2022-10-19.q39

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NEW QUESTION: 1

State whether the following statement is true or false.

Ansible expects templates to use json format.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

They don't use json format.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Consider the following playbook:

```
# playbook name: /home/ansible/web.yml
```

```
---
```

```
- hosts: webservers
```

```
become: yes
```

```
tasks:
```

```
- name: edit file 1
```

```
lineinfile:
```

```
path: /var/www/content.html line: "{{ text }}" tags:
```

```
- content
```

```
- name: edit file 2
```

```
lineinfile: path: /var/www/index.html
```

```
line: "{{ text }}"
```

```
tags:
```

```
- web
```

```
- name: edit file 3
```

```
lineinfile:
```

```
path: /var/www/etc.html
```

line: "{{ text }}"

tags: - content - misc

Which use of the ansible-playbook command on the provided playbook will result in ONLY editing the file /var/www/index.html?

- A. ansible-playbook /home/ansible/web.yml
- B. ansible-playbook /home/ansible/web.yml --skip-tags web
- C. ansible-playbook /home/ansible/web.yml --skip-tags content
- D. ansible-playbook /home/ansible/web.yml --tags content

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

This command skips the two tasks editing other files and only allows the task that is editing /var/www/index.html to run.

NEW QUESTION: 3

=====

control.realmX.example.com _ workstation.lab.example.com
node1.realmX.example.com _ servera.lab.example.com
node2.realmX.example.com _ serverb.lab.example.com
node3.realmX.example.com _ serverc.lab.example.com
node4.realmX.example.com _ serverd.lab.example.com
node5.realmX.example.com

- username:root, password:redhat

- username:admin, password:redhat

note1. don't change 'root' or 'admin' password.

note2. no need to create ssh-keygen for access, its pre-defined

note3. SELinux is in enforcing mode and firewalld is disabled/stop on whole managed hosts.

Rekey an existing Ansible vault as follows:

* Download Ansible vault from http:// classroom.example.com /secret.yml to /home/admin/ansible/

* The current vault password is curabete

* The new vault password is newvare

* The vault remains in an encrypted state with the new password

Answer:

Solution as:

```
# pwd
```

```
/home/admin/ansible/
```

```
# wget http://classroom.example.com/secret.yml
```

```
# chmod 0600 newpassword.txt
```

```
# ansible-vault rekey vault.yml --new-vault-password-file=newpassword.txt
```

NEW QUESTION: 4

A dynamic inventory must return data in what format?

- A. JSON
- B. XML
- C. YAML
- D. INI

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dynamic inventories must return JSON output.

NEW QUESTION: 5

control.realmX.example.com _ workstation.lab.example.com

node1.realmX.example.com _ servera.lab.example.com

node2.realmX.example.com _ serverb.lab.example.com

node3.realmX.example.com _ serverc.lab.example.com

node4.realmX.example.com _ serverd.lab.example.com

node5.realmX.example.com

- username:root, password:redhat

- username:admin, password:redhat

note1. don't change 'root' or 'admin' password.

note2. no need to create ssh-keygen for access, its pre-defined

note3. SELinux is in enforcing mode and firewalld is disabled/stop on whole managed hosts.

Create a playbook called balance.yml as follows:

* The playbook contains a play that runs on hosts in balancers host group and uses the balancer role.

--> This role configures a service to loadbalance webserver requests between hosts in the webservers host group.curl

--> When implemented, browsing to hosts in the balancers host group (for example http://node5.example.com) should produce the following output:

Welcome to node3.example.com on 192.168.10.z

--> Reloading the browser should return output from the alternate web server:

Welcome to node4.example.com on 192.168.10.a

* The playbook contains a play that runs on hosts in webservers host group and uses the phphello role.

--> When implemented, browsing to hosts in the webservers host group with the URL /hello.php should produce the following output:

Hello PHP World from FQDN

--> where FQDN is the fully qualified domain name of the host. For example, browsing to http://node3.example.com/hello.php, should produce the following output:

Hello PHP World from node3.example.com

* Similarly, browsing to http://node4.example.com/hello.php, should produce the following output:

Hello PHP World from node4.example.com

Answer:

Solution as:

```
# pwd
/home/admin/ansible/
# vim balancer.yml
---
- name: Including phphello role
hosts: webservers
roles:
- ./roles/phphello
- name: Including balancer role
hosts: balancer
roles:
- ./roles/balancer
:wq!
# ansible-playbook balancer.yml --syntax-check
# ansible-playbook balancer.yml
```

NEW QUESTION: 6

Create a file called `ad hoc.sh` in `/home/sandy/ansible` which will use ad hoc commands to set up a new repository. The name of the repo will be 'EPEL' the description 'RHEL8' the baseurl is `https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rpm` there is no `gpgcheck`, but you should enable the repo.

* You should be able to use a bash script using ad hoc commands to enable repos. Depending on your lab setup, you may need to make this repo "state=absent" after you pass this task.

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

```
chmod 0777 ad hoc.sh
vim ad hoc.sh
#!/bin/bash
ansible all -m yum_repository -a 'name=EPEL description=RHEL8
baseurl=https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rpm gpgcheck=no enabled=yes'
```

NEW QUESTION: 7

CORRECT TEXT

Using the Simulation Program, perform the following tasks:

Static Inventories Task:

1. Add a new group to your default ansible host file. call the group [ec2]
2. Add a new host to the new group you created.

3. Add a variable to a new host entry in the `/etc/ansible/hosts` file. Add the following. localhost
`http_port=80 maxRequestsPerChild=808`
4. Check to see if `maxRequestsPerChild` is pulled out with an ad-hoc command.
5. Create a local host file and put a target group and then a host into it. Then ping it with an ad-hoc command.

Answer:

See explanation below.

Explanation:

1. Edit the `/etc/ansible/hosts` file. Add a group.
2. Edit the `/etc/ansible/hosts` file. Add a user under the group you created.
3. Edit the `/etc/ansible/hosts` file. Find a host. if we add a variable called `maxRequestsPerChild` to the host it would look like this. `host1 maxRequestsPerChild=808`
4. `ansible ec2 -m shell -a "echo {{ maxRequestsPerChild }}"`
5. Edit a local file. It could be called anything. Lets call it `myhosts`. Inside the file it would have a host like the following. `[mygroup] myusername1.mylabserver.com`

NEW QUESTION: 8

Create a playbook `/home/bob/ansible/timesync.yml` that runs on hosts in the `webservers` host group and does the following:

- * Uses the `timesync` RHEL system role.
- * Sets the `ntp` server to `0.uk.pool.ntp.org`
- * Sets the `timezone` to `UTC`

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

Solution as:

```
- name: use rhel system role
hosts: all
roles:
  - rhel-system-roles.timesync
timesync_ntp_servers:
  - hostname: 0.uk.pool.ntp.org
  iburst: yes
```



NEW QUESTION: 9

What command is used to run a playbook?

- A. `ansible-playbook <playbook>`
- B. `ansible <playbook>`
- C. `ansible-p <playbook>`
- D. `playbook <playbook>`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This command will run a given playbook successfully.

NEW QUESTION: 10

```
=====
control.realmX.example.com _ workstation.lab.example.com
node1.realmX.example.com _ servera.lab.example.com
node2.realmX.example.com _ serverb.lab.example.com
node3.realmX.example.com _ serverc.lab.example.com
node4.realmX.example.com _ serverd.lab.example.com
node5.realmX.example.com
- username:root, password:redhat
- username:admin, password:redhat
note1. don't change 'root' or 'admin' password.
note2. no need to create ssh-keygen for access, its pre-defined
note3. SELinux is in enforcing mode and firewalld is disabled/stop on whole managed hosts.
Create a playbook called web.yml as follows:
* The playbook runs on managed nodes in the "dev" host group
* Create the directory /webdev with the following requirements:
--> membership in the apache group
--> regular permissions: owner=r+w+execute, group=r+w+execute, other=r+execute
s.p=set group-id
* Symbolically link /var/www/html/webdev to /webdev
* Create the file /webdev/index.html with a single line of text that reads:
"Development"
--> it should be available on http://servera.lab.example.com/webdev/index.html
```

Answer:

Solution as:

```
# pwd
/home/admin/ansible/
# vim web.yml
---
- name:
hosts: dev
tasks:
- name: create group
yum:
name: httpd
state: latest
- name: create group
group:
name: apache
```

```
state: present
- name: creating directory
file:
path: /webdev
state: directory
mode: '2775'
group: apache
- sefcontext:
target: '/webdev/index.html'
setype: httpd_sys_content_t
state: present
- name: Apply new SELinux file context to filesystem
command: restorecon -irv
- name: creating symbolic link
file:
src: /webdev
dest: /var/www/html/webdev
state: link
force: yes
- name: creating file
file:
path: /webdev/index.html
sate: touch
- name: Adding content to index.html file
copy:
dest: /webdev/index.html
content: "Development"
- name: add service to the firewall
firewalld:
service: http
permanent: yes
state: enabled
immediate: yes
- name: active http service
service:
name: httpd
state: restarted
enabled: yes
:wq
# ansible-playbook web.yml --syntax-check
# ansible-playbook web.yml
```

NEW QUESTION: 11

State whether the following statement is true or false.

A template can only use 1 variable.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can use multiple variables in templates.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Which of these are valid as the first thing in a playbook? (Choose all that apply.)

A. - hosts: local

B. ---

C. - tasks: name=

D. --- # this is a comment

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which are of the following are valid uses of a role's meta directory? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Setting variable values for use within a role.

B. Setting the allow_duplicates flag.

C. A role's dependency information.

D. Setting the become flag.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

This is a unique flag that is set in the meta directory to allow a role to be repeated within a play.

Role dependencies may be defined within the meta directory of a role.

NEW QUESTION: 14

=====

control.realmX.example.com _ workstation.lab.example.com

node1.realmX.example.com _ servera.lab.example.com

node2.realmX.example.com _ serverb.lab.example.com

node3.realmX.example.com _ serverc.lab.example.com

node4.realmX.example.com _ serverd.lab.example.com

node5.realmX.example.com

- username:root, password:redhat

- username:admin, password:redhat

note1. don't change 'root' or 'admin' password.

note2. no need to create ssh-keygen for access, its pre-defined

note3. SELinux is in enforcing mode and firewalld is disabled/stop on whole managed hosts.

Create a role called apache in "/home/admin/ansible/roles" with the following

requirements:

--> The httpd package is installed, enabled on boot, and started.

--> The firewall is enabled and running with a rule to allow access to the web server.

--> template file index.html.j2 is used to create the file /var/www/html/index.html

with the output:

Welcome to HOSTNAME on IPADDRESS

--> Where HOSTNAME is the fqdn of the managed node and IPADDRESS is the IP-Address of the managed node.

note: you have to create index.html.j2 file.

--> Create a playbook called httpd.yml that uses this role and the playbook runs on hosts in the webservers host group.

Answer:

Solution as:

```
-----  
# pwd  
/home/admin/ansible/roles/  
# ansible-galaxy init apache  
# vim apache/vars/main.yml  
---  
# vars file for apache  
http_pkg: httpd  
firewall_pkg: firewalld  
http_srv: httpd  
firewall_srv: firewalld  
rule: http  
webpage: /var/www/html/index.html  
template: index.html.j2  
:wq!  
# vim apache/tasks/package.yml  
---  
- name: Installing packages  
yum:  
name:  
- "{{http_pkg}}"  
- "{{firewall_pkg}}"  
state: latest  
:wq!  
# vim apache/tasks/service.yml  
---  
- name: start and enable http service  
service:
```

```
name: "{{http_srv}}"
enabled: true
state: started
- name: start and enable firewall service
service:
name: "{{firewall_srv}}"
enabled: true
state: started
:wq!
# vim apache/tasks/firewall.yml
---
- name: Adding http service to firewall
firewalld:
service: "{{rule}}"
state: enabled
permanent: true
immediate: true
:wq!
# vim apache/tasks/webpage.yml
---
- name: creating template file
template:
src: "{{template}}"
dest: "{{webpage}}"
notify: restart_httpd
!wq
# vim apache/tasks/main.yml
# tasks file for apache
- import_tasks: package.yml
- import_tasks: service.yml
- import_tasks: firewall.yml
- import_tasks: webpage.yml
:wq!
# vim apache/templates/index.html.j2
Welcome to {{ ansible_facts.fqdn }} on {{ ansible_facts.default_ipv4.address }}
# vim apache/handlers/main.yml
---
# handlers file for apache
- name: restart_httpd
service:
name: httpd
```

```
state: restarted
:wq!
# cd ..
# pwd
/home/admin/ansible/
# vim httpd.yml
---
- name: Including apache role
hosts: webservers
pre_tasks:
- name: pretask message
debug:
msg: 'Ensure webserver configuration'
roles:
- ./roles/apache
post_tasks:
- name: Check webserver
uri:
url: "http://{{ ansible_facts.default_ipv4.address }}"
return_content: yes
status_code: 200
:wq!
# ansible-playbook httpd.yml --syntax-check
# ansible-playbook httpd.yml
# curl http://serverx
```

NEW QUESTION: 15

By default, how many times can a role be applied during a play?

- A. Once, no matter the parameters provided.
- B. As many times as necessary, no matter the parameters.
- C. Once, presuming it is only applied with a single set of parameters.
- D. As many times as necessary, presuming the 'single_run' attribute is set to false.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A role given only a single set of parameters will only be applied by Ansible one time in a play.

NEW QUESTION: 16

In /home/sandy/ansible/create a playbook called the play create a logical volume calledlv0and make it of size 1500MiB on volume group If there is not enough space in the volume groupprinta message "Not enough space for logical volume" instead. If the volume group still doesn't exist, create a message"Volume group doesn't exist" filesystem on alllv0logical volumes. Don't mount the logical volume.

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

Solution as:



```
- name: hosts
hosts: all
tasks:
- name: create partition
parted:
  device: /dev/vdb
  number: 1
  flags: [ lvm ]
  state: present
- name: create vg
lvg:
  vg: vg0
  pvs: /dev/vdb1
when: ansible_devices.vdb.partitions.vdb1 is defined
- name: create logical volume
lvol:
  vg: vg0
  lv: lv0
  size: 1500m
when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ( (ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float ) > 1.5)
- name: send message if volume group not large enough
debug:
  msg: Not enough space for logical volume
when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ( (ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float ) < 1.5)
- name: create a smaller logical volume
lvol:
  vg: vg0
  lv: lv0
  size: 1500m
when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ( (ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float ) < 1.5)
- name: create fs
filesystem:
  dev: /dev/vg0/lv0
  fstype: xfs
when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined
```

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Create a file in /home/sandy/ansible/called report.yml. Using this playbook, get a file called report.txt (make it look exactly as below). Copy this file over to all remote hosts at /root/report.txt. Then edit the lines in the file to provide the real information of the hosts. If a disk does not exist then write NONE.

report.txt

```
HOST=inventory hostname
MEMORY=total memory in mb
BIOS=bios version
VDA_DISK_SIZE=disk size
VDB_DISK_SIZE=disk size
```

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

Solution as:

```
- name: edit file
hosts: all
tasks:
- name: copy file
  copy: report.txt
  dest: /root/report.txt
- name: change host
  lineinfile:
    regex: ^HOST
    line: HOST={{ansible_hostname}}
    state: present
    path: /root/report.txt
- name: change mem
  lineinfile:
    line: MEMORY={{ansible_memtotal_mb}}
    regex: ^MEMORY
    state: present
    path: /root/report.txt
```

```
- name: change bios
  lineinfile:
    line: BIOS={{ansible_bios_version}}
    regex: ^BIOS
    state: present
    path: /root/report.txt
- name: change vda
  lineinfile:
    line: VDA_DISK_SIZE ={%if ansible_devices.vda is defined%}{ansible_devices.
vda.size}}{%else%}NONE{%endif%}
    regex: ^VDA_DISK_SIZE
    state: present
    path: /root/report.txt
- name: change vdb
  lineinfile:
    line: VDB_DISK_SIZE ={%if ansible_devices.vdb is defined%}{ansible_devices.
vdb.size}}{%else%}NONE{%endif%}
    regex: ^VDB_DISK_SIZE
    state: present
    path: /root/report.txt
```

NEW QUESTION: 18

Is there a syntax error in the following excerpt? If so, what is it?

```
vars:
package: httpd
tasks:
- name: Deploy {{ package }}
yum:
name:
{{ package }}
state: present
```

- A. No, there are no syntax errors in the provided excerpt.
- B. Yes, the variable package is not defined correctly.
- C. Yes, the name parameter for the yum module should have a quoted value.
- D. Yes, the name keyword (below tasks) should have a quoted value.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Whenever a variable leads a value, it must be quoted to avoid parse errors.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Create a file called `adhoc.sh` in `/home/sandy/ansible` which will use `adhoc` commands to set up a new repository. The name of the repo will be 'EPEL' the description 'RHEL8' the baseurl is 'https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rpm' there is no `gpgcheck`, but you should enable the repo.

* You should be able to use an bash script using adhoc commands to enable repos. Depending on your lab setup, you may need to make this repo "state=absent" after you pass this task.

Answer:

```
chmod 0777 adhoc.sh
vim adhoc.sh
#!/bin/bash
ansible all -m yum_repository -a 'name=EPEL description=RHEL8
baseurl=https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rpm
gpgcheck=no enabled=yes'
```

NEW QUESTION: 20

CORRECT TEXT

Using the Simulation Program, perform the following tasks:

Ad-Hoc Ansible Commands (Number Two) Task:

1. Use the ad-hoc command to make sure php is installed.
2. Use the ad-hoc command to make sure that php is installed and is the latest version.
3. Use the ad-hoc command to make sure that httpd is installed.
4. Use the ad-hoc command to remove httpd from the servers.

Answer:

See explanation below.

Explanation:

1. ansible all -b -m yum -a 'name=php state=present'
2. ansible all -b -m yum -a 'name=php state=latest'
3. ansible all -b -m yum -a 'name=httpd state=latest'
4. ansible all -b -m yum -a 'name=httpd state=absent'

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which Ansible ad-hoc flag is analogous to the become directive?

- A. b
- B. f
- C. i
- D. B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The b flag actually stands for become! They both have Ansible escalate to the become_user.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following are Ansible modules? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. get_dnshostname
- B. setup
- C. yum
- D. ping

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

yum: this module was covered in the lesson and can be found in Ansible documentation.

NEW QUESTION: 23

State whether the following statement is true or false.

You can change the no of forks ansible uses from the /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg file.

A. True

B. False

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg file is the default location of the configuration file.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Create a playbook /home/bob /ansible/motd.yml that runs on all inventory hosts and docs the following: The playbook should replace any existing content of /etc/motd in the following text. Use ansible facts to display the FQDN of each host On hosts in the dev host group the line should be "Welcome to Dev Server FQDN".

On hosts in the webserver host group the line should be "Welcome to Apache Server FQDN".

On hosts in the database host group the line should be "Welcome to MySQL Server FQDN".

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

/home/sandy/ansible/apache.yml



```
---
- name: httpbservers
  hosts: webbservers
  roles:
    - sample-apache
```

/home/sandy/ansible/roles/sample-apache/tasks/main.yml

NEW QUESTION: 25

You are taking over for someone while they are away on leave. You need to run a playbook against over 600 servers. When you run the playbook you notice that only 10 servers are worked on at any one time.

How would you fix this so that you can have 50 servers worked on at the same time?

A. Edit the /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg file and adjust the 'poll_interval' parameter.

B. Edit the /etc/ansible/hosts file and adjust the 'forks' parameter.

C. Edit the /etc/ansible/servers file and adjust the 'servers' parameter.

D. Edit the /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg file and adjust the 'forks' parameter.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The forks parameter adjust the parallelism of the ansible commands.

NEW QUESTION: 26

What does the lineinfile module do?

- A. Allow addition of lines anywhere in a file
- B. Allows to grep for lines in a provided file
- C. Allow additions of lines to the end of a file only
- D. Input data into a file from stdin

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The purpose of the lineinfile module is to add lines anywhere in a file passed on a pattern.

NEW QUESTION: 27

What switch needs to be added to prevent the following command from failing:

```
ansible all -m user -a "name=jsmith state=present"
```

- A. -v
- B. -x
- C. -b
- D. -f

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which of the following are shared between roles on the same system? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Templates
- B. Tasks
- C. Variables
- D. Handlers

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Variables are shared across roles on the same system. This is why namespacing is important. Handlers are shared across roles on the same system.

NEW QUESTION: 29

In /home/sandy/ansible/ create a playbook called logvol.yml. In the play create a logical volume called lv0 and make it of size 1500MiB on volume group vg0 If there is not enough space in the volume group print a message "Not enough space for logical volume" and then make a 800MiB lv0 instead. If the volume group still doesn't exist, create a message "Volume group doesn't exist" Create an xfs filesystem on all lv0 logical volumes. Don't mount the logical volume.

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

Solution as:

```

- name: hosts
  hosts: all
  tasks:
  - name: create partition
    parted:
      device: /dev/vdb
      number: 1
      flags: [ lvm ]
      state: present
  - name: create vg
    lvg:
      vg: vg0
      pvs: /dev/vdb1
      when: ansible_devices.vdb.partitions.vdb1 is defined
  - name: create logical volume
    lvol:
      vg: vg0
      lv: lv0
      size: 1500m
      when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ((ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float) > 1.5)
  - name: send message if volume group not large enough
    debug:
      msg: Not enough space for logical volume
      when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ((ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float) < 1.5)
  - name: create a small logical volume
    lvol:
      vg: vg0
      lv: lv0
      size: 1500m
      when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined and ((ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0.size_g | float) < 1.5)
  - name: create fs
    filesystem:
      dev: /dev/vg0/lv0
      fstype: xfs
      when: ansible_lvm.vgs.vg0 is defined

```

NEW QUESTION: 30

CORRECT TEXT

Using the Simulation Program, perform the following tasks:

1. Use an ansible ad-hoc command, check the connectivity of your servers.
2. Use an ad-hoc ansible command, find the free space of your servers.
3. Use an ad-hoc ansible command, find out the memory usage of your servers.
4. Do an ls -l on the targets /var/log/messages file.
5. Tail the contents of the targets /var/log/messages file.

Answer:

See explanation below.

Explanation:

1. ansible all -m ping
2. ansible all -a "/bin/df -h"
3. ansible all -a "/usr/bin/free"
4. ansible all -a "ls -l /var/log/messages"
5. ansible local -b -a "tail /var/log/messages"

NEW QUESTION: 31

What file should you look at first when installing tower?

- A. README.md
- B. inventory
- C. /etc/tower/settings.py
- D. setup.sh

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 32

What is a typical use case for an Ansible Template?

- A. Defining a host group
- B. Installing remote Ansible installations
- C. Running remote commands
- D. Managing remote system configuration files

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Where is Ansible's inventory stored by default?

- A. .etc/ansible/hosts
- B. etc/ansible/inventory
- C. /home/ansible/inventory
- D. \${HOME}/inventory for the currently logged in user

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which of the following are valid default locations for Ansible configuration? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. etc/ansible/ansible.cfg

- B. \${HOME}/.ansible.cfg
- C. \${ANSIBLE_CONFIG}
- D. /etc/ansible/config

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

etc/ansible/ansible.cfg: This is where Ansible configuration is stored by default.

\${HOME}/.ansible.cfg: Ansible will check this file for configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 35

Create a file called requirements.yml in /home/sandy/ansible/roles. A file called role.yml in /home/sandy/ansible/. The haproxy-role should be used on the proxy host. And when you curl http://node3.example.com it should display "Welcome to node4.example.com" and when you curl again http://node5.example.com the php-role should be used on the prod host.

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

Solution as:

```

- name: install haproxy and php roles
  hosts: all
  vars:
    haproxy_backend_servers:
      - name: web1
        address: node4.example.com
      - name: web2
        address: node5.example.com
  tasks:
    - name: import haproxy
      include_role: haproxy-role
      when: "proxy" in group_names
    - name: import php
      include_role: php-role
      when: "prod" in group_names

```

Check the proxy host by curl http://node3.example.com

NEW QUESTION: 36

=====

- control.realmX.example.com _ workstation.lab.example.com
- node1.realmX.example.com _ servera.lab.example.com
- node2.realmX.example.com _ serverb.lab.example.com
- node3.realmX.example.com _ serverc.lab.example.com
- node4.realmX.example.com _ serverd.lab.example.com
- node5.realmX.example.com
- username:root, password:redhat
- username:admin, password:redhat

note1. don't change 'root' or 'admin' password.

note2. no need to create ssh-keygen for access, its pre-defined

note3. SELinux is in enforcing mode and firewalld is disabled/stop on whole managed hosts.

Install and configure Ansible on the control-node control.realmX.example.com as follows:

--> Install the required packages

--> Create a static inventory file called /home/admin/ansible/inventory as follows:

node1.realmX.example.com is a member of the dev host group

node2.realmX.example.com is a member of the test host group

node3.realmX.example.com & node4.realmX.example.com are members of the prod host group

node5.realmX.example.com is a member of the balancers host group.

prod group is a member of the webservers host group

--> Create a configuration file called ansible.cfg as follows:

--> The host inventory file /home/admin/ansible/inventory is defined

--> The location of roles used in playbooks is defined as /home/admin/ansible/ roles

Answer:

Solution as:

Through physical host, login to workstation.lab.example.com with user root.

```
# ssh root@workstation.lab.example.com
```

```
# hostname
```

```
workstation.lab.example.com
```

```
# yum install platform-python*
```

```
# su - admin
```

```
# pwd
```

```
/home/admin/
```

```
# vim .vimrc
```

```
# mkdir -p ansible/roles
```

```
# cd ansible
```

```
# vim inventory
```

```
[dev]
```

```
servera.lab.example.com
```

```
[test]
```

```
serverb.example.com
```

```
[prod]
```

```
serverc.example.com
```

```
serverd.example.com
```

```
[balancer]
```

```
serverd.lab.example.com
```

```
[webservers:children]
```

```
prod
:!wq
# vim ansible.cfg
[defaults]
inventory = ./inventory
role_path = ./roles
remote_user = admin
ask_pass = false
[privilege_escalation]
become = true
become_method = sudo
become_user = root
become_ask_pass = false
:!wq
# ansible all --list-hosts
```

NEW QUESTION: 37

Using the Simulation Program, perform the following tasks:

Static Inventories Task:

1. Add a new group to your default ansible host file. call the group [ec2]
2. Add a new host to the new group you created.
3. Add a variable to a new host entry in the /etc/ansible/hosts file. Add the following. localhost http_port=80 maxRequestsPerChild=808
4. Check to see if maxRequestsPerChild is pulled out with an ad-hoc command.
5. Create a local host file and put a target group and then a host into it. Then ping it with an ad-hoc command.

Answer:

See the Explanation for complete Solution below.

Explanation

1. Edit the /etc/ansible/hosts file. Add a group.
2. Edit the /etc/ansible/hosts file. Add a user under the group you created.
3. Edit the /etc/ansible/hosts file. Find a host. if we add a variable called maxRequestsPerChild to the host it would look like this. host1 maxRequestsPerChild=808
4. ansible ec2 -m shell -a "echo {{ maxRequestsPerChild }}"
5. Edit a local file. It could be called anything. Lets call it myhosts. Inside the file it would have a host like the following. [mygroup] myusername1.mylabserver.com

NEW QUESTION: 38

Create a role called sample-apache in /home/sandy/ansible/roles that enables and starts httpd, enables and starts the firewall and allows the webserver service. Create a template called index.html.j2 which creates

and serves a message from /var/www/html/index.html Whenever the content of the file changes, restart the webserver service.

Welcome to [FQDN] on [IP]

Replace the FQDN with the fully qualified domain name and IP with the ip address of the node using ansible facts. Lastly, create a playbook in /home/sandy/ansible/ called apache.yml and use the role to serve the index file on webserver hosts.

Answer:

/home/sandy/ansible/apache.yml

A terminal window with a dark background and a red hat logo in the top left corner. The text in the terminal is as follows:

```
--- redhat
- name: httpd
  hosts: webserver
  roles:
  - sample-apache
```

A large, semi-transparent watermark "freeqa.com" is overlaid diagonally across the terminal content.

/home/sandy/ansible/roles/sample-apache/tasks/main.yml

```
---
# tasks file for sample-apache
- name: enable httpd
  service:
    name: httpd
    state: started
    enabled: true
- name: enable firewall
  service:
    name: firewalld
    state: started
    enabled: true
- name: firewall http service
  firewalld:
    service: http
    state: enabled
    permanent: yes
    immediate: yes
- name: index
  template:
    src: templates/index.html.j2
    dest: /var/www/html/index.html
  notify:
    - restart
```

/home/sandy/ansible/roles/sample-apache/templates/index.html.j2

Welcome to {{ansible_fqdn}} {{ansible_default_ipv4.address}}

In /home/sandy/ansible/roles/sample-apache/handlers/main.yml

```
- name: restart
  service:
    name: httpd
    state: restarted
```

NEW QUESTION: 39

Which of the following is a good use case for an ad-hoc command? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Experimenting with an Ansible Module
- B. Installing the netcat utility on application servers
- C. Checking the free memory on a particular group of hosts
- D. Upgrading a custom 3-tier application stack

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Installing netcat is a single yum command that would be easily run across a group of common servers with an Ansible ad-hoc command. A single command run against several servers is a perfect use case for an ad-hoc command. Writing a playbook would be overkill.

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