RedHat RedHat EX342 PDF

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Question 1

You are asked to troubleshoot a hardware-related issue on a RHEL server. As part of the initial diagnosis, you need to collect detailed hardware information including CPU, memory, motherboard, and BIOS version. What commands will you use and how?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Open a terminal and gain root access: sudo -i
Run lshw to list hardware: lshw -short (install with yum install lshw if missing).
Use dmidecode for BIOS and memory info:
dmidecode -t system (system info)
dmidecode -t memory (RAM info)
dmidecode -t bios (BIOS details)
For CPU and cores: lscpu
Save output to file for reporting: lshw > /tmp/hw_info.txt

Question 2

You are troubleshooting a performance issue and need to collect information about all block devices and their attributes including mount points and sizes. How can you achieve this?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Open a terminal and become root: sudo -i
Use lsblk -f to list block devices with filesystems and mount points.
For detailed device attributes: udevadm info --query=all --name=/dev/sda
To get device sizes: fdisk -l or lsblk -o NAME,SIZE,MOUNTPOINT
Redirect all output to a file: lsblk -f > /tmp/disk_info.txt

Question 3

You want to identify what kernel version your system is running and compare it against the latest available from Red Hat. What steps will you follow?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Display current kernel version: uname -r
Check installed kernels: rpm -q kernel
Enable RHEL repos (if not already): subscription-manager repos --enable=*
Check available kernel updates: yum list kernel --showduplicates
Use dnf upgrade kernel to upgrade if needed (on RHEL 8+)

Question 4

You suspect that a faulty driver module is causing issues. How can you list all currently loaded kernel modules and gather more info about a specific one?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Run lsmod to list all loaded kernel modules.
Identify the suspected module name, e.g., e1000e.
Check module info: modinfo e1000e
Inspect dependencies: lsmod | grep e1000e
Log results: modinfo e1000e > /tmp/e1000e_info.txt

Question 5

A user reports slow system performance. You are tasked to analyze CPU and memory usage for the last

hour. How can you collect this data?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Use sar from sysstat package: install with yum install sysstat
Enable data collection: systemctl enable --now sysstat
View CPU usage: sar -u -s 08:00 -e 09:00
View memory usage: sar -r -s 08:00 -e 09:00
Save reports: sar -u -s 08:00 -e 09:00 > /tmp/cpu_usage.txt

Question 6

You need to gather information about all system services and their statuses to check for failed services. What is the most efficient method?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Open terminal and switch to root: sudo -i
List all services: systemctl list-units --type=service
Identify failed services: systemctl --failed
Get more info on a failed service: journalctl -u
Export to a file: systemctl --failed > /tmp/failed_services.txt

Question 7

Your team is troubleshooting a startup issue. You're asked to identify failed systemd units during boot. How do you do this?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Log in to the system and become root.
View boot logs: journalctl -b
Search for failed units: journalctl -p err -b

Filter specific unit info: systemctl status
Save the journal output: journalctl -b > /tmp/boot_log.txt

Question 8

You are asked to collect CPU, memory, I/O, and network usage in real-time for analysis. What tools and steps will you use?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Use top or htop (install with yum install htop) for CPU/mem.
Use iotop for disk I/O (install with yum install iotop).
Use nload or iftop for network (install if not available).
Record output via script:
Start: script /tmp/perf_monitor.txt
Run tools
Stop: exit

Question 9

A user complains of application crashes. How do you locate and collect system logs related to the crash for analysis?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Open terminal and switch to root.
Check system logs: journalctl -xe
Filter logs by time or keywords: journalctl --since "1 hour ago"
Check application-specific logs in /var/log/
Collect and compress logs: tar czf /tmp/app_crash_logs.tar.gz /var/log

Question 10

Your task is to identify recent changes made to configuration files across the system. How can you trace this effectively?

Options:

A. See the Explanation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Use find to search modified config files:
find /etc -type f -mtime -1
Check audit logs if auditd is enabled:
ausearch -f /etc/* -ts recent-time
Use ls -lt /etc to list files by modified time
Create report: find /etc -type f -mtime -1 > /tmp/recent_config_changes.txt
Investigate changes with diff if backups are present