



**Red-Hat**

## **Exam Questions EX200**

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

#### NEW QUESTION 1

SELinux must run in force mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

/etc/sysconfig/selinux  
SELINUX=enforcing





#### NEW QUESTION 2

Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

 useradd eric  
 passwd eric  
 vi /etc/passwd  
 eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologin

Which shell or program should start at login time is specified in /etc/passwd file? By default, Redhat Enterprise Linux assigns the /bin/bash shell to the users. To deny the interactive login, you should write /sbin/nologin or /bin/ false instead of login shell.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Configure the FTP service in your system, allow remote access to anonymous login and download the program by this service. Service is still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

yum install vsftpd  
/etc/init.d/vsftpd start  
chkconfig vsftpd on

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: station.domain40.example.com

/etc/sysconfig/network

hostname=abc.com

hostname abc.com

IP Address:172.24.40.40/24

Gateway172.24.40.1

DNS:172.24.40.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/  
# ls  
# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40 GATEWAY=172.24.40.1  
DNS1=172.24.40.1  
# vim /etc/sysconfig/network  
(Configure Host Name)  
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com  
OR  
Graphical Interfaces:  
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim  
/etc/sysconfig/network  
(Configure Host Name)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

User mary must configure a task.

Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo "Hello World."

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

A YUM repository has been provided at [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86\\_64/Server](http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server). Configure your system to use this location as a default repository.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
vim/etc/yum.repos/base.repo
[base]
name=base
baseurl= http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server
gpgcheck=0
enable=1
Save and Exit
```

Use yum list for validation, the configuration is correct if list the package information. If the Yum configuration is not correct then maybe cannot answer the following questions.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Download the document from <ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/testfile>, find all lines containing [abcde] and redirect to /MNT/answer document, then rearrange the order according the original content.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
Download the file to /tmp first
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer
```

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# fdisk /dev/sda
p
(check Partition table)
n
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and the extended partition is further divided into logical partitions)
Enter
+2G t
8 l
82
W
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8
Copy UUID
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
vi /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 172.24.254.254
host server1.example.com
```

On every clients, DNS server is specified in /etc/resolv.conf. When you request by name it tries to resolv from DNS server.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Configure a HTTP server, which can be accessed through <http://station.domain40.example.com>.  
Please download the released page from <http://ip/dir/example.html>.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# yum install -y httpd
# chkconfig httpd on
# cd /var/www/html
# wget http://ip/dir/example.html
# cp example.com index.html
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80
<VirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
</VirtualHost>
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com

IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4

Gateway: 172.28.10.1

DNS: 172.28.10.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
Configure Host Name
vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
```

2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS  
Configure the network by Network Manager:



Editing System eth0

Connection name: System eth0

☒ Connect automatically

Wired 802.1x Security IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Method: Manual

**Addresses**

Address	Netmask	Gateway
172.28.10.5	255.255.255.0	172.28.10.1

DNS servers: 172.28.10.1

Search domains: dn.ws.com

DHCP client ID:

☒ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

Routes...

☒ Available to all users

Cancel Apply...

Note: Please remember to choose two options:

- ☒ Connect automatically
- ☒ Available to all users

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:

# Service network restart

3. Validate these profiles:

a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network

NETWORKING=yes

HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

```
172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

# Generated by NetworkManager

Search dn.ws.com

Nameserver 172.28.10.1

d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0



```
DEVICE="eth0"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
IPADDR=172.28.10.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
DNS1=172.28.10.1
DOMAIN=dn.ws.com
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME="System eth0"
UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03
HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8
```

**NEW QUESTION 14**

Create a logical volume

Create a new logical volume as required:

Name the logical volume as database, belongs to datastore of the volume group, size is 50 PE. Expansion size of each volume in volume group datastore is 16MB.

Use ext3 to format this new logical volume, this logical volume should automatically mount to /mnt/database

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed

partx -a /dev/vda

pvccreate /dev/vdax

vgcreate datastore /dev/vdax -s 16M

lvcreate- l 50 -n database datastore

mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database

mkdir /mnt/database

mount /dev/datastore/database /mnt/database/ df -Th

vi /etc/fstab

/dev/datastore /database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0 mount -a

Restart and check all the questions requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Configure iptables, there are two domains in the network, the address of local domain is 172.24.0.0/16 other domain is 172.25.0.0/16, now refuse domain 172.25.0.0/16 to access the server.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

below

- ▶ iptables -F
- ▶ service iptables save
- ▶ iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -j REJECT
- ▶ service iptables save
- ▶ service iptables restart

#### NEW QUESTION 17

Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.

Adjust the size of the vo Logical Volume, its file system size should be 290M. Make sure that the content of this system is complete.

Note: the partition size is rarely accurate to the same size as required, so in the range 270M to 320M is acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Addition  
df -hT  
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo  
Lvscan  
xfs\_growfs /home/ //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step.  
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo// use this command to update in examination. df -hT  
OR  
Subtraction  
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo  
umount /home  
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo/home  
df -hT

#### NEW QUESTION 18

Configure your web services, download from <http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html> And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
cd /var/www/html
wget
http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html mv serverX.html index.html /etc/init.d/httpd restart chkconfig httpd on
```



#### NEW QUESTION 22

Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered





**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

 chmod 770 /data  
 Verify using : ls -ld /data Preview should be like: drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data  
To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command.  
According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

#### NEW QUESTION 26

According the following requirements to create a local directory /common/admin.

-  This directory has admin group.
-  This directory has read, write and execute permissions for all admin group members.
-  Other groups and users don't have any permissions.
-  All the documents or directories created in the /common/admin are automatically inherit the admin group.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
mkdir -p /common/admin
chgrp admin /common/admin
chmod 2770 /common/admin
```

#### NEW QUESTION 27

Open kmcrl value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

see explanation below.

```
# vim /boot/grub/grub.conf
```

```
kernel/vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot
```

```
rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprdrd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DM
```

```
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcr=5
```

Restart to take effect and verification:

```
# cat /proc/cmdline
```

```
ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswap rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD rd_NO_DM
```

```
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcr=5
```

**NEW QUESTION 29**

Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

(a) Created as administrator

```
# crontab -u natasha -e
```

```
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
```

(b)Created as natasha

```
# su - natasha
```

```
$ crontab -e
```

```
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
```

**NEW QUESTION 33**

Install the Kernel Upgrade.

Install suitable kernel update from: <http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates>. Following requirements must be met:

Updated kernel used as the default kernel of system start-up.

The original kernel is still valid and can be guided when system starts up.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Using the browser open the URL in the question, download kernel file to root or home directory. `uname -r` // check the current kernel version

```
rpm -ivh kernel-*.rpm
```

```
vi /boot/grub.conf // check
```

Some questions are: Install and upgrade the kernel as required. To ensure that grub2 is the default item for startup.

Yum repo : <http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/errata>

OR

```
uname -r // check kernel
```

Yum-config-manager

```
--add-repo="http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/ errata"
```

Yum clean all

Yum list kernel // install directly

Yum -y install kernel // stuck with it, do not pipe! Please do not pipe!

Default enable new kernel `grub2-editenv list` // check

Modify `grub2-set-default` "kernel full name"

```
Grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg // Refresh
```

**NEW QUESTION 34**

Download <ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso> to /root, and mounted automatically under /media/cdrom and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso
```

```
# mkdir -p /media/cdrom
```

```
# vim /etc/fstab
```

```
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
```

```
# mount -a
```

```
mount [-t vfstype] [-o options] device dir
```

**NEW QUESTION 37**

Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered



**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

1. Use fdisk /dev/hda-> To create new partition.
  2. Type n ->For New partitions
  3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
  4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Keys
  5. Type the size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
  6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
  7. Press w to write on partitions table.
  8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
  9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
- OR
1. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? ->To create ext3 filesystem.
  2. vi /etc/fstab
  3. Write:  
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 0 0
  4. Verify by mounting on current sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

**NEW QUESTION 38**

The system ldap.example.com provides an LDAP authentication service. Your system should bind to this service as follows:

The base DN for the authentication service is dc=domain11, dc=example, dc=com LDAP is used to provide both account information and authentication information. The connection should be encrypted using the certificate at http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt

When properly configured, ldapuserX should be able to log into your system, but will not have a home directory until you have completed the autofs requirement.

Username: ldapuser11

Password: password

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- ▶ system-config-authentication LDAP user DN=dc=domain11,dc=example,dc=com Server= host.domain11.example.com  
Certificate=  
http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt (enter url carefully, there maybe // or ..) LDAP password  
OK  
starting sssd
- ▶ su -ldapuser11 Display Bash prompt #exit

**NEW QUESTION 41**

Copy /etc/fstab document to /var/TMP directory. According the following requirements to configure the permission of this document.

- ▶ The owner of this document must be root.
- ▶ This document belongs to root group.
- ▶ User mary have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ User alice have read and execute permissions for this document.
- ▶ Create user named bob, set uid is 1000. Bob have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ All users has read permission for this document in the system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
chmod a-x /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:mary:rw /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:alice:rx /var/tmp/fstab
useradd -u 1000 bob
```

**NEW QUESTION 43**

Search files.

Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
mkdir /root/findfiles
find / -user jack -exec cp -a {} /root/findfiles/ \; ls /root/findresults
```

#### NEW QUESTION 47

Create a collaborative directory/home/admins with the following characteristics: Group ownership of /home/admins is adminuser  
The directory should be readable, writable, and accessible to members of adminuser, but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system.)  
Files created in /home/admins automatically have group ownership set to the adminuser group

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
mkdir /home/admins
chgrp -R adminuser /home/admins
chmodg+w /home/admins
chmodg+s /home/admins
```

#### NEW QUESTION 49

Add user: user1, set uid=601  
Password: redhat  
The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
# passwd user1
redhat
```

#### NEW QUESTION 50

Binding to an external validation server.  
System server.domain11.example.com provides a LDAP validation service, your system should bind to this service as required:  
Base DN of validation service is dc=example,dc=com  
LDAP is used for providing account information and validation information Connecting and using the certification of  
<http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT> to encrypt  
After the correct configuration, ldapuser1 can log into your system, it does not have HOME directory until you finish autofs questions, ldapuser1 password is password.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
yum -y install sssd authconfig-gtk krb5-workstation authconfig-gtk // open the graphical interface
Modify user account database to ldap, fill up DN and LDAP SERVER as questions required, use TLS to encrypt connections making tick, write
http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to download ca, authentication method choose ldap password.
You can test if the ldapuser is added by the following command:
Id ldapuser1
Note: user password doesn't not need to set
```

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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