Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
CORRECT TEXT
Search a String
Find out all the columns that contains the string seismic within /usr/share/dict/words, then copy all these columns to /root/lines.tx in original order, there is no blank line, all columns must be the accurate copy of the original columns.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/lines.txt

NEW QUESTION 2
CORRECT TEXT
There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? vi /etc/sysconfing/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=station?.example.com GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
service network restart
* 2.vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0 ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=X.X.X.X
NETMASK=X.X.X.X
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
ifdown eth0
ifup eth0

NEW QUESTION 3
CORRECT TEXT
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
pvcreate /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 4
CORRECT TEXT
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd
YUM http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 5
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
#system-config-date
Note: dialog box will open in that
Check mark Synchronize date and time over network. Remove all the NTP SERVER and click ADD and type server.domain11.example.com
****************And then press ENTER and the press OK***************

NEW QUESTION 6
CORRECT TEXT
Resize the logical volume vo and its filesystem to 290 MB. Make sure that the filesystem contents remain intact.
Note: Partitions are seldom exactly the same size requested, so a size within the range of 260 MB to 320 MiB is acceptable.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ // home is LVM mounted directory
Note: This step is only need to do in our practice environment, you do not need to do in the real exam
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // Use this comand to update in the real exam df -hT
OR
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo required partition capacity such as 100M lvreduce -l 100M
/dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo /home
df –Ht

NEW QUESTION 7
CORRECT TEXT
In the system, mounted the iso image /root/examine.iso to/mnt/iso directory. And enable automatically mount (permanent mount) after restart system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
mkdir -p /mnt/iso
/etc/fstab:
/root/examine.iso /mnt/iso iso9660 loop 0 0 mount -a
mount | grep examine

NEW QUESTION 8
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 4 [Controlling Access to Files]
Create collaborative directory /mnt/shares with the following characteristics: Group ownership of /mnt/shares should be sharegrp.
The directory should be readable, writable and accessible to member of sharegrp but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system)
Files created in /mnt/shares automatically have group ownership set to the sharegrp group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir -p /mnt/shares
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
[root@node1 ~]# chgrp sharegrp /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# chmod 2770 /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[harry@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[harry@node1 shares]$ touch harry

```
[harry@node1 shares]$ logout
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[natasha@node1 shares]$ touch natasha
[natasha@node1 shares]$ ls -lrt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 harry sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 harry
-rw-rw-r--. 1 natasha sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 natasha
```

NEW QUESTION 9
CORRECT TEXT
Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under
/mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
```
# fdisk /dev/vda
n
+512M
w
# partprobe /dev/vda
# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/vda5
# mkdir -p /data
# vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 /data ext4 defaults 0 0
# mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 10
CORRECT TEXT
Create the following users, groups, and group memberships: A group named adminuser.
A user natasha who belongs to adminuser as a secondary group A user harry who also belongs to adminuser as a secondary group.
A user sarah who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system, and who is not a member of adminuser, natasha, harry, and sarah should all have
the password of redhat.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
```
? groupadd sysmgrs
? useradd -G sysmgrs Natasha
? We can verify the newly created user by cat /etc/passwd)
# useradd -G sysmgrs harry
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarrh
# passwd Natasha
# passwd harry
# passwd sarrah
```

NEW QUESTION 10
CORRECT TEXT
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 14
CORRECT TEXT
Create a volume group, and set 8M as a extends. Divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv (lvshare), make it as ext4 file system, and
mounted automatically under /mnt/data. And the size of the floating range should set between 380M and 400M.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk
partprobe
pvcreate /dev/vda6
vgcreate -s 8M vg1 /dev/vda6 -s
lvcreate -n lvshare -l 50 vg1 -l
mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvshare
mkdir -p /mnt/data
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vg1/lvshare /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
mount -a
df -h

NEW QUESTION 17
CORRECT TEXT
Create a new logical volume according to the following requirements:
The logical volume is named database and belongs to the datastore volume group and has a size of 50 extents.
Logical volumes in the datastore volume group should have an extent size of 16 MB. Format the new logical volume with a ext3 filesystem.
The logical volume should be automatically mounted under /mnt/database at system boot time.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk -cu /dev/vda
partx -a /dev/vda
pvcreate /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

NEW QUESTION 20
CORRECT TEXT
Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
# pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02
# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
# vim /etc/fstab
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
UUID=xxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 21
CORRECT TEXT
Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? vim /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
? sysctl –w (takes effect immediately)
If no "sysctl.conf" option, use these commands:
? sysctl –a |grep net.ipv4
? sysctl –P net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1

? sysctl -w

NEW QUESTION 25
CORRECT TEXT
Configure autofs to automount the home directories of LDAP users as follows: host.domain11.example.com NFS-exports /home to your system.
This filesystem contains a pre-configured home directory for the user ldapuser11 ldapuser11's home directory is host.domain11.example.com /rhome/ldapuser11
ldapuser11's home directory should be automounted locally beneath /rhome as
/rhome/ldapuser11
Home directories must be writable by their users ldapuser11's password is 'password'.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? vim /etc/auto.master /rhome /etc/auto.misc
wq!
vim /etc/auto.misc
ldapuser11 --rw,sync host.domain11.example.com:/rhome/ldpauser11 :wq!
#service autofs restart
? service autofs reload
? chkconfig autofs on
? su -ldapuser11
Login ldapuser with home directory
exit

NEW QUESTION 26
CORRECT TEXT
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 27
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 5 [Managing Logical Volumes]
Add an additional swap partition of 656 MiB to your system. The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots
Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partition on your system

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.1G 0 part
datavg-datalv 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1548 -2
[root@node2 ~]# free -m
total used free shared buff/cache available
Mem: 1816 1078 104 13 633 573
Swap: 2047 1 2046
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4404MB 4403MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary linux-swap 4404MiB 5060MiB
[root@node2 ~]# mkswap /dev/vdc2
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 656 MiB (687861760 bytes)
no label, UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority

/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
[root@node2 ~]# swapon /dev/vdc2
*
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/vdc2: UUID="9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7" TYPE="swap"
PARTUUID="0f22a35f-02"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7 swap swap defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3

NEW QUESTION 28
CORRECT TEXT
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

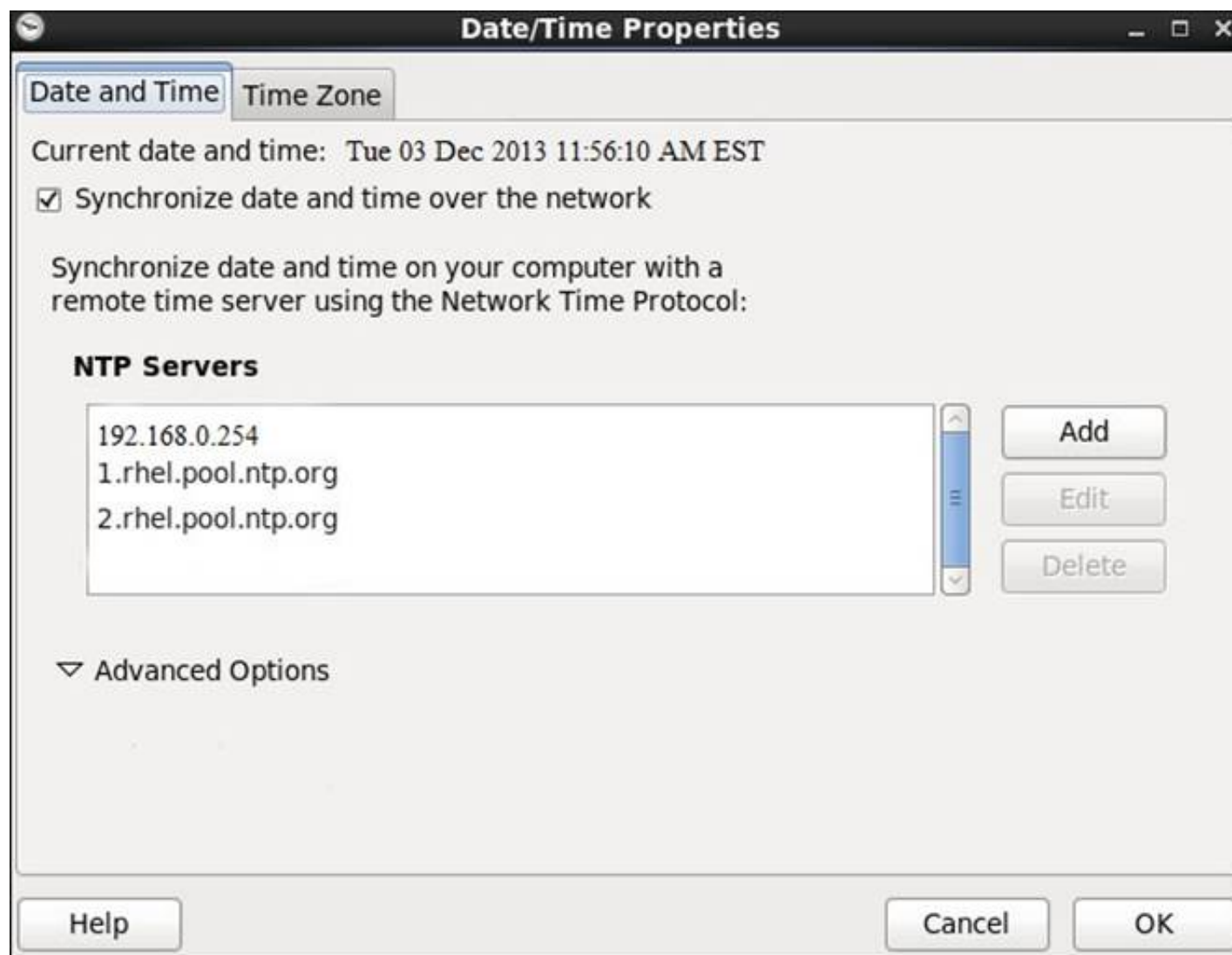**NEW QUESTION 32**
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the NTP service in your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
system-config-date &

```
  ↻                    Date/Time Properties                    _  □  ✕

 ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐
 │ Date and Time│ │  Time Zone   │
 └──────────────┘ └──────────────┘

  Current date and time:  Tue 03 Dec 2013 11:56:10 AM EST
  ☑ Synchronize date and time over the network

  Synchronize date and time on your computer with a
  remote time server using the Network Time Protocol:

  NTP Servers

  ┌──────────────────────────────────────┬─┐   ┌──────────────┐
  │ 192.168.0.254                        │▲│   │     Add      │
  │ 1.rhel.pool.ntp.org                  │ │   └──────────────┘
  │ 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org                  │≡│   ┌──────────────┐
  │                                      │ │   │     Edit     │
  │                                      │▼│   └──────────────┘
  └──────────────────────────────────────┴─┘   ┌──────────────┐
                                                │    Delete    │
                                                └──────────────┘

  ▽ Advanced Options



 ┌──────────────┐                  ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐
 │    Help      │                  │    Cancel    │ │     OK       │
 └──────────────┘                  └──────────────┘ └──────────────┘
```

NEW QUESTION 37
CORRECT TEXT
Create a catalog under /home named admins. Its respective group is requested to be the admin group. The group users could read and write, while other users are not allowed to access it. The files created by users from the same group should also be the admin group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /home/
mkdir admins /
chown .admin admins/
chmod 770 admins/
chmod g+s admins/

NEW QUESTION 42
CORRECT TEXT
Create a user alex with a userid of 3400. The password for this user should be redhat.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? useradd -u 3400 alex
? passwd alex
? su -alex

NEW QUESTION 46
CORRECT TEXT
Configure a cron Task.
User natasha must configure a cron job, local time 14:23 runs and executes: */bin/echo hiya every day.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
crontab –e –u natasha
23 14/bin/echo hiya
crontab -l -u natasha // view
systemctlenable crond

systemcdlrestart crond

NEW QUESTION 49
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]
Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
Also configure your GPG key to use this location http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* [root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo
[BaseOS]
name=BaseOS
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[AppStream]
name=AppStream
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all
[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all

NEW QUESTION 50
CORRECT TEXT
You have a domain named www.rhce.com associated IP address is 192.100.0.2. Configure the Apache web server by implementing the SSL for encryption communication.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf <VirtualHost 192.100.0.2> ServerName www.rhce.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/rhce DirectoryIndex index.html index.htm ServerAdmin
webmaster@rhce.com SSLEngine on SSLCertificateFile
/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt SSLCertificateKeyFile
/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.key/server.key </VirtualHost>
? cd /etc/httpd/conf
3 make testcert
? Create the directory and index page on specified path. (Index page can download from ftp://server1.example.com at exam time)
? service httpd start|restart
? chkconfig httpd on
Apache can provide encrypted communications using SSL (Secure Socket Layer). To make use of encrypted communication, a client must request to https protocol, which is uses port 443. For HTTPS protocol required the certificate file and key file.

NEW QUESTION 55
CORRECT TEXT
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 57
CORRECT TEXT
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 61
CORRECT TEXT
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 65
CORRECT TEXT
Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
do
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
done
OR
grep `abcde' /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile

NEW QUESTION 70
CORRECT TEXT
According the following requirements, configure autofs service and automatically mount to user's home directory in the ldap domain.
- Instructor.example.com (192.168.0.254) has shared /home/guests/ldapuserX home directory to your system by over NFS export, X is your hostname number.
- LdapuserX's home directory is exist in the instructor.example.com: /home/ guests/ldapuserX
- LdapuserX's home directory must be able to automatically mount to /home/ guests/ldapuserX in your system.
- Home directory have write permissions for the corresponding user.
However, you can log on to the ldapuser1 - ldapuser99 users after verification. But you can only get your corresponding ldapuser users. If your system's hostname is server1.example.com, you can only get ldapuser1's home directory.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
mkdir –p /home/guests
cat /etc/auto.master:
/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
cat /etc/auto.ldap:
ldapuser1 -rw instructor.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuser1
? automatically mount all the user's home directory #* -rw
instructor.example.com:/home/guests/&

NEW QUESTION 72
CORRECT TEXT
Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
which echo
crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
crontab -l (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 74
CORRECT TEXT
Create User Account.
Create the following user, group and group membership:
Adminuser group
User natasha, using adminuser as a sub group
User Harry, also using adminuser as a sub group
User sarah, can not access the SHELL which is interactive in the system, and is not a member of adminuser, natashaharrysarah password is redhat.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
groupadd adminuser
useradd natasha -G adminuser
useradd haryy -G adminuser
useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin
Passwd user name // to modify password or echo redhat | passwd --stdin user name id natasha // to view user group.

NEW QUESTION 78
CORRECT TEXT
We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on
/data. Now you required more space on /data but you already added all disks belong to physical volume. You saw that you have unallocated space around 5 GB on your harddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the syste id '8e'.
? use partprobe command
? pvcreate /dev/hda9 Suppose your partition number is hda9.
? vgextend test0 /dev/hda9 vgextend command add the physical disk on volume group.
? lvextend -L+5120M /dev/test0/lvtestvolume
? verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

NEW QUESTION 79
CORRECT TEXT
SIMULATION
Add an additional swap partition of 754 MB to your system.
The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots.
Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partitions on your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? fdisk -l
? fdisk -cu /dev/vda
p n
e or p select e
default (first): enter
default (last): enter n
default(first): enter
default(first): +754M t (1-5)
l: 82 p
w #reboot
#mkswap /dev/vda5
? vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 swap swap defaults 0 0
wq
? mount -a
? swapon -a
? swapon -s

NEW QUESTION 83
CORRECT TEXT
There are two different networks, 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Your System is in 192.168.0.0/24 Network. One RHEL6 Installed System is going to use as a Router. All required configuration is already done on Linux Server. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on that Server. How will make successfully ping to 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? vi /etc/sysconfig/network GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
OR
vi /etc/sysconf/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.0.?
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
? service network restart
Gateway defines the way to exit the packets. According to question System working as a router for two networks have IP Address 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254.

NEW QUESTION 86
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 14 [Managing SELinux Security]
You will configure a web server running on your system serving content using a non- standard port (82)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
curl: (7) Failed to connect to node1.domain15.example.com port 80: Connection refused
[root@node1 ~]# yum install httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable --now httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status httpd
Status: "Running, listening on: port 80"
*
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com
2021-03-23 13:27:28 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 82
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 82, 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=82/tcp
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
OK
*
root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
Connection refused.
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf Listen 82
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
2021-03-23 13:31:41 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
OK

NEW QUESTION 87
CORRECT TEXT
A YUM repository has been provided at 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 90
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]
Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
Also configure your GPG key to use this location http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo
[BaseOS]
name=BaseOS
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[AppStream]
name=AppStream
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all
[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist
repo id repo name
AppStream AppStream
BaseOS BaseOS
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all

NEW QUESTION 92
CORRECT TEXT
Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
wq!

NEW QUESTION 93
CORRECT TEXT
Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Download the new kernel file and then install it.
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# ls
kernel-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.rpm
kernel-firmware-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.noarch.rpm
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# rpm -ivh kernel-*
Preparing... ###
[100%]
1:kernel-firmware
################################### [50%]
2:kernel
################################### [100%]
Verify the grub.conf file, whether use the new kernel as the default boot. [root@desktop8 Desktop]# cat /boot/grub/grub.conf default=0
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64)
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vol0-root
rd_LVM_LV=vol0/root rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD
rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc
KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet
initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img

NEW QUESTION 96

CORRECT TEXT
Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
chkconfig autofs on
cd /etc/
vim /etc/auto.master
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
cp auto.misc auto.ldap
vim auto.ladp
ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
* -rw,soft,intr 172.16.40.10:/rhome/&
# service autofs stop
# server autofs start
# showmount -e 172.24.40.10
# su - ladpuser40

NEW QUESTION 101
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 3 [Managing Logical Volumes]
Create a new volume group in the name of datavg and physical volume extent is 16 MB Create a new logical volume in the name of datalv with the size of 250 extents and file
system must xfs
Then the logical volume should be mounted automatically mounted under /data at system boot time

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mklabel msdos
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary 1MiB 4200MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc set 1 lvm on
*
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdc1
Physical volume "/dev/vdc1" successfully created.
[root@node2 ~]# vgcreate -s 16M datavg /dev/vdc1
Volume group "datavg" successfully created
[root@node2 ~]# lvcreate -n datalv -L 4000M datavg
Logical volume "datalv" created.
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/datalv
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /data
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv: UUID="7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data xfs defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data

NEW QUESTION 104
CORRECT TEXT
Configure a user account.
Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar

NEW QUESTION 107
CORRECT TEXT
Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. chmod g+s /data
* 2. Verify using: ls -ld /data
Permission should be like this: drwxrws--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data
If SGID bit is set on directory then who every users creates the files on directory group owner automatically the owner of parent directory. To set the SGID bit:
chmod g+s directory To Remove the SGID bit: chmod g-s directory

NEW QUESTION 109
CORRECT TEXT
You are new System Administrator and from now you are going to handle the system and your main task is Network monitoring, Backup and Restore. But you don't know the root password. Change the root password to redhat and login in default Runlevel.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you Boot the System, it starts on default Runlevel specified in /etc/inittab: Id:?:initdefault:
When System Successfully boot, it will ask for username and password. But you don't know the root's password. To change the root password you need to boot the system into single user mode. You can pass the kernel arguments from the boot loader.
* 1. Restart the System.
* 2. You will get the boot loader GRUB screen.
* 3. Press a and type 1 or s for single mode ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb queit s
* 4. System will boot on Single User mode.
* 5. Use passwd command to change.
* 6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 111
CORRECT TEXT
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 116
CORRECT TEXT
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 118
CORRECT TEXT
SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
getenforce // Check the current mode of SELinux // SELinux runs in enforcing mode // Check
getenforce 1
getenforce
vim /etc/selinux/config selinux=enforcing // To temporarily enable SELinux
wg
sestatus

NEW QUESTION 122
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/init.d/rpcbind start
/etc/init.d/nfslock start
/etc/init.d/nfs start
chkconfig rpcbind on
chkconfig nfslock on
chkconfig nfs on
showmount -e localhost

NEW QUESTION 125
CORRECT TEXT
Your System is going use as a router for 172.24.0.0/16 and 172.25.0.0/16. Enable the IP Forwarding.
* 1. echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
* 2. vi /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward=1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/proc is the virtual filesystem, containing the information about the running kernel.
To change the parameter of running kernel you should modify on /proc. From Next reboot the system, kernel will take the value from /etc/sysctl.conf.

NEW QUESTION 126
CORRECT TEXT
Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:user1:rwx /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
ls -l
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab

NEW QUESTION 129
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