



Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

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/sysconfg/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 2

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 3

CORRECT TEXT

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 4

CORRECT TEXT

You are a System administrator. Using Log files very easy to monitor the system. Now there are 50 servers running as Mail, Web, Proxy, DNS services etc. You want to centralize the logs from all servers into on LOG Server. How will you configure the LOG Server to accept logs from remote host?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, system accept the logs only generated from local host. To accept the Log from other host configure:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/syslog SYSLOGD_OPTIONS="-m 0 -r"
```

Where

-m 0 disables 'MARK' messages.

-r enables logging from remote machines

-x disables DNS lookups on messages received with -r

service syslog restart

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

Install the appropriate kernel update from <http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates>.

The following criteria must also be met:

The updated kernel is the default kernel when the system is rebooted The original kernel remains available and bootable on the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? ftp server.domain11.example.com Anonymous login
ftp> cd /pub/updates ftp> ls ftp> mget kernel* ftp> bye
? rpm -ivh kernel*
? vim /etc/grub.conf
Check the updattd kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0
wq!
```

NEW QUESTION 9

CORRECT TEXT

Create a backup

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, contains the content of /usr/local, tar must use bzip2 to compress.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cd /usr/local
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2
mkdir /test
tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test// Decompression to check the content is the same as the /usr/loca after
If the questions require to use gzip to compress. change -j to -z.
```

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:

the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.

the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.

the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.

the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.

the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.

all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? cp -a /etc/fstab /var/tmp
```

```
? cd /var/tmp
```

```
? ls -l
```

```
? getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
? chmod ugo-x /var/tmp/fstab
```

[No need to do this, there won't be execute permission for the file by default]

```
# setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab # setfacl -m u:harry:0 /var/tmp/fstab(zero) [Read permission will be there for all the users, by default. Check it using ls -l /var/tmp/fstab] Verify by [ ls -la /var/tmp/fstab]
```

NEW QUESTION 13

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 need to set

NEW QUESTION 15

CORRECT TEXT

Find all lines in the file /usr/share/dict/words that contain the string seismic. Put a copy of all these lines in their original order in the file /root/wordlist. /root/wordlist should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in /usr/share/dict/words.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/wordlist
```

NEW QUESTION 19

CORRECT TEXT

Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

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 Key.

* 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

mke2fs -j /dev/hda? To create ext3 filesystem.

```
vi /etc/fstab
```

Write:

```
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 1 2
```

Verify by mounting on current Sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

NEW QUESTION 20

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 22

CORRECT TEXT

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 24

CORRECT TEXT

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 25

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=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 30

CORRECT TEXT

Configure a default software repository for your system.

One YUM has already provided to configure your system on [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/ x86_64/Server](http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server), and can be used normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yum-config-manager --add-repo=http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/dvd" is to generate a file vim content.example.com_rhel7.0_x86_64_dvd.repo, Add a line gpgcheck=0
Yumcleanall
Yumrepolist
Almost 4305 packages are right, Wrong Yum Configuration will lead to some following questions cannot be worked out.

NEW QUESTION 34

CORRECT TEXT

Add users: user2, user3.

The Additional group of the two users: user2, user3 is the admin group Password: redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# useradd -G admin user2
# useradd -G admin user3
# passwd user2
redhat
# passwd user3
redhat
```

NEW QUESTION 35

CORRECT TEXT

Some users home directory is shared from your system. Using showmount -e localhost command, the shared directory is not shown. Make access the shared users home directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Verify the File whether Shared or not ? : cat /etc/exports
? Start the nfs service: service nfs start
? Start the portmap service: service portmap start
? Make automatically start the nfs service on next reboot: chkconfig nfs on
? Make automatically start the portmap service on next reboot: chkconfig portmap on
? Verify either sharing or not: showmount -e localhost
? Check that default firewall is running on system?
If running flush the iptables using iptables -F and stop the iptables service.

NEW QUESTION 37

CORRECT TEXT

Who ever creates the files/directories on archive group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of archive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? chmod g+s /archive
? Verify using: ls -ld /archive Permission should be like:
drwxrws--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive
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 42

CORRECT TEXT

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 43

CORRECT TEXT

Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# vgdisplay
(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)
# lvdisplay (Check lv)
# lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
(Verify)
-----
(Decrease lvm)
# umount /media
# fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
# lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
# mount -a
# lvdisplay (Verify) OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvdisplay (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 47

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-data1v 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 swap space 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 48

CORRECT TEXT

Locate all the files owned by ira and copy them to the / root/findresults directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# find / -user ira > /root/findresults (if /root/findfiles is a file)
# mkdir -p /root/findresults
# find / -user ira -exec cp -a {} /root/findresults\; [ if /root/findfiles is a directory] ls
/root/findresults
```

NEW QUESTION 52

CORRECT TEXT

/data Directory is shared from the server1.example.com server. Mount the shared directory that:

- * a. when user try to access, automatically should mount
- * b. when user doesn't use mounted directory should unmount automatically after 50 seconds.
- * c. shared directory should mount on /mnt/data on your machine.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
* 1. vi /etc/auto.master
/mnt /etc /auto.misc --timeout=50
? vi /etc/auto.misc
? data -rw,soft,intr server1.example.com:/data
? service autofs restart
? chkconfig autofs on
```

When you mount the other filesystem, you should unmount the mounted filesystem, Automount feature of linux helps to mount at access time and after certain seconds, when user unaccess the mounted directory, automatically unmount the filesystem.

/etc/auto.master is the master configuration file for autofs service. When you start the service, it reads the mount point as defined in /etc/auto.master.

NEW QUESTION 55

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can login successfully through ldapuser40. The password is set as "password". And the certificate can be downloaded from <http://ip/dir/ldap.crt>. After the user logs on the user has no host directory unless you configure the autofs in the following questions.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
system-config-authentication
LDAP Server: ldap//instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP) OR
# yum groupinstall directory-client (1.krb5-workstation 2.pam-krb5 3.sssd)
# system-config-authentication
* 1. User Account Database: LDAP
* 2. LDAP Search Base DN: dc=example,dc=com
* 3. LDAP Server: ldap://instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP)
* 4. Download CA Certificate
* 5. Authentication Method: LDAP password
* 6. Apply
getent passwd ldapuser40
```

NEW QUESTION 60

CORRECT TEXT

Create a Shared Directory.

Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser

This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in /home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

- 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 63

CORRECT TEXT

A YUM source has been provided in the <http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd> Configure your system and can be used normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? /etc/yum.repos.d/base.repo
[base] name=base
baseurl=http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
gpgcheck=0
yum list
```

NEW QUESTION 64

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 66

CORRECT TEXT

There is a local logical volumes in your system, named with common and belong to VGSRV volume group, mount to the /common directory. The definition of size is 128 MB.

Requirement:

Extend the logical volume to 190 MB without any loss of data. The size is allowed between 160-160 MB after extending.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
lvextend -L 190M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common
```

NEW QUESTION 68

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 71

CORRECT TEXT

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 75

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]

Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

- * 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del
- * 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot- loader entry
- * 3. Press e to edit the current entry.
- * 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.
- * 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.
- * 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.
- * 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.
- * 8. At the switch_root prompt

*

```
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot
sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root
Changing password for user root.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel
sh-4.4# exit; exit
```

*

Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

NEW QUESTION 77

CORRECT TEXT

Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# useradd -u 1234 alex
# passwd alex
alex111
alex111
OR
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex
```

NEW QUESTION 82

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 87

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 92

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 93

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 95

CORRECT TEXT

Configure /var/tmp/fstab Permission.

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure var/tmp/fstab permissions as the following:

Owner of the file /var/tmp/fstab is Root, belongs to group root

File /var/tmp/fstab cannot be executed by any user

User natasha can read and write /var/tmp/fstab

User harry cannot read and write /var/tmp/fstab

All other users (present and future) can read var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/  
? /var/tmp/fstab view the owner setfacl -m u:natasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab setfacl -m u:haryy:--- /var/tmp/fstab  
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions
```

NEW QUESTION 100

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 4 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Resize the logical volume, lvrz and reduce filesystem to 4600 MiB. Make sure the the filesystem contents remain intact with mount point /datarz
(Note: partitions are seldom exactly the size requested, so anything within the range of 4200MiB to 4900MiB is acceptable)

- 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  
vdc1 252:33 0 4.4G 0 part  
datavg-data 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data  
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk  
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk  
[root@node2 ~]# lvs  
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert  
lvrz vgrz -wi-ao---- 4.10g  
[root@node2 ~]# vgs  
VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree  
vgrz 1 1 0 wz--n- <4.15g 48.00m  
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb print  
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags  
1 1049kB 4456MB 4455MB primary lvm  
*  
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT  
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on  
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.0G 17M 3.8G 1% /datarz  
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary 4456MiB 5100MiB  
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb set 2 lvm on  
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle  
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdb2  
Physical volume "/dev/vdb2" successfully created.  
*  
[root@node2 ~]# vgextend vgrz /dev/vdb2  
Volume group "vgrz" successfully extended  
[root@node2 ~]# lvextend -r -L 4600M /dev/vgrz/lvrz  
Size of logical volume vgrz/lvrz changed from 4.10 GiB (1050 extents) to 4.49 GiB (1150 extents).  
Logical volume vgrz/lvrz successfully resized.  
[root@node2 ~]# resize2fs /dev/vgrz/lvrz  
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT  
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on  
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.4G 17M 4.2G 1% /datarz
```

NEW QUESTION 103

CORRECT TEXT

Add a swap partition.

Adding an extra 500M swap partition to your system, this swap partition should mount automatically when the system starts up. Don't remove and modify the existing swap partitions on your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// in the way of expanding the partition, don't make main partition  
partx -a /dev/vda  
mkswap /dev/vdax  
swapon /dev/vdax
```

```
swapon -s
vi /etc/fstab
/dev/vdaxswapswapdefaults0 0
mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 108

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 111

CORRECT TEXT

Create a volume group, and set the size is 500M, the size of single PE is 16M. Create logical volume named lv0 in this volume group, set size is 20 PE, make it as ext3 file system, and mounted automatically under data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
fdisk /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vda3
vgcreate -s 16M vg0 /dev/vda3
lvcreate -n lv0 -l 20 vg0
mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/vg0-lv0
mkdir /data
/etc/fstab:
/dev/mapper/vg0-lv0 /data ext3 defaults 0 0
mount -a
mount | grep data
```

NEW QUESTION 115

CORRECT TEXT

One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? First check the size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
? Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:
# fsck -f /dev/vo/myvol
? Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
# resize2fs /dev/vo/myvol 200M
? It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. #lvreduce /dev/vo/myvol -L 200M
? Verify the Size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
? Verify that the size comes in online or not: df -h
```

NEW QUESTION 120

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.ldap
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 - ldapuser40
```

NEW QUESTION 124

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 8 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create a user fred with a user ID 3945. Give the password as iamredhatman

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -u 3945 fred
[root@node1 ~]# echo "iamredhatman" | passwd --stdin fred
Changing password for user fred.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully
```

NEW QUESTION 126

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/dataavg-data1v xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data
```

NEW QUESTION 127

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 128

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 quiet s
- * 4. System will boot on Single User mode.
- * 5. Use passwd command to change.
- * 6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 131

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices.

The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo /vbreadd
[root@node2 ~]# yum install stratis* -y
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool create think_pool /dev/vdd
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool list
Name Total Physical Properties
think_pool 5 GiB / 37.63 MiB / 4.96 GiB ~Ca,~Cr
*
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem create think_pool think_fs
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool Name Name Used Created Device UUID
think_pool think_fs 546 MiB Mar 23 2021 08:21 /stratis/think_pool/think_fs ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /strav
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d: UUID="ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
```

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d /strav xfs defaults,x- systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /stratis/think_pool/think_fs /strav/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d xfs 1.0T 7.2G 1017G 1% /strav
```

NEW QUESTION 136

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 141

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 142

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 143

CORRECT TEXT

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 148**CORRECT TEXT**

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 151**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 154**CORRECT TEXT**

There is a server having 172.24.254.254 and 172.25.254.254. Your System lies on 172.24.0.0/16. Make successfully ping to 172.25.254.254 by Assigning following IP: 172.24.0.x where x is your station number.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Use netconfig command

? Enter the IP Address as given station number by your examiner: example: 172.24.0.1

? Enter Subnet Mask

? Enter Default Gateway and primary name server

? press on ok

? ifdown eth0

? ifup eth0

? verify using ifconfig

In the lab server is playing the role of router, IP forwarding is enabled. Just set the Correct IP and gateway, you can ping to 172.25.254.254.

NEW QUESTION 155**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 159

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 5 [Controlling Access to Files with ACLs]

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp. Configure the following permissions on /var/tmp/fstab.

The file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by root user

The file /var/tmp/fstab is belongs to the root group

The file /var/tmp/fstab should be executable by anyone

The user harry is able to read and write on /var/tmp/fstab

The user natasha can neither read or write on /var/tmp/fstab

All other users (Current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/  
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /etc/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# chmod a+x /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:--- /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab  
getfacl: Removing leading '/' from absolute path names  
# file: var/tmp/fstab  
# owner: root  
# group: root  
user::rwX  
user:harry:rw-  
user:natasha:---  
group::r-x  
mask::rwX  
other::r-x  
*  
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha  
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cat /var/tmp/fstab  
cat: /var/tmp/fstab: Permission denied
```

NEW QUESTION 163

.....

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