

# Red-Hat

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 6 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all lines in the file /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml that contain the string ich.

Put a copy of these lines in the original order in the file /root/lines.

/root/lines should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in

/usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\*

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml | grep ich > /root/lines
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/lines
```

```
<comment xml:lang="ast">Ficheru codificáu en BinHex de Machintosh</comment>
```

```
<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier codé Macintosh BinHex</comment>
```

```
<comment xml:lang="gl">ficheiro de Macintosh codificado con BinHex</comment>
```

```
<comment xml:lang="oc">fichièr encodat Macintosh BinHex</comment>
```

```
<comment xml:lang="pt">ficheiro codificado em BinHex de Macintosh</comment>
```

```
<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier boîte aux lettres</comment>
```

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Notes:

NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

YUM

<http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd>

Idap <http://instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT>

Install dialog package.

yum install dialog

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 15 [Running Containers]

Create a container named logserver with the image rhel8/rsyslog found from the registry registry.domain15.example.com:5000

The container should run as the root less user shangrila. use redhat as password [sudo user] Configure the container with systemd services as the shangrila user

using the service name,

“container-logserver” so that it can be persistent across reboot.

Use admin as the username and admin123 as the credentials for the image registry.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\*

```
[root@workstation ~]# ssh shangrila@node1
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman login registry.domain15.example.com:5000
```

```
Username: admin
```

```
Password:
```

```
Login Succeeded!
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman pull registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
```

```
021b26669f39cc42b8e94eab886ba8293d6247bf68e4b0d76db2874aef284d6d
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p ~/.config/systemd/user
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd ~/.config/systemd/user
```

\*

```
[shangrila@node1 user]$ podman generate systemd --name logserver --files --new
```

```
/home/shangrila/.config/systemd/user/container-logserver.service
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
```

```
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver.service
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
```

```
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
```

```
7d9f7a8a4d63 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 2 seconds ago logserver
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd .config/systemd/user
```

```
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user status
```

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# groupadd -g 600 admin
```

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 9**

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:**

see explanation below.

```
# cd /home/
# mkdir admins /
# chown .admin admins/
# chmod 770 admins/
# chmod g+s admins/
```

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10**

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 15**

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

- 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 17**

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 18**

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:**

see explanation below.

```
> useradd -u 3400 alex
> passwd alex
> su -alex
```

**NEW QUESTION 22**

Your System is going to use as a Router for two networks. One Network is 192.168.0.0/24 and Another Network is 192.168.1.0/24. Both network's IP address has assigned. How will you forward the packets from one network to another network?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
> echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
> vi /etc/sysctl.conf
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
If you want to use the Linux System as a Router to make communication between different networks, you need enable the IP forwarding. To enable on running session just set value 1 to /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward. As well as automatically turn on the IP forwarding features on next boot set on /etc/sysctl.conf file.
```

**NEW QUESTION 27**

The user authentication has been provided by ldap domain in 192.168.0.254. According the following requirements to get ldapuser.

- LdapuserX must be able to login your system, X is your hostname number. But the ldapuser's home directory cannot be mounted, until you realize automatically mount by autofs server.
- All ldap user's password is "password".

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

system-config-authentication &



#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 31

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 33**

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 36**

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 37**

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 42**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)  
Task 3 [Managing Local Users and Groups]  
Create the following users, groups and group memberships:  
A group named sharegrp  
A user harry who belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group  
A user natasha who also belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group  
A user copper who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system and who is not a member of sharegrp.  
harry, natasha and copper should have the password redhat

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
* [root@node1 ~]# groupadd sharegrp
[root@node1 ~]# useradd harry
[root@node1 ~]# useradd natasha
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp harry
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp natasha
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin copper
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin harry
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin natasha
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin copper
#### For Checking ####
[root@node1 ~]# su - copper
This account is currently not available.
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[root@node1 ~]# id
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[root@node1 ~]# id
```

**NEW QUESTION 46**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 10 [Configuring NTP/Time Synchronization]

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of utility.domain15.example.com

The system time should be set to your (or nearest to you) timezone and ensure NTP sync is configured

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# yum install chrony
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/chrony.conf
pool utility.domain15.example.com iburst
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# tzselect
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent, ocean, "coord", or "TZ".
1) Africa
2) Americas
3) Antarctica
4) Asia
11) TZ - I want to specify the time zone using the Posix TZ format.
#? 4
*
Please select a country whose clocks agree with yours.
1) Afghanistan 18) Israel 35) Palestine
2) Armenia 19) Japan 36) Philippines
3) Azerbaijan 20) Jordan 37) Qatar
4) Bahrain 21) Kazakhstan 38) Russia
5) Bangladesh 22) Korea (North) 39) Saudi Arabia
#? 5
The following information has been given: Bangladesh
Therefore TZ='Asia/Dhaka' will be used. Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1
Asia/Dhaka
[root@node1 ~]# chronyc sources -v
^? utility.domain15.example> 0 7 0 - +0ns[ +0ns] +/- 0ns
```

**NEW QUESTION 51**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 9 [Managing Files from the Command Line]

Search the string nologin in the /etc/passwd file and save the output in /root/strings

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep nologin > /root/strings
```



```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/strings
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
```

**NEW QUESTION 52**

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 8 [Tuning System Performance]

Set your server to use the recommended tuned profile

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm list
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm active
Current active profile: virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm recommend
virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm profile virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm active
Current active profile: virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm active
Current active profile: virtual-guest
```

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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 60**

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, 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 61**

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 62**

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 67

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 71

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 72

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 77

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 79**

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