

Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 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

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 updatted kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0

wq!

NEW QUESTION 6

CORRECT TEXT

One Logical Volume named /dev/test0/testvolume1 is created. The initial Size of that disk is 100MB now you required more 200MB. Increase the size of Logical Volume, size should be increase on online.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? lvextend -L+200M /dev/test0/testvolume1 Use lvdisplay /dev/test0/testvolume1)
```

```
? ext2online -d /dev/test0/testvolume1
```

lvextend command is used the increase the size of Logical Volume. Other command lvresize command also here to resize. And to bring increased size on online we use the ext2online command.

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

CORRECT TEXT

Configure NTP.

Configure NTP service, Synchronize the server time, NTP server: classroom.example.com

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configure the client:
Yum -y install chrony
Vim /etc/chrony.conf
Add: server classroom.example.com iburst
Start: systemctl enable chronyd
systemctl restart chronyd
Validate: timedatectl status

NEW QUESTION 9

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a size of 10 GiB

On this disk, create a VDO volume with a size of 50 GiB and mount it persistently on
/vbreadd with xfs filesystem

- 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
[root@node2 ~]# yum install kmod-kvdo vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status vdo
[root@node2 ~]# vdo create --name=vdo1 --device=/dev/vde --vdoLogicalSize=50G
[root@node2 ~]# vdo stats --hu
Device Size Used Available Use% Space saving%
/dev/mapper/vdo1 10.0G 4.0G 6.0G 40% N/A
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs -K /dev/mapper/vdo1
```

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /vbreadd
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/vdo1: UUID="1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227"
BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="xfs"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227 /vbreadd xfs defaults,x-
systemd.requires=vdo.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /dev/mapper/vdo1 /vbreadd/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vdo1 xfs 50G 390M 50G 1% /vbreadd
```

NEW QUESTION 10

CORRECT TEXT

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 10

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 13

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 16

CORRECT TEXT

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 20

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 23

CORRECT TEXT

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
# cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
# vim /etc/grub.conf default=0
```

NEW QUESTION 26

CORRECT TEXT

The firewall must be open.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
/etc/init.d/iptables start
iptables -F
iptables -X
iptables -Z
/etc/init.d/iptables save
chkconfig iptables on
```

NEW QUESTION 30

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 35

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 36

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 37

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 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 41

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 44

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 49

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 54

CORRECT TEXT

Configure autofs.

Configure the autofs automatically mount to the home directory of LDAP, as required: server.domain11.example.com use NFS to share the home to your system.

This file system

contains a pre

configured home directory of user ldapuserX. Home directory of ldapuserX is:

server.domain11.example.com /home/guests/ldapuser

Home directory of ldapuserX should automatically mount to the ldapuserX of the local
/home/guests Home directory's write permissions must be available for users ldapuser1's password is password

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
yum install -y autofs
mkdir /home/rehome
? /etc/auto.master
/home/rehome/etc/auto.ldap
Keep then exit
cp /etc/auto.misc /etc/auto.ldap
? /etc/auto.ldap
ldapuserX -fstype=nfs,rw server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/
Keep then exit
systemctl start autofs
systemctl enable autofs
su - ldapuserX// test
```

If the above solutions cannot create files or the command prompt is -bash-4.2\$, it maybe exist multi-level directory, this needs to change the server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ to server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX. What is multi-level directory? It means there is a directory of ldapuserX under the /home/guests/ldapuserX in the questions. This directory is the real directory.

NEW QUESTION 55

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
systemctl enable crond
systemctl restart crond
```

NEW QUESTION 60

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 65

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 67

CORRECT TEXT

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar must use the bzip2 compression.

- 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/
```

NEW QUESTION 69

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical Interfaces:
System-->Administration-->Date & Time
OR
system-config-date

NEW QUESTION 74

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 78

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 83

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 87

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 92

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 93

CORRECT TEXT

Add 3 users: harry, natasha, tom.

The requirements: The Additional group of the two users: harry, Natasha is the admin group. The user: tom's login shell should be non-interactive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# useradd -G admin harry
# useradd -G admin natasha
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
# id harry;id Natasha (Show additional group)
# cat /etc/passwd (Show the login shell)
OR
# system-config-users
```

NEW QUESTION 94**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 96**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:harry:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions
```

NEW QUESTION 101**CORRECT TEXT**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 11 [Scheduling Future Tasks]
The user natasha must configure a cron job that runs daily at 14:23 local time and also the same cron job will run after every 2 minutes and executes: /bin/echo hello

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha
no crontab for natasha
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min
crontab: installing new crontab
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status crond.service
*

### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# tail -f /var/log/cron
Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) REPLACE (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) END EDIT (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:50 node1 crontab[10638]: (root) LIST (natasha)
Mar 23 13:24:01 node1 crond[1349]: (root) FAILED (loading cron table)
Mar 23 13:24:02 node1 CROND[10673]: (natasha) CMD (/bin/echo 2min)
```

NEW QUESTION 105

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-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 ~]# 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 109

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 111

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 113

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

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

NEW QUESTION 117

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 119

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 121

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 122

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 127

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 130

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