



**Red-Hat**

## **Exam Questions EX200**

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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


### NEW QUESTION 3

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/sysconfig/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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

**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)
1: 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 12**

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 16**

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 18**

Your System is configured in 192.168.0.0/24 Network and your nameserver is 192.168.0.254. Make successfully resolve to server1.example.com.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

nameserver is specified in question,  
1. Vi /etc/resolv.conf  
nameserver 192.168.0.254  
2. host server1.example.com

**NEW QUESTION 19**

Search a String

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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 28**

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 33**

Create a swap space, set the size is 600 MB, and make it be mounted automatically after rebooting the system (permanent mount).

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1M count=600 mkswap /swapfile
/etc/fstab:
/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0 mount -a
```

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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 39**

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
OR
vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.0.?
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
```

```
service network restart
```

Gateway defines the way to exit the packets. According to question System working as a router for two networks have IP Address 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254.

**NEW QUESTION 43**

Update the kernel from <ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/updates>. According the following requirements:

- The updated kernel must exist as default kernel after rebooting the system.
- The original kernel still exists and is available in the system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
rpm -ivh kernel-firm...
rpm -ivh kernel...
```

**NEW QUESTION 46**

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 49**

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 54**

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 55**

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
l
W
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8
Copy UUID
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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/vdaxswapdefaults0 0
```



mount -a

#### NEW QUESTION 60

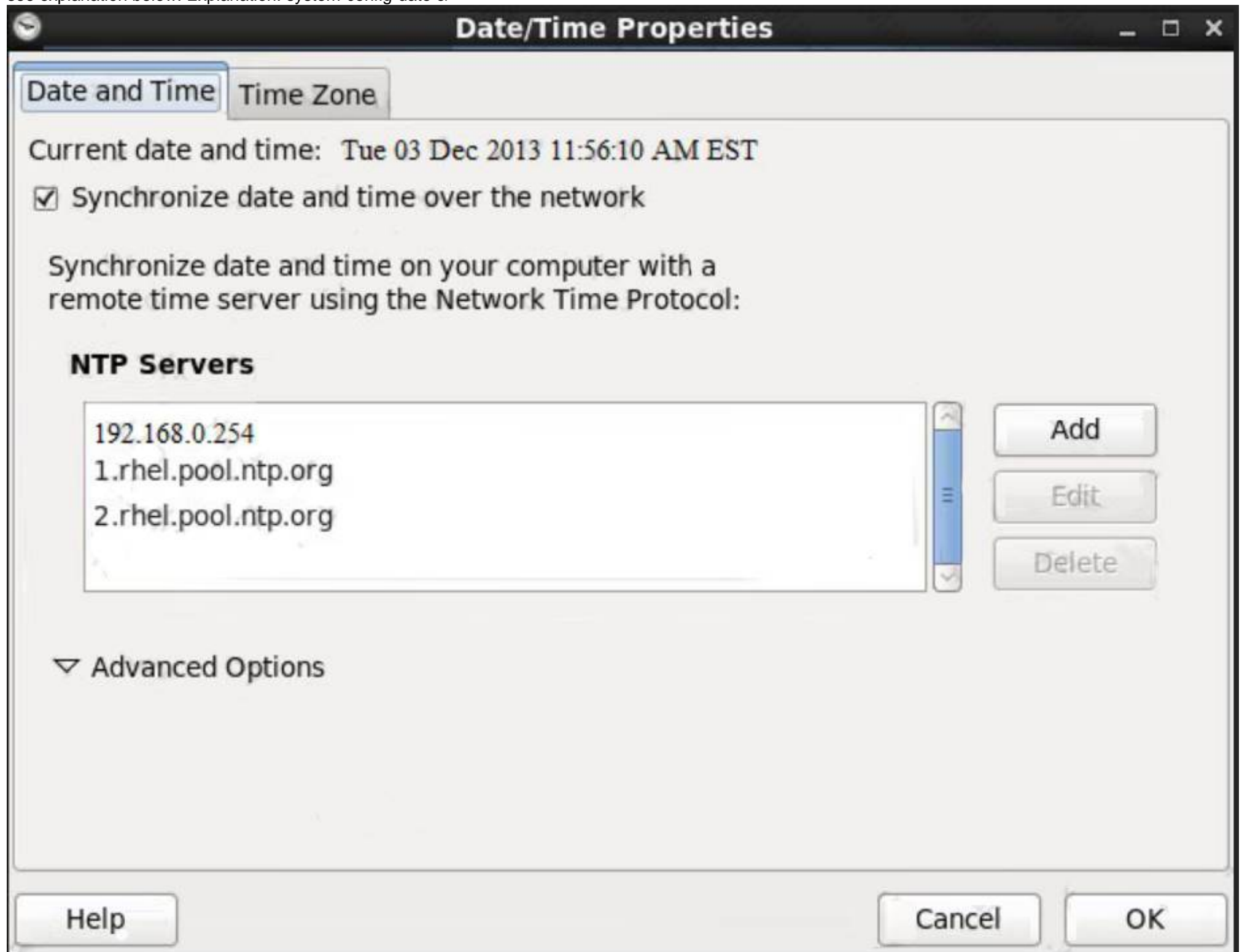
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

see explanation below. Explanation: system-config-date &



#### NEW QUESTION 63

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 68

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

mkfs -t ext3 /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 71**

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 75**

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 76**

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 81**

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 82**

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