

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

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 4

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 updated kernel is the first kernel and the original kernel remains available. set default=0
wq!

NEW QUESTION 5

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9**CORRECT TEXT**

Create the following users, groups, and group memberships: A group named adminuser.

A user natasha who belongs to adminuser as a secondary group A user harry who also belongs to adminuser as a secondary group.

A user sarah who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system, and who is not a member of adminuser, natasha, harry, and sarah should all have the password of redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10**CORRECT TEXT**

Binding to an external validation server.

System server.domain11.example.com provides a LDAP validation service, your system should bind to this service as required:

Base DN of validation service is dc=example,dc=com

LDAP is used for providing account information and validation information Connecting and using the certification of

http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to encrypt

After the correct configuration, ldapuser1 can log into your system, it does not have HOME directory until you finish autofs questions, ldapuser1 password is password.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

yum -y install sssd authconfig-gtk krb5-workstation authconfig-gtk // open the graphical interface

Modify user account database to ldap, fill up DN and LDAP SERVER as questions required, use TLS to encrypt connections making tick, write

http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to download ca, authentication method choose ldap password.

You can test if the ldapuser is added by the following command:

Id ldapuser1

Note: user password doesn't need to set

NEW QUESTION 10**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 14**CORRECT TEXT**

* 1. Find all sizes of 10k file or directory under the /etc directory, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.

* 2. Find all the files or directories with Lucy as the owner, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

(1)find /etc -size 10k -exec cp {} /tmp/findfiles \;
(2)find / -user lucy -exec cp -a {} /tmp/findfiles \;

Note: If find users and permissions, you need to use cp - a options, to keep file permissions and user attributes etc.

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

mkfs -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

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 24

CORRECT TEXT

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of LDAP users as follows: `host.domain11.example.com NFS-exports /home` to your system.

This filesystem contains a pre-configured home directory for the user `ldapuser11` `ldapuser11's home directory is host.domain11.example.com /rhome/ldapuser11`

`ldapuser11's home directory should be automounted locally beneath /rhome as`

`/rhome/ldapuser11`

Home directories must be writable by their users `ldapuser11's password is 'password'`.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

CORRECT TEXT

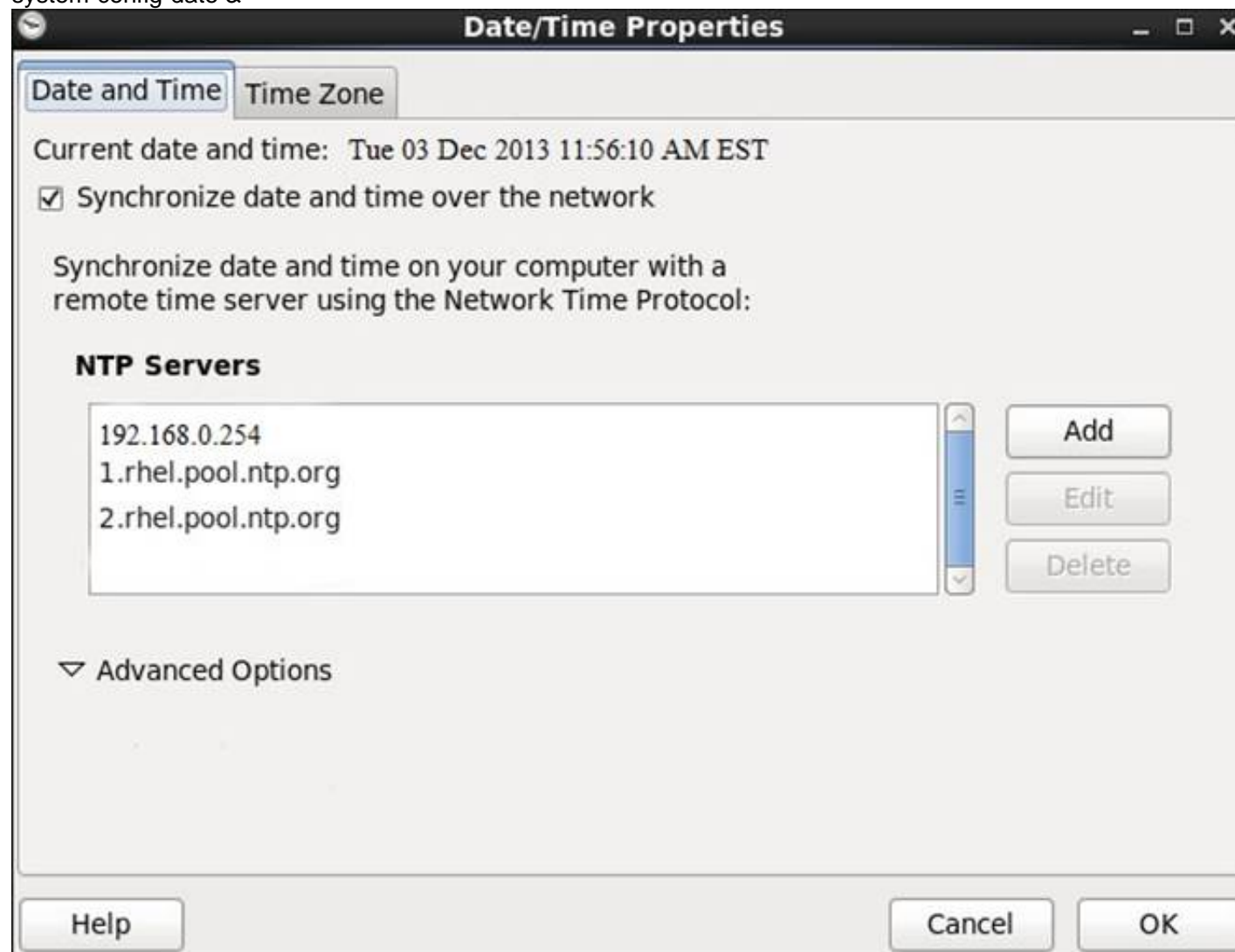
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

system-config-date &



NEW QUESTION 30

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 31

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 36

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 40

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 42

CORRECT TEXT

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 47

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 48

CORRECT TEXT

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 53

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 54

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? vi /etc/sysconfig/network GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
OR
vi /etc/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 56

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 14 [Managing SELinux Security]

You will configure a web server running on your system serving content using a non- standard port (82)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
curl: (7) Failed to connect to node1.domain15.example.com port 80: Connection refused
[root@node1 ~]# yum install httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable --now httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status httpd
Status: "Running, listening on: port 80"
*

[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com
2021-03-23 13:27:28 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 82
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 82, 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=82/tcp
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
OK
*

root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
Connection refused.
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf Listen 82
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
2021-03-23 13:31:41 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
OK
```

NEW QUESTION 59

CORRECT TEXT

One Domain RHCE is configured in your lab, your domain server is server1.example.com. nisuser2001, nisuser2002, nisuser2003 user are created on your server 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/nisuser2001. Make sure that when NIS user login in your system automatically mount the home directory. Home directory is separately shared on server /rhome/stationx/ where x is your Station number.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? use the authconfig --nisserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update
Example: authconfig --nisserver=192.168.0.254 --nisdomain=RHCE --update or system- config-authentication
? Click on Enable NIS
? Type the NIS Domain: RHCE
? Type Server 192.168.0.254 then click on next and ok
? You will get a ok message.
? Create a Directory /rhome/stationx where x is your station number.
? vi /etc/auto.master and write at the end of file /rhome/stationx /etc/auto.home -- timeout=60
? vi /etc/auto.home and write
```

* -rw,soft,intr 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/&

Note: please specify your station number in the place of x.

? Service autofs restart

? Login as the nisuser2001 or nisuser2002 on another terminal will be Success.

According to question, RHCE domain is already configured. We have to make a client of RHCE domain and automatically mount the home directory on your system. To make a member of domain, we use the authconfig with option or system-config authentication command. There are lots of authentication servers i.e NIS, LDAP, SMB etc. NIS is a RPC related service, no need to configure the DNS, we should specify the NIS server address.

Here Automount feature is available. When user tried to login, home directory will automatically mount. The automount service uses the /etc/auto.master file. On /etc/auto.master file we specified the mount point, the configuration file for mount point.

NEW QUESTION 60

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 61

CORRECT TEXT

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS. Host name: station.domain40.example.com

/etc/sysconfig/network hostname=abc.com hostname abc.com

IP Address:172.24.40.40/24

Gateway172.24.40.1 DNS:172.24.40.1

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/

ls

vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40 GATEWAY=172.24.40.1

DNS1=172.24.40.1

vim /etc/sysconfig/network

(Configure Host Name)

HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com

OR

Graphical Interfaces:

System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS)

Vim /etc/sysconfig/network

(Configure Host Name)

NEW QUESTION 66

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 70

CORRECT TEXT

One Logical Volume named lv1 is created under vg0. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 100MB. Now you required the size 500MB. Make successfully the size of that Logical Volume 500M without losing any data. As well as size should be increased online.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LVM system organizes hard disks into Logical Volume (LV) groups. Essentially, physical hard disk partitions (or possibly RAID arrays) are set up in a bunch of equal sized chunks known as Physical Extents (PE). As there are several other concepts associated with the LVM system, let's start with some basic definitions: Physical Volume (PV) is the standard partition that you add to the LVM mix. Normally, a physical volume is a standard primary or logical partition. It can also be a RAID array.

Physical Extent (PE) is a chunk of disk space. Every PV is divided into a number of equal sized PEs. Every PE in a LV group is the same size. Different LV groups can have different sized PEs.

Logical Extent (LE) is also a chunk of disk space. Every LE is mapped to a specific PE. Logical Volume (LV) is composed of a group of LEs. You can mount a file system such as

/home and /var on an LV.

Volume Group (VG) is composed of a group of LVs. It is the organizational group for LVM. Most of the commands that you'll use apply to a specific VG.

? Verify the size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vg0/lv1`

? Verify the Size on mounted directory: `df -h` or `df -h` mounted directory name

? Use: `lvextend -L+400M /dev/vg0/lv1`

? `ext2online -d /dev/vg0/lv1` to bring extended size online.

? Again Verify using `lvdisplay` and `df -h` command.

NEW QUESTION 74

CORRECT TEXT

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 76

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 80

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 /datar

vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk

```
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mklabel msdos
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary 1MiB 4200MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc set 1 lvm on
*

[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdc1
Physical volume "/dev/vdc1" successfully created.
[root@node2 ~]# vgcreate -s 16M datavg /dev/vdc1
Volume group "datavg" successfully created
[root@node2 ~]# lvcreate -n datalv -L 4000M datavg
Logical volume "datalv" created.
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/datalv
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /data
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv: UUID="7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*

[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data xfs defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data
```

NEW QUESTION 83

CORRECT TEXT

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 84

CORRECT TEXT

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 88

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 93

CORRECT TEXT

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 or 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 95

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 96

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 101

CORRECT TEXT

According the following requirements to create a local directory /common/admin.

- ? This directory has admin group.
- ? This directory has read, write and execute permissions for all admin group members.
- ? Other groups and users don't have any permissions.
- ? All the documents or directories created in the /common/admin are automatically inherit the admin group.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
mkdir -p /common/admin
chgrp admin /common/admin
chmod 2770 /common/admin
```

NEW QUESTION 105

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 106

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