



Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

CORRECT TEXT

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 2

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 3

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 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

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 7

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 16 [Running Containers]

Configure your host journal to store all journal across reboot

Copy all journal files from /var/log/journal/ and put them in the /home/shangrila/container-logserver

Create and mount /home/shangrila/container-logserver as a persistent storage to the container as /var/log/ when container start

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

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

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

```
d5ffe018a53c registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 5 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stats logserver
```

```
Error: stats is not supported in rootless mode without cgroups v2
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver d5ffe018a53ca7eb075bf560d1f30822ab6fe51eba58fd1a8f370eda79806496
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
```

```
Error: no container with name or ID logserver found: no such container
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p container-journal/
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-journald
```

```
[sudo] password for shangrila:
```



```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo chown -R shangrila container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver -v /home/shangrila/container-journal:/var/log/journal:Z registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl enable-linger
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl show-user shangrila|grep -i linger
Linger=yes
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
3903e1d09170 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 4
seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user stop container-logserver.service
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7e6cd59c506a registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 10 seconds ago Up 9 seconds ago logserver
```

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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

Make on /archive directory that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? chmod 770 /archive

? Verify using : ls -ld /archive Preview should be like:

```
drwxrwx--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive
```

To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command. According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysuser) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /archive

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 12

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, 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 13

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 18

CORRECT TEXT

Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? vim /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
? sysctl -w (takes effect immediately)
If no "sysctl.conf" option, use these commands:
? sysctl -a |grep net.ipv4
? sysctl -P net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
? sysctl -w
```

NEW QUESTION 21

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 25

CORRECT TEXT

Create a collaborative directory/home/admins with the following characteristics: Group ownership of /home/admins is adminuser
The directory should be readable, writable, and accessible to members of adminuser, but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system.)
Files created in /home/admins automatically have group ownership set to the adminuser group

- 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 26

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# vgdisplay
(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)
```



```
# lvdisplay (Check lv)
# lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
(Verify)
```

```
-----
(Decrease lvm)
# umount /media
# fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
# lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
# mount -a
# lvdisplay (Verify) OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvdisplay (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 30

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 33

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 38

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 43

CORRECT TEXT

Create a Shared Directory.

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

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
mkdir /home/admins
chgrp -R adminuser /home/admins
chmodg+w /home/admins
chmodg+s /home/admins
```

NEW QUESTION 44

CORRECT TEXT

One Package named zsh is dump on ftp://server1.example.com under /pub/updates directory and your FTP server is 192.168.0.254. Install the package zsh.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? rpm -ivh ftp://server1/example.com/pub/updates/zsh-* or
? Login to ftp server : ftp ftp://server1.example.com using anonymous user.
? Change the directory: cd pub and cd updates
? Download the package: mget zsh-*
? Quit from the ftp prompt : bye
? Install the package
? rpm -ivh zsh-*
? Verify either package is installed or not : rpm -q zsh
```

NEW QUESTION 45

CORRECT TEXT

User mary must configure a task.

Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo "Hello World.".

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."
```

NEW QUESTION 49

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 51

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 52

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 54

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 59

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 61

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 65

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 70

CORRECT TEXT

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 74

CORRECT TEXT

Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# which echo
# crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
# crontab -l (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 78

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 83

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 server i.e NIS, LDAP, SMB etc. NIS is a RPC related Services, 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 used the /etc/auto.master file. On /etc/auto.master file we specified the mount point the configuration file for mount point.

NEW QUESTION 87

CORRECT TEXT

A YUM repository has been provided at http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server.

Configure your system to use this location as a default repository.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

vim/etc/yum.repos/base.repo

[base]

name=base

baseurl= http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server

gpgcheck=0

enable=1

Save and Exit

Use yum list for validation, the configuration is correct if list the package information. If the Yum configuration is not correct then maybe cannot answer the following questions.

NEW QUESTION 89

CORRECT TEXT

Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Use fdisk /dev/hda ->To create new partition.

? Type n-> For New partition
? It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
? It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
? Type the Size: +100M ->You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.
? Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name. Default System ID is 83 that means Linux Native.
? Type t to change the System ID of partition.
? Type Partition Number
? Type 82 that means Linux Swap.
? Press w to write on partitions table.
? Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
? mkswap /dev/hda? ->To create Swap File system on partition.
? swapon /dev/hda? ->To enable the Swap space from partition.
? free -m ->Verify Either Swap is enabled or not.
? vi /etc/fstab/dev/hda? swap swap defaults 0 0
? Reboot the System and verify that swap is automatically enabled or not.

NEW QUESTION 93

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 95

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-data1v 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# 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 98

CORRECT TEXT

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 103

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 107

CORRECT TEXT

Open kmcrl value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# vim /boot/grub/grub.conf
kernel/vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-
GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot
rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DM
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
Restart to take effect and verification:
# cat /proc/cmdline
ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot
rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswap rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD rd_NO_DM
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
```

NEW QUESTION 111

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 114

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 117

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 data1v with the size of 250 extents and file

system must xfs

Then the logical volume should be mounted automatically mounted under /data at system boot time

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mklabel msdos
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary 1MiB 4200MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc set 1 lvm on
*

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

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

NEW QUESTION 119

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 121

CORRECT TEXT

Configure a user account.

Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar
```

NEW QUESTION 125

CORRECT TEXT

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 129

CORRECT TEXT

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 130

CORRECT TEXT

You are new System Administrator and from now you are going to handle the system and your main task is Network monitoring, Backup and Restore. But you don't know the root password. Change the root password to redhat and login in default Runlevel.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you Boot the System, it starts on default Runlevel specified in /etc/inittab: Id?:initdefault:

When System Successfully boot, it will ask for username and password. But you don't know the root's password. To change the root password you need to boot the system into single user mode. You can pass the kernel arguments from the boot loader.

* 1. Restart the System.

* 2. You will get the boot loader GRUB screen.

* 3. Press a and type 1 or s for single mode ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb quiet s

* 4. System will boot on Single User mode.

* 5. Use passwd command to change.

* 6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 132

CORRECT TEXT

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 133

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 17 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all the files owned by user "alex" and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

* root@node1 ~]# find / -user alex -type f > /home/alex/files

NEW QUESTION 137

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 1 [Managing Networking]

Please create new network connection with existing interface (enp1s0) using provided values:

IPv4: 172.25.X.10/255.255.255.0 (where X is your domain number: Domain15)

Gateway: 172.25.X.2

DNS server: 172.25.X.2

Add the following secondary IP addresses statically to your current running connection. Do this in a way that does not compromise your existing settings:

IPv4: 10.0.0.5/24 and set the hostname node1.domain15.example.com

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection add con-name static ifname enp1s0 type ethernet ipv4.addresses 172.25.15.10/24 ipv4.gateway 172.25.15.2 ipv4.dns
```

```
172.25.15.2 [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify static ipv4.method manual connection.autoconnect yes
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify static +ipv4.addresses 10.0.0.5/24
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname node1.domain15.example.com
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl status
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection down static
```

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# ip addr show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
```

```
### For checking ###
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# ip addr show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# netstat -nr
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

NEW QUESTION 142

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 145

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 150

.....

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