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
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/sysconfing/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 3
CORRECT TEXT
SELinux must run in force mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing

NEW QUESTION 4
CORRECT TEXT
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd
YUM http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
#system-config-date
Note: dialog box will open in that
Check mark Synchronize date and time over network. Remove all the NTP SERVER and click ADD and type
server.domain11.example.com
****************And then press ENTER and the press OK***************

NEW QUESTION 7
CORRECT TEXT
Resize the logical volume vo and its filesystem to 290 MB. Make sure that the filesystem contents remain intact.
Note: Partitions are seldom exactly the same size requested, so a size within the range of 260 MB to 320 MiB is acceptable.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ // home is LVM mounted directory
Note: This step is only need to do in our practice environment, you do not need to do in the real exam
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // Use this comand to update in the real exam df -hT
OR
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo required partition capacity such as 100M lvreduce -l 100M
/dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo /home
df –Ht

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 9 [Managing Files from the Command Line]
Search the string nologin in the /etc/passwd file and save the output in /root/strings

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep nologin > /root/strings
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/strings
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin lp:x:4:7:
lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin

NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]
Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a ize of 10 GiB
On this disk, create a VDO volume with a size of 50 GiB and mount it persistently on
/vbread with xfs filesystem

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# yum install kmod-kvdo vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status vdo
[root@node2 ~]# vdo create --name=vdo1 --device=/dev/vde --vdoLogicalSize=50G
[root@node2 ~]# vdostats --hu
Device Size Used Available Use% Space saving%
/dev/mapper/vdo1 10.0G 4.0G 6.0G 40% N/A
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs -K /dev/mapper/vdo1
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /vbread
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/vdo1: UUID="1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227"
BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="xfs"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227 /vbread xfs defaults,x-
systemd.requires=vdo.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /dev/mapper/vdo1 /vbread/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vdo1 xfs 50G 390M 50G 1% /vbread

NEW QUESTION 13
CORRECT TEXT
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 15
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 not need to set

NEW QUESTION 17
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 8 [Tuning System Performance]
Set your server to use the recommended tuned profile

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 18
CORRECT TEXT
According the following requirements to create user, user group and the group members:
- A group named admin.
- A user named mary, and belong to admin as the secondary group.
- A user named alice, and belong to admin as the secondary group.

- A user named bobby, bobby's login shell should be non-interactive. Bobby not belong to admin as the secondary group.
Mary, Alice, bobby users must be set "password" as the user's password.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
groupadd admin
useradd -G admin mary
useradd -G admin alice
useradd -s /sbin/nologin bobby
echo "password" | passwd --stdin mary
echo "password" | passwd --stdin alice
echo "password" | passwd --stdin bobby

NEW QUESTION 23
CORRECT TEXT
Create a volume group, and set 8M as a extends. Divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv (lvshare), make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data. And the size of the floating range should set between 380M and 400M.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk
partprobe
pvcreate /dev/vda6
vgcreate -s 8M vg1 /dev/vda6 -s
lvcreate -n lvshare -l 50 vg1 -l
mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvshare
mkdir -p /mnt/data
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vg1/lvshare /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
mount -a
df -h

NEW QUESTION 26
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 I 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
mke2fs -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 28
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 31
CORRECT TEXT
Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? vi /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 172.24.254.254
? host server1.example.com
On every clients, DNS server is specified in /etc/resolv.conf. When you request by name it tries to resolv from DNS server.

NEW QUESTION 34
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 15 [Running Containers]
Create a container named logserver with the image rhel8/rsyslog found from the registry registry.domain15.example.com:5000
The container should run as the root less user shangrila. use redhat as password [sudo user]
Configure the container with systemd services as the shangrila user using the service name, "container-logserver" so that it can be persistent across reboot.
Use admin as the username and admin123 as the credentials for the image registry.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@workstation ~]# ssh shangrila@node1
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman login registry.domain15.example.com:5000
Username: admin
Password:
Login Succeeded!
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman pull registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver
registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog 021b26669f39cc42b8e94eab886ba8293d6247bf68e4b0d76db2874aef284d6d
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p ~/.config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd ~/.config/systemd/user
*
[shangrila@node1 user]$ podman generate systemd --name logserver --files --new
/home/shangrila/.config/systemd/user/container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7d9f7a8a4d63 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 2 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd .config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user status

NEW QUESTION 35
CORRECT TEXT
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 40
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 41
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 46
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 49
CORRECT TEXT
The firewall must be open.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 51
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 54
CORRECT TEXT
Install a FTP server, and request to anonymous download from /var/ftp/pub catalog. (it needs you to configure yum direct to the already existing file server.)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /etc/yum.repos.d
vim local.repo
[local] name=local.repo
baseurl=file:///mnt
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
# yum makecache
# yum install -y vsftpd
# service vsftpd restart
# chkconfig vsftpd on
# chkconfig --list vsftpd
# vim /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
anonymous_enable=YES

NEW QUESTION 57
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 62
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your web services, download from http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /var/www/html
wget http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html mv serverX.html index.html
/etc/init.d/httpd restart
chkconfig httpd on
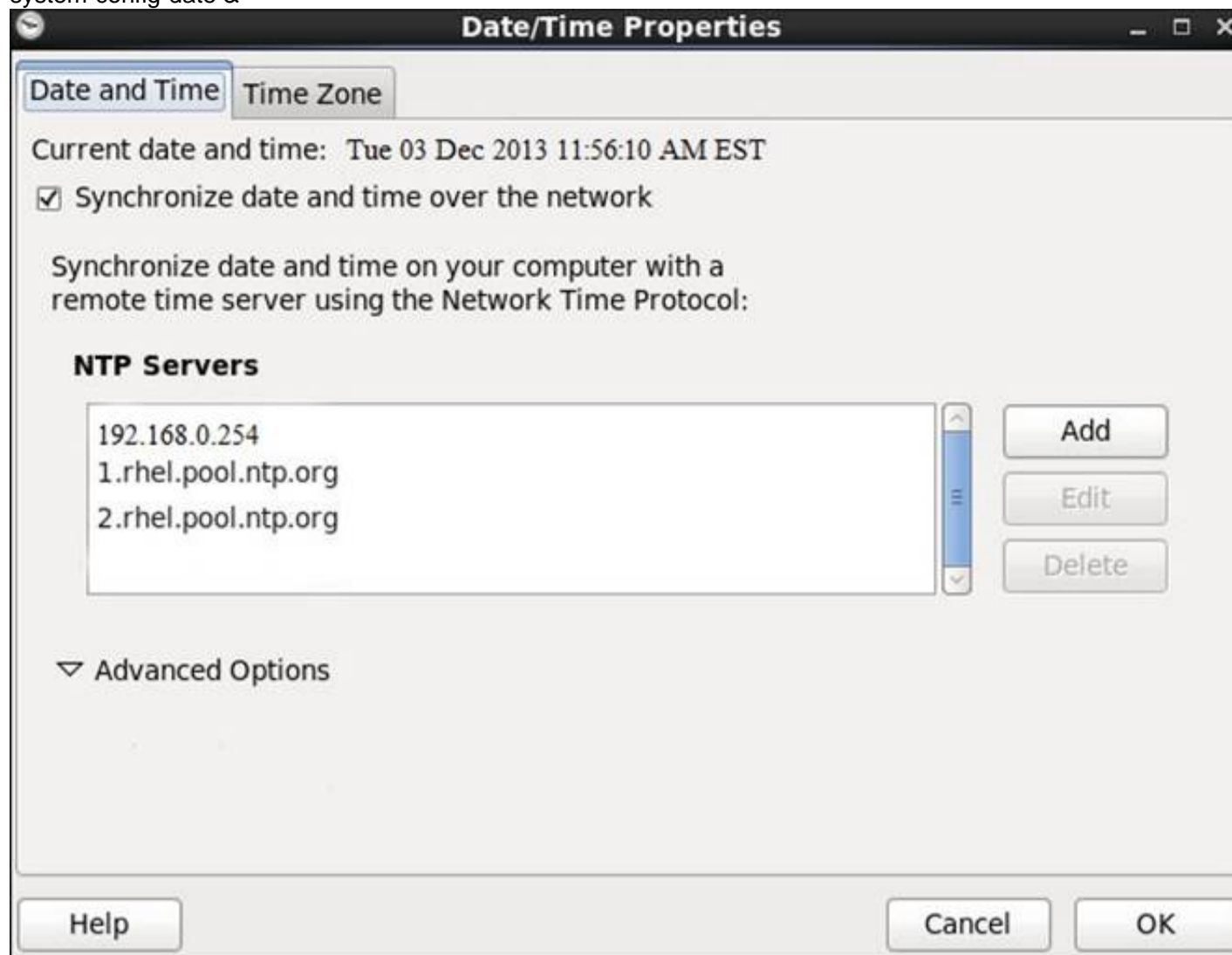

NEW QUESTION 65
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the NTP service in your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
system-config-date &

NEW QUESTION 68
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 70
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 75
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 79
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 82
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 84
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 88
CORRECT TEXT
Download ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso to /root, and mounted automatically under

/media/cdrom and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso
mkdir -p /media/cdrom
vim /etc/fstab
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
mount -a
mount [-t vfstype] [-o options] device dir

NEW QUESTION 89
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 90
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 94
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 95
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]
Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
* 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del
* 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot- loader entry
* 3. Press e to edit the current entry.
* 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.
* 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.
* 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.
* 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.
* 8. At the switch_root prompt
*
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot
sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root
Changing password for user root.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel
sh-4.4# exit; exit
*
Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

NEW QUESTION 97
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 98
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 100
CORRECT TEXT
Add 3 users: harry, natasha, tom.
The requirements: The Additional group of the two users: harry, Natasha is the admin group. The user: tom's login shell should be non-interactive.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 101
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 102
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/sysconf/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 106
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 --niserver=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 a 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 108
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 111
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]
Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
Also configure your GPG key to use this location http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo
[BaseOS]
name=BaseOS
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[AppStream]
name=AppStream
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all
[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist
repo id repo name
AppStream AppStream
BaseOS BaseOS
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all

NEW QUESTION 114
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 118
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 121
CORRECT TEXT
Create a volume group, and set the size is 500M, the size of single PE is 16M. Create logical volume named lv0 in this volume group, set size is 20 PE, make it as ext3 file system, and mounted automatically under data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vda3
vgcreate –s 16M vg0 /dev/vda3
lvcreate –n lv0 –l 20 vg0
mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/vg0-lv0
mkdir /data
/etc/fstab:
/dev/mapper/vg0-lv0 /data ext3 defaults 0 0
mount –a
mount | grep data

NEW QUESTION 126
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 128
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 129
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 132
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 137
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 138
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 queit s
* 4. System will boot on Single User mode.
* 5. Use passwd command to change.
* 6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 141
CORRECT TEXT
Configure iptables, there are two domains in the network, the address of local domain is 172.24.0.0/16 other domain is 172.25.0.0/16, now refuse domain 172.25.0.0/16 to access the server.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 145
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 150
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 /vbread
[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 151
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 I for logical.
* 4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Keys
* 5. Type the size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
* 6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
* 7. Press w to write on partitions table.
* 8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
* 9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
OR
* 1. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? ->To create ext3 filesystem.
* 2. vi /etc/fstab
* 3. Write:
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 0 0
* 4. Verify by mounting on current sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

NEW QUESTION 152
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 153
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 155
CORRECT TEXT
The system ldap.example.com provides an LDAP authentication service.
Your system should bind to this service as follows:
The base DN for the authentication service is dc=domain11, dc=example, dc=com LDAP is used to provide both account information and authentication
information. The connection should be encrypted using the certificate at http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt
When properly configured, ldapuserX should be able to log into your system, but will not have a home directory until you have completed the autofs requirement.
Username: ldapuser11
Password: password

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? system-config-authentication LDAP user DN=dc=domain11,dc=example,dc=com Server= host.domain11.example.com
Certificate= http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt (enter url carefully, there maybe // or ..)
LDAP password
OK
starting sssd
? su -ldapuser11 Display Bash prompt #exit

NEW QUESTION 156
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 161
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 5 [Controlling Access to Files with ACLs]
Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp. Configure the following permissions on /var/tmp/fstab.
The file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by root user
The file /var/tmp/fstab is belongs to the root group
The file /var/tmp/fstab should be executable by anyone
The user harry is able to read and write on /var/tmp/fstab
The user natasha can neither read or write on /var/tmp/fstab
All other users (Current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /etc/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /var/tmp/fstab

```
[root@node1 ~]# chmod a+x /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:--- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
getfacl: Removing leading '/' from absolute path names
# file: var/tmp/fstab
# owner: root
# group: root
user::rwx
user:harry:rw-
user:natasha:---
group::r-x
mask::rwx
other::r-x
*
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cat /var/tmp/fstab
cat: /var/tmp/fstab: Permission denied
```

NEW QUESTION 163
......

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