Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
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 4
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 5
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/syscofig/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 6
A YUM repository has been provided at http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server. Configure your system to use this location as a default repository.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

vim/etc/yum.repos/base.repo
[base]
name=base
baseurl= http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server
gpgcheck=0
enable=1
Save and Exit
Use yum list for validation, the configuration is correct if list the package information. If the Yum configuration is not correct then maybe cannot answer the following questions.

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
Configure NTP.
Configure NTP service, Synchronize the server time, NTP server: classroom.example.com

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9
Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
see explanation below.
/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 10
Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /opt/
mkdir dir
find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;

NEW QUESTION 10
Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
do
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
done
OR
grep `abcde' /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile

NEW QUESTION 13
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 15
Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

▶ chmod 770 /data

▶ Verify using : ls -ld /data Preview should be like: drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data
To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command.
According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

NEW QUESTION 16
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
YUM
http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.
yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 20
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 25
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 30
Add admin group and set gid=600

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
groupadd -g 600 admin

NEW QUESTION 35
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 36
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 40
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 sarrh
passwd Natasha
passwd harry
passwd sarrah

NEW QUESTION 44
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 49
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 51
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 52
Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
# pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02
# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
# vim /etc/fstab
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
UUID=xxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount
(Verify)

NEW QUESTION 53
Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk /dev/sda
p
(check Partition table)
n
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and the extended partition is further divided into logical partitions)
Enter
+2G
t
l
W
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8
Copy UUID
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)

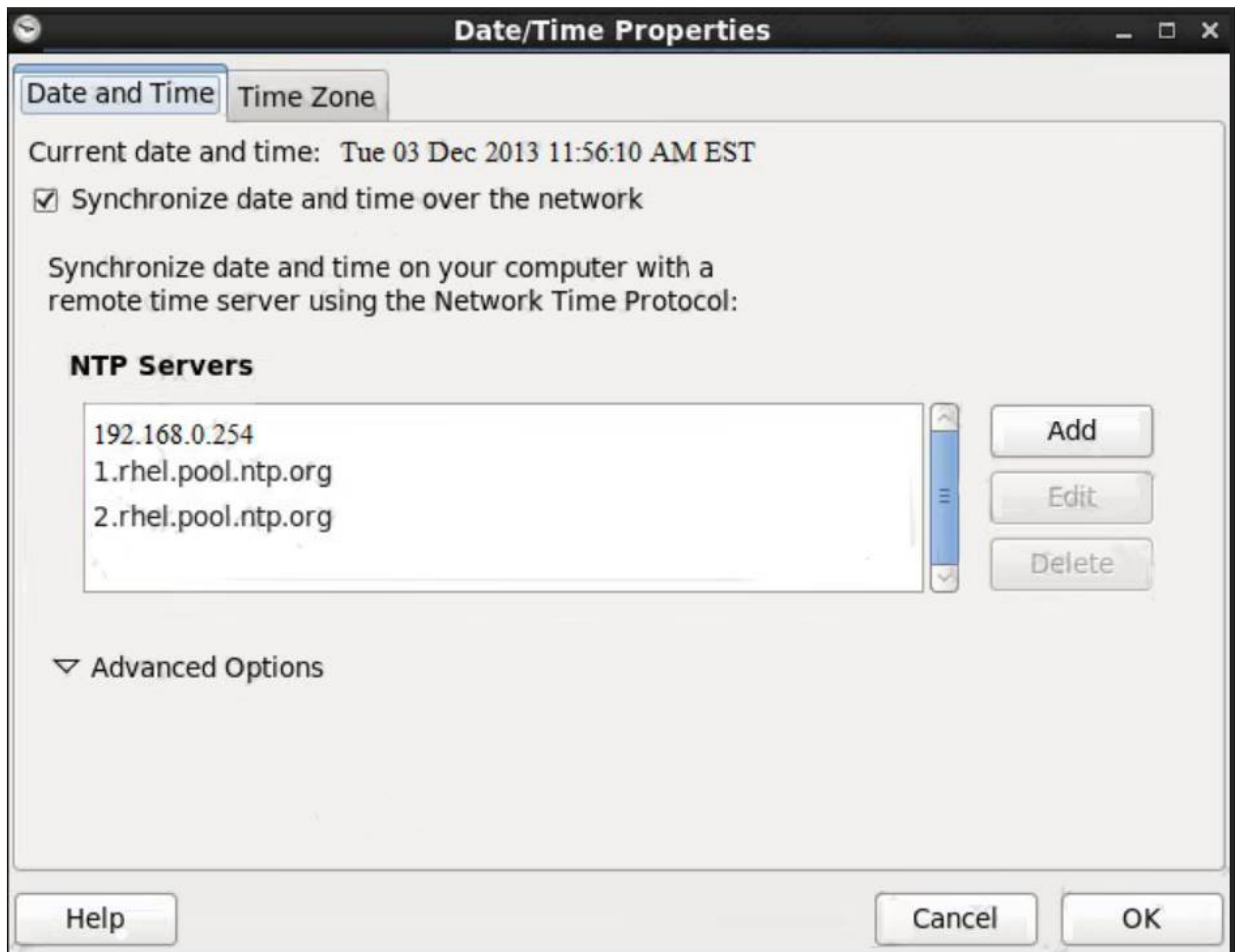**NEW QUESTION 54**
Configure the NTP service in your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 55
Create a catalog under /home named admins. Its respective group is requested to be the admin group. The group users could read and write, while other users are not allowed to access it. The files created by users from the same group should also be the admin group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /home/
mkdir admins /
chown .admin admins/
chmod 770 admins/
chmod g+s admins/

NEW QUESTION 59
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 64
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 68
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 71
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 76
Your System is going use as a router for 172.24.0.0/16 and 172.25.0.0/16. Enable the IP Forwarding.
1. echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
2. vi /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward=1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/proc is the virtual filesystem, containing the information about the running kernel.
To change the parameter of running kernel you should modify on /proc. From Next reboot the system, kernel will take the value from /etc/sysctl.conf.

NEW QUESTION 78
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