

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/EX200/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=station?.example.com GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
service network restart
2.vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0 ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static IPADDR=X.X.X.X NETMASK=X.X.X.X GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
ifdown eth0 ifup eth0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 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/sysconfig/network-scripts/  
# ls  
# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40 GATEWAY=172.24.40.1  
DNS1=172.24.40.1  
# vim /etc/sysconfig/network  
(Configure Host Name)  
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com  
OR  
Graphical Interfaces:

System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim  
/etc/sysconfig/network  
(Configure Host Name)

#### NEW QUESTION 6

We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on /data. Now you required more space on /data but you already added all disks belong to physical volume. You saw that you have unallocated space around 5 GB on your harddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

see explanation below.

Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the syste id '8e'.  
use partprobe command  
pvcreate /dev/hda9 Suppose your partition number is hda9.  
vgextend test0 /dev/hda9 vgextend command add the physical disk on volume group.  
lvextend -L+5120M /dev/test0/lvtestvolume  
verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Download the document from ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/testfile, find all lines containing [abcde] and redirect to /MNT/answer document, then rearrange the order according the original content.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Download the file to /tmp first  
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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
8 l
82
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 9

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 10

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 10

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 14

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:**

see explanation below.

```
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 16**

Configure a HTTP server, which can be accessed through <http://station.domain40.example.com>.  
Please download the released page from <http://ip/dir/example.html>.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# yum install -y httpd
# chkconfig httpd on
# cd /var/www/html
# wget http://ip/dir/example.html
# cp example.com index.html
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80
<VirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
</VirtualHost>
```

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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 22**

Configure autofs.

Configure the autofs automatically mount to the home directory of LDAP, as required: server.domain11.example.com use NFS to share the home to your system.  
This file system contains a pre configured home directory of user ldapuserX.

Home directory of ldapuserX is: server.domain11.example.com /home/guests/ldapuser

Home directory of ldapuserX should automatically mount to the ldapuserX of the local /home/guests Home directory's write permissions must be available for users ldapuser1's password is password

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
yum install -y autofs mkdir /home/rehome
/etc/auto.master
/home/rehome/etc/auto.ldap
Keep then exit
cp /etc/auto.misc /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
/etc/auto.ldap
ldapuserX -fstype=nfs,rw server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/
Keep then exit
systemctl start autofs
systemctl enable autofs
su - ldapuserX// test
```

If the above solutions cannot create files or the command prompt is -bash-4.2\$, it maybe exist multi-level directory, this needs to change the server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ to server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX. What is multi-level directory? It means there is a directory of ldapuserX under the /home/guests/ldapuserX in the questions. This directory is the real directory.

### NEW QUESTION 23

Create a logical volume

Create a new logical volume as required:

Name the logical volume as database, belongs to datastore of the volume group, size is 50 PE. Expansion size of each volume in volume group datastore is 16MB.

Use ext3 to format this new logical volume, this logical volume should automatically mount to /mnt/database

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed
partx -a /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vdax
vgcreate datastore /dev/vdax -s 16M
lvcreate -l 50 -n database datastore
mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database
mkdir /mnt/database
mount /dev/datastore/database /mnt/database/ df -Th
vi /etc/fstab
/dev/datastore /database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0 mount -a
Restart and check all the questions requirements.
```

### NEW QUESTION 24

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 29**

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 30**

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 34**

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 35

/data Directory is shared from the server1.example.com server. Mount the shared directory that:

- 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 38

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 39**

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 40**

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 43

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 44

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 49

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
# vim /etc/grub.conf default=0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
see explanation below.
# 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=latacyrheb-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=latacyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
```

#### NEW QUESTION 58

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:

```
see explanation below.
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 updatted kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0 wq!

#### NEW QUESTION 61

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

The updated kernel must exist as default kernel after rebooting the system.

The original kernel still exists and is available in the system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 66

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 69

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 73

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 76

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 78

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 82

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 85

Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 86

Who ever creates the files/directories on archive group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of archive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
chmod g+s /archive
```

Verify using: `ls -ld /archive` Permission should be like:

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

If SGID bit is set on directory then who every users creates the files on directory group owner automatically the owner of parent directory.

To set the SGID bit: `chmod g+s directory`

To Remove the SGID bit: `chmod g-s directory`

#### NEW QUESTION 90

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 92

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 97

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 102

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 106

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 110

There is a local logical volumes in your system, named with shrink and belong to VGSRV volume group, mount to the /shrink directory. The definition of size is 320 MB.

Requirement:

Reduce the logical volume to 220 MB without any loss of data. The size is allowed between 200-260 MB after reducing.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
cd;umount /shrink
e2fsck -f /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink
resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink 220M
lvreduce -L 220M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink
mount -a
```

#### NEW QUESTION 112

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 113

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 117

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 121

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 122

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user1:rwX /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
# ls -l
```

-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab

#### NEW QUESTION 126

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 127

Create User Account.

Create the following user, group and group membership:

Adminuser group

User natasha, using adminuser as a sub group

User Harry, also using adminuser as a sub group

User sarah, can not access the SHELL which is interactive in the system, and is not a member of adminuser, natashaharrysarah password is redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

groupadd adminuser

useradd natasha -G adminuser

useradd haryy -G adminuser

useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin

Passwd user name // to modify password or echo redhat | passwd --stdin user name id natasha // to view user group.

#### NEW QUESTION 128

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 129

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, LDAB, 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 132

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