

EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

Configure a cron Task.

User natasha must configure a cron job, local time 14:23 runs and executes: */bin/echo hiya every day.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
crontab -e -u natasha 23 14/bin/echo hiya
crontab -l -u natasha // view systemctl enable crond
systemctl restart crond
```

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. chmod g+s /data

2. Verify using: ls -ld /data

Permission should be like this: drwxrws--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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

pvcreeate /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 10

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 10

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 12

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 15

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 17

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 18

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 20

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 23

Locate all the files owned by ira and copy them to the / root/findresults directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# find / -user ira > /root/findresults (if /root/findfiles is a file)
# mkdir -p /root/findresults
# find / -user ira -exec cp -a {} /root/findresults\; [ if /root/findfiles is a directory] ls /root/findresults
```

NEW QUESTION 28

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 31

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 32

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 35

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 39

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 41

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 45

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 48

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 51

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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 61

One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- ▶ First check the size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol`
- ▶ Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:
`# fsck -f /dev/vo/myvol`
- ▶ Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
`# resize2fs /dev/vo/myvol 200M`
- ▶ It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. `#lvreduce /dev/vo/myvol -L 200M`
- ▶ Verify the Size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol`
- ▶ Verify that the size comes in online or not: `df -h`

NEW QUESTION 64

Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: `ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel`

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Download the new kernel file and then install it.

```
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# ls
kernel-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.rpm
kernel-firmware-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.noarch.rpm
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# rpm -ivh kernel-*
Preparing... #####
[100%]
1:kernel-firmware
##### [ 50%]
2:kernel
##### [100%]
Verify the grub.conf file, whether use the new kernel as the default boot. [root@desktop8 Desktop]# cat
/boot/grub/grub.conf default=0
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64)
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vol0-root rd_LVM_LV=vol0/root rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD
rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet
initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img
```

NEW QUESTION 67

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 69

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 73

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 77

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