



## Red-Hat

### Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# chkconfig autofs on
```

```
# cd /etc/
```

```
# vim /etc/auto.master
```

```
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
# cp auto.misc auto.ldap
```

```
# vim auto.ldap
```

```
ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
```

```
* -rw,soft,intr 172.16.40.10:/rhome/&
```

```
# service autofs stop
```

```
# server autofs start
```

```
# showmount -e 172.24.40.10
```

```
# su - ldapuser40
```

### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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=XXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, but 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 7**

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 resolve from DNS server.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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 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**

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 12

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 14

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 18

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 21

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 26**

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 31**

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 36**

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 40**

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 42**

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 45**

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 49**

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 52**

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 54**

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 56**

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 57**

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 62**

Search files.  
Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

```
mkdir /root/findfiles
find / -user jack -exec cp -a {} /root/findfiles/ \; ls /root/findresults
```

**NEW QUESTION 66**

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 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 71

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

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 76

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 78

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 79**

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