



Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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/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

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 3

CORRECT TEXT

One Logical Volume named /dev/test0/testvolume1 is created. The initial Size of that disk is 100MB now you required more 200MB. Increase the size of Logical Volume, size should be increase on online.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? lvextend -L+200M /dev/test0/testvolume1 Use lvdisplay /dev/test0/testvolume1)
```

```
? ext2online -d /dev/test0/testvolume1
```

lvextend command is used the increase the size of Logical Volume. Other command lvresize command also here to resize. And to bring increased size on online we use the ext2online command.

NEW QUESTION 4

CORRECT TEXT

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 5

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a size of 10 GiB

On this disk, create a VDO volume with a size of 50 GiB and mount it persistently on

/vbreadd 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 /vbreadd
[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 /vbreadd xfs defaults,x-
systemd.requires=vdo.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /dev/mapper/vdo1 /vbreadd/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vdo1 xfs 50G 390M 50G 1% /vbreadd
```

NEW QUESTION 6

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 16 [Running Containers]

Configure your host journal to store all journal across reboot

Copy all journal files from /var/log/journal/ and put them in the /home/shangrila/container- logserver

Create and mount /home/shangrila/container-logserver as a persistent storage to the container as /var/log/ when container start

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
d5ffe018a53c registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 5 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stats logserver
Error: stats is not supported in rootless mode without cgroups v2
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver d5ffe018a53ca7eb075bf560d1f30822ab6fe51eba58fd1a8f370eda79806496
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
Error: no container with name or ID logserver found: no such container
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p container-journal/
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-journald
[sudo] password for shangrila:
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo chown -R shangrila container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver -v /home/shangrila/container-journal:/var/log/journal:Z registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl enable-linger
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl show-user shangrila|grep -i linger
Linger=yes
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
3903e1d09170 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 4
seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user stop container-logserver.service
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7e6cd59c506a registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 10 seconds ago Up 9 seconds ago logserver
```

NEW QUESTION 7

CORRECT TEXT

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 sarrah
# passwd Natasha
# passwd harry
# passwd sarrah
```

NEW QUESTION 8

CORRECT TEXT

Find all lines in the file /usr/share/dict/words that contain the string seismic. Put a copy of all these lines in their original order in the file /root/wordlist. /root/wordlist should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in /usr/share/dict/words.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/wordlist
```

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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 l 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
- mkfs2fs -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 13

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 17

CORRECT TEXT

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=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 18

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 23

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 26

CORRECT TEXT

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 30

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 34

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 39

CORRECT TEXT

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 41

CORRECT TEXT

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 43

CORRECT TEXT

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 48

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 5 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Add an additional swap partition of 656 MiB to your system. The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots
Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partition on your system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.1G 0 part
datavg-data1v 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1548 -2
[root@node2 ~]# free -m
total used free shared buff/cache available
Mem: 1816 1078 104 13 633 573
Swap: 2047 1 2046
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4404MB 4403MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary linux-swap 4404MiB 5060MiB
[root@node2 ~]# mkswap /dev/vdc2
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 656 MiB (687861760 bytes)
no label, UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
[root@node2 ~]# swapon /dev/vdc2
*
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
```

```
/dev/vdc2: UUID="9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7" TYPE="swap"
PARTUUID="0f22a35f-02"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7 swap swap defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3
```

NEW QUESTION 52

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

system-config-date &



NEW QUESTION 56

CORRECT TEXT

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 59

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 63

CORRECT TEXT

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 64

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 7 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all the files owned by user natasha and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

Find all files that are larger than 5MiB in the /etc directory and copy them to /find/largefiles.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
[root@node1 ~]# find / -name natasha -type f > /home/natasha/files
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /home/natasha/files
```

```
/var/spool/mail/natasha
```

```
/mnt/shares/natasha
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir /find
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# find /etc -size +5M > /find/largefiles
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /find/largefiles
```

```
/etc/selinux/targeted/policy/policy.31
```

```
/etc/udev/hwdb.bin
```

NEW QUESTION 66

CORRECT TEXT

Add user: user1, set uid=601 Password: redhat

The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
```

```
# passwd user1
```

```
redhat
```

NEW QUESTION 69

CORRECT TEXT

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 70

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 73

CORRECT TEXT

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 hddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- ? 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 78

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 --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, 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 83

CORRECT TEXT

Configure /var/tmp/fstab Permission.

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure var/tmp/fstab permissions as the following:

Owner of the file /var/tmp/fstab is Root, belongs to group root

File /var/tmp/fstab cannot be executed by any user

User natasha can read and write /var/tmp/fstab

User harry cannot read and write /var/tmp/fstab

All other users (present and future) can read var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

`cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/`

? `/var/tmp/fstab` view the owner `setfacl -m u:natasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab setfacl -m u:harry:--- /var/tmp/fstab`

Use `getfacl /var/tmp/fstab` to view permissions

NEW QUESTION 87

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 11 [Scheduling Future Tasks]

The user natasha must configure a cron job that runs daily at 14:23 local time and also the same cron job will run after every 2 minutes and executes:

/bin/echo hello

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# `crontab -l -u natasha`

no crontab for natasha

[root@node1 ~]# `crontab -e -u natasha`

23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello

* / 2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min

crontab: installing new crontab

[root@node1 ~]# `crontab -l -u natasha`

23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello

* / 2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min

[root@node1 ~]# `systemctl status crond.service`

*

For Checking

[root@node1 ~]# `tail -f /var/log/cron`

Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) REPLACE (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) END EDIT (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:50 node1 crontab[10638]: (root) LIST (natasha)
Mar 23 13:24:01 node1 crond[1349]: (root) FAILED (loading cron table)
Mar 23 13:24:02 node1 CROND[10673]: (natasha) CMD (/bin/echo 2min)

NEW QUESTION 89

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 4 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Resize the logical volume, lvrz and reduce filesystem to 4600 MiB. Make sure the the filesystem contents remain intact with mount point /datarz
(Note: partitions are seldom exactly the size requested, so anything within the range of 4200MiB to 4900MiB is acceptable)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.4G 0 part
datavg-dataLv 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# lvs
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
lvrz vgrz -wi-ao---- 4.10g
[root@node2 ~]# vgs
VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree
vgrz 1 1 0 wz--n- <4.15g 48.00m
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4456MB 4455MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.0G 17M 3.8G 1% /datarz
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary 4456MiB 5100MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb set 2 lvm on
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdb2
Physical volume "/dev/vdb2" successfully created.
*
[root@node2 ~]# vgextend vgrz /dev/vdb2
Volume group "vgrz" successfully extended
[root@node2 ~]# lvextend -r -L 4600M /dev/vgrz/lvrz
Size of logical volume vgrz/lvrz changed from 4.10 GiB (1050 extents) to 4.49 GiB (1150 extents).
Logical volume vgrz/lvrz successfully resized.
[root@node2 ~]# resize2fs /dev/vgrz/lvrz
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.4G 17M 4.2G 1% /datarz
```

NEW QUESTION 94

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 99

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 101

CORRECT TEXT

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 102

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

pvccreate /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 107

CORRECT TEXT

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 112

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 3 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Create a new volume group in the name of datavg and physical volume extent is 16 MB Create a new logical volume in the name of data1v with the size of 250 extents and file system must xfs Then the logical volume should be mounted automatically mounted under /data at system boot time

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mklabel msdos
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary 1MiB 4200MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc set 1 lvm on
*

[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdc1
Physical volume "/dev/vdc1" successfully created.
[root@node2 ~]# vgcreate -s 16M datavg /dev/vdc1
Volume group "datavg" successfully created
[root@node2 ~]# lvcreate -n data1v -L 4000M datavg
Logical volume "data1v" created.
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/data1v
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /data
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/datavg-data1v: UUID="7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*

[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data xfs defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/datavg-data1v xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data
```

NEW QUESTION 117

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 119

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 123

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 126

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 12 [Accessing Network-Attached Storage]

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of user remoteuserX. Note the following:

utility.domain15.example.com(172.25.15.9), NFS-exports /netdir to your system, where user is remoteuserX where X is your domain number

remoteuserX home directory is utility.domain15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuserX remoteuserX home directory should be auto mounted locally at /netdir as /netdir/remoteuserX

Home directories must be writable by their users while you are able to login as any of the remoteuserX only home directory that is accessible from your system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

•

```
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable sssd.service
[root@host ~]#systemctl start sssg.service
[root@host ~]#getent passwd remoteuser15
[root@host ~]#yum install autofs
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.master.d/home9.autofs
/netdir/remoteuser15 /etc/auto.home9
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.home9
remoteuser15 -rw,sync utility.network15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuser15/&
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable autofs
[root@host ~]#systemctl restart autofs
[root@host ~]#su - remoteuser15
```

NEW QUESTION 130

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 131

CORRECT TEXT

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 132

CORRECT TEXT

According the following requirements to create a local directory /common/admin.

? This directory has admin group.

? This directory has read, write and execute permissions for all admin group members.

? Other groups and users don't have any permissions.

? All the documents or directories created in the /common/admin are automatically inherit the admin group.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
mkdir -p /common/admin
```

```
chgrp admin /common/admin
```

chmod 2770 /common/admin

NEW QUESTION 135

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 136

CORRECT TEXT

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 141

.....

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