

Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

CORRECT TEXT

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 2

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 9 [Managing Files from the Command Line]

Search the string nologin in the /etc/passwd file and save the output in /root/strings

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep nologin > /root/strings
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/strings
```

```
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
```

```
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
```

```
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin lp:x:4:7:
```

```
lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
```

```
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
```

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

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 5

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 6

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 7

CORRECT TEXT

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 8

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 9

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 10

CORRECT TEXT

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 10

CORRECT TEXT

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 15

CORRECT TEXT

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 19

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 13 [Archiving and Transferring Files & SELinux]

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2. The backup file should contain the content of /usr/local and should be zipped with bzip2 compression format. Furthermore, ensure SELinux is in enforcing mode. If it is not, change SELinux to enforcing mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# tar cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local/
tar: Removing leading `/' from member names
/usr/local/
/usr/local/bin/
/usr/local/etc/ [root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar
backup.tar: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
[root@node1 ~]# bzip2 backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar.bz2
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar.bz2
backup.tar.bz2: bzip2 compressed data, block size = 900k
•
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
```

NEW QUESTION 21

CORRECT TEXT

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 22

CORRECT TEXT

Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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 28

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 3 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create the following users, groups and group memberships: A group named sharegrp

A user harry who belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user natasha who also belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user copper who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system and who is not a member of sharegrp.

harry, natasha and copper should have the password redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
* [root@node1 ~]# groupadd sharegrp  
[root@node1 ~]# useradd harry  
[root@node1 ~]# useradd natasha  
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp harry  
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp natasha  
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin copper  
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin harry  
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin natasha  
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin copper  
### For Checking ###  
[root@node1 ~]# su - copper  
This account is currently not available.  
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha  
[root@node1 ~]# id  
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry  
[root@node1 ~]# id
```

NEW QUESTION 33

CORRECT TEXT

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 37

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]

Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

*

- * 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del
- * 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot- loader entry
- * 3. Press e to edit the current entry.
- * 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.
- * 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.
- * 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.
- * 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.
- * 8. At the switch_root prompt

*

switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot

switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot

sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root

Changing password for user root.

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel

sh-4.4# exit; exit

*

Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

NEW QUESTION 40

CORRECT TEXT

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 45

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 46

CORRECT TEXT

According the following requirements, configure autofs service and automatically mount to user's home directory in the ldap domain.

- Instructor.example.com (192.168.0.254) has shared /home/guests/ldapuserX home directory to your system by over NFS export, X is your hostname number.
- LdapuserX's home directory is exist in the instructor.example.com: /home/ guests/ldapuserX
- LdapuserX's home directory must be able to automatically mount to /home/ guests/ldapuserX in your system.
- Home directory have write permissions for the corresponding user.

However, you can log on to the ldapuser1 - ldapuser99 users after verification. But you can only get your corresponding ldapuser users. If your system's hostname is server1.example.com, you can only get ldapuser1's home directory.

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
mkdir -p /home/guests
cat /etc/auto.master:
/home/guests /etc/auto.lldap
cat /etc/auto.lldap:
ldapuser1 -rw instructor.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuser1
? automatically mount all the user's home directory #* -rw
instructor.example.com:/home/guests/&
```

NEW QUESTION 49

CORRECT TEXT

There are two different networks, 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Your System is in 192.168.0.0/24 Network. One RHEL6 Installed System is going to use as a Router. All required configuration is already done on Linux Server. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on that Server. How will make successfully ping to 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? vi /etc/sysconfig/network GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
OR
vi /etc/sysconf/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.0.?
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
? service network restart
Gateway defines the way to exit the packets. According to question System working as a router for two networks have IP Address 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254.
```

NEW QUESTION 53

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 14 [Managing SELinux Security]

You will configure a web server running on your system serving content using a non- standard port (82)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
curl: (7) Failed to connect to node1.domain15.example.com port 80: Connection refused
[root@node1 ~]# yum install httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable --now httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status httpd
Status: "Running, listening on: port 80"
*

[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com
2021-03-23 13:27:28 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 82
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 82, 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=82/tcp
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
OK
*

root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
Connection refused.
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf Listen 82
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
2021-03-23 13:31:41 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
OK
```


NEW QUESTION 55

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

? 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 57

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 62

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
# 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=latarcyrheb-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=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
```

NEW QUESTION 67

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 71

CORRECT TEXT

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 74

CORRECT TEXT

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 75

CORRECT TEXT

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 78

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices.

The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

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
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo /vbreed
[root@node2 ~]# yum install stratis* -y
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool create think_pool /dev/vdd
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool list
Name Total Physical Properties
think_pool 5 GiB / 37.63 MiB / 4.96 GiB ~Ca,~Cr
*

[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem create think_pool think_fs
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool Name Name Used Created Device UUID
think_pool think_fs 546 MiB Mar 23 2021 08:21 /stratis/think_pool/think_fs ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /strav
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d: UUID="ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*

[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d /strav xfs defaults,x- systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /stratis/think_pool/think_fs /strav/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d xfs 1.0T 7.2G 1017G 1% /strav
```

NEW QUESTION 83

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 85

CORRECT TEXT

Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? chmod 770 /data

? Verify using : ls -ld /data Preview should be like:

drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command.

According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

NEW QUESTION 90

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 94

CORRECT TEXT

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 98

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