# Red-Hat

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

**NEW QUESTION 1**
CORRECT TEXT
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 2**
CORRECT TEXT
Create a swap space, set the size is 600 MB, and make it be mounted automatically after rebooting the system (permanent mount).

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
? if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1M count=600 mkswap /swapfile
/etc/fstab:
/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0 mount -a

**NEW QUESTION 3**
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 4**
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
#system-config-date
Note: dialog box will open in that
Check mark Synchronize date and time over network. Remove all the NTP SERVER and click ADD and type
server.domain11.example.com
**********And then press ENTER and the press OK**********

**NEW QUESTION 5**
CORRECT TEXT
Resize the logical volume vo and its filesystem to 290 MB. Make sure that the filesystem contents remain intact.
Note: Partitions are seldom exactly the same size requested, so a size within the range of 260 MB to 320 MiB is acceptable.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ // home is LVM mounted directory
Note: This step is only need to do in our practice environment, you do not need to do in the real exam
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // Use this comand to update in the real exam df -hT
OR
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo required partition capacity such as 100M lvreduce -l 100M
/dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo /home
df –Ht

**NEW QUESTION 6**
CORRECT TEXT
Create a backup
Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, contains the content of /usr/local, tar must use bzip2 to compress.

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// Decompression to check the content is the same as the /usr/loca after
If the questions require to use gzip to compress. change –j to –z.

**NEW QUESTION 7**
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 4 [Controlling Access to Files]
Create collaborative directory /mnt/shares with the following characteristics: Group ownership of /mnt/shares should be sharegrp.
The directory should be readable, writable and accessible to member of sharegrp but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system)
Files created in /mnt/shares automatically have group ownership set to the sharegrp group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
*
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir -p /mnt/shares
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
[root@node1 ~]# chgrp sharegrp /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# chmod 2770 /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[harry@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[harry@node1 shares]$ touch harry
[harry@node1 shares]$ logout
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[natasha@node1 shares]$ touch natasha
[natasha@node1 shares]$ ls -lrt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 harry sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 harry
-rw-rw-r--. 1 natasha sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 natasha

**NEW QUESTION 8**
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 9**
CORRECT TEXT
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 10**
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 10**
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 sarrh
# passwd Natasha
# passwd harry
# passwd sarrah

**NEW QUESTION 14**
CORRECT TEXT
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 16**
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 20**
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 22**
CORRECT TEXT
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 25**
CORRECT TEXT
* 1. Find all sizes of 10k file or directory under the /etc directory, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.
* 2. Find all the files or directories with Lucy as the owner, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
(1)find /etc -size 10k -exec cp {} /tmp/findfiles \;
(2)find / -user lucy -exec cp -a {} /tmp/findfiles \;
Note: If find users and permissions, you need to use cp - a options, to keep file permissions and user attributes etc.

**NEW QUESTION 26**
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
mke2fs -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 29**
CORRECT TEXT
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 32**
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=xxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount (Verify)

**NEW QUESTION 35**
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 37**
CORRECT TEXT
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 l
W
partx -a /dev/sda

partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8
Copy UUID
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0 (swapon -s)

**NEW QUESTION 39**
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 40**
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 45**
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 49**
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your web services, download from http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
cd /var/www/html
wget http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html mv serverX.html index.html
/etc/init.d/httpd restart
chkconfig httpd on

**NEW QUESTION 54**
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

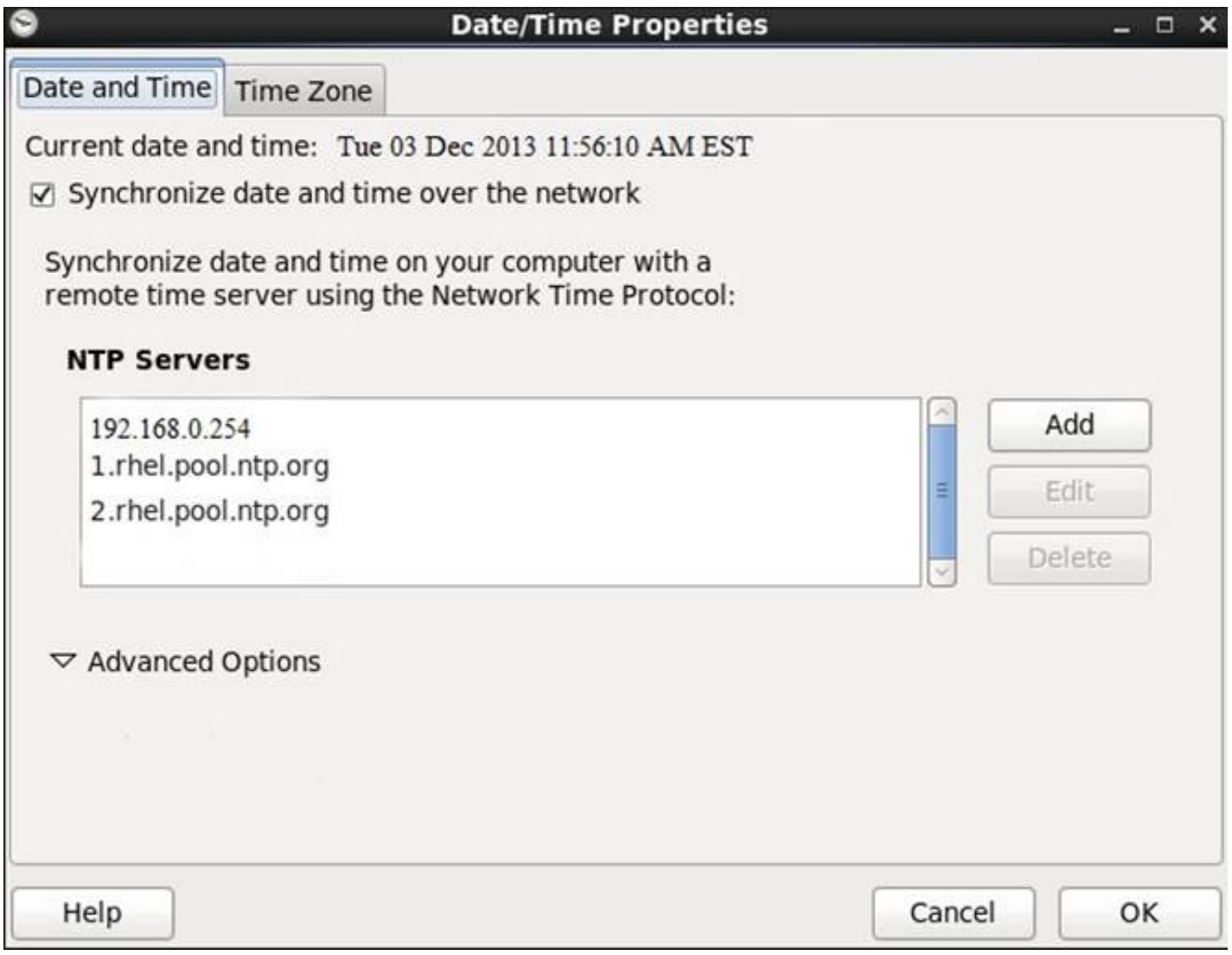
**Explanation:**
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.1G 0 part
datavg-datalv 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 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 56**
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the NTP service in your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
system-config-date &




**NEW QUESTION 58**
CORRECT TEXT
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 59**
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
User mary must configure a task.
Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo "Hello World.".

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."

**NEW QUESTION 66**
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 67**
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 69**
CORRECT TEXT
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 74**
CORRECT TEXT
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 75**
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 76**
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 78**
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 81**
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 85**
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 harddisk. 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 90**
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 94**
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 --niserver=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 a 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 95**
CORRECT TEXT
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 100**
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:haryy:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

**NEW QUESTION 102**
CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 10 [Configuring NTP/Time Synchronization]
Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of utility.domain15.example.com
The system time should be set to your (or nearest to you) timezone and ensure NTP sync is configured

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
*
[root@node1 ~]# yum install chrony
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/chrony.conf
pool utility.domain15.example.com iburst
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# tzselect
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent, ocean, "coord", or "TZ".
1) Africa
2) Americas
3) Antarctica
4) Asia
11) TZ - I want to specify the time zone using the Posix TZ format.
#? 4
*
Please select a country whose clocks agree with yours.
1) Afghanistan 18) Israel 35) Palestine
2) Armenia 19) Japan 36) Philippines
3) Azerbaijan 20) Jordan 37) Qatar
4) Bahrain 21) Kazakhstan 38) Russia
5) Bangladesh 22) Korea (North) 39) Saudi Arabia
#? 5
The following information has been given: Bangladesh
Therefore TZ='Asia/Dhaka' will be used. Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1
Asia/Dhaka
[root@node1 ~]# chronyc sources -v
^? utility.domain15.example> 0 7 0 - +0ns[ +0ns] +/- 0ns

**NEW QUESTION 103**
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 106**
CORRECT TEXT
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 109**
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 111**
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 116**
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
pvcreate /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 120**
CORRECT TEXT
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.ladp
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 - ladpuser40

**NEW QUESTION 121**
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 datalv 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 datalv -L 4000M datavg
Logical volume "datalv" created.
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/datalv
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /data
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv: 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-datalv xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data

**NEW QUESTION 122**
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 124**
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 128**
CORRECT TEXT
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 130**
CORRECT TEXT
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 135**
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 140**
CORRECT TEXT
Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.
Adjust the size of the vo Logical Volume, its file system size should be 290M. Make sure that the content of this system is complete.
Note: the partition size is rarely accurate to the same size as required, so in the range 270M to 320M is acceptable.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Addition
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
Lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step.
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo// use this command to update in examination.
df -hT
OR
Subtraction
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M lvreduce -l 100M
/dev/vg0/vo
mount /dev/vg0/vo/home
df -hT

**NEW QUESTION 144**
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 146**
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
/etc/init.d/rpcbind start
/etc/init.d/nfslock start
/etc/init.d/nfs start
chkconfig rpcbind on
chkconfig nfslock on
chkconfig nfs on
showmount -e localhost

**NEW QUESTION 149**
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 152**
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 154**
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 159**
CORRECT TEXT
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 164**
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 169**
CORRECT TEXT
There is a local logical volumes in your system, named with shrink and belong to VGSRV volume group, mount to the /shrink directory. The definition of size is 320 MB.
Requirement:
Reduce the logical volume to 220 MB without any loss of data. The size is allowed between 200-260 MB after reducing.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 173**
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 5 [Controlling Access to Files with ACLs]
Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp. Configure the following permissions on /var/tmp/fstab.
The file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by root user
The file /var/tmp/fstab is belongs to the root group
The file /var/tmp/fstab should be executable by anyone
The user harry is able to read and write on /var/tmp/fstab
The user natasha can neither read or write on /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:**
*
[root@node1 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /etc/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# chmod a+x /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:--- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
getfacl: Removing leading '/' from absolute path names
# file: var/tmp/fstab
# owner: root
# group: root
user::rwx
user:harry:rw-
user:natasha:---

group::r-x
mask::rwx
other::r-x
*
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cat /var/tmp/fstab
cat: /var/tmp/fstab: Permission denied

**NEW QUESTION 174**
.....

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