



**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

SELinux must run in force mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

/etc/sysconfig/selinux  
SELINUX=enforcing

#### NEW QUESTION 3

CORRECT TEXT

Notes:

NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

YUM http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd

Idap http://instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

yum install dialog

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6**

CORRECT TEXT

In the system, mounted the iso image /root/examine.iso to/mnt/iso directory. And enable automatically mount (permanent mount) after restart system.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
mkdir -p /mnt/iso
```

```
/etc/fstab:
```

```
/root/examine.iso /mnt/iso iso9660 loop 0 0 mount -a
```

```
mount | grep examine
```

**NEW QUESTION 7**

CORRECT TEXT

Install the appropriate kernel update from <http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates>.

The following criteria must also be met:

The updated kernel is the default kernel when the system is rebooted The original kernel remains available and bootable on the system

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
? ftp server.domain11.example.com Anonymous login
```

```
ftp> cd /pub/updates ftp> ls ftp> mget kernel* ftp> bye
```

```
? rpm -ivh kernel*
```

```
? vim /etc/grub.conf
```

Check the updatted kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0

```
wq!
```

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9

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 a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# fdisk /dev/sda
```

```
p
```

```
(check Partition table)
```

```
n
```

```
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and the extended partition is further divided into logical partitions)
```

```
Enter
```

```
+2G t
```

```
8 l
```

```
82
```

```
W
```

```
partx -a /dev/sda
```

```
partprobe
```

```
mkswap /dev/sda8
```

```
Copy UUID
```

```
swapon -a
```

```
vim /etc/fstab
```

```
UUID=XXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
```

```
(swapon -s)
```

## NEW QUESTION 10

CORRECT TEXT

Binding to an external validation server.

System server.domain11.example.com provides a LDAP validation service, your system should bind to this service as required:

Base DN of validation service is dc=example,dc=com

LDAP is used for providing account information and validation information Connecting and using the certification of

<http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT> to encrypt

After the correct configuration, ldapuser1 can log into your system, it does not have HOME directory until you finish autofs questions, ldapuser1 password is password.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

yum -y install sssd authconfig-gtk krb5-workstation authconfig-gtk // open the graphical interface

Modify user account database to ldap, fill up DN and LDAP SERVER as questions required, use TLS to encrypt connections making tick, write

<http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT> to download ca, authentication method choose ldap password.

You can test if the ldapuser is added by the following command:

Id ldapuser1

Note: user password doesn't not need to set

**NEW QUESTION 12**

CORRECT TEXT

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com

IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4

Gateway: 172.28.10.1

DNS: 172.28.10.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? Configure Host Name

? vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

\* 2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS

Configure the network by Network Manager:



Editing System eth0

Connection name: System eth0

☒ Connect automatically

Wired 802.1x Security IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Method: Manual

**Addresses**

Address	Netmask	Gateway
172.28.10.5	255.255.255.0	172.28.10.1

DNS servers: 172.28.10.1

Search domains: dn.ws.com

DHCP client ID:

☒ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

Routes...

☒ Available to all users

Cancel Apply...

Note: Please remember to choose two options:

? Connect automatically

? Available to all users

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:

# Service network restart

\* 3. Validate these profiles:

a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network

NETWORKING=yes

HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

**172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager**

**127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost**

**::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6**

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

# Generated by NetworkManager

Search dn.ws.com

Nameserver 172.28.10.1

d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0



```
DEVICE="eth0"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
IPADDR=172.28.10.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
DNS1=172.28.10.1
DOMAIN=dn.ws.com
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME="System eth0"
UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03
HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8
```

#### NEW QUESTION 17

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 21

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 22

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 25

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 28

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 30

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 34

CORRECT TEXT

Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
? vi /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 172.24.254.254
```



? host server1.example.com

On every clients, DNS server is specified in /etc/resolv.conf. When you request by name it tries to resolv from DNS server.

#### NEW QUESTION 37

CORRECT TEXT

Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

? useradd eric

? passwd eric

? vi /etc/passwd

? eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologin

Which shell or program should start at login time is specified in /etc/passwd file? By default, Redhat Enterprise Linux assigns the /bin/bash shell to the users. To deny the interactive login, you should write /sbin/nologin or /bin/ false instead of login shell.

#### NEW QUESTION 41

CORRECT TEXT

Configure a default software repository for your system.

One YUM has already provided to configure your system on [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/ x86\\_64/Server](http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server), and can be used normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Yum-config-manager --add-repo=<http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/dvd>” is to generate a file vim [content.example.com\\_rhel7.0\\_x86\\_64\\_dvd.repo](http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/dvd), Add a line `gpgcheck=0`

`Yumcleanall`

`Yumrepolist`

Almost 4305 packages are right, Wrong Yum Configuration will lead to some following questions cannot be worked out.

#### NEW QUESTION 43

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

#### NEW QUESTION 46

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 50

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 51

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 55

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 59

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 64**

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  
systemctlenable crond  
systemcdlrestart crond
```

**NEW QUESTION 67**

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 68**

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can login successfully through ldapuser40. The password is set as "password". And the certificate can be downloaded from http://ip/dir/ldap.crt. After the user logs on the user has no host directory unless you configure the autofs in the following questions.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
system-config-authentication  
LDAP Server: ldap//instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP) OR  
# yum groupinstall directory-client (1.krb5-workstation 2.pam-krb5 3.sssd)  
# system-config-authentication  
* 1. User Account Database: LDAP  
* 2. LDAP Search Base DN: dc=example,dc=com  
* 3. LDAP Server: ldap://instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP)  
* 4. Download CA Certificate  
* 5. Authentication Method: LDAP password  
* 6. Apply  
getent passwd ldapuser40
```

**NEW QUESTION 71**

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 73

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 77

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 80

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the FTP service in your system, allow remote access to anonymous login and download the program by this service. Service is still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
yum install vsftpd  
/etc/init.d/vsftpd start  
chkconfig vsftpd on
```

### NEW QUESTION 81

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 86**

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 87**

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 89**

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 91**

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 93

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 95

CORRECT TEXT

Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A



**Explanation:**

```
# which echo
# crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
# crontab -l (Verify)
```

**NEW QUESTION 97**

CORRECT TEXT

SIMULATION

Add an additional swap partition of 754 MB to your system.

The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots.

Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partitions on your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
? fdisk -l
? fdisk -cu /dev/vda
p n
e or p select e
default (first): enter
default (last): enter n
default(first): enter
default(first): +754M t (1-5)
l: 82 p
w #reboot
#mkswap /dev/vda5
? vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 swap swap defaults 0 0
wq
? mount -a
? swapon -a
? swapon -s
```

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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 99**

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 101

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 104

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 107

CORRECT TEXT

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /home/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 - ldapuser40
```

#### NEW QUESTION 108

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 113

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 quiet s
- \* 4. System will boot on Single User mode.
- \* 5. Use passwd command to change.
- \* 6. Press ctrl+d

#### NEW QUESTION 115

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 119

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 120

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 sssd.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 121

CORRECT TEXT

Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

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 Keys

\* 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

\* 1. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? ->To create ext3 filesystem.

\* 2. vi /etc/fstab

\* 3. Write:

```
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 0 0
```

\* 4. Verify by mounting on current sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

#### NEW QUESTION 126

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 127

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 128**

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 130**

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 134**

.....

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