

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

There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? vi /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=station?.example.com GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
service network restart
* 2.vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0 ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=X.X.X.X
NETMASK=X.X.X.X
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
ifdown eth0
ifup eth0
```

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 5

CORRECT TEXT

Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under /mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# fdisk /dev/vda
n
+512M
w
# partprobe /dev/vda
# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/vda5
# mkdir -p /data
# vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 /data ext4 defaults 0 0
# mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

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

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

/vbreadd with xfs filesystem

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# yum install kmod-kvdo vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status vdo
[root@node2 ~]# vdo create --name=vdo1 --device=/dev/vde --vdoLogicalSize=50G
[root@node2 ~]# vdostats --hu
Device Size Used Available Use% Space saving%
/dev/mapper/vdo1 10.0G 4.0G 6.0G 40% N/A
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs -K /dev/mapper/vdo1
*
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /vbreadd
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/vdo1: UUID="1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227"
BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="xfs"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227 /vbreadd xfs defaults,x-
systemd.requires=vdo.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /dev/mapper/vdo1 /vbreadd/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vdo1 xfs 50G 390M 50G 1% /vbreadd
```

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

CORRECT TEXT

Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * 1. Use fdisk /dev/hda to create new partition.
- * 2. Type n For New partitions.
- * 3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
- * 4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
- * 5. Type the Size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
- * 6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
- * 7. Press w to write on partitions table.
- * 8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
- * 9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?

OR

mkfs2fs -j /dev/hda? To create ext3 filesystem.

vi /etc/fstab

Write:

/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 1 2

Verify by mounting on current Sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

NEW QUESTION 10

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

pvccreate /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 10

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 11

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

system-config-date &



NEW QUESTION 12

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 17

CORRECT TEXT

You have a domain named www.rhce.com associated IP address is 192.100.0.2. Configure the Apache web server by implementing the SSL for encryption communication.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
? vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf <VirtualHost 192.100.0.2> ServerName www.rhce.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/rhce DirectoryIndex index.html index.htm ServerAdmin
webmaster@rhce.com SSLEngine on SSLCertificateFile
/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt SSLCertificateKeyFile
/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.key/server.key </VirtualHost>
```

```
? cd /etc/httpd/conf
```

```
3 make testcert
```

```
? Create the directory and index page on specified path. (Index page can download from ftp://server1.example.com at exam time)
```

```
? service httpd start|restart
```

```
? chkconfig httpd on
```

Apache can provide encrypted communications using SSL (Secure Socket Layer). To make use of encrypted communication, a client must request to https protocol, which is uses port 443. For HTTPS protocol required the certificate file and key file.

NEW QUESTION 19

CORRECT TEXT

Create a Shared Directory.

Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser

This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in

/home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

- 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 23

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 27

CORRECT TEXT

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar must use the bzip2 compression.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cd /usr/local
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2*
mkdir /test
tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test/
```

NEW QUESTION 30

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 32

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 34

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 38

CORRECT TEXT

Create User Account.

Create the following user, group and group membership:

Adminuser group

User natasha, using adminuser as a sub group

User Harry, also using adminuser as a sub group

User sarah, can not access the SHELL which is interactive in the system, and is not a member of adminuser, natashaharrysarah password is redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

groupadd adminuser

useradd natasha -G adminuser

useradd haryy -G adminuser

useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin

Passwd user name // to modify password or echo redhat | passwd --stdin user name id natasha // to view user group.

NEW QUESTION 41

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 systid '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 44

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 46

CORRECT TEXT

Configure /var/tmp/fstab Permission.

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

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

File /var/tmp/fstab cannot be executed by any user
User natasha can read and write /var/tmp/fstab
User harry cannot read and write /var/tmp/fstab
All other users (present and future) can read var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
? /var/tmp/fstab view the owner setfacl -m u:natasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab setfacl -m u:harry:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

NEW QUESTION 49

CORRECT TEXT

One Logical Volume named lv1 is created under vg0. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 100MB. Now you required the size 500MB. Make successfully the size of that Logical Volume 500M without losing any data. As well as size should be increased online.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LVM system organizes hard disks into Logical Volume (LV) groups. Essentially, physical hard disk partitions (or possibly RAID arrays) are set up in a bunch of equal sized chunks known as Physical Extents (PE). As there are several other concepts associated with the LVM system, let's start with some basic definitions: Physical Volume (PV) is the standard partition that you add to the LVM mix. Normally, a physical volume is a standard primary or logical partition. It can also be a RAID array.

Physical Extent (PE) is a chunk of disk space. Every PV is divided into a number of equal sized PEs. Every PE in a LV group is the same size. Different LV groups can have different sized PEs.

Logical Extent (LE) is also a chunk of disk space. Every LE is mapped to a specific PE. Logical Volume (LV) is composed of a group of LEs. You can mount a file system such as

/home and /var on an LV.

Volume Group (VG) is composed of a group of LVs. It is the organizational group for LVM. Most of the commands that you'll use apply to a specific VG.

? Verify the size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vg0/lv1

? Verify the Size on mounted directory: df -h or df -h mounted directory name

? Use: lvextend -L+400M /dev/vg0/lv1

? ext2online -d /dev/vg0/lv1 to bring extended size online.

? Again Verify using lvdisplay and df -h command.

NEW QUESTION 50

CORRECT TEXT

One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? First check the size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol

? Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:

fsck -f /dev/vo/myvol

? Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.

resize2fs /dev/vo/myvol 200M

? It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. #lvreduce /dev/vo/myvol -L 200M

? Verify the Size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol

? Verify that the size comes in online or not: df -h

NEW QUESTION 53

CORRECT TEXT

Your System is configured in 192.168.0.0/24 Network and your nameserver is 192.168.0.254. Make successfully resolve to server1.example.com.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

nameserver is specified in question,

* 1. Vi /etc/resolv.conf

nameserver 192.168.0.254

* 2. host server1.example.com

NEW QUESTION 54

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 8 [Managing Local Users and Groups]
Create a user fred with a user ID 3945. Give the password as iamredhatman

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -u 3945 fred
[root@node1 ~]# echo "iamredhatman" | passwd --stdin fred
Changing password for user fred.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully
```

NEW QUESTION 59

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 63

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 66

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 67

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 68

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 70

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 75

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 79

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