

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 systemctlrestart crond systemctlrestart crond
```

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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 4

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 5

We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lttestvolume 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 lttestvolume by 5GB.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

- ▶ 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/lttestvolume
- ▶ verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lttestvolume.

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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, 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, 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 10

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:

see explanation below.

groupadd admin

useradd -G admin mary

useradd -G admin alice

useradd -s /sbin/nologin bobby

echo "password" | passwd --stdin mary

echo "password" | passwd --stdin alice

echo "password" | passwd --stdin bobby

NEW QUESTION 10

Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

/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 12

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)

1: 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 17

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 19

Configure autofs.

Configure the autofs automatically mount to the home directory of LDAP, as required: server.domain11.example.com use NFS to share the home to your system.

This file system contains a pre configured home directory of user ldapuserX.

Home directory of ldapuserX is: server.domain11.example.com /home/guests/ldapuser

Home directory of ldapuserX should automatically mount to the ldapuserX of the local /home/guests Home directory's write permissions must be available for users ldapuser1's password is password

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
yum install -y autofs mkdir /home/rehome
```

```
▶ /etc/auto.master  
/home/rehome/etc/auto.ldap  
Keep then exit  
cp /etc/auto.misc /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
▶ /etc/auto.ldap  
ldapuserX -fstype=nfs,rw server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/  
Keep then exit  
systemctl start autofs  
systemctl enable autofs  
su - ldapuserX// test
```

If the above solutions cannot create files or the command prompt is -bash-4.2\$, it maybe exist multi-level directory, this needs to change the server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ to server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX. What is multi-level directory? It means there is a directory of ldapuserX under the /home/guests/ldapuserX in the questions. This directory is the real directory.

NEW QUESTION 20

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 25

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 26

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 28

/data Directory is shared from the server1.example.com server. Mount the shared directory that:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1. vi /etc/auto.master
```

```
/mnt /etc /auto.misc --timeout=50
```

```
▶ vi /etc/auto.misc
```

```
▶ data -rw,soft,intr server1.example.com:/data
```

```
▶ service autofs restart
```

```
▶ chkconfig autofs on
```

When you mount the other filesystem, you should unmount the mounted filesystem, Automount feature of linux helps to mount at access time and after certain seconds, when user unaccess the mounted directory, automatically unmount the filesystem.

/etc/auto.master is the master configuration file for autofs service. When you start the service, it reads the mount point as defined in /etc/auto.master.

NEW QUESTION 33

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 34

Notes:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

YUM
http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http://instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.
yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 36

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 40

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 44

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 48

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 50

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 53

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# groupadd -g 600 admin
```

NEW QUESTION 55

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 59

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 60

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

A user natasha who belongs to adminuser as a secondary group A user harry who also belongs to adminuser as a secondary group.

A user sarah who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system, and who is not a member of adminuser, natasha, harry, and sarah should all have the password of redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
 groupadd sysmgrs
 useradd -G sysmgrs Natasha
 We can verify the newly created user by cat /etc/passwd)
# useradd -G sysmgrs harry
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarrah
# passwd Natasha
# passwd harry
```

passwd sarrah

NEW QUESTION 64

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 68

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 73

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 78

Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under `/mnt/data`.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02
# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
# vim /etc/fstab
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
UUID=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount
(Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 79

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 84

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 87

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 91

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 93

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 98

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 103

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 105

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 106

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 107

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 111

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 112

Copy /etc/fstab document to /var/TMP directory. According the following requirements to configure the permission of this document.

- ▶ The owner of this document must be root.
- ▶ This document belongs to root group.
- ▶ User mary have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ User alice have read and execute permissions for this document.
- ▶ Create user named bob, set uid is 1000. Bob have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ All users has read permission for this document in the system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

```
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
chmod a-x /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:mary:rw /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:alice:rx /var/tmp/fstab
useradd -u 1000 bob
```

NEW QUESTION 117

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 120

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 121

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

▶ `lvextend -L+200M /dev/test0/testvolume1 Use lvs /dev/test0/testvolume1)`

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

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

NEW QUESTION 125

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

▶ Use `fdisk /dev/hda ->`To create new partition.

▶ Type `n->` For New partition

▶ It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press `l` for logical.

▶ It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.

▶ Type the Size: `+100M ->`You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.

▶ Press `P` to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name. Default System ID is 83 that means Linux Native.

▶ Type `t` to change the System ID of partition.

▶ Type Partition Number

▶ Type 82 that means Linux Swap.

▶ Press `w` to write on partitions table.

▶ Either Reboot or use `partprobe` command.

▶ `mkswap /dev/hda? ->`To create Swap File system on partition.

- ▶ swapon /dev/hda? ->To enable the Swap space from partition.
- ▶ free -m ->Verify Either Swap is enabled or not.
- ▶ vi /etc/fstab/dev/hda? swap swap defaults 0 0
- ▶ Reboot the System and verify that swap is automatically enabled or not.

NEW QUESTION 127

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 128

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 129

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 133

Add users: user2, user3.

The Additional group of the two users: user2, user3 is the admin group Password: redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# useradd -G admin user2
# useradd -G admin user3
# passwd user2
redhat
# passwd user3
redhat
```

NEW QUESTION 138

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 need to set

NEW QUESTION 140

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 142

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