

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/EX200/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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

```
Host name: station.domain40.example.com  
/etc/sysconfig/network  
hostname=abc.com  
hostname abc.com  
IP Address:172.24.40.40/24  
Gateway172.24.40.1  
DNS:172.24.40.1
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/  
# ls  
# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40 GATEWAY=172.24.40.1  
DNS1=172.24.40.1  
# vim /etc/sysconfig/network  
(Configure Host Name)  
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com  
OR  
Graphical Interfaces:  
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim  
/etc/sysconfig/network  
(Configure Host Name)
```

### NEW QUESTION 5

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:**

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/lvtestvolume  
verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# chkconfig autofs on
# cd /etc/
# vim /etc/auto.master
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
# cp auto.misc auto.ldap
# vim auto.ldap
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 7**

A YUM repository has been provided at [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86\\_64/Server](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

Download the document from <ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/testfile>, find all lines containing [abcde] and redirect to /MNT/answer document, then rearrange the order according the original content.

A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
Download the file to /tmp first
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer
```

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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

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
# lvsdisplay (Verify)
OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvsdisplay (Verify)
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

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, 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 13

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 15

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 16

Create a logical volume

Create a new logical volume as required:

Name the logical volume as database, belongs to datastore of the volume group, size is 50 PE. Expansion size of each volume in volume group datastore is 16MB.

Use ext3 to format this new logical volume, this logical volume should automatically mount to /mnt/database

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed
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
Restart and check all the questions requirements.
```

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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 18**

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical Interfaces:  
System-->Administration-->Date & Time  
OR  
# system-config-date

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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 23

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 27

Please open the ip\_forward, and take effect permanently.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
vim /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
sysctl -w (takes effect immediately)
If no "sysctl.conf" option, use these commands:
sysctl -a |grep net.ipv4
sysctl -P net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
sysctl -w
```

### NEW QUESTION 32

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 33

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
(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 36**

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 37**

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 39**

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 40**

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 45**

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:**

see explanation below.

```
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 47**

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 50**

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 53**

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 57**

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 58**

Create a backup

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, contains the content of /usr/local, tar must use bzip2 to compress.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
cd /usr/local
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2
mkdir /test
tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test// Decompression to check the content is the same as the /usr/loca after If the questions require to use gzip to compress.
change -j to -z.
```

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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/vdaxswaps0 0
mount -a
```

**NEW QUESTION 63**

Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

see explanation below. Explanation: system-config-date &

#### NEW QUESTION 64

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 65

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 66

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 68

Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab  
Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:  
the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.  
the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.  
the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.  
the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.  
the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.  
all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
cp -a /etc/fstab /var/tmp
cd /var/tmp
ls -l
getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
chmod ugo-x /var/tmp/fstab
```

[ No need to do this, there won't be execute permission for the file by default]  
# setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab # setfacl -m u:harry:0 /var/tmp/fstab(zero)  
[Read permission will be there for all the users, by default. Check it using ls -l /var/tmp/fstab] Verify by [ ls -la /var/tmp/fstab]

#### NEW QUESTION 69

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 71

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/vg/myvol`  
Verify that the size comes in online or not: `df -h`

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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 75**

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 78

Add user: user1, set uid=601  
Password: redhat  
The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1  
# passwd user1  
redhat
```

#### NEW QUESTION 81

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 86

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 91

.....

## THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual EX200 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the EX200 Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/EX200/>

### Money Back Guarantee

#### **EX200 Practice Exam Features:**

- \* EX200 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* EX200 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* EX200 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* EX200 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year