

## EX200 Dumps

### EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

<https://www.certleader.com/EX200-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

CORRECT TEXT

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 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

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A**Explanation:**

#system-config-date

Note: dialog box will open in that

Check mark Synchronize date and time over network. Remove all the NTP SERVER and click ADD and type

server.domain11.example.com

\*\*\*\*\*And then press ENTER and the press OK\*\*\*\*\*

**NEW QUESTION 4**

CORRECT TEXT

Resize the logical volume vo and its filesystem to 290 MB. Make sure that the filesystem contents remain intact.

Note: Partitions are seldom exactly the same size requested, so a size within the range of 260 MB to 320 MiB is acceptable.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A**Explanation:**

df -hT

lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo

lvscan

xfs\_growfs /home/ // home is LVM mounted directory

Note: This step is only need to do in our practice environment, you do not need to do in the real exam

resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // Use this comand to update in the real exam df -hT

OR

e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo

umount /home

resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo required partition capacity such as 100M lvreduce -l 100M

/dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo /home

df -Ht

**NEW QUESTION 5**

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:

the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.

the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.

the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.

the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.

the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.

all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A**Explanation:**

```
? cp -a /etc/fstab /var/tmp
```

```
? cd /var/tmp
```

```
? ls -l
```

```
? getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
? chmod ugo-x /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
[ No need to do this, there won't be execute permission for the file by default]
```

```
# setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab # setfacl -m u:harry:0 /var/tmp/fstab(zero) [Read permission will be there for all the users, by default. Check it using ls -l /var/tmp/fstab] Verify by [ ls -la /var/tmp/fstab]
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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 8**

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 9**

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 10**

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 10**

CORRECT TEXT

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 11**

CORRECT TEXT

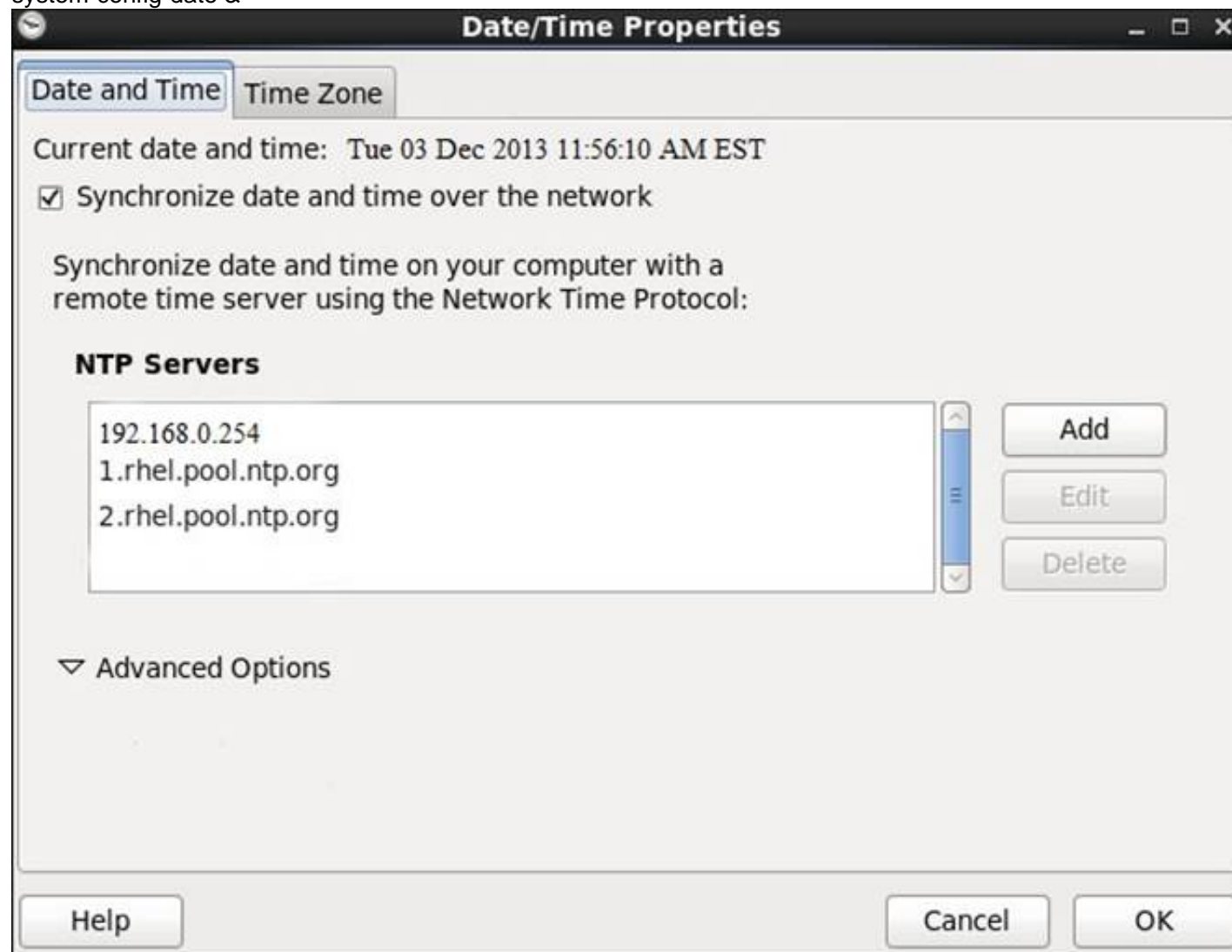
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

system-config-date &



**NEW QUESTION 14**

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 18**

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 20**

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 25

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 28

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 29

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 30

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 14 [Managing SELinux Security]

You will configure a web server running on your system serving content using a non- standard port (82)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
curl: (7) Failed to connect to node1.domain15.example.com port 80: Connection refused
[root@node1 ~]# yum install httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable --now httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status httpd
Status: "Running, listening on: port 80"
*
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com
```

```
2021-03-23 13:27:28 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 82
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 82, 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=82/tcp
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
OK
*
root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
Connection refused.
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf Listen 82
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
2021-03-23 13:31:41 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
OK
```

**NEW QUESTION 35**

CORRECT TEXT

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
(Configue Host Name)
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com
OR
Graphical Interfaces:
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS)
Vim /etc/sysconfig/network
(Configue Host Name)
```

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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 42**

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 44

CORRECT TEXT

Configure a user account.

Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar
```

#### NEW QUESTION 49

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 52

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 57

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 58**

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 60**

CORRECT TEXT

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A**Explanation:**

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user1:rwX /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
# ls -l
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab
```

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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