

Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
wq!
```

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

Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. chmod g+s /data
 2. Verify using: ls -ld /data
- Permission should be like this: drwxrws--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

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 5

You are a System administrator. Using Log files very easy to monitor the system. Now there are 50 servers running as Mail, Web, Proxy, DNS services etc. You want to centralize the logs from all servers into on LOG Server. How will you configure the LOG Server to accept logs from remote host?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, system accept the logs only generated from local host. To accept the Log from other host configure:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/syslog SYSLOGD_OPTIONS="-m 0 -r"
```

Where

-m 0 disables 'MARK' messages.

-r enables logging from remote machines

-x disables DNS lookups on messages received with -r

service syslog restart

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 13

Configure your web services, download from <http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html> And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cd /var/www/html
wget
http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html mv serverX.html index.html /etc/init.d/httpd restart chkconfig httpd on
```

NEW QUESTION 14

/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 18


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 19

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 24

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 28

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 33

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 35

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 37

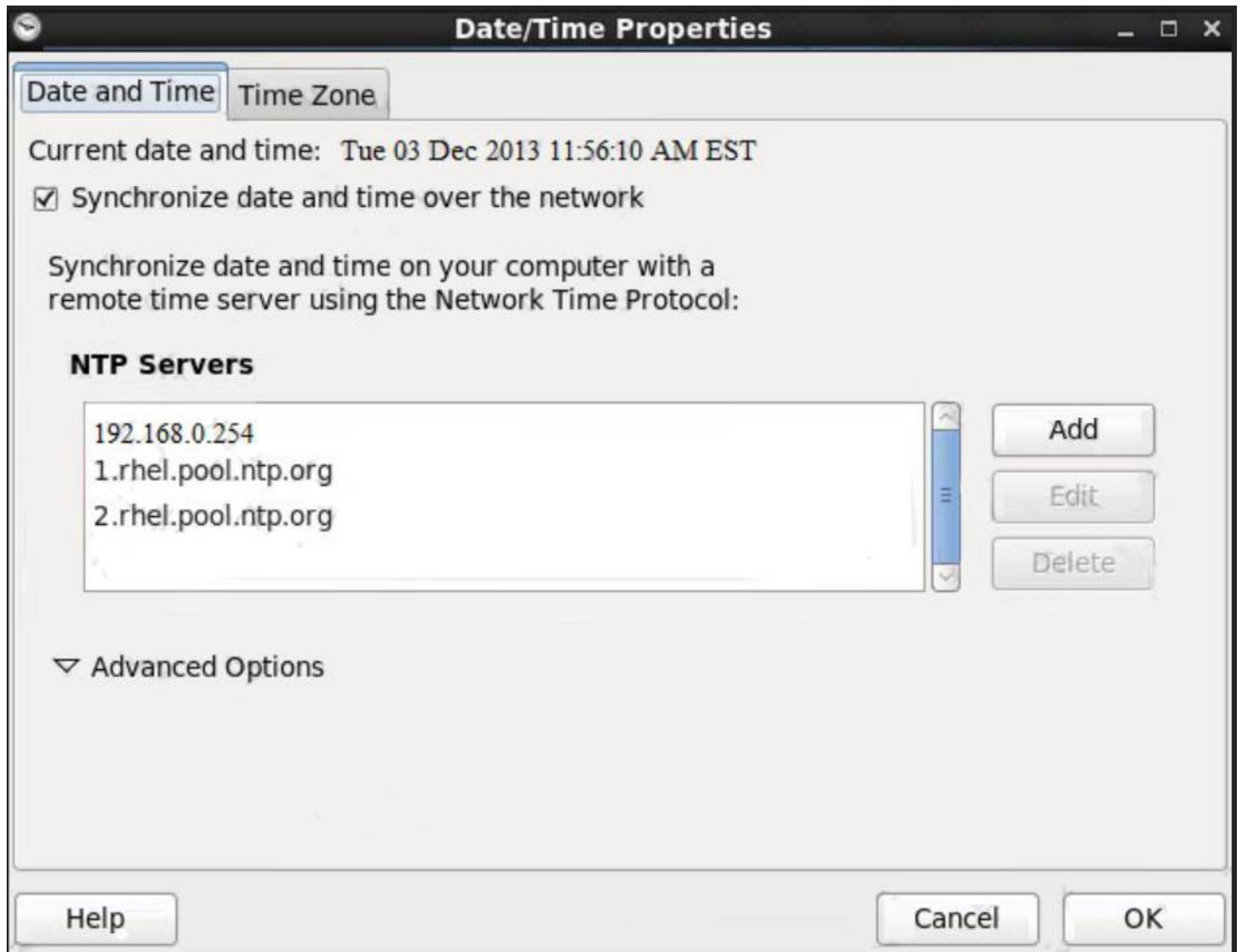
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



NEW QUESTION 38

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 39

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 or 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 43

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 45

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 49

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 50

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 55

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 59

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