

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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



### NEW QUESTION 1

CORRECT TEXT

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 2

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 3

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 9 [Managing Files from the Command Line]

Search the string nologin in the /etc/passwd file and save the output in /root/strings

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
*
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep nologin > /root/strings
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/strings
```

```
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
```

```
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
```

```
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin lp:x:4:7:
```

```
lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
```

```
mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin
```

### NEW QUESTION 4

CORRECT TEXT

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 lvdisplay /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 5

CORRECT TEXT

Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under

/mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

CORRECT TEXT

Configure NTP.

Configure NTP service, Synchronize the server time, NTP server: classroom.example.com

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Configure the client:

Yum -y install chrony

Vim /etc/chrony.conf

Add: server classroom.example.com iburst

Start: systemctl enable chronyd

systemctl restart chronyd

Validate: timedatectl status

**NEW QUESTION 7**

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

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

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

/vbreadd with xfs filesystem

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\*

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

\*

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

CORRECT TEXT

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 9

CORRECT TEXT

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 10

CORRECT TEXT

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 10

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 11

CORRECT TEXT

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 15

CORRECT TEXT

- \* 1. Find all sizes of 10k file or directory under the /etc directory, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.
- \* 2. Find all the files or directories with Lucy as the owner, and copy to /tmp/findfiles 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 18

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 19

CORRECT TEXT

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 22

CORRECT TEXT

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 24

CORRECT TEXT

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 28

CORRECT TEXT

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
# vim /etc/grub.conf default=0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 31

CORRECT TEXT

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of LDAP users as follows: host.domain11.example.com NFS-exports /home to your system.

This filesystem contains a pre-configured home directory for the user ldapuser11 ldapuser11's home directory is host.domain11.example.com /rhome/ldapuser11

ldapuser11's home directory should be automounted locally beneath /rhome as

/rhome/ldapuser11

Home directories must be writable by their users ldapuser11's password is 'password'.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
? vim /etc/auto.master /rhome /etc/auto.misc
wq!
# vim /etc/auto.misc
ldapuser11 --rw,sync host.domain11.example.com:/rhome/ldpauser11 :wq!
#service autofs restart
? service autofs reload
? chkconfig autofs on
? su -ldapuser11
Login ldapuser with home directory
```



# exit

#### NEW QUESTION 36

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 40

CORRECT TEXT

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 44

CORRECT TEXT

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

# lvdisplay (Verify) OR

# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02

# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02

# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt

# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02

# lvdisplay (Verify)

#### NEW QUESTION 47

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 49**

CORRECT TEXT

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 53**

CORRECT TEXT

Create a Shared Directory.

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

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser

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

/home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
mkdir /home/admins
chgrp -R adminuser /home/admins
chmodg+w /home/admins
chmodg+s /home/admins
```

**NEW QUESTION 57**

CORRECT TEXT

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 61**

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)



#### Task 13 [Archiving and Transferring Files & SELinux]

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2. The backup file should contain the content of /usr/local and should be zipped with bzip2 compression format. Furthermore, ensure SELinux is in enforcing mode. If it is not, change SELinux to enforcing mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

\*

```
[root@node1 ~]# tar cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local/
tar: Removing leading `/' from member names
/usr/local/
/usr/local/bin/
/usr/local/etc/ [root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar
backup.tar: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
[root@node1 ~]# bzip2 backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar.bz2
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar.bz2
backup.tar.bz2: bzip2 compressed data, block size = 900k
```

•

```
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
```

#### NEW QUESTION 62

##### CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 66

##### CORRECT TEXT

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 71

##### 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 76

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 81

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]

Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\*

- \* 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del
- \* 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot- loader entry
- \* 3. Press e to edit the current entry.
- \* 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.
- \* 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.
- \* 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.
- \* 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.
- \* 8. At the switch\_root prompt

\*

```
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
```

```
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot
```

```
sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root
```

Changing password for user root.

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

```
sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel
```

```
sh-4.4# exit; exit
```

\*

Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

#### NEW QUESTION 84

CORRECT TEXT

Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# useradd -u 1234 alex
```

```
# passwd alex
```

```
alex111
```

```
alex111
```

OR

```
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex
```

#### NEW QUESTION 87

CORRECT TEXT

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 89

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 93

CORRECT TEXT

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:**

mkdir -p /home/guests

cat /etc/auto.master:

/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap

cat /etc/auto.ldap:

ldapuser1 -rw instructor.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuser1

? automatically mount all the user's home directory #\* -rw  
instructor.example.com:/home/guests/&

#### NEW QUESTION 96

CORRECT TEXT

Create User Account.

Create the following user, group and group membership:

Adminuser group

User natasha, using adminuser as a sub group

User Harry, also using adminuser as a sub group

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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
groupadd adminuser
```

```
useradd natasha -G adminuser
```

```
useradd haryy -G adminuser
```

```
useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin
```

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

#### NEW QUESTION 100

CORRECT TEXT

Add 3 users: harry, natasha, tom.

The requirements: The Additional group of the two users: harry, Natasha is the admin group. The user: tom's login shell should be non-interactive.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# useradd -G admin harry
```

```
# useradd -G admin natasha
```

```
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
```

```
# id harry;id Natasha (Show additional group)
```

```
# cat /etc/passwd (Show the login shell)
```

```
OR
```

```
# system-config-users
```

#### NEW QUESTION 102

CORRECT TEXT

One Domain RHCE is configured in your lab, your domain server is server1.example.com. nisuser2001, nisuser2002, nisuser2003 user are created on your server 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/nisuser2001. Make sure that when NIS user login in your system automatically mount the home directory. Home directory is separately shared on server /rhome/stationx/ where x is your Station number.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

? use the authconfig --nisserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update

Example: authconfig --nisserver=192.168.0.254 --nisdomain=RHCE --update or system- config-authentication

? Click on Enable NIS

? Type the NIS Domain: RHCE

? Type Server 192.168.0.254 then click on next and ok

? You will get a ok message.

? Create a Directory /rhome/stationx where x is your station number.

? vi /etc/auto.master and write at the end of file /rhome/stationx /etc/auto.home -- timeout=60

? vi /etc/auto.home and write

```
* -rw,soft,intr 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/&
```

Note: please specify your station number in the place of x.

? Service autofs restart

? Login as the nisuser2001 or nisuser2002 on another terminal will be Success.

According to question, RHCE domain is already configured. We have to make a client of RHCE domain and automatically mount the home directory on your system. To make a member of domain, we use the authconfig with option or system-config authentication command. There are lots of authentication server i.e NIS, LDAB, SMB etc. NIS is a RPC related Services, no need to configure the DNS, we should specify the NIS server address.

Here Automount feature is available. When user tried to login, home directory will automatically mount. The automount service used the /etc/auto.master file. On /etc/auto.master file we specified the mount point the configuration file for mount point.

#### NEW QUESTION 105

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 10 [Configuring NTP/Time Synchronization]

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of utility.domain15.example.com

The system time should be set to your (or nearest to you) timezone and ensure NTP sync is configured

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\*

```
[root@node1 ~]# yum install chrony
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/chrony.conf
pool utility.domain15.example.com iburst
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# tzselect
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent, ocean, "coord", or "TZ".
1) Africa
2) Americas
3) Antarctica
4) Asia
11) TZ - I want to specify the time zone using the Posix TZ format.
#? 4
*
```

Please select a country whose clocks agree with yours.

- 1) Afghanistan 18) Israel 35) Palestine
- 2) Armenia 19) Japan 36) Philippines
- 3) Azerbaijan 20) Jordan 37) Qatar
- 4) Bahrain 21) Kazakhstan 38) Russia
- 5) Bangladesh 22) Korea (North) 39) Saudi Arabia

#? 5

The following information has been given: Bangladesh

Therefore TZ='Asia/Dhaka' will be used. Is the above information OK?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

#? 1

Asia/Dhaka

```
[root@node1 ~]# chronyc sources -v
```

```
^? utility.domain15.example> 0 7 0 - +0ns[ +0ns] +/- 0ns
```

**NEW QUESTION 107**

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
```

```
(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 112**

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 117

CORRECT TEXT

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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

nameserver is specified in question,

\* 1. `Vi /etc/resolv.conf`

nameserver 192.168.0.254

\* 2. host server1.example.com

#### NEW QUESTION 120

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 8 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create a user fred with a user ID 3945. Give the password as iamredhatman

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

\*

`[root@node1 ~]# useradd -u 3945 fred`

`[root@node1 ~]# echo "iamredhatman" | passwd --stdin fred`

Changing password for user fred.

`passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully`

#### NEW QUESTION 124

CORRECT TEXT

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 128

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 133

CORRECT TEXT

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 136

CORRECT TEXT

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 138

CORRECT TEXT

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 139

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 143****CORRECT TEXT**

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 146****CORRECT TEXT**

There is a server having 172.24.254.254 and 172.25.254.254. Your System lies on 172.24.0.0/16. Make successfully ping to 172.25.254.254 by Assigning following IP: 172.24.0.x where x is your station number.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- ? Use netconfig command
  - ? Enter the IP Address as given station number by your examiner: example: 172.24.0.1
  - ? Enter Subnet Mask
  - ? Enter Default Gateway and primary name server
  - ? press on ok
  - ? ifdown eth0
  - ? ifup eth0
  - ? verify using ifconfig
- In the lab server is playing the role of router, IP forwarding is enabled. Just set the Correct IP and gateway, you can ping to 172.25.254.254.

**NEW QUESTION 150**

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