

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

SIMULATION

Add an additional swap partition of 754 MB to your system.

The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots.

Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partitions on your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
> fdisk -l
```

```
> fdisk -cu /dev/vda
```

p n

e or p select e

default (first): enter

default (last): enter n

default(first): enter

```
default(first): +754M t (1-5)
l: 82 p
w #reboot
#mkswap /dev/vda5
> vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 swap swap defaults 0 0
wq
> mount -a
> swapon -a
> swapon -s
```

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
do
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
done
OR
grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```

NEW QUESTION 9

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

- Use fdisk /dev/hda ->To create new partition.
- Type n-> For New partition
- It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
- It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
- Type the Size: +100M ->You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.
- Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name. Default System ID is 83 that means Linux Native.
- Type t to change the System ID of partition.
- Type Partition Number
- Type 82 that means Linux Swap.
- Press w to write on partitions table.
- Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
- mkswap /dev/hda? ->To create Swap File system on partition.
- swapon /dev/hda? ->To enable the Swap space from partition.
- free -m ->Verify Either Swap is enabled or not.
- vi /etc/fstab/dev/hda? swap swap defaults 0 0
- Reboot the System and verify that swap is automatically enabled or not.

NEW QUESTION 10

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]

Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: <http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS>

<http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream>

Also configure your GPG key to use this location <http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
* [root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo
[BaseOS]
name=BaseOS
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[AppStream]
name=AppStream
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all
[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all
```

NEW QUESTION 10

Some users home directory is shared from your system. Using showmount -e localhost command, the shared directory is not shown. Make access the shared users home directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Verify the File whether Shared or not ? : cat /etc/exports
- Start the nfs service: service nfs start
- Start the portmap service: service portmap start
- Make automatically start the nfs service on next reboot: chkconfig nfs on
- Make automatically start the portmap service on next reboot: chkconfig portmap on
- Verify either sharing or not: showmount -e localhost
- Check that default firewall is running on system?

If running flush the iptables using iptables -F and stop the iptables service.

NEW QUESTION 15

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
/etc/init.d/rpcbind start
/etc/init.d/nfslock start
/etc/init.d/nfs start
chkconfig rpcbind on
chkconfig nfslock on
chkconfig nfs on
showmount -e localhost
```

NEW QUESTION 19

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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 25

/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 28

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 5 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Add an additional swap partition of 656 MiB to your system. The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots

Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partition on your system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.1G 0 part
datavg-dataLv 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1548 -2
[root@node2 ~]# free -m
total used free shared buff/cache available
Mem: 1816 1078 104 13 633 573
Swap: 2047 1 2046
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4404MB 4403MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary linux-swap 4404MiB 5060MiB
[root@node2 ~]# mkswap /dev/vdc2
Setting up swap space version 1, size = 656 MiB (687861760 bytes)
no label, UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
[root@node2 ~]# swapon /dev/vdc2
*
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/vdc2: UUID="9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7" TYPE="swap" PARTUUID="0f22a35f-02"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7 swap swap defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3
```

NEW QUESTION 29

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 32

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 34

Create a user alex with a userid of 3400. The password for this user should be redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

```
> useradd -u 3400 alex
> passwd alex
> su -alex
```

NEW QUESTION 36

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 37

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 40

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 43

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

NEW QUESTION 47

According to 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 exists 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 has 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 49

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices. The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

- 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
```

```
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo /vbreed
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# yum install stratis* -y
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd.service
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start stratisd.service
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status stratisd.service
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool create think_pool /dev/vdd
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool list
```

```
Name Total Physical Properties
```

```
think_pool 5 GiB / 37.63 MiB / 4.96 GiB ~Ca,~Cr
```

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem create think_pool think_fs
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem list
```

```
Pool Name Name Used Created Device UUID
```

```
think_pool think_fs 546 MiB Mar 23 2021 08:21 /stratis/think_pool/think_fs ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /strav
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
```

```
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs-ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d: UUID="ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d"
```

```
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
```

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
```

```
UUID=ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d /strav xfs defaults,x-systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0 [root@node2 ~]# mount /stratis/think_pool/think_fs
```

```
/strav/
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
```

```
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs-ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d xfs 1.0T 7.2G 1017G 1% /strav
```

NEW QUESTION 50

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 4 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Resize the logical volume, lvrz and reduce filesystem to 4600 MiB. Make sure the the filesystem contents remain intact with mount point /datarz

(Note: partitions are seldom exactly the size requested, so anything within the range of 4200MiB to 4900MiB is acceptable)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.4G 0 part
datavg-data1v 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# lvs
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
lvrz vgrz -wi-ao---- 4.10g
[root@node2 ~]# vgs
VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree
vgrz 1 1 0 wz--n- <4.15g 48.00m
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4456MB 4455MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.0G 17M 3.8G 1% /datarz
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary 4456MiB 5100MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb set 2 lvm on
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdb2
Physical volume "/dev/vdb2" successfully created.
*
[root@node2 ~]# vgextend vgrz /dev/vdb2
Volume group "vgrz" successfully extended
[root@node2 ~]# lvextend -r -L 4600M /dev/vgrz/lvrz
Size of logical volume vgrz/lvrz changed from 4.10 GiB (1050 extents) to 4.49 GiB (1150 extents).
Logical volume vgrz/lvrz successfully resized.
[root@node2 ~]# resize2fs /dev/vgrz/lvrz
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.4G 17M 4.2G 1% /datarz
```

NEW QUESTION 53

Install a FTP server, and request to anonymous download from /var/ftp/pub catalog. (it needs you to configure yum direct to the already existing file server.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cd /etc/yum.repos.d
# vim local.repo
[local]
name=local.repo
baseurl=file:///mnt
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
# yum makecache
# yum install -y vsftpd
# service vsftpd restart
# chkconfig vsftpd on
# chkconfig --list vsftpd
# vim /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
anonymous_enable=YES
```

NEW QUESTION 55

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 59

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 63

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 3 [Managing Logical Volumes]
Create a new volume group in the name of datavg and physical volume extent is 16 MB
Create a new logical volume in the name of datalv with the size of 250 extents and file system must xfs Then the logical volume should be mounted automatically mounted under /data at system boot time

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mklabel msdos
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary 1MiB 4200MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc set 1 lvm on
*
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdc1
Physical volume "/dev/vdc1" successfully created.
[root@node2 ~]# vgcreate -s 16M datavg /dev/vdc1
Volume group "datavg" successfully created
[root@node2 ~]# lvcreate -n datalv -L 4000M datavg
Logical volume "datalv" created.
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/datalv
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /data
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv: UUID="7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce" BLOCK_SIZE="512"
TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data xfs defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data [
root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data
```

NEW QUESTION 67

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 69

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 70

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 71

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 73

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 78

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 82

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 83

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 84

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 87

The system ldap.example.com provides an LDAP authentication service. Your system should bind to this service as follows:

The base DN for the authentication service is dc=domain11, dc=example, dc=com LDAP is used to provide both account information and authentication information. The connection should be encrypted using the certificate at http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt

When properly configured, ldapuserX should be able to log into your system, but will not have a home directory until you have completed the autofs requirement.

Username: ldapuser11

Password: password

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
> system-config-authentication LDAP user DN=dc=domain11,dc=example,dc=com Server= host.domain11.example.com
Certificate=
http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt (enter url carefully, there maybe // or ..) LDAP password
OK
starting sssd
> su -ldapuser11 Display Bash prompt #exit
```

NEW QUESTION 89

Configure a default software repository for your system.

One

YUM has already provided to configure your system on http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/ x86_64/Server, and can be used normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yum-config-manager

--add-repo=http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/dvd" is to generate a file vim content.example.com_rhel7.0_x86_64_dvd.repo, Add a line gpgcheck=0

Yumcleanall

Yumrepolist

Almost 4305 packages are right, Wrong Yum Configuration will lead to some following questions cannot be worked out.

NEW QUESTION 94

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 5 [Controlling Access to Files with ACLs]

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp. Configure the following permissions on /var/tmp/fstab.

The file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by root user

The file /var/tmp/fstab is belongs to the root group

The file /var/tmp/fstab should be executable by anyone

The user harry is able to read and write on /var/tmp/fstab
The user natasha can neither read or write on /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:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/  
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /etc/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# chmod a+x /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:--- /var/tmp/fstab  
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab  
getfacl: Removing leading '/' from absolute path names  
# file: var/tmp/fstab  
# owner: root  
# group: root  
user::rwx  
user:harry:rw-  
user:natasha:---  
group::r-x  
mask::rwx  
other::r-x  
*  
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha  
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cat /var/tmp/fstab  
cat: /var/tmp/fstab: Permission denied
```

NEW QUESTION 97

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 100

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.
Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com
IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4
Gateway: 172.28.10.1
DNS: 172.28.10.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

> Configure Host Name
> vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
* 2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS
Configure the network by Network Manager:

Editing System eth0

Connection name: System eth0

☒ Connect automatically

Wired 802.1x Security IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Method: Manual

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway
172.28.10.5	255.255.255.0	172.28.10.1

DNS servers: 172.28.10.1

Search domains: dn.ws.com

DHCP client ID:

☒ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

Routes...

☒ Available to all users

Cancel Apply...

Note: Please remember to choose two options:

- > Connect automatically
- > Available to all users

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:

Service network restart

* 3. Validate these profiles:

a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network

NETWORKING=yes

HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager

127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost

::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

Generated by NetworkManager

Search dn.ws.com

Nameserver 172.28.10.1

d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

DEVICE="eth0"

NM_CONTROLLED="yes"

ONBOOT=yes

TYPE=Ethernet

BOOTPROTO=none

IPADDR=172.28.10.5

PREFIX=24

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

DNS1=172.28.10.1

DOMAIN=dn.ws.com

DEFROUTE=yes

IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes

IPV6INIT=no

NAME="System eth0"

UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03

HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8

NEW QUESTION 104

Update the kernel from `ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/updates`. According the following requirements:

- The updated kernel must exist as default kernel after rebooting the system.
- The original kernel still exists and is available in the system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
rpm -ivh kernel-firm...  
rpm -ivh kernel...
```

NEW QUESTION 107

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 111

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 113

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 114

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 118

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 123

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 125

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 1 [Managing Networking]

Please create new network connection with existing interface (enp1s0) using provided values: IPv4: 172.25.X.10/255.255.255.0 (where X is your domain number: Domain15)

Gateway: 172.25.X.2

DNS server: 172.25.X.2

Add the following secondary IP addresses statically to your current running connection. Do this in a way that does not compromise your existing settings:

IPv4: 10.0.0.5/24 and set the hostname node1.domain15.example.com

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show

[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection add con-name static ifname enp1s0 type ethernet ipv4.addresses 172.25.15.10/24 ipv4.gateway 172.25.15.2 ipv4.dns 172.25.15.2

[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify static ipv4.method manual connection.autoconnect yes [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify static +ipv4.addresses 10.0.0.5/24

[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static

[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show

[root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname node1.domain15.example.com

[root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl status

[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection down static

*

[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static

[root@node1 ~]# ip addr show

[root@node1 ~]# reboot

For checking

[root@node1 ~]# ip addr show

[root@node1 ~]# netstat -nr

[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf

NEW QUESTION 130

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 135

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 138

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 140

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 12 [Accessing Network-Attached Storage]

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of user remoteuserX. Note the following: utility.domain15.example.com(172.25.15.9), NFS-exports /netdir to your system, where user is remoteuserX

where X is your domain number

remoteuserX home directory is utility.domain15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuserX remoteuserX home directory should be auto mounted locally at /netdir as /netdir/remoteuserX

Home directories must be writable by their users while you are able to login as any of the remoteuserX only home directory that is accessible from your system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
•
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable sssd.service
[root@host ~]#systemctl start sssg.service
[root@host ~]#getent passwd remoteuser15
[root@host ~]#yum install autofs
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.master.d/home9.autofs
/netdir/remoteuser15 /etc/auto.home9
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.home9
remoteuser15 -rw,sync utility.network15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuser15/&
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable autofs
[root@host ~]#systemctl restart autofs
[root@host ~]#su - remoteuser15
```

NEW QUESTION 141

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 145

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 150

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 155

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:

see explanation below.

Download the file to /tmp first

```
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer
```

NEW QUESTION 156

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 158

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 17 [Accessing Linux File Systems]
Find all the files owned by user “alex” and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
* root@node1 ~]# find / -user alex -type f > /home/alex/files
```

NEW QUESTION 160

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