Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24
Network's Host.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

vi /etc/sysconfing/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=station?.example.com GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
service network restart
2.vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0 ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static IPADDR=X.X.X.X NETMASK=X.X.X.X GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
ifdown eth0 ifup eth0

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
Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can login successfully through ldapuser40. The password is set as "password".
And the certificate can be downloaded from http://ip/dir/ldap.crt. After the user logs on the user has no host directory unless you configure the autofs in the following questions.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
system-config-authentication
LDAP Server: ldap//instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP)
OR
yum groupinstall directory-client (1.krb5-workstation 2.pam-krb5 3.sssd)
system-config-authentication
1.User Account Database: LDAP
2. LDAP Search Base DN: dc=example,dc=com
3. LDAP Server: ldap://instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP)
4. Download CA Certificate
5. Authentication Method: LDAP password
6. Apply
getent passwd ldapuser40

NEW QUESTION 4
We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on /data. Now you required more space on /data but you already added all disks belong to physical volume. You saw that you have unallocated space around 5 GB on your harddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
see explanation below.

Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the syste id '8e'.

- use partprobe command
- pvcreate /dev/hda9 Suppose your partition number is hda9.
- vgextend test0 /dev/hda9 vgextend command add the physical disk on volume group.
- lvextend -L+5120M /dev/test0/lvtestvolume
- verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

According the following requirements to create user, user group and the group members:
- A group named admin.
- A user named mary, and belong to admin as the secondary group.
- A user named alice, and belong to admin as the secondary group.
- A user named bobby, bobby's login shell should be non-interactive. Bobby not belong to admin as the secondary group.
Mary, Alice, bobby users must be set "password" as the user's password.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
see explanation below.
groupadd admin
useradd -G admin mary
useradd -G admin alice
useradd -s /sbin/nologin bobby
echo "password" | passwd --stdin mary
echo "password" | passwd --stdin alice
echo "password" | passwd --stdin bobby

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10
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 10
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 12
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

Add
Delete

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 14
Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 19
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 20
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:haryy:---
/var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

NEW QUESTION 22
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 24
Create a new logical volume according to the following requirements:
The logical volume is named database and belongs to the datastore volume group and has a size of 50 extents. Logical volumes in the datastore volume group
should have an extent size of 16 MB.
Format the new logical volume with a ext3 filesystem.
The logical volume should be automatically mounted under /mnt/database at system boot time.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk -cu /dev/vda
partx -a /dev/vda
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

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 26
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 27
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 30
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 35
Add admin group and set gid=600

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
groupadd -g 600 admin

NEW QUESTION 37
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 42
Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
which echo
crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
crontab -l (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 47
There are two different networks, 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Your System is in 192.168.0.0/24 Network. One RHEL6 Installed System is going to use as a Router. All required configuration is already done on Linux Server. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on that Server. How will make successfully ping to 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

▶ vi /etc/sysconfig/network GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
OR
vi /etc/sysconf/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.0.?
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254

▶ service network restart
Gateway defines the way to exit the packets. According to question System working as a router for two networks have IP Address 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254.

NEW QUESTION 51
Install the appropriate kernel update from http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates. The following criteria must also be met:
The updated kernel is the default kernel when the system is rebooted
The original kernel remains available and bootable on the system

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
see explanation below.

▶ ftp server.domain11.example.com Anonymous login
ftp> cd /pub/updates ftp> ls
ftp> mget kernel* ftp> bye

▶ rpm -ivh kernel*

▶ vim /etc/grub.conf
Check the updatted kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0 wq!

NEW QUESTION 53
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
l
W
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8
Copy UUID
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)

NEW QUESTION 55
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 59
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 61
Download ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso to /root, and mounted automatically under /media/cdrom and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso
mkdir -p /media/cdrom
vim /etc/fstab
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
mount -a
mount [-t vfstype] [-o options] device dir

NEW QUESTION 65
Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
1. Use fdisk /dev/hda-> To create new partition.
2. Type n ->For New partitions
3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter
Keys
5. Type the size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
7. Press w to write on partitions table.
8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
OR
1. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? ->To create ext3 filesystem.
2. vi /etc/fstab
3. Write:
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 0 0
4. Verify by mounting on current sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

NEW QUESTION 69
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 70
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 75
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 79
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 81

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 --niserver=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 a 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 85
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