Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
Configure a cron Task.
User natasha must configure a cron job, local time 14:23 runs and executes: */bin/echo hiya every day.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

crontab –e –u natasha 23 14/bin/echo hiya
crontab -l -u natasha // view systemctlenable crond systemcdlrestart crond

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
wq!

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
chkconfig autofs on
cd /etc/
vim /etc/auto.master
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
cp auto.misc auto.ldap
vim auto.ladp
ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
* -rw,soft,intr 172.16.40.10:/rhome/&
# service autofs stop
# server autofs start
# showmount -e 172.24.40.10
# su - ladpuser40

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
A YUM repository has been provided at http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server. Configure your system to use this location as a default repository.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

vim/etc/yum.repos/base.repo
[base]
name=base
baseurl= http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server
gpgcheck=0
enable=1
Save and Exit
Use yum list for validation, the configuration is correct if list the package information. If the Yum configuration is not correct then maybe cannot answer the following questions.

NEW QUESTION 9
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:
Download the file to /tmp first
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer

NEW QUESTION 10
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 I
82
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 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 13
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:

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
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)
1: 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 15
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 16
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 20
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 23
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 24
According the following requirements, configure autofs service and automatically mount to user's home directory in the ldap domain.
- Instructor.example.com (192.168.0.254) has shared /home/guests/ldapuserX home directory to your system by over NFS export, X is your hostname number.
- LdapuserX's home directory is exist in the instructor.example.com: /home/ guests/ldapuserX
- LdapuserX's home directory must be able to automatically mount to /home/ guests/ldapuserX in your system.
- Home directory have write permissions for the corresponding user.
However, you can log on to the ldapuser1 - ldapuser99 users after verification. But you can only get your corresponding ldapuser users. If your system's hostname is server1.example.com, you can only get ldapuser1's home directory.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
(1)find /etc -size 10k -exec cp {} /tmp/findfiles \;
(2)find / -user lucy -exec cp -a {} /tmp/findfiles \;
Note: If find users and permissions, you need to use cp - a options, to keep file permissions and user attributes etc.

NEW QUESTION 27
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 29
You have a domain named www.rhce.com associated IP address is 192.100.0.2. Configure the Apache web server by implementing the SSL for encryption communication.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf <VirtualHost 192.100.0.2> ServerName www.rhce.com DocumentRoot
/var/www/rhce DirectoryIndex index.html index.htm ServerAdmin webmaster@rhce.com SSLEngine on SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt SSLCertificateKeyFile
/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.key/server.key </VirtualHost>

cd /etc/httpd/conf 3 make testcert

Create the directory and index page on specified path. (Index page can download from ftp://server1.example.com at exam time)

service httpd start|restart

chkconfig httpd on
Apache can provide encrypted communications using SSL (Secure Socket Layer). To make use of encrypted communication, a client must request to https protocol, which is uses port 443. For HTTPS protocol required the certificate file and key file.

NEW QUESTION 30
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 34
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 39

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=xxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount
(Verify)

NEW QUESTION 44

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 46

Configure a user account.
Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar

NEW QUESTION 49

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 54
Add a swap partition.
Adding an extra 500M swap partition to your system, this swap partition should mount automatically when the system starts up. Don't remove and modify the existing swap partitions on your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// in the way of expanding the partition, don't make main partition
partx –a /dev/vda
mkswap /dev/vdax
swapon /dev/vdax
swapon –s
vi /etc/fstab
/dev/vdaxswapswapdefaults0 0
mount -a

NEW QUESTION 58
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 60
Create a volume group, and set the size is 500M, the size of single PE is 16M. Create logical volume named lv0 in this volume group, set size is 20 PE, make it as ext3 file system, and mounted automatically under data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

fdisk /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vda3
vgcreate –s 16M vg0 /dev/vda3
lvcreate –n lv0 –l 20 vg0
mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/vg0-lv0
mkdir /data
/etc/fstab:
/dev/mapper/vg0-lv0 /data ext3 defaults 0 0
mount –a
mount | grep data

NEW QUESTION 64
Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

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 Key.
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
mke2fs -j /dev/hda? To create ext3 filesystem.
vi /etc/fstab
Write:
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 1 2
Verify by mounting on current Sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

NEW QUESTION 69
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 70
Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab
Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:
the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.
the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.
the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.
the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.
the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.
all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

▶ cp -a /etc/fstab /var/tmp

▶ cd /var/tmp

▶ ls -l

▶ getfacl /var/tmp/fstab

▶ chmod ugo-x /var/tmp/fstab
[No need to do this, there won't be execute permission for the file by default]
setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab # setfacl -m u:harry:0 /var/tmp/fstab(zero)
[Read permission will be there for all the users, by default. Check it using ls -l /var/tmp/fstab] Verify by [ls -la /var/tmp/fstab]

NEW QUESTION 75
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 79
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 82
Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Download the new kernel file and then install it.
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# ls
kernel-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.rpm
kernel-firmware-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.noarch.rpm
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# rpm -ivh kernel-*
Preparing... ##
[100%]
1:kernel-firmware
[50%]
2:kernel
[100%]
Verify the grub.conf file, whether use the new kernel as the default boot. [root@desktop8 Desktop]# cat
/boot/grub/grub.conf default=0
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64)
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vol0-root rd_LVM_LV=vol0/root rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD
rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet
initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img

NEW QUESTION 83
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 84
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:

◉ useradd -u 3400 alex

◉ passwd alex

◉ su -alex

NEW QUESTION 87
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 91
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

EX200 Practice Exam Features:

* EX200 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* EX200 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* EX200 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* EX200 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
Order The EX200 Practice Test Here