EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 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
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 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
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 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 18
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
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 21
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 25
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 28

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 29
Configure iptables, there are two domains in the network, the address of local domain is 172.24.0.0/16 other domain is 172.25.0.0/16, now refuse domain 172.25.0.0/16 to access the server.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
below
● iptables -F
● service iptables save
● iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -j REJECT
● service iptables save
● service iptables restart

NEW QUESTION 32
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 33
/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 37
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 42
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 45
Search a String
Find out all the columns that contains the string seismic within /usr/share/dict/words, then copy all these columns to /root/lines.tx in original order, there is no blank

line, all columns must be the accurate copy of the original columns.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/lines.txt

NEW QUESTION 50
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 54
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 56
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 58
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 59
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 60
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 sarrh
passwd Natasha
passwd harry
passwd sarrah

NEW QUESTION 65
You are new System Administrator and from now you are going to handle the system and your main task is Network monitoring, Backup and Restore. But you
don't know the root password. Change the root password to redhat and login in default Runlevel.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you Boot the System, it starts on default Runlevel specified in /etc/inittab:
Id:?:initdefault:
When System Successfully boot, it will ask for username and password. But you don't know the root's password. To change the root password you need to boot
the system into single user mode. You can pass the kernel arguments from the boot loader.
1. Restart the System.
2. You will get the boot loader GRUB screen.
3. Press a and type 1 or s for single mode ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb queit s
4. System will boot on Single User mode.
5. Use passwd command to change.
6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 68
In the system, mounted the iso image /root/examine.iso to/mnt/iso directory. And enable automatically mount (permanent mount) after restart system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
mkdir -p /mnt/iso
/etc/fstab:
/root/examine.iso /mnt/iso iso9660 loop 0 0 mount -a
mount | grep examine

NEW QUESTION 70
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 71
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 73
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 74
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 79
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 82
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 86
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 91
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 94
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 99

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