Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
SELinux must run in force mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
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 4
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 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
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 10
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 11
Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

chmod 770 /data

Verify using : ls -ld /data Preview should be like: drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data
To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command.
According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

NEW QUESTION 12
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 14
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 19
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 22
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 27
A YUM source has been provided in the http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
Configure your system and can be used normally.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/yum.repos.d/base.repo
[base]
name=base
baseurl=http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
gpgcheck=0
yum list

NEW QUESTION 29
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 34
Install the Kernel Upgrade.
Install suitable kernel update from: http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates. Following requirements must be met:
Updated kernel used as the default kernel of system start-up.
The original kernel is still valid and can be guided when system starts up.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using the browser open the URL in the question, download kernel file to root or home directory. uname –r// check the current kernel version
rpm –ivh kernel-*.rpm
vi /boot/grub.conf// check
Some questions are: Install and upgrade the kernel as required. To ensure that grub2 is the default item for startup.
Yum repo : http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/errata
OR
uname -r // check kernel
Yum-config-manager
--add-repo="http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/ errata"
Yum clean all
Yum list kernel// install directly
Yum -y install kernel// stuck with it, do not pipe! Please do not pipe!
Default enable new kernel grub2-editenv list// check
Modify grub2-set-default "kernel full name"
Grub2-mkconfig –o/boot/grub2/grub.cfg// Refresh

NEW QUESTION 36
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 39
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 41
Copy /etc/fstab document to /var/TMP directory. According the following requirements to configure the permission of this document.

▶ The owner of this document must be root.

▶ This document belongs to root group.

▶ User mary have read and write permissions for this document.

▶ User alice have read and execute permissions for this document.

▶ Create user named bob, set uid is 1000. Bob have read and write permissions for this document.

▶ All users has read permission for this document in the system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
chmod a-x /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl –m u:mary:rw /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl –m u:alice:rx /var/tmp/fstab
useradd –u 1000 bob

NEW QUESTION 44
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 49
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 52
One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
- First check the size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
- Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:
fsck -f /dev/vo/myvol
- Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
resize2fs /dev/vo/myvol 200M
- It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. #lvreduce /dev/vo/myvol -L 200M
- Verify the Size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
- Verify that the size comes in online or not: df -h

NEW QUESTION 57
Create a collaborative directory/home/admins with the following characteristics: Group ownership of /home/admins is adminuser
The directory should be readable, writable, and accessible to members of adminuser, but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system.)
Files created in /home/admins automatically have group ownership set to the adminuser group

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 62
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 67
SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
getenforce // Check the current mode of SELinux // SELinux runs in enforcing mode // Check
getenforce 1
getenforce
vim /etc/selinux/config selinux=enforcing // To temporarily enable SELinux
wg
sestatus

NEW QUESTION 72
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 not need to set

NEW QUESTION 76
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 79
......

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