



**Red-Hat**

## **Exam Questions EX200**

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

#### 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

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

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

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 5**

Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# vgdisplay
(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)
# lvdisplay (Check lv)
# lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
(Verify)
```

```
-----
(Decrease lvm)
# umount /media
# fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
# lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
# mount -a
# lvdisplay (Verify)
OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvdisplay (Verify)
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar must use the bzip2 compression.

- 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/
```

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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](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 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**

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 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**

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 14**

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 15**

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 19**

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 23**

Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

(a) Created as administrator  
# crontab -u natasha -e  
23 14 \* \* \* /bin/echo "file"  
(b) Created as natasha  
# su - natasha  
\$ crontab -e  
23 14 \* \* \* /bin/echo "file"

**NEW QUESTION 26**

Locate all the files owned by ira and copy them to the / root/findresults directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# find / -user ira > /root/findresults (if /root/findfiles is a file)
# mkdir -p /root/findresults
# find / -user ira -exec cp -a {} /root/findresults\; [ if /root/findfiles is a directory] ls /root/findresults
```

**NEW QUESTION 29**

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 34**

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 38**

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 39

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 41

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 43

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

`#system-config-date`

Note: dialog box will open in that

Check mark Synchronize date and time over network. Remove all the NTP SERVER and click ADD and type server.domain11.example.com

\*\*\*\*\*And then press ENTER and the press OK\*\*\*\*\*

#### NEW QUESTION 44

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 49

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 54

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