

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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)
l: 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 3

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 4

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 5

Create a catalog under /home named admins. Its respective group is requested to be the admin group. The group users could read and write, while other users are not allowed to access it. The files created by users from the same group should also be the admin group.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.
cd /home/
mkdir admins /
chown .admin admins/
chmod 770 admins/
chmod g+s admins/

NEW QUESTION 6

Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
/etc/init.d/rpcbind start
/etc/init.d/nfslock start
/etc/init.d/nfs start
chkconfig rpcbind on
chkconfig nfslock on
chkconfig nfs on
showmount -e localhost
```

NEW QUESTION 7

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of LDAP users as follows: host.domain11.example.com NFS-exports /home to your system. This filesystem contains a pre-configured home directory for the user ldapuser11 ldapuser11's home directory is host.domain11.example.com /rhome/ldapuser11 ldapuser11's home directory should be automounted locally beneath /rhome as /rhome/ldapuser11 Home directories must be writable by their users ldapuser11's password is 'password'.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
➤ vim /etc/auto.master /rhome /etc/auto.misc
wq!
# vim /etc/auto.misc
ldapuser11 --rw,sync host.domain11.example.com:/rhome/ldpouser11 :wq!
#service autofs restart
➤ service autofs reload
➤ chkconfig autofs on
➤ su -ldapuser11
Login ldapuser with home directory
# exit
```

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir see explanation below.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 11

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 14

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user1:rwX /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
# ls -l
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab
```

NEW QUESTION 15

/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 17

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 13 [Archiving and Transferring Files & SELinux]

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2. The backup file should contain the content of /usr/local and should be zipped with bzip2 compression format. Furthermore, ensure SELinux is in enforcing mode. If it is not, change SELinux to enforcing mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# tar cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local/
tar: Removing leading `/' from member names
/usr/local/
/usr/local/bin/
/usr/local/etc/
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar
backup.tar: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
[root@node1 ~]# bzip2 backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar.bz2
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar.bz2
backup.tar.bz2: bzip2 compressed data, block size = 900k
•
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
```

SELinux status: enabled

NEW QUESTION 20

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 22

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 25

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]

Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

* 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del

* 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot-loader entry

* 3. Press e to edit the current entry.

* 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.

* 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.

* 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.

* 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.

* 8. At the switch_root prompt

*

```
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
```

```
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot
```

```
sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root
```

Changing password for user root.

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

```
sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel
```

```
sh-4.4# exit; exit
```

*

Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

NEW QUESTION 28

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 30

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 4 [Controlling Access to Files]

Create collaborative directory /mnt/shares with the following characteristics:

Group ownership of /mnt/shares should be sharegrp.

The directory should be readable, writable and accessible to member of sharegrp but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system)

Files created in /mnt/shares automatically have group ownership set to the sharegrp group.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir -p /mnt/shares
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
[root@node1 ~]# chgrp sharegrp /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# chmod 2770 /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[harry@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[harry@node1 shares]$ touch harry
[harry@node1 shares]$ logout
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[natasha@node1 shares]$ touch natasha
[natasha@node1 shares]$ ls -lrt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 harry sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 harry
-rw-rw-r--. 1 natasha sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 natasha
```

NEW QUESTION 34

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 8 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create a user fred with a user ID 3945. Give the password as iamredhatman

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -u 3945 fred
[root@node1 ~]# echo "iamredhatman" | passwd --stdin fred
Changing password for user fred.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully
```

NEW QUESTION 35

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 39

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 l
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 42

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:

```
mkdir -p /home/guests
cat /etc/auto.master:
/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
cat /etc/auto.ldap:
ldapuser1 -rw instructor.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuser1
> automatically mount all the user's home directory #* -rw instructor.example.com:/home/guests/&
```

NEW QUESTION 45

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 48

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices. The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo /vbreed
[root@node2 ~]# yum install stratis* -y
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool create think_pool /dev/vdd
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool list
Name Total Physical Properties
think_pool 5 GiB / 37.63 MiB / 4.96 GiB ~Ca,~Cr
*
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem create think_pool think_fs
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool Name Name Used Created Device UUID
think_pool think_fs 546 MiB Mar 23 2021 08:21 /stratis/think_pool/think_fs ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /strav
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs-ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d: UUID="ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d /strav xfs defaults,x-systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0 [root@node2 ~]# mount /stratis/think_pool/think_fs
/strav/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs-ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d xfs 1.0T 7.2G 1017G 1% /strav
```

NEW QUESTION 53

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 57

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 61

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 64

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.ldap  
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 - ldapuser40
```

NEW QUESTION 69

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 71

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 74

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 16 [Running Containers]

Configure your host journal to store all journal across reboot

Copy all journal files from /var/log/journal/ and put them in the /home/shangrila/container-logserver

Create and mount /home/shangrila/container-logserver as a persistent storage to the container as /var/log/ when container start

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
d5ffe018a53c registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 5 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stats logserver
```

```
Error: stats is not supported in rootless mode without cggroups v2
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver d5ffe018a53ca7eb075bf560d1f30822ab6fe51eba58fd1a8f370eda79806496
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
```

```
Error: no container with name or ID logserver found: no such container
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p container-journal/
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-journald
```

```
[sudo] password for shangrila:
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo chown -R shangrila container-journal/
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver -v
```

```
/home/shangrila/container-journal:/var/log/journal:Z registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl enable-linger
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl show-user shangrila|grep -i linger Linger=yes
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
```

```
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
```

```
3903e1d09170 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 4 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user stop container-logserver.service
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
```

```
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
```

```
7e6cd59c506a registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 10 seconds ago Up 9 seconds ago logserver
```

NEW QUESTION 76

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 77

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

NEW QUESTION 79

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 80

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 84

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 88

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 9 [Managing Files from the Command Line]

Search the string nologin in the /etc/passwd file and save the output in /root/strings

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep nologin > /root/strings
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/strings
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
lp:x:4:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/sbin/nologin
```

mail:x:8:12:mail:/var/spool/mail:/sbin/nologin

NEW QUESTION 91

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 8 [Tuning System Performance]

Set your server to use the recommended tuned profile

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm list
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm active
Current active profile: virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm recommend
virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm profile virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm active
Current active profile: virtual-guest
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# tuned-adm active
Current active profile: virtual-guest
```

NEW QUESTION 94

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 96

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 100

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 103

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 105

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 110

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 112

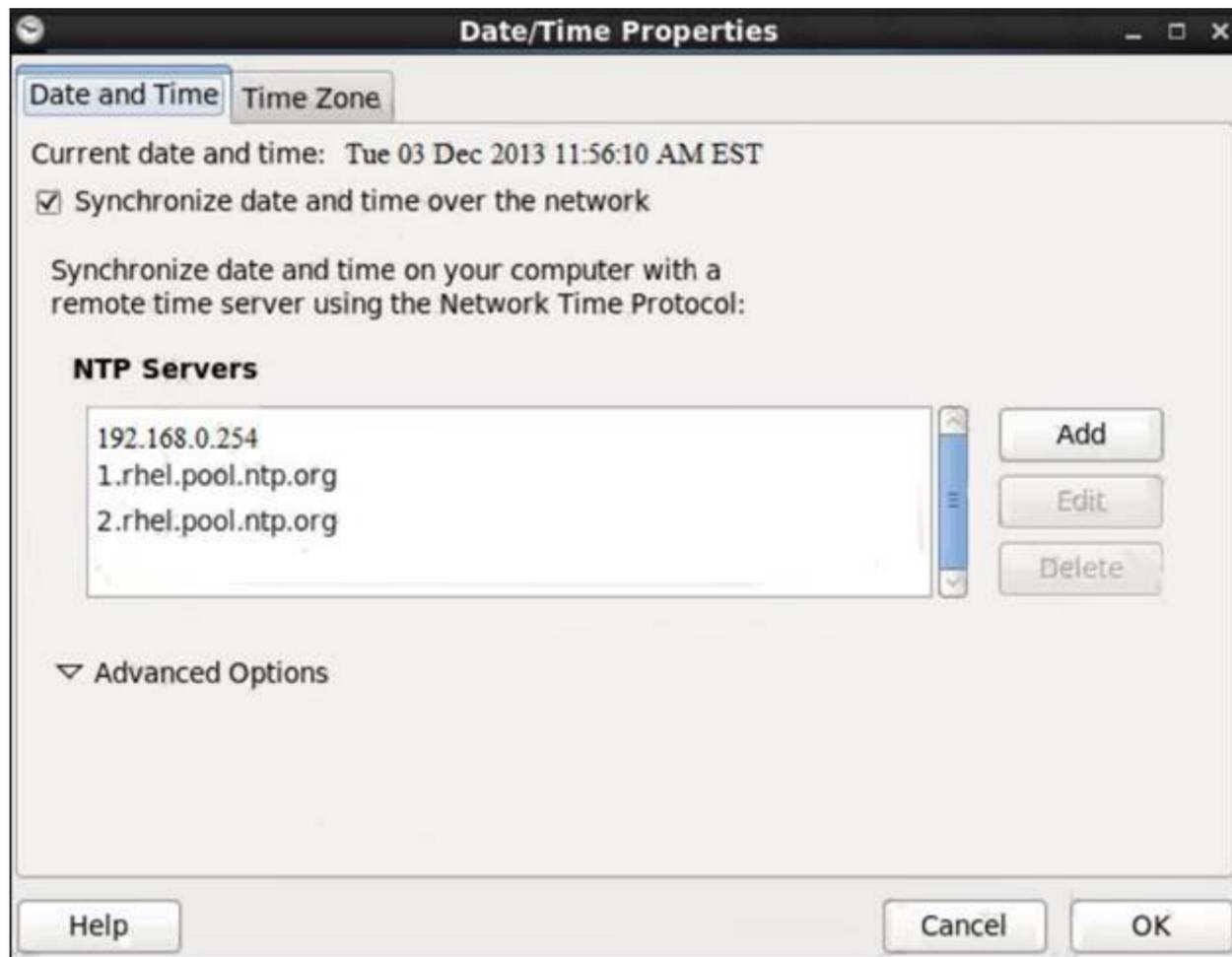
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
system-config-date &
```



NEW QUESTION 117

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 120

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 124

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 129

Configure

your web services, download from <http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html> And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cd /var/www/html
wget
http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html mv serverX.html index.html /etc/init.d/httpd restart chkconfig httpd on
```

NEW QUESTION 130

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 133

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 138

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 140

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:

see explanation below.
Download the file to /tmp first
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer

NEW QUESTION 145

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: station.domain40.example.com

/etc/sysconfig/network

hostname=abc.com

hostname abc.com

IP Address:172.24.40.40/24

Gateway172.24.40.1

DNS:172.24.40.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
# ls
# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40 GATEWAY=172.24.40.1
DNS1=172.24.40.1
# vim /etc/sysconfig/network
(Configure Host Name)
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com
OR
Graphical Interfaces:
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim
/etc/sysconfig/network
(Configure Host Name)
```

NEW QUESTION 148

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 7 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all the files owned by user natasha and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

Find all files that are larger than 5MiB in the /etc directory and copy them to /find/largefiles.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
[root@node1 ~]# find / -name natasha -type f > /home/natasha/files
[root@node1 ~]# cat /home/natasha/files
/var/spool/mail/natasha
/mnt/shares/natasha
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir /find
[root@node1 ~]# find /etc -size +5M > /find/largefiles
[root@node1 ~]# cat /find/largefiles
/etc/selinux/targeted/policy/policy.31
/etc/udev/hwdb.bin
```

NEW QUESTION 153

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/sysconfig/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 156

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 161

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 17 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all the files owned by user "alex" and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
* root@node1 ~]# find / -user alex -type f > /home/alex/files
```

NEW QUESTION 162

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