

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/EX200/>



**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**

SELinux must run in force mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing
```

**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**

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 5**

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/ldpauser11 :wq!
#service autofs restart
> service autofs reload
> chkconfig autofs on
> su -ldapuser11
Login ldapuser with home directory
# exit
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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

A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
> vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf <VirtualHost 192.100.0.2> ServerName www.rhce.com DocumentRoot
/var/www/rhce DirectoryIndex index.html index.htm ServerAdmin webmaster@rhce.com SSLEngine on SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile
/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.key/server.key </VirtualHost>
> cd /etc/httpd/conf
3 make testcert
> Create the directory and index page on specified path. (Index page can download from ftp://server1.example.com at exam time)
> service httpd start|restart
> chkconfig httpd on
```

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9

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 10

/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 10

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 12**

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 17**

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 18**

Your System is going to use as a Router for two networks. One Network is 192.168.0.0/24 and Another Network is 192.168.1.0/24. Both network's IP address has assigned. How will you forward the packets from one network to another network?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- > echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward
- > vi /etc/sysctl.conf

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

If you want to use the Linux System as a Router to make communication between different networks, you need enable the IP forwarding. To enable on running session just set value 1 to

/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward. As well as automatically turn on the IP forwarding features on next boot set on /etc/sysctl.conf file.

**NEW QUESTION 22**

One Logical Volume named /dev/test0/testvolume1 is created. The initial Size of that disk is 100MB now you required more 200MB. Increase the size of Logical Volume, size should be increase on online.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- > lvextend -L+200M /dev/test0/testvolume1 Use lvdisplay /dev/test0/testvolume1)
- > ext2online -d /dev/test0/testvolume1

lvextend command is used the increase the size of Logical Volume. Other command lvresize command also here to resize. And to bring increased size on online we use the ext2online command.

**NEW QUESTION 26**

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:**

```
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 30**

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 4 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Resize the logical volume, lvrz and reduce filesystem to 4600 MiB. Make sure the the filesystem contents remain intact with mount point /datarz (Note: partitions are seldom exactly the size requested, so anything within the range of 4200MiB to 4900MiB is acceptable)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.4G 0 part
datavg-datalv 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# lvs
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
lvrz vgrz -wi-ao---- 4.10g
[root@node2 ~]# vgs
VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree
vgrz 1 1 0 wz--n- <4.15g 48.00m
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4456MB 4455MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.0G 17M 3.8G 1% /datarz
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary 4456MiB 5100MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb set 2 lvm on
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdb2
Physical volume "/dev/vdb2" successfully created.
*
[root@node2 ~]# vgextend vgrz /dev/vdb2
Volume group "vgrz" successfully extended
```

```
[root@node2 ~]# lvextend -r -L 4600M /dev/vgrz/lvrz
Size of logical volume vgrz/lvrz changed from 4.10 GiB (1050 extents) to 4.49 GiB (1150 extents).
Logical volume vgrz/lvrz successfully resized.
[root@node2 ~]# resize2fs /dev/vgrz/lvrz
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.4G 17M 4.2G 1% /datarz
```

### NEW QUESTION 31

1. Find all sizes of 10k file or directory under the /etc directory, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.
- \* 2. Find all the files or directories with Lucy as the owner, and copy to /tmp/findfiles 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 35

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 40

Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

- 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
- Keys
- \* 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
- \* 1. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? ->To create ext3 filesystem.
  - \* 2. vi /etc/fstab
  - \* 3. Write:
- ```
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 0 0
```
- \* 4. Verify by mounting on current sessions also:
- ```
mount /dev/hda? /data
```

### NEW QUESTION 43

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 quiet s

- \* 4. System will boot on Single User mode.
- \* 5. Use passwd command to change.
- \* 6. Press ctrl+d

#### NEW QUESTION 47

The firewall must be open.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
/etc/init.d/iptables start
iptables -F
iptables -X
iptables -Z
/etc/init.d/iptables save
chkconfig iptables on
```

#### NEW QUESTION 50

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Graphical Interfaces:  
System-->Administration-->Date & Time  
OR  
# system-config-date

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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 59

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 60

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 65**

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 69**

Configure

a HTTP server, which can be accessed through <http://station.domain40.example.com>.

Please download the released page from <http://ip/dir/example.html>.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# yum install -y httpd
# chkconfig httpd on
# cd /var/www/html
#
wget http://ip/dir/example.html
# cp example.com index.html
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80
<VirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
</VirtualHost>
```

**NEW QUESTION 74**

Add a swap partition.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 76**

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 81

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
useradd -u 3400 iar  
passwd iar
```

#### NEW QUESTION 83

Configure the FTP service in your system, allow remote access to anonymous login and download the program by this service. Service is still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
yum install vsftpd  
/etc/init.d/vsftpd start  
chkconfig vsftpd on
```

#### NEW QUESTION 86

Open kmcrl value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# vim /boot/grub/grub.conf  
kernel/vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot  
rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprdrd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DM  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcrl=5  
Restart to take effect and verification:  
# cat /proc/cmdline  
ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswap rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD rd_NO_DM  
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
```

#### NEW QUESTION 88

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 91**

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 95**

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:

```
ld ldapuser1
```

Note: user password doesn't need to set

**NEW QUESTION 96**

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 100**

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 105**

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 107**

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]

Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: <http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS>

<http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream>

Also configure your GPG key to use this location <http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo
```

```
[BaseOS]
```

```
name=BaseOS
```

```
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
```

```
enabled=1
```

```
gpgcheck=1
```

```
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
```

```
[AppStream]
```

```
name=AppStream
```

```
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
```

```
enabled=1
```

```
gpgcheck=1
```

```
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist
```

```
repo id repo name
```

```
AppStream AppStream
```

```
BaseOS BaseOS
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all
```

**NEW QUESTION 112**

You are a System administrator. Using Log files very easy to monitor the system. Now there are 50 servers running as Mail, Web, Proxy, DNS services etc. You want to centralize the logs from all servers into on LOG Server. How will you configure the LOG Server to accept logs from remote host?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

By default, system accept the logs only generated from local host. To accept the Log from other host configure:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/syslog SYSLOGD_OPTIONS="-m 0 -r"
```

Where

-m 0 disables 'MARK' messages.

-r enables logging from remote machines

-x disables DNS lookups on messages received with -r

service syslog restart

**NEW QUESTION 116**

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  
# lvs (Verify)  
OR  
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02  
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02  
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt  
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02  
# lvs (Verify)
```

#### NEW QUESTION 120

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 125

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: `lvs /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: `lvs /dev/vo/myvol`
- > Verify that the size comes in online or not: `df -h`

#### NEW QUESTION 130

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 132

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 137**

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 139**

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 140**

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