

EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

<https://www.certleader.com/EX200-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

CORRECT TEXT

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 2

CORRECT TEXT

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
```

```
pvccreate /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 3

CORRECT TEXT

Notes:

NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

YUM http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd

ldap http://instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
yum install dialog
```

NEW QUESTION 4

CORRECT TEXT

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 5

CORRECT TEXT

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 6

CORRECT TEXT

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 7

CORRECT TEXT

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 8

CORRECT TEXT

Install the appropriate kernel update from <http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates>.

The following criteria must also be met:

The updated kernel is the default kernel when the system is rebooted The original kernel remains available and bootable on the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? ftp server.domain11.example.com Anonymous login

ftp> cd /pub/updates ftp> ls ftp> mget kernel* ftp> bye

? rpm -ivh kernel*

? vim /etc/grub.conf

Check the updatted kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0

wq!

NEW QUESTION 9

CORRECT TEXT

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

NEW QUESTION 10

CORRECT TEXT

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 10

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a size of 10 GiB

On this disk, create a VDO volume with a size of 50 GiB and mount it persistently on /vbreadd with xfs filesystem

- 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
[root@node2 ~]# yum install kmod-kvdo vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status vdo
[root@node2 ~]# vdo create --name=vdo1 --device=/dev/vde --vdoLogicalSize=50G
[root@node2 ~]# vdostats --hu
Device Size Used Available Use% Space saving%
/dev/mapper/vdo1 10.0G 4.0G 6.0G 40% N/A
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs -K /dev/mapper/vdo1
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /vbreadd
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/vdo1: UUID="1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227"
BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="xfs"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227 /vbreadd xfs defaults,x-
systemd.requires=vdo.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /dev/mapper/vdo1 /vbreadd/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
```

/dev/mapper/vdo1 xfs 50G 390M 50G 1% /vbread

NEW QUESTION 11

CORRECT TEXT

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 cgroups 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 14

CORRECT TEXT

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 17

CORRECT TEXT

Create the following users, groups, and group memberships: A group named adminuser.

A user natasha who belongs to adminuser as a secondary group A user harry who also belongs to adminuser as a secondary group.

A user sarah who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system, and who is not a member of adminuser, natasha, harry, and sarah should all have the password of redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
? groupadd sysmgrs
? useradd -G sysmgrs Natasha
? We can verify the newly created user by cat /etc/passwd)
# useradd -G sysmgrs harry
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarrah
# passwd Natasha
# passwd harry
# passwd sarrah
```

NEW QUESTION 21

CORRECT TEXT

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:
```


Editing System eth0

Connection name: System eth0

☒ Connect automatically

Wired 802.1x Security **IPv4 Settings** IPv6 Settings

Method: Manual

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway
172.28.10.5	255.255.255.0	172.28.10.1

DNS servers: 172.28.10.1

Search domains: dn.ws.com

DHCP client ID:

☒ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

Routes...

☒ Available to all users

Cancel Apply...

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 25

CORRECT TEXT

Make on /archive directory that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

? chmod 770 /archive

? Verify using : ls -ld /archive Preview should be like:

```
drwxrwx--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive
```

To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command. According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysuser) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /archive

NEW QUESTION 27

CORRECT TEXT

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 32

CORRECT TEXT

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 34

CORRECT TEXT

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 39

CORRECT TEXT

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 44

CORRECT TEXT

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 46

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 15 [Running Containers]

Create a container named logserver with the image rhel8/rsyslog found from the registry registry.domain15.example.com:5000

The container should run as the root less user shangrila. use redhat as password [sudo user]

Configure the container with systemd services as the shangrila user using the service name, “container-logserver” so that it can be persistent across reboot.

Use admin as the username and admin123 as the credentials for the image registry.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@workstation ~]# ssh shangrila@node1
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman login registry.domain15.example.com:5000
Username: admin
```

```
Password:
Login Succeeded!
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman pull registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver
registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog 021b26669f39cc42b8e94eab886ba8293d6247bf68e4b0d76db2874aef284d6d
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p ~/.config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd ~/.config/systemd/user
*

[shangrila@node1 user]$ podman generate systemd --name logserver --files --new
/home/shangrila/.config/systemd/user/container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7d9f7a8a4d63 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 2 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd .config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user status
```

NEW QUESTION 51

CORRECT TEXT

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

NEW QUESTION 53

CORRECT TEXT

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 54

CORRECT TEXT

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 59

CORRECT TEXT

Some users home directory is shared from your system. Using `showmount -e localhost` command, the shared directory is not shown. Make access the shared

users home directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Verify the File whether Shared or not ? : cat /etc/exports
? Start the nfs service: service nfs start
? Start the portmap service: service portmap start
? Make automatically start the nfs service on next reboot: chkconfig nfs on
? Make automatically start the portmap service on next reboot: chkconfig portmap on
? Verify either sharing or not: showmount -e localhost
? Check that default firewall is running on system?
If running flush the iptables using iptables -F and stop the iptables service.

NEW QUESTION 64

CORRECT TEXT

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 68

CORRECT TEXT

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 69

CORRECT TEXT

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 70

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 5 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Add an additional swap partition of 656 MiB to your system. The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots

Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partition on your system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

*

```
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.1G 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 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1548 -2
[root@node2 ~]# free -m
total used free shared buff/cache available
Mem: 1816 1078 104 13 633 573
Swap: 2047 1 2046
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4404MB 4403MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary linux-swap 4404MiB 5060MiB
[root@node2 ~]# mkswap /dev/vdc2
Setting up swap space version 1, size = 656 MiB (687861760 bytes)
no label, UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
[root@node2 ~]# swapon /dev/vdc2
*
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/vdc2: UUID="9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7" TYPE="swap"
PARTUUID="0f22a35f-02"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=9faf818f-f070-4416-82b2-21a41988a9a7 swap swap defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# swapon -s
Filename Type Size Used Priority
/dev/dm-1 partition 2097148 1804 -2
/dev/vdc2 partition 671740 0 -3
```

NEW QUESTION 75

CORRECT TEXT

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 76

CORRECT TEXT

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:

```
# cd /home/  
# mkdir admins /  
# chown .admin admins/  
# chmod 770 admins/  
# chmod g+s admins/
```

NEW QUESTION 80

CORRECT TEXT

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 82

CORRECT TEXT

Configure a cron Task.

User natasha must configure a cron job, local time 14:23 runs and executes: */bin/echo hiya every day.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
crontab -e -u natasha  
23 14/bin/echo hiya  
crontab -l -u natasha // view  
systemctlenable crond  
systemcdlrestart crond
```

NEW QUESTION 87

CORRECT TEXT

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 91

CORRECT TEXT

/data Directory is shared from the server1.example.com server. Mount the shared directory that:

- * a. when user try to access, automatically should mount
- * b. when user doesn't use mounted directory should unmount automatically after 50 seconds.
- * c. shared directory should mount on /mnt/data on your machine.

- 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 95**CORRECT TEXT**

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 96**CORRECT TEXT**

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 100**CORRECT TEXT**

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 105**CORRECT TEXT**

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 106

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 3 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create the following users, groups and group memberships: A group named sharegrp

A user harry who belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user natasha who also belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user copper who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system and who is not a member of sharegrp.

harry, natasha and copper should have the password redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
* [root@node1 ~]# groupadd sharegrp
[root@node1 ~]# useradd harry
[root@node1 ~]# useradd natasha
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp harry
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp natasha
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin copper
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin harry
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin natasha
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin copper
### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# su - copper
This account is currently not available.
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[root@node1 ~]# id
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[root@node1 ~]# id
```

NEW QUESTION 110

CORRECT TEXT

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 114

CORRECT TEXT

Add user: user1, set uid=601 Password: redhat

The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
# useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
# passwd user1
redhat
```

NEW QUESTION 118

CORRECT TEXT

Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
do
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
done
OR
grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```

NEW QUESTION 121

CORRECT TEXT

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 122

CORRECT TEXT

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 123

CORRECT TEXT

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 124

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 11 [Scheduling Future Tasks]

The user natasha must configure a cron job that runs daily at 14:23 local time and also the same cron job will run after every 2 minutes and executes: /bin/echo hello

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha
no crontab for natasha
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min
crontab: installing new crontab
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status crond.service
*

### For Checking ###
[root@node1 ~]# tail -f /var/log/cron
Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) REPLACE (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) END EDIT (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:50 node1 crontab[10638]: (root) LIST (natasha)
Mar 23 13:24:01 node1 crond[1349]: (root) FAILED (loading cron table)
Mar 23 13:24:02 node1 CROND[10673]: (natasha) CMD (/bin/echo 2min)
```

NEW QUESTION 127

CORRECT TEXT

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-data1v 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 130

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 10 [Configuring NTP/Time Synchronization]

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of utility.domain15.example.com

The system time should be set to your (or nearest to you) timezone and ensure NTP sync is configured

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# yum install chrony
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
pool utility.domain15.example.com iburst
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# tzselect
```

Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.

Please select a continent, ocean, "coord", or "TZ".

- 1) Africa
- 2) Americas
- 3) Antarctica
- 4) Asia
- 11) TZ - I want to specify the time zone using the Posix TZ format.

#? 4

*

Please select a country whose clocks agree with yours.

- 1) Afghanistan 18) Israel 35) Palestine
- 2) Armenia 19) Japan 36) Philippines
- 3) Azerbaijan 20) Jordan 37) Qatar
- 4) Bahrain 21) Kazakhstan 38) Russia
- 5) Bangladesh 22) Korea (North) 39) Saudi Arabia

#? 5

The following information has been given: Bangladesh

Therefore TZ='Asia/Dhaka' will be used. Is the above information OK?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

#? 1

Asia/Dhaka

```
[root@node1 ~]# chronyc sources -v
```

```
^? utility.domain15.example> 0 7 0 - +0ns[ +0ns] +/- 0ns
```

NEW QUESTION 131

CORRECT TEXT

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 133

CORRECT TEXT

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 136

CORRECT TEXT

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 141

CORRECT TEXT

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 144

CORRECT TEXT

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 148

CORRECT TEXT

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# groupadd -g 600 admin
```

NEW QUESTION 153

CORRECT TEXT

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 155

CORRECT TEXT

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 158

CORRECT TEXT

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 163

CORRECT TEXT

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 164

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 1 [Managing Networking]

Please create new network connection with existing interface (enp1s0) using provided values:

IPv4: 172.25.X.10/255.255.255.0 (where X is your domain number: Domain15)

Gateway: 172.25.X.2

DNS server: 172.25.X.2

Add the following secondary IP addresses statically to your current running connection. Do this in a way that does not compromise your existing settings:

IPv4: 10.0.0.5/24 and set the hostname node1.domain15.example.com

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection add con-name static ifname enp1s0 type ethernet ipv4.addresses 172.25.15.10/24 ipv4.gateway 172.25.15.2 ipv4.dns
```

```
172.25.15.2 [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify static ipv4.method manual connection.autoconnect yes
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify static +ipv4.addresses 10.0.0.5/24
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname node1.domain15.example.com
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl status
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection down static
```

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# ip addr show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
```

```
### For checking ###
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# ip addr show
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# netstat -nr
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

NEW QUESTION 169

CORRECT TEXT

The system ldap.example.com provides an LDAP authentication service.

Your system should bind to this service as follows:

The base DN for the authentication service is dc=domain11, dc=example, dc=com LDAP is used to provide both account information and authentication

information. The connection should be encrypted using the certificate at http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt

When properly configured, ldapuserX should be able to log into your system, but will not have a home directory until you have completed the autofs requirement.

Username: ldapuser11

Password: password

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? system-config-authentication LDAP user DN=dc=domain11,dc=example,dc=com Server= host.domain11.example.com
```

```
Certificate= http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt (enter url carefully, there maybe // or ..)
```

```
LDAP password
```

```
OK
```

```
starting sssd
```

```
? su -ldapuser11 Display Bash prompt #exit
```

NEW QUESTION 173

CORRECT TEXT

There is a server having 172.24.254.254 and 172.25.254.254. Your System lies on 172.24.0.0/16. Make successfully ping to 172.25.254.254 by Assigning following IP: 172.24.0.x where x is your station number.

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? Use netconfig command
```

```
? Enter the IP Address as given station number by your examiner: example: 172.24.0.1
```

? Enter Subnet Mask

? Enter Default Gateway and primary name server

? press on ok

? ifdown eth0

? ifup eth0

? verify using ifconfig

In the lab server is playing the role of router, IP forwarding is enabled. Just set the Correct IP and gateway, you can ping to 172.25.254.254.

NEW QUESTION 176

.....

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