

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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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

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 3

CORRECT TEXT

Create a backup

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, contains the content of /usr/local, tar must use bzip2 to compress.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cd /usr/local
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2
mkdir /test
tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test// Decompression to check the content is the same as the /usr/loca after
If the questions require to use gzip to compress. change -j to -z.
```

NEW QUESTION 4

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 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 5

CORRECT TEXT

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 6

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 7

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 8

CORRECT TEXT

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 9

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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, 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 10

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 15

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 18

CORRECT TEXT

Who ever creates the files/directories on archive group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of archive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? chmod g+s /archive
? Verify using: ls -ld /archive
Permission should be like:
drwxrws--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive
If SGID bit is set on directory then who every users creates the files on directory group owner automatically the owner of parent directory.
To set the SGID bit: chmod g+s directory
To Remove the SGID bit: chmod g-s directory
```

NEW QUESTION 20

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 swapon 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 22

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 26

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 29

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 32

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 37

CORRECT TEXT

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 39

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 44

CORRECT TEXT

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 49

CORRECT TEXT

The user authentication has been provided by ldap domain in 192.168.0.254. According the following requirements to get ldapuser.

- LdapuserX must be able to login your system, X is your hostname number. But the ldapuser's home directory cannot be mounted, until you realize automatically mount by autofs server.
- All ldap user's password is "password".

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

system-config-authentication &



NEW QUESTION 50

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 51

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 53

CORRECT TEXT

We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on /data. Now you required more space on /data but you already added all disks belong to physical volume. You saw that you have unallocated space around 5 GB on your harddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

- ? Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the syste id '8e'.
- ? use partprobe command
- ? pvcreate /dev/hda9 Suppose your partition number is hda9.
- ? vgextend test0 /dev/hda9 vgextend command add the physical disk on volume group.
- ? lvextend -L+5120M /dev/test0/lvtestvolume
- ? verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

NEW QUESTION 55

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 56

CORRECT TEXT

One Domain RHCE is configured in your lab, your domain server is server1.example.com. nisuser2001, nisuser2002, nisuser2003 user are created on your server 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/nisuser2001. Make sure that when NIS user login in your system automatically mount the home directory. Home directory is separately shared on server /rhome/stationx/ where x is your Station number.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
? use the authconfig --nisserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update
```

```
Example: authconfig --nisserver=192.168.0.254 --nisdomain=RHCE --update or system- config-authentication
```

```
? Click on Enable NIS
```

```
? Type the NIS Domain: RHCE
```

```
? Type Server 192.168.0.254 then click on next and ok
```

```
? You will get a ok message.
```

```
? Create a Directory /rhome/stationx where x is your station number.
```

```
? vi /etc/auto.master and write at the end of file /rhome/stationx /etc/auto.home -- timeout=60
```

```
? vi /etc/auto.home and write
```

```
* -rw,soft,intr 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/&
```

Note: please specify your station number in the place of x.

```
? Service autofs restart
```

```
? Login as the nisuser2001 or nisuser2002 on another terminal will be Success.
```

According to question, RHCE domain is already configured. We have to make a client of RHCE domain and automatically mount the home directory on your system. To make a member of domain, we use the authconfig with option or system-config authentication command. There are lots of authentication server i.e NIS, LDAB, SMB etc. NIS is a RPC related Services, no need to configure the DNS, we should specify the NIS server address.

Here Automount feature is available. When user tried to login, home directory will automatically mount. The automount service used the /etc/auto.master file. On /etc/auto.master file we specified the mount point the configuration file for mount point.

NEW QUESTION 58

CORRECT TEXT

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 61

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 64

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 69

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 6 [Accessing Linux File Systems]

Find all lines in the file /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml that contain the string ich.

Put a copy of these lines in the original order in the file /root/lines.

/root/lines should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in

/usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
[root@node1 ~]# cat /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml | grep ich > /root/lines
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/lines
<comment xml:lang="ast">Ficheru codificáu en BinHex de Machintosh</comment>
<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier codé Macintosh BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="gl">ficheiro de Macintosh codificado con BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="oc">fichièr encodat Macintosh BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="pt">ficheiro codificado em BinHex de Macintosh</comment>
```

<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier boîte aux lettres</comment>

NEW QUESTION 74

CORRECT TEXT

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 78

CORRECT TEXT

Update the kernel from ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/updates. According the following requirements:

? The updated kernel must exist as default kernel after rebooting the system.

? The original kernel still exists and is available in the system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
rpm -ivh kernel-firm...
rpm -ivh kernel...
```

NEW QUESTION 81

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 83

CORRECT TEXT

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 86

CORRECT TEXT

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 or 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 87

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 92

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