

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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



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 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 3

CORRECT TEXT

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 4

CORRECT TEXT

Resize the logical volume vo and its filesystem to 290 MB. Make sure that the filesystem contents remain intact.

Note: Partitions are seldom exactly the same size requested, so a size within the range of 260 MB to 320 MiB is acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
df -hT
```

```
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
```

```
lvscan
```

```
xfs_growfs /home/ // home is LVM mounted directory
```

Note: This step is only need to do in our practice environment, you do not need to do in the real exam

```
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // Use this comand to update in the real exam df -hT
```

OR

```
e2fsck -f /dev/vg0/vo
```

```
umount /home
```

```
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo required partition capacity such as 100M lvreduce -l 100M
```

```
/dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo /home  
df -Ht
```

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

CORRECT TEXT

Configure NTP.

Configure NTP service, Synchronize the server time, NTP server: classroom.example.com

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configure the client:

```
Yum -y install chrony
```

```
Vim /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
Add: server classroom.example.com iburst
```

```
Start: systemctl enable chronyd
```

```
systemctl restart chronyd
```

```
Validate: timedatectl status
```

NEW QUESTION 8

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:

the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.

the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.

the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.

the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.

the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.
all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? cp -a /etc/fstab /var/tmp
? cd /var/tmp
? ls -l
? getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
? chmod ugo-x /var/tmp/fstab
[ No need to do this, there won't be execute permission for the file by default]
# setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab # setfacl -m u:harry:0 /var/tmp/fstab(zero) [Read permission will be there for all the users, by default. Check it using ls -l /var/tmp/fstab] Verify by [ ls -la /var/tmp/fstab]
```

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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 15

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 16

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 18

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 23

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 25

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 28

CORRECT TEXT

Download the document from ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/testfile, find all lines containing [abcde] and redirect to /MNT/answer document, then rearrange the order according the original content.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
Download the file to /tmp first
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer
```

NEW QUESTION 30

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 31

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 33

CORRECT TEXT

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 13 [Archiving and Transferring Files & SELinux]

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

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

NEW QUESTION 38

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 fstype] [-o options] device dir
```

NEW QUESTION 43

CORRECT TEXT

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 46

CORRECT TEXT

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 49

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 52

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 56**

CORRECT TEXT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A**Explanation:**

```
# which echo
# crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
# crontab -l (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 58

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 59

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 64

CORRECT TEXT

A YUM repository has been provided at http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server.
Configure your system to use this location as a default repository.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
vim/etc/yum.repos/base.repo
[base]
name=base
baseurl= http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server
gpgcheck=0
enable=1
Save and Exit
```

Use yum list for validation, the configuration is correct if list the package information. If the Yum configuration is not correct then maybe cannot answer the following questions.

NEW QUESTION 68

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 hary 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:hary:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions
```

NEW QUESTION 70

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-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 72

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 75

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 77

CORRECT TEXT

Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
wq!
```

NEW QUESTION 78

CORRECT TEXT

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 79

CORRECT TEXT

One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? First check the size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
? Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:
# fsck -f /dev/vo/myvol
? Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
# resize2fs /dev/vo/myvol 200M
```

? It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. #lvreduce /dev/vo/myvol -L 200M
 ? Verify the Size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
 ? Verify that the size comes in online or not: df -h

NEW QUESTION 81

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 82

CORRECT TEXT

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 3 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Create a new volume group in the name of datavg and physical volume extent is 16 MB Create a new logical volume in the name of datalv with the size of 250 extents and file system must xfs

Then the logical volume should be mounted automatically mounted under /data at system boot time

- 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
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mklabel msdos
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary 1MiB 4200MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc set 1 lvm on
*
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdc1
Physical volume "/dev/vdc1" successfully created.
[root@node2 ~]# vgcreate -s 16M datavg /dev/vdc1
Volume group "datavg" successfully created
[root@node2 ~]# lvcreate -n datalv -L 4000M datavg
Logical volume "datalv" created.
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/datalv
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /data
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv: UUID="7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data xfs defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data
```

NEW QUESTION 84

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 88

CORRECT TEXT

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 92

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 96

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 100

CORRECT TEXT

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 105

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 108

CORRECT TEXT

Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
? chmod 770 /data  
? Verify using : ls -ld /data Preview should be like:  
drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data  
To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command.  
According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data
```

NEW QUESTION 112

CORRECT TEXT

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 113

CORRECT TEXT

Your System is going use as a router for 172.24.0.0/16 and 172.25.0.0/16. Enable the IP Forwarding.

- * 1. echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
- * 2. vi /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward=1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

/proc is the virtual filesystem, containing the information about the running kernel.
To change the parameter of running kernel you should modify on /proc. From Next reboot the system, kernel will take the value from /etc/sysctl.conf.

NEW QUESTION 118

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