# Red-Hat

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

**NEW QUESTION 1**
SELinux must run in force mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing


**NEW QUESTION 2**
Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- useradd eric

- passwd eric

- vi /etc/passwd

- eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologin

Which shell or program should start at login time is specified in /etc/passwd file? By default, Redhat Enterprise Linux assigns the /bin/bash shell to the users. To deny the interactive login, you should write
/sbin/nologin or /bin/ false instead of login shell.


**NEW QUESTION 3**
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 4**
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 5**
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 6**
Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.
Host name: station.domain40.example.com
/etc/sysconfig/network
hostname=abc.com
hostname abc.com
IP Address:172.24.40.40/24
Gateway172.24.40.1
DNS:172.24.40.1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**
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:**
see explanation below.

▶ 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 8**
User mary must configure a task.
Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo "Hello World.".

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."


## NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
# vgdisplay
(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)
# lvdisplay (Check lv)
# lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
(Verify)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------
(Decrease lvm)
# umount /media
# fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
# lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
# mount -a
# lvdisplay (Verify)
OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvdisplay (Verify)


## NEW QUESTION 10

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 13

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 16**
Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.
Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com
IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4
Gateway: 172.28.10.1
DNS: 172.28.10.1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
○ Configure Host Name

○ vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS
Configure the network by Network Manager:



Note: Please remember to choose two options:
○ Connect automatically
○ Available to all users
Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:
# Service network restart

3. Validate these profiles:
a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

```
172.28.10.5   dtop5.dn.ws.com  dtop5   # Added by NetworkManager
127.0.0.1        localhost.localdomain      localhost
::1     dtop.dn.ws.com  dtop5  localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
Search dn.ws.com
Nameserver 172.28.10.1
d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```
DEVICE="eth0"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
IPADDR=172.28.10.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
DNS1=172.28.10.1
DOMAIN=dn.ws.com
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME="System eth0"
UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03
HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8
```

**NEW QUESTION 21**
SIMULATION
Add an additional swap partition of 754 MB to your system.
The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots.
Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partitions on your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

▶ fdisk -l

▶ fdisk -cu /dev/vda
p n
e or p select e
default (first): enter
default (last): enter n
default(first): enter
default(first): +754M t (1-5)
1: 82 p
w #reboot
#mkswap /dev/vda5

▶ vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 swap swap defaults 0 0
wq

▶ mount -a

- swapon -a
- swapon -s

**NEW QUESTION 22**
Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**
Create a logical volume
Create a new logical volume as required:
Name the logical volume as database, belongs to datastore of the volume group, size is 50 PE. Expansion size of each volume in volume group datastore is 16MB.
Use ext3 to format this new logical volume, this logical volume should automatically mount to /mnt/database

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed
partx –a /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vdax
vgcreate datastore /dev/vdax –s 16M
lvcreate– l 50 –n database datastore
mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database
mkdir /mnt/database
mount /dev/datastore/database /mnt/database/ df –Th
vi /etc/fstab
/dev/datastore /database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0 mount –a
Restart and check all the questions requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 32**
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:haryy:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

**NEW QUESTION 35**
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 38**
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 41**
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 45**
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 46**
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 49
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
YUM
http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.
yum install dialog


## NEW QUESTION 50
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 52
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 53
According the following requirements to create a local directory /common/admin.

This directory has admin group.

This directory has read, write and execute permissions for all admin group members.

Other groups and users don't have any permissions.

All the documents or directories created in the/common/admin are automatically inherit the admin group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
mkdir -p /common/admin
chgrp admin /common/admin
chmod 2770 /common/admin


## NEW QUESTION 56
Add admin group and set gid=600

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
# groupadd -g 600 admin

**NEW QUESTION 59**
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:**
see explanation below.

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 62**
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 66**
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 68**
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 69**
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 74**
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 75**
Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
1. Use fdisk /dev/hda to create new partition.
2. Type n For New partitions.
3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
5. Type the Size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
7. Press w to write on partitions table.
8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
OR
mke2fs -j /dev/hda? To create ext3 filesystem.
vi /etc/fstab
Write:
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 1 2
Verify by mounting on current Sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data


**NEW QUESTION 77**
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 79**
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 82**
Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
see explanation below.

- Use fdisk /dev/hda ->To create new partition.
- Type n-> For New partition
- It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
- It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
- Type the Size: +100M ->You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.
- Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name. Default System ID is 83 that means Linux Native.
- Type t to change the System ID of partition.
- Type Partition Number
- Type 82 that means Linux Swap.
- Press w to write on partitions table.
- Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
- mkswap /dev/hda? ->To create Swap File system on partition.
- swapon /dev/hda? ->To enable the Swap space from partition.
- free -m ->Verify Either Swap is enabled or not.
- vi /etc/fstab/dev/hda? swap swap defaults 0 0
- Reboot the System and verify that swap is automatically enabled or not.


**NEW QUESTION 84**
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 87**
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 88**
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 89**
Binding to an external validation server.
System server.domain11.example.com provides a LDAP validation service, your system should bind to this service as required:
Base DN of validation service is dc=example,dc=com
LDAP is used for providing account information and validation information Connecting and using the certification of
http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to encrypt
After the correct configuration, ldapuser1 can log into your system, it does not have HOME directory until you finish autofs questions, ldapuser1 password is password.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
yum -y install sssd authconfig-gtk krb5-workstation authconfig-gtk // open the graphical interface
Modify user account database to ldap, fill up DN and LDAP SERVER as questions required, use TLS to encrypt connections making tick, write
http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to download ca, authentication method choose ldap password.
You can test if the ldapuser is added by the following command:
Id ldapuser1
Note: user password doesn't not need to set

**NEW QUESTION 90**
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 --niserver=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 a 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 95**
......

# About Exambible

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**NEW QUESTION 1**
SELinux must run in force mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing

**NEW QUESTION 2**
Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- useradd eric

- passwd eric

- vi /etc/passwd

- eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologin

Which shell or program should start at login time is specified in /etc/passwd file? By default, Redhat Enterprise Linux assigns the /bin/bash shell to the users. To deny the interactive login, you should write
/sbin/nologin or /bin/ false instead of login shell.

**NEW QUESTION 3**
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 4**
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 5**
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 6**
Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.
Host name: station.domain40.example.com
/etc/sysconfig/network
hostname=abc.com
hostname abc.com
IP Address:172.24.40.40/24
Gateway172.24.40.1
DNS:172.24.40.1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**
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:**
see explanation below.

▶ 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 8**
User mary must configure a task.
Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo "Hello World.".

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."


**NEW QUESTION 9**
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 10**
Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
# vgdisplay
(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)
# lvdisplay (Check lv)
# lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
(Verify)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
(Decrease lvm)
# umount /media
# fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
# lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
# mount -a
# lvdisplay (Verify)
OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvdisplay (Verify)


**NEW QUESTION 10**
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 13**
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 16**
Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.
Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com
IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4
Gateway: 172.28.10.1
DNS: 172.28.10.1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

● Configure Host Name

● vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS
Configure the network by Network Manager:



Note: Please remember to choose two options:
● Connect automatically
● Available to all users
Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:
# Service network restart

3. Validate these profiles:
a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

```
172.28.10.5   dtop5.dn.ws.com  dtop5   # Added by NetworkManager
127.0.0.1        localhost.localdomain      localhost
::1      dtop.dn.ws.com  dtop5  localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
Search dn.ws.com
Nameserver 172.28.10.1
d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```
DEVICE="eth0"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
IPADDR=172.28.10.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
DNS1=172.28.10.1
DOMAIN=dn.ws.com
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME="System eth0"
UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03
HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8
```

**NEW QUESTION 21**
SIMULATION
Add an additional swap partition of 754 MB to your system.
The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots.
Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partitions on your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
fdisk -l

fdisk -cu /dev/vda
p n
e or p select e
default (first): enter
default (last): enter n
default(first): enter
default(first): +754M t (1-5)
1: 82 p
w #reboot
#mkswap /dev/vda5

vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 swap swap defaults 0 0
wq

mount -a

▶ swapon -a

▶ swapon -s


**NEW QUESTION 22**
Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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


**NEW QUESTION 27**
Create a logical volume
Create a new logical volume as required:
Name the logical volume as database, belongs to datastore of the volume group, size is 50 PE. Expansion size of each volume in volume group datastore is 16MB.
Use ext3 to format this new logical volume, this logical volume should automatically mount to /mnt/database

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed
partx –a /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vdax
vgcreate datastore /dev/vdax –s 16M
lvcreate– l 50 –n database datastore
mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database
mkdir /mnt/database
mount /dev/datastore/database /mnt/database/ df –Th
vi /etc/fstab
/dev/datastore /database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0 mount –a
Restart and check all the questions requirements.


**NEW QUESTION 32**
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:haryy:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions


**NEW QUESTION 35**
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 38**
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 41**
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 45**
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 46**
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 49
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
YUM
http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.
yum install dialog


## NEW QUESTION 50
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 52
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 53
According the following requirements to create a local directory /common/admin.

▶ This directory has admin group.

▶ This directory has read, write and execute permissions for all admin group members.

▶ Other groups and users don't have any permissions.

▶ All the documents or directories created in the/common/admin are automatically inherit the admin group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
mkdir -p /common/admin
chgrp admin /common/admin
chmod 2770 /common/admin


## NEW QUESTION 56
Add admin group and set gid=600

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
# groupadd -g 600 admin

**NEW QUESTION 59**
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:**
see explanation below.

🔘 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 62**
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 66**
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 68**
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 69**
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 74**
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 75**
Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
1. Use fdisk /dev/hda to create new partition.
2. Type n For New partitions.
3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
5. Type the Size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
7. Press w to write on partitions table.
8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
OR
mke2fs -j /dev/hda? To create ext3 filesystem.
vi /etc/fstab
Write:
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 1 2
Verify by mounting on current Sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data


**NEW QUESTION 77**
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 79**
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 82**
Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
see explanation below.

- Use fdisk /dev/hda ->To create new partition.

- Type n-> For New partition

- It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.

- It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.

- Type the Size: +100M ->You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.

- Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name. Default System ID is 83 that means Linux Native.

- Type t to change the System ID of partition.

- Type Partition Number

- Type 82 that means Linux Swap.

- Press w to write on partitions table.

- Either Reboot or use partprobe command.

- mkswap /dev/hda? ->To create Swap File system on partition.

- swapon /dev/hda? ->To enable the Swap space from partition.

- free -m ->Verify Either Swap is enabled or not.

- vi /etc/fstab/dev/hda? swap swap defaults 0 0

- Reboot the System and verify that swap is automatically enabled or not.


**NEW QUESTION 84**
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 87**
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 88**
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 89**
Binding to an external validation server.
System server.domain11.example.com provides a LDAP validation service, your system should bind to this service as required:
Base DN of validation service is dc=example,dc=com
LDAP is used for providing account information and validation information Connecting and using the certification of
http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to encrypt
After the correct configuration, ldapuser1 can log into your system, it does not have HOME directory until you finish autofs questions, ldapuser1 password is password.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
yum -y install sssd authconfig-gtk krb5-workstation authconfig-gtk // open the graphical interface
Modify user account database to ldap, fill up DN and LDAP SERVER as questions required, use TLS to encrypt connections making tick, write
http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to download ca, authentication method choose ldap password.
You can test if the ldapuser is added by the following command:
Id ldapuser1
Note: user password doesn't not need to set

**NEW QUESTION 90**
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 --niserver=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 a 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 95**
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