

EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=station?.example.com GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
service network restart
2.vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0 ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static IPADDR=X.X.X.X NETMASK=X.X.X.X GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
ifdown eth0 ifup eth0
```

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

User may 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 6

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar must use the bzip2 compression.

- 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/
```

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.

Adjust the size of the vo Logical Volume, its file system size should be 290M. Make sure that the content of this system is complete.

Note: the partition size is rarely accurate to the same size as required, so in the range 270M to 320M is acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
Addition
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
Lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step.
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo// use this command to update in examination. df -hT
OR
Subtraction
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo/home
df -hT
```

NEW QUESTION 10

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. vi /etc/auto.master

/mnt /etc /auto.misc --timeout=50



vi /etc/auto.misc



data -rw,soft,intr server1.example.com:/data



service autofs restart



chkconfig autofs on

When you mount the other filesystem, you should unmount the mounted filesystem, Automount feature of linux helps to mount at access time and after certain seconds, when user unaccess the mounted directory, automatically unmount the filesystem.

/etc/auto.master is the master configuration file for autofs service. When you start the service, it reads the mount point as defined in /etc/auto.master.

NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

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 16

According the following requirements, configure autofs service and automatically mount to user's home directory in the ldap domain.

- Instructor.example.com (192.168.0.254) has shared /home/guests/ldapuserX home directory to your system by over NFS export, X is your hostname number.

- LdapuserX's home directory is exist in the instructor.example.com: /home/ guests/ldapuserX

- LdapuserX's home directory must be able to automatically mount to /home/ guests/ldapuserX in your system.

- Home directory have write permissions for the corresponding user.

However, you can log on to the ldapuser1 - ldapuser99 users after verification. But you can only get your corresponding ldapuser users. If your system's hostname is server1.example.com, you can only get ldapuser1's home directory.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

(1)find /etc -size 10k -exec cp {} /tmp/findfiles \;

(2)find / -user lucy -exec cp -a {} /tmp/findfiles \;

Note: If find users and permissions, you need to use cp - a options, to keep file permissions and user attributes etc.

NEW QUESTION 17

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 19

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 20

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 25

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 30

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 35

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 37

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 39

Download ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso to /root, and mounted automatically under /media/cdrom and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso
# mkdir -p /media/cdrom
# vim /etc/fstab
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
# mount -a
mount [-t vfstype] [-o options] device dir
```

NEW QUESTION 43

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. Use fdisk /dev/hda-> To create new partition.
 2. Type n ->For New partitions
 3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
 4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter
- Keys
5. Type the size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
 6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
 7. Press w to write on partitions table.
 8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
 9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
- OR
1. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? ->To create ext3 filesystem.
 2. vi /etc/fstab
 3. Write:
- ```
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 0 0
```
4. Verify by mounting on current sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Create a volume group, and set the size is 500M, the size of single PE is 16M. Create logical volume named lv0 in this volume group, set size is 20 PE, make it as ext3 file system, and mounted automatically under data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered



**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
fdisk /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vda3
vgcreate -s 16M vg0 /dev/vda3
lvcreate -n lv0 -l 20 vg0
mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/vg0-lv0
mkdir /data
/etc/fstab:
/dev/mapper/vg0-lv0 /data ext3 defaults 0 0
mount -a
mount | grep data
```

**NEW QUESTION 52**

The firewall must be open.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

The system ldap.example.com provides an LDAP authentication service. Your system should bind to this service as follows:

The base DN for the authentication service is dc=domain11, dc=example, dc=com LDAP is used to provide both account information and authentication information. The connection should be encrypted using the certificate at http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt

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

Username: ldapuser11

Password: password

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
system-config-authentication LDAP user DN=dc=domain11,dc=example,dc=com Server= host.domain11.example.com
Certificate=
http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt (enter url carefully, there maybe // or ..) LDAP password
OK
starting sssd
su -ldapuser11 Display Bash prompt #exit
```

**NEW QUESTION 58**

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 61**

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 63**

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 68**

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 69**



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 74**

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 77**

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 80**

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