

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

Add users: user2, user3.

The Additional group of the two users: user2, user3 is the admin group Password: redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# useradd -G admin user2
```

```
# useradd -G admin user3
```

```
# passwd user2
```

```
redhat
```

```
# passwd user3
```

```
redhat
```

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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:

see explanation below.

```
# cd /home/
```

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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 updated kernel is the first kernel and the original kernel remains available. set default=0
wq!

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
> Use netconfig command  
> Enter the IP Address as given station number by your examiner: example: 172.24.0.1  
> Enter Subnet Mask  
> Enter Default Gateway and primary name server  
> press on ok  
> ifdown eth0  
> ifup eth0  
> verify using ifconfig
```

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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-data1v 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data

vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk

vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk

[root@node2 ~]# 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 swapspace 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 10

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 10

Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * 1. chmod g+s /data
- * 2. Verify using: ls -ld /data

Permission should be like this: drwxrws--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

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 11

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]

Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- *
- * 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del
- * 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot-loader entry
- * 3. Press e to edit the current entry.
- * 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.
- * 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.
- * 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.
- * 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.
- * 8. At the switch_root prompt
- *

switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot

switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot

sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root

Changing password for user root.

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel

sh-4.4# exit; exit

*

Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

NEW QUESTION 13

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 14

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 8 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create a user fred with a user ID 3945. Give the password as iamredhatman

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -u 3945 fred
[root@node1 ~]# echo "iamredhatman" | passwd --stdin fred
Changing password for user fred.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully
```

NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices. The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo /vbreed
[root@node2 ~]# yum install stratis* -y
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool create think_pool /dev/vdd
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool list
Name Total Physical Properties
think_pool 5 GiB / 37.63 MiB / 4.96 GiB ~Ca,~Cr
*
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem create think_pool think_fs
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool Name Name Used Created Device UUID
think_pool think_fs 546 MiB Mar 23 2021 08:21 /stratis/think_pool/think_fs ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /strav
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs-ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d: UUID="ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d /strav xfs defaults,x-systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0 [root@node2 ~]# mount /stratis/think_pool/think_fs
/strav/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs-ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d xfs 1.0T 7.2G 1017G 1% /strav
```

NEW QUESTION 21

1. Find all sizes of 10k file or directory under the /etc directory, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.
- * 2. Find all the files or directories with Lucy as the owner, and copy to /tmp/findfiles 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 24

Install a FTP server, and request to anonymous download from /var/ftp/pub catalog. (it needs you to configure yum direct to the already existing file server.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cd /etc/yum.repos.d
# vim local.repo
[local]
name=local.repo
baseurl=file:///mnt
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
# yum makecache
# yum install -y vsftpd
# service vsftpd restart
# chkconfig vsftpd on
# chkconfig --list vsftpd
# vim /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
anonymous_enable=YES
```

NEW QUESTION 27

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 28

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 33

Configure autofs.

Configure the autofs automatically mount to the home directory of LDAP, as required: server.domain11.example.com use NFS to share the home to your system.

This file system contains a pre configured home directory of user ldapuserX.

Home directory of ldapuserX is: server.domain11.example.com /home/guests/ldapuser

Home directory of ldapuserX should automatically mount to the ldapuserX of the local /home/guests Home directory's write permissions must be available for

users ldapuser1's password is password

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
yum install -y autofs
```

```
mkdir /home/rehome
```

```
> /etc/auto.master
```

```
/home/rehome/etc/auto.ldap
```

```
Keep then exit
```

```
cp /etc/auto.misc /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
> /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
ldapuserX -fstype=nfs,rw server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/
```

```
Keep then exit
```

```
systemctl start autofs
```

```
systemctl enable autofs
```

su - ldapuserX// test

If the above solutions cannot create files or the command prompt is -bash-4.2\$, it maybe exist multi-level directory, this needs to change the server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ to server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX. What is multi-level directory? It means there is a directory of ldapuserX under the /home/guests/ldapuserX in the questions. This directory is the real directory.

NEW QUESTION 34

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 16 [Running Containers]

Configure your host journal to store all journal across reboot

Copy all journal files from /var/log/journal/ and put them in the /home/shangrila/container-logserver

Create and mount /home/shangrila/container-logserver as a persistent storage to the container as /var/log/ when container start

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
d5ffe018a53c registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 5 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stats logserver
Error: stats is not supported in rootless mode without cgroups v2
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver d5ffe018a53ca7eb075bf560d1f30822ab6fe51eba58fd1a8f370eda79806496
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
Error: no container with name or ID logserver found: no such container
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p container-journal/
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-journald
[sudo] password for shangrila:
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo chown -R shangrila container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver -v
/home/shangrila/container-journal:/var/log/journal:Z registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl enable-linger
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl show-user shangrila|grep -i linger Linger=yes
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
3903e1d09170 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 4 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user stop container-logserver.service
```

*

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7e6cd59c506a registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 10 seconds ago Up 9 seconds ago logserver
```

NEW QUESTION 37

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 42

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 43

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 48

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 51

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 52

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 56

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 need to set

NEW QUESTION 60

Create a backup

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

cd /usr/local

tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2

mkdir /test

tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test// Decompression to check the content is the same as the /usr/loca after If the questions require to use gzip to compress.

change -j to -z.

NEW QUESTION 62

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 64

You are a System administrator. Using Log files very easy to monitor the system. Now there are 50 servers running as Mail, Web, Proxy, DNS services etc. You want to centralize the logs from all servers into on LOG Server. How will you configure the LOG Server to accept logs from remote host?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

By default, system accept the logs only generated from local host. To accept the Log from other host configure:

vi /etc/sysconfig/syslog SYSLOGD_OPTIONS="-m 0 -r"

Where

-m 0 disables 'MARK' messages.

-r enables logging from remote machines
-x disables DNS lookups on messages received with -r
service syslog restart

NEW QUESTION 68

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, but 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 69

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 74

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 75

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