

# Red-Hat

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam



### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# fdisk /dev/sda
p
(check Partition table)
n
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and the extended partition is further divided into logical partitions)
Enter
+2G t
8 l
82
W
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8
Copy UUID
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

Configure a default software repository for your system.

One YUM has already provided to configure your system on [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86\\_64/Server](http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server), and can be used normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Yum-config-manager

--add-repo=<http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/dvd>" is to generate a file `vim content.example.com_rhel7.0_x86_64_dvd.repo`, Add a line `gpgcheck=0`

Yumcleanall

Yumrepolist

Almost 4305 packages are right, Wrong Yum Configuration will lead to some following questions cannot be worked out.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

According the following requirements to create user, user group and the group members:

- A group named `admin`.
  - A user named `mary`, and belong to `admin` as the secondary group.
  - A user named `alice`, and belong to `admin` as the secondary group.
  - A user named `bobby`, `bobby`'s login shell should be non-interactive. `Bobby` not belong to `admin` as the secondary group.
- `Mary`, `Alice`, `bobby` users must be set `"password"` as the user's password.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

see explanation below.

`groupadd admin`

`useradd -G admin mary`

`useradd -G admin alice`

`useradd -s /sbin/nologin bobby`

`echo "password" | passwd --stdin mary`

`echo "password" | passwd --stdin alice`

`echo "password" | passwd --stdin bobby`

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 15**

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 &



The screenshot shows the 'Authentication Configuration' window with two tabs: 'Identity & Authentication' (selected) and 'Advanced Options'. Under 'User Account Configuration', the 'User Account Database' is set to 'LDAP'. The 'LDAP Search Base DN' is 'dc=example,dc=com' and the 'LDAP Server' is 'ldap://instructor.examp'. The checkbox 'Use TLS to encrypt connections' is checked. There is a button 'Download CA Certificate...'. Below this is another section titled 'Authentication Configuration' where the 'Authentication Method' is set to 'LDAP password'. At the bottom are buttons for 'Revert', 'Cancel', and 'Apply'.

#### NEW QUESTION 16

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 21

Configure your web services, download from <http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html> And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

```
cd /var/www/html
wget
http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html mv serverX.html index.html /etc/init.d/httpd restart chkconfig httpd on
```

**NEW QUESTION 26**





/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 28**

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 30**

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 31**

Add 3 users: harry, natasha, tom.

The requirements: The Additional group of the two users: harry, Natasha is the admin group. The user: tom's login shell should be non-interactive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# useradd -G admin harry
# useradd -G admin natasha
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
# id harry;id Natasha (Show additional group)
# cat /etc/passwd
(Show the login shell)
OR
```



# system-config-users

### NEW QUESTION 32

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 33

Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered





**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# useradd -u 1234 alex
# passwd alex
alex111
alex111
OR
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex
```

### NEW QUESTION 38

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 42

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 45

Open kmcrl value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

see explanation below.  
# vim /boot/grub/grub.conf  
kernel/vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.el6.x86\_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSrootrd\_LVM\_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot  
rd\_LVM\_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprd\_NO\_LUKSrd\_NO\_MDrd\_NO\_DM  
LANG=en\_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcrl=5  
Restart to take effect and verification:

```
# cat /proc/cmdline
ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswap rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD rd_NO_DM
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcr1=5
```

**NEW QUESTION 46**

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 49**

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

- ▶ The updated kernel must exist as default kernel after rebooting the system.
- ▶ The original kernel still exists and is available in the system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 53**

A YUM source has been provided in the http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd  
Configure your system and can be used normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- ▶ /etc/yum.repos.d/base.repo

```
[base]
name=base
baseurl=http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
gpgcheck=0
yum list
```

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
(a) Created as administrator
# crontab -u natasha -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
(b)Created as natasha
# su - natasha
$ crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
```

**NEW QUESTION 58**



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 59**

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of LDAP users as follows: host.domain11.example.com NFS-exports /home to your system.

This filesystem contains a pre-configured home directory for the user ldapuser11 ldapuser11's home directory is host.domain11.example.com /rhome/ldapuser11


ldapuser11's home directory should be automounted locally beneath /rhome as /rhome/ldapuser11

Home directories must be writable by their users ldapuser11's password is 'password'.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**


 vim /etc/auto.master /rhome /etc/auto.misc

wq!


# vim /etc/auto.misc

ldapuser11 --rw,sync host.domain11.example.com:/rhome/ldpauser11 :wq!

#service autofs restart

 service autofs reload

 chkconfig autofs on

 su -ldapuser11

Login ldapuser with home directory

# exit

**NEW QUESTION 64**

Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

# pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8

# vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8

# lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02

# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02

# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1

# vim /etc/fstab

# mkdir -p /mnt/data

UUID=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0

# vim /etc/fstab

# mount -a

# mount

(Verify)

**NEW QUESTION 66**

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 69

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 72

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 73

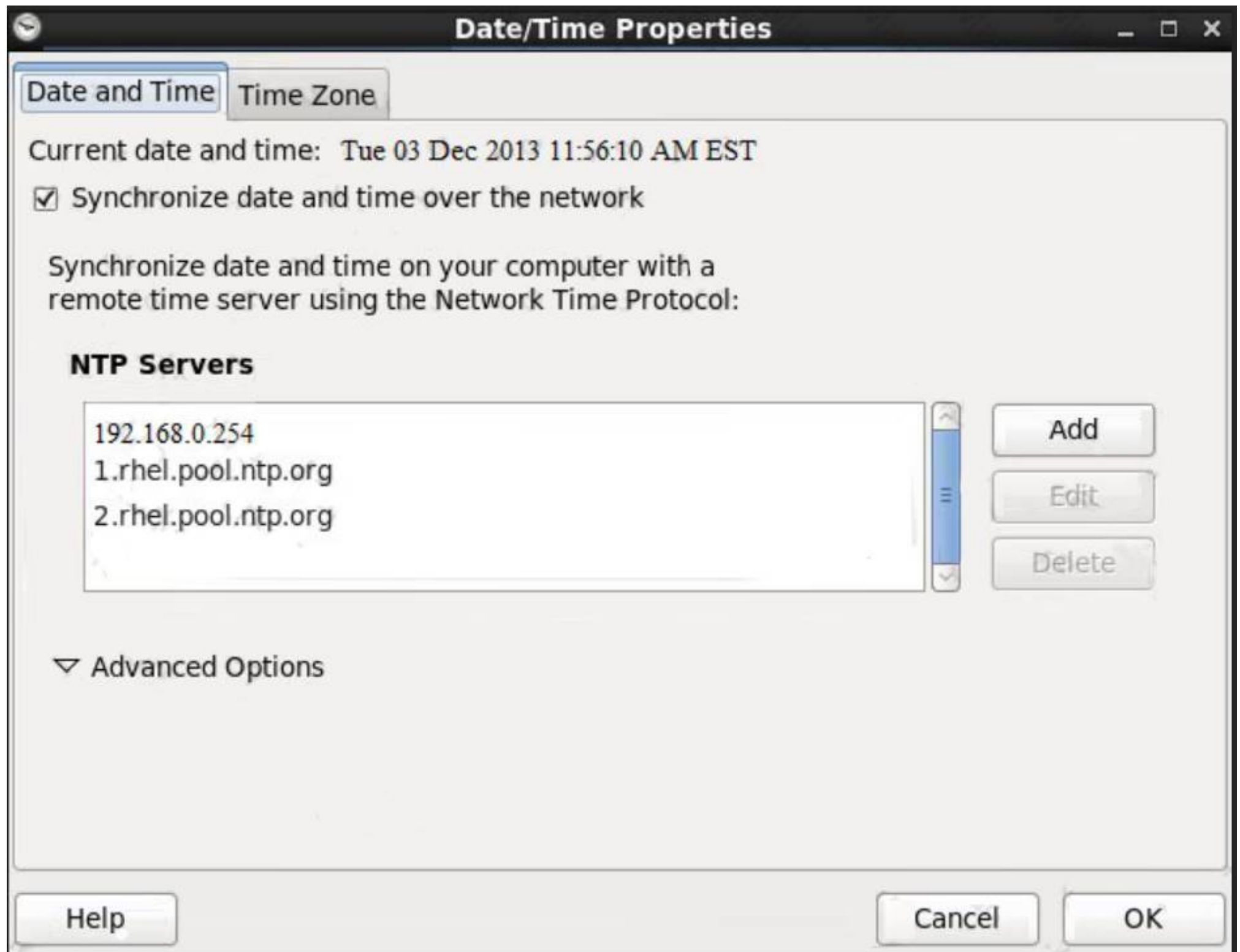
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

see explanation below. Explanation: system-config-date &



#### NEW QUESTION 74

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 78

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 82**

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 85**

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 86**

Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab  
Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:  
the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.  
the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.  
the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.  
the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.  
the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.  
all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 90**

There is a local logical volumes in your system, named with common and belong to VGSRV volume group, mount to the /common directory. The definition of size is 128 MB.  
Requirement:  
Extend the logical volume to 190 MB without any loss of data. The size is allowed between 160-160 MB after extending.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

lvextend -L 190M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common

**NEW QUESTION 91**

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 96**

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 101**

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 104**

Your System is going use as a router for 172.24.0.0/16 and 172.25.0.0/16. Enable the IP Forwarding.  
1. echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward  
2. vi /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip\_forward=1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

/proc is the virtual filesystem, containing the information about the running kernel.

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

**NEW QUESTION 106**

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 110**

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/  
# chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab  
# setfacl -m u:user1:rwX /var/tmp/fstab  
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab  
# ls -l  
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab
```

**NEW QUESTION 113**

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 115**

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 120

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 125

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

-  use the authconfig --nisserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update
- Example: authconfig --nisserver=192.168.0.254 --nisdomain=RHCE --update or system-config-authentication
-  Click on Enable NIS
  -  Type the NIS Domain: RHCE
  -  Type Server 192.168.0.254 then click on next and ok
  -  You will get a ok message.
  -  Create a Directory /rhome/stationx where x is your station number.
  -  vi /etc/auto.master and write at the end of file /rhome/stationx /etc/auto.home --timeout=60
  -  vi /etc/auto.home and write
- \* -rw,soft,intr 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/&
- Note: please specify your station number in the place of x.
-  Service autofs restart
  -  Login as the nisuser2001 or nisuser2002 on another terminal will be Success. According to question, RHCE domain is already configured. We have to make a client of RHCE domain and automatically mount the home directory on your system. To make a member of domain, we use the authconfig with option or system-config authentication command. There are lots of authentication server i.e NIS, LDAB, SMB etc. NIS is a RPC related Services, no need to configure the DNS, we should specify the NIS server address.
- Here Automount feature is available. When user tried to login, home directory will automatically mount. The automount service used the /etc/auto.master file. On /etc/auto.master file we specified the mount point the configuration file for mount point.

#### NEW QUESTION 128

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