

# 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

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

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/sysconfig/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 4

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# chkconfig autofs on
# cd /etc/
# vim /etc/auto.master
```

```
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
# cp auto.misc auto.ldap
# vim auto.ldap
ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
* -rw,soft,intr 172.16.40.10:/rhome/&
# service autofs stop
# server autofs start
# showmount -e 172.24.40.10
# su - ldapuser40
```

**NEW QUESTION 5**

A YUM repository has been provided at [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86\\_64/Server](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 6**

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 7**

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 8**

Find all lines in the file `/usr/share/dict/words` that contain the string `seismic`. Put a copy of all these lines in their original order in the file `/root/wordlist`. `/root/wordlist` should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in `/usr/share/dict/words`.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/wordlist
```

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Configure a HTTP server, which can be accessed through <http://station.domain40.example.com>.  
Please download the released page from <http://ip/dir/example.html>.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

```
# yum install -y httpd
# chkconfig httpd on
# cd /var/www/html
# wget http://ip/dir/example.html
# cp example.com index.html
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80
<VirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
</VirtualHost>
```

**NEW QUESTION 10****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 10**

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 15

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

#### NEW QUESTION 20

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 24

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 28**

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 31**

You have a domain named www.rhce.com associated IP address is 192.100.0.2. Configure the Apache web server by implementing the SSL for encryption communication.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
vi /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf <VirtualHost 192.100.0.2> ServerName www.rhce.com DocumentRoot
/var/www/rhce DirectoryIndex index.html index.htm ServerAdmin webmaster@rhce.com SSLEngine on SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/conf/ssl.crt/server.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile
/etc/httpd/conf/ssl.key/server.key </VirtualHost>
```

```
cd /etc/httpd/conf 3 make testcert
```

Create the directory and index page on specified path. (Index page can download from ftp://server1.example.com at exam time)

```
service httpd start|restart
```

```
chkconfig httpd on
```

Apache can provide encrypted communications using SSL (Secure Socket Layer). To make use of encrypted communication, a client must request to https protocol, which is uses port 443. For HTTPS protocol required the certificate file and key file.

**NEW QUESTION 33**

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 kmcrl=5
```

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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 42

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 45

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 46

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 47

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 51**

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 52**

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 54**

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 58**

Configure the NTP service in your system.

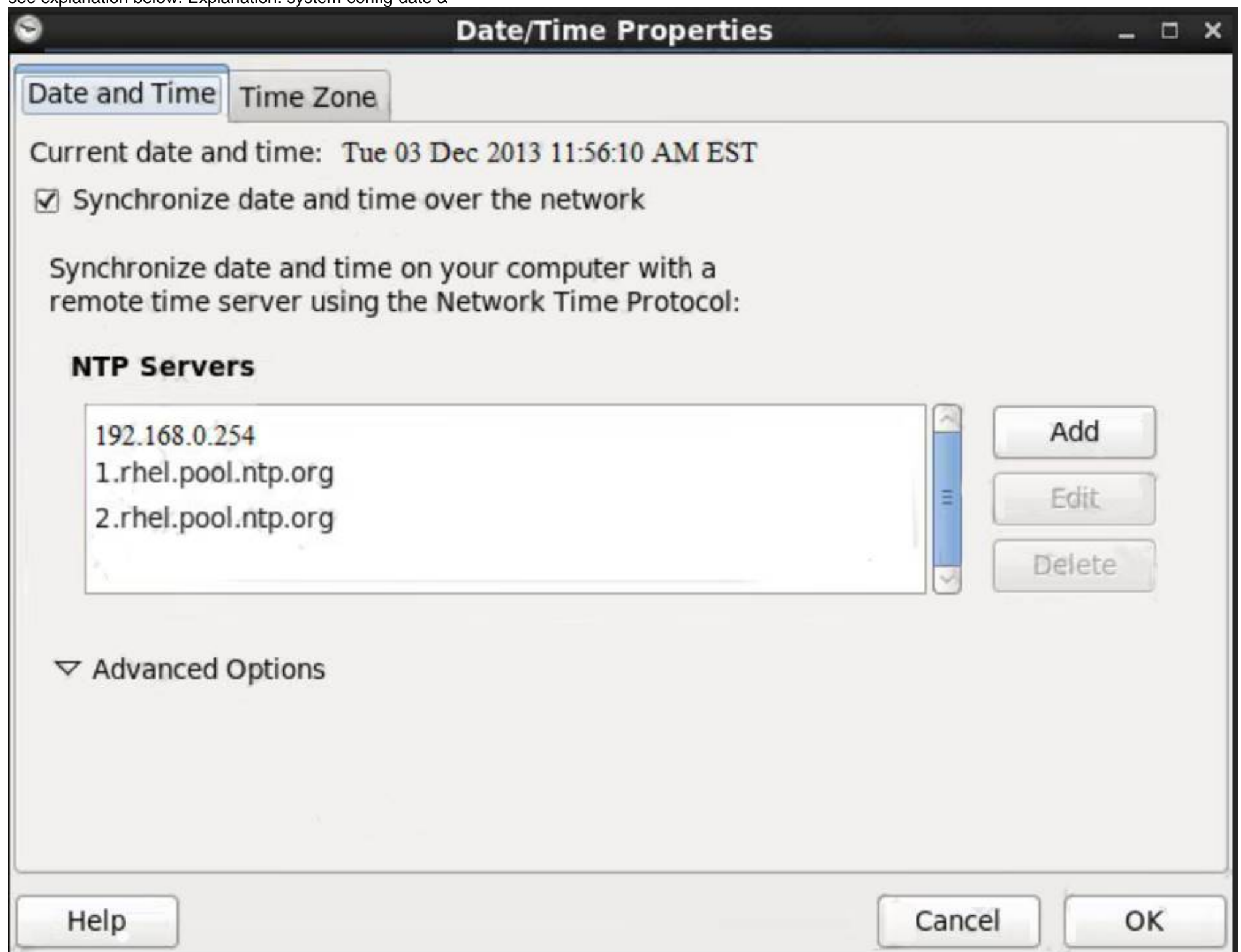


- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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



**NEW QUESTION 62**

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 66**

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 68**

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 73**

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 76**

One Logical Volume named /dev/test0/testvolume1 is created. The initial Size of that disk is 100MB now you required more 200MB. Increase the size of Logical Volume, size should be increase on online.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

 lvextend -L+200M /dev/test0/testvolume1 Use lvdisplay /dev/test0/testvolume1)

 ext2online -d /dev/test0/testvolume1

lvextend command is used the increase the size of Logical Volume. Other command lvresize command also here to resize. And to bring increased size on online we use the ext2online command.

**NEW QUESTION 80**


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 83**

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 84**

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 86**

SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

`getenforce` // Check the current mode of SELinux // SELinux runs in enforcing mode // Check

`getenforce 1`

`getenforce`

`vim /etc/selinux/config selinux=enforcing` // To temporarily enable SELinux

`wg`

`sestatus`

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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 89

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