



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 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

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 6

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 7

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 8

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
# lvs (Verify)
OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvs (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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, 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 12

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 resolve from DNS server.

NEW QUESTION 16

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 17

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com
 IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4
 Gateway: 172.28.10.1
 DNS: 172.28.10.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



Note: Please remember to choose two options:

Connect automatically

Available to all users

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:

Service network restart

3. Validate these profiles:

a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network

NETWORKING=yes

HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager

127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost

::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

Generated by NetworkManager

Search dn.ws.com

Nameserver 172.28.10.1

d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

DEVICE="eth0"

NM_CONTROLLED="yes"

ONBOOT=yes

TYPE=Ethernet

BOOTPROTO=none

IPADDR=172.28.10.5

PREFIX=24

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

DNS1=172.28.10.1

DOMAIN=dn.ws.com

DEFROUTE=yes

IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes

IPV6INIT=no

NAME="System eth0"

UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03

HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8

NEW QUESTION 22

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 24

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

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 31

Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/testfile | while read line;  
do  
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile  
done  
OR  
grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```

NEW QUESTION 36

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 40

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 44

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 47

/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 50

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 52

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 56

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 60

Create a Shared Directory.

Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser

This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in /home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

- 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 64

Create a swap space, set the size is 600 MB, and make it be mounted automatically after rebooting the system (permanent mount).

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1M count=600 mkswap /swapfile
/etc/fstab:
/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0 mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 69

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
# vim /etc/grub.conf default=0
```

NEW QUESTION 74

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 78

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/GLSswprd_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/GLSswprd_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 80

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 82

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 87

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 89

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 91

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 94

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 97

Who ever creates the files/directories on `archive` group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of `archive`.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

▶ `chmod g+s /archive`

▶ Verify using: `ls -ld /archive` Permission should be like:

`drwxrws--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive`

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 98

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 102

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 105

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 107

Copy `/etc/fstab` document to `/var/TMP` directory. According the following requirements to configure the permission of this document.

- ▶ The owner of this document must be root.
- ▶ This document belongs to root group.
- ▶ User mary have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ User alice have read and execute permissions for this document.
- ▶ Create user named bob, set uid is 1000. Bob have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ All users has read permission for this document in the system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
chmod a-x /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:mary:rw /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:alice:rx /var/tmp/fstab
useradd -u 1000 bob
```

NEW QUESTION 110

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 114

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 116

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 117

Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: `ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel`

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Download the new kernel file and then install it.

```
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# ls
kernel-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.rpm
kernel-firmware-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.noarch.rpm
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# rpm -ivh kernel-*
Preparing... #####
[100%]
1:kernel-firmware
##### [ 50%]
2:kernel
##### [100%]
Verify the grub.conf file, whether use the new kernel as the default boot. [root@desktop8 Desktop]# cat
/boot/grub/grub.conf default=0
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64)
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vol0-root rd_LVM_LV=vol0/root rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD
rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet
initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img
```

NEW QUESTION 122

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 124

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 127

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 132

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 137

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 140

.....

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NEW QUESTION 1

SELinux must run in force mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing
```

NEW QUESTION 2

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 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

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 6

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 7

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 8

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
# lvs (Verify)
OR
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
# lvs (Verify)
```

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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, 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 12

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 resolve from DNS server.

NEW QUESTION 16

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 17

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com
 IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4
 Gateway: 172.28.10.1
 DNS: 172.28.10.1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



Note: Please remember to choose two options:

Connect automatically

Available to all users

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:

Service network restart

3. Validate these profiles:

a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network

NETWORKING=yes

HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager

127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost

::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

Generated by NetworkManager

Search dn.ws.com

Nameserver 172.28.10.1

d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

DEVICE="eth0"

NM_CONTROLLED="yes"

ONBOOT=yes

TYPE=Ethernet

BOOTPROTO=none

IPADDR=172.28.10.5

PREFIX=24

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

DNS1=172.28.10.1

DOMAIN=dn.ws.com

DEFROUTE=yes

IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes

IPV6INIT=no

NAME="System eth0"

UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03

HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8

NEW QUESTION 22

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 24

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cd /opt/
```

```
# mkdir dir
```

```
# find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;
```

NEW QUESTION 27

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 31

Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
```

```
do
```

```
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
```

```
done
```

```
OR
```

```
grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```

NEW QUESTION 36

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 40

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 44

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 47

/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 50

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 52

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 56

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 60

Create a Shared Directory.

Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser

This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in /home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

- 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 64

Create a swap space, set the size is 600 MB, and make it be mounted automatically after rebooting the system (permanent mount).

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1M count=600 mkswap /swapfile
/etc/fstab:
/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0 mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 69

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
# vim /etc/grub.conf default=0
```

NEW QUESTION 74

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 78

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/GLSswprd_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/GLSswprd_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 80

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 82

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 87

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 89

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 91

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 94

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 97

Who ever creates the files/directories on `archive` group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of `archive`.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

▶ `chmod g+s /archive`

▶ Verify using: `ls -ld /archive` Permission should be like:

`drwxrws--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive`

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 98

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 102

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 105

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 107

Copy `/etc/fstab` document to `/var/TMP` directory. According the following requirements to configure the permission of this document.

- ▶ The owner of this document must be root.
- ▶ This document belongs to root group.
- ▶ User mary have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ User alice have read and execute permissions for this document.
- ▶ Create user named bob, set uid is 1000. Bob have read and write permissions for this document.
- ▶ All users has read permission for this document in the system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
chmod a-x /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:mary:rw /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:alice:rx /var/tmp/fstab
useradd -u 1000 bob
```

NEW QUESTION 110

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 114

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 116

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 117

Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: `ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel`

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Download the new kernel file and then install it.

```
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# ls
kernel-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.rpm
kernel-firmware-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.noarch.rpm
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# rpm -ivh kernel-*
Preparing... #####
[100%]
1:kernel-firmware
##### [ 50%]
2:kernel
##### [100%]
Verify the grub.conf file, whether use the new kernel as the default boot. [root@desktop8 Desktop]# cat
/boot/grub/grub.conf default=0
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64)
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vol0-root rd_LVM_LV=vol0/root rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD
rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet
initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img
```

NEW QUESTION 122

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 124

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 127

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 132

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 137

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 140

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