

# Red-Hat

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam



#### NEW QUESTION 1

Configure a cron Task.

User natasha must configure a cron job, local time 14:23 runs and executes: \*/bin/echo hiya every day.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
crontab -e -u natasha 23 14/bin/echo hiya
crontab -l -u natasha // view systemctlenable crond systemcdlrestart crond
```

#### NEW QUESTION 2

SELinux must run in force mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under /mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# fdisk /dev/vda
n
+512M
w
# partprobe /dev/vda
# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/vda5
# mkdir -p /data
# vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 /data ext4 defaults 0 0
# mount -a
```

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Configure the FTP service in your system, allow remote access to anonymous login and download the program by this service. Service is still running after system rebooting.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
yum install vsftpd
/etc/init.d/vsftpd start
chkconfig vsftpd on
```

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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
(Configured Host Name)
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com
OR
Graphical Interfaces:
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim
/etc/sysconfig/network
(Configured Host Name)
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

1. `chmod g+s /data`
  2. Verify using: `ls -ld /data`
- Permission should be like this: `drwxrws--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data`

If SGID bit is set on directory then who every users creates the files on directory group owner automatically the owner of parent directory. To set the SGID bit: `chmod g+s directory` To Remove the SGID bit: `chmod g-s directory`

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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 20

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 25

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 28

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 31

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 33

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 35

Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

see explanation below.  
/etc/init.d/rpcbind start  
/etc/init.d/nfslock start  
/etc/init.d/nfs start  
chkconfig rpcbind on  
chkconfig nfslock on  
chkconfig nfs on  
showmount -e localhost

### NEW QUESTION 36

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:

Configure Host Name  
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

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

### NEW QUESTION 39

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 40

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:hary:---  
/var/tmp/fstab  
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

**NEW QUESTION 42**

The user authentication has been provided by ldap domain in 192.168.0.254. According the following requirements to get ldapuser.

- LdapuserX must be able to login your system, X is your hostname number. But the ldapuser's home directory cannot be mounted, until you realize automatically mount by autofs server.
- All ldap user's password is "password".

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

system-config-authentication &

**NEW QUESTION 44**

Configure iptables, there are two domains in the network, the address of local domain is 172.24.0.0/16 other domain is 172.25.0.0/16, now refuse domain 172.25.0.0/16 to access the server.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

below

```
iptables -F
service iptables save
iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -j REJECT
service iptables save
service iptables restart
```

#### NEW QUESTION 45

Create a volume group, and set 8M as a extends. Divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv (lvshare), make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data. And the size of the floating range should set between 380M and 400M.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
# fdisk
# partprobe
# pvcreate /dev/vda6
# vgcreate -s 8M vg1 /dev/vda6 -s
# lvcreate -n lvshare -l 50 vg1 -l
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvshare
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
# vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vg1/lvshare /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# mount -a
# df -h
```

#### NEW QUESTION 49

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 51

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 55

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 58

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 63**

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 64**

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 69**

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/ldapuser11 :wq!
#service autofs restart
service autofs reload
chkconfig autofs on
su -ldapuser11
Login ldapuser with home directory
# exit
```

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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 74

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 76

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 79

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 82

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 83**

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 88**

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 89**

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 94

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 97

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 102

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 106

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 107

Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

- 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 Key.
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  
mke2fs -j /dev/hda? To create ext3 filesystem.  
vi /etc/fstab  
Write:  
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 1 2  
Verify by mounting on current Sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

#### NEW QUESTION 112

Search files.  
Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
mkdir/root/findfiles  
find / -user jack -exec cp -a {} /root/findfiles/ \; ls /root/findresults
```

#### NEW QUESTION 116

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 118

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 121**

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 122**

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of `server.domain11.example.com`

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
#system-config-date
```

Note: dialog box will open in that  
Check mark Synchronize date and time over network. Remove all the NTP SERVER and click ADD and type `server.domain11.example.com`  
\*\*\*\*\*And then press ENTER and the press OK\*\*\*\*\*

### NEW QUESTION 123

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 128

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 130

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 --nissserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update  
Example: authconfig --nissserver=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 134**

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