# EX200 Dumps

# EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

# https://www.certleader.com/EX200-dumps.html

**NEW QUESTION 1**
Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
▶ useradd eric

▶ passwd eric

▶ vi /etc/passwd

▶ eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologin
Which shell or program should start at login time is specified in /etc/passwd file? By default, Redhat Enterprise Linux assigns the /bin/bash shell to the users. To deny the interactive login, you should write
/sbin/nologin or /bin/ false instead of login shell.


**NEW QUESTION 2**
Install a FTP server, and request to anonymous download from /var/ftp/pub catalog. (it needs you to configure yum direct to the already existing file server.)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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


**NEW QUESTION 3**
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**
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 5**
Download the document from ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/testfile, find all lines containing [abcde] and redirect to /MNT/answer document, then rearrange the order according the original content.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Download the file to /tmp first
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer


**NEW QUESTION 6**
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 7**
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 8**
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 9**
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 10**
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 10**
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 15**
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 18**
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 22**
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 23**
Add admin group and set gid=600

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
# groupadd -g 600 admin

**NEW QUESTION 25**
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 27**
Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 32**

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 35**
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 39**
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 43**
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 46

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 48

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