

EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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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 systemctl enable crond systemctl restart crond
```

NEW QUESTION 2

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
see explanation below.
groupadd admin
useradd -G admin mary
useradd -G admin alice
useradd -s /sbin/nologin bobby
echo "password" | passwd --stdin mary
echo "password" | passwd --stdin alice
echo "password" | passwd --stdin bobby
```

NEW QUESTION 5

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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 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

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 9

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 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

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 15

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 16

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 21

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 22

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/GLSswaprdrd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DM
```

```
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
```

Restart to take effect and verification:

```
# cat /proc/cmdline
```

```
ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswap rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD rd_NO_DM
```

```
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
```

NEW QUESTION 27

There are two different networks, 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Your System is in 192.168.0.0/24 Network. One RHEL6 Installed System is going to use as a Router. All required configuration is already done on Linux Server. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on that Server. How will make successfully ping to 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
```

OR

```
vi /etc/sysconf/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0
```

```
BOOTPROTO=static
```

```
ONBOOT=yes
```

```
IPADDR=192.168.0.?
```

```
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
```

```
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
```

```
service network restart
```

Gateway defines the way to exit the packets. According to question System working as a router for two networks have IP Address 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254.

NEW QUESTION 28

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 31

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 33

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
vim /etc/auto.master /rhome /etc/auto.misc
wq!
# vim /etc/auto.misc
ldapuser11 --rw,sync host.domain11.example.com:/rhome/ldpauser11 :wq!
#service autofs restart
service autofs reload
chkconfig autofs on
su -ldapuser11
Login ldapuser with home directory
# exit
```

NEW QUESTION 37

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=XXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

NEW QUESTION 40

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 42

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 46

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 51

One Logical Volume named lv1 is created under vg0. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 100MB. Now you required the size 500MB. Make successfully the size of that Logical Volume 500M without losing any data. As well as size should be increased online.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The LVM system organizes hard disks into Logical Volume (LV) groups. Essentially, physical hard disk partitions (or possibly RAID arrays) are set up in a bunch of equal sized chunks known as Physical Extents (PE). As there are several other concepts associated with the LVM system, let's start with some basic definitions:

Physical Volume (PV) is the standard partition that you add to the LVM mix. Normally, a physical volume is a standard primary or logical partition. It can also be a RAID array.

Physical Extent (PE) is a chunk of disk space. Every PV is divided into a number of equal sized PEs. Every PE in a LV group is the same size. Different LV groups can have different sized PEs.

Logical Extent (LE) is also a chunk of disk space. Every LE is mapped to a specific PE.

Logical Volume (LV) is composed of a group of LEs. You can mount a file system such as /home and /var on an LV.

Volume Group (VG) is composed of a group of LVs. It is the organizational group for LVM. Most of the commands that you'll use apply to a specific VG.

- ▶ Verify the size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vg0/lv1`
- ▶ Verify the Size on mounted directory: `df -h` or `df -h` mounted directory name
- ▶ Use: `lvextend -L+400M /dev/vg0/lv1`
- ▶ `ext2online -d /dev/vg0/lv1` to bring extended size online.
- ▶ Again Verify using `lvdisplay` and `df -h` command.

NEW QUESTION 55

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 59

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 64

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 68

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