



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 systemctl enable crond systemctl restart 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

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 4

Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
wq!
```

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

A YUM repository has been provided at 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 7

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

NEW QUESTION 9

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar 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

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 10

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 12

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 14

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

pvccreate /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 18

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical Interfaces:

System-->Administration-->Date & Time

OR

system-config-date

NEW QUESTION 20

Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.

Adjust the size of the vo Logical Volume, its file system size should be 290M. Make sure that the content of this system is complete.

Note: the partition size is rarely accurate to the same size as required, so in the range 270M to 320M is acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Addition

df -hT

lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo

Lvscan

xfs_growfs /home/ //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step.

resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo// use this command to update in examination. df -hT

OR

Subtraction

e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo

umount /home

resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo/home

df -hT

NEW QUESTION 22

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 27

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 28





/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 31

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 32

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 37

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 41




Install the appropriate kernel update from <http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates>. The following criteria must also be met:
The updated kernel is the default kernel when the system is rebooted
The original kernel remains available and bootable on the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

 ftp server.domain11.example.com Anonymous login
ftp> cd /pub/updates ftp> ls
ftp> mget kernel* ftp> bye
 rpm -ivh kernel*
 vim /etc/grub.conf

Check the updated kernel is the first kernel and the original kernel remains available. set default=0 wq!

NEW QUESTION 43

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 45

Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02
mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02
blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
vim /etc/fstab
mkdir -p /mnt/data
UUID=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
vim /etc/fstab
mount -a
mount
(Verify)

NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

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 54

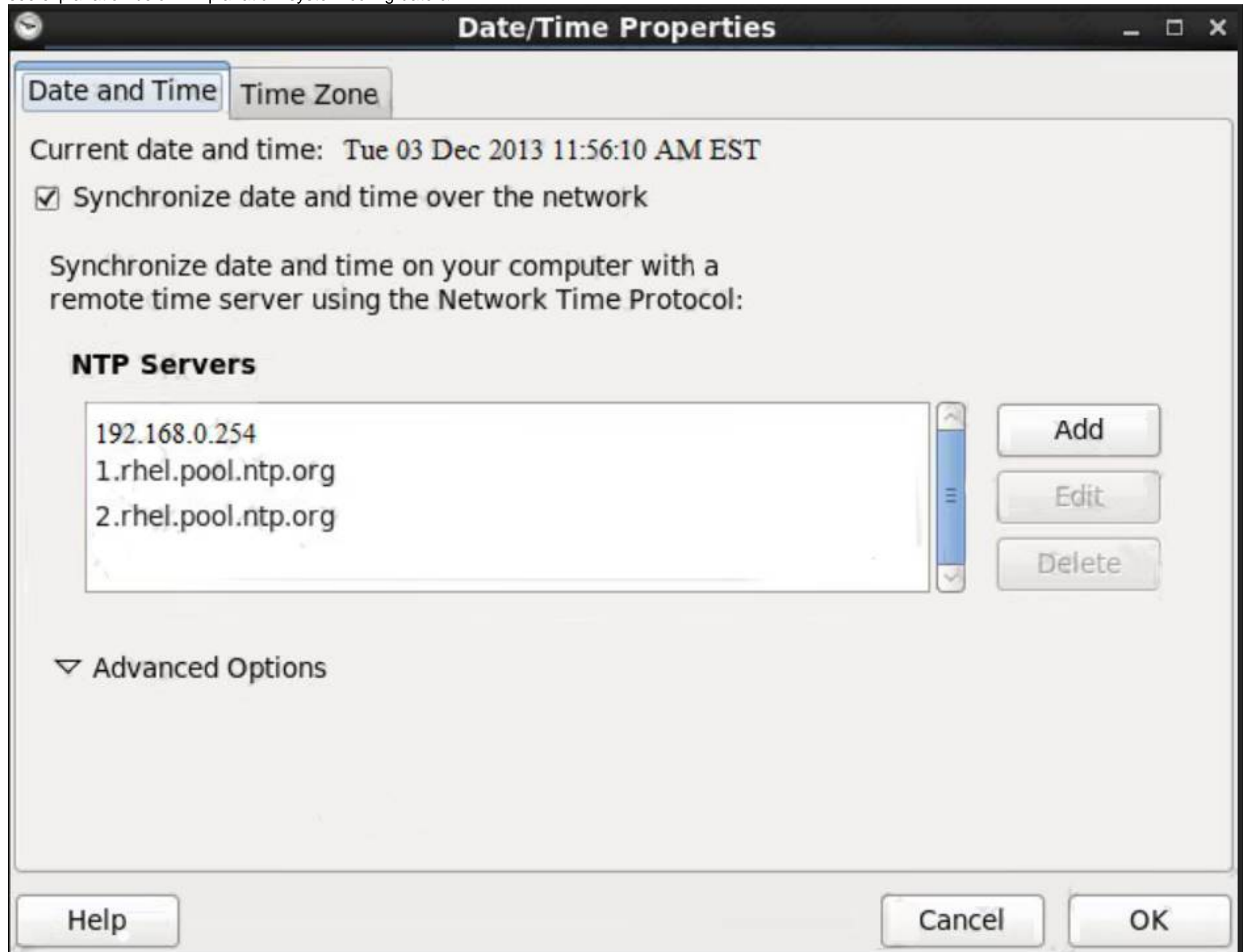
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



NEW QUESTION 55

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 fstype] [-o options] device dir
```

NEW QUESTION 60

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 62

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

mkfs2fs -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 64

Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:

- the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.
- the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.
- the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.
- the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.
- the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.
- all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
➤ cp -a /etc/fstab /var/tmp
➤ cd /var/tmp
➤ ls -l
```

▶ getfacl /var/tmp/fstab

▶ chmod ugo-x /var/tmp/fstab

[No need to do this, there won't be execute permission for the file by default]

setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab # setfacl -m u:harry:0 /var/tmp/fstab(zero)

[Read permission will be there for all the users, by default. Check it using ls -l /var/tmp/fstab] Verify by [ls -la /var/tmp/fstab]

NEW QUESTION 69

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 73

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 75

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 76

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/vol/myvol`
- ▶ Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:
`# fsck -f /dev/vol/myvol`
- ▶ Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
`# resize2fs /dev/vol/myvol 200M`
- ▶ It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. `#lvreduce /dev/vol/myvol -L 200M`
- ▶ Verify the Size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vol/myvol`
- ▶ Verify that the size comes in online or not: `df -h`

NEW QUESTION 79

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 84

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 86

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 88

SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
getenforce // Check the current mode of SELinux // SELinux runs in enforcing mode // Check
getenforce 1
getenforce
vim /etc/selinux/config selinux=enforcing // To temporarily enable SELinux
wg
sestatus
```

NEW QUESTION 91

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user1:rwX /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
# ls -l
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab
```


NEW QUESTION 94


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 --nisserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update
Example: authconfig --nisserver=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 96

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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

SELinux must run in force mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
wq!
```

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

A YUM repository has been provided at 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 7

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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 10

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 12

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 14

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

pvccreate /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 18

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical Interfaces:

System-->Administration-->Date & Time

OR

system-config-date

NEW QUESTION 20

Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.

Adjust the size of the vo Logical Volume, its file system size should be 290M. Make sure that the content of this system is complete.

Note: the partition size is rarely accurate to the same size as required, so in the range 270M to 320M is acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Addition

df -hT

lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo

Lvscan

xfs_growfs /home/ //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step.

resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo// use this command to update in examination. df -hT

OR

Subtraction

e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo

umount /home

resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo/home

df -hT

NEW QUESTION 22

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 27

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 28

/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 31

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 32

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 37

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 41


Install the appropriate kernel update from <http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates>. The following criteria must also be met:
The updated kernel is the default kernel when the system is rebooted
The original kernel remains available and bootable on the system

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A


Explanation:

see explanation below.

 ftp server.domain11.example.com Anonymous login

ftp> cd /pub/updates ftp> ls

ftp> mget kernel* ftp> bye

 rpm -ivh kernel*

 vim /etc/grub.conf

Check the updated kernel is the first kernel and the original kernel remains available. set default=0 wq!

NEW QUESTION 43

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 45

Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8

vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8

lvcreate -l 50 -n lv02

mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lv02

blkid /dev/vg1/lv1

vim /etc/fstab

mkdir -p /mnt/data

UUID=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0

vim /etc/fstab

mount -a

mount

(Verify)

NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

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 54

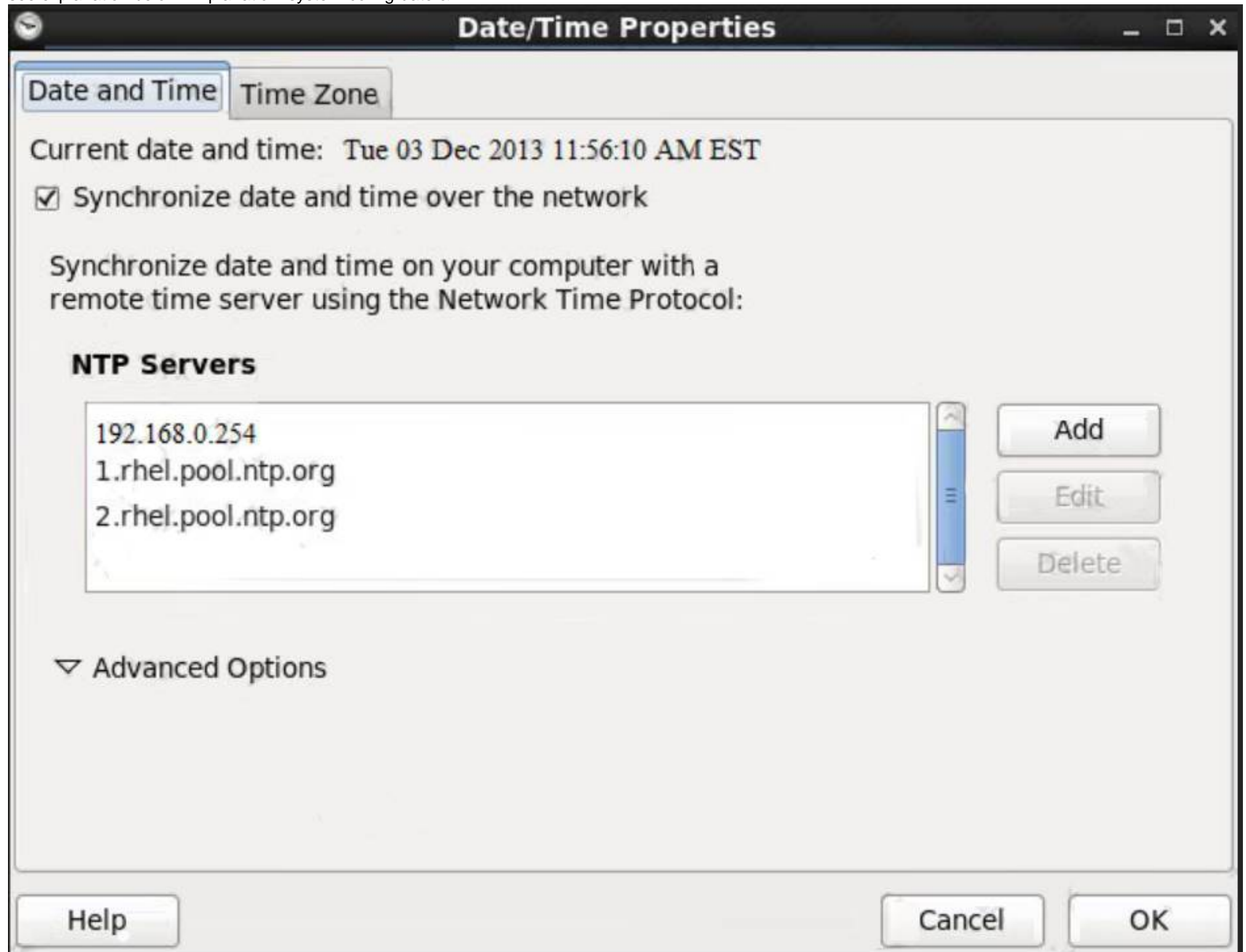
Configure the NTP service in your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



NEW QUESTION 55

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 fstype] [-o options] device dir
```

NEW QUESTION 60

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 62

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

mkfs2fs -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 64

Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure the permissions of /var/tmp/fstab so that:

- the file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by the root user.
- the file /var/tmp/fstab belongs to the group root.
- the file /var/tmp/fstab should not be executable by anyone.
- the user natasha is able to read and write /var/tmp/fstab.
- the user harry can neither write nor read /var/tmp/fstab.
- all other users (current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
➤ cp -a /etc/fstab /var/tmp
➤ cd /var/tmp
➤ ls -l
```


- ▶ getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
- ▶ chmod ugo-x /var/tmp/fstab

[No need to do this, there won't be execute permission for the file by default]

```
# setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab # setfacl -m u:harry:0 /var/tmp/fstab(zero)
```

[Read permission will be there for all the users, by default. Check it using ls -l /var/tmp/fstab] Verify by [ls -la /var/tmp/fstab]

NEW QUESTION 69

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 73

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 75

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 76

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/vol/myvol`
- ▶ Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:
`# fsck -f /dev/vol/myvol`
- ▶ Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.
`# resize2fs /dev/vol/myvol 200M`
- ▶ It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. `#lvreduce /dev/vol/myvol -L 200M`
- ▶ Verify the Size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vol/myvol`
- ▶ Verify that the size comes in online or not: `df -h`

NEW QUESTION 79

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 84

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 86

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 88

SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
getenforce // Check the current mode of SELinux // SELinux runs in enforcing mode // Check
getenforce 1
getenforce
vim /etc/selinux/config selinux=enforcing // To temporarily enable SELinux
wg
sestatus
```

NEW QUESTION 91

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user1:rwX /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
# ls -l
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab
```

NEW QUESTION 94

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 --nisserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update
Example: authconfig --nisserver=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 96

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