

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

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 3

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 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

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 15

Notes:

NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

YUM

<http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd>

ldap <http://instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT> Install dialog package.

yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 20

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 24

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 26

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# groupadd -g 600 admin
```

NEW QUESTION 27

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 31

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/GLSswaprd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DM
```

```
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcr1=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 kmcr1=5
```

NEW QUESTION 34

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 35

In the system, mounted the iso image /root/examine.iso to/mnt/iso directory. And enable automatically mount (permanent mount) after restart system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
mkdir -p /mnt/iso
```

```
/etc/fstab:
```

```
/root/examine.iso /mnt/iso iso9660 loop 0 0 mount -a
```

```
mount | grep examine
```

NEW QUESTION 40

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 42

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 43

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 47

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 51

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 54

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 56

Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

see explanation below.

▶ Use fdisk /dev/hda ->To create new partition.

▶ Type n-> For New partition

▶ It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.

▶ It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.

▶ Type the Size: +100M ->You can Specify either Last cylinder or Size here.

▶ Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name. Default System ID is 83 that means Linux Native.

▶ Type t to change the System ID of partition.

▶ Type Partition Number

▶ Type 82 that means Linux Swap.

▶ Press w to write on partitions table.

▶ Either Reboot or use partprobe command.

▶ mkswap /dev/hda? ->To create Swap File system on partition.

▶ swapon /dev/hda? ->To enable the Swap space from partition.

▶ free -m ->Verify Either Swap is enabled or not.

▶ vi /etc/fstab/dev/hda? swap swap defaults 0 0

▶ Reboot the System and verify that swap is automatically enabled or not.

NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

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 68

There is a local logical volumes in your system, named with shrink and belong to VGSRV volume group, mount to the /shrink directory. The definition of size is 320 MB.

Requirement:

Reduce the logical volume to 220 MB without any loss of data. The size is allowed between 200-260 MB after reducing.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
cd;umount /shrink
```

```
e2fsck -f /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink
```

```
resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink 220M
```

```
lvreduce -L 220M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink
```

```
mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 71

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 76

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