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 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
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 5
We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on /data. Now you required more space on /data but you already added all disks belong to physical volume. You saw that you have unallocated space around 5 GB on your harddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
see explanation below.

▶ Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the syste id '8e'.

▶ use partprobe command

▶ pvcreate /dev/hda9 Suppose your partition number is hda9.

▶ vgextend test0 /dev/hda9 vgextend command add the physical disk on volume group.

▶ lvextend -L+5120M /dev/test0/lvtestvolume

▶ verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 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
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 9
Configure a HTTP server, which can be accessed through http://station.domain40.example.com.
Please download the released page from http://ip/dir/example.html.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum install -y httpd
chkconfig httpd on
cd /var/www/html
wget http://ip/dir/example.html
cp example.com index.html
vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80
<VirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
</VirtualHost>

NEW QUESTION 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 10
Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 15
Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /opt/
mkdir dir
find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;

NEW QUESTION 18
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 23
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 26
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 28
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 30
Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
▶ vim /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1

▶ sysctl –w (takes effect immediately)
If no "sysctl.conf" option, use these commands:

▶ sysctl –a |grep net.ipv4

▶ sysctl –P net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1

▶ sysctl -w

NEW QUESTION 33
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 36
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 39
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 40
Your System is configured in 192.168.0.0/24 Network and your nameserver is 192.168.0.254. Make successfully resolve to server1.example.com.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
nameserver is specified in question,
1. Vi /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 192.168.0.254
2. host server1.example.com

NEW QUESTION 44
Search a String
Find out all the columns that contains the string seismic within /usr/share/dict/words, then copy all these columns to /root/lines.tx in original order, there is no blank line, all columns must be the accurate copy of the original columns.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/lines.txt

NEW QUESTION 48
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 50
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 51
Add admin group and set gid=600

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
groupadd -g 600 admin

NEW QUESTION 55
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 57
Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
which echo
crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
crontab -l (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 58
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 63
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 updatted kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0 wq!

NEW QUESTION 64
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 69
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 73
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 78
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 80
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=xxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount
(Verify)

NEW QUESTION 85
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 86
Make on /archive directory that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

chmod 770 /archive

Verify using : ls -ld /archive Preview should be like:
drwxrwx--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive
To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command. According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysuser) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /archive

NEW QUESTION 87
Configure a user account.
Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar

NEW QUESTION 92
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 97
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 102
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 103
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 106
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 110
One Logical Volume named /dev/test0/testvolume1 is created. The initial Size of that disk is 100MB now you required more 200MB. Increase the size of Logical Volume, size should be increase on online.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

  lvextend -L+200M /dev/test0/testvolume1 Use lvdisplay /dev/test0/testvolume1)

  ext2online -d /dev/test0/testvolume1
lvextend command is used the increase the size of Logical Volume. Other command lvresize command also here to resize. And to bring increased size on online we use the ext2online command.

NEW QUESTION 111
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 113
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 114
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 117
Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 122
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 123
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 128
Binding to an external validation server.
System server.domain11.example.com provides a LDAP validation service, your system should bind to this service as required:
Base DN of validation service is dc=example,dc=com
LDAP is used for providing account information and validation information Connecting and using the certification of
http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to encrypt
After the correct configuration, ldapuser1 can log into your system, it does not have HOME directory until you finish autofs questions, ldapuser1 password is password.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum -y install sssd authconfig-gtk krb5-workstation authconfig-gtk // open the graphical interface
Modify user account database to ldap, fill up DN and LDAP SERVER as questions required, use TLS to encrypt connections making tick, write
http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to download ca, authentication method choose ldap password.
You can test if the ldapuser is added by the following command:
Id ldapuser1
Note: user password doesn't not need to set

NEW QUESTION 131
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