

## Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/EX200/>



### 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.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

```
crontab -e -u natasha 23 14/bin/echo hiya
```

```
crontab -l -u natasha // view systemctlenable crond systemcdlrestart crond
```

### NEW QUESTION 2

SELinux must run in force mode.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** /etc/sysconfig/selinux

SELINUX=enforcing

### NEW QUESTION 3

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** # cd /etc/yum.repos.d

```
# vim local.repo
```

```
[local]
```

```
name=local.repo
```

```
baseurl=file:///mnt
```

```
enabled=1
```

```
gpgcheck=0
```

```
# yum makecache
```

```
# yum install -y vsftpd
```

```
# service vsftpd restart
```

```
# chkconfig vsftpd on
```

```
# chkconfig --list vsftpd
```

```
# vim /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
```

```
anonymous_enable=YES
```

### NEW QUESTION 4

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** # crontab -e -u natasha


```
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
```

```
wq!
```


### NEW QUESTION 5


One Package named zsh is dump on ftp://server1.example.com under /pub/updates directory and your FTP server is 192.168.0.254. Install the package zsh.


**Answer:**


**Explanation:**  rpm -ivh ftp://server1/example.com/pub/updates/zsh-\* or


 Login to ftp server : ftp ftp://server1.example.com using anonymous user.


 Change the directory: cd pub and cd updates

 Download the package: mget zsh-\*

 Quit from the ftp prompt : bye

 Install the package

 rpm -ivh zsh-\*

 Verify either package is installed or not : rpm -q zsh

### NEW QUESTION 6

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.

#### Answer:

**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 7

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: station.domain40.example.com

/etc/sysconfig/network

hostname=abc.com

hostname abc.com

IP Address:172.24.40.40/24

Gateway172.24.40.1

DNS:172.24.40.1

#### Answer:

**Explanation:** # cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/

# ls

# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40 GATEWAY=172.24.40.1

DNS1=172.24.40.1

# vim /etc/sysconfig/network

(Configure Host Name)

HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com

OR

Graphical Interfaces:

System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim

/etc/sysconfig/network







(Configure Host Name)

### NEW QUESTION 8

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.

#### Answer:

**Explanation:** see explanation below.

-  Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the system 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 9

User mary must configure a task.

Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo "Hello World.".

#### Answer:

**Explanation:** crontab -u mary -e

23 14 \* \* \* echo "Hello World."

#### NEW QUESTION 10

A YUM repository has been provided at [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86\\_64/Server](http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server). Configure your system to use this location as a default repository.

**Answer:**

**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 10

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.

**Answer:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 11

Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

**Answer:**

**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 14

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.)

**Answer:**

**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 16

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](http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server), and can be used normally.

**Answer:**


**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 18

Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.

**Answer:**

**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 22

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

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** see explanation below.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/wordlist

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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.

**Answer:**

**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 30

Configure NTP.  
Configure NTP service, Synchronize the server time, NTP server: classroom.example.com

**Answer:**

**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 35**

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com

IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4

Gateway: 172.28.10.1

DNS: 172.28.10.1

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**  Configure Host Name


 vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1


2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS

Configure the network by Network Manager:



Note: Please remember to choose two options:

 Connect automatically

 Available to all users

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:

# Service network restart

3. Validate these profiles:

a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network  
NETWORKING=yes



HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com

GATEWAY=172.28.10.1

b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

```
172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

# Generated by NetworkManager

Search dn.ws.com

Nameserver 172.28.10.1

d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

**DEVICE="eth0"**

**NM\_CONTROLLED="yes"**

**ONBOOT=yes**

**TYPE=Ethernet**

**BOOTPROTO=none**

**IPADDR=172.28.10.5**

**PREFIX=24**

**GATEWAY=172.28.10.1**

**DNS1=172.28.10.1**

**DOMAIN=dn.ws.com**

**DEFROUTE=yes**

**IPV4\_FAILURE\_FATAL=yes**

**IPV6INIT=no**

**NAME="System eth0"**

**UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03**

**HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8**

#### NEW QUESTION 39

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** # cd /opt/

# mkdir dir

# find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;

#### NEW QUESTION 41

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

**Answer:**

**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 44

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

#### Answer:

**Explanation:** fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed

```
partx -a /dev/vda
pvcreate /dev/vdax
vgcreate datastore /dev/vdax -s 16M
lvcreate -l 50 -n database datastore
mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database
mkdir /mnt/database
mount /dev/datastore/database /mnt/database/ df -Th
vi /etc/fstab
/dev/datastore /database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0 mount -a
Restart and check all the questions requirements.
```

#### NEW QUESTION 47

Configure /var/tmp/fstab Permission.

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure var/tmp/fstab permissions as the following:

Owner of the file /var/tmp/fstab is Root, belongs to group root

File /var/tmp/fstab cannot be executed by any user

User natasha can read and write /var/tmp/fstab

User harry cannot read and write /var/tmp/fstab

All other users (present and future) can read var/tmp/fstab.

#### Answer:

**Explanation:** cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/

```
🔍 /var/tmp/fstab view the owner setfacl -m u:natasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab setfacl -m u:harry:---
/var/tmp/fstab
```

Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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".

#### Answer:

**Explanation:** system-config-authentication &





#### NEW QUESTION 50

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.

**Answer:**

**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 54

Configure your web services, download from <http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html> And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

cd /var/www/html

wget

<http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html> mv serverX.html index.html /etc/init.d/httpd restart chkconfig httpd on

#### NEW QUESTION 58

/data Directory is shared from the server1.example.com server. Mount the shared directory that:

**Answer:**

**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 62

Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** ▶ chmod 770 /data

- ▶ Verify using : ls -ld /data Preview should be like: drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command.

According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Some users home directory is shared from your system. Using showmount -e localhost command, the shared directory is not shown. Make access the shared users home directory.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** ▶ Verify the File whether Shared or not ? : cat /etc/exports

- ▶ Start the nfs service: service nfs start
- ▶ Start the portmap service: service portmap start
- ▶ Make automatically start the nfs service on next reboot: chkconfig nfs on
- ▶ Make automatically start the portmap service on next reboot: chkconfig portmap on
- ▶ Verify either sharing or not: showmount -e localhost
- ▶ Check that default firewall is running on system?

If running flush the iptables using iptables -F and stop the iptables service.

#### NEW QUESTION 66

According the following requirements, configure autofs service and automatically mount to user's home directory in the ldap domain.

- Instructor.example.com (192.168.0.254) has shared /home/guests/ldapuserX home directory to your system by over NFS export, X is your hostname number.

- LdapuserX's home directory is exist in the instructor.example.com: /home/ guests/ldapuserX

- LdapuserX's home directory must be able to automatically mount to /home/ guests/ldapuserX in your system.

- Home directory have write permissions for the corresponding user.

However, you can log on to the ldapuser1 - ldapuser99 users after verification. But you can only get your corresponding ldapuser users. If your system's hostname is server1.example.com, you can only get ldapuser1's home directory.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** (1)find /etc -size 10k -exec cp {} /tmp/findfiles \;

(2)find / -user lucy -exec cp -a {} /tmp/findfiles \;

Note: If find users and permissions, you need to use cp - a options, to keep file permissions and user attributes etc.

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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.

**Answer:**

**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 71

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.

**Answer:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** # useradd -u 1234 alex

# passwd alex

alex111

alex111

OR

echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** mkdir -p /common/admin

chgrp admin /common/admin

chmod 2770 /common/admin

#### NEW QUESTION 81

Create the following users, groups, and group memberships: A group named adminuser.

A user natasha who belongs to adminuser as a secondary group A user harry who also belongs to adminuser as a secondary group.

A user sarah who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system, and who is not a member of adminuser, natasha, harry, and sarah should all have the password of redhat.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** ▶ groupadd sysmgrs

▶ useradd -G sysmgrs Natasha

▶ We can verify the newly created user by cat /etc/passwd)

# useradd -G sysmgrs harry

# useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarrah

# passwd Natasha

# passwd harry

# passwd sarrah

#### NEW QUESTION 84

A YUM source has been provided in the <http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd>

Configure your system and can be used normally.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** ▶ /etc/yum.repos.d/base.repo

[base]

```
name=base
baseurl=http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
gpgcheck=0
yum list
```

#### NEW QUESTION 88

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** mkdir -p /mnt/iso  
/etc/fstab:  
/root/examine.iso /mnt/iso iso9660 loop 0 0 mount -a  
mount | grep examine

#### NEW QUESTION 91

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

**Answer:**


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

#### NEW QUESTION 94

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

**Answer:**

**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 98

Configure a user account.  
Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**  
useradd -u 3400 iar  
passwd iar

#### NEW QUESTION 99

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.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** # cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso

```
# mkdir -p /media/cdrom
# vim /etc/fstab
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
# mount -a
mount [-t vfstype] [-o options] device dir
```

#### NEW QUESTION 103







Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

**Answer:**

**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 108

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.

**Answer:**

**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 112

Search files.  
Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** mkdir/root/findfiles  
find / -user jack -exec cp -a {} /root/findfiles/ \; ls /root/findresults

#### NEW QUESTION 114

There is a local logical volumes in your system, named with common and belong to VGSRV volume group, mount to the /common directory. The definition of size is 128 MB.

Requirement:

Extend the logical volume to 190 MB without any loss of data. The size is allowed between 160-160 MB after extending.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** lvextend -L 190M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common



#### NEW QUESTION 117

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

**Answer:**

**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 of 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 120

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.

**Answer:**

**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 125

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** `mkdir /home/admins`

`chgrp -R adminuser /home/admins`

`chmodg+w /home/admins`

`chmodg+s /home/admins`

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: `ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel`

**Answer:**

**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 131

Your System is going use as a router for 172.24.0.0/16 and 172.25.0.0/16. Enable the IP Forwarding.

1. echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward
2. vi /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip\_forward=1

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** /proc is the virtual filesystem, containing the information about the running kernel.

To change the parameter of running kernel you should modify on /proc. From Next reboot the system, kernel will take the value from /etc/sysctl.conf.

#### NEW QUESTION 133

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

**Answer:**

**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 134

SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

**Answer:**

**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 137

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.

**Answer:**

**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 142

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