Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
CORRECT TEXT
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd
YUM http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 2
CORRECT TEXT
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 3
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]
Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a ize of 10 GiB
On this disk, create a VDO volume with a size of 50 GiB and mount it persistently on
/vbread with xfs filesystem

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# yum install kmod-kvdo vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status vdo
[root@node2 ~]# vdo create --name=vdo1 --device=/dev/vde --vdoLogicalSize=50G
[root@node2 ~]# vdostats --hu
Device Size Used Available Use% Space saving%
/dev/mapper/vdo1 10.0G 4.0G 6.0G 40% N/A
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs -K /dev/mapper/vdo1
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /vbread
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/vdo1: UUID="1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227"
BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="xfs"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227 /vbread xfs defaults,x-
systemd.requires=vdo.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /dev/mapper/vdo1 /vbread/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vdo1 xfs 50G 390M 50G 1% /vbread

NEW QUESTION 4
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 sarrh
passwd Natasha
passwd harry
passwd sarrah

NEW QUESTION 5
CORRECT TEXT
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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 6
CORRECT TEXT
According the following requirements to create user, user group and the group members:
- A group named admin.
- A user named mary, and belong to admin as the secondary group.
- A user named alice, and belong to admin as the secondary group.
- A user named bobby, bobby's login shell should be non-interactive. Bobby not belong to admin as the secondary group.
Mary, Alice, bobby users must be set "password" as the user's password.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 7
CORRECT TEXT
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 8
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 15 [Running Containers]
Create a container named logserver with the image rhel8/rsyslog found from the registry registry.domain15.example.com:5000
The container should run as the root less user shangrila. use redhat as password [sudo user]
Configure the container with systemd services as the shangrila user using the service name, “container-logserver” so that it can be persistent across reboot.
Use admin as the username and admin123 as the credentials for the image registry.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@workstation ~]# ssh shangrila@node1
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman login registry.domain15.example.com:5000
Username: admin
Password:
Login Succeeded!
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman pull registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver
registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog 021b26669f39cc42b8e94eab886ba8293d6247bf68e4b0d76db2874aef284d6d
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p ~/.config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd ~/.config/systemd/user
*
[shangrila@node1 user]$ podman generate systemd --name logserver --files --new
/home/shangrila/.config/systemd/user/container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7d9f7a8a4d63 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 2 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd .config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user status

NEW QUESTION 9
CORRECT TEXT
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 10
CORRECT TEXT
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 10
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your web services, download from http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /var/www/html
wget http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html mv serverX.html index.html
/etc/init.d/httpd restart
chkconfig httpd on

NEW QUESTION 13
CORRECT TEXT
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 14
CORRECT TEXT
Create a catalog under /home named admins. Its respective group is requested to be the admin group. The group users could read and write, while other users are not allowed to access it. The files created by users from the same group should also be the admin group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /home/
mkdir admins /
chown .admin admins/
chmod 770 admins/
chmod g+s admins/

NEW QUESTION 18
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]
Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
Also configure your GPG key to use this location http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* [root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo
[BaseOS]
name=BaseOS
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[AppStream]
name=AppStream
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all
[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all

NEW QUESTION 19
CORRECT TEXT
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
CORRECT TEXT
Create a Shared Directory.
Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:
/home/admins belongs to group adminuser
This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in
/home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

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 28
CORRECT TEXT
A YUM source has been provided in the http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd Configure your system and can be used normally.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? /etc/yum.repos.d/base.repo
[base] name=base
baseurl=http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
gpgcheck=0
yum list

NEW QUESTION 30
CORRECT TEXT
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 33
CORRECT TEXT
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 35
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 39
CORRECT TEXT
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 42
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 7 [Accessing Linux File Systems]
Find all the files owned by user natasha and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.
Find all files that are larger than 5MiB in the /etc directory and copy them to /find/largefiles.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
[root@node1 ~]# find / -name natasha -type f > /home/natasha/files
[root@node1 ~]# cat /home/natasha/files
/var/spool/mail/natasha
/mnt/shares/natasha
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir /find
[root@node1 ~]# find /etc -size +5M > /find/largefiles
[root@node1 ~]# cat /find/largefiles
/etc/selinux/targeted/policy/policy.31
/etc/udev/hwdb.bin

NEW QUESTION 43
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]
Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
* 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del
* 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot- loader entry
* 3. Press e to edit the current entry.
* 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.
* 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.
* 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.
* 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.
* 8. At the switch_root prompt
*
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot
sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root
Changing password for user root.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel
sh-4.4# exit; exit
*
Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

NEW QUESTION 48
CORRECT TEXT
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 52
CORRECT TEXT
SIMULATION
Add an additional swap partition of 754 MB to your system.
The swap partition should automatically mount when your system boots.
Do not remove or otherwise alter any existing swap partitions on your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? fdisk -l
? fdisk -cu /dev/vda
p n
e or p select e
default (first): enter
default (last): enter n
default(first): enter

default(first): +754M t (1-5)
l: 82 p
w #reboot
#mkswap /dev/vda5
? vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 swap swap defaults 0 0
wq
? mount -a
? swapon -a
? swapon -s

NEW QUESTION 54
CORRECT TEXT
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 --niserver=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 a 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 59
CORRECT TEXT
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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
# cd /etc/syscofig/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 60
CORRECT TEXT
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 64
CORRECT TEXT
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 69
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 6 [Accessing Linux File Systems]
Find all lines in the file /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml that contain the string ich.
Put a copy of these lines in the original order in the file /root/lines.
/root/lines should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in
/usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# cat /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml | grep ich > /root/lines
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/lines
<comment xml:lang="ast">Ficheru codificáu en BinHex de Machintosh</comment>
<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier codé Macintosh BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="gl">ficheiro de Macintosh codificado con BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="oc">fichièr encodat Macintosh BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="pt">ficheiro codificado em BinHex de Macintosh</comment>
<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier boîte aux lettres</comment>

NEW QUESTION 70
CORRECT TEXT
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 73
CORRECT TEXT
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 76
CORRECT TEXT
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 79
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]
Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices.
The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo /vbread
[root@node2 ~]# yum install stratis* -y
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool create think_pool /dev/vdd
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool list
Name Total Physical Properties
think_pool 5 GiB / 37.63 MiB / 4.96 GiB ~Ca,~Cr
*
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem create think_pool think_fs
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool Name Name Used Created Device UUID
think_pool think_fs 546 MiB Mar 23 2021 08:21 /stratis/think_pool/think_fs ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /strav
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d: UUID="ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d /strav xfs defaults,x- systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /stratis/think_pool/think_fs /strav/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d xfs 1.0T 7.2G 1017G 1% /strav

NEW QUESTION 81
CORRECT TEXT
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 83
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/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 88
CORRECT TEXT
Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 90
CORRECT TEXT
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 92
CORRECT TEXT
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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 97
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 5 [Controlling Access to Files with ACLs]
Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp. Configure the following permissions on /var/tmp/fstab.
The file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by root user
The file /var/tmp/fstab is belongs to the root group
The file /var/tmp/fstab should be executable by anyone
The user harry is able to read and write on /var/tmp/fstab
The user natasha can neither read or write on /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:
*
[root@node1 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /etc/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# chmod a+x /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:--- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
getfacl: Removing leading '/' from absolute path names
file: var/tmp/fstab
owner: root
group: root
user::rwx
user:harry:rw-
user:natasha:---
group::r-x
mask::rwx
other::r-x
*
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cat /var/tmp/fstab
cat: /var/tmp/fstab: Permission denied

NEW QUESTION 102
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

EX200 Practice Exam Features:

* EX200 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* EX200 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* EX200 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* EX200 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year