

Red-Hat

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
useradd eric
passwd eric
vi /etc/passwd
eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologin
```

Which shell or program should start at login time is specified in /etc/passwd file? By default, Redhat Enterprise Linux assigns the /bin/bash shell to the users. To deny the interactive login, you should write /sbin/nologin or /bin/false instead of login shell.

NEW QUESTION 2

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.)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 3

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 4

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 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/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
(Configue Host Name)
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com
OR
Graphical Interfaces:
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim
/etc/sysconfig/network
(Configue Host Name)
```

NEW QUESTION 7

Download the document from ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/testfile, find all lines containing [abcde] and redirect to /MNT/answer document, then rearrange the order according the original content.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
Download the file to /tmp first
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer
```

NEW QUESTION 8

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
8 l
82
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 9

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 10

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:

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 10

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:



Editing System eth0

Connection name: System eth0

☒ Connect automatically

Wired 802.1x Security IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Method: Manual

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway
172.28.10.5	255.255.255.0	172.28.10.1

DNS servers: 172.28.10.1

Search domains: dn.ws.com

DHCP client ID:

☒ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

Routes...

☒ Available to all users

Cancel Apply...

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 13

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 17

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical Interfaces:
System-->Administration-->Date & Time
OR
system-config-date

NEW QUESTION 20

Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
Addition
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
Lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step.
```

```
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo// use this command to update in examination. df -hT
OR
Subtraction
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo/home
df -hT
```

NEW QUESTION 25

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 26

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 28

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 33

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 35

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 40

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

Create a swap space, set the size is 600 MB, and make it be mounted automatically after rebooting the system (permanent mount).

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1M count=600 mkswap /swapfile
/etc/fstab:
/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0 mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 44

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=latacyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcrl=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=latacyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcrl=5
```

NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

You are new System Administrator and from now you are going to handle the system and your main task is Network monitoring, Backup and Restore. But you don't know the root password. Change the root password to redhat and login in default Runlevel.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you Boot the System, it starts on default Runlevel specified in /etc/inittab:

Id?:initdefault:

When System Successfully boot, it will ask for username and password. But you don't know the root's password. To change the root password you need to boot the system into single user mode. You can pass the kernel arguments from the boot loader.

1. Restart the System.
2. You will get the boot loader GRUB screen.
3. Press a and type 1 or s for single mode ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb quiet s
4. System will boot on Single User mode.
5. Use passwd command to change.
6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 54

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 55

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=XXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0

(swapon -s)


NEW QUESTION 60


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 65

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 66

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 71

Add a swap partition.
Adding an extra 500M swap partition to your system, this swap partition should mount automatically when the system starts up. Don't remove and modify the existing swap partitions on your system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
fdisk -cu /dev/vda // in the way of expanding the partition, don't make main partition
partx -a /dev/vda
mkswap /dev/vdax
swapon /dev/vdax
swapon -s
vi /etc/fstab
/dev/vdaxswapswapdefaults0 0
mount -a
```

NEW QUESTION 73

The firewall must be open.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
/etc/init.d/iptables start
iptables -F
iptables -X
iptables -Z
/etc/init.d/iptables save
chkconfig iptables on
```

NEW QUESTION 74

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 75

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 79

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 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 80

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 84

Add users: user2, user3.

The Additional group of the two users: user2, user3 is the admin group Password: redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
# useradd -G admin user2
# useradd -G admin user3
# passwd user2
redhat
# passwd user3
redhat
```

NEW QUESTION 87

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 92

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 96

Create User Account.

Create the following user, group and group membership:

Adminuser group

User natasha, using adminuser as a sub group

User Harry, also using adminuser as a sub group

User sarah, can not access the SHELL which is interactive in the system, and is not a member of adminuser, natashaharrysarah password is redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
groupadd adminuser
useradd natasha -G adminuser
useradd haryy -G adminuser
useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin
Passwd user name // to modify password or echo redhat | passwd --stdin user name id natasha // to view user group.
```

NEW QUESTION 98

One Domain RHCE is configured in your lab, your domain server is server1.example.com. nisuser2001, nisuser2002, nisuser2003 user are created on your server 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/nisuser2001. Make sure that when NIS user login in your system automatically mount the home directory. Home directory is separately shared on server /rhome/stationx/ where x is your Station number.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

▶ use the authconfig --nisserver=<NIS SERVER> --nisdomain=<NIS DOMAIN> -- update
Example: authconfig --nisserver=192.168.0.254 --nisdomain=RHCE --update or system-config-authentication

- ▶ Click on Enable NIS
- ▶ Type the NIS Domain: RHCE
- ▶ Type Server 192.168.0.254 then click on next and ok
- ▶ You will get a ok message.
- ▶ Create a Directory /rhome/stationx where x is your station number.
- ▶ vi /etc/auto.master and write at the end of file /rhome/stationx /etc/auto.home --timeout=60
- ▶ vi /etc/auto.home and write
* -rw,soft,intr 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/&

Note: please specify your station number in the place of x.

- ▶ Service autofs restart
- ▶ Login as the nisuser2001 or nisuser2002 on another terminal will be Success. According to question, RHCE domain is already configured. We have to make a client of RHCE domain and automatically mount the home directory on your system. To make a member of domain, we use the authconfig with option or system-config authentication command. There 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 101

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