

## Exam Questions EX200

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 systemctl enable crond systemctl restart crond
```

#### NEW QUESTION 2

There are two different networks 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on Server. Verify your network settings by pinging 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=station?.example.com GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
service network restart
2.vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0 ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static IPADDR=X.X.X.X NETMASK=X.X.X.X GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
ifdown eth0 ifup eth0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

User mary must configure a task.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."
```

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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=XXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

**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**

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 8****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)
1: 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 9

Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
do
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
done
OR
grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**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 10

The user authentication has been provided by ldap domain in 192.168.0.254. According the following requirements to get ldapuser.

-LdapuserX must be able to login your system, X is your hostname number. But the ldapuser's home directory cannot be mounted, until you realize automatically mount by autofs server.

- All ldap user's password is "password".

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

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



### NEW QUESTION 13

Configure iptables, there are two domains in the network, the address of local domain is 172.24.0.0/16 other domain is 172.25.0.0/16, now refuse domain 172.25.0.0/16 to access the server.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**  
below

- ▶ iptables -F
- ▶ service iptables save
- ▶ iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -j REJECT
- ▶ service iptables save
- ▶ service iptables restart

### NEW QUESTION 15

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 16

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 18

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 23

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 25

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 28

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### 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 33

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 34

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 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 36

Add admin group and set gid=600

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 37

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 38

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 42

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 44

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 46**

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 51**

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 56**

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 57**

Who ever creates the files/directories on archive group owner should be automatically should be the same group owner of archive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
chmod g+s /archive
```



Verify using: `ls -ld /archive` Permission should be like:  
`drwxrws--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive`  
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 58

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### 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 59

Resize the logical volume `vo` and its filesystem to 290 MB. Make sure that the filesystem contents remain intact.  
Note: Partitions are seldom exactly the same size requested, so a size within the range of 260 MB to 320 MiB is acceptable.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ // home is LVM mounted directory
Note: This step is only need to do in our practice environment, you do not need to do in the real exam
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // Use this comand to update in the real exam
df -hT
OR
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo required partition capacity such as 100M
lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount
/dev/vg0/vo /home
df -Ht
```

#### NEW QUESTION 63

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### 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 67

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 to increase the size of Logical Volume. Other command lvresize command also here to resize. And to bring increased size online we use the ext2online command.

#### NEW QUESTION 69

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

Requirement:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
cd;umount /shrink
e2fsck -f /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink
resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink 220M
lvreduce -L 220M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-shrink
mount -a
```

#### NEW QUESTION 71

Add user: user1, set uid=601

Password: redhat

The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
# useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
# passwd user1
redhat
```

#### NEW QUESTION 74

Your System is going to be used 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 76

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 79

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