

Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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>

Idap <http://instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT>

Install dialog package.

yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

SELinux must run in force mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 sarrah
passwd Natasha
passwd harry
passwd sarrah
```

#### NEW QUESTION 12

There is a server having 172.24.254.254 and 172.25.254.254. Your System lies on 172.24.0.0/16. Make successfully ping to 172.25.254.254 by Assigning following IP: 172.24.0.x where x is your station number.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

- Use netconfig command
- Enter the IP Address as given station number by your examiner: example: 172.24.0.1
- Enter Subnet Mask
- Enter Default Gateway and primary name server
- press on ok
- ifdown eth0
- ifup eth0
- verify using ifconfig

In the lab server is playing the role of router, IP forwarding is enabled. Just set the Correct IP and gateway, you can ping to 172.25.254.254.

#### NEW QUESTION 13

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 14 [Managing SELinux Security]

You will configure a web server running on your system serving content using a non-standard port (82)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
*
[root@node1
~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
curl: (7) Failed to connect to node1.domain15.example.com port 80: Connection refused
[root@node1 ~]# yum install httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable --now httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status httpd
Status: "Running, listening on: port 80"
*

[root@node1
~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com
2021-03-23 13:27:28 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 82
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 82, 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=82/tcp
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
OK
*
root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
Connection refused.
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
Listen 82
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
2021-03-23 13:31:41 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
OK
```

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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 19

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 21

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 24

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### 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 25

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 13 [Archiving and Transferring Files & SELinux]

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2. The backup file should contain the content of /usr/local and should be zipped with bzip2 compression format. Furthermore, ensure SELinux is in enforcing mode. If it is not, change SELinux to enforcing mode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
*
[root@node1 ~]# tar cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local/
tar: Removing leading `/' from member names
/usr/local/
/usr/local/bin/
/usr/local/etc/
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar
backup.tar: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
[root@node1 ~]# bzip2 backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar.bz2
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar.bz2
backup.tar.bz2: bzip2 compressed data, block size = 900k
•
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
```

#### NEW QUESTION 26

Configure NTP.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Configure the client:  
Yum -y install chrony  
Vim /etc/chrony.conf  
Add: server classroom.example.com iburst  
Start: systemctl enable chronyd

systemctl restart chronyd  
Validate: timedatectl status

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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 34

Create a user alex with a userid of 3400. The password for this user should be redhat.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

see explanation below.

```
> useradd -u 3400 alex
> passwd alex
> su -alex
```

#### NEW QUESTION 38

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 40

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 44

Add 3 users: harry, natasha, tom.

The requirements: The Additional group of the two users: harry, Natasha is the admin group. The user: tom's login shell should be non-interactive.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
useradd -G admin harry
useradd -G admin natasha
useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
id harry;id Natasha
(Show additional group)
cat /etc/passwd
(Show the login shell)
OR
system-config-users
```

#### NEW QUESTION 48

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 52

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 55

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 57

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### 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 it lists the package information. If the Yum configuration is not correct then maybe cannot answer the following questions.

#### NEW QUESTION 60

Create a Shared Directory.

Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it have 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 65

According to 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 68**

1. Find all sizes of 10k file or directory under the /etc directory, and copy to /tmp/findfiles directory.
- \* 2. Find all the files or directories with Lucy as the owner, and copy to /tmp/findfiles 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 73**

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 75**

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)  
Task 16 [Running Containers]  
Configure your host journal to store all journal across reboot  
Copy all journal files from /var/log/journal/ and put them in the /home/shangrila/container-logserver  
Create and mount /home/shangrila/container-logserver as a persistent storage to the container as /var/log/ when container start

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
d5ffe018a53c registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 5 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stats logserver
Error: stats is not supported in rootless mode without cgroups v2
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver d5ffe018a53ca7eb075bf560d1f30822ab6fe51eba58fd1a8f370eda79806496
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
Error: no container with name or ID logserver found: no such container
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p container-journal/
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-journald
[sudo] password for shangrila:
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo chown -R shangrila container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver -v
/home/shangrila/container-journal:/var/log/journal:Z registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl enable-linger
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ logintctl show-user shangrila|grep -i linger Linger=yes
*

[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
3903e1d09170 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 4 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user stop container-logserver.service
*

[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7e6cd59c506a registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 10 seconds ago Up 9 seconds ago logserver
```

#### NEW QUESTION 77

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 80

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 82

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 3 [Managing Local Users and Groups]

Create the following users, groups and group memberships:

A group named sharegrp

A user harry who belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user natasha who also belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group

A user copper who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system and who is not a member of sharegrp.

harry, natasha and copper should have the password redhat

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
* [root@node1 ~]# groupadd sharegrp
[root@node1 ~]# useradd harry
[root@node1 ~]# useradd natasha
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp harry
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp natasha
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin copper
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin harry
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin natasha
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin copper
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# su - copper
This account is currently not available.
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[root@node1 ~]# id
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[root@node1 ~]# id
```

#### NEW QUESTION 84

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### 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 85

There is a local logical volumes 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 90

The system ldap.example.com provides an LDAP authentication service. Your system should bind to this service as follows:

The base DN for the authentication service is dc=domain11, dc=example, dc=com LDAP is used to provide both account information and authentication information. The connection should be encrypted using the certificate at http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt

When properly configured, ldapuserX should be able to log into your system, but will not have a home directory until you have completed the autofs requirement.

Username: ldapuser11

Password: password

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
> system-config-authentication LDAP user DN=dc=domain11,dc=example,dc=com Server= host.domain11.example.com
```

Certificate=

http://host.domain11.example.com/pub/domain11.crt (enter url carefully, there maybe // or ..) LDAP password

OK

starting sssd

```
> su -ldapuser11 Display Bash prompt #exit
```

#### NEW QUESTION 91

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 92

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 97

Your System is configured in 192.168.0.0/24 Network and your nameserver is 192.168.0.254. Make successfully resolve to server1.example.com.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

nameserver is specified in question,

\* 1. Vi /etc/resolv.conf

nameserver 192.168.0.254

\* 2. host server1.example.com

#### NEW QUESTION 102

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/vol/home
df -hT
```

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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 107

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
useradd -u 1234 alex
passwd alex
alex111
alex111
OR
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex
```

#### NEW QUESTION 112

Create a collaborative directory /home/admins with the following characteristics: Group ownership of /home/admins is adminuser  
The directory should be readable, writable, and accessible to members of adminuser, but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system.)  
Files created in /home/admins automatically have group ownership set to the adminuser group

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
mkdir /home/admins
chgrp -R adminuser /home/admins
chmodg+w /home/admins
chmodg+s /home/admins
```

#### NEW QUESTION 113

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### 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 resolve from DNS server.

#### NEW QUESTION 115

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 120

Part 2 (on Node2 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
```

```
repo id repo name
```

```
AppStream AppStream
```

```
BaseOS BaseOS
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all
```

#### NEW QUESTION 121

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 124

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 12 [Accessing Network-Attached Storage]

Configure autofs to automount the home directories of user remoteuserX. Note the following: [utility.domain15.example.com](http://utility.domain15.example.com)(172.25.15.9), NFS-exports /netdir to your system, where user is remoteuserX

where X is your domain number

remoteuserX home directory is [utility.domain15.example.com](http://utility.domain15.example.com):/netdir/remoteuserX remoteuserX home directory should be auto mounted locally at /netdir as

/netdir/remoteuserX

Home directories must be writable by their users while you are able to login as any of the remoteuserX only home directory that is accessible from your system

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\*

•

```
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable sssd.service
[root@host ~]#systemctl start sssg.service
[root@host ~]#getent passwd remoteuser15
[root@host ~]#yum install autofs
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.master.d/home9.autofs
/netdir/remoteuser15 /etc/auto.home9
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.home9
remoteuser15 -rw,sync utility.network15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuser15/&
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable autofs
[root@host ~]#systemctl restart autofs
[root@host ~]#su - remoteuser15
```

#### NEW QUESTION 125

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 129

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar must use the bzip2 compression.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
cd /usr/local
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2*
mkdir /test
tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test/
```

#### NEW QUESTION 132

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 133

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]

Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a size 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 135

One Logical Volume named lv1 is created under vg0. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 100MB. Now you required the size 500MB. Make successfully the size of that Logical Volume 500M without losing any data. As well as size should be increased online.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The LVM system organizes hard disks into Logical Volume (LV) groups. Essentially, physical hard disk partitions (or possibly RAID arrays) are set up in a bunch of equal sized chunks known as Physical Extents (PE). As there are several other concepts associated with the LVM system, let's start with some basic definitions: Physical Volume (PV) is the standard partition that you add to the LVM mix. Normally, a physical volume is a standard primary or logical partition. It can also be a RAID array.

Physical Extent (PE) is a chunk of disk space. Every PV is divided into a number of equal sized PEs. Every PE in a LV group is the same size. Different LV groups can have different sized PEs.

Logical Extent (LE) is also a chunk of disk space. Every LE is mapped to a specific PE.

Logical Volume (LV) is composed of a group of LEs. You can mount a file system such as /home and /var on an LV.

Volume Group (VG) is composed of a group of LVs. It is the organizational group for LVM. Most of the commands that you'll use apply to a specific VG.

- > Verify the size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vg0/lv1`
- > Verify the Size on mounted directory: `df -h` or `df -h` mounted directory name
- > Use: `lvextend -L+400M /dev/vg0/lv1`
- > `ext2online -d /dev/vg0/lv1` to bring extended size online.
- > Again Verify using `lvdisplay` and `df -h` command.

#### NEW QUESTION 140

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 145

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
cat /etc/grub.conf
cd /boot
lftp it
get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
vim /etc/grub.conf
default=0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 149

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:

see explanation below.  
Download the file to /tmp first  
grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer

#### NEW QUESTION 151

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
(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 155

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 158

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 162

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 165

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)  
Task 17 [Accessing Linux File Systems]  
Find all the files owned by user "alex" and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

```
* root@node1 ~]# find / -user alex -type f > /home/alex/files
```

#### NEW QUESTION 167

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