Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
CORRECT TEXT
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 2
CORRECT TEXT
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/sysconfing/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
CORRECT TEXT
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 4
CORRECT TEXT
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 5

CORRECT TEXT
SELinux must run in force mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing

NEW QUESTION 6
CORRECT TEXT
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd
YUM http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 7
CORRECT TEXT
In the system, mounted the iso image /root/examine.iso to/mnt/iso directory. And enable automatically mount (permanent mount) after restart system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 8
CORRECT TEXT
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:
? 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 9
CORRECT TEXT
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 10
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]
Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a ize of 10 GiB
On this disk, create a VDO volume with a size of 50 GiB and mount it persistently on
/vbread with xfs filesystem

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
CORRECT TEXT
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 13
CORRECT TEXT
Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
fdisk /dev/sda
p
(check Partition table)
n
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and the extended partition is further divided into logical partitions)
Enter
+2G t
8 I
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 15
CORRECT TEXT
Create the following users, groups, and group memberships: A group named adminuser.
A user natasha who belongs to adminuser as a secondary group A user harry who also belongs to adminuser as a secondary group.
A user sarah who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system, and who is not a member of adminuser, natasha, harry, and sarah should all have the password of redhat.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? groupadd sysmgrs
? useradd -G sysmgrs Natasha
? We can verify the newly created user by cat /etc/passwd)
useradd -G sysmgrs harry
useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarrh
passwd Natasha
passwd harry
passwd sarrah

NEW QUESTION 16
CORRECT TEXT
Binding to an external validation server.
System server.domain11.example.com provides a LDAP validation service, your system should bind to this service as required:
Base DN of validation service is dc=example,dc=com
LDAP is used for providing account information and validation information Connecting and using the certification of http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to encrypt
After the correct configuration, ldapuser1 can log into your system, it does not have HOME directory until you finish autofs questions, ldapuser1 password is password.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum -y install sssd authconfig-gtk krb5-workstation authconfig-gtk // open the graphical interface
Modify user account database to ldap, fill up DN and LDAP SERVER as questions required, use TLS to encrypt connections making tick, write http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT to download ca, authentication method choose ldap password.
You can test if the ldapuser is added by the following command:
Id ldapuser1
Note: user password doesn't not need to set

NEW QUESTION 17
CORRECT TEXT
Find all lines in the file /usr/share/dict/words that contain the string seismic. Put a copy of all these lines in their original order in the file /root/wordlist. /root/wordlist should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in /usr/share/dict/words.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 19
CORRECT TEXT
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 resolv from DNS server.

NEW QUESTION 24
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 15 [Running Containers]
Create a container named logserver with the image rhel8/rsyslog found from the registry registry.domain15.example.com:5000
The container should run as the root less user shangrila. use redhat as password [sudo user]
Configure the container with systemd services as the shangrila user using the service name, “container-logserver” so that it can be persistent across reboot.
Use admin as the username and admin123 as the credentials for the image registry.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 28
CORRECT TEXT
Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
# pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02
# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
# vim /etc/fstab
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
UUID=xxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 29
CORRECT TEXT
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 34
CORRECT TEXT
Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 36
CORRECT TEXT
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 40
CORRECT TEXT
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 44
CORRECT TEXT
Configure autofs to automount the home directories of LDAP users as follows: host.domain11.example.com NFS-exports /home to your system.
This filesystem contains a pre-configured home directory for the user ldapuser11 ldapuser11's home directory is host.domain11.example.com /rhome/ldapuser11
ldapuser11's home directory should be automounted locally beneath /rhome as
/rhome/ldapuser11
Home directories must be writable by their users ldapuser11's password is 'password'.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? vim /etc/auto.master /rhome /etc/auto.misc
wq!
vim /etc/auto.misc
ldapuser11 --rw,sync host.domain11.example.com:/rhome/ldpauser11 :wq!
#service autofs restart
? service autofs reload
? chkconfig autofs on
? su -ldapuser11
Login ldapuser with home directory
exit

NEW QUESTION 45
CORRECT TEXT
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 47
CORRECT TEXT
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 51
CORRECT TEXT
Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
vgdisplay
(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)
lvdisplay (Check lv)
lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2

mount -a
(Verify)

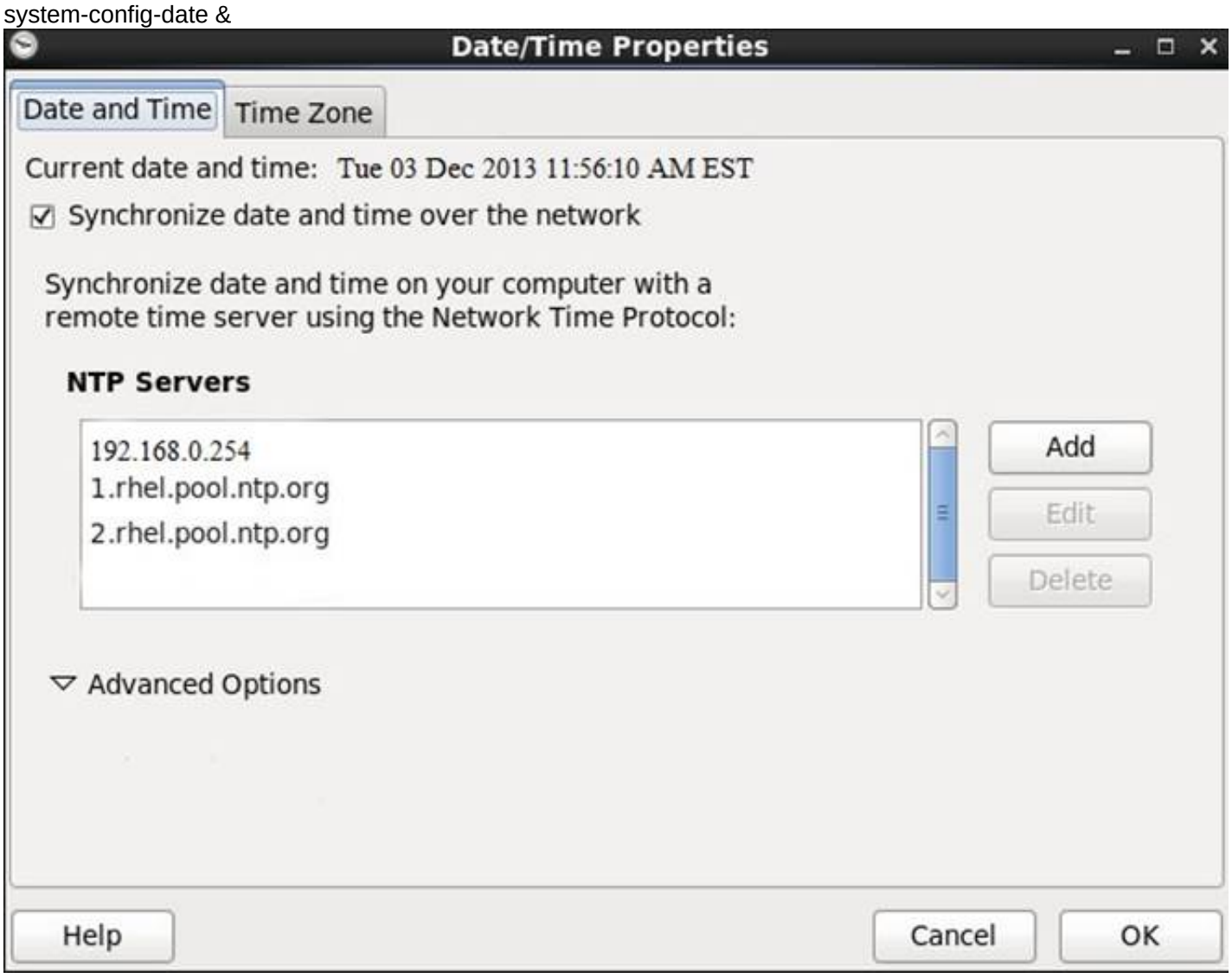
(Decrease lvm)
umount /media
fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
lvdisplay (Verify) OR
e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
lvdisplay (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 52
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the NTP service in your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
system-config-date &



NEW QUESTION 55
CORRECT TEXT
Create a catalog under /home named admins. Its respective group is requested to be the admin group. The group users could read and write, while other users are not allowed to access it. The files created by users from the same group should also be the admin group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 57
CORRECT TEXT

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:
? useradd -u 3400 alex
? passwd alex
? su -alex

NEW QUESTION 60
CORRECT TEXT
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
systemctlenable crond
systemcdlrestart crond

NEW QUESTION 65
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]
Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
Also configure your GPG key to use this location http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 70
CORRECT TEXT
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 73
CORRECT TEXT
Create a Shared Directory.
Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:
/home/admins belongs to group adminuser
This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in
/home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 75
CORRECT TEXT
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 77
CORRECT TEXT
Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cd /opt/
mkdir dir
find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;

NEW QUESTION 81
CORRECT TEXT
There is a local logical volumes in your system, named with common and belong to VGSRV volume group, mount to the /common directory. The definition of size is 128 MB.
Requirement:
Extend the logical volume to 190 MB without any loss of data. The size is allowed between 160-160 MB after extending.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 85
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the FTP service in your system, allow remote access to anonymous login and download the program by this service. Service is still running after system rebooting.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

yum install vsftpd
/etc/init.d/vsftpd start
chkconfig vsftpd on

NEW QUESTION 86
CORRECT TEXT
Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
(a) Created as administrator
crontab -u natasha -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
(b)Created as natasha
# su - natasha
$ crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"

NEW QUESTION 90
CORRECT TEXT
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 92
CORRECT TEXT
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:
mkdir –p /home/guests
cat /etc/auto.master:
/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
cat /etc/auto.ldap:
ldapuser1 -rw instructor.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuser1
? automatically mount all the user's home directory #* -rw
instructor.example.com:/home/guests/&

NEW QUESTION 97
CORRECT TEXT
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 100
CORRECT TEXT
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 103
CORRECT TEXT
A YUM repository has been provided at 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 list the package information. If the Yum configuration is not correct then maybe cannot answer the following questions.

NEW QUESTION 104
CORRECT TEXT
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:haryy:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

NEW QUESTION 106
CORRECT TEXT
Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? 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 108
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 4 [Managing Logical Volumes]
Resize the logical volume, lvrz and reduce filesystem to 4600 MiB. Make sure the the filesystem contents remain intact with mount point /datarz
(Note: partitions are seldom exactly the size requested, so anything within the range of 4200MiB to 4900MiB is acceptable)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdc1 252:33 0 4.4G 0 part
datavg-datalv 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# lvs
LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
lvrz vgrz -wi-ao---- 4.10g
[root@node2 ~]# vgs
VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree
vgrz 1 1 0 wz--n- <4.15g 48.00m
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb print
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 1049kB 4456MB 4455MB primary lvm
*
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.0G 17M 3.8G 1% /datarz
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary 4456MiB 5100MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb set 2 lvm on

[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdb2
Physical volume "/dev/vdb2" successfully created.
*
[root@node2 ~]# vgextend vgrz /dev/vdb2
Volume group "vgrz" successfully extended
[root@node2 ~]# lvextend -r -L 4600M /dev/vgrz/lvrz
Size of logical volume vgrz/lvrz changed from 4.10 GiB (1050 extents) to 4.49 GiB (1150 extents).
Logical volume vgrz/lvrz successfully resized.
[root@node2 ~]# resize2fs /dev/vgrz/lvrz
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.4G 17M 4.2G 1% /datarz

NEW QUESTION 113
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS. Host name: station.domain40.example.com
/etc/sysconfig/network hostname=abc.com hostname abc.com
IP Address:172.24.40.40/24
Gateway172.24.40.1 DNS:172.24.40.1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
# cd /etc/syscofig/network-scripts/
# ls
# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40 GATEWAY=172.24.40.1
DNS1=172.24.40.1
# vim /etc/sysconfig/network
(Configure Host Name)
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com
OR
Graphical Interfaces:
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS)
Vim /etc/sysconfig/network
(Configure Host Name)

NEW QUESTION 116
CORRECT TEXT
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 119
CORRECT TEXT
Open kmcrl value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
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=latarcyrheb-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=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcrl=5

NEW QUESTION 120
CORRECT TEXT
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 124
CORRECT TEXT
Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Download the new kernel file and then install it.
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# ls
kernel-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.rpm
kernel-firmware-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.noarch.rpm
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# rpm -ivh kernel-*
Preparing... ##
[100%]
1:kernel-firmware
[50%]
2:kernel
[100%]
Verify the grub.conf file, whether use the new kernel as the default boot. [root@desktop8 Desktop]# cat /boot/grub/grub.conf default=0
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64)
root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vol0-root
rd_LVM_LV=vol0/root rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD
rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc
KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet
initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img

NEW QUESTION 127
CORRECT TEXT
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 132
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 3 [Managing Logical Volumes]
Create a new volume group in the name of datavg and physical volume extent is 16 MB Create a new logical volume in the name of datalv with the size of 250 extents and file
system must xfs
Then the logical volume should be mounted automatically mounted under /data at system boot time

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk
vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part
vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz
vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mklabel msdos
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc mkpart primary 1MiB 4200MiB
[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdc set 1 lvm on
*
[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle
[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdc1
Physical volume "/dev/vdc1" successfully created.
[root@node2 ~]# vgcreate -s 16M datavg /dev/vdc1
Volume group "datavg" successfully created
[root@node2 ~]# lvcreate -n datalv -L 4000M datavg
Logical volume "datalv" created.
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/datavg/datalv
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /data
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv: UUID="7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data xfs defaults 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount UUID=7397a292-d67d-4632-941e-382e2bd922ce /data
[root@node2 ~]# reboot
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/datavg-datalv xfs 3.9G 61M 3.9G 2% /data

NEW QUESTION 133
CORRECT TEXT
Configure a user account.
Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar

NEW QUESTION 137
CORRECT TEXT
Your System is going to use as a Router for two networks. One Network is 192.168.0.0/24 and Another Network is 192.168.1.0/24. Both network's IP address has assigned. How will you forward the packets from one network to another network?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
? vi /etc/sysctl.conf
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
If you want to use the Linux System as a Router to make communication between different networks, you need enable the IP forwarding. To enable on running session just set value 1 to
/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward. As well as automatically turn on the IP forwarding features on next boot set on /etc/sysctl.conf file.

NEW QUESTION 141
CORRECT TEXT
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 142
CORRECT TEXT
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 queit s
* 4. System will boot on Single User mode.
* 5. Use passwd command to change.
* 6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 143
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]
Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices.
The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 148
CORRECT TEXT
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(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:/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 150
CORRECT TEXT
Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. Use fdisk /dev/hda-> To create new partition.
* 2. Type n ->For New partitions
* 3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
* 4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Keys
* 5. Type the size: +100M you can specify either Last cylinder of size here.
* 6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
* 7. Press w to write on partitions table.
* 8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
* 9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
OR
* 1. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? ->To create ext3 filesystem.
* 2. vi /etc/fstab
* 3. Write:
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 0 0
* 4. Verify by mounting on current sessions also: mount /dev/hda? /data

NEW QUESTION 155
CORRECT TEXT
SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
getenforce // Check the current mode of SELinux // SELinux runs in enforcing mode // Check
getenforce 1
getenforce
vim /etc/selinux/config selinux=enforcing // To temporarily enable SELinux
wg
sestatus

NEW QUESTION 158
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/init.d/rpcbind start
/etc/init.d/nfslock start
/etc/init.d/nfs start
chkconfig rpcbind on
chkconfig nfslock on
chkconfig nfs on
showmount -e localhost

NEW QUESTION 159

CORRECT TEXT
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 160
CORRECT TEXT
Your System is going use as a router for 172.24.0.0/16 and 172.25.0.0/16. Enable the IP Forwarding.
* 1. echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
* 2. vi /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward=1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/proc is the virtual filesystem, containing the information about the running kernel.
To change the parameter of running kernel you should modify on /proc. From Next reboot the system, kernel will take the value from /etc/sysctl.conf.

NEW QUESTION 161
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 5 [Controlling Access to Files with ACLs]
Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp. Configure the following permissions on /var/tmp/fstab.
The file /var/tmp/fstab is owned by root user
The file /var/tmp/fstab is belongs to the root group
The file /var/tmp/fstab should be executable by anyone
The user harry is able to read and write on /var/tmp/fstab
The user natasha can neither read or write on /var/tmp/fstab
All other users (Current or future) have the ability to read /var/tmp/fstab

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /etc/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# chmod a+x /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:--- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@node1 ~]# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
getfacl: Removing leading '/' from absolute path names
file: var/tmp/fstab
owner: root
group: root
user::rwx
user:harry:rw-
user:natasha:---
group::r-x
mask::rwx
other::r-x
*
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cat /var/tmp/fstab
cat: /var/tmp/fstab: Permission denied

NEW QUESTION 162

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