Exam Questions EX200

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/EX200/

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.

Answer:

Explanation:
crontab –e –u natasha 23 14/bin/echo hiya
crontab -l -u natasha // view systemctlenable crond systemcdlrestart crond

NEW QUESTION 2
SELinux must run in force mode.

Answer:

Explanation: /etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=enforcing

NEW QUESTION 3
Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

Answer:

Explanation: useradd eric
passwd eric
vi /etc/passwd
eric:x:505:505::/home/eric:/sbin/nologin
Which shell or program should start at login time is specified in /etc/passwd file? By default, Redhat Enterprise Linux assigns the /bin/bash shell to the users. To deny the interactive login, you should write
/sbin/nologin or /bin/ false instead of login shell.

NEW QUESTION 4
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.

Answer:

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 5
Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under /mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

Answer:

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 6
Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 7
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.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 8
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.

Answer:

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 9
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

Answer:

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 10
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.

Answer:

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 10
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.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 11
Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

Answer:

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 14
Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

Answer:

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
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.)

Answer:

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 17
You are a System administrator. Using Log files very easy to monitor the system. Now there are 50 servers running as Mail, Web, Proxy, DNS services etc. You want to centralize the logs from all servers into on LOG Server. How will you configure the LOG Server to accept logs from remote host?

Answer:

Explanation: By default, system accept the logs only generated from local host. To accept the Log from other host configure:
vi /etc/sysconfig/syslog SYSLOGD_OPTIONS="-m 0 -r"
Where
-m 0 disables 'MARK' messages.
-r enables logging from remote machines
-x disables DNS lookups on messages received with -r
service syslog restart

NEW QUESTION 21
Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar must use the bzip2 compression.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 24
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.

Answer:

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 26
Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.

Answer:

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 31
According the following requirements to create user, user group and the group members:
- A group named admin.
- A user named mary, and belong to admin as the secondary group.
- A user named alice, and belong to admin as the secondary group.
- A user named bobby, bobby's login shell should be non-interactive. Bobby not belong to admin as the secondary group.
Mary, Alice, bobby users must be set "password" as the user's password.

Answer:

Explanation: see explanation below.

groupadd admin
useradd -G admin mary
useradd -G admin alice
useradd -s /sbin/nologin bobby
echo "password" | passwd --stdin mary
echo "password" | passwd --stdin alice
echo "password" | passwd --stdin bobby

NEW QUESTION 32
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.

Answer:

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 36
Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.
Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com
IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4
Gateway: 172.28.10.1
DNS: 172.28.10.1

Answer:

Explanation: Configure Host Name

vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS
Configure the network by Network Manager:

Note: Please remember to choose two options:

- Connect automatically
- Available to all users

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:
Service network restart
3. Validate these profiles:
a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

```
172.28.10.5   dtop5.dn.ws.com  dtop5   # Added by NetworkManager
127.0.0.1     localhost.localdomain     localhost
::1     dtop.dn.ws.com  dtop5  localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf
Generated by NetworkManager
Search dn.ws.com
Nameserver 172.28.10.1
d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```
DEVICE="eth0"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
IPADDR=172.28.10.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
DNS1=172.28.10.1
DOMAIN=dn.ws.com
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME="System eth0"
UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03
HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8
```

NEW QUESTION 39
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.

Answer:

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 44
Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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.

Answer:

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 49
Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 51
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".

Answer:

Explanation: system-config-authentication &

NEW QUESTION 54
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.

Answer:

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 55
Configure your web services, download from http://instructor.example.com/pub/serverX.html And the services must be still running after system rebooting.

Answer:

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 58
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.

Answer:

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 62
Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.

Answer:

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 67
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.

Answer:

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 69
/data Directory is shared from the server1.example.com server. Mount the shared directory that:

Answer:

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 70
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.

Answer:

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 75
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.

Answer:

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 80
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.

Answer:

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 84
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd

Answer:

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 87
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.

Answer:

Explanation: grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words> /root/lines.txt

NEW QUESTION 90
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.

Answer:

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 91
Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

Answer:

Explanation: # useradd -u 1234 alex
passwd alex
alex111
alex111
OR
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex

NEW QUESTION 96
Add admin group and set gid=600

Answer:

Explanation: # groupadd -g 600 admin

NEW QUESTION 97
Create a swap space, set the size is 600 MB, and make it be mounted automatically after rebooting the system (permanent mount).

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 102
Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

Answer:

Explanation: # which echo
crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
crontab -l (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 103
Open kmcrl value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline

Answer:

Explanation: see explanation below.
vim /boot/grub/grub.conf
kernel/vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DM
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=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 104
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?

Answer:

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 106
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

Answer:

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 109
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.

Answer:

Explanation: rpm -ivh kernel-firm…
rpm -ivh kernel...

NEW QUESTION 114
A YUM source has been provided in the http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
Configure your system and can be used normally.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 117
Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

Answer:

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 122
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.

Answer:

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 123
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.

Answer:

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 128
Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

Answer:

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 132
Make on /archive directory that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

Answer:

Explanation: chmod 770 /archive

Verify using : ls -ld /archive Preview should be like:
drwxrwx--- 2 root sysuser 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /archive
To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command. According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysuser) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /archive

NEW QUESTION 135
Configure a user account.
Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

Answer:

Explanation:
useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar

NEW QUESTION 137
Locate all the files owned by ira and copy them to the / root/findresults directory.

Answer:

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 138
Create a backup
Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, contains the content of /usr/local, tar must use bzip2 to compress.

Answer:

Explanation: cd /usr/local
tar –jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2
mkdir /test
tar –jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 –C /test// Decompression to check the content is the same as the /usr/loca after If the questions require to use gzip to compress.
change –j to –z.

NEW QUESTION 142
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.

Answer:

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 143
Add a swap partition.
Adding an extra 500M swap partition to your system, this swap partition should mount automatically when the system starts up. Don't remove and modify the existing swap partitions on your system.

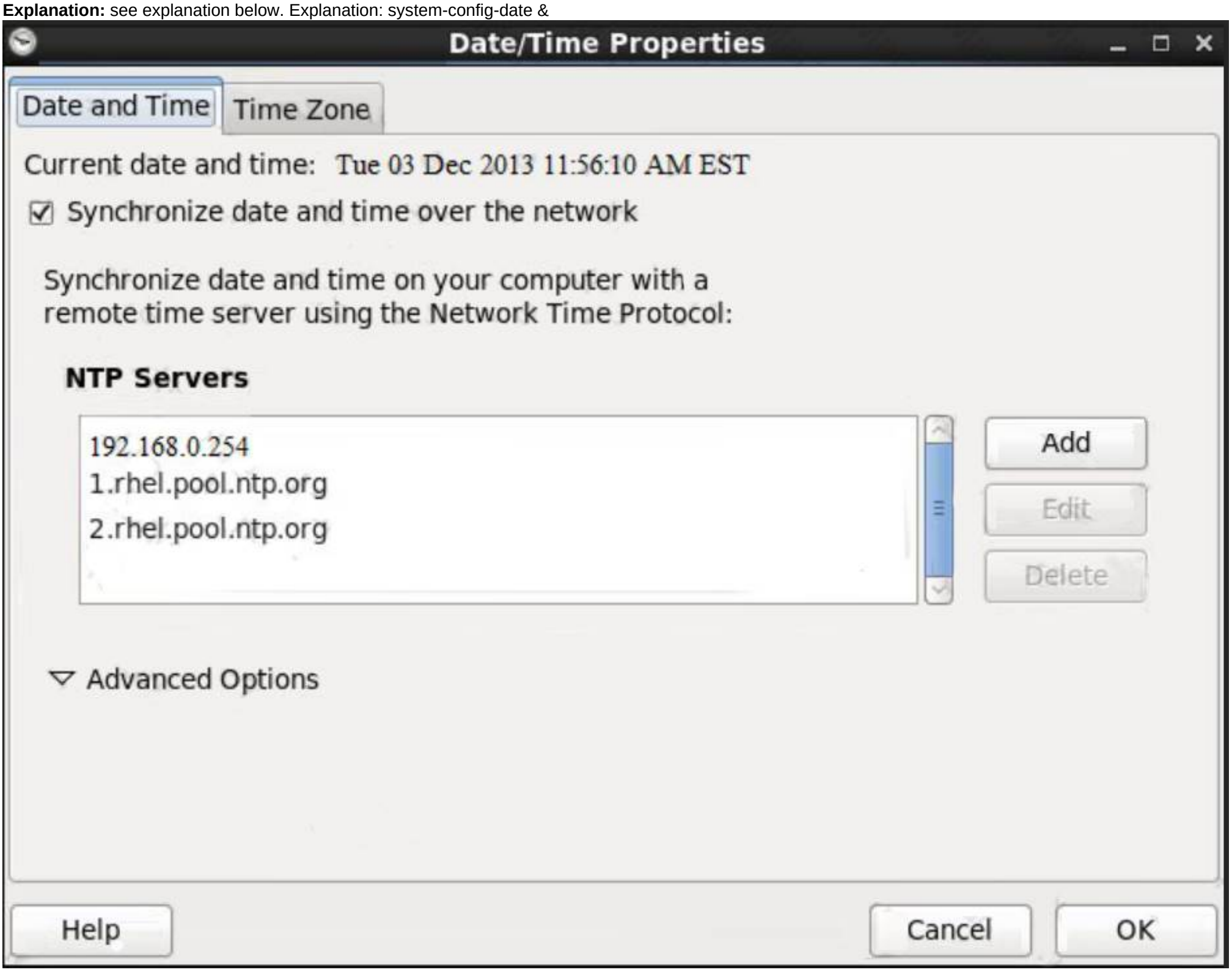
Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 145
Configure the NTP service in your system.

Answer:

Explanation: see explanation below. Explanation: system-config-date &



NEW QUESTION 146
Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

Answer:

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 149
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

Answer:

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 151
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.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 152
Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 157
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.

Answer:

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 158
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.

Answer:

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 159
Search files.
Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

Answer:

Explanation: mkdir/root/findfiles
find / -user jack -exec cp -a {} /root/findfiles/ \; ls /root/findresults

NEW QUESTION 161
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.

Answer:

Explanation: lvextend -L+200M /dev/test0/testvolume1 Use lvdisplay /dev/test0/testvolume1)

ext2online -d /dev/test0/testvolume1
lvextend command is used the increase the size of Logical Volume. Other command lvresize command also here to resize. And to bring increased size on online we use the ext2online command.

NEW QUESTION 166
Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

Answer:

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 171
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.

Answer:

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 174
One Logical Volume is created named as myvol under vo volume group and is mounted. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 400MB. Make successfully that the size of Logical Volume 200MB without losing any data. The size of logical volume 200MB to 210MB will be acceptable.

Answer:

Explanation:
- First check the size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
- Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:

fsck -f /dev/vo/myvol

- Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.

resize2fs /dev/vo/myvol 200M

- It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. #lvreduce /dev/vo/myvol -L 200M
- Verify the Size of Logical Volume: lvdisplay /dev/vo/myvol
- Verify that the size comes in online or not: df -h

NEW QUESTION 179
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

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 181
Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address: ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel

Answer:

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 184
Add user: user1, set uid=601
Password: redhat
The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 187
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

Answer:

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 191
Add users: user2, user3.
The Additional group of the two users: user2, user3 is the admin group Password: redhat

Answer:

Explanation: # useradd -G admin user2
useradd -G admin user3
passwd user2
redhat
passwd user3
redhat

NEW QUESTION 195
Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

Answer:

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 198
One Domain RHCE is configured in your lab, your domain server is server1.example.com. nisuser2001, nisuser2002, nisuser2003 user are created on your server 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/nisuser2001. Make sure that when NIS user login in your system automatically mount the home directory. Home directory is separately shared on server /rhome/stationx/ where x is your Station number.

Answer:

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

Click on Enable NIS

Type the NIS Domain: RHCE

Type Server 192.168.0.254 then click on next and ok

You will get a ok message.

Create a Directory /rhome/stationx where x is your station number.

vi /etc/auto.master and write at the end of file /rhome/stationx /etc/auto.home --timeout=60

vi /etc/auto.home and write
* -rw,soft,intr 192.168.0.254:/rhome/stationx/&
Note: please specify your station number in the place of x.

Service autofs restart

Login as the nisuser2001 or nisuser2002 on another terminal will be Success. According to question, RHCE domain is already configured. We have to make a client of RHCE domain and automatically mount the home directory on your system. To make a member of domain, we use the authconfig with option or system-config authentication command. There a are lots of authentication server i.e NIS, LDAB, SMB etc. NIS is a RPC related Services, no need to configure the DNS, we should specify the NIS server address.
Here Automount feature is available. When user tried to login, home directory will automatically mount. The automount service used the /etc/auto.master file. On /etc/auto.master file we specified the mount point the configuration file for mount point.

NEW QUESTION 200
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