

EX200^{Q&As}

Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA

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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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.

QUESTION 2

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
```

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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
```

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

```
cd /usr/local
```

```
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2*
```

```
mkdir /test
```

```
tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test/
```

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in 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.

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: Check the anser in 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
```

```
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)
```

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in explanation.

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

QUESTION 7

Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in 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
```

QUESTION 8

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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

```
lvextend -L 190M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common
```

QUESTION 9

Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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
```

QUESTION 10

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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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

QUESTION 11

Search files.

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

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

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

QUESTION 12

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 to the original content.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

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

QUESTION 13

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 one LOG Server. How will you configure the LOG Server to accept logs from remote host?

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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

QUESTION 14

Create the user named eric and deny to interactive login.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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.

QUESTION 15

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.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in 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.

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