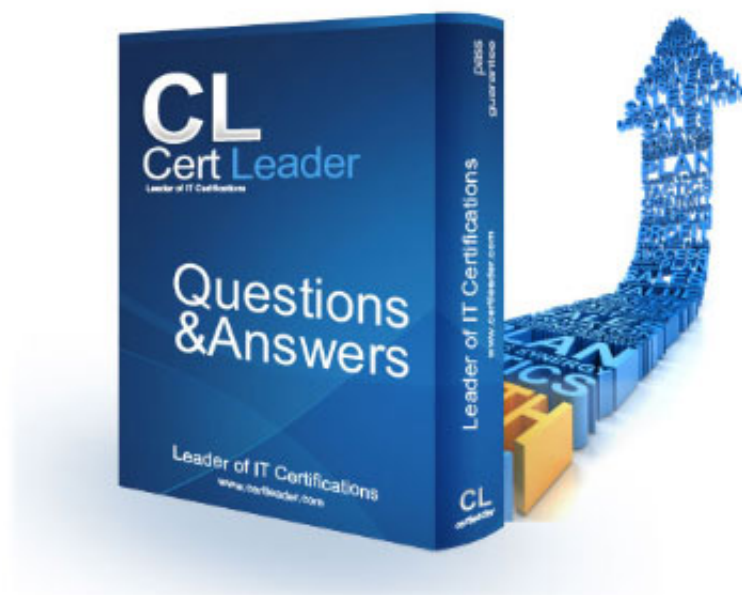


EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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

Answer:

Explanation:  vi /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=station?.example.com GATEWAY=192.168.0.254

service network restart

2.vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 DEVICE=eth0 ONBOOT=yes

BOOTPROTO=static IPADDR=X.X.X.X NETMASK=X.X.X.X GATEWAY=192.168.0.254

ifdown eth0 ifup eth0

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 5

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/sysconfig/network-scripts/

ls


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

NEW QUESTION 6

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

Answer:

Explanation: # chkconfig autofs on

```
# cd /etc/
# vim /etc/auto.master
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
# cp auto.misc auto.ldap
# vim auto.ldap
ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
* -rw,soft,intr 172.16.40.10:/rhome/&
# service autofs stop
# server autofs start
# showmount -e 172.24.40.10
# su - ldapuser40
```

NEW QUESTION 7

User mary must configure a task.

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

Answer:

Explanation: crontab -u mary -e

```
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."
```

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 13

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 18

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 23

Configure NTP.

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

Answer:

Explanation: see explanation below.

/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 27

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:

Editing System eth0

Connection name: System eth0

☒ Connect automatically

Wired 802.1x Security **IPv4 Settings** IPv6 Settings

Method: Manual

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway
172.28.10.5	255.255.255.0	172.28.10.1

DNS servers: 172.28.10.1

Search domains: dn.ws.com

DHCP client ID:

☒ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

Routes...

☒ Available to all users

Cancel Apply...

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 29

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 30

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

Answer:

Explanation: # cat /etc/testfile | while read line;

do

echo \$line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile

done

OR

grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile

NEW QUESTION 35

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

Answer:

Explanation: fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed

```
partx -a /dev/vda
```

```
pvcreeate /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 37

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 41

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 42


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 45

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 46

/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 51

Make on data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

Answer:

Explanation:  chmod 770 /data

-  Verify using : ls -ld /data Preview should be like: drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command.

According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

NEW QUESTION 55

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 59

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 64

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 66





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 67

According the following requirements to create a local directory /common/admin.

-  This directory has admin group.
-  This directory has read, write and execute permissions for all admin group members.
-  Other groups and users don't have any permissions.
-  All the documents or directories created in the/common/admin are automatically inherit the admin group.

Answer:

Explanation: mkdir -p /common/admin
chgrp admin /common/admin
chmod 2770 /common/admin

NEW QUESTION 72

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 74

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 78

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 82

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'.

Answer:


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 83

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

Answer:

Explanation: mkdir -p /mnt/iso

```
/etc/fstab:
```

```
/root/examine.iso /mnt/iso iso9660 loop 0 0 mount -a
```

```
mount | grep examine
```

NEW QUESTION 84

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=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
```

```
# vim /etc/fstab
```

```
# mount -a
```

```
# mount
```

```
(Verify)
```


NEW QUESTION 86

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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 91

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"
```

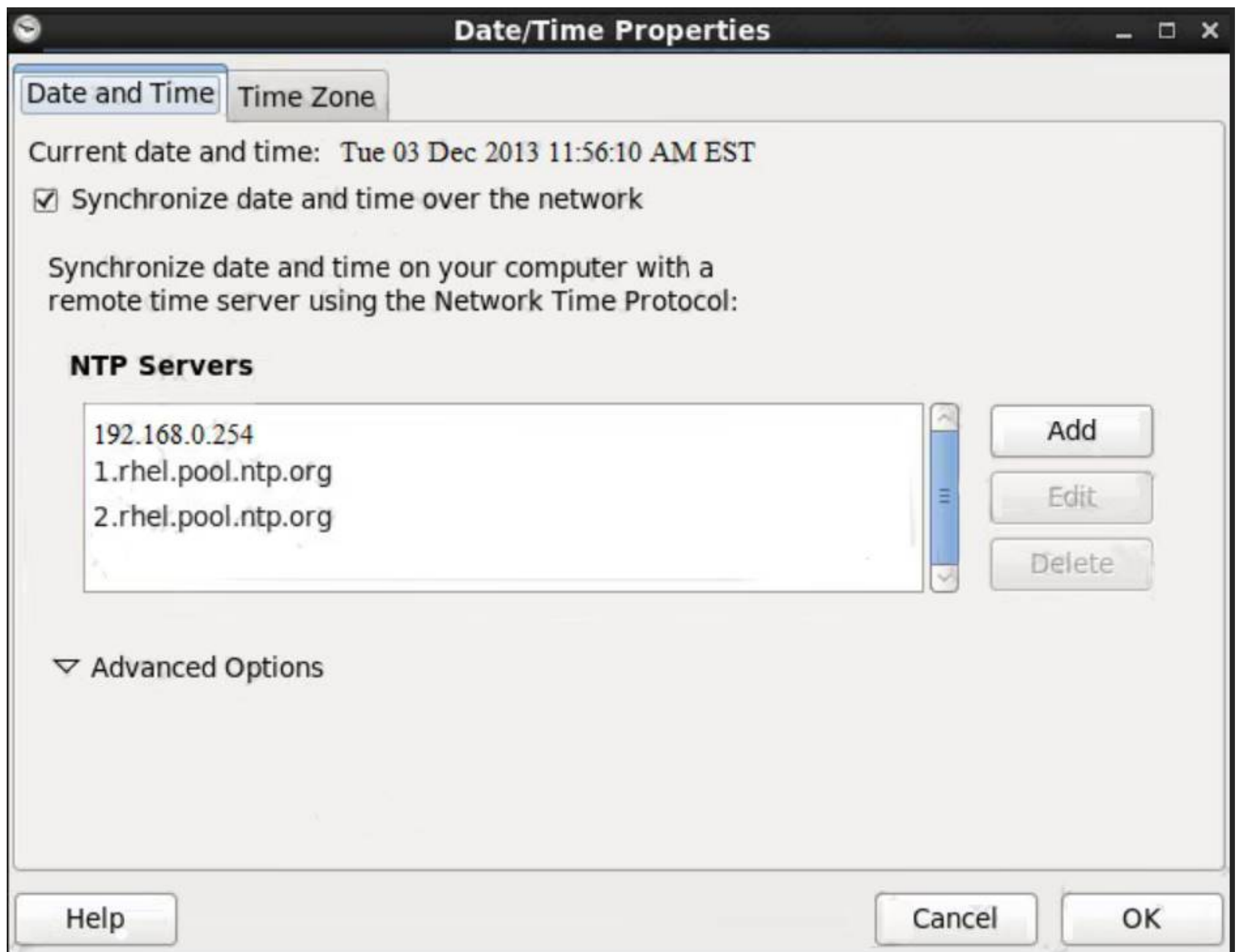
```
Grub2-mkconfig -o/boot/grub2/grub.cfg// Refresh
```

NEW QUESTION 92

Configure the NTP service in your system.

Answer:

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



NEW QUESTION 96

The firewall must be open.

Answer:

Explanation: /etc/init.d/iptables start

iptables -F

iptables -X

iptables -Z

/etc/init.d/iptables save

chkconfig iptables on

NEW QUESTION 100

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 103

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 107

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 111

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

NEW QUESTION 113

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 or 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 114

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 117

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 122

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

Requirement:

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

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 125

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 127

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 129

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 133

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 --nisserver=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 136

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