

EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

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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 systemctl enable crond systemctl restart 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

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.)

Answer:

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 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

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?

Answer:

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 7

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 8

We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on /data. Now you required more space on /data but you already added all disks belong to physical volume. You saw that you have unallocated space around 5 GB on your harddisk. Increase the size of lvtestvolume by 5GB.


Answer:


Explanation: see explanation below.


 Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the system id '8e'.

 use partprobe command

 pvcreate /dev/hda9 Suppose your partition number is hda9.

 vgextend test0 /dev/hda9 vgextend command add the physical disk on volume group.

 lvextend -L+5120M /dev/test0/lvtestvolume

 verify using lvdisplay /dev/test0/lvtestvolume.

NEW QUESTION 9

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.ladp
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 10

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 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 15

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 18

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 22

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 l

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 24

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 29

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 32

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](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 37

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 40

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.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

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 46

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 50

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:

☒ Connect automatically

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

Method:

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway
172.28.10.5	255.255.255.0	172.28.10.1

DNS servers:

Search domains:

DHCP client ID:

☒ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

☒ Available to all users

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 52

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 55

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 59

Configure autofs.

Configure the autofs automatically mount to the home directory of LDAP, as required: server.domain11.example.com use NFS to share the home to your system.

This file system contains a pre configured home directory of user ldapuserX.

Home directory of ldapuserX is: server.domain11.example.com /home/guests/ldapuser

Home directory of ldapuserX should automatically mount to the ldapuserX of the local /home/guests Home directory's write permissions must be available for users ldapuser1's password is password

Answer:

Explanation: yum install -y autofs mkdir /home/rehome

 /etc/auto.master

/home/rehome/etc/auto.ldap

Keep then exit

cp /etc/auto.misc /etc/auto.ldap

 /etc/auto.ldap

ldapuserX -fstype=nfs,rw server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/

Keep then exit

systemctl start autofs

systemctl enable autofs

su - ldapuserX// test

If the above solutions cannot create files or the command prompt is -bash-4.2\$, it maybe exist multi-level directory, this needs to change the server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ to server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX. What is multi-level directory? It means there is a directory of ldapuserX under the /home/guests/ldapuserX in the questions. This directory is the real directory.

NEW QUESTION 62

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

pvccreate /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 67

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:harry:---

/var/tmp/fstab

Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

NEW QUESTION 68

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 72

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 76

Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.

Adjust the size of the vo Logical Volume, its file system size should be 290M. Make sure that the content of this system is complete.

Note: the partition size is rarely accurate to the same size as required, so in the range 270M to 320M is acceptable.

Answer:

Explanation:

Addition
df -hT
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
Lvscan
xfs_growfs /home/ //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step.
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo// use this command to update in examination. df -hT
OR

Subtraction
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M
lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo/home
df -hT

NEW QUESTION 78

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 79


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 82

/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 85

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 86

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 91

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 96

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 101

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.





Answer:

Explanation: nameserver is specified in question,
1. Vi /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 192.168.0.254
2. host server1.example.com

NEW QUESTION 105

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 110

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.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

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 116

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 119

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 120

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 121

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 125

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 126

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 129

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 quiet s
4. System will boot on Single User mode.
5. Use passwd command to change.
6. Press ctrl+d

NEW QUESTION 131

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 136

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 138

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 139

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

Answer:

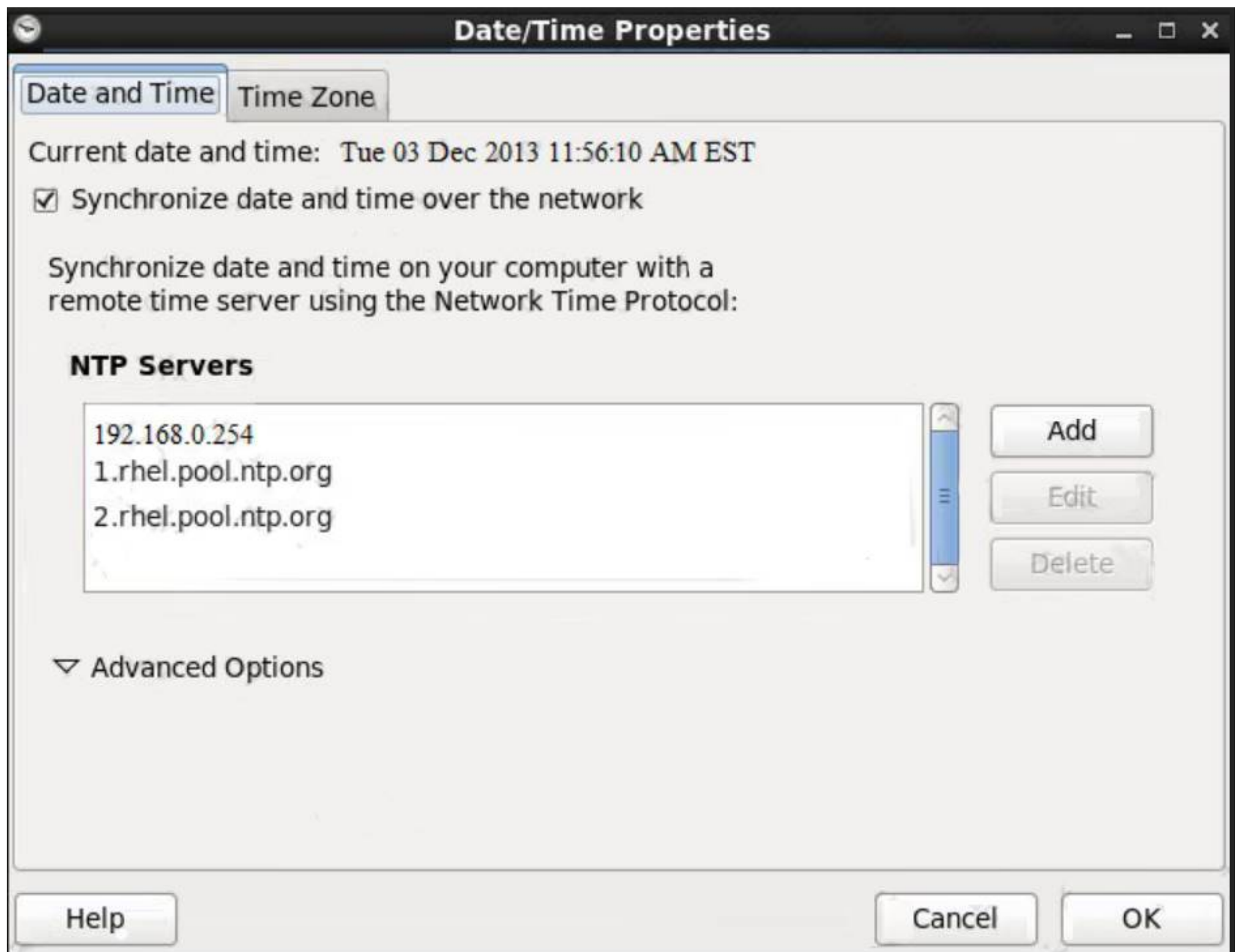
Explanation: # find / -user ira > /root/findresults (if /root/findfiles is a file)
mkdir -p /root/findresults
find / -user ira -exec cp -a {} /root/findresults\; [if /root/findfiles is a directory] ls /root/findresults

NEW QUESTION 142

Configure the NTP service in your system.

Answer:

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



NEW QUESTION 145

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 146

Create a volume group, and set the size is 500M, the size of single PE is 16M. Create logical volume named `lv0` in this volume group, set size is 20 PE, make it as ext3 file system, and mounted automatically under `data`.

Answer:

Explanation:

`fdisk /dev/vda`

`pvccreate /dev/vda3`

```
vgcreate -s 16M vg0 /dev/vda3
lvcreate -n lv0 -l 20 vg0
mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/vg0-lv0
mkdir /data
/etc/fstab:
/dev/mapper/vg0-lv0 /data ext3 defaults 0 0
mount -a
mount | grep data
```

NEW QUESTION 147

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 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 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 155

Resize the logical volume vo and its filesystem to 290 MB. Make sure that the filesystem contents remain intact.

Note: Partitions are seldom exactly the same size requested, so a size within the range of 260 MB to 320 MiB is acceptable.

Answer:

Explanation: df -hT

lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo


lvscan

xfs_growfs /home/ // home is LVM mounted directory

Note: This step is only need to do in our practice environment, you do not need to do in the real exam
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // Use this comand to update in the real exam
df -hT
OR
e2fsck -f/dev/vg0/vo
umount /home
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo required partition capacity such as 100M
lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount
/dev/vg0/vo /home
df -Ht

NEW QUESTION 158

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 163

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 165

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.

Answer:**Explanation:** lvextend -L 190M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common
resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common**NEW QUESTION 166**

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 168

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/vol/myvol`

Make sure that the filesystem is in a consistent state before reducing:

```
# fsck -f /dev/vol/myvol
```

Now reduce the filesystem by 200MB.

```
# resize2fs /dev/vol/myvol 200M
```

It is now possible to reduce the logical volume. `#lvreduce /dev/vol/myvol -L 200M`

Verify the Size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vol/myvol`

Verify that the size comes in online or not: `df -h`

NEW QUESTION 170

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 174

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 178

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 180

Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of server.domain11.example.com

Answer:

Explanation: `#system-config-date`

Note: dialog box will open in that

Check mark Synchronize date and time over network. Remove all the NTP SERVER and click ADD and type server.domain11.example.com
*****And then press ENTER and the press OK*****

NEW QUESTION 181

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 186

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.

Answer:

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 191

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