

## Readhat.Premium.EX200.by.VCEplus.24q

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**Exam Code:** EX200

**Exam Name:** Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA)

**Certification Provider:** RedHat

**Corresponding Certification:** RHCSA

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**QUESTION 1**

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: station.domain40.example.com

/etc/sysconfig/network hostname=abc.com hostname abc.com IP Address:172.24.40.40/24

Gateway172.24.40.1 DNS:172.24.40.1

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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)

**QUESTION 2**

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.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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
```

### QUESTION 3

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### QUESTION 4

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### QUESTION 5

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### **QUESTION 6**

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.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# cat /etc/testfile | while read line;  
do  
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile done  
OR  
grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```



#### **QUESTION 7**

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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)
```

**QUESTION 8**

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 9**

Install a FTP server, and request to anonymous download from /var/ftp/pub catalog. (it needs you to configure yum direct to the already existing file server. )

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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
```

**QUESTION 10**

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.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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>
```

#### QUESTION 11

Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can ldapuser40. The password is set as "password". And the certificate login successfully through can be downloaded from http://ip/dir/ldap.crt. After the user logs on , the user has no host directory unless you configure the autofs in the following questions.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
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
```

#### QUESTION 12

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /home/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also

requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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
```

#### **QUESTION 13**

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### **QUESTION 14**

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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)
```



#### **QUESTION 15**

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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)

#### QUESTION 16

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm # vim /etc/grub.conf default=0
```

#### QUESTION 17

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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
```

#### QUESTION 18

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.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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
```

#### **QUESTION 19**

Download ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso to /root, and mounted automatically under /media/cdrom and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso
# mkdir -p /media/cdrom
# vim /etc/fstab
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
# mount -a
mount [-t vfstype] [-o options] device dir
```

#### **QUESTION 20**

Add admin group and set gid=600

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# groupadd -g 600 admin
```

**QUESTION 21**

Add user: user1, set uid=601

Password: redhat

The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
```

```
# passwd user1 redhat
```

**QUESTION 22**

Add users: user2, user3.

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# useradd -G admin user2
```

```
# useradd -G admin user3 # passwd user2 redhat
```

```
# passwd user3 redhat
```

**QUESTION 23**

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
# 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
```

#### **QUESTION 24**

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

A. Answer see in the explanation.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
(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"
```