



# EX200<sup>Q&As</sup>

Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA

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### QUESTION 1

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.)

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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
```

---

### QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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



### QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in explanation.

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

---

### QUESTION 4

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 5

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?

Correct Answer: Check the anser 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 6

Add admin group and set gid=600

Correct Answer: Check the anser in explanation.

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

---

### QUESTION 7

Binding to an external validation server.

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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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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 need to set

## QUESTION 8

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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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.

---

### QUESTION 9

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.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in explanation.

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

---

### QUESTION 10

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.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in 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`

---

### QUESTION 11

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

Correct Answer: Check the anser in explanation.

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

---

### QUESTION 12

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`

Correct Answer: Check the anser in 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
```

---



### QUESTION 13

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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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

---

### QUESTION 14

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

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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
```



#### 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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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)
```

#### QUESTION 16

According to 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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

```
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
```

### QUESTION 17

SELinux must run in force mode.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

```
/etc/sysconfig/selinux SELINUX=enforcing
```

### QUESTION 18

YUM repository has been provided at [http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86\\_64/Server](http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server). Configure your system to use this location as a default repository.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

```
vim/etc/yum.repos/base.repo [base] name=base baseurl= http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/x86_64/Server
pgpcheck=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.
```

### QUESTION 19

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

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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=lataarcyheb-sun16
KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img
```

### QUESTION 20



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

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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)
```

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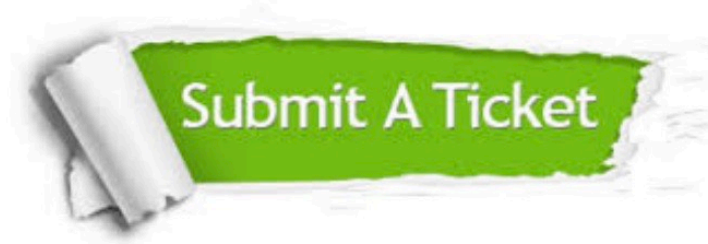
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