EX200 Dumps

EX200 Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

https://www.certleader.com/EX200-dumps.html

NEW QUESTION 1
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 2
CORRECT TEXT
Create a swap space, set the size is 600 MB, and make it be mounted automatically after rebooting the system (permanent mount).

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1M count=600 mkswap /swapfile
/etc/fstab:
/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0 mount -a

NEW QUESTION 3
CORRECT TEXT
Notes:
NFS NFS instructor.example.com:/var/ftp/pub/rhel6/dvd
YUM http://instructor.example.com/pub/rhel6/dvd
ldap http//instructor.example.com/pub/EXAMPLE-CA-CERT Install dialog package.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
yum install dialog

NEW QUESTION 4
CORRECT TEXT
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?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 5
CORRECT TEXT
Install the appropriate kernel update from http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates.
The following criteria must also be met:
The updated kernel is the default kernel when the system is rebooted The original kernel remains available and bootable on the system

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? ftp server.domain11.example.com Anonymous login
ftp> cd /pub/updates ftp> ls ftp> mget kernel* ftp> bye

? rpm -ivh kernel*
? vim /etc/grub.conf
Check the updatted kernel is the first kernel and the orginal kernel remains available. set default=0
wq!

NEW QUESTION 6
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 4 [Controlling Access to Files]
Create collaborative directory /mnt/shares with the following characteristics: Group ownership of /mnt/shares should be sharegrp.
The directory should be readable, writable and accessible to member of sharegrp but not to any other user. (It is understood that root has access to all files and directories on the system)
Files created in /mnt/shares automatically have group ownership set to the sharegrp group.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir -p /mnt/shares
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
[root@node1 ~]# chgrp sharegrp /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# chmod 2770 /mnt/shares/
[root@node1 ~]# ls -lrt /mnt/
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[harry@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[harry@node1 shares]$ touch harry
[harry@node1 shares]$ logout
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[natasha@node1 ~]$ cd /mnt/shares/
[natasha@node1 shares]$ touch natasha
[natasha@node1 shares]$ ls -lrt
-rw-rw-r--. 1 harry sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 harry
-rw-rw-r--. 1 natasha sharegrp 0 Mar 21 06:03 natasha

NEW QUESTION 7
CORRECT TEXT
Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under
/mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 8
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 6 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]
Add a new disk to your virtual machine with a ize of 10 GiB
On this disk, create a VDO volume with a size of 50 GiB and mount it persistently on
/vbread with xfs filesystem

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
[root@node2 ~]# yum install kmod-kvdo vdo

[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start vdo
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status vdo
[root@node2 ~]# vdo create --name=vdo1 --device=/dev/vde --vdoLogicalSize=50G
[root@node2 ~]# vdostats --hu
Device Size Used Available Use% Space saving%
/dev/mapper/vdo1 10.0G 4.0G 6.0G 40% N/A
[root@node2 ~]# mkfs.xfs -K /dev/mapper/vdo1
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /vbread
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/vdo1: UUID="1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227"
BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="xfs"
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=1ec7a341-6051-4aed-8a2c-4d2d61833227 /vbread xfs defaults,x-
systemd.requires=vdo.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /dev/mapper/vdo1 /vbread/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vdo1 xfs 50G 390M 50G 1% /vbread

NEW QUESTION 9
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 16 [Running Containers]
Configure your host journal to store all journal across reboot
Copy all journal files from /var/log/journal/ and put them in the /home/shangrila/container- logserver
Create and mount /home/shangrila/container-logserver as a persistent storage to the container as /var/log/ when container start

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
d5ffe018a53c registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 5 seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stats logserver
Error: stats is not supported in rootless mode without cgroups v2
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver d5ffe018a53ca7eb075bf560d1f30822ab6fe51eba58fd1a8f370eda79806496
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
Error: no container with name or ID logserver found: no such container
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p container-journal/
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-journald
[sudo] password for shangrila:
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo cp -av /var/log/journal/* container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo chown -R shangrila container-journal/
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver -v /home/shangrila/container- journal/:/var/log/journal:Z registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl enable-linger
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ loginctl show-user shangrila|grep -i linger
Linger=yes
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman stop logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman rm logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
3903e1d09170 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 4
seconds ago Up 4 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user stop container-logserver.service
*
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7e6cd59c506a registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 10 seconds ago Up 9 seconds ago logserver

NEW QUESTION 10
CORRECT TEXT
Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 10
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 14
CORRECT TEXT
Make on /archive directory that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 16
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 21
CORRECT TEXT
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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 26
CORRECT TEXT
Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 31
CORRECT TEXT
Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 36
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 15 [Running Containers]
Create a container named logserver with the image rhel8/rsyslog found from the registry registry.domain15.example.com:5000
The container should run as the root less user shangrila. use redhat as password [sudo user]
Configure the container with systemd services as the shangrila user using the service name, "container-logserver" so that it can be persistent across reboot.
Use admin as the username and admin123 as the credentials for the image registry.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@workstation ~]# ssh shangrila@node1
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman login registry.domain15.example.com:5000
Username: admin

Password:
Login Succeeded!
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman pull registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name logserver
registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog 021b26669f39cc42b8e94eab886ba8293d6247bf68e4b0d76db2874aef284d6d
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p ~/.config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd ~/.config/systemd/user
*
[shangrila@node1 user]$ podman generate systemd --name logserver --files --new
/home/shangrila/.config/systemd/user/container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-logserver.service
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ podman ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
7d9f7a8a4d63 registry.domain15.example.com:5000/rhel8/rsyslog:latest /bin/rsyslog.sh 2 seconds ago logserver
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ sudo reboot
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ cd .config/systemd/user
[shangrila@node1 user]$ systemctl --user status

NEW QUESTION 40
CORRECT TEXT
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, and can be used normally.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 43
CORRECT TEXT
Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 48
CORRECT TEXT
Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0 (swapon -s)

NEW QUESTION 52
CORRECT TEXT
The firewall must be open.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/init.d/iptables start
iptables -F
iptables -X
iptables -Z
/etc/init.d/iptables save
chkconfig iptables on

NEW QUESTION 54
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 55
CORRECT TEXT
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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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
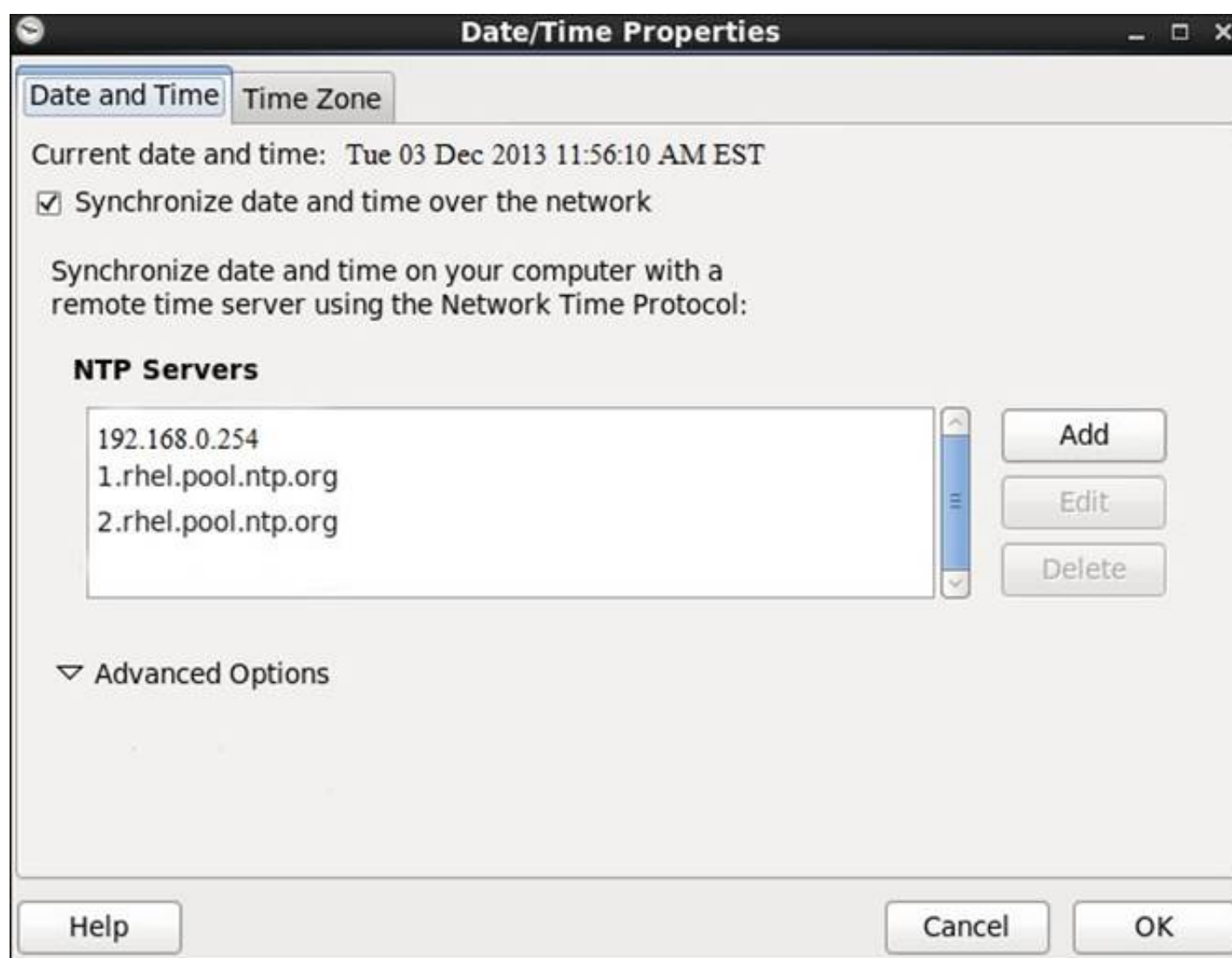# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
lvdisplay (Verify)

NEW QUESTION 58
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the NTP service in your system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
system-config-date &

Date/Time Properties

Date and Time | Time Zone

Current date and time: Tue 03 Dec 2013 11:56:10 AM EST

☑ Synchronize date and time over the network

Synchronize date and time on your computer with a
remote time server using the Network Time Protocol:

NTP Servers

192.168.0.254
1.rhel.pool.ntp.org
2.rhel.pool.ntp.org

Add
Edit
Delete

▽ Advanced Options

Help   Cancel   OK

NEW QUESTION 63
CORRECT TEXT
Locate all the files owned by ira and copy them to the / root/findresults directory.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 67
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can login successfully through ldapuser40. The password is set as
"password". And the certificate 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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 70
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 73
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 75
CORRECT TEXT
One Package named zsh is dump on ftp://server1.example.com under /pub/updates directory and your FTP server is 192.168.0.254. Install the package zsh.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? rpm -ivh ftp://server1/example.com/pub/updates/zsh-* or
? Login to ftp server : ftp ftp://server1.example.com using anonymous user.
? Change the directory: cd pub and cd updates
? Download the package: mget zsh-*
? Quit from the ftp prompt : bye
? Install the package
? rpm -ivh zsh-*
? Verify either package is installed or not : rpm -q zsh

NEW QUESTION 76
CORRECT TEXT
User mary must configure a task.
Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo "Hello World.".

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."

NEW QUESTION 80
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 13 [Archiving and Transferring Files & SELinux]
Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2. The backup file should contain the content of /usr/local and should be zipped with bzip2 compression format.
Furthermore, ensure SELinux is in enforcing mode. If it is not, change SELinux to enforcing mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# tar cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local/
tar: Removing leading `/' from member names
/usr/local/
/usr/local/bin/
/usr/local/etc/ [root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar
backup.tar: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
[root@node1 ~]# bzip2 backup.tar
[root@node1 ~]# ls
backup.tar.bz2
[root@node1 ~]# file backup.tar.bz2
backup.tar.bz2: bzip2 compressed data, block size = 900k
•
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled
[root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: enabled

NEW QUESTION 85
CORRECT TEXT
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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 89
CORRECT TEXT
Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 91
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 7 [Accessing Linux File Systems]
Find all the files owned by user natasha and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.
Find all files that are larger than 5MiB in the /etc directory and copy them to /find/largefiles.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
[root@node1 ~]# find / -name natasha -type f > /home/natasha/files
[root@node1 ~]# cat /home/natasha/files
/var/spool/mail/natasha
/mnt/shares/natasha
[root@node1 ~]# mkdir /find
[root@node1 ~]# find /etc -size +5M > /find/largefiles
[root@node1 ~]# cat /find/largefiles
/etc/selinux/targeted/policy/policy.31

/etc/udev/hwdb.bin

NEW QUESTION 93
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 3 [Managing Local Users and Groups]
Create the following users, groups and group memberships: A group named sharegrp
A user harry who belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group
A user natasha who also belongs to sharegrp as a secondary group
A user copper who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system and who is not a member of sharegrp.
harry, natasha and copper should have the password redhat

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* [root@node1 ~]# groupadd sharegrp
[root@node1 ~]# useradd harry
[root@node1 ~]# useradd natasha
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp harry
[root@node1 ~]# usermod -aG sharegrp natasha
[root@node1 ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin copper
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin harry
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin natasha
[root@node1 ~]# echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin copper
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# su - copper
This account is currently not available.
[root@node1 ~]# su - natasha
[root@node1 ~]# id
[root@node1 ~]# su - harry
[root@node1 ~]# id

NEW QUESTION 94
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 1 [Controlling the Boot Process]
Interrupt the boot process and reset the root password. Change it to kexdrams to gain access to the system

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
* 1. Reboot the server pressing by Ctrl+Alt+Del
* 2. When the boot-loader menu appears, press the cursor keys to highlight the default boot- loader entry
* 3. Press e to edit the current entry.
* 4. Use the cursor keys to navigate to the line that starts with linux.
* 5. Press End to move the cursor to the end of the line.
* 6. Append rd.break to the end of the line.
* 7. Press Ctrl+x to boot using the modified configuration.
* 8. At the switch_root prompt
*
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot
sh-4.4# echo kexdrams | passwd --stdin root
Changing password for user root.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-4.4# touch /.autorelabel
sh-4.4# exit; exit
*
Type exit twice to continue booting your system as usual.

NEW QUESTION 96
CORRECT TEXT
Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
useradd -u 1234 alex
passwd alex
alex111

alex111
OR
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex

NEW QUESTION 101
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
mkdir –p /home/guests
cat /etc/auto.master:
/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
cat /etc/auto.ldap:
ldapuser1 -rw instructor.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuser1
? automatically mount all the user's home directory #* -rw
instructor.example.com:/home/guests/&

NEW QUESTION 104
CORRECT TEXT
Create User Account.
Create the following user, group and group membership:
Adminuser group
User natasha, using adminuser as a sub group
User Harry, also using adminuser as a sub group
User sarah, can not access the SHELL which is interactive in the system, and is not a member of adminuser, natashaharrysarah password is redhat.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
groupadd adminuser
useradd natasha -G adminuser
useradd haryy -G adminuser
useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin
Passwd user name // to modify password or echo redhat | passwd --stdin user name id natasha // to view user group.

NEW QUESTION 107
CORRECT TEXT
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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 111
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Create a partition having size 5 GB and change the syste 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 114
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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)
l: 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 116
CORRECT TEXT
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?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 120
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 14 [Managing SELinux Security]
You will configure a web server running on your system serving content using a non- standard port (82)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
curl: (7) Failed to connect to node1.domain15.example.com port 80: Connection refused
[root@node1 ~]# yum install httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable --now httpd

Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service
/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status httpd
Status: "Running, listening on: port 80"
*
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com
2021-03-23 13:27:28 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 82
[root@node1 ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_port_t tcp 82, 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=82/tcp
[root@node1 ~]# firewall-cmd --reload
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com
OK
*
root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
Connection refused.
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf Listen 82
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@node1 ~]# wget http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
2021-03-23 13:31:41 ERROR 403: Forbidden.
[root@node1 ~]# curl http://node1.domain15.example.com:82
OK

NEW QUESTION 125
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 129
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
? /var/tmp/fstab view the owner setfacl -m u:natasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab setfacl -m u:haryy:--- /var/tmp/fstab
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions

NEW QUESTION 133
CORRECT TEXT
Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Use fdisk /dev/hda ->To create new partition.
? Type n-> For New partition
? It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press I 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 of 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 137
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 11 [Scheduling Future Tasks]
The user natasha must configure a cron job that runs daily at 14:23 local time and also the same cron job will run after every 2 minutes and executes:
/bin/echo hello

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha
no crontab for natasha
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min
crontab: installing new crontab
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
*/2 * * * * /bin/echo 2min
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status crond.service
*
For Checking
[root@node1 ~]# tail -f /var/log/cron
Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) REPLACE (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:48 node1 crontab[10636]: (root) END EDIT (natasha)
Mar 23 13:23:50 node1 crontab[10638]: (root) LIST (natasha)
Mar 23 13:24:01 node1 crond[1349]: (root) FAILED (loading cron table)
Mar 23 13:24:02 node1 CROND[10673]: (natasha) CMD (/bin/echo 2min)

NEW QUESTION 139
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 10 [Configuring NTP/Time Synchronization]
Configure your system so that it is an NTP client of utility.domain15.example.com
The system time should be set to your (or nearest to you) timezone and ensure NTP sync is configured

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# yum install chrony
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/chrony.conf
pool utility.domain15.example.com iburst
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# tzselect
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent, ocean, "coord", or "TZ".
1) Africa
2) Americas
3) Antarctica
4) Asia
11) TZ - I want to specify the time zone using the Posix TZ format.
#? 4
*
Please select a country whose clocks agree with yours.

1) Afghanistan 18) Israel 35) Palestine
2) Armenia 19) Japan 36) Philippines
3) Azerbaijan 20) Jordan 37) Qatar
4) Bahrain 21) Kazakhstan 38) Russia
5) Bangladesh 22) Korea (North) 39) Saudi Arabia
#? 5
The following information has been given: Bangladesh
Therefore TZ='Asia/Dhaka' will be used. Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1
Asia/Dhaka
[root@node1 ~]# chronyc sources -v
^? utility.domain15.example> 0 7 0 - +0ns[+0ns] +/- 0ns

NEW QUESTION 144
CORRECT TEXT
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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
# cd /etc/syscofig/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 146
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 6 [Accessing Linux File Systems]
Find all lines in the file /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml that contain the string ich.
Put a copy of these lines in the original order in the file /root/lines.
/root/lines should contain no empty lines and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in
/usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node1 ~]# cat /usr/share/mime/packages/freedesktop.org.xml | grep ich > /root/lines
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/lines
<comment xml:lang="ast">Ficheru codificáu en BinHex de Machintosh</comment>
<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier codé Macintosh BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="gl">ficheiro de Macintosh codificado con BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="oc">fichièr encodat Macintosh BinHex</comment>
<comment xml:lang="pt">ficheiro codificado em BinHex de Macintosh</comment>
<comment xml:lang="fr">fichier boîte aux lettres</comment>

NEW QUESTION 149
CORRECT TEXT
Configure a user account.
Create a user iaruid is 3400. Password is redhat

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 useradd -u 3400 iar
passwd iar

NEW QUESTION 150
CORRECT TEXT
Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 151
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
rpm -ivh kernel-firm…
rpm -ivh kernel...

NEW QUESTION 154
CORRECT TEXT
Search files.
Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 155
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 156
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 17 [Accessing Linux File Systems]
Find all the files owned by user "alex" and redirect the output to /home/alex/files.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* root@node1 ~]# find / -user alex -type f > /home/alex/files

NEW QUESTION 158
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 7 [Implementing Advanced Storage Features]
Create a thin-provisioned filesystem with the name think_fs from a pool think_pool using the devices.
The filesystem should be mounted on /strav and must be persistent across reboot

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk
vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk
vdo1 253:4 0 50G 0 vdo /vbread
[root@node2 ~]# yum install stratis* -y
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl start stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# systemctl status stratisd.service
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool create think_pool /dev/vdd
[root@node2 ~]# stratis pool list
Name Total Physical Properties
think_pool 5 GiB / 37.63 MiB / 4.96 GiB ~Ca,~Cr
*
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem create think_pool think_fs
[root@node2 ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool Name Name Used Created Device UUID
think_pool think_fs 546 MiB Mar 23 2021 08:21 /stratis/think_pool/think_fs ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d
[root@node2 ~]# mkdir /strav
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
[root@node2 ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d: UUID="ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d"
BLOCK_SIZE="512" TYPE="xfs"
*
[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
UUID=ade6fdaa-b064-4910-9540-c2f3fdb9417d /strav xfs defaults,x- systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0
[root@node2 ~]# mount /stratis/think_pool/think_fs /strav/
[root@node2 ~]# df -hT
/dev/mapper/stratis-1-91ab9faf36a540f49923321ba1c5e40d-thin-fs- ade6fdaab06449109540c2f3fdb9417d xfs 1.0T 7.2G 1017G 1% /strav

NEW QUESTION 159
CORRECT TEXT
Part 1 (on Node1 Server)
Task 12 [Accessing Network-Attached Storage]
Configure autofs to automount the home directories of user remoteuserX. Note the following:
utility.domain15.example.com(172.25.15.9), NFS-exports /netdir to your system, where user is remoteuserX where X is your domain number
remoteuserX home directory is utility.domain15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuserX remoteuserX home directory should be auto mounted locally at /netdir as
/netdir/remoteuserX
Home directories must be writable by their users while you are able to login as any of the remoteuserX only home directory that is accessible from your system

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
*
•
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable sssd.service
[root@host ~]#systemctl start sssg.service
[root@host ~]#getent passwd remoteuser15
[root@host ~]#yum install autofs
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.master.d/home9.autofs
/netdir/remoteuser15 /etc/auto.home9
[root@host ~]#vim /etc/auto.home9
remoteuser15 –rw,sync utility.network15.example.com:/netdir/remoteuser15/&
[root@host ~]#systemctl enable autofs
[root@host ~]#systemctl restart autofs
[root@host ~]#su - remoteuser15

NEW QUESTION 163
CORRECT TEXT
Add a new logical partition having size 100MB and create the data which will be the mount point for the new partition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 I 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 168
CORRECT TEXT
SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
getenforce // Check the current mode of SELinux // SELinux runs in enforcing mode // Check
getenforce 1
getenforce
vim /etc/selinux/config selinux=enforcing // To temporarily enable SELinux
wg
sestatus

NEW QUESTION 169
CORRECT TEXT
Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
/etc/init.d/rpcbind start
/etc/init.d/nfslock start
/etc/init.d/nfs start
chkconfig rpcbind on
chkconfig nfslock on
chkconfig nfs on
showmount -e localhost

NEW QUESTION 172
CORRECT TEXT
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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 176
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 181
CORRECT TEXT
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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 183
CORRECT TEXT
Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 187
CORRECT TEXT
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 190
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