Red Hat

Exam Questions EX200

Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
CORRECT TEXT
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.

Solution:
? 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]

Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
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

Solution:
*
[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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
CORRECT TEXT
Create the following users, groups, and group memberships: A group named adminuser.
A user natasha who belongs to adminuser as a secondary group A user harry who also belongs to adminuser as a secondary group.
A user sarah who does not have access to an interactive shell on the system, and who is not a member of adminuser, natasha, harry, and sarah should all have the password of redhat.

Solution:
? groupadd sysmgrs
? useradd -G sysmgrs Natasha
? We can verify the newly created user by cat /etc/passwd)
useradd -G sysmgrs harry
useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarrh
passwd Natasha
passwd harry
passwd sarrah

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
CORRECT TEXT
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.

Solution:
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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
CORRECT TEXT
Please open the ip_forward, and take effect permanently.

Solution:
? 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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
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.

Solution:

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
CORRECT TEXT
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.

Solution:
lvextend -L 190M /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common resize2fs /dev/mapper/vgsrv-common

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
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.

Solution:
[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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
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

Solution:
*
* 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.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
CORRECT TEXT
Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

Solution:
which echo
crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
crontab -l (Verify)

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 11
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.

Solution:
? 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.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
CORRECT TEXT
Part 2 (on Node2 Server)
Task 2 [Installing and Updating Software Packages]
Configure your system to use this location as a default repository: http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
Also configure your GPG key to use this location http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

Solution:
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/redhat.repo
[BaseOS]
name=BaseOS
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/BaseOS
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[AppStream]
name=AppStream
baseurl=http://utility.domain15.example.com/AppStream
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://utility.domain15.example.com/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
[root@node1 ~]# yum clean all
[root@node1 ~]# yum repolist
repo id repo name
AppStream AppStream
BaseOS BaseOS
[root@node1 ~]# yum list all

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13
CORRECT TEXT
Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.

Solution:
crontab -e -u natasha
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
wq!

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14
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

Solution:
*
[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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15
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