

2022 Realistic EX200 100% Pass Guaranteed Download Exam Q&A [Q66-Q82]



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Certification Topics of Red Hat EX200 Exam

Exam topics for those interested in Red Hat Certified Engineer (EX200), the following information details the objectives and topics covered for this certification. What is needed to prepare for Red Hat EX200 exam:

- Manage containers- Operate running systems- Create simple shell scripts- Manage users and groups- Deploy, configure, and maintain systems- Create and configure file systems- Manage basic networking- Understand and use essential tools

RedHat EX200 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic Details Topic 1- Managing Users and Groups Topic 2- Working with Kernel Modules | Registering the System and Attaching Subscriptions

Q66. 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

```
* [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 &#8211;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 &#8211;user daemon-reload
```

```
[shangrila@node1 ~]$ systemctl &#8211;user enable &#8211;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 &#8211;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
```

Q67. Configure a task: plan to run echo “file” command at 14:23 every day.

Answer see in the explanation.

Explanation/Reference:

(a) Created as administrator

```
# crontab -u natasha -e
```

```
23 14 * * * /bin/echo &#8220;file&#8221;
```

(b)Created as natasha

```
# su &#8211; natasha
```

```
$ crontab -e
```

```
23 14 * * * /bin/echo &#8220;file&#8221;
```

Q68. 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.

Q69. SIMULATION

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.

See explanation below.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
iptables -F
```

```
service iptables save
```

```
iptables -A INPUT -s 172.25.0.0/16 -j REJECT
```

```
service iptables save
```

```
service iptables restart
```

Q70. 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.

```
# cd /home/
```

```
# mkdir admins /
```

```
# chown .admin admins/
```

```
# chmod 770 admins/
```

```
# chmod g+s admins/
```

Q71. Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

Answer see in the 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
```

Q72. 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.
see explanation below.

Explanation

```
groupadd admin
```

```
useradd -G admin mary
```

```
useradd -G admin alice
```

```
useradd -s /sbin/nologin bobby
```

```
echo &#8220;password&#8221; | passwd &#8211;stdin mary
```

```
echo &#8220;password&#8221; | passwd &#8211;stdin alice
```

```
echo &#8220;password&#8221; | passwd &#8211;stdin bobby
```

Q73. User mary must configure a task.

Requirement: The local time at 14:23 every day echo “Hello World.”.
see explanation below.

Explanation

```
crontab -u mary -e
```

```
23 14 * * * echo &#8220;Hello World.&#8221;
```

Q74. Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on data.
see explanation below.

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

mkfs -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

Q75. Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

Answer see in the explanation.

Explanation/Reference:

Graphical Interfaces:

System#>Administration#>Date & Time

OR

```
# system-config-date
```

Q76. Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

see explanation below.

Explanation

Graphical Interfaces:

System#>Administration#>Date & Time

OR

```
# system-config-date
```

Q77. 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.

see explanation below.

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.

Q78. 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.)

```
# 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
```

Q79. Which security issues exist for most publicly available Vagrant boxes? (Choose three correct answers.)

- * They accept SSH logins from the user vagrant with the password vagrant.
- * They accept SSH logins from the user vagrant with a publicly available SSH key pair.
- * The vagrant user can use sudo to obtain root privileges without additional authentication.
- * Their whole file system, including configuration files, is writable by any user, including vagrant.
- * They export their file system via NFS with full write permissions without any additional restrictions.

Explanation/Reference:

Reference <https://www.vagrantup.com/docs/boxes/base.html>

Q80. Add admin group and set gid=600

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

Q81. Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, but must use the bzip2 compression.

```
cd /usr/local
```

```
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2*
```

```
mkdir /test
```

```
tar -jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test/
```

Q82. 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.)

see explanation below.

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
```

For more info visit:
Red Hat EX200 Exam Reference

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