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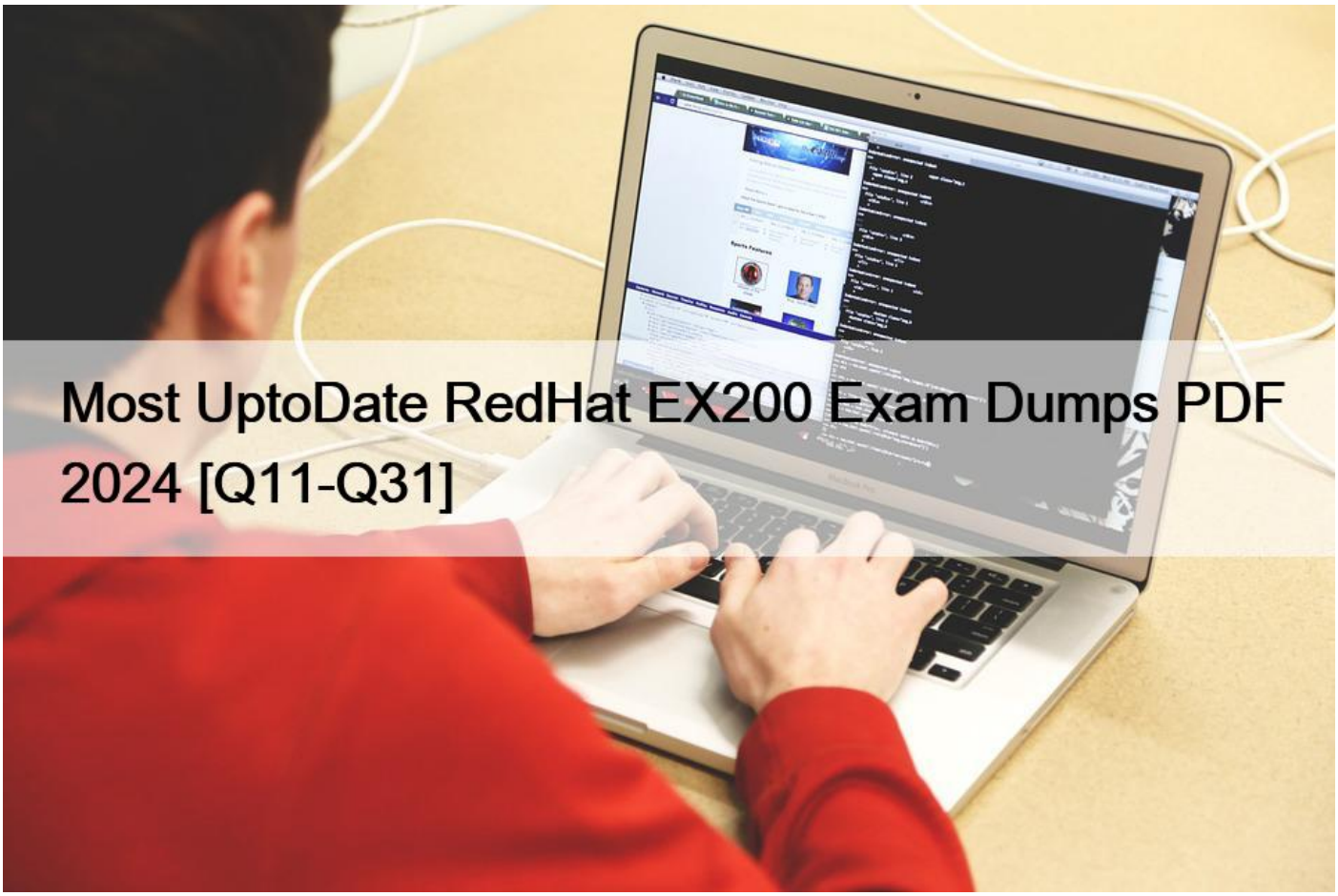

Most UptoDate RedHat EX200 Exam Dumps PDF 2024
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Red Hat EX200: Exam details **Red Hat EX200 is a 3-hour test with 20 performance-based questions. To pass this exam, you need to perform well and earn at least 210 points out of 300 available. The test can be delivered via one of three options that include the following:** - Classroom exam ? a prescheduled option, which is monitored by a proctor at a Red Hat testing facility;
- On-site exam ? delivered to your location with a simple setup and at a low daily rate.- Individual exam ? can be taken remotely or at one of the affiliated testing centers;

The exam voucher will cost you $400, and this amount can be different when choosing the on-site option.

QUESTION 11

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.
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 12

SIMULATION

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.
See explanation below.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: rpm -ivh kernel-firm…

rpm -ivh kernel…

QUESTION 13

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

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)

QUESTION 14

SIMULATION

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.
See explanation below.

Explanation/Reference:

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 15

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.
see explanation below.

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

QUESTION 16

SELinux must run in force mode.
see explanation below.

Explanation

/etc/sysconfig/selinux

SELINUX=enforcing

QUESTION 17

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.
see explanation below.

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

QUESTION 18

What implications does container virtualization have for DevOps? (Choose two answers.)
* Containers decouple the packaging of an application from its infrastructure.
* Containers require developers to have detailed knowledge of their IT infrastructure.
* Containers let developers test their software under production conditions.
* Containers complicate the deployment of software and require early deployment tests.
* Containers require application specific adjustment to the container platform.

Explanation/Reference:

Reference http://anandmanisankar.com/posts/container-docker-PaaS-microservices/

QUESTION 19

Configure a user account.

Create a user iar,uid is 3400. Password is redhat
useradd -u 3400 iar

passwd iar

QUESTION 20

Part 2 (on Node2 Server)

Task 4 [Managing Logical Volumes]

Resize the logical volume, lvrz and reduce filesystem to 4600 MiB. Make sure the the filesystem contents remain intact with mount point /datarz (Note: partitions are seldom exactly the size requested, so anything within the range of 4200MiB to 4900MiB is acceptable)
* [root@node2 ~]# lsblk

NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT

vdb 252:16 0 5G 0 disk

??vdb1 252:17 0 4.2G 0 part

??vgrz-lvrz 253:2 0 4.1G 0 lvm /datarz

vdc 252:32 0 5G 0 disk

??vdc1 252:33 0 4.4G 0 part

??datavg-datalv 253:3 0 3.9G 0 lvm /data

vdd 252:48 0 5G 0 disk

vde 252:64 0 10G 0 disk

[root@node2 ~]# lvs

LV VG Attr LSize Pool Origin Data% Meta% Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert

lvrz vgrz -wi-ao—- 4.10g

[root@node2 ~]# vgs

VG #PV #LV #SN Attr VSize VFree

vgrz 1 1 0 wz–n- <4.15g 48.00m

[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb print

Number Start End Size Type File system Flags

1 1049kB 4456MB 4455MB primary lvm

* [root@node2 ~]# df -hT

Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.0G 17M 3.8G 1% /datarz

[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary 4456MiB 5100MiB

[root@node2 ~]# parted /dev/vdb set 2 lvm on

[root@node2 ~]# udevadm settle

[root@node2 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdb2

Physical volume “/dev/vdb2” successfully created.

* [root@node2 ~]# vgextend vgrz /dev/vdb2

Volume group “vgrz” successfully extended

[root@node2 ~]# lvextend -r -L 4600M /dev/vgrz/lvrz

Size of logical volume vgrz/lvrz changed from 4.10 GiB (1050 extents) to 4.49 GiB (1150 extents).

Logical volume vgrz/lvrz successfully resized.

[root@node2 ~]# resize2fs /dev/vgrz/lvrz

[root@node2 ~]# df -hT

Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on

/dev/mapper/vgrz-lvrz ext4 4.4G 17M 4.2G 1% /datarz

QUESTION 21

How does Vagrant run virtual machines?
* Vagrant uses a vagrant-specific hypervisor called VagrantVM.
* Vagrant has to be run within a running virtual machine which is not controlled by Vagrant.
* Vagrant ships with an embedded version of VirtualBox.
* Vagrant uses so-called provides which control external hypervisors such as VirtualBox.
* Vagrant generates virtual machine images but does not provide a mechanism to run them.

QUESTION 22

Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address:

ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel
see explanation below.

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=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img

QUESTION 23

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.
see explanation below.

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>

QUESTION 24

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.
Answer see in the explanation.

Explanation/Reference:

chkconfig autofs on

cd /etc/

vim /etc/auto.master

/rhome /etc/auto.ldap

cp auto.misc auto.ldap

vim auto.ladp

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 – ladpuser40

QUESTION 25

CORRECT TEXT

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.
cat /etc/testfile | while read line;

do

echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile

done

OR

grep `abcde’ /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile

QUESTION 26

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which contains the contents of /usr/local, bar must use the bzip2 compression. see explanation below.

Explanation

cd /usr/local

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

mkdir /test

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

QUESTION 27

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.
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 28

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.)
Answer see in the 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 29

Configure NTP.

Configure NTP service, Synchronize the server time, NTP server: classroom.example.com
Configure the client:

Yum -y install chrony

Vim /etc/chrony.conf

Add: server classroom.example.com iburst

Start: systemctl enable chronyd

systemctl restart chronyd

Validate: timedatectl status

QUESTION 30

We are working on /data initially the size is 2GB. The /dev/test0/lvtestvolume is mount on /dat a. 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.
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.

QUESTION 31

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 see explanation below.

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

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