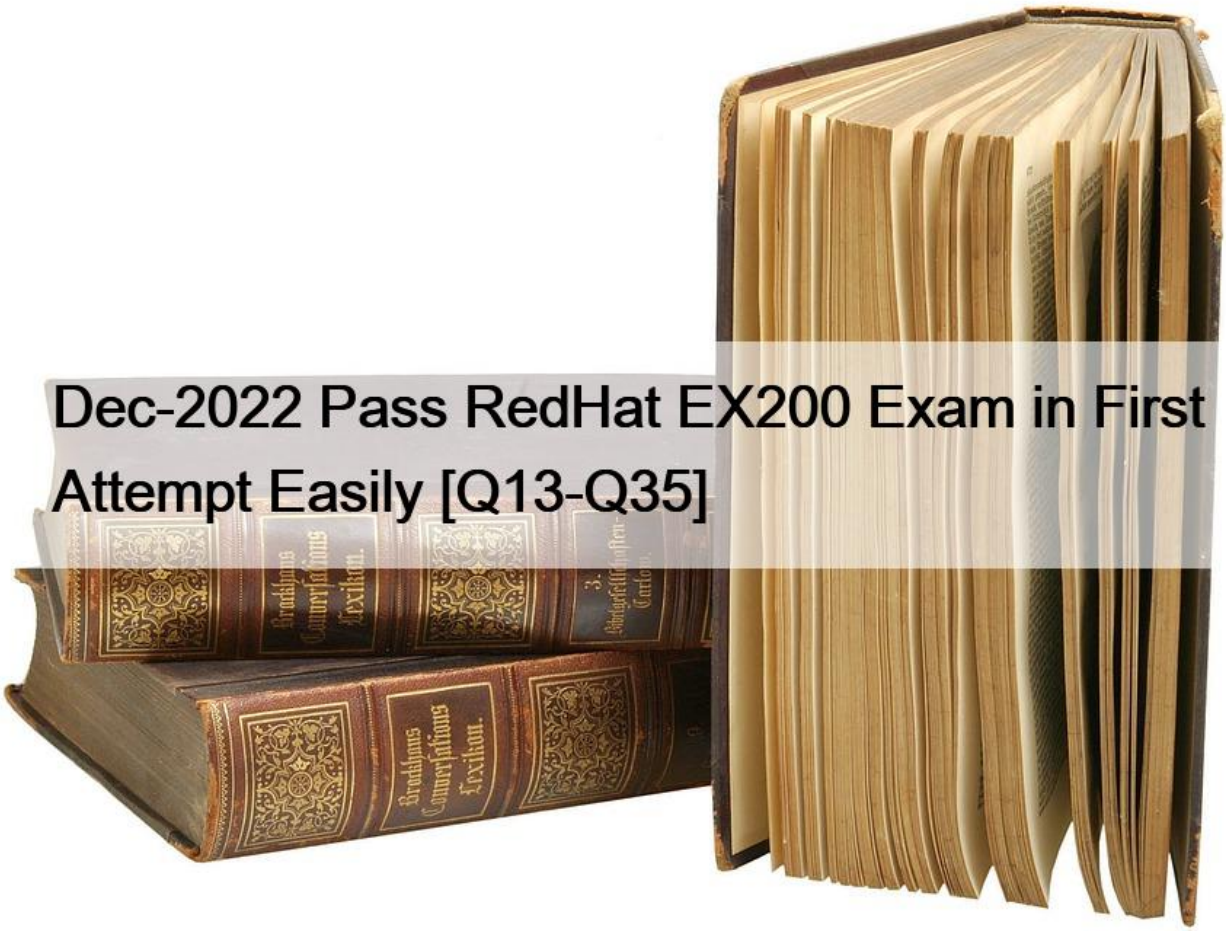
Dec-2022 Pass RedHat EX200 Exam in First Attempt Easily [Q13-Q35



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QUESTION 13

SELinux must be running in the Enforcing mode.
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

QUESTION 14

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.

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 15

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, natasha,harry,sarah password is redhat.
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.

QUESTION 16

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

ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel
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 17

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 shangril a. 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.
* [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

QUESTION 18

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.
see explanation below.

Explanation

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 19

The user authentication has been provided by ldap domain in 192.168.0.254. According the following requirements to get ldapuser.

-LdapuserX must be able to login your system, X is your hostname number. But the ldapuser’s home directory cannot be mounted, until you realize automatically mount by autofs server.

– All ldap user’s password is “password”.
see explanation below.

Explanation

system-config-authentication &

QUESTION 20

SIMULATION

Install the Kernel Upgrade.

Install suitable kernel update from:

http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates.

Following requirements must be met:

Updated kernel used as the default kernel of system start-up.

The original kernel is still valid and can be guided when system starts up.
See explanation below.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: Using the browser open the URL in the question, download kernel file to root or home directory.

uname -r// check the current kernel version

rpm -ivh kernel-*.rpm

vi /boot/grub.conf// check

Some questions are: Install and upgrade the kernel as required. To ensure that grub2 is the default item for startup.

Yum repo : http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/errata

OR

uname -r // check kernel

Yum-config-manager –add-repo=”http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/ errata” Yum clean all Yum list kernel// install directly Yum -y install kernel// stuck with it, do not pipe! Please do not pipe!

Default enable new kernel grub2-editenv list// check

Modify grub2-set-default “kernel full name”

Grub2-mkconfig -o/boot/grub2/grub.cfg// Refresh

QUESTION 21

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
* 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.

QUESTION 22

CORRECT TEXT

Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can ldapuser40. The password is set as “password”. And the certificate login successfully through

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.
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 23

Your System is configured in 192.168.0.0/24 Network and your nameserver is 192.168.0.254. Make successfully resolve to server1.example.com.
nameserver is specified in question,

1. Vi /etc/resolv.conf

nameserver 192.168.0.254

2. host server1.example.com

QUESTION 24

Create a logical volume

Create a new logical volume as required:

Name the logical volume as database, belongs to datastore of the volume group, size is 50 PE.

Expansion size of each volume in volume group datastore is 16MB.

Use ext3 to format this new logical volume, this logical volume should automatically mount to /mnt/database
see explanation below.

Explanation

fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed

partx -a /dev/vda

pvcreate /dev/vdax

vgcreate datastore /dev/vdax -s 16M

lvcreate- l 50 -n database datastore

mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database

mkdir /mnt/database

mount /dev/datastore/database /mnt/database/ df -Th

vi /etc/fstab

/dev/datastore /database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0 mount -a

Restart and check all the questions requirements.

QUESTION 25

A recently installed application writes log data to /opt/app/log/info.log. If Filebeat is already installed and

set up for communication with a remote Logstash, what has to be done in order to submit the log data of the

new application to Logstash?
* Add an additional input channel with the option source => “/opt/app/log/info.log”to the

Logstash configuration.
* Configure logrotate to execute filebeat -I /opt/app/log/info.log 0after each rotation of /opt/

app/log/info.log.
* Add the log file to the pathoption within the logprospector in the Filebeat configuration and restart

Filebeat.
* Add a new cron job that invokes filebeat -i /opt/app/log/info.logperiodically.
* Replace /opt/app/log/info.logby a symbolic link to /dev/filebeatand restart the new application.

QUESTION 26

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 27

Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir
see explanation below.

Explanation

cd /opt/

mkdir dir

find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ ;

QUESTION 28

Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.
which echo

crontab -e

23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello

crontab -l (Verify)

QUESTION 29

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 30

Configure your NFS services. Share the directory by the NFS Shared services.
see explanation below.

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

QUESTION 31

CORRECT TEXT

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/

QUESTION 32

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.
see explanation below.

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

QUESTION 33

Set cronjob for user natasha to do /bin/echo hiya at 14:23.
see explanation below.

Explanation

crontab -e -u natasha

23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya

wq!

QUESTION 34

Which of the following elements are presents in a Vagrant box file? (Choose two correct answers.)
* A Vagrant guest configuration file that is used to create instances of the box.
* Configuration files for provisioners such as Ansible.
* The installer for the Vagrant version which is required to run the box.
* A metadata file describing the box and its requirements.
* A base file system image in a format supported by the provider of the box.

QUESTION 35

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

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 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)

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