



# EX200<sup>Q&As</sup>

Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA

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### QUESTION 1

Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in explanation.

```
# pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8 # vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8 # lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02 # mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02 # blkid /dev/vg1/lv1 # vim /etc/fstab # mkdir -p /mnt/data UUID=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0 # vim /etc/fstab # mount -a # mount (Verify)
```

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### QUESTION 2

Who ever creates the files/directories on a data group owner should automatically be in the same group owner as data.

Correct Answer: Check the anser in 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`

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### QUESTION 3

Part 1 (on Node1 Server)

Task 1 [Managing Networking]

Please create new network connection with existing interface (enp1s0) using provided values:

IPv4: 172.25.X.10/255.255.255.0 (where X is your domain number: Domain15)

Gateway: 172.25.X.2

DNS server: 172.25.X.2

Add the following secondary IP addresses statically to your current running connection. Do this in a way that does not compromise your existing settings:

IPv4: 10.0.0.5/24 and set the hostname node1.domain15.example.com

Correct Answer: Check the anser in explanation.

```
* [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection add con-name static ifname enp1s0 type ethernet ipv4.addresses 172.25.15.10/24 ipv4.gateway 172.25.15.2 ipv4.dns 172.25.15.2 [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify static ipv4.method manual connection.autoconnect yes [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection modify
```



```
static +ipv4.addresses 10.0.0.5/24 [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection show [root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname node1.domain15.example.com [root@node1 ~]# hostnamectl status [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection down static
```

```
* [root@node1 ~]# nmcli connection up static [root@node1 ~]# ip addr show [root@node1 ~]# reboot ### For checking ### [root@node1 ~]# ip addr show [root@node1 ~]# netstat -nr [root@node1 ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

#### QUESTION 4

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS. Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4 Gateway: 172.28.10.1 DNS: 172.28.10.1

Correct Answer: Check the answer in explanation.

Configure Host Name

```
vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
```

2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS Configure the network by Network Manager:



Note: Please remember to choose two options:



Connect automatically

Available to all users Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services: # Service network restart

3. Validate these profiles: a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network NETWORKING=yes  
HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1 b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

```
172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

# Generated by NetworkManager Search dn.ws.com Nameserver 172.28.10.1 d) Check Gateway: # vim  
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```
DEVICE="eth0"
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
IPADDR=172.28.10.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
DNS1=172.28.10.1
DOMAIN=dn.ws.com
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME="System eth0"
UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03
HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8
```

## QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: Check the answer in 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

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