DUMPSARENA

RHCT (Redhat Certified Technician) RH202

RedHat RH202

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Installation and Configuration Section	59
Topic 2, Practice - Debug Use the questions to reinforce exam concepts.	29
Topic 3, Practice - Installation and Configuration	52
Total	140

QUESTION NO: 1 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Some users home directory is shared from your system. Using showmount –e localhost command, the shared directory is not shown. Make access the shared users home directory.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1.Verify the File whether Shared or not ? : cat /etc/exports

2.Start the nfs service: service nfs start

3.Start the portmap service: service portmap start

4.Make automatically start the nfs service on next reboot: chkconfig nfs on

5.Make automatically start the portmap service on next reboot: chkconfig portmap on

6.Verify either sharing or not: showmount –e localhost

7.Check that default firewall is running on system ? if running flush the iptables using iptables –F and stop the iptables service.

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1.Verify the File whether Shared or not ? : cat /etc/exports

2.Start the nfs service: service nfs start

3.Start the portmap service: service portmap start

4.Make automatically start the nfs service on next reboot: chkconfig nfs on

5.Make automatically start the portmap service on next reboot: chkconfig portmap on

6.Verify either sharing or not: showmount –e localhost

7.Check that default firewall is running on system ? if running flush the iptables using iptables –F and stop the iptables service.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Create the directory /archive and group owner should be the sysuser group.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1.chgrp sysuser /archive

2.Verify using ls -ld /archive command. You should get like

drwxr-x--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 17:59 /archive

chgrp command is used to change the group ownership of particular files or directory.

Another way you can use the chown command.

chown root:sysuser /archive

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1.chgrp sysuser /archive

2.Verify using ls -ld /archive command. You should get like

drwxr-x--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 17:59 /archive

chgrp command is used to change the group ownership of particular files or directory.

Another way you can use the chown command.

chown root:sysuser /archive

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Make on /data that only the user owner and group owner member can fully access.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1.chmod 770 /data

2.Verify using : ls –ld /data

Preview should be like:

drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command. According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1.chmod 770 /data

2.Verify using : ls –ld /data

Preview should be like:

drwxrwx--- 2 root sysadmin 4096 Mar 16 18:08 /data

To change the permission on directory we use the chmod command. According to the question that only the owner user (root) and group member (sysadmin) can fully access the directory so: chmod 770 /data

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Make Secondary belongs the jeff and marion users on sysusers group. But harold user should not belongs to sysusers group.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1.usermod -G sysusers jeff

2.usermod –G sysuser marion

3.Verify by reading /etc/group file

Using usermod command we can make user belongs to different group. There are two types of group one primary and another is secondary. Primary group can be only one but user can belongs to more than one group as secondary.

usermod -g groupname username To change the primary group of the user

usermod -G groupname username To make user belongs to secondary group.

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1.usermod -G sysusers jeff

2.usermod –G sysuser marion

3.Verify by reading /etc/group file

Using usermod command we can make user belongs to different group. There are two types of group one primary and another is secondary. Primary group can be only one but user can belongs to more than one group as secondary.

usermod -g groupname username To change the primary group of the user

usermod -G groupname username To make user belongs to secondary group.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Your System is going to use as a Router for two networks. One Network is

192.168.0.0/24 and Another Network is 192.168.1.0/24. Both network's IP address has assigned. How will you forward the packets from one network to another network?

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1.echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward

2.vi /etc/sysctl.conf

net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1

If you want to use the Linux System as a Router to make communication between different networks, you need enable the IP forwarding. To enable on running session just set value 1 to /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward. As well as automatically turn on the IP forwarding features on next boot set on /etc/sysctl.conf file.

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1.echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward

2.vi /etc/sysctl.conf

net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1

If you want to use the Linux System as a Router to make communication between different networks, you need enable the IP forwarding. To enable on running session just set value 1 to /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward. As well as automatically turn on the IP forwarding features on next boot set on /etc/sysctl.conf file.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

There are three Disk Partitions /dev/hda8, /dev/hda9, /dev/hda10 having size 100MB of each partition. Create a Logical Volume named testvolume1 and testvolume2 having a size 250MB. Mount each Logical Volume on lvmtest1, lvmtest2 directory.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

Steps of Creating LVM:

1.pvcreate /dev/hda8 /dev/hda9 /dev/hda10

pvdisplay command is used to display the information of physical volume.

2.vgceate test0 /dev/hda8 /dev/hda9 /dev/hda10

vgdisplay command is used to display the information of Volume Group.

3.lvcreate –L 250M –n testvolume1 test0

lvdisplay command is used to display the information of Logical Volume.

4.lvcreate –L 250M –n testvolume2 test0

5.mkfs –t ext3 /dev/test0/testvolume1

6.mkfs –t ext3 /dev/test0/testvolume2

7.mkdir /lvtest1

8.mkdir /lvtest2

9.mount /dev/test0/testvolume1 /lvtest1

10.mount /dev/test0/testvolume2 /lvtest2

11.vi /etc/fstab

/dev/test0/testvolume2/lvtest2ext3defaults0 0

/dev/test0/testvolume1/lvtest1ext3defaults0 0

To create the LVM(Logical Volume Manager) we required the disks having ‘8e’ Linux LVM type. First we should create the physical Volume, then we can create the Volume group from disks belongs to physical Volume. lvcreate command is used to create the logical volume on volume group. We can specify the size of logical volume with –L option and name with -n option.

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

Steps of Creating LVM:

1.pvcreate /dev/hda8 /dev/hda9 /dev/hda10

pvdisplay command is used to display the information of physical volume.

2.vgceate test0 /dev/hda8 /dev/hda9 /dev/hda10

vgdisplay command is used to display the information of Volume Group.

3.lvcreate –L 250M –n testvolume1 test0

lvdisplay command is used to display the information of Logical Volume.

4.lvcreate –L 250M –n testvolume2 test0

5.mkfs –t ext3 /dev/test0/testvolume1

6.mkfs –t ext3 /dev/test0/testvolume2

7.mkdir /lvtest1

8.mkdir /lvtest2

9.mount /dev/test0/testvolume1 /lvtest1

10.mount /dev/test0/testvolume2 /lvtest2

11.vi /etc/fstab

/dev/test0/testvolume2/lvtest2ext3defaults0 0

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To create the LVM(Logical Volume Manager) we required the disks having '8e' Linux LVM type. First we should create the physical Volume, then we can create the Volume group from disks belongs to physical Volume. lvcreate command is used to create the logical volume on volume group. We can specify the size of logical volume with –L option and name with -n option.

QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Fill up the Form through http://server1.example.com/form.php

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1.Open the Browser and type the above URL.

2.Fill the form as required all information.

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1.Open the Browser and type the above URL.

2.Fill the form as required all information.

QUESTION NO: 8 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Add a cron schedule to take full backup of /home on every day at 5:30 pm to /dev/st0 device.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1.vi /var/schedule

30 17 * * * /sbin/dump -0u /dev/st0 /dev/hda7

2.crontab /var/schedule

3.service crond restart

We can add the cron schedule either by specifying the scripts path on /etc/crontab file or by creating on text file on crontab pattern.

cron helps to schedule on recurring events. Pattern of cron is:

MinuteHourDay of MonthMonth Day of WeekCommands

0-590-231-311-120-7 where 0 and 7 means Sunday.

Note * means every. To execute the command on every two minutes */2.

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1.vi /var/schedule

30 17 * * * /sbin/dump -0u /dev/st0 /dev/hda7

2.crontab /var/schedule

3.service crond restart

We can add the cron schedule either by specifying the scripts path on /etc/crontab file or by creating on text file on crontab pattern.

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MinuteHourDay of MonthMonth Day of WeekCommands

0-590-231-311-120-7 where 0 and 7 means Sunday.

Note * means every. To execute the command on every two minutes */2.

QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Give Full Permission to owner user and owner group member but no permission to others on /data.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

We can change the permission of file/directory either character symbol method or numeric method.

Permission:

r-Read

w-Write

x-Execute

Permission Category

u- Owner User

g- Owner Group

o- Others

Operators

+ Add the Permissions

- Remove the Permissions

= Assigns the Permissions

Numeric Method:

4Read

2 Write

1Execute

Total: 7, total for owner user, owner group member and for others : 777

☞ chmod u+rwx /data

☞ chmod g+rwx /data

☞ chmod o-rwx /data or

chmod 770 /data

☞ Verify the /data : ls –ld /data

☞ You will get drwxrwx---

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

We can change the permission of file/directory either character symbol method or numeric method.

Permission:

r-Read

w-Write

x-Execute

Permission Category

u- Owner User

g- Owner Group

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Operators

+ Add the Permissions

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= Assigns the Permissions

Numeric Method:

4Read

2 Write

1Execute

Total: 7, total for owner user, owner group member and for others : 777

☞ chmod u+rwx /data

☞ chmod g+rwx /data

☞ chmod o-rwx /data or

chmod 770 /data

☞ Verify the /data : ls –ld /data

☞ You will get drwxrwx---

QUESTION NO: 10 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

Backup of the Redhat Enterprise Linux 5 is on /var/ftp/pub, /var/www/html/pub on server named server1.example.com. You can install all required packages using yum by creating the repository file.

Answer and

Explanation:

:

1. Create the repository file

#vi /etc/yum.repos.d/server1.repo

[station?]

name=station?

baseurl=ftp://server1.example.com/pub/

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

yum install

ANSWER:

Explanation:

:

1. Create the repository file

#vi /etc/yum.repos.d/server1.repo

[station?]

name=station?

baseurl=ftp://server1.example.com/pub/

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

yum install