

# DUMPS ARENA

## Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA (8.2)

RedHat EX200

Version Demo

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**QUESTION NO: 1 - (SIMULATION)**

SIMULATION

Search files.

Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

**ANSWER: See explanation below.**

**Explanation:**

```
mkdir/root/findfiles
```

```
find / -user jack -exec cp -a {} /root/findfiles/ \; ls /root/findresults
```

**QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)**

SIMULATION

Download the document from ftp://instructor.example.com/pub/testfile, find all lines containing [abcde] and redirect to /MNT/answer document, then rearrange the order according the original content.

**ANSWER: See explanation below.**

**Explanation:**

Download the file to /tmp first grep [abcde] /tmp/testfile > /mnt/answer

**QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)**

SIMULATION

Create a Shared Directory.

Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser

This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in /home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

**ANSWER: See explanation below.**

**Explanation:**

```
mkdir /home/admins chgrp -R adminuser /home/admins chmodg+w /home/admins chmodg+s /home/admins
```

**QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)**

## SIMULATION

Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

**ANSWER: See explanation below.****Explanation:**

```
# vgdisplay
```

(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)

```
# lvdisplay (Check lv)
```

```
# lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
# resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
mount -a
```

(Verify)

-----  
(Decrease lvm)

```
# umount /media
```

```
# fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
```

```
# lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
# mount -a
```

```
# lvdisplay (Verify)
```

OR

```
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
```

```
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
```

```
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
```

```
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02 # lvdisplay (Verify)
```

**QUESTION NO: 5 - (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: See explanation below.**

**Explanation:**

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

Start the nfs service: `service nfs start`

Start the portmap service: `service portmap start`

Make automatically start the nfs service on next reboot: `chkconfig nfs on`

Make automatically start the portmap service on next reboot: `chkconfig portmap on` Verify either sharing or not: `showmount -e localhost` Check that default firewall is running on system?

If running flush the iptables using `iptables -F` and stop the iptables service.

## QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

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

**ANSWER: See explanation below.**

**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`

## QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

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`.

**ANSWER: 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
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
```

### QUESTION NO: 8 - (SIMULATION)

#### SIMULATION

According to 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.

**ANSWER: See explanation below.**

#### Explanation:

```
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 NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

#### SIMULATION

One Logical Volume named lv1 is created under vg0. The Initial Size of that Logical Volume is 100MB. Now you required the size 500MB. Make successfully the size of that Logical Volume 500M without losing any data. As well as size should be increased online.

**ANSWER: See explanation below.**

#### Explanation:

The LVM system organizes hard disks into Logical Volume (LV) groups. Essentially, physical hard disk partitions (or possibly RAID arrays) are set up in a bunch of equal sized chunks known as Physical Extents (PE). As there are several other concepts associated with the LVM system, let's start with some basic definitions:

Physical Volume (PV) is the standard partition that you add to the LVM mix. Normally, a physical volume is a standard primary or logical partition. It can also be a RAID array.

Physical Extent (PE) is a chunk of disk space. Every PV is divided into a number of equal sized PEs. Every PE in a LV group is the same size. Different LV groups can have different sized PEs.

Logical Extent (LE) is also a chunk of disk space. Every LE is mapped to a specific PE.

Logical Volume (LV) is composed of a group of LEs. You can mount a file system such as /home and /var on an LV.

Volume Group (VG) is composed of a group of LVs. It is the organizational group for LVM. Most of the commands that you'll use apply to a specific VG. Verify the size of Logical Volume: `lvdisplay /dev/vg0/lv1`

Verify the Size on mounted directory: `df -h` or `df -h mounted directory name` Use: `lvextend -L+400M /dev/vg0/lv1 ext2online -d /dev/vg0/lv1` to bring extended size online. Again Verify using `lvdisplay` and `df -h` command.

## QUESTION NO: 10 - (SIMULATION)

### SIMULATION

Configure the FTP service in your system, allow remote access to anonymous login and download the program by this service. Service is still running after system rebooting.

**ANSWER: See explanation below.**

### Explanation:

```
yum install vsftpd
```

```
/etc/init.d/vsftpd start chkconfig vsftpd on
```