RedHat.EX200.v2026-06-25.q31

Exam Code:	EX200
Exam Name:	Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA
Certification Provider:	RedHat
Free Question Number:	31
Version:	v2026-06-25
# of views:	124
# of Questions views:	310
https://www.freepdfdumps.com/RedHat.EX200.v2026-06-25.q31.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Configure ACL permissions for user john on /share/dev.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
* Read-only access:
setfacl -m u:john:r-- /share/dev
* Read-write access:
setfacl -m u:john:rw- /share/dev
* Remove ACL permissions:
setfacl -m u:john:--- /share/dev
Detailed Explanation:
* setfacl -m modifies the ACL.
* u:john:r-- grants read only.
* u:john:rw- grants read and write.
* u:john:--- effectively removes access for that ACL entry.
* ACLs are used when standard owner/group/other permissions are not enough.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Configure Cron Job
Configure a cron job to automatically execute /usr/bin/echo hello every day at 14:23 for the user harry.
Answer:
Solution:
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl status crond
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable crond
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -e -u harry

23 14 * * * /usr/bin/echo hello
Verification
[root@node1 ~]# crontab -l -u harry

NEW QUESTION: 3
Enable periodic TRIM operations for supported file systems.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
systemctl enable --now fstrim.timer
systemctl status fstrim.timer
Detailed Explanation:
* fstrim.timer schedules discard of unused blocks.
* This is useful on SSD-backed storage and thin-provisioned environments.
* RHEL 10 storage documentation explicitly documents enabling fstrim.timer. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Configure an application
* Configure an application named rhcsa.
* When this application is run as the user natasha, it should display the string: This is a rhcsa
Answer:
Explanation/Reference:
Solution:
su - natasha
vim .bashrc
alias rhcsa='ehco This is a rhcsa'
source .bashrc
rhcsa

NEW QUESTION: 5
Find files in /usr/local larger than 3 KB and smaller than 5 KB, copy them to /root/d1, and set SGID on the target directory.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
mkdir -p /root/d1
find /usr/local -type f -size +3k -size -5k -exec cp -rvf {} /root/d1/ \;
chmod g+s /root/d1
ls -ld /root/d1
Detailed Explanation:

* -size +3k means greater than 3 KB.
* -size -5k means less than 5 KB.
* chmod g+s sets the SGID bit on the directory.
* SGID on a directory causes new files created there to inherit the directory's group.

NEW QUESTION: 6
Configure Network Settings
Configure node1 with the following network settings:
Hostname: node1.domain250.example.com
IP address: 172.25.250.100
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 172.25.250.254
Answer:
Solution:
Connect to servera via console for IP modification, then check using the ip addr command.
After confirming no issues, SSH to servera for hostname modification. This way, you can copy the hostname to avoid typos.
[root@clear ~] nmcli con show
[root@clear ~] nmcli con mod 'network configuration name' ipv4.method manual ipv4.addresses 172.25.0.25/24 ipv4.gateway 172.25.0.254 ipv4.dns 172.25.0.254 autoconnect yes
[root@clear ~] nmcli con up 'network configuration name'
[root@clear ~] ip a
[root@clear ~] ssh root@172.25.250.100
[root@clear ~] hostnamectl set-hostname red.lab0.example.com
Verification
[root@node1 ~] ip a //Check if the IP is correct
[root@node1 ~] hostname //Check if the hostname is correct

NEW QUESTION: 7
Create a volume group with a physical extent size of 16 MB and create a logical volume using 30 extents.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
pvcreate /dev/sdb3
vgcreate -s 16M VG1 /dev/sdb3
lvcreate -l 30 -n LV1 VG1
mkfs.ext4 /dev/VG1/LV1
Detailed Explanation:
* vgcreate -s 16M sets PE size to 16 MB.
* lvcreate -l 30 allocates 30 extents.
* 30 x 16 MB = 480 MB total LV size.

* mkfs.ext4 creates the filesystem.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Create a new swap file of size 512 MiB at /swapfile, activate it, and make it persistent.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
dd if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=1M count=512
chmod 600 /swapfile
mkswap /swapfile
swapon /swapfile
echo "/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0" > > /etc/fstab
swapon --show
Detailed Explanation:
* dd creates the file.
* chmod 600 protects swap contents.
* mkswap prepares the file as swap.
* swapon activates it now.
* /etc/fstab ensures it is enabled at boot.

NEW QUESTION: 9
Disable all currently managed repositories.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
subscription-manager config --rhsm.manage_repos=0
Detailed Explanation:
* This disables repository management by Subscription Manager, exactly as shown in the lab dataset.
* Use this when a task wants system repositories disabled so custom repos can be managed manually.

NEW QUESTION: 10
Reset the root password from the boot process.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
* Reboot the system.
* Interrupt GRUB boot.
* Press e to edit the boot entry.

* On the linux line, append:
rd.break
* Boot with Ctrl+x.
* At the emergency shell:
mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
chroot /sysroot
passwd root
touch /.autorelabel
exit
exit
Detailed Explanation:
* rd.break drops you into an early emergency environment.
* /sysroot contains the real root filesystem.
* mount -o remount,rw /sysroot makes it writable.
* chroot /sysroot changes into the installed system.
* passwd root resets the password.
* touch /.autorelabel is critical so SELinux relabels files on next boot.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Create a systemd service named backup-now.service that runs /usr/local/bin/backup-now.sh.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
Create the script:
mkdir -p /usr/local/bin
cat > /usr/local/bin/backup-now.sh < < 'EOF'
#!/bin/bash
tar -czf /root/etc-$(date +%F).tar.gz /etc
EOF
chmod +x /usr/local/bin/backup-now.sh
Create the unit file:
cat > /etc/systemd/system/backup-now.service < < 'EOF'
[Unit]
Description=Run manual etc backup
[Service]
Type=oneshot
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/backup-now.sh
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF

Reload and test:
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start backup-now.service
systemctl status backup-now.service
Detailed Explanation:
* Type=oneshot is correct for a task that runs and exits.
* ExecStart points to the script.
* systemctl daemon-reload is required after adding a new unit file.
* RHEL 10 systemd documentation covers manual unit creation and management. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Configure autofs
Configure autofs to automatically mount the home directory of a remote user as described below:
- materials.example.com (172.25.254.254) exports /rhome via NFS to your system. This filesystem contains a pre-configured home directory for the user remoteuser1.
- The home directory of remoteuser1 is materials.example.com:/rhome/remoteuser1.
- The home directory of remoteuser1 should be automatically mounted locally at /rhome/remoteuser1.
- The home directory must be writable by the user.
- The password for remoteuser1 is "flectrag".
Answer:
Solution:
Preparations (not required for the exam)
Go back to foundation0, remote into classroom, create the remoteuser1 user and directory.
This step is necessary to avoid issues with autofs mounting during testing.
[kiosk@foundation0 ~]$ ssh root@classroom 'useradd -u 1010 remoteuser1 && mkdir -p /rhome/remoteuser1 && chown remoteuser1: /rhome/remoteuser1'
Install nfs-utils and autofs
[root@node1 ~]# yum -y install nfs-utils autofs
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/auto.master
/rhome /etc/auto.rhome
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/auto.rhome
remoteuser1 -rw materials.example.com:/rhome/remoteuser1
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable --now autofs
Verification
[root@node1 ~]# ll /rhome/
[root@node1 ~]# ssh remoteuser1@localhost
remoteuser1@localhost\'s password: `flectrag`
$ pwd
/rhome/remoteuser1
$ touch my.file
$ mount | grep rhome

...
materials.example.com:/rhome/remoteuser1 on /rhome/remoteuser1 type nfs4
(`rw`,relatime,vers=4.2,rsize=131072,wsize=131072,namlen=255,hard,proto=tcp,timeo=600,retrans=2,sec=sys,clientaddr=172.25.250.100,local_lock=none,addr=172.25.254.254)

NEW QUESTION: 13
Configure NTP
Configure your system to synchronize with the NTP server of materials.example.com (Note: materials.example.com is an alias for classroom.example.com).
Answer:
Solution:
Install the chrony service for configuring NTP server
[root@node1 ~]# yum -y install chrony
[root@node1 ~]# vim /etc/chrony.conf
server materials.example.com iburst
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd
Check
Set an arbitrary time
[root@node1 ~]# date -s "1982-1-1"
Fri Jan 1 12:00:00 AM EST 1982
Restart the NTP server
[root@node1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
Check if the time is synchronized
Execute after 3-5 seconds, too fast won't synchronize the time
[root@node1 ~]# date
Tue Dec 12 11:40:19 PM EST 2023
Use the chronyc command to check synchronization status
[root@node1 ~]# chronyc sources -v
.-- Source mode '^' = server, '=' = peer, '#' = local clock.
/ .- Source state '*' = current best, '+' = combined, '-' = not combined,
| / 'x' = may be in error, '~' = too variable, '?' = unusable.
|| .- xxxx [yyyy] +/- zzzz
|| Reachability register (octal) -. | xxxx = adjusted offset,
|| Log2(Polling interval) --. | | yyyy = measured offset,
|| \ | | zzzz = estimated error.
|| | | \
MS Name/IP address Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
^* classroom.lab.example.com 8 6 17 42 -14us[-11us] +/- 463us

NEW QUESTION: 14
Configure Your System to Use Default Repositories

The YUM repositories are available at http://content/rhel9.0/x86_64/dvd/BaseOS and http://content/rhel9.0/x86_64/dvd/AppStream. Configure your system to use these locations as the default repositories.

Answer:

Solution:

Method 1:

Copy the yum configuration file from node1.

[root@node2 ~]# scp root@node1:/etc/yum.repos.d/rhcsa.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/

Method 2:

[root@node2 ~]# vim /etc/yum.repos.d/rhcsa.repo

[Base]

name=Base

baseurl=http://content/rhel9.0/x86_64/dvd/BaseOS

enabled=1

gpgcheck=no

[App]

name=App

baseurl=http://content/rhel9.0/x86_64/dvd/AppStream

enabled=1

gpgcheck=no

Verification

[root@node2 ~]# yum repoinfo

[root@node2 ~]# yum -y install ftp

NEW QUESTION: 15

Configure AutoFS so that accessing /shares/projects mounts server1:/srv/nfs/projects.

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

dnf install -y autofs

mkdir -p /shares

echo "/shares /etc/auto.shares" > > /etc/auto.master

echo "projects -fstype=nfs,rw server1:/srv/nfs/projects" > /etc/auto.shares

systemctl enable --now autofs

ls /shares/projects

Detailed Explanation:

* /etc/auto.master defines the main map.

* /etc/auto.shares defines the indirect mount entry.

* The mount happens on demand when /shares/projects is accessed.

* RHEL 10 file-system documentation includes AutoFS for on-demand mounts. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 16
Configure a firewall rule to allow the http service permanently.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http
firewall-cmd --reload
firewall-cmd --list-services
Detailed Explanation:
* --permanent saves the rule.
* --reload applies it.
* --list-services verifies the active configuration.
* Firewalld remains the standard firewall interface in RHEL 10. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 17
Configure Apache to serve content from /webdata on port 8080, allow the port in SELinux, and open it in the firewall.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
dnf install -y httpd policycoreutils-python-utils
mkdir -p /webdata
echo "RHEL10 Web Server" > /webdata/index.html
sed -i 's/^Listen 80/Listen 8080/' /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 8080
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=8080/tcp
firewall-cmd --reload
systemctl enable --now httpd
systemctl restart httpd
ss -tulpn | grep 8080
Detailed Explanation:
* Apache defaults to port 80, so Listen 8080 changes the service port.
* SELinux must allow Apache to bind to 8080, which is done with semanage port.

* firewall-cmd opens the port externally.
* RHEL 10 documents firewalld as the standard firewall management interface and SELinux port labeling for confined services. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Create a Stratis pool named pool1 on /dev/sdc and create a file system named fs1.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
dnf install -y stratisd stratis-cli
systemctl enable --now stratisd
stratis pool create pool1 /dev/sdc
stratis filesystem create pool1 fs1
stratis filesystem list
Detailed Explanation:
* stratisd is the daemon and stratis-cli provides the command-line interface.
* A Stratis pool is created from a block device.
* The Stratis file system is then created inside that pool.
* RHEL 10 documents Stratis as an available volume-managing file-system layer. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 19
Configure an NFS export /srv/nfs/projects so clients on 192.168.50.0/24 can mount it read-write.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
dnf install -y nfs-utils
mkdir -p /srv/nfs/projects
echo "/srv/nfs/projects 192.168.50.0/24(rw,sync)" > > /etc/exports
exportfs -rav
systemctl enable --now nfs-server
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=nfs
firewall-cmd --reload
exportfs -s
Detailed Explanation:
* nfs-utils provides the NFS server tools.
* /etc/exports defines the exported directory and allowed client network.
* exportfs -rav reloads exports.
* nfs-server must be enabled and started.

* If a firewall is enabled, the NFS service must be allowed.
* RHEL 10 network file services documentation covers NFS server configuration. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 20
Create a Quadlet-based systemd container unit so a UBI 10 container named sleepy starts automatically at boot.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
Create the Quadlet file:
mkdir -p /etc/containers/systemd
cat > /etc/containers/systemd/sleepy.container < < 'EOF'
[Container]
Image=registry.access.redhat.com/ubi10/ubi
ContainerName=sleepy
Exec=sleep 3600
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF
Reload and enable:
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl enable --now sleepy.service
systemctl status sleepy.service
Detailed Explanation:
* Quadlet is the preferred modern way to manage Podman containers with systemd for new configurations.
* The .container file is translated into a systemd-managed service.
* RHEL 10 documentation notes that podman generate systemd still exists, but Quadlets are preferred for new setups. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 21
Create a compressed archive of /etc and verify its file type.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
tar -zvcf /root/etc_backup.tar.gz /etc
file /root/etc_backup.tar.gz
Detailed Explanation:
* tar creates the archive.
* -z uses gzip compression.
* -v is verbose.

* -c creates the archive.
* -f names the output file.
* file confirms the resulting archive type.

NEW QUESTION: 22
Configure a restrictive umask for user natasha so new files become 400 and directories become 500.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
echo "umask 0277" > > /home/natasha/.bash_profile
Detailed Explanation:
* A umask of 0277 removes group and other permissions entirely.
* New files: base 666 minus mask 277 gives 400.
* New directories: base 777 minus mask 277 gives 500.
* Putting it in .bash_profile applies it for that user's login shell.

NEW QUESTION: 23
Extend swap by 400 MB using a new partition and make it persistent.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
* Create the swap partition:
fdisk /dev/sdb
partprobe /dev/sdb
* Format it for swap:
mkswap /dev/sdb2
* Enable it:
swapon /dev/sdb2
* Persist it in /etc/fstab:
echo "/dev/sdb2 swap swap defaults 0 0" > > /etc/fstab
* Verify:
swapon --show
Detailed Explanation:
* mkswap prepares the partition as swap space.
* swapon activates it immediately.
* Adding an /etc/fstab entry ensures it survives reboot.
* The lab uses a partition-based swap workflow.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Configure the host to boot into multi-user.target by default.

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

systemctl set-default multi-user.target

systemctl get-default

Detailed Explanation:

* set-default changes the boot target persistently.
* get-default verifies the result.
* multi-user.target is the standard non-graphical multi-user boot target.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Install dnf-automatic and enable automatic daily update checks.

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

dnf install -y dnf-automatic

systemctl enable --now dnf-automatic.timer

systemctl list-timers --all | grep dnf

Detailed Explanation:

* dnf-automatic provides automated update checking and installation features.
* The timer unit schedules the checks.
* RHEL 10 DNF documentation specifically documents the dnf-automatic timer units. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Create a 1 GiB logical volume named lvbackup in volume group vgdata, format it with XFS, mount it on /backup, and make it persistent.

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

lvcreate -L 1G -n lvbackup vgdata

mkfs.xfs /dev/vgdata/lvbackup

mkdir -p /backup

echo "/dev/vgdata/lvbackup /backup xfs defaults 0 0" > > /etc/fstab

mount -a

df -h /backup

Detailed Explanation:

* lvcreate allocates a new LV from the existing VG.

* mkfs.xfs creates the filesystem.
* /etc/fstab makes the mount persistent across reboot.
* mount -a tests the fstab entry immediately.
* RHEL 10 storage documentation continues to use LVM and XFS as core administration topics. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 27
Configure the system hostname and configure a static IP address on the existing NetworkManager connection.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
* Set the hostname:
hostnamectl set-hostname server1.example.com
* Configure the existing connection with a static IP:
nmcli connection modify ens160 ipv4.address 192.168.1.2/24 ipv4.gateway 192.168.1.1 ipv4.dns 1.1.1.1 ipv4.method manual connection.autoconnect yes
* Bring the connection up:
nmcli connection up ens160
Detailed Explanation:
* hostnamectl is the correct modern command for changing the system hostname.
* nmcli is the correct tool for RHEL 10 network configuration because the old ifcfg style is removed in RHEL 10, and NetworkManager keyfiles are the supported model.
* ipv4.method manual tells NetworkManager to use static addressing.
* connection.autoconnect yes ensures the profile activates automatically after reboot.
* nmcli connection up ens160 applies the changes immediately.

NEW QUESTION: 28
Boot once into emergency mode from GRUB.
Answer:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
* Reboot the server.
* At the GRUB menu, highlight the kernel entry and press e.
* Find the line starting with linux.
* Append:
systemd.unit=emergency.target
* Press Ctrl+x to boot.
Detailed Explanation:
* This changes the boot target only for the current boot.

* Emergency mode is useful for rescue and maintenance tasks.
* Red Hat's RHEL 10 systemd guidance documents booting with systemd.unit= < name > .target from
GRUB. (Red Hat Documentation)

NEW QUESTION: 29
Create Archive
Create a tar archive named /root/backup.tar.bz2, which should contain the contents of /usr/local. The tar archive must be compressed using bzip2.
Answer:
Solution:
[root@node1 ~]# yum -y install bzip2
[root@node1 ~]# tar -jcvPf /root/backup.tar.bz2 /usr/local
Verification
[root@node1 ~]# file /root/backup.tar.bz

NEW QUESTION: 30
Find String
Find all lines containing the string "ng" in the file /usr/share/xml/iso-codes/iso_639_3.xml.
Save copies of all these lines to /root/list in the root directory.
/root/list must not contain empty lines, and all lines must be exact copies of the original lines in /usr/share/xml/iso-codes/iso_639_3.xml.
Answer:
Solution:
[root@node1 ~]# grep ng /usr/share/xml/iso-codes/iso_639_3.xml
[root@node1 ~]# grep ng /usr/share/xml/iso-codes/iso_639_3.xml > /root/list
Verification
[root@node1 ~]# cat /root/list

NEW QUESTION: 31
Adjust Logical Volume Size
Adjust the size of the logical volume "vo" and its filesystem to 300 MiB, ensuring that the filesystem content remains unchanged.
Note: Partition sizes rarely match the requested size exactly, so a range of 290 MiB to 310 MiB is acceptable.
For ext4 filesystems, use resize2fs to take effect immediately; for xfs filesystems, use xfs_growfs to take effect immediately.
Answer:
Solution:
Scan logical volumes
[root@node2 ~]# lvscan
Extend the logical volume. With -rL, the filesystem space is adjusted immediately after extending the volume.
[root@node2 ~]# lvextend -rL 300M /dev/myvol/vo
Check the changes
[root@node2 ~]# lsblk
[root@node2 ~]# lvs
Verification

[root@node2 ~]# df -h

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