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#1 Cloud and VM Certification Guide

Red Hat EX200

RED HAT RHCSA CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

EX200

Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA)
20 Questions Exam – 210 / 300 Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

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Know Your EX200 Certification Well:

The EX200 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Red Hat Linux Administrator. Before you start your EX200 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial RHCSA materials like EX200 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the EX200 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the EX200 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the EX200 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the EX200 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the EX200 exam makes you Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA). Having the RHCSA certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Red Hat EX200 RHCSA Certification Details:

Exam Name	Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA)
Exam Code	EX200
Exam Price	$400 USD
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	20
Passing Score	210 / 300
Recommended Training / Books	**Red Hat System Administration I (RH124)** **Red Hat System Administration II (RH134)** **RHCSA Rapid Track Course (RH199)**
Schedule Exam	**PEARSON VUE**
Sample Questions	**Red Hat EX200 Sample Questions**
Recommended Practice	**Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Practice Test**

EX200 Syllabus:

Section	Objectives
Understand and use essential tools	- Access a shell prompt and issue commands with correct syntax - Use input-output redirection (>, >>, |, 2>, etc.) - Use grep and regular expressions to analyze text - Access remote systems using SSH - Log in and switch users in multiuser targets - Archive, compress, unpack, and uncompress files using tar, star, gzip, and bzip2 - Create and edit text files - Create, delete, copy, and move files and directories - Create hard and soft links - List, set, and change standard ugo/rwx permissions - Locate, read, and use system documentation including man, info, and files in /usr/share/doc
Create simple shell scripts	- Conditionally execute code (use of: if, test, [], etc.) - Use Looping constructs (for, etc.) to process file, command line input - Process script inputs ($1, $2, etc.) - Processing output of shell commands within a script - Processing shell command exit codes
Operate running systems	- Boot, reboot, and shut down a system normally - Boot systems into different targets manually - Interrupt the boot process in order to gain access to a system - Identify CPU/memory intensive processes and kill processes - Adjust process scheduling - Manage tuning profiles - Locate and interpret system log files and journals - Preserve system journals - Start, stop, and check the status of network services - Securely transfer files between systems
Configure local storage	- List, create, delete partitions on MBR and GPT disks - Create and remove physical volumes - Assign physical volumes to volume groups - Create and delete logical volumes - Configure systems to mount file systems at boot by universally unique ID (UUID) or label - Add new partitions and logical volumes, and swap to a system non-destructively
Create and configure file systems	- Create, mount, unmount, and use vfat, ext4, and xfs file systems - Mount and unmount network file systems using NFS - Extend existing logical volumes - Create and configure set-GID directories for collaboration - Configure disk compression - Manage layered storage - Diagnose and correct file permission problems
Deploy, configure, and maintain systems	- Schedule tasks using at and cron - Start and stop services and configure services to start automatically at boot

Section	Objectives
	- Configure systems to boot into a specific target automatically - Configure time service clients - Install and update software packages from Red Hat Network, a remote repository, or from the local file system - Work with package module streams - Modify the system bootloader
Manage basic networking	- Configure IPv4 and IPv6 addresses - Configure hostname resolution - Configure network services to start automatically at boot - Restrict network access using firewall-cmd/firewall
Manage users and groups	- Create, delete, and modify local user accounts - Change passwords and adjust password aging for local user accounts - Create, delete, and modify local groups and group memberships - Configure superuser access
Manage security	- Configure firewall settings using firewall-cmd/firewalld - Create and use file access control lists - Configure key-based authentication for SSH - Set enforcing and permissive modes for SELinux - List and identify SELinux file and process context - Restore default file contexts - Use boolean settings to modify system SELinux settings - Diagnose and address routine SELinux policy violations
Manage containers	- Find and retrieve container images from a remote registry - Inspect container images - Perform container management using commands such as podman and skopeo - Perform basic container management such as running, starting, stopping, and listing running containers - Run a service inside a container - Configure a container to start automatically as a systemd service - Attach persistent storage to a container

Red Hat EX200 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which key combination enables you to cancel a current interactive shell job?

a) Ctrl-C
b) Ctrl-D
c) Ctrl-Z
d) Ctrl-Break

Answer: a

Question: 2

Where does your system find the default rules that are used for initializing new hardware devices?

a) /etc/udev/rules.d
b) /usr/lib/udev/rules.d
c) /usr/lib/udev.d/rules
d) /etc/udev.d/rules

Answer: b

Question: 3

How do you create a cron job for a specific user?

a) Log in as that user and type crontab -e to open the cron editor.
b) Open the crontab file in the user home directory and add what you want to add.
c) As root, type crontab -e username.
d) As root, type crontab -u username -e.

Answer: a, d

Question: 4

After setting the root password that you want to use, you cannot proceed in the installation. What is the most likely reason?

a) The password is unsecure, and unsecure passwords are not accepted.
b) The password does not meet requirements in the password policy.
c) You also need to create a user.
d) If an unsecure password is used, you need to click Done twice.

Answer: d

Question: 5

You want to grep the log file for SELinux log messages. Which of the following strings should you use grep on?

a) selinux
b) deny
c) violation
d) avc

Answer: d

Question: 6

You want to log in to an SMB share. Which of the following commands shows correct syntax for doing so?

a) mount -o username=sambauser1 //server/share /somewhere
b) mount -o uname=sambauser1 //server/share /somewhere
c) mount sambauser1@//server/share /somewhere
d) mount -o username=sambauser1@//server/share /somewhere

Answer: a

Question: 7

Which of the following commands must be used to provide nondefault port 2022 with the correct SELinux label?

a) semanage ports -m -t ssh_port_t -p 2022
b) semanage port -m -t ssh_port_t -p tcp 2022
c) semanage ports -a -t sshd_port_t -p tcp 2022
d) semanage port -a -t ssh_port_t -p tcp 2022

Answer: d

Question: 8

When a system is started, where does it initially get the system time?

a) NTP
b) Software time
c) The hardware clock
d) Network time

Answer: c

Question: 9

Which device file is associated with the virtual console that is opened after using the Alt-F6 key sequence?

a) /dev/console6
b) /dev/tty6
c) /dev/vty6
d) /dev/pts/6

Answer: b

Question: 10

In which configuration file would you set the hostname?

a) /etc/sysconfig/network
b) /etc/sysconfig/hostname
c) /etc/hostname
d) /etc/defaults/hostname

Answer: c

Study Guide to Crack Red Hat RHCSA EX200 Exam:

- Getting details of the EX200 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the EX200 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Red Hat provided training for EX200 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the EX200 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on EX200 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for EX200 Certification

Make VMExam.com your best friend during your Red Hat Certified System Administrator exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the EX200 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual EX200 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the EX200 exam.

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