



Vendor: Red Hat

Exam Code: RH202

Exam Name: Redhat Certified Technician on Redhat
Enterprise

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Create the partition having 100MB size and mount it on /mnt/neo

Answer:

1. Use fdisk /dev/hda To create new partition.
2. Type n For New partitions
3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
5. Type the Size: +100M You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.
6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
7. Press w to write on partitions table.
8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda? ->Where ? is your partition number
10. Or
11. mke2fs -j /dev/hda? To create ext3 filesystem.
12. mkdir /mnt/neo
13. vi /etc/fstab
14. Write:
15. /dev/hda? /mnt/neo ext3 defaults 1 2
16. Verify by mounting on current Sessions also:
17. mount /dev/hda? /mnt/neo

QUESTION 2

Create one partitions having size 100MB and mount it on /data.

Answer:

1. Use fdisk /dev/hda-> To create new partition.
2. Type n-> For New partitions
3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
5. Type the Size: +100M-> You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.
6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name.
7. Press w to write on partitions table.
8. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
9. Use mkfs -t ext3 /dev/hda?
Or mke2fs -j /dev/hda?-> To create ext3 filesystem.
10. vi /etc/fstab
Write:
/dev/hda? /data ext3 defaults 1 2
11. Verify by mounting on current Sessions also:
mount /dev/hda? /data

QUESTION 3

You are new System Administrator and from now you are going to handle the system and your main task is Network monitoring, Backup and Restore. But you don't know the root password. Change the root password to redhat and login in default Runlevel.

Answer:

When you Boot the System, it starts on default Runlevel specified in /etc/inittab: Id:?:initdefault:
When System Successfully boot, it will ask for username and password. But you don't know the root's password. To change the root password you need to boot the system into single user mode. You can pass the kernel arguments from the boot loader.

1. Restart the System.
2. You will get the boot loader GRUB screen.
3. Press a and type 1 or s for single mode
ro root=LABEL=/ rhgb quiet s
4. System will boot on Single User mode.
5. Use passwd command to change.
6. Press ctrl+d

QUESTION 4

There are more than 400 Computers in your Office. You are appointed as a System Administrator. But you don't have Router. So, you are going to use your One Linux Server as a Router. How will you enable IP packets forward?

Answer:

1. /proc is the virtual filesystem, we use /proc to modify the kernel parameters at running time.
echo "1" >/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
2. /etc/sysctl.conf when System Reboot on next time, /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit scripts reads the file /etc/sysctl.conf. To enable the IP forwarding on next reboot also you need to set the parameter.
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
Here 0 means disable, 1 means enable.

QUESTION 5

There are two different networks, 192.168.0.0/24 and 192.168.1.0/24. Your System is in 192.168.0.0/24 Network. One RHEL 5 Installed System is going to use as a Router. All required configuration is already done on Linux Server. Where 192.168.0.254 and 192.168.1.254 IP Address are assigned on that Server. How will make successfully ping to 192.168.1.0/24 Network's Host?

Answer:

1. vi /etc/sysconfig/network
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
OR
vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.0.?
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.0.254
2. service network restart

QUESTION 6

Make a swap partition having 100MB. Make Automatically Usable at System Boot Time.

Answer:

1. Use fdisk /dev/hda ->To create new partition.
2. Type n ->For New partition
3. It will ask for Logical or Primary Partitions. Press l for logical.
4. It will ask for the Starting Cylinder: Use the Default by pressing Enter Key.
5. Type the Size: +100M ->You can Specify either Last cylinder of Size here.
6. Press P to verify the partitions lists and remember the partitions name. Default System ID is 83 that

means Linux Native.

7. Type t to change the System ID of partition.
8. Type Partition Number
9. Type 82 that means Linux Swap.
10. Press w to write on partitions table.
11. Either Reboot or use partprobe command.
12. mkswap /dev/hda?-> To create Swap File system on partition.
13. swapon /dev/hda? ->To enable the Swap space from partition.
14. free -m-> Verify Either Swap is enabled or not.
15. vi /etc/fstab
/dev/hda? swap swap defaults 0 0
16. Reboot the System and verify that swap is automatically enabled or not.

QUESTION 7

You are a System administrator. Using Log files very easy to monitor the system. Now there are 50 servers running as Mail, Web, Proxy, DNS services etc. You want to centralize the logs from all servers into on LOG Server. How will you configure the LOG Server to accept logs from remote host ?

Answer:

By Default system accept the logs only generated from local host. To accept the Log from other host configure:

1. vi /etc/sysconfig/syslog
SYSLOGD_OPTIONS="-m 0 -r"

Where

- m 0 disables 'MARK' messages.
 - r enables logging from remote machines
 - x disables DNS lookups on messages recieved with -r
2. service syslog restart

QUESTION 8

You are giving the debug RHCT exam. The examiner told you that the password of root is redhat. When you tried to login displays the error message and redisplayed the login screen. You changed the root password, again unable to login as a root. How will you make Successfully Login as a root.

Answer:

When root unable to login into the system think:

1. Is password correct?
2. Is account expired?
3. Is terminal Blocked?

Do these Steps:

3. Boot the System on Single user mode.
4. Change the password
5. Check the account expire date by using chage -l root command.
If account is expired, set net expire date: chage -E "NEVER" root
4. Check the file /etc/securetty Which file blocked to root login from certain terminal.
5. If terminal is deleted or commented write new or uncomment.
6. Reboot the system and login as a root.

QUESTION 9

You are giving RHCT Exam and in your Exam paper there is a question written, make successfully ping to 192.168.0.254.

Answer:

In Network problem thinks to check:

1. IP Configuration: use ifconfig command either IP is assigned to interface or not?
2. Default Gateway is set or not?
3. Hostname is set or not?
4. Routing problem is there?
5. Device Driver Module is loaded or not?
6. Device is activated or not?

Check In this way:

1. use ifconfig command and identify which IP is assigned or not.
2. cat /etc/sysconfig/network What, ->What is written here. Actually here are these parameters.

NETWORKING=yes or no

GATEWAY=x.x.x.x

HOSTNAME=?

NISDOMAIN=?

- Correct the file

3. Use vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 and check the proper options

DEVICE=eth0

ONBOOT=yes

BOOTPROTO=static

IPADDR=x.x.x.x

NETMASK=x.x.x.x

GATEWAY=x.x.x.x

4. Use service network restart or start command

QUESTION 10

The System you are using is for NFS (Network File Services). Some important data are shared from your system. Make automatically start the nfs and portmap services at boot time.

Answer:

We can control the services for current session and for next boot time also. For current Session, we use service servicename start or restart or stop or status. For automatically on next reboot time:

1. chkconfig servicename on or off

eg: chkconfig nfs on

chkconfig portmap on

or

ntsysv

Select the nfs and portmap services.

2. Reboot the system and identify whether services are running or not.