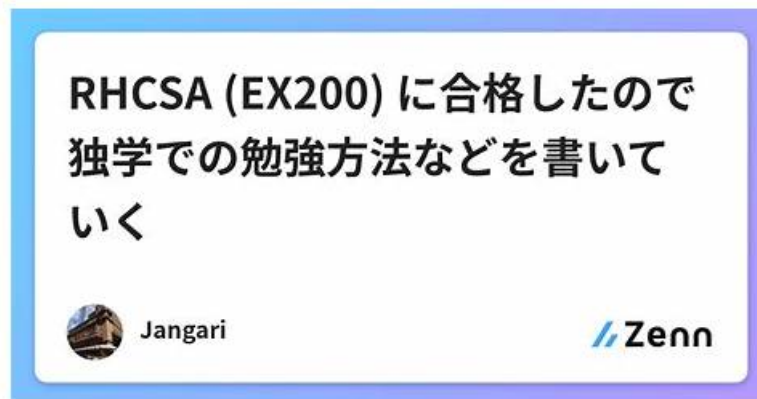


実際の-効率的なEX200資格勉強試験-試験の準備方法 EX200受験記



P.S. Tech4ExamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいEX200ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IAGvZb7HphHbaeyMeM9hAHuRLbXZEKjS>

日常から離れて理想的な生活を求めるには、職場で高い得点を獲得し、試合に勝つために余分なスキルを習得する必要があります。同時に、社会的競争は現代の科学、技術、ビジネスの発展を刺激し、EX200試験に対する社会の認識に革命をもたらし、人々の生活の質に影響を与えます。EX200試験問題は、あなたの夢をかなえるのに役立ちます。さらに、EX200ガイドトレントに関する詳細情報を提供するWebサイトにアクセスできます。

Tech4Exam世界は急速に変化しており、従業員に対する要件はこれまでに高く上がっています。理想的な仕事を見つけて高収入を得たい場合は、優れた労働能力と深いRedHat知識を高めなければなりません。EX200のRed Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA認定に合格すると、夢を実現できます。製品を購入すると、最高のRed Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA学習教材が提供され、Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA認定の取得にEX200役立ちます。当社の製品は高品質であり、当社のサービスは完璧です。

>> EX200資格勉強 <<

RedHat EX200認定試験に対する効率のあがる勉強法

テストの準備に多くの時間を費やし、それでも何度も失敗するのは馬鹿げていますか？一部の受験者は、RedHat EX200試験ダンプ問題で簡単に試験に合格しますか？試験に合格し、認定を取得することが目標である場合、EX200試験ダンプは、目標を簡単に達成するのに役立ちます。選択してみませんか？EX200試験ダンプ問題を含むテストの前にわずか数十のお金と20~35時間の有効な準備で、確実に試験をクリアできます。では、なぜあなたは無駄な努力をするのに多くの時間を無駄にしているのですか？

RedHat Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA 認定 EX200 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22

Successfully resolve to server1.example.com where your DNS server is 172.24.254.254.

正解:

解説:

```
vi /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 172.24.254.254
host server1.example.com
```

On every clients, DNS server is specified in /etc/resolv.conf. When you request by name it tries to resolve from DNS server.

質問 # 23

Configure /var/tmp/fstab Permission.

Copy the file /etc/fstab to /var/tmp/fstab. Configure var/tmp/fstab permissions as the following:

Owner of the file /var/tmp/fstab is Root, belongs to group root

File /var/tmp/fstab cannot be executed by any user

User natasha can read and write /var/tmp/fstab

User harry cannot read and write /var/tmp/fstab

All other users (present and future) can read var/tmp/fstab.

正解:

解説:

see explanation below.

Explanation

```
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
```

```
* /var/tmp/fstab view the owner setfacl -m unatasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab setfacl -m uharry:---
```

```
/var/tmp/fstab
```

```
Use getfacl /var/tmp/fstab to view permissions
```

質問 # 24

Configure autofs.

Configure the autofs automatically mount to the home directory of LDAP, as required:

server.domain11.example.com use NFS to share the home to your system. This file system contains a pre configured home directory of user ldapuserX.

Home directory of ldapuserX is:

```
server.domain11.example.com/home/guests/ldapuser
```

Home directory of ldapuserX should automatically mount to the ldapuserX of the local /home/guests Home directory's write permissions must be available for users ldapuser1's password is password

正解:

解説:

see explanation below.

Explanation

```
yum install -y autofs
```

```
mkdir /home/rehome
```

```
* /etc/auto.master
```

```
/home/rehome/etc/auto.ldap
```

Keep then exit

```
cp /etc/auto.misc /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
* /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
ldapuserX -fstype=nfs,rw server.domain11.example.com/home/guests/
```

Keep then exit

```
systemctl start autofs
```

```
systemctl enable autofs
```

```
su - ldapuserX// test
```

If the above solutions cannot create files or the command prompt is -bash-4.2\$, it maybe exist multi-level directory, this needs to change the server.domain11.example.com/home/guests/ to server.domain11.example.com/home/guests/ldapuserX. What is multi-level directory? It means there is a directory of ldapuserX under the /home/guests/ldapuserX in the questions. This directory is the real directory.

質問 # 25

According the following requirements, configure autofs service and automatically mount to user's home directory in the ldap domain.

- Instructor.example.com(192.168.0.254) has shared /home/guests/ldapuserX home directory to your system by over NFS export, X is your hostname number.

- LdapuserX's home directory is exist in the instructor.example.com: /home/ guests/ldapuserX

- LdapuserX's home directory must be able to automatically mount to /home/ guests/ldapuserX in your system.

- Home directory have write permissions for the corresponding user.

However, you can log on to the ldapuser1 - ldapuser99 users after verification. But you can only get your corresponding ldapuser users. If your system's hostname is server1.example.com, you can only get ldapuser1's home directory.

正解:

解説:

see explanation below.

Explanation

```
mkdir -p /home/guests
```

```
cat /etc/auto.master:
```

```
/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
cat /etc/auto.ldap:
```

```
ldapuser1 -rw instructor.example.com/home/guests/ldapuser1
```

```
* automatically mount all the user's home directory #* -rw instructor.example.com/home/guests/&
```

質問 # 26

Configure Container as a Service

As the user "wallah," configure a systemd service for the container:

- Container name: ascii2pdf

- Use the image named pdf created earlier.

- Service name: container-ascii2pdf

- Automatically start the service on system reboot without manual intervention.

- Configure the service to automatically mount /opt/file to /dir1 and /opt/progress to /dir2 in the container upon startup.

正解:

解説:

Note: Perform the following operations by SSHing into localhost as the user "wallah"

```
[root@node1 ~]# ssh wallah@localhost
```

```
# Prepare the relevant mapping directories
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ sudo mkdir /opt/{file,progress}
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ sudo chown wallah:wallah /opt/{file,progress}
```

```
# Start the container and map directories
```

```
# -Z changes the SELinux security context of the directory to allow container access.
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ podman run -d --name ascii2pdf -v /opt/file:/dir1:Z -v /opt/progress:/dir2:Z pdf
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
```

```
# Create systemd service file
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ mkdir -p ~/.config/systemd/user
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ cd ~/.config/systemd/user/
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ podman generate systemd -n ascii2pdf -f --new
```

```
[wallah@node1 user]$ ll
```

```
total 4
```

```
-rw-r--r--. 1 wallah wallah 770 Dec 13 01:07 container-ascii2pdf.service
```

```
# Stop and remove the existing ascii2pdf container
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ podman stop ascii2pdf
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ podman rm ascii2pdf
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ podman ps -a
```

```
# Enable and start the container-ascii2pdf service
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user daemon-reload
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user enable --now container-ascii2pdf
```

```
# Check container status
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ systemctl --user status container-ascii2pdf
```

```
[wallah@node1 ~]$ podman ps
```

```
# On node1, switch to the root user to perform the following operations
```

```
# Ensure that the services for the wallah user start automatically at system boot
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# loginctl enable-linger
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# loginctl show-user wallah
```

```
# Check to ensure the container starts on boot (mandatory operation)
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# reboot
```

```
[root@node1 ~]# ssh wallah@node1
```


P.S. Tech4ExamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいEX200ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=11AGvZb7HphHbaeyMcM9hAHuRLbXZEKjS>