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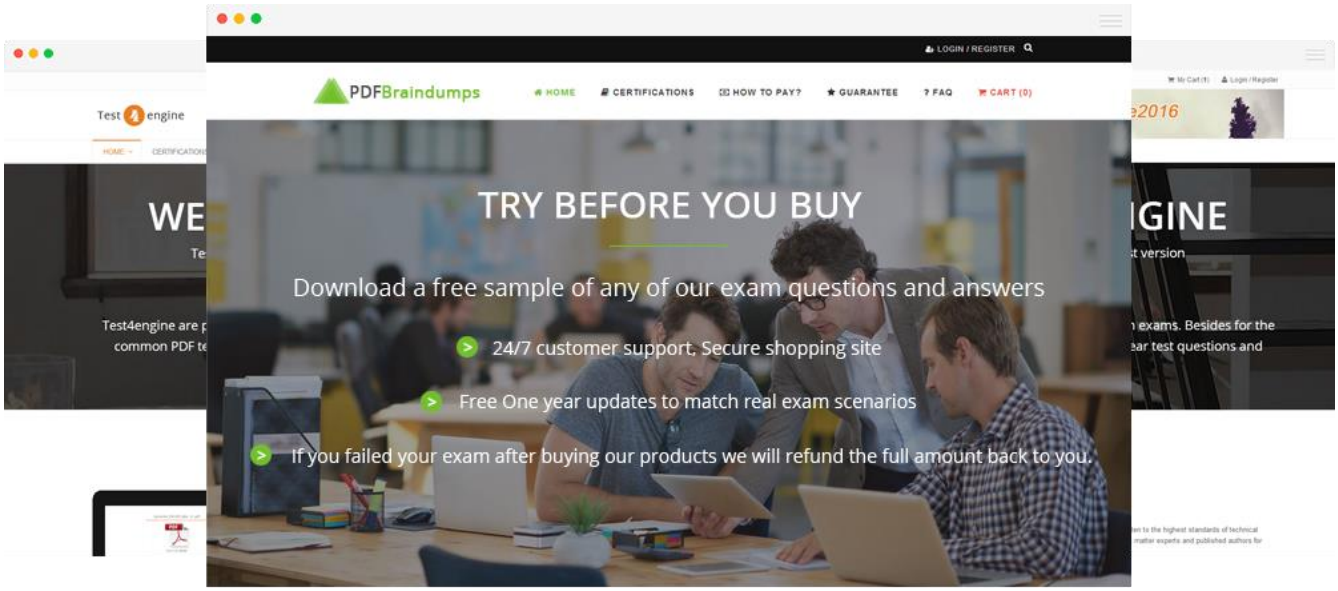

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Exam : **EX200**

Title : Red Hat Certified System Administrator - RHCSA

Vendor : RedHat

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Create a tar archive of /var/log named /root/logs.tar, then extract it into /backup.

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

mkdir -p /backup

tar -cvf /root/logs.tar /var/log

tar -xvf /root/logs.tar -C /backup

Detailed Explanation:

* tar -cvf creates an uncompressed archive.
* tar -xvf extracts the archive.
* -C /backup tells tar where to extract the files.
* This is a common RHCSA-style archive and restore task.

NO.2 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.

NO.3 Create LVM storage on /dev/sdb with one partition, a physical volume, volume group, logical volume, and XFS filesystem.

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

* Partition the disk:

fdisk /dev/sdb

Inside fdisk:

* n = new partition
* p = primary
* 1 = partition number
* accept defaults
* size +700M
* t = change type
* set Linux LVM type

* w = write changes
* Create the physical volume:
pvcreate /dev/sdb1
* Create the volume group:
vgcreate vg_data /dev/sdb1
* Create the logical volume:
lvcreate -L 500M -n lv_data vg_data
* Create the filesystem:
mkfs.xfs /dev/vg_data/lv_data
Detailed Explanation:
* The lab specifies a 700 MB partition and a 500 MB logical volume.
* pvcreate initializes the partition for LVM.
* vgcreate builds the storage pool.
* lvcreate allocates space from the volume group.
* mkfs.xfs creates the filesystem, which is standard on RHEL.

NO.4 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)

NO.5 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.

NO.6 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.

NO.7 Extend logical volume lvbackup by 500 MiB and grow the XFS filesystem online.

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
Solution:
lvextend -L +500M /dev/vgdata/lvbackup
xfs_growfs /backup
df -h /backup
Detailed Explanation:
* lvextend increases the LV size.

* xfs_growfs expands the XFS filesystem while mounted.
* This is a classic RHCSA storage task and aligns with RHEL 10 LVM/XFS workflows. (Red Hat Documentation)