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## SIMULATION -

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: station.domain40.example.com

/etc/sysconfig/network

hostname=abc.com

hostname abc.com

IP Address:172.24.40.40/24 -

Gateway172.24.40.1 -

DNS:172.24.40.1 -

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
```

```
# ls
```

```
# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40
```

```
GATEWAY=172.24.40.1 -
```

```
DNS1=172.24.40.1 -
```

```
# vim /etc/sysconfig/network
```

```
(Configure Host Name)
```

```
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com
```

OR -

Graphical Interfaces:

System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim /etc/sysconfig/network

(Configure Host Name)

 **QuangTruong** Highly Voted 2 months ago

```
#cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
```

```
#ls
```

```
#vi ifcfg-eth0
```

```
IPADDR=172.24.40.40
```


```
PREFIX=24
```

```
GATEWAY=172.24.40.1
```

```
DNS1=172.24.40.1
```


```
#hostnamectl set-hostname station.domain40.example.com
```

upvoted 20 times

 **xXxM\_JxXx** 2 years, 8 months ago


hi, how do you make this configuration in effect? i tried systemctl restart networkmanager but the service is not found. i tried nmcli networking off and on but this does not take effect also. i did systemctl reboot for this to work. thank you for the advise. btw using nmcli conn mod enables me to use nmcli networking off and on to make the changes in effect.

upvoted 2 times

 **eddiemy** 2 years, 7 months ago

Either way using ifdown eth0;ifup eth0 or nmcli conn up eth0

upvoted 2 times

 **kathee** 1 year, 8 months ago

systemctl restart network.service

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **scarylucky** 1 year, 6 months ago  
should be systemctl restart NetworkManager  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Luca\_D** 1 year, 8 months ago  
It's true up to RHEL 8, in RHEL 9 configuration files are in /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/  
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **anon201** 1 year, 6 months ago  
nmcli con reload  
afterwards and it works like charm!  
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **PERjham** Highly Voted 🏆 3 years, 9 months ago  
There are many ways to achieve the tasks, remember! In this case, for this question all the commands working in RHEL 7 also work in RHEL 8. Again, remember, there are many ways to resolve the questions. For example, if you can change the hostname, you can use the cli (hostnamectl) or modifying directly the archive for that purpose: /etc/hostname. If you can modify the network details, you can use nmcli (cli for network manager), nmtui (TUI for network manager) or modify the archives directly. You can choose any of the ways you want!  
upvoted 19 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pedro\_Marcelo** Most Recent 🕒 2 weeks, 2 days ago  
01 - nmtui ; very easy guys!  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **shaifullahdipto** 2 months ago  
nmcli connection modify eth0 ipv4.addresses 192.168.65.1/24 ipv4.gateway 192.168.115.1 ipv4.dns '8 8 8 8 8 4 4' ipv4.method static  
  
I have used the command to set my IP address and gateway. However, when I ping www.google.com, it says "Destination Host Unreachable". Would you please explain what's wrong? Why am I getting this? Thank you very much.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thomasstate** 1 year ago  
after I config, can't ping anymore is it normal?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dunia** 1 year, 1 month ago  
hello all, in the exam there are two connections which connection should we edit? the active one (the first connection) we modify the existing OR we edit the second connection? please anyone can answer?  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Akira\_Goketsu** 1 year, 2 months ago  
you can use nmtui it is a faster way, it works for exam version 8  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ACM13** 1 year, 3 months ago  
"nmtui" is easier to remember and can achieve both goals.  
"nmcli" is also easy but requires a bit more of remembering the right order of the commands for example  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **shubby12** 1 year, 5 months ago  
#cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/  
#ls  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago  
#hostnamectl set-hostname station.domain40.example.com  
#hostnamectl - to verify  
#nmcli connection modify eth0 ipv4.addresses 172.24.40.40/24 ipv4.gateway 172.24.40.1 ipv4.dns 172.24.40.1 ipv4.method static  
#nmcli connection down eth0  
#nmcli connection up eth0  
# ping 172.24.40.1 - to verify  
upvoted 14 times

🗨️ 👤 **jahmad0730** 1 year, 6 months ago

Do you need mask of 24 in the network-scripts vi? As in...



```
IPADDR=172.24.40.40/24
```

or

```
IPADDR=172.24.40.40
```


???

upvoted 1 times

  **Ozarsif** 1 year, 2 months ago

yes, you do. otherwise you will get IP of 172.24.40.40/32

upvoted 2 times

  **cloudsinair** 1 year, 6 months ago

```
RHEL 9.1
```

```
root]#
```

```
root]# hostnamectl set-hostname station.domain40.example.com
```

```
root]#
```

```
root]# cat /etc/hostname
```

```
root]# nmcli connection add con-name MyExam ifname ens224 type ethernet ipv4.addresses 172.24.40.50/24 ipv4.gateway 172.24.40.1
```

```
root]#
```

```
root]#nmcli connection modify MyExam ipv4.dns 172.24.40.1
```

```
root]#
```

```
root]# nmcli connection modify MyExam ipv4.method manual
```

```
root]#
```

```
root]# nmcli connection up MyExam
```

```
root]#
```



```
root]# nmcli device
```

upvoted 3 times

  **duracell** 11 months ago

hostnamectl hostname station.domain40.example.com is correct, without set-

upvoted 1 times

  **DBrown** 1 year, 8 months ago


Option 1 - #sudo nmtui (gui configuration)

Option 2 - #nmcli connection modify ipv4.method manual ipv4.addresses 172.24.40.40/24 ipv4.gateway 172.24.40.1 ipv4.dns 172.24.40.1

```
#hostnamectl set-hostname station.domain40.example.com
```

```
#sudo nmcli connection down enp0s3 && sudo nmcli connection up enp0s3
```

upvoted 5 times

  **Luca\_D** 1 year, 8 months ago

DBrown, why enp0s3? I took the exam and there are two connections, eth0 (active) and enp0s3. I couldn't understand if I had to modify eth0 or add an address to enp0s3.

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

  **rhcsa\_conqueror** 1 year, 9 months ago


For RHCSA 9 we can use nmtui right. I feel this is very easy. Any one please confirm

upvoted 4 times

  **Kengoudy** 1 year, 11 months ago

When ls in the network-scripts, I get readme- ifcfg- rh.txt. Am I suppose to touch ifcfg-etho into network-scripts?

upvoted 2 times

  **Dewitts68** 1 year, 6 months ago

it has moved.

Read the readme for more information.

/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/ <--- is the new location of the config files


upvoted 1 times

  **SachinRao** 2 years, 3 months ago

```
vi /etc/hostname
```

```
station.domain40.example.com
```

upvoted 1 times

  **crystal\_star** 2 years, 6 months ago

Solution: `hostnamectl set-hostname station.domain40.example.com`

`nmcli connection add con-name ens160 ifname ens160 ipv4.method manual ipv4.addresses 172.24.40.40/24 ipv4.gateway 172.24.40.1 ipv4.dns 172.24.40.1 connection.autoconnect yes type ethernet`

upvoted 8 times

  **feidhlimx** 2 years, 5 months ago

`hostnamectl` without admin privileges is ok.

Does the `nmcli` command also work in this way?

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Add 3 users: harry, natasha, tom.

The requirements: The Additional group of the two users: harry, Natasha is the admin group. The user: tom's login shell should be non-interactive.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# useradd -G admin harry
# useradd -G admin natasha
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
# id harry;id Natasha (Show additional group)
# cat /etc/passwd
(Show the login shell)
```

OR -

```
# system-config-users
```

  **cloudsinair** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

RHEL 9.1

```
[root@server9 ~]#
[root@server9 ~]#groupadd admin
[root@server9 ~]#
[root@server9 ~]# useradd harry -G admin
[root@server9 ~]# useradd natasha -G admin
[root@server9 ~]#
[root@server9 ~]# useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
[root@server9 ~]#
upvoted 8 times
```

  **ly01** 4 months, 2 weeks ago



it's all correct, I can't just understand if I have to read the question verbatim (but there is no admin group out of the box) or add them to the wheel group.

upvoted 1 times

  **thomasstate** Most Recent 1 year ago

apart from the shell /sbin/nologin, which other is mostly use for user

upvoted 1 times

  **dunia** 1 year, 1 month ago

hello all , in the exam there is two connections which connection we should edit ?the active one ( the first connection ) we modify the existing OR we edit the second connection ? please anyone can answer?

upvoted 2 times

  **thiruppathij** 1 year, 2 months ago

```
[root@servera ~]# groupadd admin
[root@servera ~]# useradd harry
[root@servera ~]# useradd natasha
[root@servera ~]# useradd tom -s /sbin/nologin
verify- commands
[root@servera ~]# cat /etc/passwd
[root@servera ~]# cat /etc/group
or else
#cat /etc/group | grep admin
#cat /etc/passwd | grep tom
upvoted 2 times
```

  **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago

```
#useradd harry
#useradd natasha
#useradd tom -s /sbin/nologin
#groupadd admin
#usermod -G admin harry
#usermod -G admin natasha
#cat /etc/group | grep admin - to verify
#cat /etc/passwd | grep tom
upvoted 3 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **BitterOldMan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Oops, answering my own question, capital -G does the append.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **BitterOldMan** 1 year, 9 months ago

The task says to add additional group admin, so shouldn't the command be:  
useradd -aG admin harry  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **wajdi005** 1 year, 8 months ago

You can do that, but the -G is also correct because the users are new. So you wont overnight any permissions.  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nailimvali** 2 years, 1 month ago

\*\*\*

```
useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
upvoted 1 times
```

## SIMULATION -

Create a catalog under /home named admins. Its respective group is requested to be the admin group. The group users could read and write, while other users are not allowed to access it. The files created by users from the same group should also be the admin group.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.


```
# cd /home/
# mkdir admins /
# chown .admin admins/
# chmod 770 admins/
# chmod g+s admins/
```

 **Moram** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

If the group should only have read and write shouldn't the command be:

```
chmod 760 /admins
```

upvoted 13 times

 **kitkat** 2 years, 6 months ago

Permissions on the folder works different to that of files. Permissions needed are 2770 with 2760 users member of admin group will not be able to enter the folder.

upvoted 2 times

 **Mari685** 2 years, 5 months ago

Hi can you give me some details about redhat

upvoted 1 times

 **Joeytechn9t** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

```
#mkdir /home/admins
```

```
#groupadd admin
```

```
#chown root:admin /admins
```

```
#chmod 770 /admins
```

```
#chmod g+s
```

upvoted 12 times

 **M\_May87** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

```
# Create the directory
```

```
mkdir /home/admins
```

```
# Change the owner of the directory to root
```

```
sudo chown root: /home/admins
```

```
# Change the group of the directory to admin
```

```
sudo chgrp admin /home/admins
```

```
# Set the permissions so that the owner and the group can read and write,
```

```
# but others cannot access it
```


```
sudo chmod 770 /home/admins
```

```
# Set the group ID on the directory so that files created within it
```

```
# inherit the group of the directory (admin) rather than the group of the user that created the file
```

```
sudo chmod g+s /home/admins
```

upvoted 2 times

 **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago

```
#mkdir -p /home/admins
```

```
#chgrp admin /home/admins
```

```
#chmod 770 /home/admins - 7 is for max permission for dir and 6 is for files
```

```
#chmod g+s /home/admins
```



```
#su - harry
#touch /home/admins/testfile
#ls-ltr /home/admins/ - to verify
upvoted 5 times
```

🗨️ **techideas** 1 year, 9 months ago

```
mkdir -p /home/admins
chown -R :admin /home/admins
chmod 2070 /home/admins
touch /home/admins/office.txt
ll /home/admins
```

Please Give me your views on this...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **radwan\_maazon** 1 year, 9 months ago

/home actually exist so that you don't need put -p

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **syed2020** 2 years, 5 months ago

Without granting x permissions, group users will not be able to access the folder so it should be chmod 770 /home/admins

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AbidBajwa** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
mkdir admins
groupadd admin
chown :admin /home/admins
chmod g+rw /home/admins
chmod o-rwx /home/admins
chmod g+s /homeadmins
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **cloudyhr** 2 years, 10 months ago

Did implemented practically and 770 is the correct answer

```
chmod 2770 /home/admin
```

same as above 3 chmod commands

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **stoobie** 2 years, 9 months ago

@cloudyhr Why do you have 2770 instead of just 770?

And why is g+s necessary?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **stoobie** 2 years, 9 months ago

I figured out the answer to my second question about g+s. The "s" (special permissions) is necessary so that files \_created\_ by users from the `admin` group are also \_owned\_ by the `admin` group.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kitkat** 2 years, 3 months ago

your first question's answer is same. 2 is equivalent of g+s

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sugisho** 3 years, 4 months ago

which is correct permission /home/admin 760 or 770 ?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **AluBhorta** 2 years, 12 months ago

2770 to be precise.

it's because without exec permission, even group users won't be able to enter the dir (i.e. cd requires rx permission).

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Mari685** 2 years, 5 months ago

can you help me in redhat need some details about it if possible dm me on instagram lvukhan123

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RHEL** 3 years, 9 months ago

The right answer is chmod 770 because you need to have execution permission on the directory to have access to its content, so you can perform write and read process.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **golem1987** 3 years, 7 months ago

2770 should be to allow also inheritance for group permissions

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **adolfoale** 3 years, 10 months ago

For all of the above to work, the user must have the admin group as an additional group. Do the test.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **RedQuasar** 3 years, 11 months ago

```
mkdir /home/admins
```

```
chown :admin /home/admins
```

```
chmod u=rw,o=--- /home/admins
```

```
chmod g+s /home/admins
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nhan** 4 years, 2 months ago

2=Write 4 = read therefore r+w=6, Moran has the correct answer for setting chmod

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Darion81** 4 years ago

Depends. For directories - r - list files, w - add/del files, x - cd to that directory

If user should be able to enter it this dir should have x

upvoted 7 times

SIMULATION -

Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# which echo
# crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
# crontab -l (Verify)
```

🗨️ **surac** Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

```
crontab -u mary -e
23 14 * * * echo "Hello World."
upvoted 8 times
```

🗨️ **datboy16** 2 years, 9 months ago  
why are u user mary? this that necessary  
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Mayowa15** 1 year, 12 months ago  
there is no user for this question so no need to use -u and any user.  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **MisterROBOT** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

```
# crontab -e
23 14 * * * echo "hello"
# systemctl restart crond
# crontab -l
upvoted 2 times
```

🗨️ **PENNSHARK** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

```
vim /etc/crontab
23 14 * * * echo "hello "
upvoted 2 times
```

🗨️ **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago

```
crontab -e
min hr * * * /bin/echo "hello"
crontab -l #to verify
```

```
vi /etc/cron.deny #to stop a user from creating a cron job
username #add the username in the file
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **zqc** 1 year, 6 months ago

```
23 14 * * * echo "hello" can't display hello on terminal. should force echo "hello" > /dev/pts/0(may different to your tty). I test on RockyLinux
Rocky Linux 8.4 (Green Obsidian). Please correct if I am wrong.
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **cloudsinair** 1 year, 6 months ago  
Question doesn't ask to echo on specific terminal, user could be log in to tty2 or pts/0.  
to make it simple, don't add more input.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **2022G** 2 years, 7 months ago

```
#crontab -e
23 14 * * * echo "hello"
:wq!
#crontab -l =>to check the cronjob
upvoted 2 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **AbidBajwa** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
23 14 * * * user echo "hello"
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DANG257315** 3 years, 10 months ago

```
crontab -e
```

```
"open editor vi" --> key i insert text
```

```
23 14 * * * echo "test"
```

```
save --> esc :x
```











upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# cd /opt/
# mkdir dir
# find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;
```

-  **airphreak** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago  
 find / -user Harry -type f -exec cp {} /opt/dir \;  
 upvoted 20 times
-  **loloski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago  
 mkdir /opt/dir; find / -type f -user harry -exec cp -p '{}' /opt/dir \;  
 upvoted 1 times
-  **thomasstate** 1 year ago  
 why does it take time to process the command  
 upvoted 1 times
-  **TheServant** 7 months, 4 weeks ago  
 May be its looking the entire '/' partition which might take time.  
 upvoted 1 times
-  **MichaelChapoco** 11 months, 1 week ago  
 add -rf to the exec command  
 upvoted 1 times
-  **Abhilashasok** 1 year, 3 months ago  
 # cd /opt/  
 # mkdir dir  
 # find / -user harry -type f -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;  
 upvoted 2 times
-  **ertgrty** 1 year, 3 months ago  
 #mkdir /opt/dir  
 #find / -type f -user Harry -exec cp {} -ar /opt/dir \;  
 upvoted 1 times
-  **ertgrty** 1 year, 3 months ago  
 sorry  
 #mkdir /opt/dir  
 #find / -type f -user Harry -exec cp -ar {} /opt/dir/ \;  
 upvoted 1 times
-  **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago  
 #mkdir -p /opt/dir  
 #find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;  
 #ls ltr /opt/dir - to verify if files appeared or not  
 upvoted 1 times
-  **jahmad0730** 1 year, 6 months ago  
 What is the answer please? Syntax in the example is not working.  
 [root@station /]# find / -user tom -exec cp {} /opt/dir/ \;  
 cp: '/opt/dir/.bash\_logout' and '/opt/dir/.bash\_logout' are the same file  
 cp: '/opt/dir/.bash\_profile' and '/opt/dir/.bash\_profile' are the same file  
 cp: '/opt/dir/.bashrc' and '/opt/dir/.bashrc' are the same file  
 cp: '/opt/dir/tom' and '/opt/dir/tom' are the same file  
 cp: -r not specified; omitting directory '/home/tom'  
 find: '/proc/8531/task/8531/fd/6': No such file or directory

find: '/proc/8531/task/8531/fdinfo/6': No such file or directory

find: '/proc/8531/fd/5': No such file or directory

find: '/proc/8531/fdinfo/5': No such file or directory

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **tinycyber** 1 year, 7 months ago

```
mkdir -p /opt/dir
```

```
cp -nr --parents $(find / /home -xdev -user harry) /opt/dir
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **Mayowa15** 1 year, 12 months ago

after copy them to /opt/dir , how can I verify that is really copy to that? please. I run #cat /opt/dir but don't really see what make me sure. thanks

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **robust993** 2 years, 1 month ago

it's very easy

```
# find / -user harry -exec cp {} /opt/dir/ \;
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **Hayder\_Alobaidi** 2 years, 4 months ago

```
find / -user hayder -type f 2>/dev/null -exec cp '{}' /opt/dir \;
```

upvoted 3 times

🗉 **maxim\_sk** 2 years, 6 months ago

```
for i in $(find / -user harry -type -f);do cp -rpf $i /opt/dir;done
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **maxim\_sk** 2 years, 5 months ago

i cannot edit, but the same as solution is:

```
for i in $(find / -user harry);do cp -rpf $i /opt/dir;done
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **brahmedamine** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
find / -user harry -type f -exec cp -rpf {} /opt/dir \; 2> /dev/null
```

upvoted 3 times

🗉 **kenkct** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
find / -type f -user harry -exec cp {} /opt/dir \;
```

upvoted 2 times

🗉 **eid** 2 years, 11 months ago

```
find / -user Harry -type f -exec cp -fp {} /opt/dir \;
```

or

```
cp -fp $(find / -user Harry -type f) /opt/dir
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **eid** 2 years, 11 months ago

```
find / -user Harry -type f -exec cp -fp /opt/dir \;
```

or

```
cp -fp $(find / -user Harry -type f) /opt/dir
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **eldny** 3 years ago

```
find . -type d -user tester ! -path ".*" -exec cp -rf {}
```

I am excluding all the hidden files with ! -path ".\*"

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
do
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
done
```

OR -

```
grep `abcde` /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```

  **airpreak** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

```
grep abcde /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
upvoted 23 times
```

  **adolfoale** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago



```
cat /etc/testfile | grep "abcde" > /tmp/testfile
upvoted 13 times
```

  **Bittercampari** Most Recent 9 months, 4 weeks ago


```
awk '/abcde/ {print}' /etc/testfile >> /tmp/testfile
upvoted 1 times
```

  **thomasstate** 1 year ago



this is my error message after i executed the command `grep abcde /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile` "grep : /etc/testfile: Is a directory"  
upvoted 1 times

  **ertgrty** 1 year, 3 months ago

```
#grep "abcde" /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
upvoted 1 times
```

  **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago

```
#touch /tmp/testfile - if file doesn't exists
#grep abcde /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
#cat /tmp/testfile - to verify
upvoted 1 times
```

  **Velda** 1 year, 8 months ago

There is no specified if the content of destination file can be replaced. So i suppose that it can.. in that case these commands are correct:

```
cat /etc/testfile | grep abcde > /tmp/testfile
OR
grep abcde /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
```

In case that content of destination file should not be replaced, following command will work:



```
cat /etc/testfile | while read line; do echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile; done
```

There is missing ";" in "correct answer" here, so the command from there will work if you will copy paste it but if you need to write it on your own, you must add the ";" or use bash script!

upvoted 2 times

  **techideas** 1 year, 9 months ago

```
grep -w "abcde" /etc/testfile >> /tmp/testfile
upvoted 1 times
```

  **ktd971** 1 year, 10 months ago

```
grep ^abcde$/etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **ptmude** 2 years, 10 months ago  
grep abcde /etc/testfile | tee /tmp/testfile  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **eid** 2 years, 11 months ago  
cat /etc/testfile | grep abcde > /tmp/testfile  
OR  
grep abcde /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile  
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **MELO225** 3 years, 2 months ago  
cat /etc/testfile | grep abcde > /tmp/testfile  
upvoted 3 times



SIMULATION -

Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# fdisk /dev/sda
p
(check Partition table)
n
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and the extended partition is further divided
into logical partitions)

Enter -
+2G
t
l

W -
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8

Copy UUID -
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

 **cloudyhr**  2 years, 10 months ago

create a partition for given size(2G)

```
#fdisk /dev/sdb
```

```
#n
```

```
#+2G
```

```
#w
```

```
#partprobe
```

check the present free memory

```
#free -h
```

```
#mkswap /dev/sdb5
```

```
#swapon /dev/sdb5
```

check the swap space and compai with privious value

```
#free -h
```

exit /etc/fstab and add below line

```
/dev/sdb5 swap swap defaults 0 0
```

wright and exit /etc fstab

```
# swapon -a
```

upvoted 8 times

 **Rahul95**  1 year, 5 months ago

lsblk #to check partition

fdisk /dev/sdb #to sda or sdb depending on the disk

n # for new

p #primary

1 #default partition number

enter #first sector

+2G #last sector  
t #to change type and select 82 for swap  
82 #code for hex  
w #save changes  
partprobe #to update partition table

lsblk #to confirm  
mkswap /dev/sdb1 #to generate UUID, we need UUID to make it permanent  
lsblk -f #to see file system, should be swap  
vi /etc/fstab #to make it permanent  
UUID=xxxxxxxxxx swap swap defaults 0 0  
free -h  
swapon -a  
free -h #swap value must be increased by 2G  
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **sagusugar** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Do we need to add a new disk for this task?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tylerw6** 7 months ago

man fstab says that the second field should be none, not swap.  
UUID=234wfd none swap defaults 0 0  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ertgrty** 1 year, 3 months ago

first check available swap  
#free -m

second partions available  
#lsblk  
#parted -s /dev/vdb mklabel msdos  
#parted -s /dev/vdb mkpart primary 2048S 2200MB  
#mkswap /dev/vdb1  
#vim /etc/fstab  
/dev/vdb1 swap swap defaults 0 0  
#swapon -a  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ktd971** 1 year, 10 months ago

#lsblk  
#free -h  
#mkswap /dev/sdb  
#swapon /dev/sdb  
#free -h  
#vim /etc/fstab  
#/dev/sdb swap defaults 0 0  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ktd971** 1 year, 10 months ago

if sdb it's more than 2G you have to use fstab  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Brabus** 1 year, 11 months ago

if it is a swap partition the appropriate partition type (Linux swap) must be set -> t (use l to get a list of known partition types) -> 82  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Stunomatic** 2 years ago

echo \$(blkid /dev/sdb5) >> /etc/fstab  
use this command to copy uid to fstab.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **memonic** 1 year, 10 months ago

blkid is a good command to know partition UUID but with your command literally the swap partition dont start at boot time  
upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# useradd -u 1234 alex
# passwd alex
alex111
alex111
```

OR -

```
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex
```

  **ogwogwo** 1 year, 1 month ago

With The answers I see, it makes the uid and the gid the same while the question asks only the uid to be changed.

upvoted 1 times

  **smdrouiss** 6 months ago

It doesn't mention the group ID

upvoted 1 times



  **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago

```
#useradd -u 1234 alex
```

```
#passwd alex - it will ask for new password for user alex
```



```
#cat /etc/passwd | grep alex or id alex - to verify
```

upvoted 3 times

  **ktd971** 1 year, 10 months ago

```
useradd -u 1234 -p alex111 -m alex
```

upvoted 4 times

  **Lazylinux** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

WRONG: You cannot use -p as the password will be encrypted and no one would now it, it maybe useful for service accounts that are system managed - i like to use this and can save time if have multiple users => for user in alex; do useradd -m -G -s 1234 \$user; echo "alex111" | passwd --stdin \$user; done

Remember: G to add to grp membership and you can add any other option and if more than one user with i.e. nologin and different passwd then just replace username at start but if all shares same passwd and group membership then saves you time as some questions require that

upvoted 1 times

  **Mayowa15** 1 year, 12 months ago


```
#useradd alex -u 1234
```

```
#passwd alex
```

```
#alex111
```

```
#alex111
```

upvoted 1 times

  **SOAPGUY** 2 years, 2 months ago

one more ':' needed;

```
echo alex111 | passwd --stdin alex
```

upvoted 1 times



## SIMULATION -



Install a FTP server, and request to anonymous download from /var/ftp/pub catalog. (it needs you to configure yum direct to the already existing file server.)

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*



```
# cd /etc/yum.repos.d
# vim local.repo
[local]
name=local.repo
baseurl=file:///mnt
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
# yum makecache
# yum install -y vsftpd
# service vsftpd restart
# chkconfig vsftpd on
# chkconfig --list vsftpd
# vim /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
anonymous_enable=YES
```



  **jujuonbeat** Highly Voted 4 years ago  
FTP stuff no longer on RHCSA from 2019  
upvoted 21 times



  **Rahul95** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago  
Not valid for RHCSA 9  
upvoted 9 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago  
Are you guys certain that this isn't a question asking you to configure a local YUM repo? If so, the first half of the solution is correct (except for the base URL):



```
# cd /etc/yum.repos.d
# vim local.repo
[local] (can be any name in brackets)
name=local.repo (any name you want)
baseurl=/var/ftp/pub (local repo's network location)
enabled=1 (duh, enabled)
gpgcheck=0 (doesn't perform check)
upvoted 3 times
```

  **Mari685** 2 years, 5 months ago  
need some details about redhat can you please dm me on my instagram luvkhan123 please  
upvoted 1 times

  **qolani** 1 year, 4 months ago  
How do you check if your configuration is done correctly?  
upvoted 1 times

  **14\_aman** 2 years, 6 months ago  
WHY FTP WAS NOT ADDED IN FIREWALLD?  
IS FIREWALL DISABLED ALREADY IN MACHINE?  
upvoted 2 times

  **Mari685** 2 years, 5 months ago  
can i have some details about redhat? can you dm me in my insta page luvkhan123 plz  
upvoted 1 times

  **corpio** 3 years, 6 months ago

This is correct

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Configure a HTTP server, which can be accessed through  
`http://station.domain40.example.com`.

Please download the released page from `http://ip/dir/example.html`.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# yum install -y httpd
# chkconfig httpd on
# cd /var/www/html
# wget http://ip/dir/example.html
# cp example.com index.html
# vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80
<VirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
</VirtualHost>
```

  **corpio** Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

This is Discontinued in rhcsa in 2021  
upvoted 15 times

  **airphreak** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

```
dnf install -y httpd
systemctl enable httpd
cd /var/www/html
wget http://ip/dir/example.html
mv example.html index.html
systemctl start httpd
upvoted 13 times
```

  **Mayowa15** 1 year, 12 months ago

I think it is a good idea to use `#cp` instead of `#mv`  
upvoted 2 times

## SIMULATION -

Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can login successfully through ldapuser40. The password is set as

"password". And the certificate can be downloaded from `http://ip/dir/ldap.crt`. After the user logs on the user has no host directory unless you configure the autofs in the following questions.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
system-config-authentication
```

```
LDAP Server: ldap://instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP)
```

OR -

```
# yum groupinstall directory-client (1.krb5-workstation 2.pam-krb5 3.sssd)
```

```
# system-config-authentication
```

```
1.User Account Database: LDAP
```

```
2.LDAP Search Base DN: dc=example,dc=com
```

```
3.LDAP Server: ldap://instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP) 4.Download CA Certificate
```

```
5.Authentication Method: LDAP password
```

```
6.Apply
```

```
getent passwd ldapuser40
```

  **Rahul95** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Confirmed - LDAP is removed from RHCSA9

upvoted 6 times

  **ALBY19** Most Recent 4 years, 2 months ago

This still works on RHEL 8?

upvoted 2 times

  **Juliansaccount** 4 years, 1 month ago

No LDAP questions are gone (thankfully)

upvoted 6 times



SIMULATION -

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# chkconfig autofs on
# cd /etc/
# vim /etc/auto.master
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
# cp auto.misc auto.ldap
# vim auto.ldap
ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
* -rw,soft,intr 172.16.40.10:/rhome/&
# service autofs stop
# server autofs start
# showmount -e 172.24.40.10
# su - ldapuser40
```

 **AbidBajwa** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

```
yum install autofs
showmount -e 172.24.40.10
##Create user without a home directory
useradd -M ldapuser40
##Create file
vi /etc/auto.master.d/autohome.autofs
##add this line
/- /etc/auto.home
##create this file
vi /etc/auto.home
##Add this line and save file
/home/ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
```

systemctl enable --now autofs.service  
upvoted 13 times

 **Igu** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Something like :

```
dnf install autofs -y
systemctl enable autofs

vi /etc/auto.master
/rhome/ldapuser40 /etc/auto.examtopic



vi /etc/auto.examtopic
ldapdir 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
```

systemctl start autofs

mount  
upvoted 5 times



 **safodz** 2 years, 12 months ago

what do you mean by ldapdir? should be ldapuser40 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40  
upvoted 4 times

  **wizojlo** 9 months, 1 week ago

I understood the task differently, like we need to mount server path to ldapuser40 folder under /home. Might be wrong, correct me if so.

```
#dnf install -y autofs (installs required package)
#systemctl enable --now autofs (enable service at next boot and start it immediately)
#showmount -e 172.24.40.10 (to check existing NFS export on the server)
#vim /etc/auto.master (edit master file)
#/home /etc/test.mapfile (add this line, configures /home as main mount point where everything defined in test.mapfile will be mounted under)
#vim /etc/test.mapfile (creates and starts editing the mapfile)
#ldapuser40 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40 (add this line, first part is the folder which will be created under /home defined previously in master, and contents will be retrieved from server path on the right).
#systemctl reload autofs (reloads all autofs configs)
upvoted 1 times
```

  **wizojlo** 9 months, 1 week ago

Forgot to add

```
#useradd -M ldapuser40 (after showmount in 3rd line - this will create the user without home folder)
```

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Graphical Interfaces:

System-->Administration-->Date & Time

OR -

```
# system-config-date
```

  **mariusz** Highly Voted 4 years ago

FOR RHEL8:

```
sudo yum -y install chrony
```

```
$ sudo vi /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
server 192.168.25.3
```

```
sudo timedatectl set-ntp true
```

```
sudo systemctl enable --now chronyd
```

upvoted 20 times



  **RedHatStudent** 3 years, 10 months ago

Don't forget iburst option

```
server 192.168.25.3 iburst
```



and to check the server that ntp is synchronized with use the command , chronyc sources -v.

upvoted 3 times

  **ms200** 3 years, 8 months ago



iburst option not required. Need only server <hostname or ip>

upvoted 3 times

  **tck123** 3 years, 5 months ago

```
server 172.24.40.10?
```

upvoted 3 times

  **chyaba** 3 years, 6 months ago

where did "server 192.168.25.3" come from?

upvoted 2 times

  **kenkct** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

For RHEL8:

```
#chkconfig chronyd on
```

```
#sudo vim /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
allow 172.24.40.0/24
```

```
server 172.24.40.10
```

```
#sudo systemctl restart chronyd
```

```
#sudo chronyc sources -v
```

upvoted 5 times

  **americaman80** Most Recent 7 months ago

Also, don't forget to modify the firewall-cmd settings:

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=ntp
```

```
firewall-cmd --reload
```

```
firewall-cmd --list-all
```

upvoted 1 times

  **gunwantk** 3 years, 1 month ago

Do you guys this "Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10." This is a incomplete question statement?

upvoted 2 times

  **AbidBajwa** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
yum install chrony.x86_64
vi /etc/chrony.conf
pool 172.24.40.10 iburst
```

```
timedatectl status
##check if NTP service is not active
timedatectl set-ntp true
systemctl enable --now chronyd.service
##check status of chrony sync
chronyc sources -v
  upvoted 4 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **nickoftime** 3 years, 7 months ago  
why we need to "timedatectl set-ntp true"?  
can we just start chronyd alone?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nickoftime** 3 years, 7 months ago  
(i just wondering why need that... i think 'mariuszz' is right answer )  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **eddiemy** 2 years, 7 months ago  
I never did that, what's use for? timedatectl set-ntp true  
usually  
\$ sudo yum -y install chrony  
\$ sudo vi /etc/chrony.conf  
server 192.168.25.3  
\$ systemctl restart chronyd  
\$ chronyc sources  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **KreaP** 2 years, 6 months ago  
its required to tell the system to use the ntp configuration.  
upvoted 1 times

## SIMULATION -

Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# vgdisplay
```

(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)

```
# lvdisplay (Check lv)
```

```
# lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
# resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
mount -a
```

```
(Verify)
```

-----

(Decrease lvm)

```
# umount /media
```

```
# fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
```

```
# lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
```

```
# mount -a
```

```
# lvdisplay (Verify)
```

OR -

```
# e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
```

```
# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
```

```
# mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
```

```
# lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
```


```
# lvdisplay (Verify)
```

 **Stunomatic** Highly Voted 2 years ago

```
lvextend -r -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
```

use -r to resize FS

upvoted 9 times

 **Brabus** 1 year, 12 months ago


that is correct: You can use the -r option of the lvextend command to extend the logical volume and resize the underlying file system with a single command!

upvoted 2 times

 **ToDiscussRedHat** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

What to do with the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320 part?

upvoted 1 times

 **gaven186** 6 months, 3 weeks ago


which of these commands fulfill floating range 280-320?

upvoted 3 times

 **americaman80** 7 months ago

these same examples can be practiced for free using 3 Rocky 9 VMs in Virtualbox.

upvoted 2 times

 **ertgry** 1 year, 3 months ago

check details of lv

```
#lvdisplay
```

```
#lvextend -L 230MB /dev/(vg)/vo
```

```
#resizes2fs , if using xfs (xfs_growfs)
```

upvoted 1 times

 **techideas** 1 year, 9 months ago

Could anyone share the way we should get on to Exam-Topics server to practice these questions ?

Thanks...



upvoted 1 times

  **Dewitts68** 1 year, 6 months ago

Install fedora on your machine and try them out there :)

There is no test server that will check these answers for you

upvoted 1 times

  **ACM13** 1 year, 4 months ago

Download Red Hat for developers and create a test server in your machine using UTM, you can add virtual disk, even register for a developer subscription and use yum

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.


**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02
# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
# vim /etc/fstab
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
UUID=xxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount
(Verify)
```

 **MELO225** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Assuming /dev/sda1 and /dev/sda2 partitions already exist:

```
# pvcreate /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2
# vgcreate -s 16M vg01 /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2
# lvcreate -l 50 -n lv01 vg01
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg01/lv01
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
# blkid /dev/vg01/lv01
copy the UUID of /dev/vg01/lv01 in the output of that command.
# vim /etc/fstab
UUID="paste the UUID of /dev/vg01/lv01 here" /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# mount -ahttps://www.examtopics.com/exams/redhat/ex200/view/3/#
upvoted 14 times
```

 **RedQuasar** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

ERRATA:

```
vgcreate -s 16M vg01 /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2
lvcreate -l 50 -n lv01 vg01
mkfs.ext4 /dev/mapper/vg01_lv01
lsblk -pf (UUID=dde8c40f-fa74-4290-8ff9-252c614e8307)
echo "UUID=dde8c40f-fa74-4290-8ff9-252c614e8307 /mnt/data xfs defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
upvoted 8 times
```

 **kemculka** 3 years, 4 months ago

don't forget:

```
mkdir /mnt/data
upvoted 1 times
```

 **kysj** 2 years, 8 months ago

it should be ext4 instead of xfs in /etc/fstab

upvoted 2 times

 **ktd971** Most Recent 9 months, 1 week ago

I don't understand why you used 2 "/dev/" instead of just one.

upvoted 1 times

 **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago

Assuming dev/sda1 exist

```
#lsblk -t check
```

```
#vgcreate -s 16M testvg /dev/sda1
#vgdisplay
#lvcreate -l 50 -n testlv testvg
#lvdisplay
#mkfs.ext4 /dev/test/test1
#mkdir /mnt/data
#vi /etc/fstab
#/dev/test/test1 /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
#mount -a
#df -hT - to verify
```

```
#
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **kenkct** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
lsblk -pfs (locate the 2 empty HDD, sdb sdc)
sudo pvcreate /dev/sdb /dev/sdc (2 empty HDD)
sudo vgcreate -s 16M vg01 /dev/sdb /dev/sdc
sudo lvcreate -l 50 -n lv01 vg01
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/mapper/vg01-lv01
lsblk -pfs
sudo mkdir -p /mnt/data
sudo su
echo "UUID=XXXX-XXXX-XXXX /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
mount -a
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **eid** 2 years, 11 months ago

```
what is the correct
lvcreate -l 50 -n lv01 vg01 or lvcreate -n lv1 -L 50 vg1
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **zqc** 1 year, 6 months ago

```
the -L option to set the LV size in bytes or the -l option to set the LV size in extents
upvoted 2 times
```

🗨️ **Roger95** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
assume that /dev/sdb2 and /dev/sdb3 were created (lsblk to verify it)
```

```
#pvcreate /dev/sdb{2,3}
#pvdisplay /dev/sdb* (verify)

#vgcreate VG01 --physicalextentsize 16M /dev/sdb{2,3}
#vgdisplay /dev/VG01 (verify)

#lvcreate --extents 50 --name LV01 VG01
#lvdisplay /dev/VG01 (verify)

#blkid /dev/VG01/LV01 (get UUID=XXX-XX-XX)
#mkdir -p /mnt/data
#echo "UUID=XXX-XX-XX /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0" | tee -a /etc/fstab
#mount -a
upvoted 3 times
```

🗨️ **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago

```
mkfs before getting UUID with help of blkid is missing.
#lvdisplay /dev/VG01 (verify)
#mkfs.ext4 /dev/VG01/LV0
#blkid /dev/VG01/LV01 (get UUID=XXX-XX-XX)
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **gunwantk** 3 years, 1 month ago



why question statement are so confusing?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **jmm18** 3 years, 6 months ago

Where do we get UUID value?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **cb52** 2 years, 10 months ago

run lsblk -fs

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sugisho** 3 years, 5 months ago

just blkid

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RedQuasar** 3 years, 11 months ago

```
vgcreate -s 16M vg01 /dev/sda1 /dev/sda2
```

```
lvcreate -l 50 -n lv01 vg01
```

```
mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/vg01_lv01
```

```
lsblk -pf (UUID=dde8c40f-fa74-4290-8ff9-252c614e8307)
```

```
echo "UUID=dde8c40f-fa74-4290-8ff9-252c614e8307 /mnt/data xfs defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **xinivat265** 4 years ago

This question have no sense only for me ? What means "And divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv".... Divided a volume group in another volume group !? Moreover the size of the volume group is not specified (50 extends or more !?), the size of the logical volume neither..

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **fullbenz** 4 years, 1 month ago

```
lvcreate -n lv1 -L 50 vg1
```

upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
# vim /etc/grub.conf
default=0
```

 **Roldo97** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

To update Kernel:

```
#rpm -ivh [kernel.rpm] --> Install a rpm package in verbose mode
```

OR

```
#yum install kernel --> (If you're using repositories)
```

It's important to know that this doesn't replace the actual kernel. It is installed along the actual kernel and you can select any available kernel to boot the system in case of troubleshooting.

Also, the system only saves a maximum of 4 kernels. If you already have 4, and install a 5th kernel, this one will replace the oldest kernel.

To set a default kernel:

- We can use grubby command tool.

```
#grubby --default-kernel --> Get default kernel (It's probably that the latest installed be selected)
```

```
#grubby --info=ALL | grep ^kernel --> This command list all kernel paths for the available kernels.
```

```
#grubby --set-default=[kernel path obtained from the above command]
```

Reboot and verify

```
#uname -r --> Get the loaded kernel
```

upvoted 21 times

 **AbidBajwa** 3 years, 1 month ago


well explained and very informative

upvoted 1 times

 **adolfoale** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

```
# yum update kernel
```

upvoted 8 times

 **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago


Although what Roldo97 mentioned above is detailed, this should also work because once new Kernel is installed it automatically becomes the first one to boot with.

upvoted 1 times

 **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago

It would be different story if a specific version will be mentioned and we need to make that as the first one. Then we need to use the options with grubby to set to defined kernel number.

upvoted 1 times

 **sovafal192** Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

```
rpm -ivh [kernel.rpm]
```

```
###* change the default kernel: https://access.redhat.com/solutions/4326431
```

```
###* fastest to my mind:
```

```
grep ^id /boot/loader/entries/*
```

```
###* select the id of the installed kernel
```

```
grub2-set-default <ID>
```

upvoted 2 times

  **noobasty** 3 years, 1 month ago

Is this still part of syllabus?

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -



Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under /mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# fdisk /dev/vda
n
+512M
w
# partprobe /dev/vda
# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/vda5
# mkdir -p /data
# vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 /data ext4 defaults 0 0
# mount -a
```

  **nickofime** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

```
lsblk (checkin empty disk)
parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary ext4 2048s 512MB
udevadm settle
mkfs.ext4 /dev/vdb1
lsblk --fs(fp..whatever u can get UUID.. for /dev/vdb1 )
append /etc/fstab
UUID=xxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
systemctl daemon-reload
mount -a
upvoted 5 times
```



  **chyaba** 3 years, 3 months ago

I think "parted /dev/vdb mkpart primary ext4 2048s 513MB" is correct. size will be 512MB  
upvoted 3 times

  **ly01** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

also, if you prefer to use gdisk:

```
lsblk
gdisk /dev/sdb
p - print
n - new - 512M
w -write
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1
lsblk -f
sudo mkdir /mnt/data
sudo vim /etc/fstab -> /dev/sdb1 /mnt/data2 ext4 defaults 0 0
tail -n1 /etc/fstab
/dev/sdb1 /mnt/data2 ext4 defaults 0 0
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo mount -a
lsblk -f
upvoted 1 times
```

  **kenkct** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
#sudo su
#lsblk -psf (to check for empty disk)
#fdisk /dev/sd[] (format disk in question)
#n (new partition)
```

```
#p (for primary)
#Enter (use the first sector by default)
#+size 512M (to specify the size)
#Enter
#w (to write the changes)
#lsblk -psf(to verify partition has been created)
#mkfs.ext4 /dev/sd[1] (to format the partition with ext4 file system)
#mkdir /mnt/data (to create the mount point)
#lsblk -psf (to show the UUID for the newly created file system)
#echo 'UUID=XXX /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0' >> /etc/fstab
#systemctl daemon-reload
#mount -a
  upvoted 3 times
```

  **STFN2019** 3 years, 2 months ago

Another solution to this is to use fdisk utility so:

```
#fdisk -l (to check for empty disk)
#fdisk /dev/sdd (format disk in question)
#n (new partition)
#p (for primary)
#Enter (use the first sector by default)
#+size 512M (to specify the size)
#Enter
#w (to write the changes)
#fdisk -l /dev/sdd1 (to verify partition has been created)
#mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdd1 (to format the partition with ext4 file system)
#mkdir /mnt/data (to create the mount point)
#mount /dev/sdd1 (mount the partition)
#vi /etc/fstab (to configure auto mount after each boot)
```

Press Shift G to go to the last line and press O to start in new line in Insert mode. Enter the following (ensure you press TAB for each part of the entry):

```
/dev/sdd1 /mnt/data /ext4 defaults 0 0
Exit out of the Insert mode and type: :wq!
```

Job done!

upvoted 4 times

  **pipolo1113** 3 years, 8 months ago

And finally:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
mount -a
  upvoted 2 times
```

  **RedQuasar** 3 years, 11 months ago

```
parted /dev/sda mkpart primary 2048s 512M
mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1
mkdir /mnt/data2
lsblk -pf (UUID= 36721aac-2a8a-457f-927c-446bbb805753)
echo "UUID= 36721aac-2a8a-457f-927c-446bbb805753 /mnt/data2 ext4 defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
  upvoted 2 times
```

  **Sameer** 3 years, 11 months ago

Hi RedQuasar, was going thru ur comment and the answer posted with question. Referred to exam preparation guide of RHCSA 8 and realised i can still use the method written in the answer. Your answer is right but the provided answer is also acceptable. Can u guide if i choose the above answer or the method with answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Roldo97** 3 years, 10 months ago

Hi Sameer. In the exam, you can use any tool that you prefer to make partitions on block devices (gdisk, fdisk, parted). The only exception may be, when they ask you to use an specific partition table for the device. In example: If the question says that you must use a GUID partition table, you'll be forced to use parted or gdisk.

upvoted 2 times

## SIMULATION -

Create a volume group, and set 8M as a extends. Divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv (lvshare), make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data. And the size of the floating range should set between 380M and 400M.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# fdisk
# partprobe
# pvcreate /dev/vda6
# vgcreate -s 8M vg1 /dev/vda6 -s
# lvcreate -n lvshare -l 50 vg1 -l
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvshare
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
# vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vg1/lvshare /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# mount -a
# df -h
```

  **RedQuasar** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

```
vgcreate -s 8M vg02 /dev/sda3
lvcreate -l 50 -n lv02
mkfs.ext4 /dev/mapper/vg02_lv02
mkdir /mnt/data3
lsblk -pf (UUID=...457f-446bbb805753)
echo "UUID=...457f-446bbb805753 /mnt/data3 ext4 defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
upvoted 5 times
```

  **badguy001djh** 3 years, 3 months ago

Your lvcreate command lacks VG option.  
upvoted 6 times

  **STFN2019** 3 years, 2 months ago



Yep second line should be: lvcreate -l 50 -n lv02 vg02  
upvoted 4 times

  **kitkat** Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago



We need to set partition size between 380M and 400M  
upvoted 1 times

  **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago

50 extends of 8MB each will be close to 400MB.  
upvoted 3 times

  **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago

Which means we do not need to define anything special setting vgcreate to 8M and lvcreate extends to 50 is doing what question asks for.  
upvoted 2 times

  **kenkct** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
sudo su
lsblk -psf
pvcreate /dev/sd[]
vgcreate -s 8M vg1 /dev/sd[]
lvcreate -l 50 -n lvshare vg1
lsblk -psf
mkfs.ext4 /dev/mapper/vg1-lvshare
mkdir -p /mnt/data
echo '/dev/mapper/vg1-lvshare /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0' >> /etc/fstab
systemctl daemon-reload
mount -a
```


upvoted 2 times

  **vira5489** 3 years ago

-- lets say we are going to work on /dev/vda3 ,  
make sure this disk has no mount point,if any than unmount them  
ex. umount /mnt/data

```
vgcreate -s 8M vg1 /dev/vda3
lvcreate -n lvshare -l 50 vg1
mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvshare
mkdir -p /mnt/data
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vg1/lvshare /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
mount -a
partprobe
df -h
```

upvoted 3 times

  **xXxM\_JxXx** 2 years, 8 months ago

hi just want to ask. what part of the command line addresses this requirement

And the size of the floating range should set between 380M and 400M

upvoted 3 times



SIMULATION -

Download ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso to /root, and mounted automatically under /media/cdrom and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso
# mkdir -p /media/cdrom
# vim /etc/fstab
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
# mount -a
mount [-t fstype] [-o options] device dir
```

🗨️ 👤 **jahmad0730** 1 year, 6 months ago

Is this on the exam in 2023 May? Earlier post says FTP stuff is not on exam???

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JAlley1403** 1 year, 2 months ago

Did you ever receive a response? I take the exam soon and would like to know how I should best prepare.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AdhamObada95** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think that using wget or something like lftp to download a file from an FTP server does not equate to configuring an FTP server.

It is just a simple command to download a file anyway, so just learn it.

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Add admin group and set gid=600 -

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# groupadd -g 600 admin
```

  **RedQuasar** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago



```
groupadd -g 600 admin  
upvoted 10 times
```

  **Lazylinux** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

```
groupadd -g 600 admin  
to verify  
getent group | grep admin  
upvoted 1 times
```

  **Hayder\_Alobaidi** 2 years, 4 months ago

```
if the group already exist do this  
groupmod admin --gid 600  
upvoted 1 times
```

  **zizu1** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
to create:  
sudo groupadd -g 600 admin
```

to verify:

```
grep 600 /etc/group  
upvoted 1 times
```

  **ExamNam** 2 years, 9 months ago

also you can use the following to check:

```
cat /etc/group  
upvoted 1 times
```

  **noobmaster96** 3 years ago

To check you can use

```
#getent group  
upvoted 2 times
```

SIMULATION -


Add user: user1, set uid=601 -

Password: redhat -



The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
# passwd user1
redhat
```

  **Dadash** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

In RHEL 9 standart UID start from 1000. You can't create user with UID 601  
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

U R right but you can still create the account and you just get the following warning "useradd warning: user1's uid 601 outside of the UID\_MIN 1000 and UID\_MAX 60000 range" you can also overcome by customising your login.defs  
upvoted 1 times

  **ly01** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

This is not true.

From /etc/login.defs:


```
# Min/max values for automatic uid selection in useradd(8)
#
UID_MIN 1000
UID_MAX 60000
```

it is for \*automatic\* selection. You can specify manually whatever you want.  
upvoted 1 times

  **deepbrown** 1 year, 6 months ago

```
useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1 ; echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin user1
```

upvoted 3 times

  **Igu** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
passwd user
(enter redhat)
```

cat /etc/passwd to check shell  
upvoted 2 times


SIMULATION -

Add users: user2, user3.

The Additional group of the two users: user2, user3 is the admin group Password: redhat

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# useradd -G admin user2
# useradd -G admin user3
# passwd user2
redhat
# passwd user3
redhat
```

 **RedQuasar** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

```
useradd -G admin user2
useradd -G admin user3
echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin user2
echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin user3
upvoted 7 times
```

 **gunwantk** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Make steps simple, more complex commands are confusing,

```
[root@station ~]# cat /etc/group | grep -i admin
[root@station ~]#
[root@station ~]# groupadd admin
[root@station ~]#
[root@station ~]# useradd user2
[root@station ~]# passwd user2
[root@station ~]# useradd user3
[root@station ~]# passwd user3
[root@station ~]#
[root@station ~]#
[root@station ~]# id user2
uid=1004(user2) gid=1007(user2) groups=1007(user2)
[root@station ~]# id user3
uid=1005(user3) gid=1008(user3) groups=1008(user3)
[root@station ~]#
[root@station ~]# usermod -a -G admin user2
[root@station ~]# usermod -a -G admin user3
[root@station ~]#
[root@station ~]# id user3
uid=1005(user3) gid=1008(user3) groups=1008(user3),1006(admin)
[root@station ~]# id user2
uid=1004(user2) gid=1007(user2) groups=1007(user2),1006(admin)
[root@station ~]#
upvoted 6 times
```

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

```
useradd -m -G admin user2
useradd -m -G admin user3
verify
lid user2
lid user3
```

Now passwd

```
passwd user2
```

```
passwd user3
```

```
Verify
```

```
su user2 > should allow access
```

```
su user3 > should allow access
```

```
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **sugisho** 3 years, 4 months ago

```
[root@abc ~]# passwd user2 --stdin
```

```
Changing password for user user2.
```

```
redhat
```

```
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

```
[root@abc ~]#
```

```
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **sugisho** 3 years, 4 months ago

```
useradd user2 -G admin
```

```
id user2
```

```
this syntax is vaild
```

```
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **ionix** 3 years, 7 months ago

```
for i in 2 3; do useradd -G admin user$i; echo "redhat"|passwd --stdin user$i; done
```

```
upvoted 4 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **juliansaccount** 4 years, 1 month ago

```
usermod -aG admin
```

```
Using just G makes it the default group
```

```
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **cytron** 4 years ago

This is correct when you modifying existing user and adding more supplementary groups but if you creating new user you can use just -G for supplementary/additional group.

```
upvoted 1 times
```

SIMULATION -


Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user1:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
# ls -l
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab
```

 **adolfoale** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# setfacl -m u:user1:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
upvoted 12 times
```

 **safodz** 3 years, 1 month ago


to mainte the right I think need use cp with the -r option ?

upvoted 1 times

 **Testo321** 1 year ago


To mainte owner/group/right it is -p option.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gbecker** 3 years, 6 months ago

I agree with you. The question never says that you must change owner group.

upvoted 3 times

 **STFN2019** 3 years, 2 months ago

Exactly. Perhaps it says with file named admin but then you never know. Will stick with adolfoale's answer for now.


upvoted 1 times

 **maxim\_sk** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

```
# I think that in question is to name the file admin
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/admin
#to check try: cat /var/tmp/admin
setfacl -m u:user1:rw-,u:user2:--- /var/tmp/admin
#check correct permission with getfacl
getfacl /var/tmp/admin
upvoted 8 times
```

 **loloski** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

```
cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/admin
setfacl -m u:user1:rw- /var/tmp/admin
setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/admin
upvoted 1 times
```


 **gaven186** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

"to /var/tmp name admin"

```
cp -p /etc/fstab /var/tmp/admin
chown user1 /var/tmp/admin
chmod 700 /var/tmp/admin
```

this way user1 as owner, user2 is considered as 'other' without access permission.

upvoted 1 times

 **14\_aman** 2 years, 5 months ago

I have many doubts in this question . the question does not say for making owner to admin. and I think question says admin and user1 give r w x permission, after seeing this question.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mattd81** 2 years, 8 months ago

Why are the setfacl changes being made to the /var/tmp/fstab folder? Isn't it just asking to change the permissions on /var/tmp?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **vira5489** 3 years ago

-- lets assume you do not have any user yet.

```
useradd -M user1
```

```
useradd -M user2
```

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

```
setfacl -m u:user1:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **xXxM\_JxXx** 2 years, 8 months ago

why include do not create home on the user creation? is this required?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gunwantk** 3 years, 1 month ago

Please correct the question statement.

upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

(a) Created as administrator

```
# crontab -u natasha -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
```

(b) Created as natasha

```
# su - natasha
$ crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
```


  **mattd81** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

If you need help remembering the crontab details run:

```
cat /etc/crontab
```

It will remind you what each column is for, minute, hour, etc

upvoted 5 times

  **Stachomir** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

If you want to see output in your console:

```
ps -a (e.x. tt1)
```

```
crontab -e
```

```
23 14 * * * echo "file" > /dev/tt1
```

upvoted 5 times

  **xXxM\_JxXx** 2 years, 8 months ago

i tried to tweak the time and check if it will create an output on my terminal. but it does not show after the time pass. does crontab follow local time, universal time or rtc time?

upvoted 1 times

  **14\_aman** Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

question never say run echo "file" in natasha user. please confirm i have to take exam next month.

upvoted 3 times

  **Ares23** 2 years, 10 months ago

```
cat <<EOF> /etc/cron.d/echo_file
```

```
23 14 * * * /usr/bin/echo 'file'
```

```
EOF
```

upvoted 1 times



SIMULATION -

Configure a default software repository for your system.

One YUM has already provided to configure your system on `http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/ x86_64/Server`, and can be used normally.


**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

`Yum-config-manager --add-repo=http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/dvd` is to generate a file `vim content.example.com_rhel7.0_x86_64_dvd.repo`, Add a line `gpgcheck=0`

`Yumcleanall` -

`Yumrepolist` -


Almost 4305 packages are right, Wrong Yum Configuration will lead to some following questions cannot be worked out.

 **QuangTruong** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

```
#dnf repolist
#cd /etc/yum.repos.d
#vi local-rhel8.repo
[LocalRepo_BaseOS]
name=LocalRepo_BaseOS
metadata_expire=-1
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
baseurl=http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/ x86_64/Server/BaseOS/

[LocalRepo_AppStream]
name=LocalRepo_AppStream
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
baseurl=http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/ x86_64/Server/AppStream/

save and exit
#dnf clean all
#dnf repolist
upvoted 15 times
```

 **urWaifu** 2 years, 2 months ago


I already had 1 try with the exam and you have to create a new file in `/etc/yum.repos.d/` in order to use the repos and install stuff.  
This is the most accurate answer  
upvoted 5 times

 **sazz82** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

```
dnf config-manager --add-repo=http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/ x86_64/Server/BaseOs
add gpgcheck=0 in the config file
upvoted 11 times
```

 **gaven186** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

agree. by the way, modify `gpgcheck` from the config file of `/etc/dnf/dnf.conf`  
upvoted 1 times

 **jahmad0730** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

where do you get the URL for this?  
`yum-config-manager --add-repo="XXXXXXX"`

???

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mattd81** 2 years, 6 months ago

Are we supposed to add the repo along with the other repos already installed or do we remove the other repos and only run this for the default repo?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **kenkct** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
sudo su
```

```
yum config-manager --add-repo [URL]
```

```
yum repolist (To obtain the Repo ID and Repo Name)
```

```
yum config-manger --enable [Repo ID]
```

```
vim /etc/yum.conf (edit the yum.conf to enable non-signed repo)
```

```
gpgcheck=0 (:wq! save this value and quit)
```

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Stunomatic** 2 years ago

I think when we use --enable we set that repo default.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **adolfoale** 3 years, 10 months ago

In RHEL 8:

```
# subscription-manager repos --list
```

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-sap-netweaver-rpms
```

upvoted 6 times

SIMULATION -

Adjust the size of the Logical Volume.

Adjust the size of the vo Logical Volume, its file system size should be 290M. Make sure that the content of this system is complete.

Note: the partition size is rarely accurate to the same size as required, so in the range 270M to 320M is acceptable.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Addition -

```
df -hT
```

```
lvextend -L +100M /dev/vg0/vo
```

Lvscan -

`xfstools growfs /home/` //home is the mounted directory of the LVM, this step just need to do in the practice environment, and test EXT4 does not need this step. `resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo` // use this command to update in examination. `df -hT`


OR -

Subtraction -

```
e2fsck -f /dev/vg0/vo
```

```
umount /home
```

```
resize2fs /dev/vg0/vo // the final required partition capacity is 100M  
lvreduce -l 100M /dev/vg0/vo mount /dev/vg0/vo/home df -hT
```

 **kamilzeynal7** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

rhel8

```
umount /dev/mapper/my_vol2-lvshare /mnt/data
```

```
lvreduce -r -L 290M /dev/my_vol2/lvshare
```

upvoted 8 times

 **kenkct** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

```
sudo su
```

```
df -hT (list the volume)
```

```
umount [logical volume] (unmount the logical volume)
```

```
lvresize -r -L 290M [logical Volume] (-r to resize, -L to specify the size)
```

```
mount -a (remount the volume)
```

```
df -hT (to verify the volume)
```

upvoted 6 times


 **cb52** Most Recent 2 years, 10 months ago

```
lvresize -r -L 290M /dev/vo/lvshare
```

```
lsblk
```

```
mount -a
```

upvoted 5 times

 **thulasi** 3 years, 9 months ago

On what filesystem

upvoted 4 times

## SIMULATION -

Create User Account.

Create the following user, group and group membership:

Adminuser group -

User natasha, using adminuser as a sub group

User Harry, also using adminuser as a sub group

User sarah, can not access the SHELL which is interactive in the system, and is not a member of adminuser, natasha hary sarah password is redhat.

|¼

|¼

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
groupadd adminuser
```

```
useradd natasha -G adminuser
```

```
useradd haryy -G adminuser
```

```
useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin
```

```
Passwd user name // to modify password or echo redhat | passwd --stdin user name id natasha // to view user group.
```

 **PENNSHARK** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

lets assume natasha hary and sarah arent made yet which you can check using id "their usernames" lets also assume adminuser isnt created yet if it isnt you can run `grep adminuser /etc/group` to check

if they arent

```
groupadd adminuser
```

```
useradd -G adminuser natasha
```

```
useradd -G adminuser Harry
```

```
useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarah
```

```
passwd natasha
```

```
passwd Harry
```

```
passwd sarah
```

`grep adminuser /etc/group` to verify if the two users are in there

upvoted 1 times

 **deepbrown** 1 year, 6 months ago

```
# groupadd Adminuser
```

```
# for i in natasha Harry ; do useradd -G Adminuser $i ; echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin $i ; done
```

```
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin sarah ; echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin sarah
```

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

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.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

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

```
/var/tmp/fstab view the owner setfacl -m u:natasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab setfacl -m u:harry:--- /var/tmp/fstab
```

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

 **jahute27**  3 years, 2 months ago

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

```
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
chmod 770 /var/tmp/fstab
```


```
setfacl -m u:natasha:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
setfacl -m u:harry:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
setfacl -m o::r--,m:r /var/tmp/fstab
```

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

upvoted 7 times

 **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago

harry is not suppose to have rw permissions as per the question.

```
setfacl -m u:harry:--- /var/tmp/fstab
```

upvoted 4 times

 **midhun\_das** 2 years, 12 months ago

770 or 660 ?

upvoted 4 times

 **maxam20** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

```
chmod 664 /var/tmp/fstab
```

upvoted 2 times

 **14\_aman** 2 years, 5 months ago

question says all other users can read [r=4 ]

upvoted 1 times

 **matt81**  2 years, 7 months ago

Wouldn't it be chmod 664 /var/tmp/fstab

It says all other users should have read access but non should be able to execute??

upvoted 6 times

 **riddie78** 1 year, 1 month ago

can not be executed by any user... execute is 1 so 1 is taken from every ugo


```
natasha can read and write ...setfacl -m u:user:rw- /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
harry cannot read and write ...setfacl -m u:user:--- /var/tmp/fstab
```

all other users can write (444)... I dont think this means other as in users,groups,others

so setfacl 000 for harry ... if they can write they can read so 666??? idk

upvoted 1 times

 **riddie78** 1 year, 1 month ago

sorry for confusion, and write is 222 for write only so read and write is 666

upvoted 1 times

  **strTe** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The file is a member of the root group and belongs to root. So root(rw) have rw\_r\_r \_ \_

It is not executable by anyone.

natasha has read and write access.

harry has no read or write access.

All other users can read the file.

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

```
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab (not required)
```



```
chmod 644 /var/tmp/fstab(rw_r_r _ _)
```

```
setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
setfacl -m u:harry:-- /var/tmp/fstab
```

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

upvoted 2 times

  **kenkct** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
sudo su
```

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

```
chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
chmod oug-x /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
setfacl -m u:harry:-- /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
chmod o+r /var/tmp/fstab
```

```
getfacl /var/tmp/fstab (to verify)
```

upvoted 6 times

  **xXxM\_JxXx** 2 years, 8 months ago

i used chmod o-w to make sure that others has no write access.

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Configure a cron Task.

User natasha must configure a cron job, local time 14:23 runs and executes: \*/bin/echo hiya every day.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
crontab -e -u natasha
```

```
23 14/bin/echo hiya
```

```
crontab -l -u natasha // view
```

```
systemctl enable crond
```

```
systemctl restart crond
```

  **rsisalima** 1 year ago

```
crontab -e -u natasha
```

```
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hiya
```

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

Create a Shared Directory.

Create a shared directory /home/admins, make it has the following characteristics:

/home/admins belongs to group adminuser


This directory can be read and written by members of group adminuser Any files created in /home/ admin, group automatically set as adminuser.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.


```
mkdir /home/admins
chgrp -R adminuser /home/admins
chmodg+w /home/admins
chmodg+s /home/admins
```

 **jahute27** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago


```
mkdir -p /home/admins
groupadd adminuser
chown :adminuser /home/admins
setfacl -m g:adminuser:rwX /home/admins
chmod g+s /home/admins/
upvoted 8 times
```

 **Lazylinux** 3 months, 2 weeks ago


your answer is correct i.e. however you missed on -R as by using -R you are ensuring that permissions are applied recursively - down the directory. However no NEED to use setfacl at all in this case as this command will suffice `chmod g+rxs` or if you like `chmod g=rws` will suffice. You only need to use setfacl if there is special requirement i.e. granting access to another user or group that are not members of the group adminuser => lets say you want to allow user max read only in this case `setfacl -m u:max:r-`  
upvoted 1 times

 **sazz82** 1 year, 7 months ago


`chmod -R g+s /home/admins/` > what about this option ?  
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

U are correct just read my above point  
upvoted 1 times

 **Brabus** 1 year, 9 months ago

This directory can be read and written, so `setfacl -m g:adminuser:rw- /home/admins`  
upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Incorrect, you MUST assign the execute permission too on directory as without x - even if you have RW you still will NOT be able to access the directory and hence access denied, you can try it to confirm your doubt => so `setfacl -m g:adminuser:rwX /home/admins` is correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **kitkat** Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

```
mkdir -p /home/admins
cd /home
chown :adminuser /home/admins
chmod g+rws/home/admins
```

--to test

```
useradd -g adminuser test
```

```
su - test
```

```
cd /home/admins
```

```
touch testfile
```

```
ls -ltr
```

upvoted 4 times



🗨️ **Javier\_Cruz** 2 years, 7 months ago

```
groupadd adminuser
mkdir /home/admins
chown :adminuser /home/admins
chmod 770 /home/admins
chmod g+s /home/admins
```

With any user in adminuser group

```
touch /home/admins/file
ls -ltr /home/admins
-rw-r--r-. 1 test1 adminuser 0 Apr 9 20:19 file
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **kenkct** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
$ sudo su
# mkdir -p /home/admins
# groupadd adminuser
# chown :adminuser /home/admins
# chmod g+rws /home/admins
# getfacl /home/admins
upvoted 3 times
```

🗨️ **kenkct** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
$ sudo su
# mkdir /home/admins
# groupadd adminuser
# chown :adminuser /home/admins
# chmod g+rws /home/admins
# getfacl /home/admins
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **Lazylinux** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Incorrect as you had missed on the x permission on the directory - users will get access denied with out the x regardless if they have rw or NOT => so should be chmod g+rwx

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Harvard** 3 years, 4 months ago

why not use chown :adminuser /admins

as opposed to chgrp?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **tester27** 2 years, 6 months ago

they're the same

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **blackmrX** 3 years, 5 months ago

```
mkdir /home/admins
groupadd adminuser
chgrp adminuser /home/admins
chmod g=rwx /home/admins
chmod g+s /home/admins
```

To test for it :

```
useradd -g adminuser test
sudo -u test touch /home/admins/test
sudo -u test ls
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago


question only talks about read, write and there is no mention of execute. Why were we giving execute permission ?

upvoted 2 times

  **Dewitts68** 1 year, 6 months ago

execute permissions on a folder = Can Access

upvoted 1 times

  **dax** 3 years, 11 months ago

mkdir /home/admins

groupadd adminuser

ls -ld /home/admins

chgrp adminuser /home/admins

ls -ld /home/admins

chmod g+w /home/admins

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

Install the Kernel Upgrade.

Install suitable kernel update from:

<http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates>.

Following requirements must be met:

Updated kernel used as the default kernel of system start-up.

The original kernel is still valid and can be guided when system starts up.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Using the browser open the URL in the question, download kernel file to root or home directory. `uname -r` // check the current kernel version `rpm -ivh kernel-*.rpm` `vi /boot/grub.conf` // check

Some questions are: Install and upgrade the kernel as required. To ensure that grub2 is the default item for startup.

Yum repo : <http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/errata>

OR -

`uname -r` // check kernel

`Yum-config-manager --add-repo=http://content.example.com/rhel7.0/x86-64/errata`

Yum clean all -


`Yum list kernel` // install directly

`Yum -y install kernel` // stuck with it, do not pipe! Please do not pipe!

Default enable new kernel `grub2-editenv list` // check


Modify `grub2-set-default` kernel full name

`Grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg` // Refresh

 **gaven186** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

provide alternative for discussion

```
# uname -r
# yum --enablerepo=url list available | grep "kernel-"
# wget url/kernel-package.rpm
# dnf install ./kernel-<version>.rpm
# grep '^menuentry' /boot/grub2/grub.cfg //list all the menu entries, new kernel at 0
# grub2-set-default 0
# uname -a (to see current kernel)
# reboot
upvoted 1 times
```

 **gaven186** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

ignore `yum --enablerepo=url list available | grep "kernel-"`

since we are installing rpm locally

upvoted 1 times

 **PENNSHARK** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

`wget http://server.domain11.example.com/pub/updates/kernel-package.rpm`

`sudo yum install kernel-package.rpm`

`grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg`

`grubby --info=ALL` (to check which kernel index it is)

`grubby --set-default-index` (change to what index the kernel is)

`uname -a` (to see current kernel)

reboot

`uname -a` to check for proof

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Configure NTP.

Configure NTP service, Synchronize the server time, NTP server: classroom.example.com

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Configure the client:

Yum -y install chrony -

Vim /etc/chrony.conf -

Add: server classroom.example.com iburst

Start: systemctl enable chronyd -

systemctl restart chronyd

Validate: timedatectl status

  **Stachomir** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

```
yum -y install chrony
```

```
systemctl enable --now chronyd
```

```
vim etc/chrony.conf
```

```
(change on server classroom.example.com iburst)
```

```
systemctl reload chronyd
```

```
timedatectl set-ntp true
```

```
upvoted 6 times
```

  **MisterROBOT** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

```
vi /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
server <servername or IP> iburst
```



```
systemctl restart chronyd
```

```
systemctl enable chronyd
```

```
(verify)
```

```
chronyc sources -v
```

```
upvoted 1 times
```

  **Rahul95** 1 year, 5 months ago

```
dnf install chrony* -y
```



```
vi /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
server <servername or IP> iburst
```

```
systemctl restart chronyd.service
```

```
chronyc sources #to verify
```

```
upvoted 2 times
```

  **kenkct** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
sudo su
```

```
yum install chrony
```

```
echo 'server [url] iburst' >> /etc/chrony.conf
```

```
systemctl enable --now chronyd
```

```
systemctl start chronyd
```

```
timedatectl set-ntp true
```

```
systemctl restart chronyd
```

```
chronyc sources -v
```

```
timedatectl
```

```
upvoted 3 times
```

🗨️ 👤 **KimoHasNoBalls** 2 years, 3 months ago

when i do chronyc sources after setting /etc/chrony.conf to :  
classroom.example.com iburst

I do not get any results. Does anyone else ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **brahmimedamine** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
yum install chrony -y
vim etc/chrony.conf
(change on server classroom.example.com iburst)
systemctl enable --now chronyd
systemctl start chronyd
timedatectl set-ntp true
chronyc sources -c
timedatectl
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **RedQuasar** 3 years, 11 months ago

```
yum -y install chrony
systemctl enable cronyd.service
systemctl start chronyd.service
timedatectl -H classroom.example.com
timedatectl set-ntp on
```

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **badguy001djh** 3 years, 3 months ago

timedatectl -H [user@]hostname means it will connect to the remote host with ssh and execute the operation remotely. So what you did is wrong at all.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ms200** 3 years, 10 months ago

why timedatectl -H classroom.example.com?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **unbreakable** 3 years, 7 months ago

I do not understand it too

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sazz82** 3 years, 6 months ago

timedatectl -H works but will not survive a reboot

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

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

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
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.

 **PENNSHARK** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

```
yum install autofs nfs-utils -y
```

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


```
ldapuserX -fstype=nfs,rw,nosuid,softserver.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX
```

```
chown -R ldapuser1:ldapuser1 /home/guests/ldapuserX
```

```
chmod -R 700 /home/guests/ldapuserX
```

```
systemctl enable --now autofs
```

upvoted 1 times

 **VforVoodoo** 1 year, 3 months ago

```
vi /etc/auto.master
add "/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
vi /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
add "ldapuserX server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX"
```

#No need to specify -fstype since it was NFS, see 'man autofs'

upvoted 1 times

 **VforVoodoo** 1 year, 3 months ago

```
vi /etc/auto.master
add "/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
vi /etc/auto.ldap
```

```
add "ldapuserX server.domain11.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuserX"
```

#No need to specify -fstype since it was NFS, see 'man autofs'

upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **Hayder\_Alobaidi** 2 years, 4 months ago

Is this still valid in REL8 ?

upvoted 3 times

🗉 👤 **urWaifu** 2 years, 2 months ago

I had 1 try on the exam and yes, we have to set a home directory for a user using autofs

upvoted 2 times

🗉 👤 **Stachomir** 3 years, 4 months ago

```
vim /etc/auto.master.d/demo.autofs
```

```
(/home/guestes /etc/auto.demo)
```

```
vim /etc/auto.demo
```

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

```
systemctl enable --now autofs
```

upvoted 4 times

🗉 👤 **cloudyhr** 2 years, 10 months ago

we also have to edit /etc/exports and added below line

```
/home/guests/ldapuserX 192.168.0.0/24(rw,sync,no_root_squash)
```

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Configure a user account.


Create a user iar uid is 3400. Password is redhat

|¼

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
useradd -u 3400 iar
```

```
passwd iar
```

🗉  **rajat3204** 1 year ago

```
useradd -u 3400 iar ; echo "redhat" | passwd --stdin iar
```

upvoted 1 times



SIMULATION -

Add a swap partition.

Adding an extra 500M swap partition to your system, this swap partition should mount automatically when the system starts up. Don't remove and modify the existing swap partitions on your system.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.


```
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// in the way of expanding the partition, don't make main partition partx
a /dev/vda mkswap /dev/vdax swapon
/dev/vdax swapon
s vi /etc/fstab
/dev/vdaxswapswapdefaults0 0
mount -a
```

 **ly01** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

```
swapon
sudo gdisk /dev/sdb -> ;n; +500M; 8200; w; y
sudo partprobe
lsblk
sudo mkswap /dev/sdb2
lsblk -f
sudo vim /etc/fstab -> /dev/sdb2 none swap defaults 0 0
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
mount -a
reboot
swapon
NAME TYPE SIZE USED PRIO
/dev/dm-1 partition 3.8G 0B -2
/dev/sdb2 partition 500M 0B -3
upvoted 1 times
```

 **Testo321** 1 year ago

```
sudo parted /dev/sdb print (partition table unknown)
sudo parted /dev/sdb mklabel gpt
sudo parted /dev/sdb mkpart swap1 linux-swap 2084s 501M
sudo parted /dev/sdb print
sudo udevadm settle
sudo mkswap /dev/sdb
sudo vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo swapon -a
sudo swapon --show
upvoted 1 times
```

 **cloudyhr** 2 years, 10 months ago

```
create a partition for given size(500M)
#fdisk /dev/sdb
#n
#+500M
#w
#partprobe
check the present free memory
#free -h
#mkswap /dev/sdb5
#swapon /dev/sdb5
check the swap space and compai with privious value
#free -h
```

```
exit /etc/fstab and add below line  
/dev/sdb5 swap swap defaults 0 0  
wright and exit /etc fstab
```

```
# swapon -a  
upvoted 2 times
```

SIMULATION -

Search files.

Find out files owned by jack, and copy them to directory /root/findresults

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
mkdir /root/findfiles
```

```
find / -user jack -exec cp -a {} /root/findfiles/ \; |& ls /root/findresults
```

  **kenct** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

```
sudo su
```

```
mkdir /root/findresults (create folder if doesn't exist)
```

```
find / -user jack -type f -exec cp {} /root/findresults/ \;
```

```
ls /root/findresults (to verify)
```

upvoted 9 times

  **wizojlo** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I have heard from several people that they encountered a slightly modified version of this question, where it was required to include all files with SUID permission. Just add -perm u=s in the command to do so. One person also had this question made so that it must be made into a shell script. So take note ;)

upvoted 3 times

  **ly01** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

this is wrong.

"find / -perm /u=s" is the correct form.

You have to escape it otherwise you will only find files that have only that mode bit set.

From the man:

-perm mode

File's permission bits are exactly mode (octal or symbolic). Since an exact match is required, if you want to use this form for symbolic modes, you may have to specify a rather complex mode string. For example ``-perm g=w'` will only match files which have mode 0020 (that is, ones for which group write permission is the only permission set). It is more likely that you will want to use the ``/'` or ``-'` forms, for example ``-perm -g=w'`, which matches any file with group write permission. See the EXAMPLES section for some illustrative examples.

upvoted 1 times

  **schwarztrinker** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
sudo -i
```

```
for file in $(find / -user jack -type f); do cp $file /root/findresults/; done
```

upvoted 2 times

  **brahmedamine** 2 years, 9 months ago

```
find / -user jack -type f -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findresults\; 2> /dev/null
```

upvoted 1 times

  **cb52** 2 years, 10 months ago

```
mkdir -p /root/findresults
```

```
find / -user jack -type f -exec cp -avr {} /root/findresults/ \;
```

```
ls -l /root/findresults
```

upvoted 2 times

  **ifbaibz** 2 years, 11 months ago

```
mkdir /root/findresults
```

```
find / -user jack -type f -exec cp -a {} /root/findresults/\;
```

```
ls /root/findresults
```

upvoted 1 times

  **vira5489** 3 years ago

```
useradd -m jack
mkdir /root/findresults
find / -u jack -type f -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findresults \;
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **ANI\_04** 3 years, 1 month ago

Can't we just do " find / -u jack -type f >> /root/findfiles " ?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sirasdf** 2 years, 4 months ago

No that won't copy the files that will just copy the results from the find command to a file. The solution is: find / -type f -user jack -exec cp -v {} /root/findresults \;  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sugisho** 3 years, 4 months ago

```
[root@abc ~]# find / -user jack -type f -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findfiles/ \;
find: '/proc/3337/task/3337/fdinfo/6': No such file or directory
find: '/proc/3337/fdinfo/7': No such file or directory
cp: cannot create regular file '/root/findfiles/': Not a directory
cp: cannot create regular file '/root/findfiles/': Not a directory
cp: cannot create regular file '/root/findfiles/': Not a directory
cp: cannot create regular file '/root/findfiles/': Not a directory

# find / -user jack -type f -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findfiles/\;
find: missing argument to `-exec'
upvoted 3 times
```

🗨️ **Stachomir** 3 years, 4 months ago

```
cp -rpf $(find / -type f -user jack) /root/findfiles/
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **xXxM\_JxXx** 2 years, 8 months ago

whats the negative impact if i don't include -type f in the command?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Leepipes101** 3 years, 8 months ago

```
find / -user jack -exec cp -rpf /root/findfiles/ {} \;
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **rsebayang** 4 years, 2 months ago

```
find / -user jack -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findfiles/
upvoted 1 times
```

🗨️ **cytron** 4 years ago

You've forgotten the line termination \;  
Line should look like this  
find / -user jack -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findfiles/ \;  
# RHEL8  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **danielmaziarczyk** 3 years, 11 months ago

Also should be -type f "for files only"  
find / -user test -type f -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findfiles/ \;  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **danielmaziarczyk** 3 years, 11 months ago

mistake should be: find / -user jack -type f -exec cp -rpf {} /root/findfiles/ \;  
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **ms200** 3 years, 10 months ago

miss ; at the the end of the line  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PTom** 3 years, 8 months ago

When you search for files only why do you need -r for cp command.  
The cp -r mean recursively copy directories. It's not an error but why?  
upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

Search a String -

Find out all the columns that contains the string seismic within /usr/share/dict/words, then copy all these columns to /root/lines.tx in original order, there is no blank line, all columns must be the accurate copy of the original columns.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words > /root/lines.txt
```

🗉 **MisterROBOT** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

```
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words > /root/lines.txt
```

or

```
vi /opt/searchfile.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words > /root/lines.txt
```

```
chmod 755 searchfile.sh
```

(optional is asked)

```
cp /opt/searchfile.sh /usr/local/bin
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **KimoHasNoBalls** 2 years, 3 months ago

Do they want "rows" or "columns" ? No idea how to find and redirect columns but rows is easy

upvoted 2 times

🗉 **14\_aman** 2 years, 5 months ago

IF I do run this command : `grep seismic -w /usr/share/dict/words > /root/lines.tx` .

please explain . Am I saying right ?

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **noobmaster96** 3 years ago

```
cat /usr/share/dict/words | grep seismic > /lines.tx
```

upvoted 1 times

🗉 **STFN2019** 3 years, 2 months ago

```
grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words > /root/lines.tx
```

```
cat /root/lines.tx
```

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Create a backup -

Create a backup file named /root/backup.tar.bz2, contains the content of /usr/local, tar must use bzip2 to compress.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
cd /usr/local
tar x€"jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2
mkdir /test
tar x€"jxvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 x€"C /test// Decompression to check the content is the same as the /usr/loca after
If the questions require to use gzip to compress. change x€"j to x€"z.
```

 **adolfoale** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

```
# tar -cjvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 /usr/local
upvoted 31 times
```

 **lordstans** 3 years, 5 months ago

This is the right answer  
upvoted 3 times

 **gunwantk** 3 years, 1 month ago

Simple to understand and execute,

```
[root@station ~]# yum install bzip2
[root@station ~]# tar -cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local/
[root@station ~]# du -sh /root/backup.tar
20K /root/backup.tar
[root@station ~]# bzip2 /root/backup.tar
[root@station ~]# du -sh /root/backup.tar.bz2
4.0K /root/backup.tar.bz2
[root@station ~]#
upvoted 4 times
```

 **Hmenu0s** 2 years, 4 months ago

I don't think this is right answer as the question explicitly asks "tar must use bzip2 to compress". Apart from that the answer provided is perfectly valid.  
upvoted 2 times

 **VforVoodoo** 1 year, 3 months ago

file /root/backup.tar.bz2 ##to check file information, it should show "bzip2 compressed data..."  
upvoted 1 times

 **hitode** Most Recent 1 year, 2 months ago

```
#tar -cavf /root/backup.tar.bz2 /usr/local
upvoted 1 times
```

 **Gustavo\_13** 2 years, 9 months ago


```
tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 /usr/local
upvoted 2 times
```

 **Hammer84** 3 years ago

```
tar -cjf /root/backup.tar.bz2 /usr/local
upvoted 4 times
```

 **brahmimedamine** 3 years ago

can you explain more please  
upvoted 1 times

 **Ares23** 3 years, 6 months ago

```
tar -cvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local && bzip2 /root/backup.tar
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ms200** 3 years, 10 months ago

```
# tar -cjvf /root/backup.tar /usr/local
```

```
# bzip2 backup.tar
```

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rizos** 4 years ago

Answer for RHEL8

```
# cd /usr/local
```

```
# tar -jcvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 /usr/local
```

```
# mkdir /test
```

```
# tar -jxcf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /usr/local
```

If you do it the way the original answer says it will return the "cowardly refusing" error

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rizos** 3 years, 12 months ago

Last command should be: tar -jxcf /root/backup.tar.bz2 -C /test

upvoted 2 times



SIMULATION -

Create a logical volume -

Create a new logical volume as required:

Name the logical volume as database, belongs to datastore of the volume group, size is 50 PE.

Expansion size of each volume in volume group datastore is 16MB.

Use ext3 to format this new logical volume, this logical volume should automatically mount to /mnt/database

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
fdisk -cu /dev/vda// Create a 1G partition, modified when needed partx 1€"a /dev/vda pvcreate /dev/vdax vgcreate datastore /dev/vdax 1€"s
16M lvcreate1€" l 50 1€"n database datastore mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database mkdir /mnt/database mount /dev/datastore/database
/mnt/database/ df 1€"Th vi /etc/fstab
/dev/datastore /database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0 mount 1€"a
Restart and check all the questions requirements.
```

 **ionix** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

```
# vgcreate -s 16M datastore /dev/sdxx
# lvcreate -l 50 -n database datastore
# lvs
# mkdir /mnt/database
# mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastore/database
# echo "/dev/datastore/database /mnt/database/ ext3 defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# df -h
upvoted 19 times
```

SIMULATION -

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: dtop5.dn.ws.com -

IP Address: 172.28.10.5/4 -

Gateway: 172.28.10.1 -

DNS: 172.28.10.1 -

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

1. Configure Host Name

```
vim /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com GATEWAY=172.28.10.1
```

2. Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS

Configure the network by Network Manager:



Note: Please remember to choose two options:

Connect automatically -

Available to all users -

Click "Apply", save and exit, and restart your network services:

```
# Service network restart
```

3. Validate these profiles:

a) Check gateway: # vim / etc / sysconfig / network

```
NETWORKING=yes -
```

```
HOSTNAME=dtop5.dn.ws.com -
```

```
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1 -
```

b) Check Host Name: # vim /etc/hosts

```
172.28.10.5 dtop5.dn.ws.com dtop5 # Added by NetworkManager
```

```
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
```

```
::1 dtop.dn.ws.com dtop5 localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

```
# Generated by NetworkManager
```


c) Check DNS: # vim /etc/resolv.conf

Search dn.ws.com -

Nameserver 172.28.10.1 -

d) Check Gateway: # vim /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```
DEVICE="eth0"  
NM_CONTROLLED="yes"  
ONBOOT=yes  
TYPE=Ethernet  
BOOTPROTO=none  
IPADDR=172.28.10.5  
PREFIX=24  
GATEWAY=172.28.10.1  
DNS1=172.28.10.1  
DOMAIN=dn.ws.com  
DEFROUTE=yes  
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes  
IPV6INIT=no  
NAME="System eth0"  
UUID=5fb06bd0-0bb0-7ffb-45f1-d6edd65f3e03  
HWADDR=00:0c:29:0E:A6:C8
```

  **afloret** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

```
# hostnamectl hostname dtop5.dn.ws.com  
# nmcli con add con-name net1 type ethernet ifname eth0 \  
ipv4.addresses 172.28.10.5/24 ipv4.dns 172.28.10.1 \  
ipv4.gateway 172.28.10.1 ipv4.method manual  
# nmcli con up net1  
OR  
Modify --> /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/"IFNAME".nmconnection  
upvoted 1 times
```

  **MisterROBOT** 3 months, 1 week ago

```
if you modify the file you need to  
nmcli con reload  
nmcli con up "IFNAME"  
upvoted 1 times
```

  **MichaelChapoco** 1 year ago

```
nmcli con add con-name "Exam" ifname enx1x type ethernet ipv4.addresses 172.28.10.5/24 ipv4.gateway 172.28.10.1 ipv4.dns 172.28.10.1  
ipv4.method manual connection.autoconnect yes  
upvoted 2 times
```

  **MichaelChapoco** 1 year ago

```
hostnamectl set-hostname dtop5.dn.ws.com  
hostnamectl (verify)  
ip addr show (verify)  
upvoted 2 times
```

SIMULATION -

Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

**Suggested Answer:** *See explanation below.*

```
# fdisk /dev/sda
p
(check Partition table)
n
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and the extended partition is further divided
into logical partitions)


Enter -
+2G t
8 l
82

W -
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8

Copy UUID -
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)
```

 **MichaelChapoco** 1 year ago

```
free -m
lsblk
gdisk /dev/nvmxx
n
1
(default)
+2G
8e00
w
partprobe
mkswap /dev/nvmxx
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/nvmxx swap swap defaults 0 0
:wq
swapon -a
upvoted 1 times
```

 **Igu** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
fdisk /dev/sdX
n (new)
p (primary)
enter
+2G
t
82
wq
```

partprobe or reboot

free -m



mkswap /dev/sdX1

echo "/dev/sdX1 swap swap default 0 0"

swapon -a

free -m

upvoted 2 times

  **kitkat** 2 years, 4 months ago

echo "/dev/sdX1 swap swap defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Please open the ip\_forward, and take effect permanently.

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
vim /etc/sysctl.conf net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

```
sysctl -w (takes effect immediately)
```

If no `net.ipv4.ip_forward` option, use these commands:

```
sysctl -a | grep net.ipv4
```

```
sysctl -P net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

```
sysctl -w
```


 **cytron** Highly Voted 4 years ago

There is no option -P in RHEL8. You need to use the -w option followed by the argument

```
sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
```

NOTE: No space before or after "=" sign.

upvoted 9 times


 **gaven186** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

you can view the system default line by "sysctl -a | grep ip\_forward".

"net.ipv4.ip\_forward = 0" by system already has 'space' before/after '='.

hence it is fine to have 'space'.

upvoted 1 times

 **kitkat** 2 years, 5 months ago

Would this survive reboot? Remember exam needs all changes that survives reboot.

upvoted 2 times

 **Testo321** 1 year ago

No,

This will

```
echo net.ipv4.ip_forward=1 >> /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
sysctl -p
```

upvoted 3 times

 **sugisho** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

```
[root@station ~]# sysctl -a | grep net.ipv4.ip_forward
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward_update_priority = 1
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward_use_pmtu = 0
```

```
[root@station ~]# sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

```
[root@station ~]# sysctl -a | grep net.ipv4.ip_forward
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward_update_priority = 1
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward_use_pmtu = 0
```


```
[root@station ~]#
```

upvoted 8 times

 **gaven186** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

sysctl -w command cannot survive a reboot. hence others are suggesting to write a line into sysctl.conf. and followed by sysctl -p


upvoted 2 times

 **tinythings** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

```
echo "net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1" > /etc/sysctl.d/ipforward.conf
```

```
systemctl reboot
```

upvoted 2 times

 **kenkct** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
echo net.ipv4.ip_forward=1 >> /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
sysctl -p
```

```
upvoted 5 times
```

🗃️ 👤 **ANI\_04** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
echo " net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1" >> /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
upvoted 2 times
```

🗃️ 👤 **AbidBajwa** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
vi /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

```
upvoted 3 times
```

🗃️ 👤 **ionix** 3 years, 7 months ago

```
# grep ip_forward /etc/sysctl.d/*
```

```
/etc/sysctl.d/60-gce-network-security.conf:net.ipv4.ip_forward=0
```

```
# vi /etc/sysctl.d/60-gce-network-security.conf
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward=0
```

```
# sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
```

```
upvoted 3 times
```

SIMULATION -

Open kmcr1 value of 5 , and can verify in /proc/ cmdline

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

```
# vim /boot/grub/grub.conf
kernel/vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSrootrd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot
rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprdrd_NO_LUKSrd_NO_MDrd_NO_DM
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet kmcr1=5
Restart to take effect and verification:
# cat /proc/cmdline
ro root=/dev/mapper/GLSvg-GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSroot rd_LVM_LV=GLSvg/GLSswaprdrd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD rd_NO_DM
LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc KEYTABLE=us rhgb quiet kmcr1=5
```

 **corpio** Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

this is not found in rhcsa 2021

upvoted 15 times

 **ionix** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

grubby --update-kernel=ALL --args="kmcr1=5"

cat /boot/grub2/grubenv

systemctl reboot

cat /proc/cmdline

upvoted 7 times

 **Hmenu0s** 2 years, 4 months ago

I think this is correct except that the /boot/grub2/grubenv file does not show the update.

We need to check the bootloader entries config files in `~/boot/loader/entries/` directory. There will be one for each boot entry. grubby updates these files. So here is a slightly modified commands -

```
grubby --update-kernel=ALL --args="kmcr1=5"
```

```
ls /boot/loader/entries/
```


# check if the kernel args are updated in the conf files. added in the end of the line

```
grep options /boot/loader/entries/8cxxxx.conf
```

```
systemctl reboot
```

```
cat /proc/cmdline
```

upvoted 1 times

 **VforVoodoo** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

```
#grubby --update-kernel=DEFAULT --args="kmcr1=5"
```

```
#grubby --info=DEFAULT
```

```
#reboot
```

```
#cat /proc/cmdline
```

upvoted 2 times

 **ruben\_mv** 2 years, 4 months ago

```
# vim /etc/default/grub
```

```
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX=... kmcr1=5"
```

```
# grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
```

upvoted 1 times

 **adolfoale** 3 years, 10 months ago

In RHEL8

```
# grub2-editenv - list | grep kernelopts
```

```
# grub2-editenv - set "kernelopts=root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ..... kmcr1=5
```

```
# systemctl reboot
```

upvoted 4 times



SIMULATION -

Upgrade the kernel, start the new kernel by default. kernel download from this address:

ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Download the new kernel file and then install it.

```
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# ls
```

```
kernel-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.rpm
```

```
kernel-firmware-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.noarch.rpm
```

```
[root@desktop8 Desktop]# rpm -ivh kernel-*
```

```
Preparing... #####
```

```
[100%]
```

```
1:kernel-firmware
```

```
##### [ 50%]
```

```
2:kernel
```

```
##### [100%]
```

Verify the grub.conf file, whether use the new kernel as the default boot. [root@desktop8 Desktop]# cat /boot/grub/grub.conf default=0 title

```
Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server (2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64) root (hd0,0) kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64 ro root=/dev/mapper/vol0-
```

```
root rd_LVM_LV=vol0/root rd_NO_LUKS rd_NO_MD rd_NO_DM LANG=en_US.UTF-8 SYSFONT=latarcyrheb-sun16 KEYBOARDTYPE=pc
```

```
KEYTABLE=us crashkernel=auto rhgb quiet initrd /initramfs-2.6.32-71.7.1.el6.x86_64.img
```

  **cloudyhr** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

```
#wget ftp://server1.domain10.example.com/pub/update/new.kernel
```

```
find the name of the new.kernal
```

```
#ls
```

```
#rpm -ivh new.kernel
```

```
list all install kernels
```



```
#dnf list installed kernel
```

```
#grubby --info=ALL
```

```
#grubby --set-default="/boot/vmlinuz-4.18.0-348.7.1.el8_5.x86_64"
```

```
#grubby --set-default-index=0
```

upvoted 5 times

  **mdtjan** 2 years, 8 months ago

can we update it via yum?

upvoted 5 times

  **ly01** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes we can

```
sudo dnf install kernel-5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64.rpm kernel-core-5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64.rpm kernel-modules-5.14.0-
```

```
427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64.rpm kernel-modules-core-5.14.0-427.24.1.el9_4.x86_64.rpm
```

```
uname -r
```

```
sudo grubby --default-kernel
```

```
sudo reboot
```

```
uname -r
```

upvoted 1 times