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Exam : **EX200-JPN**

Title : Red Hat Certified System
Administrator - RHCSA
(EX200日本語版)

Vendor : RedHat

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1

/var/log の tar アーカイブを /root/logs.tar という名前で作成し、それを /backup に展開します。

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

```
mkdir -p /backup
tar -cvf /root/logs.tar /var/log
tar -xvf /root/logs.tar -C /backup
```

Detailed Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 2

/usr/local ディレクトリ内で 3KB より大きく 5KB より小さいファイルを探し、それらを /root/d1 にコピーし、ターゲットディレクトリに SGID を設定します。

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

```
mkdir -p /root/d1
find /usr/local -type f -size +3k -size -5k -exec cp -rvf {} /root/d1/ \;
chmod g+s /root/d1
ls -ld /root/d1
```

Detailed Explanation:

- * -size +3k means greater than 3 KB.
- * -size -5k means less than 5 KB.
- * chmod g+s sets the SGID bit on the directory.
- * SGID on a directory causes new files created there to inherit the directory's group.

QUESTION NO: 3

/dev/sdb上に、1つのパーティション、物理ボリューム、ボリュームグループ、論理ボリューム、およびXFSファイルシステムを含むLVMストレージを作成します。

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

- * Partition the disk:

```
fdisk /dev/sdb
```

Inside fdisk:

- * n = new partition
- * p = primary

- * 1 = partition number
- * accept defaults
- * size +700M
- * t = change type
- * set Linux LVM type
- * w = write changes
- * Create the physical volume:
pvcreate /dev/sdb1
- * Create the volume group:
vgcreate vg_data /dev/sdb1
- * Create the logical volume:
lvcreate -L 500M -n lv_data vg_data
- * Create the filesystem:
mkfs.xfs /dev/vg_data/lv_data

Detailed Explanation:

- * The lab specifies a 700 MB partition and a 500 MB logical volume.
- * pvcreate initializes the partition for LVM.
- * vgcreate builds the storage pool.
- * lvcreate allocates space from the volume group.
- * mkfs.xfs creates the filesystem, which is standard on RHEL.

QUESTION NO: 4

Quadletベースのsystemdコンテナユニットを作成し、起動時にsleepyという名前のUBI 10コンテナが自動的に起動するようにします。

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

Create the Quadlet file:

```
mkdir -p /etc/containers/systemd
cat > /etc/containers/systemd/sleepy.container << 'EOF'
[Container]
Image=registry.access.redhat.com/ubi10/ubi
ContainerName=sleepy
Exec=sleep 3600
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
EOF
```

Reload and enable:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl enable --now sleepy.service
systemctl status sleepy.service
```

Detailed Explanation:

- * Quadlet is the preferred modern way to manage Podman containers with systemd for new configurations.

- * The .container file is translated into a systemd-managed service.
- * RHEL 10 documentation notes that podman generate systemd still exists, but Quadlets are preferred for new setups. (Red Hat Documentation)

QUESTION NO: 5

ブートプロセスからルートパスワードをリセットします。

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

- * Reboot the system.
- * Interrupt GRUB boot.
- * Press e to edit the boot entry.
- * On the linux line, append:

```
rd.break
```

- * Boot with Ctrl+x.

- * At the emergency shell:

```
mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
```

```
chroot /sysroot
```

```
passwd root
```

```
touch /.autorelabel
```

```
exit
```

```
exit
```

Detailed Explanation:

- * rd.break drops you into an early emergency environment.
- * /sysroot contains the real root filesystem.
- * mount -o remount,rw /sysroot makes it writable.
- * chroot /sysroot changes into the installed system.
- * passwd root resets the password.
- * touch /.autorelabel is critical so SELinux relabels files on next boot.

QUESTION NO: 6

ユーザーnatashaに対して、新規ファイルのアクセス権限を400、ディレクトリのアクセス権限を500に制限するumaskを設定します。

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

```
echo "umask 0277" >> /home/natasha/.bash_profile
```

Detailed Explanation:

- * A umask of 0277 removes group and other permissions entirely.
- * New files: base 666 minus mask 277 gives 400.
- * New directories: base 777 minus mask 277 gives 500.
- * Putting it in .bash_profile applies it for that user's login shell.

QUESTION NO: 7

論理ボリュームlvbackupを500MiB拡張し、XFSファイルシステムをオンラインで拡張します。

Answer:

See the solution below in Explanation.

Explanation:

Solution:

```
lvextend -L +500M /dev/vgdata/lvbackup
```

```
xfs_growfs /backup
```

```
df -h /backup
```

Detailed Explanation:

* lvextend increases the LV size.

* xfs_growfs expands the XFS filesystem while mounted.

* This is a classic RHCSA storage task and aligns with RHEL 10 LVM/XFS workflows. (Red Hat

Documentation)