**Red Hat RHCSA 8 Cert Guide: EX200**

**First Edition**

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First Printing: December 2019

**Corrections for June 30, 2021**

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| **Pg** | **Error – First Printing** | **Correction** |
| 557 | Chapter 6, Question 10, answer reads:  D. When a file with the name /etc/nologin.txt is created, only the root user is allowed to log in, and nobody else. In this file you can specify a message that will be shown to users who are trying to log in. | Should read:  C. If a file /etc/nologin exists, only the user root will be allowed to log in. To display an optional message to users trying to log in, the message can be included in /etc/nologin.txt |

**Corrections for September 17, 2020**

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| **Pg** | **Error – First Printing** | **Correction** |
| 9 | Just above “Note”, the bulleted list reads:  ■ 64-bit platform support  ■ 2 GiB of RAM  ■ A 20-GiB hard disk  ■ A DVD drive, either virtual or physical  ■ A network card | Should read:  ■ 64-bit platform support  ■ 2 GiB of RAM  ■ A 20-GiB hard disk  ■ A DVD drive, either virtual or physical  ■ A virtual or physical machine that uses BIOS or legacy mode (not UEFI) for booting  ■ A network card |
| 53 | Table 3-1 : Using Links: 8 | Should read: 8-9 |
| 126 | Reads:  … you can use visudo to edit the sudoers configuration file and … | Should read:  … you can use visudo to edit the sudoers configuration file /etc/sudoers and … |
| 128 | Reads: ... in the file /etc/groups | Should read: ... in the file /etc/group |
| 135 | Exercise 6-2, Step 6:  Create a few more users: lisa, lori, and bob using for i in lucy, lori, bob; do useradd $i; done | Should read:  Create a few more users: lucy, lori and bob, using for i in lucy lori bob; do useradd $i; done |
| 224 | Exercise 9-3, Step 2:  Type **yum module provides httd**. | Should read:  Type **yum module provides httpd**. |
| 224 | Exercise 9-3, Step 4:  To investigate packages in the application stream for PHP 7.1, type **yum module info --profile 7.1** | Should read:  To investigate packages in the different application streams, for PHP, type **yum module info php --profile**. Notice the stream versions, you'll need them in the next steps of this exercise. |
| 225 | Exercise 9-3, Step 5:  Type **yum module install php:7.1/devel** … enable the 7.1 application stream. | Should read:  Type **yum module install php:7.2/devel**. When working on a more recent version of CentOS / Red Hat, you may have to use a more recent stream. Replace version 7.2 with the oldest stream version as displayed by the previous command. This command will install PHP from the 7.2 application stream, using the developer profile. Notice that by installing it from this specific stream, you'll also enable the 7.2 application stream. |
| 225 | Exercise 9-3, Step 6:  Type **yum module install php:7.2** to switch to the newer version of the PHP module. | Should read:  Type **yum module reset php** to reset current module information. Next, type **yum module install php:7.3 --allowerasing** to switch to the newest stream in the PHP module. You may have to change the number 7.3 to a more recent version number if you're using a later version of RHEL / CentOS |
| 249 | Reads: Next, use tuned-adm to find out which profile ... | Should read: Next, use tuned-adm active to find out which profile ... |
| 260 | Last paragraph:  … you'll find that a symbolic link /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target/wants/vsftpd.service … | Should read:  … you'll find that a symbolic link /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/vsftpd.service … |
| 260 | This should be added at the end of the page, right after “…wants to start when it is processed.”  In some cases conflicting units may be available and that can create problems. If you want to make sure that a module is not eligible of being started or enabled, you can use the **systemctl mask unitname** command. This creates a symbolic link of the module name to /dev/null, thus making sure that it's not possible anymore to start the module. | |
| 305 | Review Questions:  **2.** Which configuration file contains messages related to authentication? | Should read:  **2.** Which log file contains messages related to authentication? |
| 310 | Question 4, reads:  **c.** /dev/sda | Should read:  **c.** /dev/vda |
| 315 | Table 14-3 4th row reads:  /dev/sda Should read:  /dev/vda |  |
| 337 | Before the Lab, step 1 reads: Type dd if=/dev/diskfile of=/dev/sda ... | Should read: Type dd if=/root/diskfile of=/dev/sda … (Like in page 316 step 1.) |
| 357 | “Creating Stratis Storage”, Step 6:  .. the mount option **s-systemd.requires=stratisd.service** … | Should read:  … the mount option **x-systemd.requires=stratisd.service**… |
| 360 | Reads: --vdiLogicalSize= | Should read: --vdoLogicalSize= |
| 361 | 361 Exercise 15-5 10. reads: ... the logical size of 1 GiB. | Should read: ... the logical size of 1 TiB. |
| 395 | “Understanding GRUB 2 Configuration Files”, 2nd line:  … the name of the file is /boot/grub2/grub.cf | Should read:  … the name of the file is /boot/grub2/grub.cfg |
| 418 | Top of the page, Step 6:  …listed as well, but in an active state | Should read:  …listed as well, but in an inactive state |
| 428 | Example 19-3, 4th line:  for i in "$@" do | Should read:  for i in "$@"; do |
| 431 | This should be added at the end of the page, right after exercise 19-3:  Tip! The **test** command is an important command in shell scripting. It allows you to test for many items, such as integer values, string values, or file properties. Study **man test** for the examples given and make sure you are familiar with them! | |
| 458 | Question 5:  **b.** /etc/htttpd/conf | Should read:  **b.** /etc/httpd/conf |
| 467 | Exercise 21-2 2. reads: <Directory/www/docs> | Should Read: <Directory "/www/docs"> |
| 469 | Review question 1:  Which **yum** group contains many useful Apache packages? | Should read:  Which **yum** module contains many useful Apache packages |
| 505 | Table 23-3, left column, 4th last row:  **--list-all [--zone*=<ZONE>*]** Lists all configurations in a zone | Should read:  **--list-all-zones** Shows configuration for all zones |
| 511 | Quiz question 1:  If you want to enable an NFS share where all access to files in the share is anonymous, which of the following security options should you use?  a. You do not have to specify anything; the default setting is based on anonymous access to files.  b. none  c. sys  d. krb5 | Should read:  Which command should you use to list shares offered by an NFS server?  a. lsmount  b. showmount -e  c. lsexport  d. showexport |
| 512 | Quiz question 6:  Which of the following statements about authentication is true when configuring automatic mounts of SMB shares through fstab?  a. You need to specify the username; while the share is mounted, you’ll see a prompt for a password.  b. You can only specify a username and a password by using mount options in /etc/fstab.  c. You do not have to specify a username or a password in fstab; you are prompted for them when accessing the share.  d. A secure way to specify a username and a password is by using a credentials file while mounting the share. | Should read:  Which command do you use to discover CIFS shares offered by a server?  a. showmount -e  b. smbmount -L  c. smbclient -L  d. showmount -l |
| 515 | Exercise 24-1, step 6:  … **firewall-cmd --add-service prb-bind …** | Should read:  **… firewall-cmd --add-service rpc-bind …** |
| 524 | First para, first sentence:  In this chapter, you learned how to mount remote file systems and how to set up an FTP server. | Should read:  In this chapter you have learned how to mount remote file systems and how to configure automount. |
| 525 | Review question 7:  How do you mount a Samba mount through fstab while avoiding putting the username and password in /etc/fstab? | Should read:  Which file system type is used in /etc/fstab to mount a share that is exported by a Samba server? |
| 528 | Quiz question 7, option a:  **time --date '@1420987251'** | Should read:  **date --date '@1420987251'** |
| 529 | Question 8:  Which command enables you to monitor the difference between the hardware clock and system clock?  **a. tail -f /var/lib/time/drift**  **b. date -h**  **c. hwclock -c**  **d. hwclock -d** | Should read:  8. Which command do you use to set the system time to the current hardware time?  a. hwclock --hctosys  b. hwclock --systohc  c. date --set-hc  d. ntpdate |
| 538 | Exercise 25-2, Step 1:  On server1, open a root shell. | Should read:  On server1, from a root shell type **vim /etc/chrony.conf** |
| 538 | Exercise 25-2, Step 4:  Also include the line stratum 8. | Should read:  Also include the line **local stratum 8** |
| 554 | Chapter 2, answer 2:  A and C. /etc/profile is the file that is processed for all users who are starting a login shell. A user-specific version exists as well, with the name ~/.bash\_profile. | Should read:  A and B. /etc/profile is the file that is processed for all users who are starting a login shell. /etc/bashrc is processed when a subshell is started, and included while starting a login shell as well |
| 563 | Chapter 13, answer 9:  … the journal is stored in /run/log/journal. | Should read:  … the journal is stored in /var/log/journal |
| 563 | Chapter 14, answer 1:  A. In GPT, there is no longer a need to differentiate between primary, extended, and logical partitions; in fact, it is not even possible. Using logical partitions is not an advantage due to the limited number of primary partitions available on MBR disks. | Should read:  A. Using GUI partition tables offers many advantages, but it does not make access to a directory faster. |
| 567 | Chapter 18, answer 10:  C. The rd.break method is applied before SELinux is active, which removes the SELinux context label. You’ll have to set this label again before rebooting. | Should read:  C. The kpartx -av command analyzes an image file to see if it contains storage information, and will update the kernel with the devices found |
| 570 | Chapter 24, question 1:  B. In the default configuration, NFS share access is based on UID matching between the client and server. To enable anonymous user access, you need to specify the sec=none mount option. | Should read:  A. The showmount command can be used to get information about mounts. Use showmount -e to get a list of all mounts that have been exported |
| 570 | Chapter 24, question 3:  D. The nfs-utils package contains all that is needed to mount NFS shares. | Should read:  C. The nfs-utils package… |
| 571 | Chapter 24, question 6:  D. To avoid having to put a username and password in clear text in the /etc/fstab file, you can use a credentials file while mounting the share. | Should read:  B. To discover CIFS mount that are offered by a server, use smbclient -L |
| 571 | Chapter 25, question 8:  C. The **hwclock -c** command opens an interface that is refreshed every 10 seconds and shows the current hardware time, the system time, and the difference between the two of them. | Should read:  A. Use **hwclock --hctosys** to synchronize system time with hardware time. |
| 572 | Chapter 1, question 2:  32-bit RHEL does not support virtualization. | Should read:  The network card might not be enabled. |
| 572 | Chapter 1, question 3:  You need 512 MB RAM … | Should read:  You need 1 GB RAM … |
| 573 | Chapter 4:  Use ? to match one or more of the preceding characters. | Should read:  6. Use + to match one or more of the preceding characters. |
| 574 | Chapter 5, question 7:  ~/.ssh/ssh\_config needs to be edited to modify SSH client settings | Should read:  ~/.ssh/config needs to be edited to modify SSH client settings |
| 576 | Chapter 9, question 7:  rpm -q --scripts packagename enables … | Should read:  rpm -pq --scripts packagename enables .. |
| 576 | Chapter 9, question 8:  rpm -qd name-of.rpm shows… | Should read:  rpm -qd packagename shows … |
| 581 | Chapter 18 answer 3:  Pass **systemd.unit=rescue.target** to the kernel to enter a mode that provides access to most of the machine’s functionality. | Should read:  Pass **rd.break** to the Grub line that loads the kernel to start the procedure to reset the root password. |
| 584 | Chapter 24 question 7:  Use a credentials file that contains at least the username and password that need to be used. Specify all mount options and use **creds=/somewhere/credentials.file** in the mount options column. | Should read:  To mount a Samba exported file system, use the cifs file system type in /etc/fstab. |

**Corrections for May 26, 2020**

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| **Pg** | **Error – First Printing** | **Correction** |
| 17 | 1st point below “After specifying that…” para:  "/boot mounted on an XFS-formatted traditional partition, size 500 MiB". | Should read:  "/boot mounted on an XFS-formatted traditional partition, size 500 MiB. NOtice that CentOS 8 uses the Ext4 file system as the default filesystem for /boot, as can be seen in Figure 1-9." |
| 26 | Question 9 should read: "What is the most important benefit of using subscription manager to register your RHEL 8 installation?" | |
| 572 | Chapter 1, question 2 answer should read: "The network will be configured to obtain an IP address and related configuration from a DHCP server" | |
| 572 | Chapter 1, question 3 answer should read "You need 1 GB or RAM to install a minimal system" | |
| 572 | Chapter 1, question 9 answer should read: "Registering your RHEL 8 installation gives access to the RHEL repositories, so that software packages can be installed and updated." | |

**Corrections for May 15, 2020**

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| **Pg** | **Error – First Printing** | **Correction** |
| 266 | Exercise 11-2, reads:   1. Type **yum install httpd** to install the Apache web server package. 2. Type **systemctl cat httpd.service** to show the current configuration of the unit file that starts the Apache web server. 3. Type **systemctl show httpd.service** to get an overview of available configuration options for this unit file. 4. Type **systemctl edit httpd.service** to change the default configuration, and ensure that the [Unit] section includes the lines **Restart=always** and **RestartSec=5s**. 5. Type **systemctl daemon-reload** to ensure that Systemd picks up the new configuration. 6. Type **systemctl restart httpd** to restart the httpd service. 7. Type **systemctl status httpd** and then repeat after 5 seconds. You’ll notice that the httpd process gets automatically restarted. | Should read:   1. Type **yum install httpd** to install the Apache web server package. 2. Type **systemctl cat httpd.service** to show the current configuration of the unit file that starts the Apache web server. 3. Type **systemctl show httpd.service** to get an overview of available configuration options for this unit file. 4. Type **systemctl edit httpd.service** to change the default configuration, and ensure that the [Service] section includes the lines **Restart=always** and **RestartSec=5s**. 5. Type **systemctl daemon-reload** to ensure that Systemd picks up the new configuration. 6. Type **systemctl restart httpd** to restart the httpd service. 7. Use **killall httpd**to kill the Apache main process 8. Type **systemctl status httpd** and then repeat after 5 seconds. You’ll notice that the httpd process gets automatically restarted. |

**Corrections for March 05, 2020**

Location 2075 (Kindle Version) quotes "For example, to copy the directory /etc and everything in it to the directory /tmp, you would use the command cp -R /etc /sound."

Should be "cp -R /etc /tmp"

**Corrections for February 14, 2020**

Errata for answers in review questions

Chapter 4, Q 8: Answer should start with "grep -B 5..."

This errata sheet is intended to provide updated technical information. Spelling and grammar misprints are updated during the reprint process, but are not listed on this errata sheet.