RED HAT CERTIFIED SYSTEMS ADMIN (RHCSA) EX200 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. How do you display all SELinux context for a file and restore default contexts if needed?

A. ls -Z filename; restorecon -v filename

B. ls -Z; chcon -R filename

C. getenforce; restorecon -v filename

D. ls -Z filename; restorecon filename

2. Which command lists the contents of a tar archive?

A. tar -xzvf

B. tar -rf

C. tar -tf

D. tar -xzf

3. Which command lists processes owned by a given user with their PIDs and names?

A. pgrep -u <username> -l

B. ps -u <username> -o pid,etimes

C. top -u <username>

D. pkill -u <username>

4. Which command is used to verify the integrity of an installed package and its files against the package database?

A. rpm -Q packagename

B. rpm -V packagename

C. rpm -i packagename

D. rpm -K packagename

5. Which command would you use to extend a logical volume by 5G?

A. lvextend -L +5G battlestar/galactica

B. lvextend -L +5G battlestar

C. vgextend battlestar /dev/xvdj

D. lvresize -L +5G battlestar/galactica

6. Which commands display disk I/O statistics and help identify top I/O wait processes (assuming iotop is installed)?

A. iostat -xz 1 2; iotop (if installed)

B. df -h; top

C. lsblk; du -h

D. pmap; sar

7. Which approach extends an existing logical volume lv_home by 20G and then grows the filesystem accordingly, depending on the filesystem type?

A. lvextend -L +20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; if XFS: xfs_growfs /home; if ext4: resize2fs /dev/vg_name/lv_home

B. lvresize -L +20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; if XFS: xfs_growfs /home

C. lvextend -L -20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; resize2fs /dev/vg_name/lv_home

D. lvextend -L +20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; xfs_growfs /dev/vg_name/lv_home

8. To support SMB/CIFS networking between servers on Red Hat 7, which package group is commonly installed?

A. NFS utilities

B. FTP server packages

C. Samba, samba-client, samba-common, cifs-utils

D. SSH server packages

9. How do you set a system-wide umask for all users?

A. Set UMASK 022 in /etc/login.defs

B. UMASK 022 in /etc/profile

C. Echo 'umask 022' >> /etc/bashrc

D. Umask 022 in /root/.bashrc

10. What is the purpose of the command 'yum repolist all'?

A. It lists all repositories, both enabled and disabled

B. It lists only enabled repositories

C. It lists only disabled repositories

D. It refreshes repository metadata

Answers

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. A

Explanations

1. How do you display all SELinux context for a file and restore default contexts if needed?

A. ls -Z filename; restorecon -v filename

B. ls -Z; chcon -R filename

C. getenforce; restorecon -v filename

D. ls -Z filename; restorecon filename

You manage SELinux file contexts by showing the current context and then applying the policy's default to the file. First, display the SELinux context for the file with ls -Z filename. This prints the security context currently assigned to that specific file, giving you a snapshot to verify. If you find it isn't the correct default, restore it using restorecon -v filename. The restorecon command consults the SELinux policy and reapplies the default context for that path, and the -v option makes it show exactly what changes were made. This combination ensures you both verify and revert to the sanctioned context. Other approaches don't fit as well: listing without a filename shows contexts for multiple items rather than a single file; changing the context with chcon sets a new, user-specified context rather than the policy's default; getenforce only reports whether SELinux is enforcing; and using restorecon without -v would still restore correctly but wouldn't provide visibility into the changes.

2. Which command lists the contents of a tar archive?

A. tar -xzvf

B. tar -rf

C. tar -tf

D. tar -xzf

To see what's inside a tar archive, use the list option with the file flag: tar -tf archive.tar. The -t option tells tar to list the archive's contents, and -f specifies which archive to read. If the archive is compressed, you can add -z (for gzip) and even -v for a verbose listing, e.g., tar -tzvf archive.tar.gz or tar -tvf archive.tar. The other options shown are for extracting or modifying the archive, not listing it.

3. Which command lists processes owned by a given user with their PIDs and names?

A. pgrep -u <username> -l

B. ps -u <username> -o pid,etimes

C. top -u <username>

D. pkill -u <username>

Listing processes owned by a specific user with their PIDs and names is best done with a tool that filters the process table by owner and can show the PID alongside the process name. The command pgrep -u <username> -l does exactly that: -u restricts the results to processes owned by the given user, and -l prints the process name (the command name) together with the PID. This yields a straightforward list where each line contains the PID and the corresponding process name, which matches the requested output. Other commands aren't as direct for this exact need. ps can show PIDs and names if you tailor the output (for example, ps -u <user> -o pid,comm), but pgrep with -u and -l provides the concise, on-demand listing in a single command. Top is interactive and focused on real-time monitoring by default, and pkill is for signaling processes rather than listing them.

4. Which command is used to verify the integrity of an installed package and its files against the package database?

A. rpm -Q packagename

B. rpm -V packagename

C. rpm -i packagename

D. rpm -K packagename

Verifying installed package contents against the RPM database is what rpm -V packagename does. It performs a file-by-file check of every file installed by the package, comparing information stored in the RPM database with what's currently on disk. Specifically it checks attributes like size, checksum, permissions, owner, group, and modification time. If any discrepancy is found, the system reports it, indicating that a file may have changed, been corrupted, or tampered with since installation. This is the exact method for ensuring the installed package matches what the package database expects. Other options serve different purposes: one queries the package database to see if a package is installed or to get metadata, but does not verify file integrity; another installs a package from a file, not verify installed files; and another checks the cryptographic signature of a package file, which is about the package file itself, not the installed system files.

5. Which command would you use to extend a logical volume by 5G?

A. lvextend -L +5G battlestar/galactica

B. lvextend -L +5G battlestar

C. vgextend battlestar /dev/xvdj

D. lvresize -L +5G battlestar/galactica

Extending a logical volume is done with the lvextend command, using the -L option with a plus sign to indicate an increase. The correct command increases the specific logical volume battlestar/galactica by 5G, which means the LV's size becomes its previous size plus 5 gigabytes. This directly targets the LV path inside the battlestar volume group and is the standard way to grow a logical volume. The other options don't fit because one omits the logical volume name (you must specify the LV, not just the volume group), another tries to extend the entire volume group rather than a single LV, and the remaining alternative uses a different utility (lvresize) which, while capable of resizing LVs, isn't the example shown for this exact scenario. After extending the LV, remember to resize the filesystem inside it to use the new space (for example, xfs_growfs for XFS or resize2fs for ext4).

6. Which commands display disk I/O statistics and help identify top I/O wait processes (assuming iotop is installed)?

A. iostat -xz 1 2; iotop (if installed)

B. df -h; top

C. lsblk; du -h

D. pmap; sar

When diagnosing disk I/O bottlenecks, you want both system-wide I/O statistics and visibility into which processes are waiting on I/O. iostat with extended statistics shows per-device metrics like utilization, throughput, and the average wait time (await), giving a clear view of where I/O activity is happening. The flags -x enable the extended stats, -z suppresses devices with no activity, and running it with a short interval (1) and a small count (2) updates the display in real time so you can spot spikes. If iotop is installed, it adds a per-process view of I/O usage and the I/O wait time for each process. This combination lets you directly identify which processes are contributing most to I/O wait and tie that to the device-level stats you see with iostat. Other options don't provide both perspectives: df shows disk usage, not I/O performance; top focuses on CPU and general process info rather than I/O wait per process; lsblk and du deal with device structure and directory sizes; pmap is about memory mappings; sar can collect I/O data but doesn't by itself highlight the top I/O-wait processes the way iotop does.

7. Which approach extends an existing logical volume lv_home by 20G and then grows the filesystem accordingly, depending on the filesystem type?

A. lvextend -L +20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; if XFS: xfs_growfs /home; if ext4: resize2fs /dev/vg_name/lv_home

B. lvresize -L +20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; if XFS: xfs_growfs /home

C. lvextend -L -20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; resize2fs /dev/vg_name/lv_home

D. lvextend -L +20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home; xfs_growfs /dev/vg_name/lv_home

Extending a logical volume is done in two steps: first grow the LV, then enlarge the filesystem to use the new space. The LV can be increased with a command like lvextend -L +20G /dev/vg_name/lv_home, which adds 20 GB to the destination LV. After the LV is enlarged, you must grow the filesystem itself. The method depends on the filesystem type: - For XFS, you grow the filesystem through the mounted filesystem using xfs_growfs and you specify the mount point (for example, /home). XFS grows online by operating on the mounted filesystem, and the device path is not used here. - For ext4, you grow the filesystem with resize2fs, typically targeting the device path of the LV (such as /dev/vg_name/lv_home). This enlarges the ext4 filesystem to fill the newly available space. This two-step sequence is correct because it first makes room at the logical volume level and then updates the filesystem to be able to use that space, with the exact grow command chosen according to the filesystem type. Other options either shrink the volume, use an incorrect grow command for the filesystem, or omit growing the filesystem for one of the supported types.

8. To support SMB/CIFS networking between servers on Red Hat 7, which package group is commonly installed?

A. NFS utilities

B. FTP server packages

C. Samba, samba-client, samba-common, cifs-utils

D. SSH server packages

SMB/CIFS networking between Red Hat 7 servers is provided by Samba, which implements the SMB protocol used by Windows and offers both server and client capabilities. Installing the Samba package group—samba (server binaries), samba-client (tools to access SMB shares), samba-common (shared Samba files and configurations), and cifs-utils (kernel mount utilities for CIFS/SMB)—gives you everything needed to host SMB shares and to mount or access SMB shares from Linux. The other options relate to different protocols or services: NFS utilities for NFS, FTP server packages for FTP, and SSH server packages for secure remote access. Therefore, the Samba-related package group is the correct choice.

9. How do you set a system-wide umask for all users?

A. Set UMASK 022 in /etc/login.defs

B. UMASK 022 in /etc/profile

C. Echo 'umask 022' >> /etc/bashrc

D. Umask 022 in /root/.bashrc

A system-wide umask is the global default that determines what permissions new files and directories will have for all users. The place to establish that default across the whole system is the UMASK setting in /etc/login.defs. When you set UMASK 022 there, new files will typically be created with 644 permissions and new directories with 755 permissions, meaning read access for group and others but no write permission. This approach provides a consistent baseline for all accounts and across login sessions, without needing to edit individual user or shell startup files. Other files control umask only in specific contexts. /etc/profile affects login shells, and /etc/bashrc or a user's personal .bashrc affect interactive shells, so they can override or differ from the global default. That's why /etc/login.defs is the best single, system-wide location for the default when accounts are created and when the login process establishes a session.

10. What is the purpose of the command 'yum repolist all'?

A. It lists all repositories, both enabled and disabled

B. It lists only enabled repositories

C. It lists only disabled repositories

D. It refreshes repository metadata

This command is about seeing what sources yum can pull packages from. It reads the repository definitions on the system (usually in /etc/yum.repos.d and settings in /etc/yum.conf) and shows you which ones exist and whether each one is currently active. Using the all modifier expands the view to include every configured repository, not just the ones enabled for use. That means you can see both enabled sources and those that are defined but disabled, which helps you diagnose why a certain package isn't found or why updates aren't coming from a particular source. Remember, repositories are defined with an enable flag in their configuration; this command simply reports the status. It doesn't necessarily fetch new package data on its own—if you need fresh metadata, you'd run a separate command to refresh.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://rhcsaex200.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!