RHEL LINUX - RED HAT SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. **Which command can be used to create a compressed archive in RHEL?**

   A. tar

   B. zip

   C. compress

   D. archive

2. **Which command can be used to restore a deleted file?**

   A. restore

   B. recover

   C. unrm

   D. none of the above

3. **Which command allows you to switch to another user in a terminal session?**

   A. switchuser [username]

   B. su [username]

   C. login [username]

   D. user [username]

4. **Which command allows you to view currently running processes in RHEL?**

   A. ps

   B. top

   C. htop

   D. jobs

5. **'[root@serverX~]$ tar cjf /root/logbackup.tar.bz12 /var/log' What will this command do?**

   A. create a gzip-compressed archive of /var/log

   B. create a bzip2-compressed archive of /var/log

   C. create a zip-compressed archive of /var/log

   D. create a non-compressed archive of /var/log

6. Which file defines static routes in RHEL?

A. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-[interface_name]

B. /etc/network/interfaces

C. /etc/sysconfig/static-routes

D. /etc/routes.d/config

7. How do you change the password for a user in RHEL?

A. passwd [username]

B. change-password [username]

C. userpass [username]

D. passwd-change [username]

8. Which command would you use to change the ownership of a file to a new user?

A. chown

B. chmod

C. passwd

D. chgrp

9. What command do you use to check the status of a service?

A. service [service_name] status

B. systemctl status [service_name]

C. status [service_name]

D. chkconfig [service_name] --show

10. Which command will add the execute permission for everyone to a file named file5?

A. chmod u-rwx file5

B. chmod a+x file5

C. chmod u+r,g+w+w,o+x file2

D. none of the above

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which command can be used to create a compressed archive in RHEL?

A. tar

B. zip

C. compress

D. archive

The command that can be used to create a compressed archive in RHEL is the tar command. The tar utility is widely used in Unix and Linux systems to bundle multiple files into a single archive file, which can also be compressed. This functionality is particularly useful for backup purposes, file transfer, and storage efficiency. When using tar to create a compressed archive, you typically utilize options such as `-c` for creating an archive and `-z` for gzip compression. For example, the command `tar -czf archive.tar.gz /path/to/directory` would create a compressed archive named `archive.tar.gz` containing the contents of the specified directory. In contrast, while zip is also a tool available on many systems for compression and archiving, it creates a zip format file rather than the traditional tar format. The compress command is outdated and typically not preferred for modern compressing tasks, as it has been largely replaced by more efficient methods like gzip or bzip2. The term archive, on its own, does not refer to a specific command in RHEL but rather is a general term for a collection of files bundled together. Thus, tar stands out as the most widely accepted and commonly used command for creating compressed archives in the RHEL

2. Which command can be used to restore a deleted file?

A. restore

B. recover

C. unrm

D. none of the above

Restoring a deleted file in Linux typically depends on the context of the file deletion and the specific methods of file management being used. The command that is often associated with file recovery, particularly in the context of using backup systems, is not listed among the options. The `restore` command, which might seem intuitive, is actually specific to certain backup systems like the `dump` utility and is not a universal or standard command for general file restoration on Linux systems. Similarly, `recover` and `unrm` are not standard commands in most Linux distributions. When a file is deleted in Linux, it is often removed from the filesystem index, and unless recovery mechanisms such as backups or specialized recovery tools are in place, the file cannot be easily restored through standard terminal commands. The absence of any valid command in the provided options to perform a general file restoration leads to the conclusion that none of the available choices would effectively restore a deleted file in a typical scenario. Thus, the most appropriate answer is that none of the presented options can be used to restore a deleted file, highlighting the importance of backing up data and understanding the limits of command-line utilities in file management.

3. Which command allows you to switch to another user in a terminal session?

A. switchuser [username]

B. su [username]

C. login [username]

D. user [username]

The command that allows you to switch to another user in a terminal session is "su [username]." This command stands for "substitute user" or "switch user." When executed, it allows the current user to assume the identity of the specified user, granting them access to that user's permissions and environment. When you use "su [username]," if no username is specified, it defaults to switching to the root user, which is the administrative user on the system. This command can be used in a variety of scenarios, such as when you need to perform specific administrative tasks or access files that require different user permissions. The other options serve different purposes or are not valid commands in the context of switching users. For example, "switchuser" is not a standard command in RHEL Linux for switching users. "login" is typically used to initiate a new user session but does not function the same way as "su." Similarly, "user" is not a recognized command for user switching in the terminal environment. Thus, the "su [username]" command is the appropriate choice for switching users in a terminal session.

4. Which command allows you to view currently running processes in RHEL?

A. ps

B. top

C. htop

D. jobs

The command that allows you to view currently running processes in RHEL is "ps." This command provides a snapshot of current processes running on the system. By default, if executed without any options, it shows processes that are associated with the current terminal session. However, with various options, it can display a more detailed and comprehensive list of all processes, including their process IDs, CPU usage, memory usage, and other important information. While other commands listed also provide insights into running processes, "ps" is fundamental for getting a quick view of specific processes managed by the user's current session. For example, users can add options like "ps aux" to see all processes on the system, regardless of the user who started them. Commands such as "top" and "htop" serve more dynamic purposes, providing a real-time view of running processes and their resource consumption over time. "jobs," on the other hand, typically shows processes that are actively running in the background within the current shell session and is limited to those jobs started from that particular shell. In summary, "ps" is the primary command for a straightforward examination of process statuses in RHEL.

5. '[root@serverX~]$ tar cjf /root/logbackup.tar.bz12 /var/log' What will this command do?

A. create a gzip-compressed archive of /var/log

B. create a bzip2-compressed archive of /var/log

C. create a zip-compressed archive of /var/log

D. create a non-compressed archive of /var/log

The command provided is using the `tar` utility, which is commonly used for creating archives in Linux. The specific flags in the command are crucial for understanding its functionality. The `c` flag indicates that the command is creating an archive, the `j` flag specifies that the archive should be compressed using bzip2, and the `f` flag allows you to specify the name of the archive file that will be created. The output file specified is `/root/logbackup.tar.bz12`, and since bzip2 compression is indicated by the `j` flag, this command will create a bzip2-compressed archive of the contents of the directory `/var/log`. Thus, the correct answer reflects that the primary operation of this command is to compress the specified directory using bzip2, resulting in a more efficient storage format compared to uncompressed versions. Knowing about the other options provides context: gzip is indicated by the `z` flag, which is not present in this command, and zip is a different compression format that is not managed by tar. Additionally, a non-compressed archive would not use the `j` flag, as this flag indicates compression. Therefore, the nature of the flags confirms that the command creates a b

6. Which file defines static routes in RHEL?

A. /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-[interface_name]

B. /etc/network/interfaces

C. /etc/sysconfig/static-routes

D. /etc/routes.d/config

The file that defines static routes in RHEL is indeed located at /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-[interface_name]. In Red Hat-based distributions (such as RHEL), network configuration files for various interfaces are organized under the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ directory. When you want to set static routes for a specific network interface, you create a file named route-[interface_name], where [interface_name] should be replaced with the actual name of the network interface (like eth0 or ens33). Inside this file, you can specify your static routes in a format that is read during the network service startup. This allows the system to configure the specified routes automatically when the interface is brought up, ensuring that your desired routing configuration is in place. Files like /etc/network/interfaces or /etc/routes.d/config are associated with other Linux distributions or specific networking setups but do not apply directly to RHEL configurations for static routes. The file /etc/sysconfig/static-routes also does not conform to the RHEL standard, as it is not recognized for defining interface-specific static routes in the manner that RHEL utilizes. Therefore, option A stands as the most accurate choice for defining static routes specifically in RHEL.

7. How do you change the password for a user in RHEL?

A. passwd [username]

B. change-password [username]

C. userpass [username]

D. passwd-change [username]

To change the password for a user in RHEL, you would use the "passwd" command followed by the username. This command is specifically designed for updating user passwords and is part of the standard suite of user management tools in Linux. When you execute this command as a superuser or with sufficient privileges, it will prompt you to enter the new password for the specified user, ensuring that password policies and security measures are enforced during the process. Using "passwd" is not only the conventional method but also the most supported approach across different Linux distributions, making it an essential command for system administrators. Other options presented do not reflect commands that exist in the RHEL environment or they do not adhere to the standard command naming conventions used in Linux, which is why they would not function correctly.

8. Which command would you use to change the ownership of a file to a new user?

A. chown

B. chmod

C. passwd

D. chgrp

The command used to change the ownership of a file to a new user is "chown." This command allows users with the appropriate permissions (typically the root user) to modify the ownership of files and directories. The basic syntax involves specifying the new owner's username followed by the filename. For example, if you want to change the ownership of a file named "example.txt" to a user called "john," the command would be `chown john example.txt`. This effectively grants John the ownership rights over that file, allowing him to read, write, or execute it according to the permissions assigned. Other options serve different purposes: "chmod" is used to change the permissions of a file or directory, allowing you to set who can read, write, or execute the file. "passwd" is used for changing user passwords, and "chgrp" is meant for changing the group ownership of a file rather than the user ownership. Understanding the distinct functions of these commands is essential for effective file management and security within a Linux system.

9. What command do you use to check the status of a service?

A. service [service_name] status

B. systemctl status [service_name]

C. status [service_name]

D. chkconfig [service_name] --show

To check the status of a service in a modern RHEL Linux environment, the command `systemctl status [service_name]` is utilized. This command is part of the `systemd` system and service manager, which has replaced older service management tools in many Linux distributions, including RHEL. Using `systemctl status [service_name]` offers detailed information about the service states, including whether it is running, inactive, or failed, along with logs and its process ID. This command provides a full overview of the service's present condition, making it a powerful tool for system administrators in diagnosing issues. In contrast, while the command `service [service_name] status` might still be familiar to those who have worked with older systems that use SysVinit, it is not the standard command in more recent versions of RHEL that utilize systemd. The command `status [service_name]` is not valid, as it does not correspond to any recognized command for checking service status within Linux. Additionally, `chkconfig [service_name] --show` is primarily used to display the runlevel settings for services, rather than their current operational status. This highlights the importance of using `systemctl` in contemporary RHEL environments for accurate

10. Which command will add the execute permission for everyone to a file named file5?

A. chmod u-rwx file5

B. chmod a+x file5

C. chmod u+r,g+w+w,o+x file2

D. none of the above

The command to add execute permission for everyone to a file named file5 is indeed "chmod a+x file5". In the context of the `chmod` command, the 'a' in 'a+x' stands for "all", which includes the user (owner), group, and others. The '+x' indicates that execute permission is being added. When you use this command, it modifies the file permissions so that all users (regardless of their ownership or group affiliation) can execute the file. This is particularly important for scripts or executables that need to be run by multiple users in a system. The other commands provided do not achieve this objective. One command removes read, write, and execute permissions from the user, which would be counterproductive. Another command attempts to add different permissions for user, group, and others but does not specifically add execute permission for all. Therefore, the command that adds execute permission for everyone to file5 is the most appropriate and effective choice.

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:

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