

## 1 采取免交互方式将用户root的密码设置为redhat

### 参考答案

01. `[ root@server0 ~] # echo redhat | passwd --stdin root`
02. Changing password for user root.
03. passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully .

## 2 将目录/usr/local压缩备份为/root/ulocal.tar.xz文件

### 参考答案

01. `[ root@server0 ~] # tar -JcPf /root/ulocal.tar.xz /usr/local/`
02. `[ root@server0 ~] # ls -lh /root/ulocal.tar.xz`
03. `-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 8.0K Nov 26 00:02 /root/ulocal.tar.xz`

## 3 简述使用NTP服务器classroom.example.com的客户机配置

### 参考答案

01. `[ root@server0 ~] # yum -y install chrony` //安装软件包
02. ...
03. `[ root@server0 ~] # vim /etc/chrony.conf`
04. `#server 0.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst` //注释掉无效设置
05. `#server 1.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst`
06. `#server 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst`
07. `#server 3.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst`
08. `server classroom.example.com iburst` //添加正确的服务器设置
09. ...
10. `[ root@server0 ~] # timedatectl set-ntp yes` //允许NTP同步
11. `[ root@server0 ~] # systemctl restart chronyd` //启动服务
12. `[ root@server0 ~] # systemctl enable chronyd` //设置开启启动

## 4 每3小时执行一次 “/bin/echo hiya” 任务，简述对应的cron配置

### 参考答案

01. [ root@server0 ~] # crontab - e
02. 0 \*/3 \* \* \* /bin/echo hiya
03. [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl restart crond
04. [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl enable crond