第六次实验报告

实验报告要求:将实验过程按照"实验报告模板"的形式写好后存成 PDF 格式提交。

实验时间: 2021.7.10 实验人: 徐浩钦

实验名称: Linux 系统基础第六次实验

1. 实验任务和目标:

第十一章

- 1、使用 ps 命令显示 root 用户的进程。
- 2、强制杀死 crond 进程。
- 3、修改/etc/crontab 文件实现自动化,使得每星期一的 11:00 将/boot 目录及其子目录和文件复制到 /root/abc 目录下。
- 4、将网卡名称 eno16777736 更改为 eth0。(根据自己安装系统的实际情况选做)
- 5、使用 GRUB2 破解 root 用户的密码。
- 6、设置 GRUB2 PBKDF2 加密口令。

第十二章 (如果没有 eno16777736,可使用本机第一块网卡操作,完成 1-3 题实验后恢复原配置)

- 1、通过修改/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno16777736 文件,设置计算机 IP 地址为 192.168.0.2,子网掩码为 255.255.255.0,网关 IP 地址为 192.168.0.1。
- 2、设置计算机解析域名时所指向的主 DNS 服务器 IP 地址为 202.96.209.5。
- 3、配置网卡 eno16777736 别名设备 eno16777736:1 的 IP 地址为 192.168.0.3,并且激活网卡 eno16777736:1 设备。
- 4、使用命令显示当前计算机系统的内核路由表信息。
- 5、显示端口号为22的连接情况。
- 6、捕获经过网络接口 eno16777736 的数据包。
- 7、使用命令启动 named 服务,并且设置该服务在计算机启动时一起启动。

实验环境描述: Linux 环境

实验拓扑及网络规划:

Linux 服务器内网 IP:192.168.135.128

实验操作过程及配置说明:

```
第十一章
1、使用 ps 命令显示 root 用户的进程。
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # ps - u root
2、强制杀死 crond 进程。
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # ps - ef | grep crond
          1335
                    1 0 10:48 ?
                                        00:00:01 /usr/sbin/crond - n
                 3283 0 14:45 pts/0
root
          7943
                                        00:00:00 grep -- color=auto crond
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # kill -9 1335
3、修改/etc/crontab 文件实现自动化,使得每星期一的 11:00 将/boot 目录及其子目录和文件复制到
/root/abc 目录下。
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # crontab - e

★ 11 * * 1 root cp - r /boot /root/abc

4、将网卡名称 eno16777736 更改为 eth0。(根据自己安装系统的实际情况选做)
TYPE="Ethernet"
PROXY METHOD="none"
BROWSER ONLY="no"
BOOTPROTO=" dhcp"
HWADDR=00: 0c: 29: 6e: 32: c1
DEFROUTE=" yes "
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL="no"
IPV6INIT="yes"
IPV6_AUTOCONF="yes"
IPV6_DEFROUTE="yes"
IPV6 FAILURE FATAL="no"
IPV6 ADDR GEN MODE="stable-privacy"
NAME="eth0"
UUID="ff2550ce-34bb-4982-84fc-6dad286e0fc7"
DEVICE= eth0"
ONBOOT="yes"
[root@localhost network-scripts] # ll ifcfg-ens33
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 308 7月 10 15:24 ifcfg-ens33
[root®localhost network-scripts] # mac=`ifconfig ens33|grep ether|awk '{print $2}'`
root@localhost network-scripts # sed -i '/BOOTPROTO/a\HWADDR='$mac'' ifcfg-ens33
root@localhost network-scripts # vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33
root@localhost network-scripts # mv ifcfg-ens33 ifcfg-eth0
[root®localhost network-scripts]# sed -i 's/rhgb/net.ifnames⇒0 biosdevname⇒0 &/' /etc/d
efault/grub
[root@localhost network-scripts] # grub2-mkconfig - o /boot/grub2/grib.cfg
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-3.10.0-1160.el7.x86 64.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-0-rescue-b0f2947a9e8f4734a7ed770ae45f5049
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-0-rescue-b0f2947a9e8f4734a7ed770ae45f5049.img
```

5、使用 GRUB2 破解 root 用户的密码。

[root@localhost network-scripts] # reboot

```
insmod part_msdos
        insmod xfs
set root='hd0,msdos1'
if [ x$feature_platform_search_hint = xy ]; then
search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root --hint-bios=hd0,msdos1 --hin\
-efi=hd0,msdos1 --hint-baremetal=ahci0,msdos1 --hint='hd0,msdos1' dfa9ed9b-1\
4fa-4ee0-8163-79815dea5f0c
        else
          search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root dfa9ed9b-14fa-4ee0-8163-7981\
5dea5f0c
        linux16 /vmlinuz-0-rescue-b0f2947a9e8f4734a7ed770ae45f5049 root=/dev/m\
apper/centos-root ro crashkernel=auto rd.lvm.lv=centos/root rd.lvm.lv=centos/s\
wap rhgb quiet rd.break console=tty0
        initrd16 /initramfs-0-rescue-b0f2947a9e8f4734a7ed770ae45f5049.img
      Press Ctrl-x to start, Ctrl-c for a command prompt or Escape to
      discard edits and return to the menu. Pressing Tab lists
      possible completions.
switch_root:/# o remount,rw /sysroot/
sh: o: command not found
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot/
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot/
sh-4.2# passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-4.2# touch /.autorelabel
sh-4.2# sync
sh-4.2# exit
6、设置 GRUB2 PBKDF2 加密口令。
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # grub2-mkpasswd-pbkdf2
输入口令:
Reenter password:
cat <<EOF
set superusers= root'
passwd pbkdf2 root grub.pbkdf2.sha512.10000.1F1EA6EE99209A836E0095E90A31CC7FAE00627009A
<sup>1</sup>75E8B544C5D3A950ABB85F980ACE317B31BF515CC99E400810E5D7ADF186F4B5DB5F8DEA94F7F93076DBC.3
EA2D9679CD981D50374E3CDE62F867CECE52A9B9C0C7ECA2DA22D787F08508BA7EF70DE91206C1A6CAA889D
D868DC73403DBC851C9C41FCBE02118BF31BBFF7
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
Generating grub configuration file ...
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-3.10.0-1160.el7.x86 64
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-3.10.0-1160.el7.x86_64.img
Found linux image: /boot/vmlinuz-0-rescue-b0f2947a9e8f4734a7ed770ae45f5049
Found initrd image: /boot/initramfs-0-rescue-b0f2947a9e8f4734a7ed770ae45f5049.img
done
第十二章(如果没有 eno16777736, 可使用本机第一块网卡操作, 完成 1-3 题实验后恢复原配置)
1、通过修改/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno16777736 文件,设置计算机 IP 地址为 192.168.0.2,
子网掩码为 255.255.255.0, 网关 IP 地址为 192.168.0.1。
```

[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```
PROXY METHOD="none"
BROWSER ONLY="no"
BOOTPROTO="dhcp"
HWADDR=00:0c:29:6e:32:c1
DEFROUTE="yes"
IPV4 FAILURE FATAL="no"
IPV6INIT="yes"
IPV6 AUTOCONF="yes"
IPV6 DEFROUTE="yes"
IPV6 FAILURE FATAL="no"
IPV6 ADDR GEN MODE="stable-privacy"
NAME="eth0"
UUID="ff2550ce-34bb-4982-84fc-6dad286e0fc7"
DEVICE= eth0"
ONBOOT="yes"
NETWORK=192.168.0.2
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GETWAY="192.168.0.2"
```

2、设置计算机解析域名时所指向的主 DNS 服务器 IP 地址为 202.96.209.5。

Generated by NetworkManager search localdomain nameserver 202.96.209.5■

3、配置网卡 eno16777736 别名设备 eno16777736:1 的 IP 地址为 192.168.0.3,并且激活网卡 eno16777736:1 设备。

```
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # ifconfig eth0:1 192.168.0.3
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # ifconfig eth0:1 up
```

4、使用命令显示当前计算机系统的内核路由表信息。

[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # netstat - r

5、显示端口号为22的连接情况。

[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # netstat - antu| grep 22

6、捕获经过网络接口 eno16777736 的数据包。

[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # tcpdump - i ethO

7、使用命令启动 named 服务,并且设置该服务在计算机启动时一起启动。

[root@localhost bin] # systemctl start named.service

[root@localhost ~] # systemctl enable named.service

实验结果(可以是截屏图片):

第十一章

1、使用 ps 命令显示 root 用户的进程。

```
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # ps - u root
  PID TTY
                    TIME CMD
    1 ?
                00:00:07 systemd
    2 ?
                00:00:00 kthreadd
    4 ?
                00:00:00 kworker/0:0H
    6 ?
                00:00:00 ksoftirqd/0
                00:00:00 migration/0
    8 ?
                00:00:00 rcu bh
    9 ?
                00:00:03 rcu sched
                00:00:00 lru-add-drain
   10 ?
   11 ?
                00:00:00 watchdog/0
   12 ?
                00:00:00 watchdog/1
   13 ?
                00:00:01 migration/1
   14 ?
                00:00:00 ksoftirqd/1
                00:00:00 kworker/1:0H
   18 ?
                00:00:00 kdevtmpfs
   19 ?
                00:00:00 netns
   20 ?
               00:00:00 khungtaskd
               00:00:00 writeback
   21 ?
   22 ?
                00:00:00 kintegrityd
   23 ?
                00:00:00 bioset
   24 ?
                00:00:00 bioset
   25 ?
                00:00:00 bioset
   26 ?
               00:00:00 kblockd
```

2、强制杀死 crond 进程。

```
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # ps -ef|grep crond
root 1335 1 0 10:48 ? 00:00:01 /usr/sbin/crond - n
root 7943 3283 0 14:45 pts/0 00:00:00 grep --color=auto crond
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # kill -9 1335
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # ps -ef|grep crond
root 7967 3283 0 14:46 pts/0 00:00:00 grep --color=auto crond
```

3、修改/etc/crontab 文件实现自动化,使得每星期一的 11:00 将/boot 目录及其子目录和文件复制到 /root/abc 目录下。

```
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # crontab - e no crontab for root - using an empty one crontab: installing new crontab
```

- * 11 * * 1 root cp r /boot /root/abc
- 4、将网卡名称 eno16777736 更改为 eth0。(根据自己安装系统的实际情况选做)

```
[ root®localhost EthanXHQ] # ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163 < UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.135.130    netmask 255.255.255.0    broadcast 192.168.135.255
    inet6 fe80::3259:6a60:6d55:b50c    prefixlen 64    scopeid 0x20 < link>
    ether 00:0c:29:6e:32:c1    txqueuelen 1000    (Ethernet)
    RX packets 664    bytes 809701 (790.7 KiB)
    RX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    frame 0
    TX packets 318    bytes 24236 (23.6 KiB)
    TX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    carrier 0    collisions 0
    device interrupt 19    base 0x2000
```

5、使用 GRUB2 破解 root 用户的密码。

破解后成功登录 root 账号。

6、设置 GRUB2 PBKDF2 加密口令。

Enter username: root Enter password:

```
[ 0.0000001 Detected CPU family 6 model 126 stepping 5
[ 0.0000001 Warning: Intel Processor - this hardware has not undergone upstre am testing. Please consult http://wiki.centos.org/FAQ for more information
[ 2.3792881 sd 30:0:0:0: [sda] Assuming drive cache: write through

Generating "/run/initramfs/rdsosreport.txt"

Entering emergency mode. Exit the shell to continue.

Type "journalct1" to view system logs.

You might want to save "/run/initramfs/rdsosreport.txt" to a USB stick or /boot after mounting them and attach it to a bug report.
```

第十二章(如果没有 eno16777736, 可使用本机第一块网卡操作, 完成 1-3 题实验后恢复原配置)

1、通过修改/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno16777736 文件,设置计算机 IP 地址为 192.168.0.2,子网掩码为 255.255.255.0,网关 IP 地址为 192.168.0.1。

[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 TYPE="Ethernet" PROXY METHOD="none" BROWSER ONLY="no" BOOTPROTO="dhcp" HWADDR=00: 0c: 29: 6e: 32: c1 DEFROUTE="yes" IPV4 FAILURE FATAL="no" IPV6INIT="yes" IPV6 AUTOCONF="yes" IPV6 DEFROUTE="yes" IPV6 FAILURE FATAL="no" IPV6 ADDR GEN MODE="stable-privacy" NAME="eth0" UUID="ff2550ce-34bb-4982-84fc-6dad286e0fc7" DEVICE="eth0" ONBOOT="yes" NETWORK = 192.168.0.2 NETMASK=255.255.255.0 GETWAY="192,168,0,2"

2、设置计算机解析域名时所指向的主 DNS 服务器 IP 地址为 202.96.209.5。

Generated by NetworkManager search localdomain nameserver 202.96.209.5 █

3、配置网卡 eno16777736 别名设备 eno16777736:1 的 IP 地址为 192.168.0.3,并且激活网卡 eno16777736:1 设备。

```
[root®localhost EthanXHQ] # ifconfig eth0:1
eth0:1: flags=4163 ⟨JP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.0.3 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
    ether 00:0c:29:6e:32:c1 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    device interrupt 19 base 0x2000
```

4、使用命令显示当前计算机系统的内核路由表信息。

```
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # netstat - r
Kernel IP routing table
```

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	MSS	Window	irtt	Iface
default	gateway	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	eth0
192.168.122.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	virbr0
192.168.135.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth0

5、显示端口号为22的连接情况。

```
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # netstat - antu| grep 22
```

tcp	0	0 192.168.1 <mark>22</mark> .1:53	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp6	0	0 :::22	:::*	LISTEN
udp	0	0 192 168 122 1:53	0.0.0.0:*	

6、捕获经过网络接口 eno16777736 的数据包。

```
[root@localhost EthanXHQ] # tcpdump - i eth0
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use - v or - vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type ENIOMB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
17:03:02.392251 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.135.254 tell localhost.localdomain, length
28
17:03:02.392616 ARP, Reply 192.168.135.254 is-at 00:50:56:el:0c:b9 (oui Unknown), lengt
h 46
17:03:02.393628 IP localhost.localdomain.33284 > gateway.domain: 46434+ PTR? 254.135.16
8.192.in-addr.arpa. (46)
17:03:02.395873 IP gateway.domain > localhost.localdomain.33284: 46434 NXDomain 0/1/0 (
81)
17:03:02.398807 IP localhost.localdomain.44427 > gateway.domain: 15217+ PTR? 130.135.16
8.192.in-addr.arpa. (46)
17:03:02.400055 IP gateway.domain > localhost.localdomain.44427: 15217 NXDomain 0/1/0 (
81)
17:03:02.400055 IP gateway.domain > localhost.localdomain.44427: 15217 NXDomain 0/1/0 (
81)
17:03:02.400055 IP gateway.domain > localhost.localdomain.44427: 15217 NXDomain 0/1/0 (
81)
```

2.in-addr.arpa. (44) 17:03:02.401567 IP gateway.domain > localhost.localdomain.36576: 613 NXDomain 0/1/0 (79

7、使用命令启动 named 服务,并且设置该服务在计算机启动时一起启动。

```
[root@localhost bin] # systemctl status named.service
🥯 named.service - Berkeley Internet Name Domain (DNS)
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; disabled; vendor preset: disa
bled
   Active: active (running) since \(\frac{1}{12}\) 2021-07-10 17:57:44 CST; 49s ago
  Process: 4972 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/named -u named -c ${NAMEDCONF} $OPTIONS (code=exite
d, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 4968 ExecStartPre=/bin/bash -c if [ ! "$DISABLE_ZONE_CHECKING" == "yes" ]; t
hen /usr/sbin/named-checkconf - z "$NAMEDCONF"; else echo "Checking of zone files is dis
abled"; fi (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 4973 (named)
   Tasks: 5
   CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
           4973 /usr/sbin/named -u named -c /etc/named.conf
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named[4973]: network unreachable resolving '...3
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named[4973]: network unreachable resolving '...3
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named[4973]: network unreachable resolving '
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named[4973]: network unreachable resolving '
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named[4973]: network unreachable resolving
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named[4973]: network unreachable resolving
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named 4973: network unreachable resolving
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named[4973]: network unreachable resolving '...3
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named 4973: managed-keys-zone: Key 20326 fo...d
7月 10 17:57:44 localhost.localdomain named 4973: resolver priming query complete
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use - l to show in full.
```

Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/named.service to /usr/

总结和分析:

- 1、学习了 Linux 日常管理和维护
- 2、学习了 Linux 网络基本配置

lib/systemd/system/named.service.