Вернёмся на ISP

Настройка времени.

Проверим работоспособность плагина**.**

```
root@ISP:~# systemctl status chrony
● chrony.service - chrony, an NTP client/serve
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/chron
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2022-0
```

Перейдём к конфигурации файла.

```
root@ISP:~# nano /etc/chrony/chrony.conf
```

Файл должен принять вид.

```
# Welcome to the chrony configuration file. See chrony.conf(5) for more
# information about usable directives.

# Include configuration files found in /etc/chrony/conf.d.
confdir /etc/chrony/conf.d
allow 3.3.3.0/24
allow 4.4.4.0/24
local stratum 4

# Use Debian vendor zone.
# pool 2.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst

# Use time sources from DHCP.
# sourcedir /run/chrony-dhcp

# Use NTP sources found in /etc/chrony/sources.d.
# sourcedir /etc/chrony/sources.d

# This directive specify the location of the file containing ID/key pairs for
# NTP authentication.
# keyfile /etc/chrony/chrony.keys

# This directive specify the file into which chronyd will store the rate
# information.
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/chrony.drift

# Save NTS keys and cookies.
#ntsdumpdir /var/lib/chrony

# Uncomment the following line to turn logging on.
log tracking measurements statistics

# Log files location.
```

```
# Log files location.
logdir /var/log/chrony

# Stop bad estimates upsetting machine clock.
# maxupdateskew 100.0

# This directive enables kernel synchronisation (every 11 minutes) of the
# real-time clock. Note that it can't be used along with the 'rtcfile' directive.
rtcsync

# Step the system clock instead of slewing it if the adjustment is larger than
# one second, but only in the first three clock updates.
makestep 10 30
```

```
root@ISP:~# systemctl restart chrony
```

```
root@ISP:~# systemctl status chrony
● chrony.service - chrony, an NTP client/
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2
```

Примерно так должно всё выглядить.

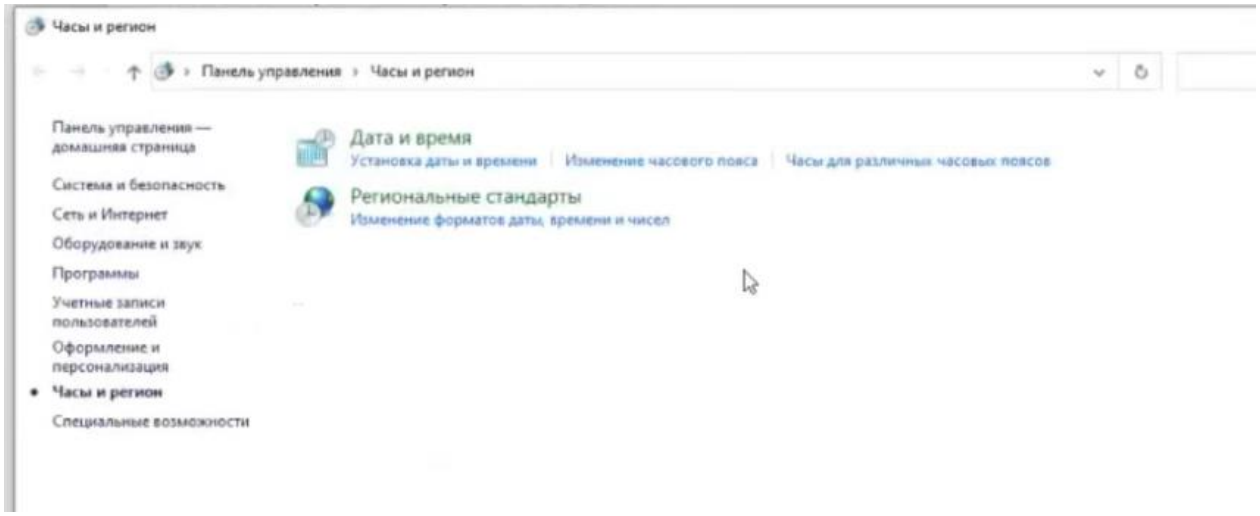
```
root@ISP:~# date
Wed 04 May 2022 08:01:24 AM EDT
```

```
root@ISP:~# timedatectl set-timezone Europe/Moscow
root@ISP:~# date
Wed 04 May 2022 03:02:25 PM MSK
```

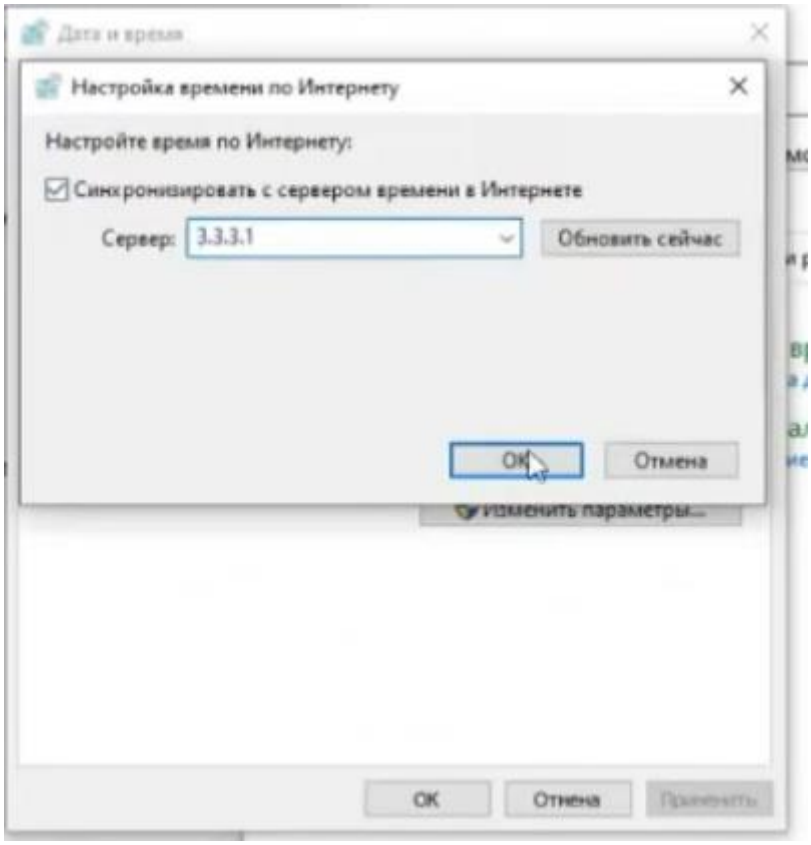
```
root@ISP:~# chronyc tracking
Reference ID    : 7F7F0101 ()
Stratum         : 4
Ref time (UTC)  : Wed May 04 12:03:40 2022
System time     : 0.000000000 seconds fast of NTP time
Last offset     : +0.000000000 seconds
RMS offset      : 0.000000000 seconds
Frequency       : 0.000 ppm slow
Residual freq   : +0.000 ppm
Skew            : 0.000 ppm
Root delay      : 0.000000000 seconds
Root dispersion : 0.000000000 seconds
Update interval : 0.0 seconds
Leap status     : Normal
```

```
root@ISP:~# chronyc clients
Hostname                      NTP   Drop Int IntL Last     Cmd   Drop Int  Last
===============================================================================
```

Настроим время на CLI



Необходимо в строчке указать наш днс сервер.

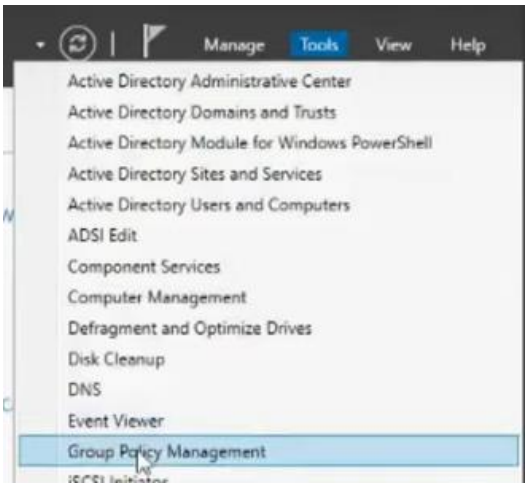


Теперь на ISP появится клиент.

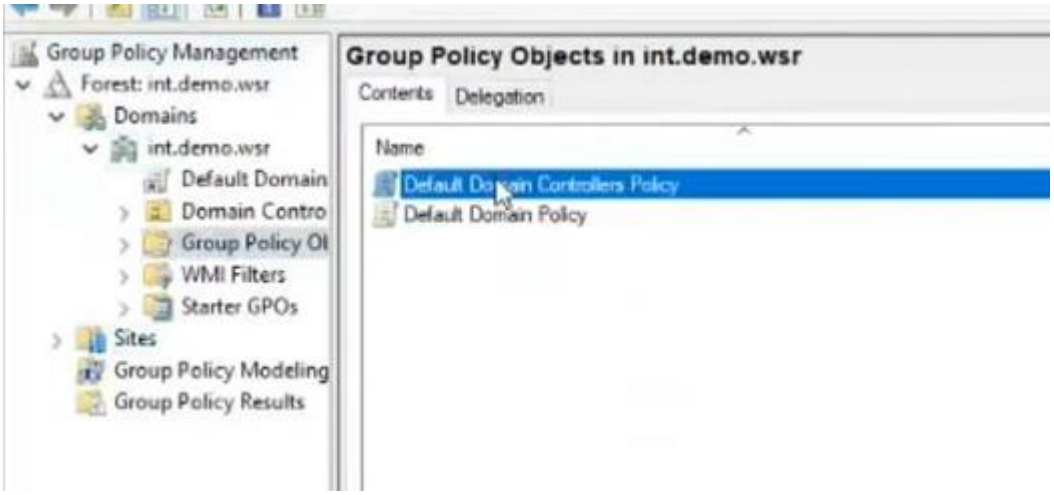
```
root@ISP:~# chronyc clients
Hostname                      NTP   Drop Int IntL Last     Cmd   Drop Int  Last
===============================================================================
3.3.3.10                        3      0   3   -     6       0      0   -     -
root@ISP:~#
```

Перейдём на SRV

Чтобы настроить время необходимо использовать службу времени. Поскольку у нас установлен домен то это можно сделать через доменные политики!

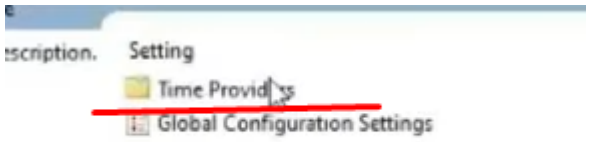


Переходим в груп. Политики.

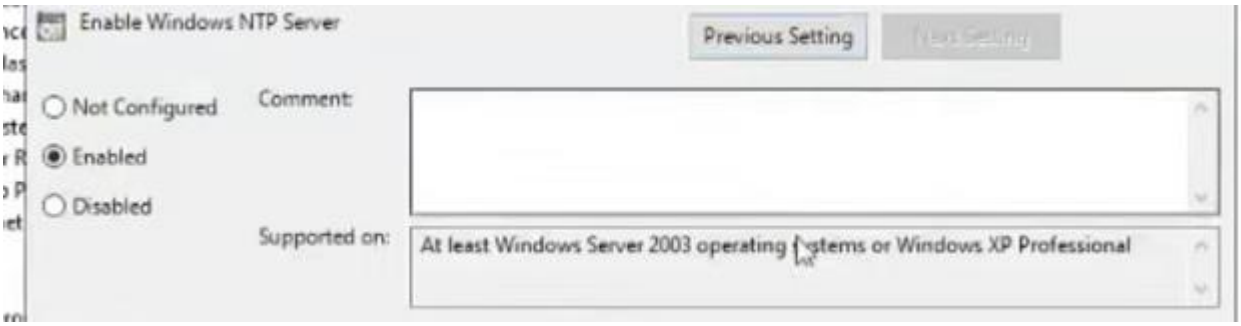


Заходим в System

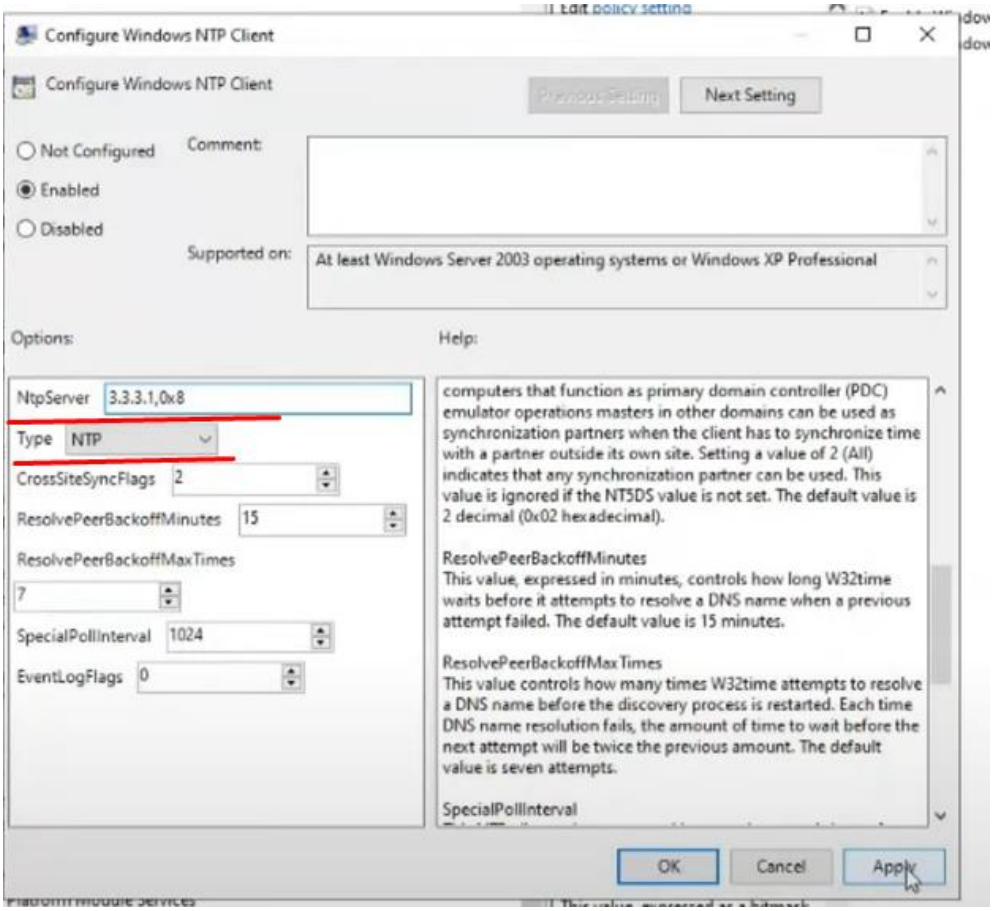
Далее в Windows Time Server.



Включаем все NTP(с низу)

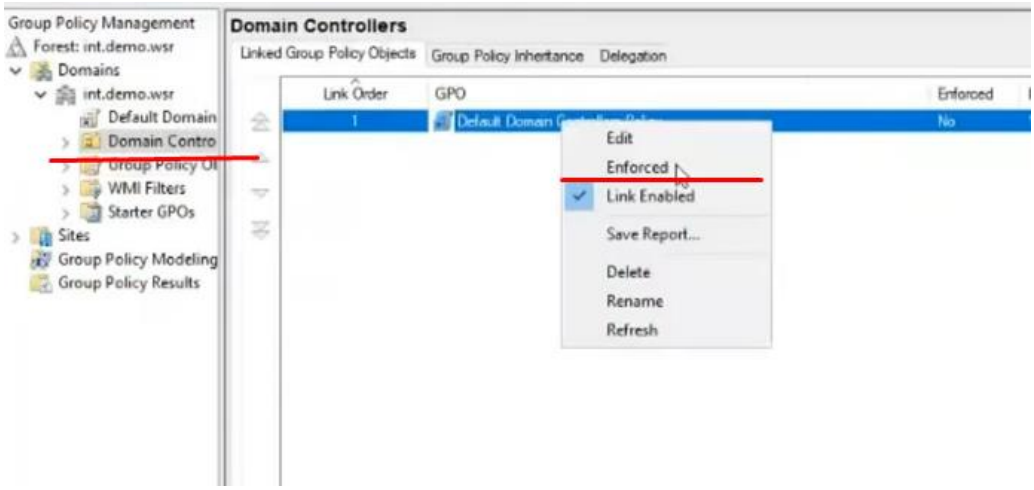


У клиента прописываем NTP Server.(и протокол NTP)

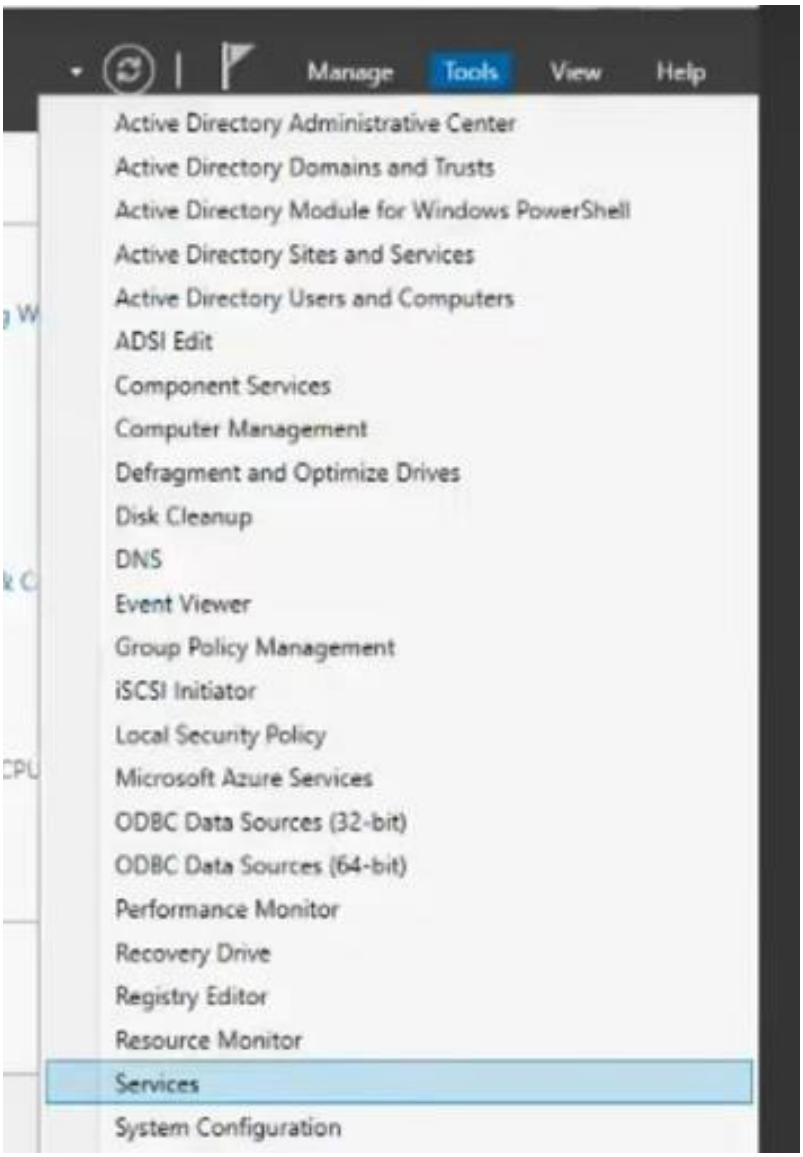


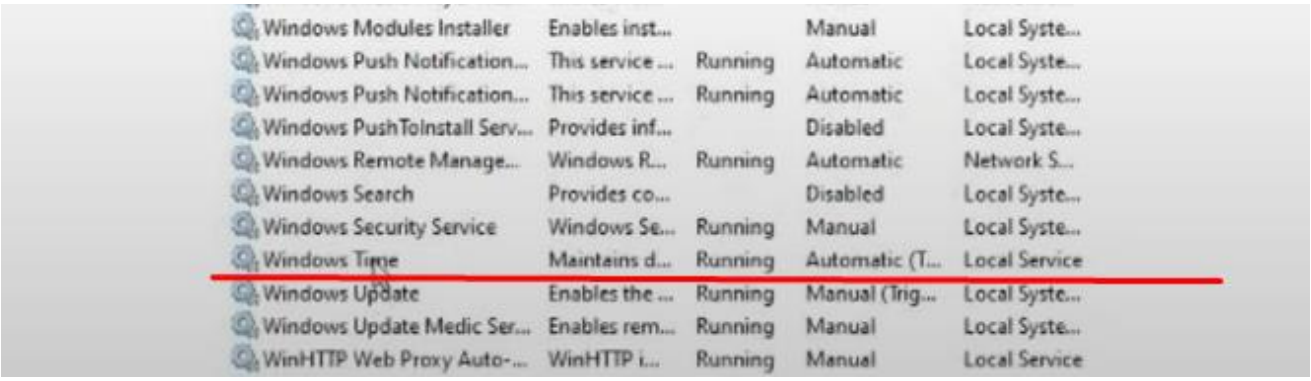
Далее применима данную политику.

Зайдём в доменный контролер и сделаем политику Endforced.



Проверим запущен ли наш сервис.





На ISP должен появится второй клиент!

```
root@ISP:~# chronyc clients
Hostname                      NTP   Drop Int IntL Last     Cmd   Drop Int  Last
===============================================================================
3.3.3.10                        3      0   3   -   489       0      0   -     -
4.4.4.100                       4      0   5   -    59       0      0   -     -
root@ISP:~#
```

Преходим на WEB-L и настравиваем chrony.

```
root@WEB-L:~# apt install chrony
```

```
root@WEB-L:~# nano /etc/chrony/chrony.conf
```

```
# Welcome to the chrony configuration file. See chrony.conf(5) for more
# information about usable directives.

# Include configuration files found in /etc/chrony/conf.d.
#confdir /etc/chrony/conf.d

# Use Debian vendor zone.
#pool 2.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst
server srv.int.demo.wsr prefer iburst_

# Use time sources from DHCP.
#sourcedir /run/chrony-dhcp

# Use NTP sources found in /etc/chrony/sources.d.
#sourcedir /etc/chrony/sources.d

# This directive specify the location of the file containing ID/key pairs for
# NTP authentication.
# keyfile /etc/chrony/chrony.keys

# This directive specify the file into which chronyd will store the rate
# information.
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/chrony.drift

# Save NTS keys and cookies.
#ntsdumpdir /var/lib/chrony

# Uncomment the following line to turn logging on.
log tracking measurements statistics

# Log files location.
logdir /var/log/chrony
```

```
# Stop bad estimates upsetting machine clock.
# maxupdateskew 100.0

# This directive enables kernel synchronisation (every 11 minutes) of the
# real-time clock. Note that it can't be used along with the 'rtcfile' directive.
rtcsync

# Step the system clock instead of slewing it if the adjustment is larger than
# one second, but only in the first three clock updates.
makestep 10 30

# Get TAI-UTC offset and leap seconds from the system tz database.
# This directive must be commented out when using time sources serving
# leap-smeared time.
# leapsectz right/UTC
```

```
root@WEB-L:~# systemctl restart chrony
```

```
root@WEB-L:~# systemctl status chrony
● chrony.service - chrony, an NTP client/server
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/chrony.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2022-05-04 08:17:23 EDT; 7s ago
```

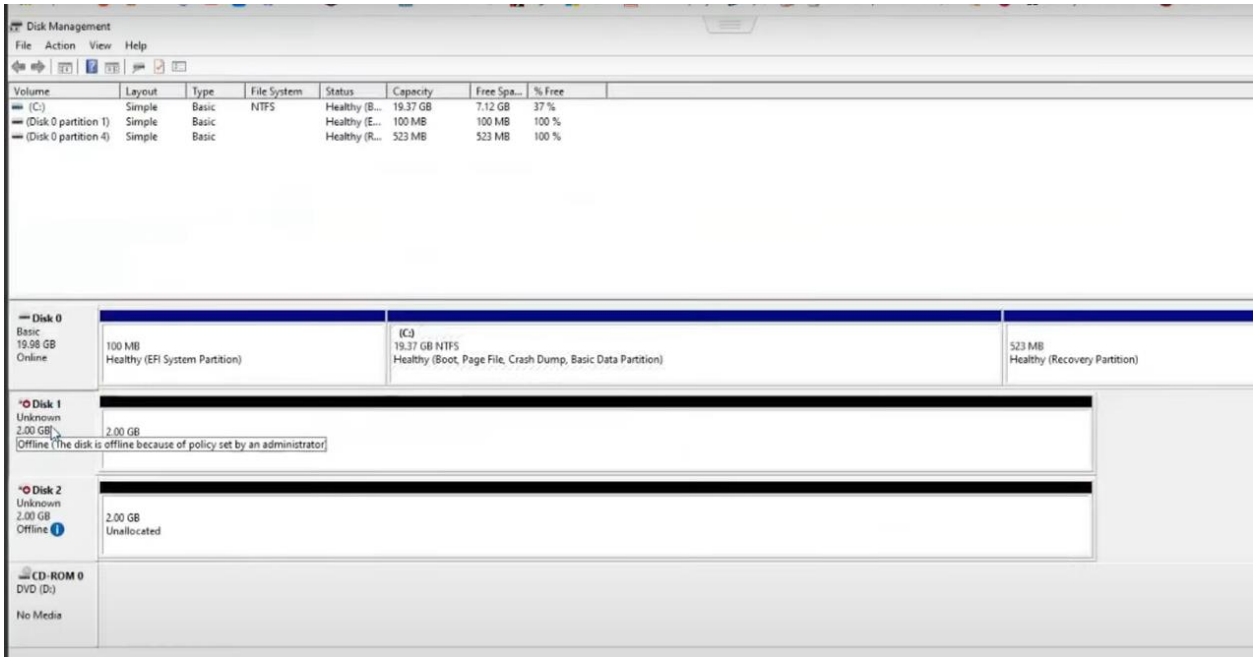
```
root@WEB-L:~# chronyc sources
MS Name/IP address         Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
===============================================================================
^* 192.168.100.200               5   6    17    17  -4862ns[  +89us] +/-  766ms
root@WEB-L:~#
```

Перед ip должна быть звёздочка, если ! значит не синхронизировалось. правильно.

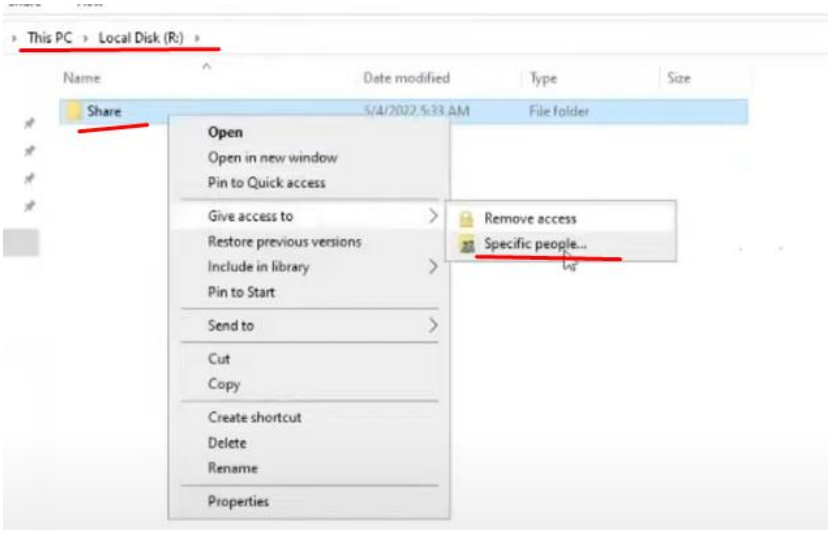
```
root@WEB-L:~# timedatectl set-timezone Europe/Moscow
root@WEB-L:~# date
Wed 04 May 2022 03:18:45 PM MSK
root@WEB-L:~#
```

На всех оставшихся машинах настройки будут абсолютно такие же.

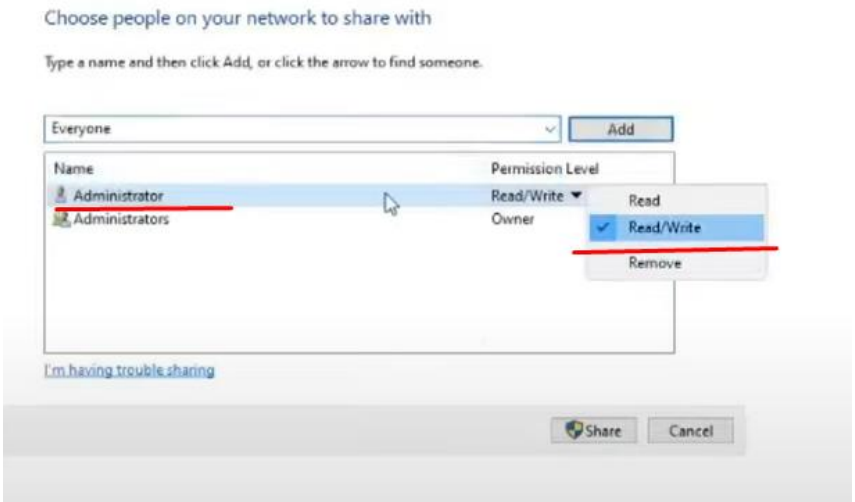
Далее добавляем 2 диска(по 2 гига) по заданию на SRV.
Включаем наши диски.(создадим первый диск диск R)



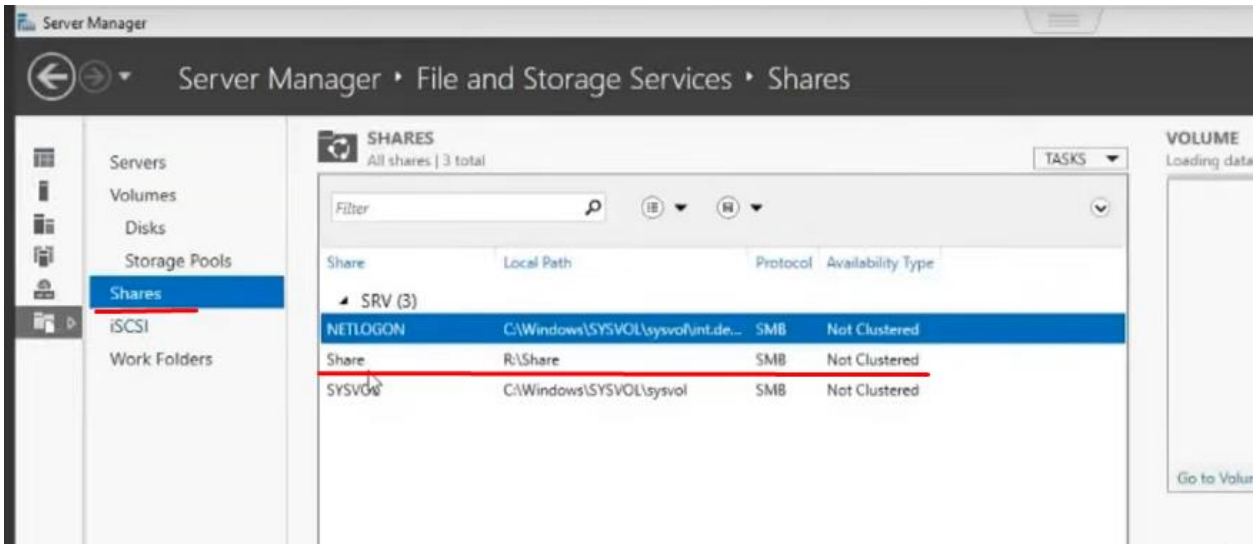
На диске создаём папку



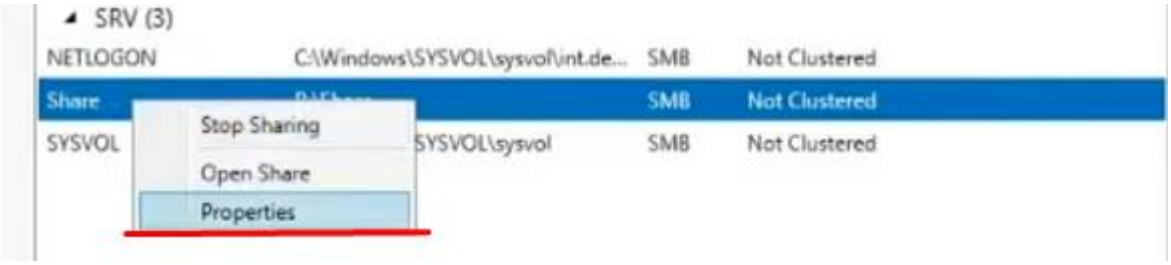
Даём доступ Администратору.



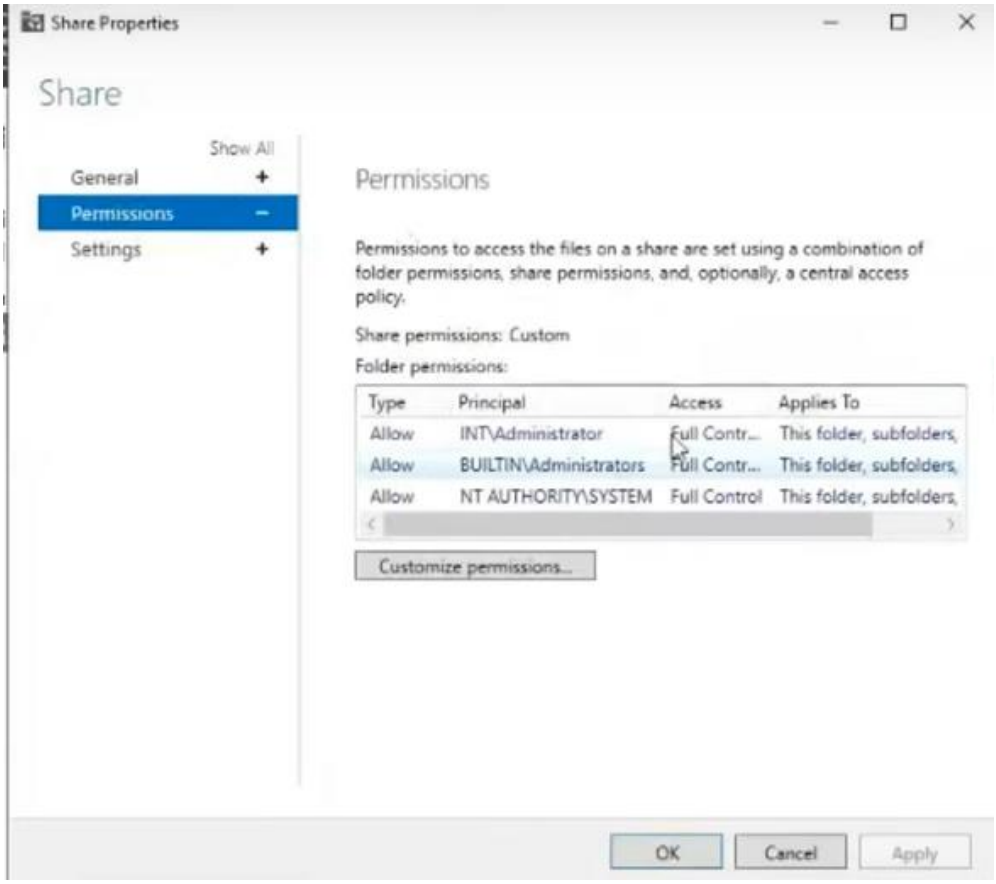
Эта папка должна отображаться в Server Manager.



Проверим доступность.



У администратора должен быть полный доступ!



Настроим CIFS

Зайдём на WEB-L

Установим CIFS

```
root@WEB-L:~# apt install cifs-utils
```

Создадим папку.

```
root@WEB-L:~# mkdir /opt/share
```

Перейдём в неё.

```
root@WEB-L:~# cd /opt/share
```

Далее в эту папку добавим наш ресурс Share.

```
root@WEB-L:/opt/share# mount.cifs //srv.int.demo.wsr/share /opt/share/ -o user=Administrator,passwor
d=P@ssw0rd
```

Попробуем создать файл. (он дожен отображаться на SRV в папке Share.

```
root@WEB-L:/opt/share# touch test1.txt
```

Далее перейдём в другой файлик.

```
root@WEB-L:~# nano /etc/fstab _
```

И редактируем его (вписываем строчку)

```
 GNU nano 5.4                                /etc/fstab
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
# systemd generates mount units based on this file, see systemd.mount(5).
# Please run 'systemctl daemon-reload' after making changes here.
#
# <file system> <mount point>   <type>  <options>       <dump>  <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda1 during installation
UUID=c0ac4da2-0a5a-46cd-baa0-b1a2dd793d0a /               ext4    errors=remount-ro 0       1
# swap was on /dev/sda5 during installation
UUID=239c86d6-56ae-4628-a984-18a4806b3447 none            swap    sw              0       0
/dev/sr0        /media/cdrom0   udf,iso9660 user,noauto     0       0
//srv.int.demo.wsr/share /opt/share cifs        rw,username=Administrator,password=P@ssw0rd     0 0
```

Проверяем а потом перезагружаем машину

```
root@WEB-L:~# mount -a
root@WEB-L:~# ls -l /opt/share/
total 0
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 0 May  4 15:39 test100.txt
root@WEB-L:~# _
```

На WEB-R делаем обсолютно тоже самое и проверяем.(создаём ещё один файл который должен быть доступен тем кому мы дали доступ) И перезагружаем машину.