

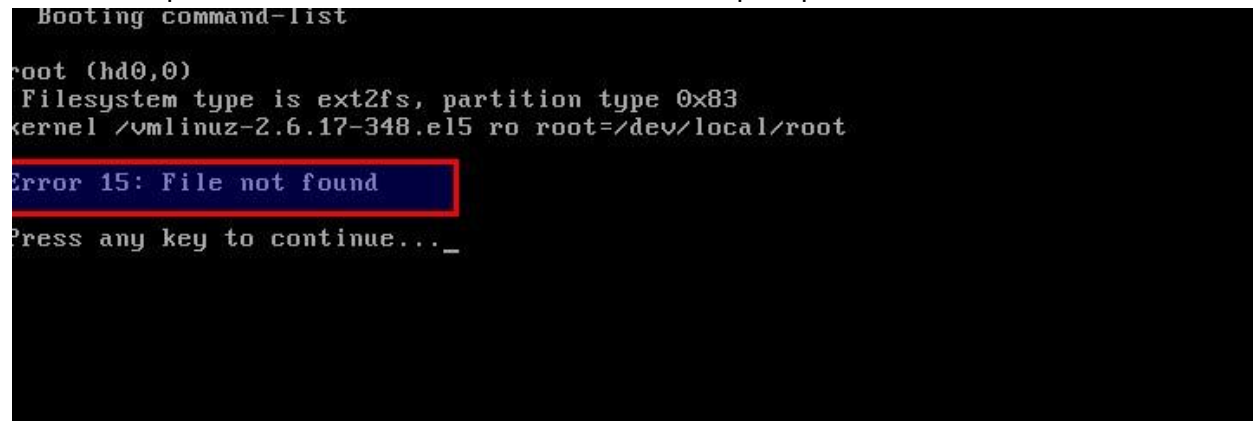
Telerik Linux System Administrator Exam Q&A

Няколко предложения от моя страна:

1. Ако имате практически изпит както е този то най вероятно въпросите са свързани и ако направите някой преди друг то няма да получите желаният резултат. Затова е добре да прочетете всички въпроси преди да започнете.
2. Направете си план как ще работите
3. Трик: веднага щом буутна машината ще и настроя мрежата и ще пусна SSH. Тоест ще изпълня 1,2 след това 18,19 и тогава ще започна с 3.

1. Поради някаква причина има проблем с конфигурацията на Grub-a, оправете я.

След като GRUB ви върне грешка "File not found" става ясно ,че не може да намери ФАЙЛ който е този файл еми или Kernel-а или /initrd-to нека проверим.



```
Booting command-list
root (hd0,0)
Filesystem type is ext2fs, partition type 0x83
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.17-348.el5 ro root=/dev/local/root
Error 15: File not found
Press any key to continue..._
```

Натискате "е" , за да едитвате GRUB boot параметрите от които вижда ,че kernel-а (vmlinuz) и initrd-to са различни версии. 2.6.17. и 2.6.32 (това ни е достатъчно)

```
GNU GRUB  version 0.97  (639K lower / 1196992K upper memory)

root (hd0,0)
kerne /vmlinuz-2.6.17-348.el5 ro root=/dev/local/root
initrd /initrd-2.6.32-349.el5.img

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press 'b' to boot, 'e' to edit the selected command in the
boot sequence, 'c' for a command-line, 'o' to open a new line
after ('O' for before) the selected line, 'd' to remove the
selected line, or escape to go back to the main menu.
```

Натиснете пак “e” ,за да влезнете в GRUB minimal shell. След като сте вече в grub edit> идете изтрийте vmlinuz и за наше щастие както си пише имате TAB натиснете го ,за да видите какви файловете вижда GRUB.

```
[ Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported.  For the first word, TAB
lists possible command completions.  Anywhere else TAB lists the possible
completions of a device/filename.  ESC at any time cancels.  ENTER
at any time accepts your changes.]

grub edit> kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-3 ro root=/dev/local/root
Possible files are: vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.el5 vmlinuz-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5

grub edit> kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-3 ro root=/dev/local/root
Possible files are: vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.el5 vmlinuz-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5

grub edit> kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-3_ro root=/dev/local/root
```

Изберете си еднакви vmlinuz + initrd аз избрах тези (2.6.28.-371....)

Натиснете ENTER след това идете на initrd реда и натиснете “e” по същият начин с TAB сменете и inird да е на 2.6.18-371....)

```
[ Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported.  For the first word, TAB
lists possible command completions.  Anywhere else TAB lists the possible
completions of a device/filename.  ESC at any time cancels.  ENTER
at any time accepts your changes.]

grub edit> initrd /initrd-2.6.18-3
Possible files are: initrd-2.6.18-348.el5.img initrd-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5.img
grub edit> initrd /initrd-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5.img _
```

1.2 За да не се бавя ще сложа накрая на kernel реда цифрата "1" която при CentOS ще ви вкара в Single User mode (Runlevel 1) от където ще смените паролата.

Крайният резултат трябва да ви е това:

```
GNU GRUB version 0.97 (639K lower / 1196992K upper memory)

root (hd0,0)
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5 ro root=/dev/local/root 1
initrd /initrd-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5.img
```

Натиснете "b" за да зареди системата и сменете паролата

```
Telling INIT to go to single user mode.
INIT: Going single user
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
INIT: Sending processes the KILL signal
sh-3.2# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-3.2# passwd _
```

след като е смените просто напишете "exit" за да буутнете в Multi User mode и се логнете с вече сменената от вас парола.

```
CentOS release 5.10 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.18-371.1.2.el5 on an i686

localhost login: root
Password:
Last login: Mon Nov 11 05:07:13 on tty1
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

2. Нямаме root парола за този linux, сменете root паролата

Виж 1.2

2.1 Системата е буутнала ,НО вашият GRUB е все още счупен и при рестарт няма да буутне затова него го едитнем.

WTF!!! няма нищо в boot ,но защо (долно Марияне).

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /boot
total 0
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Нека видим какво е монтирано на системат . Забележете ,че нямаме монтиран BOOT.

```
[root@localhost ~]# mount
/dev/mapper/local-root on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw)
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Нека видим какви партишъни имаме. Аха ... /dev/sda само ,че /dev/sda1 е видно по малък и това ме навежда на мисълта ,че може да е boot дяла.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat /proc/partitions
major minor #blocks name

 8      0    8388608 sda
 8      1    104391 sda1
 8      2    8281507 sda2
253     0    4194304 dm-0
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Нека проверим с fdisk и да това ние boot дяла. Root-а ни е LVM.

```
[root@localhost ~]# fdisk -l /dev/sda

Disk /dev/sda: 8589 MB, 8589934592 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks    Id  Syst
/dev/sda1  *           1           13       104391    83  Linu
/dev/sda2             14          1044    8281507+    8e  Linu
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Нека го монтираме и проверим дали се е монтирал

```
[root@localhost ~]# mount /dev/sda1 /boot
[root@localhost ~]# mount
/dev/mapper/local-root on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw)
/dev/sda1 on /boot type ext3 (rw)
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Готово вече имаме монтиран boot дял.

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /boot
total 12876
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 70379 Jan 9 2013 config-2.6.18-348.el5
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 70404 Oct 22 20:30 config-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 1024 Nov 11 02:10 grub
-rw----- 1 root root 3446909 Nov 10 23:49 initrd-2.6.18-348.el5.img
-rw----- 1 root root 3455926 Nov 11 01:09 initrd-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5.img
drwx----- 2 root root 12288 Nov 10 23:47 lost+found
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 117281 Jan 9 2013 symvers-2.6.18-348.el5.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 117436 Oct 22 20:30 symvers-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5.gz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 994933 Jan 9 2013 System.map-2.6.18-348.el5
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 996296 Oct 22 20:30 System.map-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1911380 Jan 9 2013 vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.el5
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1912180 Oct 22 20:30 vmlinuz-2.6.18-371.1.2.el5
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Монтирайте boot дяла по подразбиране в /etc/fstab .Първо трябва да го размонтираме ,за да сме сигурни ,че всичко ще работи нормално.

```
[root@localhost ~]# umount /boot/
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/fstab _
```

В /etc/fstab сложете ред ,за монтиране на boot

```
/dev/local/root      /
/dev/sda1            /boot
tmpfs                /dev/shm
devpts               /dev/pts
sysfs                /sys
proc                 /proc
```

Filesystem	Mount Point	Filesystem Type	Options	Dump	Pass
/dev/local/root	/	ext3	defaults	1	1
/dev/sda1	/boot	ext3	defaults	0	0
tmpfs	/dev/shm	tmpfs	defaults	0	0
devpts	/dev/pts	devpts	gid=5,mode=620	0	0
sysfs	/sys	sysfs	defaults	0	0
proc	/proc	proc	defaults	0	0

Запишете файла. Проверете дали /boot е монтиран иначе ще получите грешка и няма да сте 100% сигурни ,че ще работи. След това с “mount -a” ще монтирайте всичко от /etc/fstab така ще сте сигурни ,че добавеният ред от вас е правилен.

```
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw)
```

Поради кривотата да нямате SSH неможете да копирате така лесно затова през vi можете да ползвате :! COMMAND и ето как си листвам нещата. :!ls -l /boot/ | egrep 'vmlin[initrd]' Тази команда ще листне всичко в /boot и с egrep ще хванем за vmlinz и initrd . Опция е и да ползвате "sed" за да замени ,но вече става по сложно.

```
#!/ls -l /boot/ | egrep 'vmlinixinitrd'
```

Вече знам кой е Kernel + Initrd и ги променям във файла и го записвам.


```

##
## Note that you do not have to rerun grub after making changes to this file
## NOTICE: You have a /boot partition. This means that
##           all kernel and initrd paths are relative to /boot/, eg.
##           root (hd0,0)
##           kernel /vmlinuz-version ro root=/dev/local/root
##           initrd /initrd-version.img
##boot=/dev/sda
default=0
timeout=5
#splashimage=(hd0,0)/grub/splash.xpm.gz
#hiddenmenu
title CentOS (2.6.16-218.el5)
    root (hd0,0)
    kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.el5 ro root=/dev/local/root
    initrd /initrd-2.6.18-348.el5.img

"/boot/grub/menu.lst" 17L, 578C written
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

Тук ще ребуутна ,за да съм сигурен ,че всичко работи.

2.2 Тук бил конфигурирал мрежата ,за да си пусна SSH.

service sshd start

```

[root@localhost ~]# service sshd start
Generating SSH1 RSA host key:
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

[FAILED]

WTF!!! има нещо нередно нека видим логовете

tail -f /var/log/messages

```

[root@localhost ~]# service sshd start
Generating SSH1 RSA host key: [FAILED]
[root@localhost ~]# tail -f /var/log/messages
Dec 18 12:42:42 localhost kernel: EXT3 FS on dm-0, internal journal
Dec 18 12:42:42 localhost kernel: kjournald starting. Commit interval 5 seconds
Dec 18 12:42:42 localhost kernel: EXT3 FS on sda1, internal journal
Dec 18 12:42:42 localhost kernel: EXT3-fs: mounted filesystem with ordered data
mode.
Dec 18 12:42:42 localhost kernel: ip_tables: (C) 2000-2006 Netfilter Core Team
Dec 18 12:42:42 localhost kernel: Netfilter messages via NETLINK v0.30.
Dec 18 12:42:42 localhost kernel: ip_conntrack version 2.4 (8192 buckets, 65536
max) - 228 bytes per conntrack
Dec 18 12:45:31 localhost root: sshd init: Unable to create /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ke
y.pub
Dec 18 12:46:20 localhost last message repeated 2 times
Dec 18 12:49:31 localhost root: sshd init: Unable to create /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ke
y.pub
^_

```

ГОД защо SSH не може да си генерира ключовете. Нека проверим правата на директорията. Правата изглеждат УЖ ОК нека се опитаме да направим файл за тест.

```

[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /etc/ | grep ssh
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Nov 11 03:42 ssh
[root@localhost ~]# cd /etc/ssh/
[root@localhost ssh]# ls -lh
total 156K
-rw----- 1 root root 130K Feb 22 2012 moduli
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.8K Feb 22 2012 ssh_config
-rw----- 1 root root 3.3K Feb 22 2012 sshd_config
[root@localhost ssh]# touch GODfile
touch: cannot touch 'GODfile': Permission denied

```

WTF!!! аз съм руут никой не може да сме спрем освен ако няма допълнителни атрибути lsattr за чек.

```

[root@localhost ssh]# lsattr /etc/ | grep ssh
---i----- /etc/ssh
[root@localhost ssh]# _

```

Аххх... -i атрибут което не позволява дори с root да променя файла.
с *man lsattr* можете да проверите коя беше програмата за махана на атрибути.


```

    -a      List all files in directories, including files that start with
            ■■■.

    -d      List directories like other files, rather than listing their
            contents.

    -v      List the file's version/generation number.

AUTHOR
    lsattr was written by Remy Card <Remy.Card@linux.org>. It is currently
    being maintained by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@alum.mit.edu>.

BUGS
    There are none :-).

AVAILABILITY
    lsattr is part of the e2fsprogs package and is available from
    http://e2fsprogs.sourceforge.net.

SEE ALSO
    chattr(1)

E2fsprogs version 1.39                May 2006                LSATTR(1)
[root@localhost ssh]#

```

Махаме атрибута и пускаме SSH.


```
chattr -i /etc/ssh
```

```
service sshd start
```

```

[root@localhost ssh]# chattr -i /etc/ssh/
[root@localhost ssh]# service sshd start
Generating SSH1 RSA host key:          [ OK ]
Generating SSH2 RSA host key:          [ OK ]
Generating SSH2 DSA host key:          [ OK ]
Starting sshd:                          [ OK ]
[root@localhost ssh]#

```



Нека пуснем SSHD да се стартира при boot . нека видим с хелп как ставаше тая магия.

Ще работим главно в Runlevel 3 затова го пускаме главно за там иза 4

```
chkconfig --help
```

```
chkconfig --level 34 sshd on
```

```

[root@localhost ssh]# chkconfig --help
chkconfig version 1.3.30.2 - Copyright (C) 1997-2000 Red Hat, Inc.
This may be freely redistributed under the terms of the GNU Public License.

usage:  chkconfig --list [name]
        chkconfig --add <name>
        chkconfig --del <name>
        chkconfig [--level <levels>] <name> <on|off|reset|resetpriorities>

[root@localhost ssh]# chkconfig --level 3 sshd on
[root@localhost ssh]# chkconfig --list
acpid          0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
crond          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
httpd          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
iptables       0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
mysqld         0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
network        0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
nginx          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
sshd           0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:off  5:off  6:off
syslog         0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
[root@localhost ssh]# chkconfig --list | grep ssh
sshd           0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:off  5:off  6:off
[root@localhost ssh]# _

```

Back in the GAME. Сега ако си настроим мрежа ще можем да се върнем към SSH сървъра който пуснахме.

ifconfig ,за да видим картите. Защото трябва да отселее след ребут трябва да го набием в /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

```

[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig -a
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:F1:F4:71
          BROADCAST MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:15 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:630 (630.0 b)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          LOOPBACK  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:3 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:3 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:304 (304.0 b)  TX bytes:304 (304.0 b)

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

```

Файла трябва да изглежда така . Махнете DHCP и сложете STATIC и другите параметри. Махнете и HWADDRESS-а може да се окаже ,че виртуалката е с NOV генериран MAC адрес и ще изреве ,че има проблем.

Съжалявам ,но ако не знаете параметрите на `ifcfg-eth0` сте прецакани общо взето това е "`ifcfg`",но през MAN не знам откъде можете да ги видите. Като вариант можете да отворите скрипта `ifup-eth` и да потърсите за `IPADDR + MASK + GATE` ,за да видите както ТОЧНО се пишат.

```
# Intel Corporation 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=STATIC
IPADDR=10.8.0.11
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=10.8.0.1
ONBOOT=yes
```

Рестартираме мрежата
`/etc/init.d/network restart`

```
[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/network restart
Shutting down loopback interface: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig eth0
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:F1:F4:71
          inet addr:10.8.0.11  Bcast:10.8.0.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:63 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:2646 (2.5 KiB)

[root@localhost ~]# route -n
Kernel IP routing table

```

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Iface
10.8.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth0
169.254.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	U	0	0	0	eth0
0.0.0.0	10.8.0.1	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	eth0

```
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

добавяме и DNS-а. Ами главно трябва да е този запис затова не ме интересува какво има конфигурирано просто го набивам.

`echo "nameserver 8.8.8.8" > /etc/resolv.conf`
`cat /etc/resolv.conf`

```
[root@localhost ~]# echo "nameserver 8.8.8.8" > /etc/resolv.conf
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 8.8.8.8
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Пускаме мрежата да работи след ребуут.
`chkconfig --level 3 network on`

chkconfig --list | grep netwo

```
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --level 3 network on
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --list | grep netwo
network          0:off    1:off    2:off    3:on     4:off    5:off    6:off
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

реших без SSH директно само от конзолата. Никъде в заданието не се казва ,че тази мрежа трябва да работи просто трябва да е настроена.

3. Направете файл /fs1 с големина 1GB

3.1 нека ползваме "dd" . За по лесно проста казвам 1GB файл на един count което не е мн добре ,но за момента е супер лесно и бързо (гоним време).

dd if=/dev/zero of=/fs1 bs=1G count=1

```
[root@localhost ~]# dd if=/dev/zero of=/fs1 bs=1G count=1
1+0 records in
1+0 records out
1073741824 bytes (1.1 GB) copied, 1.79093 seconds, 600 MB/s
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /fs1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1073741824 Dec 18 14:09 /fs1
[root@localhost ~]# ls -lh /fs1
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.0G Dec 18 14:09 /fs1
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

проверяваме файла. (Проверявайте си нещата ВИНАГИ) ...**Проверката е майка на паниката**

4. Направете файлова система ext3 във файлът /fs1

mkfs.ext3 /fs1

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkfs.ext3 /fs1
mke2fs 1.39 (29-May-2006)
/fs1 is not a block special device.
Proceed anyway? (y,n) y
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
131072 inodes, 262144 blocks
13107 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=268435456
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
16384 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (8192 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

This filesystem will be automatically checked every 22 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first.  Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
[root@localhost ~]#
```

5. Монтирайте файловата система от /fs1 в /db

Проверяваме дали има директория /db и ако няма е създаваме.

Монтираме /fs в /db

Проверяваме монтираната файлова система

правим тестов файл за да проверим всичко ли е ОК

```
180 days, whichever comes first.  Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /db
ls: /db: No such file or directory
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]#
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /db
[root@localhost ~]# mount /fs1 /db/
mount: /fs1 is not a block device (maybe try '-o loop')
[root@localhost ~]# mount /fs1 /db/ -o loop
[root@localhost ~]# mount
/dev/mapper/local-root on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/sda1 on /boot type ext3 (rw)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw)
/fs1 on /db type ext3 (rw,loop=/dev/loop0)
[root@localhost ~]# touch /db/GODfile
[root@localhost ~]#
```


След ребут това няма да отселее затова трябва да го сложим в /etc/fstab (loop опцията трябва да е сложена)

```
/dev/local/root      /          ext3      defaults    1 1
/dev/sda1            /boot      ext3      defaults    0 0
fs1                  /db        ext3      loop        0 0
tmpfs                /dev/shm   tmpfs     defaults    0 0
devpts               /dev/pts   devpts    gid=5,mode=620 0 0
sysfs                /sys       sysfs     defaults    0 0
proc                 /proc      proc      defaults    0 0
```

След това размонтираме текущата /db и е монтираме през /etc/fstab ,за да сме сигурни ,че работи.

```
umount /db
mount -a
mount
```

```
root@localhost ~1# umount /db
root@localhost ~1# mount -a
root@localhost ~1# mount
/dev/mapper/local-root on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/sda1 on /boot type ext3 (rw)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw)
fs1 on /db type ext3 (rw,loop=/dev/loop0)
root@localhost ~1# _
```

6. Инициализирайте MySQL база данни в /db, СЛЕД като сте монтирали /fs1 вътре.
Пускаме базата и гледаме откъде върви по подразбиране е от /var/lib/mysql.

```
/etc/init.d/mysqld start
ps aux | grep mysql
```



```

[root@localhost db]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start
Starting mysqld: [ OK ]
[root@localhost db]# ps aux | grep mysq
root      7228  0.1  0.1  4596 1232 tty1      S   18:09   0:00 /bin/sh /usr/bi
n/mysqld_safe --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock --pid-
file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid --basedir=/usr --user=mysql
mysql     7435  0.4  2.7 323468 32712 tty1      S1  18:09   0:00 /usr/libexec/my
sqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --plugin-dir=/usr/lib/mysql/plugin
--user=mysql --log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.p
id --socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
root      7497  0.0  0.0  4028   704 tty1      R+  18:09   0:00 grep mysq
[root@localhost db]# _

```

Нека направим папка mysql в /db и сменим правата на цялата директория

```

mkdir /db/mysql
chown -R mysql:mysql /db/

```

Нека инициализираме базата

man mysql_install_db ще ви помогне

mysql_install_db --user=mysql --datadir=/db/mysql/

```

[root@localhost ~]# chown -R mysql:mysql /db/
[root@localhost ~]# mysql_install_db --user=mysql --datadir=/db/mysql/
Installing MySQL system tables...
OK
Filling help tables...
OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy
support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !
To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h localhost.localdomain password 'new-password'

Alternatively you can run:
/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test
databases and anonymous user created by default. This is
strongly recommended for production servers.

```

Вече базата ни е инициализирана в /db/mysql/ проверката ще направим със следващата стъпка в която ще пуснем базата от /db/mysql/

7. Конфигурирайте MySQL сървъра да работи с тази директория(/db)

Нека спрем базата. Можем и да е рестартираме след промяната.

```
/etc/init.d/mysqld status
```

/etc/init.d/mysqld stop

vi /etc/mycfg

```
[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld status
mysqld (pid 5356) is running...
[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld stop
Stopping mysqld:
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/my.cnf _
```

Променяме **datadir** да сочи към /db/mysql

```
[mysqld]
datadir=/db/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks
symbolic-links=0

# Settings user and group are ignored when systemd is used (fedora >= 15).
# If you need to run mysqld under a different user or group,
# customize your systemd unit file for mysqld according to the
# instructions in http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Systemd
user=mysql

# Semisynchronous Replication
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/replication-semisync.html
# uncomment next line on MASTER
#plugin-load=rpl_semi_sync_master=semisync_master.so
# uncomment next line on SLAVE
#plugin-load=rpl_semi_sync_slave=semisync_slave.so

# Others options for Semisynchronous Replication
;rpl_semi_sync_master_enabled=1
;rpl_semi_sync_master_timeout=10
;rpl_semi_sync_slave_enabled=1
```

Пускаме базата и проверяваме дали работи от правилното място.

/etc/init.d/mysqld start

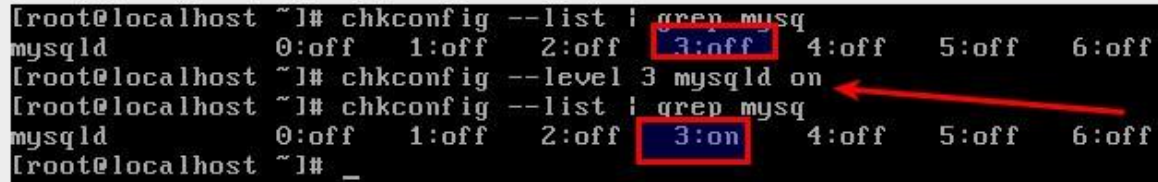
ps aux | grep mysql

```
[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start
Starting mysqld:
[root@localhost ~]# ps aux | grep mysql
root      5490  0.0  0.1 4596 1232 tty1    S   17:52   0:00 /bin/sh /usr/bin/mysqld_safe --datadir=/db/mysql --socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid --basedir=/usr --user=mysql
mysql     5697  1.5  2.5 323484 35368 tty1    Sl  17:52   0:00 /usr/libexec/mysqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/db/mysql --plugin-dir=/usr/lib/mysql/plugin --user=mysql --log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log --pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid --socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
root      5728  0.0  0.0 4028  700 tty1    R+   17:52   0:00 grep mysql
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Нека направим така ,че базата да се пусне след ребуут.

```
chkconfig --list | grep msq
chkconfig --level 3 mysqld on
chkconfig --list | grep msq
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --list | grep mysq
mysqld      0:off    1:off    2:off    3:off    4:off    5:off    6:off
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --level 3 mysqld on
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --list | grep mysq
mysqld      0:off    1:off    2:off    3:on     4:off    5:off    6:off
[root@localhost ~]# _
```



8. Сменете shell-а на потребител news на /sbin/nologin

```
usermod -s /sbin/nologin news
cat /etc/passwd | grep news
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# usermod -s /sbin/nologin news
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep news
news:x:9:13:news:/etc/news:/sbin/nologin
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

usermod --help (може да ви помага)

9. Направете системен потребител wp1

```
useradd wp1
cat /etc/passwd | grep wp1
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# useradd wp1
useradd: user wp1 exists
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep wp1
wp1:x:501:501::/home/wp1:/bin/bash
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

Тука има нещо криво. нека го проверим.

```
[root@localhost home]# cd ..
[root@localhost /]# ls -l
total 1049734
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Nov 11 01:09 bin
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root     1024 Nov 11 01:34 boot
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root      4096 Dec 18 14:41 db
drwxr-xr-x 12 root root    3500 Dec 18 13:34 dev
drwxr-xr-x 51 root root      4096 Dec 18 14:58 etc
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 1073741824 Dec 18 14:39 fs1
d-----  3 root root      4096 Nov 11 02:40 home
drwxr-xr-x 10 root root      4096 Nov 11 01:22 lib
drwx----- 2 root root    16384 Nov 10 23:47 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Nov 11 03:40 media
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 May 11 2011 mnt
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 May 11 2011 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 55 root root         0 Dec 18 13:34 proc
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root      4096 Dec 18 13:43 root
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Nov 11 04:37 sbin
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 Nov 10 23:47 selinux
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root      4096 May 11 2011 srv
drwxr-xr-x 11 root root         0 Dec 18 13:34 sys
drwxrwxrwt  4 root root      4096 Dec 18 13:39 tmp
drwxr-xr-x 13 root root      4096 Nov 10 23:48 usr
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root      4096 Nov 11 01:22 var
[root@localhost /]# chmod 755 home/ -R_
```

Ахааа /home директорията няма права нека ги сменим на 755.

Разбира се след като не успяхме веднага се досетих за атрибут все пак се борих с него в началото (ама зависи кой къде ще го нацели) . Веднага проверяваме за атрибут махаме го и сменяме правата на директорията.

```
[root@localhost /]# chmod -R 755 home/
chmod: changing permissions of 'home/': Operation not permitted
[root@localhost /]# lsattr / | grep home
lsattr: Inappropriate ioctl for device While reading flags on /dev
lsattr: Inappropriate ioctl for device While reading flags on /sys
lsattr: Inappropriate ioctl for device While reading flags on /proc
----i----- /home
[root@localhost /]# chatter -i home/
[root@localhost /]# chmod -R 755 home/
[root@localhost /]# _
```

нека си създадем Home директорията на потребителя ,защото не беше създадена поради сложеният атрибут.

mkdir /home/wp1

и проверяваме

ls -lh /home

Трябва да оправим и правата погледнете как изглежда JJtest

```

[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /home/wp1
[root@localhost ~]# ls -lh /home/
total 8.0K
drwx----- 2 JJtest JJtest 4.0K Dec 18 15:10 JJtest
drwxr-xr-x 2 root   root   4.0K Dec 18 15:11 wp1
[root@localhost ~]# chown wp1:wp1 wp1
chown: cannot access `wp1': No such file or directory
[root@localhost ~]# chown wp1:wp1 /home/wp1/
[root@localhost ~]# chown -R wp1:wp1 /home/wp1/
[root@localhost ~]# chmod -R 700 /home/wp1/
[root@localhost ~]# ls -lh /home/
total 8.0K
drwx----- 2 JJtest JJtest 4.0K Dec 18 15:10 JJtest
drwx----- 2 wp1    wp1    4.0K Dec 18 15:11 wp1
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

10. Изтрийте системен потребител JJtest

userdel -f JJtest

cat /etc/passwd | grep -i jjtest

```

wp1:x:301:301:/home/wp1:/bin/bash
[root@localhost ~]# userdel -f JJtest
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep -i jjtest
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

11. Променете home folder-а на user mysql на /

```

[root@localhost ~]# usermod -d /db mysql
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/passwd | grep mysql
mysql:x:27:27:MySQL Server:/db:/bin/bash
db
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

12. Направете база данни wp1

mysqladmin create -u root wp1

show databases;


```
[root@localhost db1# mysqladmin create -u root wp1
[root@localhost db1# mysql -u root
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.5.34 MySQL Community Server (GPL) by Remi

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;_
```

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| test |
| wp1 |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Имаме база ГУУД

13. Направете mysql потребител wp1 и му дайте пълни права върху базата данни wp1. Паролата му трябва да бъде 'okmijn'.

Докато сме още в базата нека дадем права.

```
grant all on wp1.* to wp1@localhost identified by 'okmijn';
flush privileges;
exit
```



```
mysql> grant all on wp1.* to wp1@localhost identified by "okmijn";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
[root@localhost db]# mysql -u wp1 -p
Enter password.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5
Server version: 5.5.34 MySQL Community Server (GPL) by Remi

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
```

нека да тестваме новият LOGIN

mysql -u wp1 -p (паролата е okmijn)

exit

14. Стартирайте Apache

Hint: след като го стартирате, може да използвате документацията му: <http://localhost/manual/>

Колко лесно звучи "Стартирайте Apache" еее...пълно щастие няма.

```
[root@localhost db]# /etc/init.d/httpd start
Starting httpd: httpd: Syntax error on line 217 of /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf: S
yntax error on line 12 of /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf: Cannot load /etc/httpd/mod
ules/mod_ssl.so into server: libdistcache.so.1: cannot open shared object file:
No such file or directory

[FAILED]

[root@localhost db]# _
```

Нека видим какво става на тези редове (217 , 12)

vim +217 /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf (+ЦЧИСЛО ще ви отведе на този ред)

```
[root@localhost db]# vi +217 /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf _
```

set number - Ще ви изкара редовете.

```
206 #LoadModule version_module modules/mod_version.so
207
208 #
209 # The following modules are not loaded by default:
210 #
211 #LoadModule cern_meta_module modules/mod_cern_meta.so
212 #LoadModule asis_module modules/mod_asis.so
213
214 #
215 # Load config files from the config directory "/etc/httpd/conf.d".
216 #
217 Include conf.d/*.conf
218
219 #
220 # ExtendedStatus controls whether Apache will generate "full" status
221 # information (ExtendedStatus On) or just basic information (ExtendedSta
tus
222 # Off) when the "server-status" handler is called. The default is Off.
223 #
224 #ExtendedStatus On
225
226 #
227 # If you wish httpd to run as a different user or group, you must run
228 # httpd as root initially and it will switch.
:set number
```

От грешката видяхме ,че има проблем със зареждането на SSL модулите нека просто ги коментираме
vim +12 /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf

```

1 #
2 # This is the Apache server configuration file p
3 # It contains the configuration directives to in
4 # serve pages over an https connection. For deta
5 # directives see <URL:http://httpd.apache.org/do
6 #
7 # Do NOT simply read the instructions in here wi
8 # what they do. They're here only as hints or r
9 # sure
10 # consult the online docs. You have been warned.
11 #
12 #LoadModule ssl_module modules/mod_ssl.so
13 #
14 #
15 # When we also provide SSL we have to listen to
16 # the HTTPS port in addition.
17 #
18 Listen 443
19
20 ##
21 ##  SSL Global Context
22 ##
set number

```

Нека го пуснем... но пак имаме грешка еми ... не видял да трябва SSL в задачите затова просто ще го преименувам и ще се опитам пак да го пусна.

```

[root@localhost db1# /etc/init.d/httpd start
Starting httpd: Syntax error on line 37 of /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf:
Invalid command 'SSLPassPhraseDialog', perhaps misspelled or defined by a module
not included in the server configuration
[FAILED]

[root@localhost db1# cd /etc/httpd/conf.d/
[root@localhost conf.d]# ls -l
total 52
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 295 Oct 16 19:27 manual.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 680 Nov 11 01:30 php.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 566 Oct 16 19:27 proxy_ajp.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 392 Oct 16 19:27 README
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 9678 Dec 18 18:36 ssl.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 299 Oct 16 19:27 welcome.conf
[root@localhost conf.d]# mv ssl.conf ssl.conf_BACKUP
[root@localhost conf.d]# /etc/init.d/httpd start
Starting httpd:
[ OK ]
[root@localhost conf.d]# _

```

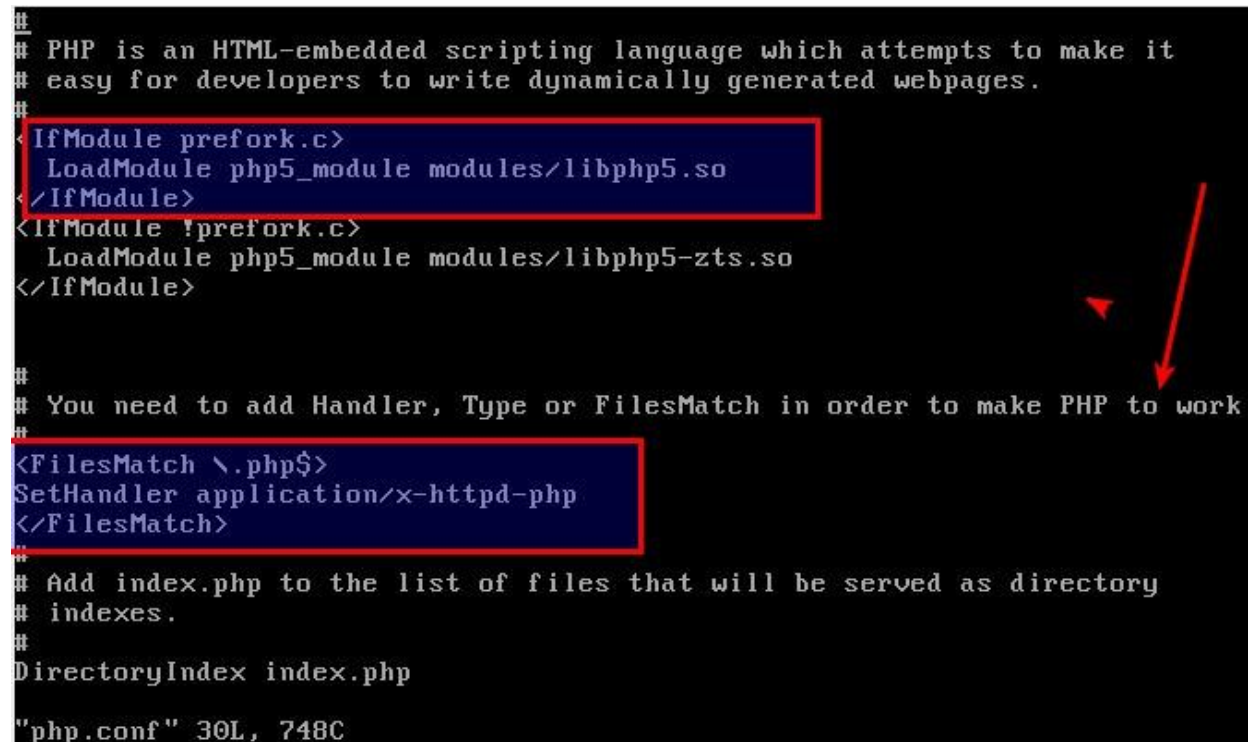
ОК работи.

15. Конфигурирайте Apache така, че да започне да обработва PHP-та.

Нека отворим /etc/httpd/conf.d/php.conf и видим как изглежда.

1. Модула е настроен да се зарежда.
 2. Няма Handler ... то някой си го е написал.
- Нека го добавим

```
<FilesMatch \.php$>
    SetHandler application/x-httpd-php
</FilesMatch>
```



```
##
## PHP is an HTML-embedded scripting language which attempts to make it
## easy for developers to write dynamically generated webpages.
##
<IfModule prefork.c>
    LoadModule php5_module modules/libphp5.so
</IfModule>
<IfModule !prefork.c>
    LoadModule php5_module modules/libphp5-zts.so
</IfModule>

##
## You need to add Handler, Type or FilesMatch in order to make PHP to work
##
<FilesMatch \.php$>
    SetHandler application/x-httpd-php
</FilesMatch>

##
## Add index.php to the list of files that will be served as directory
## indexes.
##
DirectoryIndex index.php

"php.conf" 30L, 748C
```

Нека тестваме. Проверяваме къде ни седи DocumentRoot-а на апачето и правим едно PHPINFO.

```
grep DocumentRoot /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
vi /var/www/html/test.php
```



```
root@localhost conf.d# grep DocumentRoot /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your
DocumentRoot "/var/www/html"
This should be changed to whatever you set DocumentRoot to.
DocumentRoot /www/docs/dummy-host.example.com
root@localhost conf.d# vi /var/www/html/test.php _
```

Ето и съдържанието на test.php

```
<?php
```

```
phpinfo();  
?>
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and light blue text. The text at the top left reads:

```
<?php  
phpinfo();  
?>
```

 Below this, there is a large block of text that is mostly illegible due to blurring, but it appears to be the output of the phpinfo() function. At the bottom left of the terminal, there is a prompt that looks like `:wq ! _`.

ГОТОВИ СМЕ НЕКА ТЕСТВАМЕ С links:

links <http://localhost/test.php>

```
phpinfo() (1/29)
PHP Logo
PHP Version 5.4.21
System Linux localhost.localdomain 2.6.18-348.el5 #1 SMP
Build Date Tue Jan 8 17:57:28 EST 2013 i686
Server API Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support disabled
Configuration File /etc
Configuration File (php.ini) Path /etc/php.ini
Loaded Configuration File /etc/php.d
Scan this dir for additional .ini files /etc/php.d
Additional .ini files parsed /etc/php.d/curl.ini, /etc/php.d/fileinfo.ini,
/etc/php.d/json.ini, /etc/php.d/mysql.ini,
/etc/php.d/mysqli.ini, /etc/php.d/pdo.ini,
/etc/php.d/pdo_mysql.ini,
/etc/php.d/pdo_sqlite.ini, /etc/php.d/phar.ini,
/etc/php.d/zip.ini
PHP API 20100412
http://www.php.net/ [-----]
```

Нека пуснем apache да се стратира след ребоот :

chkconfig --level 3 httpd on

chkconfig --list | grep http

```
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --level 3 httpd on
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig --list | grep http
httpd 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:on 4:off 5:off 6:off
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

16. Разархивирайте /root/wordpress.tar.gz в директория /home/wp1/public_html/wordpress

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l
total 4500
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4594818 Oct 29 22:08 wordpress.tar.gz
[root@localhost ~]# tar -zxvf wordpress.tar.gz -C /home/wp1/
[root@localhost ~]# ls -ln /home/wp1/
total 4.0K
drwxr-xr-x 5 nobody 65534 4.0K Oct 29 22:08 wordpress
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

17. Конфигурирайте Apache-а с mod_userdir или VirtualHost така, че да може да отворите /home/wp1/public_html/wordpress през web

Нека конфигурираме mod_userdir. Не видях userdir.conf в /etc/apache/conf.d/ затова е ще е в главният config file.

vi /etc/apache/conf/apache.conf

Първо да проверим дали модула се е заредил

```
LoadModule mime_module modules/mod_mime.so
#LoadModule dav_module modules/mod_dav.so
LoadModule status_module modules/mod_status.so
LoadModule autoindex_module modules/mod_autoindex.so
LoadModule info_module modules/mod_info.so
#LoadModule dav_fs_module modules/mod_dav_fs.so
LoadModule vhost_alias_module modules/mod_vhost_alias.so
LoadModule negotiation_module modules/mod_negotiation.so
LoadModule dir_module modules/mod_dir.so
LoadModule actions_module modules/mod_actions.so
#LoadModule spelling_module modules/mod_spelling.so
LoadModule userdir_module modules/mod_userdir.so
LoadModule alias_module modules/mod_alias.so
LoadModule rewrite_module modules/mod_rewrite.so
#LoadModule proxy_module modules/mod_proxy.so
#LoadModule proxy_balancer_module modules/mod_proxy_balancer.so
#LoadModule proxy_ftp_module modules/mod_proxy_ftp.so
#LoadModule proxy_http_module modules/mod_proxy_http.so
#LoadModule proxy_connect_module modules/mod_proxy_connect.so
#LoadModule cache_module modules/mod_cache.so
LoadModule suexec_module modules/mod_suexec.so
#LoadModule disk_cache_module modules/mod_disk_cache.so
#LoadModule file_cache_module modules/mod_file_cache.so
#LoadModule mem_cache_module modules/mod_mem_cache.so
```

След това трябва да конфигурираме UserDir . Намерете userdir и просто прочетете какво ви казват (:

Коментираме UserDir enabled

и разкомментираме Userdir public_html

```
# accessible to the webserver userid. This usually means that ~userid
# must have permissions of 711, ~userid/public_html must have permissions
# of 755, and documents contained therein must be world-readable.
# Otherwise, the client will only receive a "403 Forbidden" message.
#
# See also: http://httpd.apache.org/docs/misc/FAQ.html#forbidden
#
<IfModule mod_userdir.c>
    #
    # UserDir is disabled by default since it can confirm the presence
    # of a username on the system (depending on home directory
    # permissions).
    #
    #UserDir enabled

    #
    # To enable requests to /~user/ to serve the user's public_html
    # directory, remove the "UserDir disable" line above, and uncomment
    # the following line instead:
    #
    UserDir public_html
</IfModule>
```

Готови сме.

Създаваме директория public_html в /home/wp1 и ще сложим там едно test.php ,за да изтестваме

```
mkdir /home/wp1/public_html
cp /var/www/html/test.php /home/wp1/public_html/
links http://localhost/test.php_
```

```
root@localhost ~]# mkdir /home/wp1/public_html
root@localhost ~]# cp /var/www/html/test.php /home/wp1/public_html/
root@localhost ~]# links http://localhost/test.php_
```

Резултата трябва да ви PHP info страницата.

```
phpinfo() (1/29)

PHP Logo
PHP Version 5.4.21

System                Linux localhost.localdomain 2.6.18-348.el5 #1 SMP
                      Tue Jan 8 17:57:28 EST 2013 i686
Build Date            Oct 27 2013 12:43:23
Server API             Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support disabled
Configuration File     /etc
Configuration File (php.ini) Path /etc/php.ini
Loaded Configuration File
Scan this dir for additional .ini files
Additional .ini files parsed
                        /etc/php.d/curl.ini, /etc/php.d/fileinfo.ini,
                        /etc/php.d/json.ini, /etc/php.d/mysql.ini,
                        /etc/php.d/mysqli.ini, /etc/php.d/pdo.ini,
                        /etc/php.d/pdo_mysql.ini,
                        /etc/php.d/pdo_sqlite.ini, /etc/php.d/phar.ini,
                        /etc/php.d/zip.ini
PHP API                20100412
http://www.php.net/
```

Да пуснем WORDPRESS-a
Изкопирваме я

```
cd /home/wp1/public_html/
ls -l
rm test.php
cp -R ../wordpress/ .
ls -l
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /home/wp1/public_html/
[root@localhost public_html]# ls -l
total 0
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 0 Dec 18 20:28 test.php
[root@localhost public_html]# rm test.php
[root@localhost public_html]# cp -R ../wordpress/ .
[root@localhost public_html]# ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Dec 18 20:28 wordpress
[root@localhost public_html]# _
```

Отваряме Wordpress-a

```
[root@localhost public_html]# _links http://localhost/~wp1/wordpress/
```

Попълваме данните за базата която по рано конфигурирахме.

```
WordPress > Setup Configuration File
WordPress

Below you should enter your database connection details. If you're not
sure about these, contact your host.

Database Name wp1_____ The name of the database you want
                           to run WP in.
User Name      wp1_____ Your MySQL username
Password       okmijn_____ ...and your MySQL password.
Database Host  localhost_____ You should be able to get this
                               info from your web host, if
                               localhost does not work.
Table Prefix   wp_____ If you want to run multiple
                           WordPress installations in a
                           single database, change this.

[ Submit ]

Request sent [-----]
```

ОК ама не може да пишем защо Еми ние можем но Apache-то няма права в тази директория ,за да запази конфигурацията.

```
WordPress > Setup Configuration File (1/2)
WordPress

Sorry, but I can't write the wp-config.php file.

You can create the wp-config.php manually and paste the following text
into it.
```

Оправяме правата.

```
chown -R wp1:apache /home/wp1/public_html/wordpress
```

```
chmod -R 775 /home/wp1/public_html/wordpress/
```

Не е най елегантният начин ,но това ще работи.

```
[root@localhost public_html]# chown -R wp1:apache /home/wp1/public_html/wordpress/
[root@localhost public_html]# chmod -R 775 /home/wp1/public_html/wordpress/
[root@localhost public_html]# _
```

Отваряме пак

страницата и попълваме данните

WordPress > Setup Configuration File
WordPress

Below you should enter your database connection details. If you're not sure about these, contact your host.

Database Name	wp1_____	The name of the database you want to run WP in.
User Name	wp1_____	Your MySQL username
Password	okmi.jn_____	...and your MySQL password.
Database Host	localhost_____	You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work.
Table Prefix	wp_____	If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.

[Submit]

Request sent [-----]

Вече може да продължим с инсталатора.

WordPress > Setup Configuration File
WordPress

All right, sparky! You've made it through this part of the installation. WordPress can now communicate with your database. If you are ready, time now to...

Run the install

Конфигуриране Wordpress-a

```
WordPress > Installation (1/2)
WordPress

You must provide an email address.

Site Title      GOD_____
                vhristev_____

Username        Usernames can have only alphanumeric
                characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens,
                periods and the @ symbol.
                *****

Password, twice  *****

A password will be automatically generated for you if you leave this blank.

Your E-mail      myemail@domain.com_____

Strength indicator
Hint: The password should be at least seven
characters long. To make it stronger, use upper
and lower case letters, numbers and symbols
like ! " ? $ % ^ & ).
Double-check your email address before
Text field, name admin_email (press Enter to post to http://localhost/~[-I----])
```

След това се логваме. (малко тия пръсти не ме слушат)

```
GOD
GOD
ERROR: The password field is empty.
Username
vhristev_____
Password
*****
[ ] Remember Me
[ Log In ]
Lost your password?
<- Back to GOD
```

Воала Wordpress през конзола ... грозничка работа.



18. Конфигурирайте IP 10.8.0.____/24 на eth0, добавете default gw 10.8.0.1 и настройте 8.8.8.8 за DNS

Виж точна 1 и 2

19. Пуснете SSH service-a.

Виж точка 1 и 2

Преди да завършим проверяваме:

Ще се маунтнат ли нещата след като ребуутнем.

cat /etc/fstab

```

syslog 0.011 1.011 2.011 3.011 4.011 5.011 6.011
[root@localhost public_html]# cat /etc/fstab
/dev/local/root / ext3 defaults 1 1
/dev/sda1 /boot ext3 defaults 0 0
fs1 /db ext3 loop 0 0
tmpfs /dev/shm tmpfs defaults 0 0
devpts /dev/pts devpts gid=5,mode=620 0 0
sysfs /sys sysfs defaults 0 0
proc /proc proc defaults 0 0
[root@localhost public_html]# _

```

/db е най важен

Yboot-а и да не се монтира не е проблем до като не решим да обновяваме ядрото.

/etc/init.d/network restart

да проверим дали eth0 дали ще е ОК (трябва да е това вече го правихме)

```
[root@localhost public_html]# /etc/init.d/network restart
Shutting down interface eth0: [ OK ]
Shutting down loopback interface: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: [ OK ]
Bringing up interface eth0: [ OK ]
[root@localhost public_html]# ifconfig eth0
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:F1:F4:71
          inet addr:10.8.0.11  Bcast:10.8.0.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:249 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:10458 (10.2 KiB)

[root@localhost public_html]# route -n
Kernel IP routing table
Destination     Gateway         Genmask         Flags Metric Ref    Use Iface
10.8.0.0        0.0.0.0        255.255.255.0   U        0      0        0 eth0
169.254.0.0     0.0.0.0        255.255.0.0     U        0      0        0 eth0
0.0.0.0         10.8.0.1       0.0.0.0         UG        0      0        0 eth0
[root@localhost public_html]#
```

Ще се стартират ли всички важни services.

chkconfig --list | egrep 'mysql|ssh|http'

```
[root@localhost public_html]# chkconfig --list | egrep 'mysql|ssh|http'
httpd           0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:off  5:off  6:off
mysqld          0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:off  5:off  6:off
sshd            0:off  1:off  2:off  3:on   4:off  5:off  6:off
```

REBOOT ##### RESULTS

Файловите системи са ни монтирани както ги искахме

```

CentOS release 5.10 (Final)
Kernel 2.6.18-348.el5 on an i686

localhost login: root
Password:
Last login: Wed Dec 18 18:41:33 on tty2
[root@localhost ~]# uptime
 20:53:38 up 0 min,  1 user,  load average: 1.83, 0.43, 0.14
[root@localhost ~]# mount
/dev/mapper/local-root on / type ext3 (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
sysfs on /sys type sysfs (rw)
devpts on /dev/pts type devpts (rw,gid=5,mode=620)
/dev/sda1 on /boot type ext3 (rw)
/fs1 on /db type ext3 (rw,loop=/dev/loop0)
tmpfs on /dev/shm type tmpfs (rw)
none on /proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc type binfmt_misc (rw)
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

Главните ни услуги работят

```

[root@localhost ~]# ps aux | egrep 'mysql|ssh|http'
root      1240  0.0  0.0   7324  1052 ?        Ss   20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/sshd
root      1279  0.0  0.1   4644  1304 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /bin/sh /usr/bi
n/mysql_safe --datadir=/db/mysql --socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock --pid-file=
/var/run/mysql/mysql.pid --basedir=/usr --user=mysql
mysql     1186  0.0  2.9 323516 35384 ?        Sl   20:53   0:00 /usr/libexec/my
sqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/db/mysql --plugin-dir=/usr/lib/mysql/plugin --use
r=mysql --log-error=/var/log/mysql.log --pid-file=/var/run/mysql/mysql.pid --
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
root      1528  0.0  0.6  35884  7204 ?        Ss   20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1551  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1552  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1553  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1554  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1555  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1556  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1557  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
apache    1558  0.0  0.3  35884  3592 ?        S    20:53   0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd
root      1589  0.0  0.0   4028   692 tty1     R+   20:55   0:00 egrep mysql|ssh
|http
[root@localhost ~]# _

```

Тестваме Wordpress-a

```

[root@localhost ~]# links http://localhost/~wp1/wordpress_

```

RESULT

```
GOD ! Just another WordPress site (4/4)

* GDI
  * Dashboard
  * Themes
  * Customize
  * Widgets
  * Menus
  * Header
  * 0
  * New
    * Post
    * Media
    * Page
    * User
  * [ Search ]
  * Howdy, chrstev [ IMG ]
    * [ IMG ] chrstev
    * Edit My Profile
http://localhost/~wp1/wordpress/wp-admin/user-new.php [-----]
```

Проверката е майка на паниката

```

#      #
#      #   ##   #####   #####   #   #
#      #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #
##### #       #   #   #   #   #   #
#      # ##### ##### #####   #
#      # #   #   #   #   #   #
#      # #   #   #   #   #   #

```

```

#      #   #####   #       #   #####   ##   #   #   #####
#      # #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #
##### #       #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #####
#      # #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #####   #       #
#      # #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #   #
#      #   #####   #####   #   #####   #   #   #   #####

```

П.С. трябваше да е снимка просто се размазваше (: