

❖ មាតិកា

- Configure DNS forward zone
- Block URI by IP address
- Block URI by user&pass
- Customize error page
- Allow all users can host their own webpage
- Configure FTP for upload web
- Limit disk space 2GB

✓ Configure DNS forward zone

ដើម្បីធ្វើការ configure DNS forward zone បានយើងត្រូវ:

1. ដំឡើងយើងត្រូវ install DNS server ជាមុនសិនតាមរយៈ

command ខាងក្រោម:

- yum -y install bind bind-utils

2. បន្ទាប់មកយើងត្រូវ write ទៅលើ file មួយ:

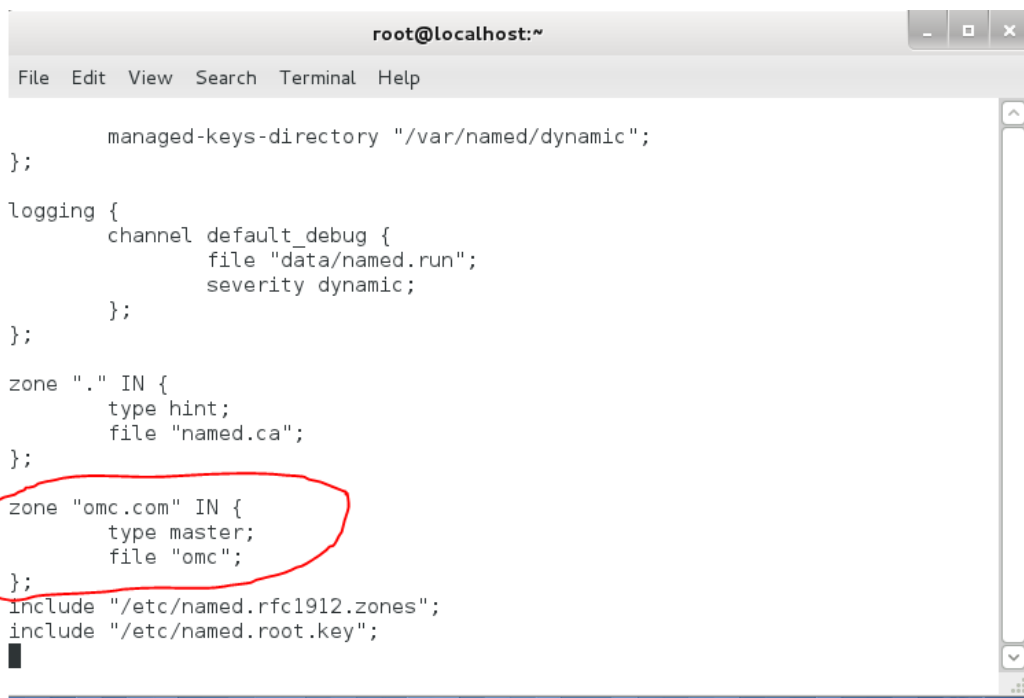
- vi /etc/named.conf ហើយយើងត្រូវសរសេរថា:

zone "omc.com" IN {

type master;

file "omc";

}



```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
  
    managed-keys-directory "/var/named/dynamic";  
};  
  
logging {  
    channel default_debug {  
        file "data/named.run";  
        severity dynamic;  
    };  
};  
  
zone "." IN {  
    type hint;  
    file "named.ca";  
};  
  
zone "omc.com" IN {  
    type master;  
    file "omc";  
};  
  
include "/etc/named.rfc1912.zones";  
include "/etc/named.root.key";  
█
```

3. ហើយបន្ទាប់មកយើងត្រូវបង្កើត file មួយឈ្មោះ omc ដែរ

ធានា store ទុកនៅក្នុង folder /var/named. ហើយយើងត្រូវ

write જોડવા file સોઃત્રાજ commad ખસ લે:

```
-vi /var/named/omc
```

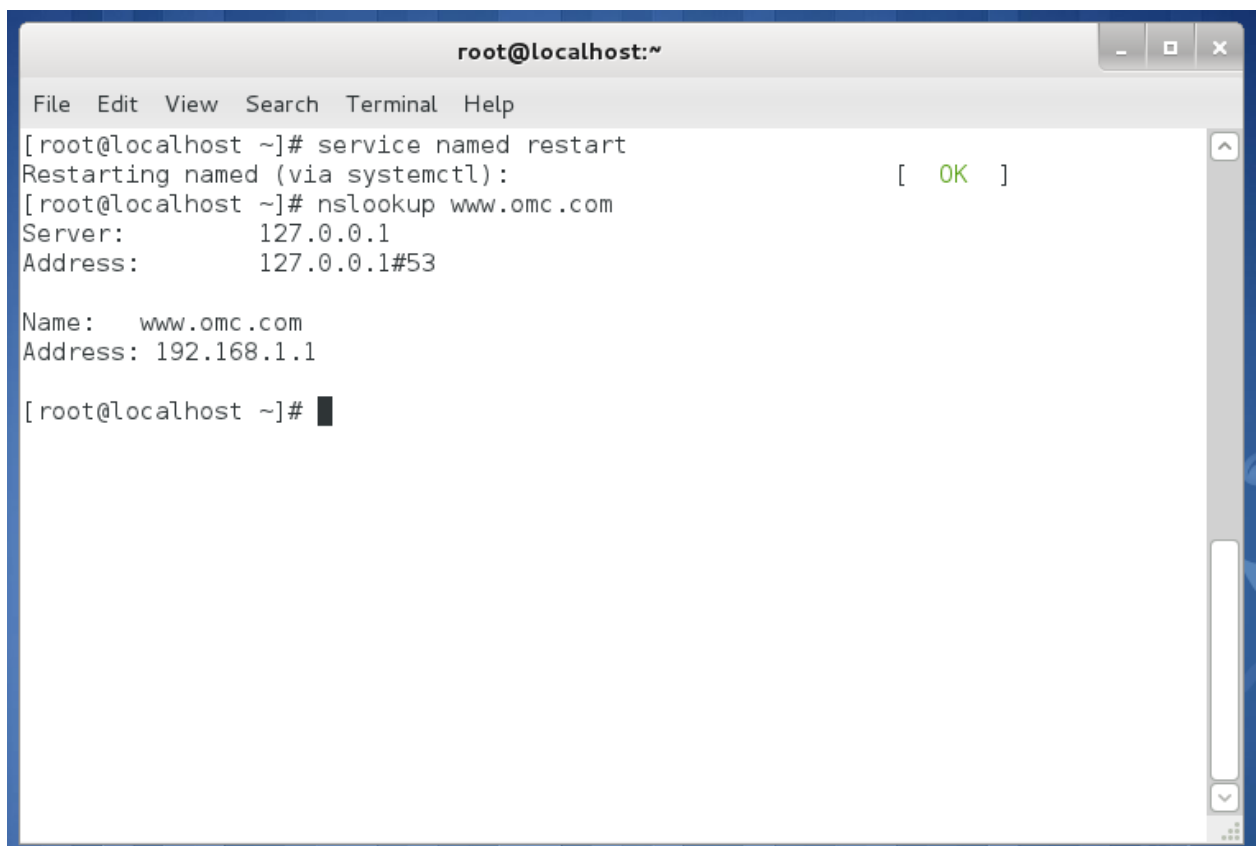
នៅក្នុង file នេះយើងត្រូវសរសេរថា :

[illegible]

4. បន្ទាប់មកទៀត យើងត្រូវធ្វើការ restart នូវ server ដោយសរ

សេរី command :

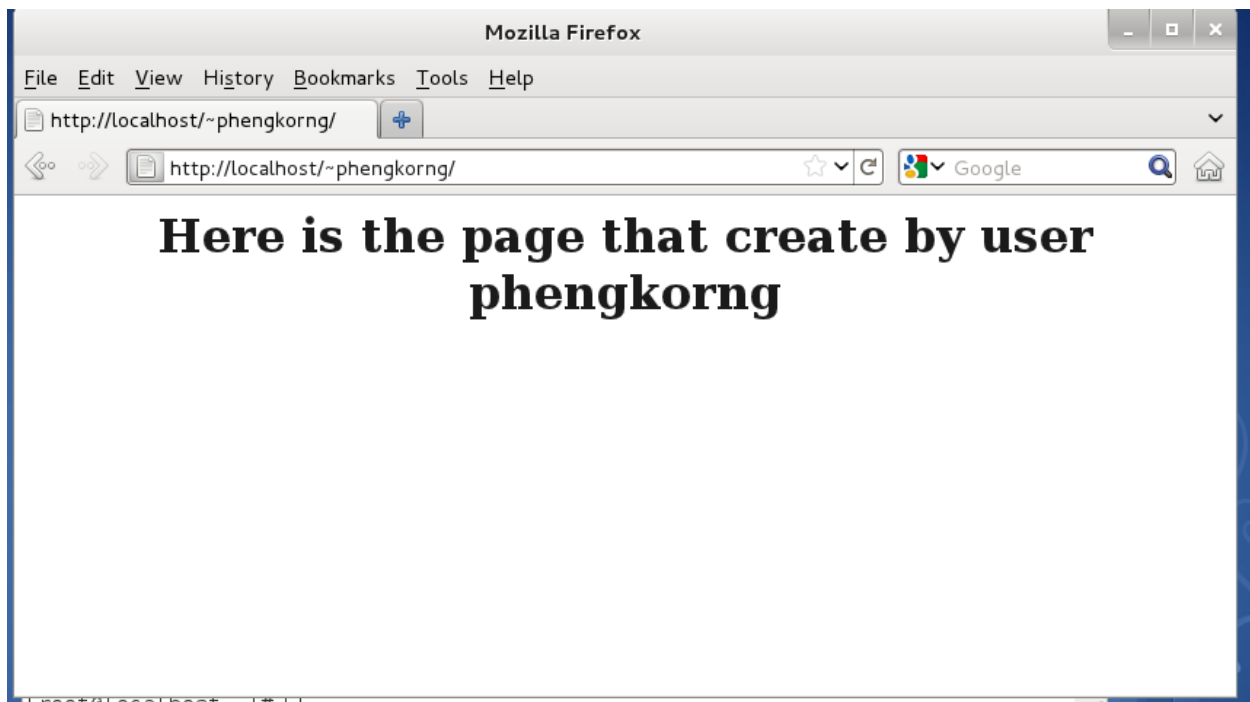
- service named restart ។ បន្ទាប់មកទៀតយើងធ្វើការសាកល្បង ping ទៅកាន់ www.omc.com ។ បើសិនជាវាបានបោះមកជា ip របស់ម៉ាស៊ីនដែលយើងបានកំណត់ បានន័យថាវា ដោតជ័យហើយ។



```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost ~]# service named restart  
Restarting named (via systemctl): [ OK ]  
[root@localhost ~]# nslookup www.omc.com  
Server: 127.0.0.1  
Address: 127.0.0.1#53  
  
Name: www.omc.com  
Address: 192.168.1.1  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

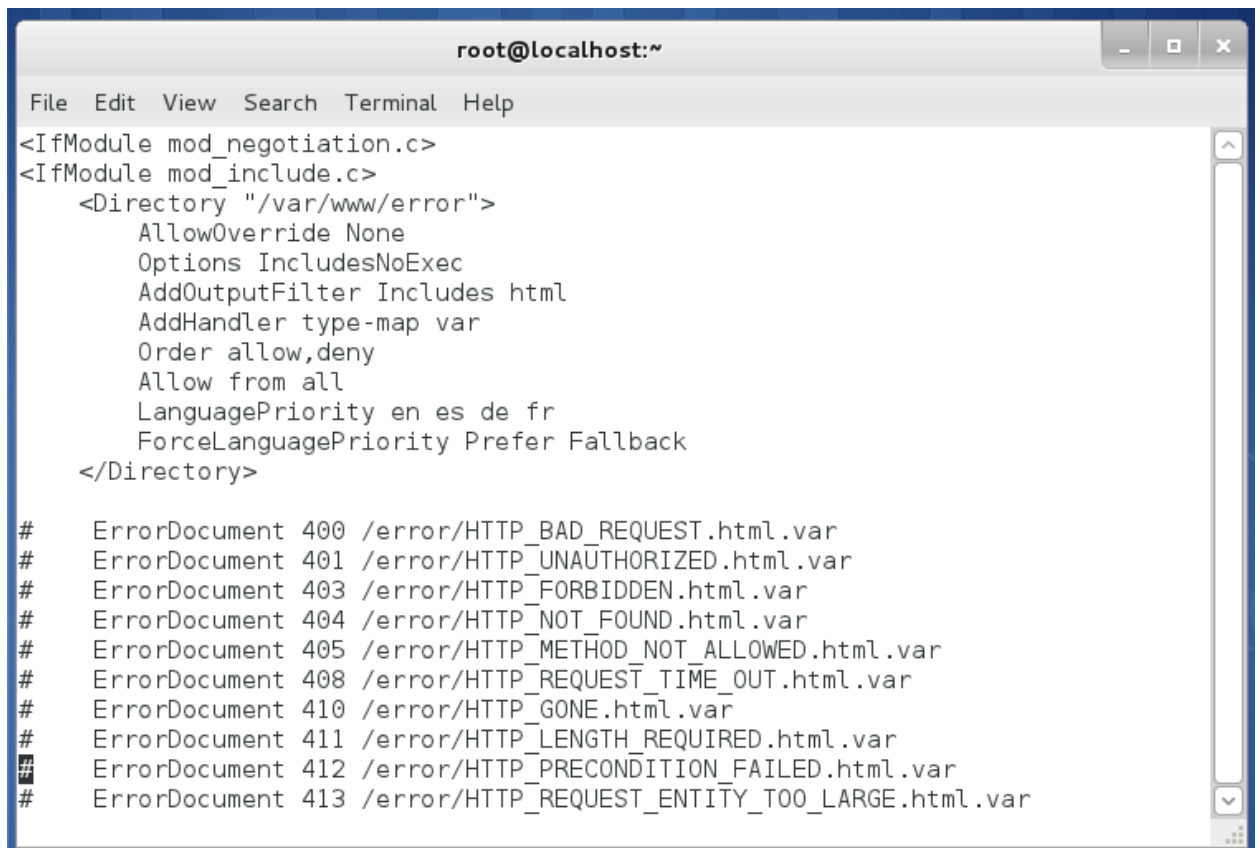
-User can host their own webpage

```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
# 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 custom  
  
#  
# To enable requests to /~user/ to serve the user's public_html  
# directory, remove the "UserDir disabled" line above, and uncomment  
# the following line instead:  
#  
#UserDir public_html  
  
</IfModule>  
█
```



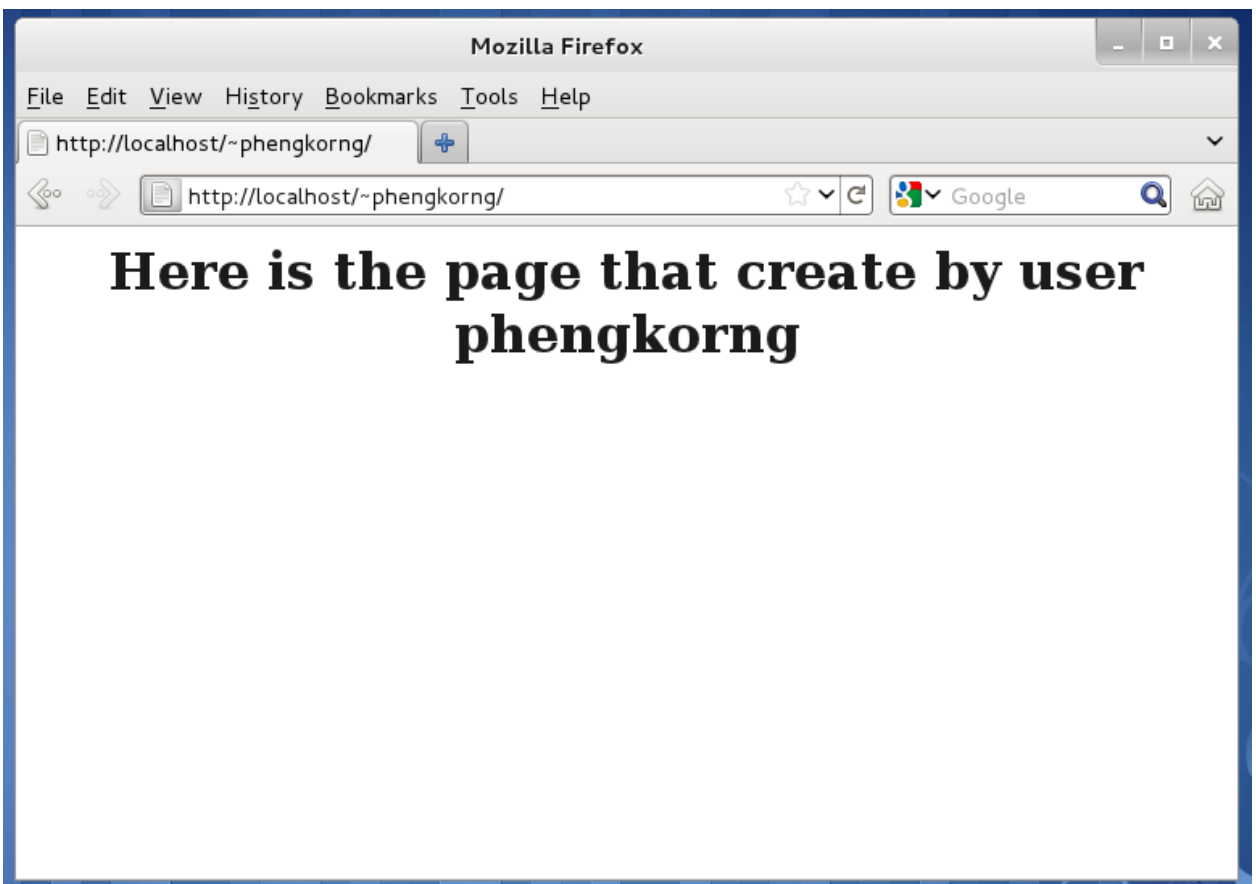
-យើងមិនត្រូវឆ្លើយបង្កើត folder ដែលមាន custom ដែលមាននៅ
ក្នុង user ណាមួយដែលយើងចង់បង្កើត។ ហើយត្រូវបង្កើត file
មួយផង.

➤ Customize Error page

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~'. The window contains Apache configuration code for setting up custom error pages. The code includes an `<IfModule mod_negotiation.c>` block, an `<IfModule mod_include.c>` block, and a `<Directory "/var/www/error">` block with various options like `AllowOverride None`, `Options IncludesNoExec`, `AddOutputFilter Includes html`, `AddHandler type-map var`, `Order allow,deny`, `Allow from all`, `LanguagePriority en es de fr`, and `ForceLanguagePriority Prefer Fallback`. Below these, there is a list of `ErrorDocument` directives mapping status codes to custom HTML files in the `/error/` directory.

```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
<IfModule mod_negotiation.c>  
<IfModule mod_include.c>  
  <Directory "/var/www/error">  
    AllowOverride None  
    Options IncludesNoExec  
    AddOutputFilter Includes html  
    AddHandler type-map var  
    Order allow,deny  
    Allow from all  
    LanguagePriority en es de fr  
    ForceLanguagePriority Prefer Fallback  
  </Directory>  
  
# ErrorDocument 400 /error/HTTP_BAD_REQUEST.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 401 /error/HTTP_UNAUTHORIZED.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 403 /error/HTTP_FORBIDDEN.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 404 /error/HTTP_NOT_FOUND.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 405 /error/HTTP_METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 408 /error/HTTP_REQUEST_TIME_OUT.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 410 /error/HTTP_GONE.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 411 /error/HTTP_LENGTH_REQUIRED.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 412 /error/HTTP_PRECONDITION_FAILED.html.var  
# ErrorDocument 413 /error/HTTP_REQUEST_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE.html.var
```

```
root@localhost:/var/www/error
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 4245 Dec 27 2010 contact.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 9544 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_BAD_GATEWAY.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6902 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_BAD_REQUEST.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 11736 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_FORBIDDEN.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 13420 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_GONE.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 13403 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 7944 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_LENGTH_REQUIRED.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 7080 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 13566 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_NOT_FOUND.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6627 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_NOT_IMPLEMENTED.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6861 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_PRECONDITION_FAILED.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 8165 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_REQUEST_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE.html.va
r
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 7371 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_REQUEST_TIME_OUT.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 7385 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_REQUEST_URI_TOO_LARGE.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 8233 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 13557 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_UNAUTHORIZED.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6626 Dec 9 2010 HTTP_UNSUPPORTED_MEDIA_TYPE.html.var
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 7374 Dec 27 2010 HTTP_VARIANT_ALSO_VARIES.html.var
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Mar 14 08:18 include
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 4609 Feb 13 2012 noindex.html
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1979 Jul 11 2006 README
[root@localhost error]# vi index.html
[root@localhost error]#
```



-limit disk space 2GB

Disk Quota គឺជាលក្ខណៈពិសេសមួយ ដែលគេប្រើសម្រាប់ កំណត់សិទ្ធិ របស់ User ឬ ក្រុមនៃ User នូវទំហំផ្ទុកដែល ពួកគេអាចប្រើប្រាស់បាន។

ដើម្បីតម្លើងនូវ Disk Quota បាននោះយើងត្រូវធ្វើយ៉ាងណា អោយ User ដែល Logged In ចូលទៅកាន់ Server នោះមាន User Level ស្មើនឹង 3

យើងត្រូវចូលទៅកែ File ដែលមានទីតាំង /etc/fstab

vi /etc/fstab

ស្វែងរក Root Partition របស់ System ដែលមានសញ្ញា "/"

រួចបន្ថែម usrquota,grpquota នៅជាប់ពីក្រោយពាក្យ default ឧទាហរណ៍៖

មុនពេលថែម៖

```
/dev/hda3/    ext4 defaults 1    1
```

ក្រោយពេលថែម៖


```
/dev/hda3/    ext4 defaults,usrquota,grpquota
```

```
1    1
```

Save File នោះរួច យើងត្រូវធ្វើការ Remount Filesystem

```
$ mount -o remount /
```

```
$ touch /aquota.usr /aquota.grp
```

```
$ chmod 600 aquota.*
```

បន្ទាប់ធ្វើការ Remount, បង្កើត Files, និង ផ្លាស់ប្តូរសិទ្ធិ Permission
នៃ Files នោះរួចមក, យើងត្រូវ ប្រើ Command:

```
$ quotacheck -vugm /
```

បន្ទាប់ពីយើងបាន Run ដោយជោគជ័យហើយនោះ យើង
ត្រូវកំណត់អោយ User ទៅតាមតម្រូវការរបស់យើងដោយ៖

```
$ edquota -u UserName
```

វានឹងបង្ហាញនូវទិន្នន័យដូចខាងក្រោម:

Filesystem	blocks	soft	hard	inodes	soft	hard
/dev/hd3	24	0	0	7	0	0

```

Disk quotas for user ruppe1.com (uid 513):
Filesystem      blocks      soft      hard    inodes      soft      hard
/dev/hd3         36      2097152  2621440    10           0           0
~
~
~
~
~
~

```

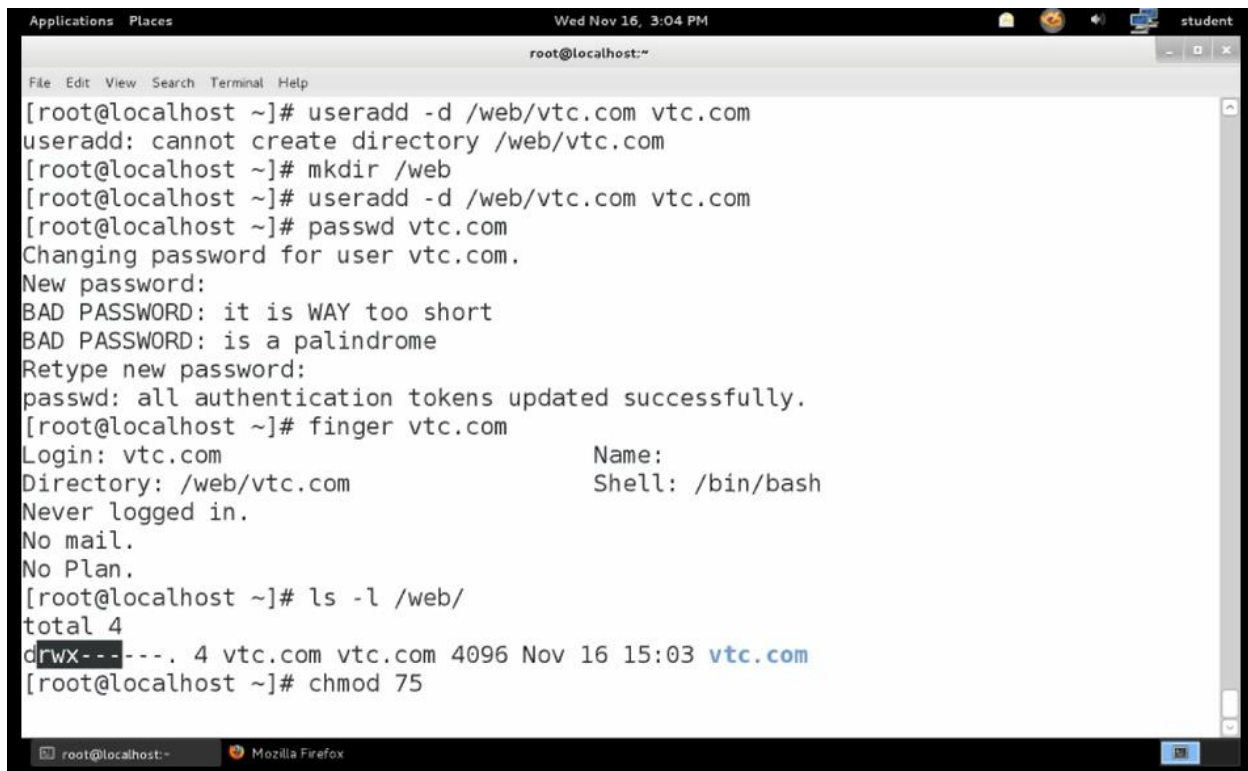
នេះគឺជាការកំណត់អោយ User ប្រើប្រាស់ទំហំផ្ទុកបានត្រឹម 2GB
ដែលស្មើនឹង 2×220 ។

បន្ទាប់មកយើងត្រូវតែ Enable នៅ Disk Quota ដោយប្រើ

Command:

#quotaon /

-block uri by ip address , user&pass ,



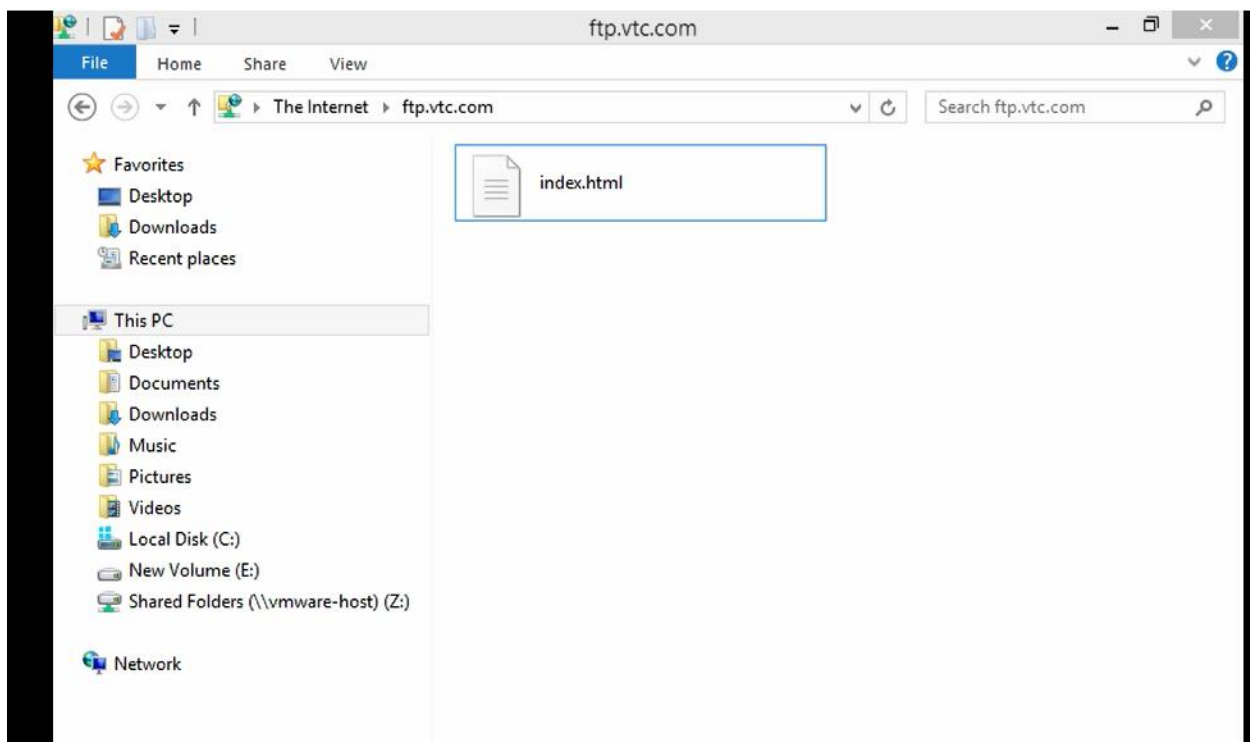
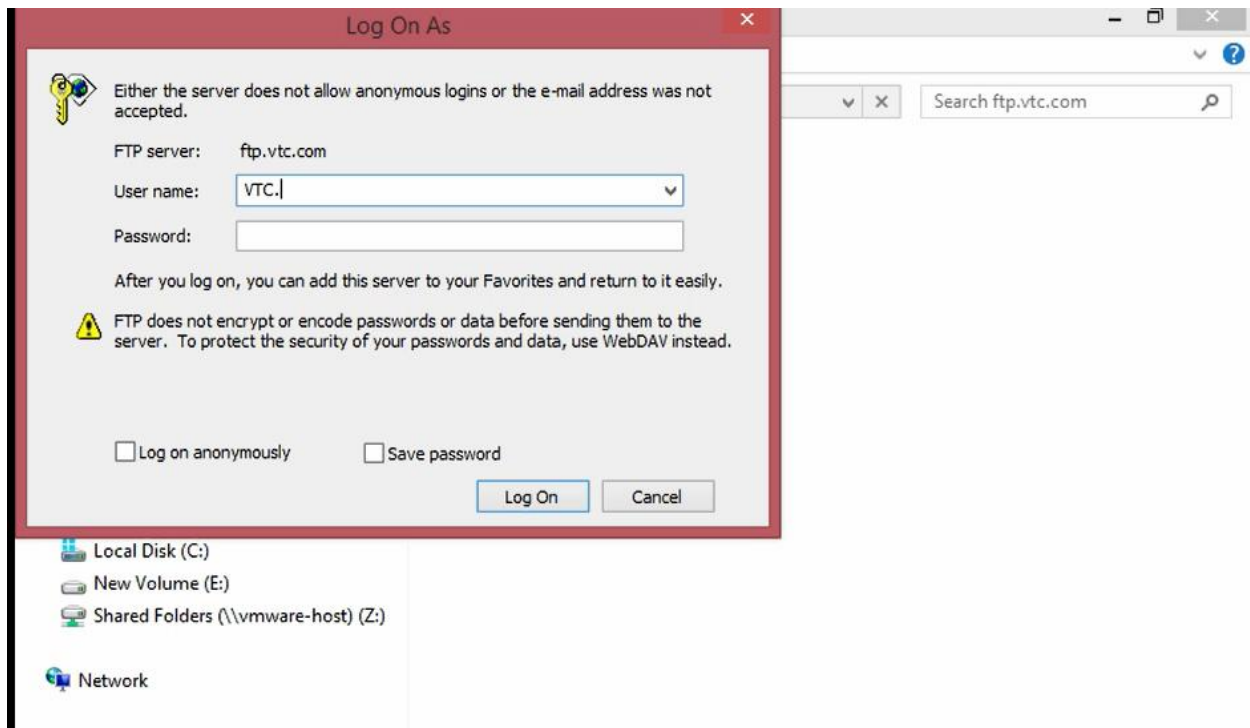
A terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a status bar (root@localhost:~ Mozilla Firefox). The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[root@localhost ~]# useradd -d /web/vtc.com vtc.com
useradd: cannot create directory /web/vtc.com
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /web
[root@localhost ~]# useradd -d /web/vtc.com vtc.com
[root@localhost ~]# passwd vtc.com
Changing password for user vtc.com.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: it is WAY too short
BAD PASSWORD: is a palindrome
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]# finger vtc.com
Login: vtc.com                      Name:
Directory: /web/vtc.com             Shell: /bin/bash
Never logged in.
No mail.
No Plan.
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /web/
total 4
drwx---. 4 vtc.com vtc.com 4096 Nov 16 15:03 vtc.com
[root@localhost ~]# chmod 75
```



A terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a status bar (root@localhost:~ Mozilla Firefox). The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[root@localhost ~]# vi /web/vtc.com/index.html
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
[root@localhost ~]# service vsftpd restart
Restarting vsftpd (via systemctl): [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]# service httpd restart
Restarting httpd (via systemctl): [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
[root@localhost ~]# service httpd restart
Restarting httpd (via systemctl): [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]# service iptables stop
Stopping iptables (via systemctl): [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]# setenforce 0
[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/named.conf
[root@localhost ~]# service named restart
Restarting named (via systemctl): [ OK ]
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /Linux
[root@localhost ~]# vi /Linux/index.html
[root@localhost ~]#
```



```
Applications Places Wed Nov 16, 3:05 PM student
root@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
# Example config file /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
#
# The default compiled in settings are fairly paranoid. This sample file
# loosens things up a bit, to make the ftp daemon more usable.
# Please see vsftpd.conf.5 for all compiled in defaults.
#
# READ THIS: This example file is NOT an exhaustive list of vsftpd options.
# Please read the vsftpd.conf.5 manual page to get a full idea of vsftpd's
# capabilities.
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Beware - allowed by default if you comment this out).
anonymous_enable=NO
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
# When SELinux is enforcing check for SE bool ftp_home_dir
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=YES
#
# Default umask for local users is 077. You may wish to change this to 022.
```

```
Applications Places Wed Nov 16, 3:17 PM student
root@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ServerSignature On
#
# Aliases: Add here as many aliases as you need (with no limit). The format is
# Alias fakename realname
#
# Note that if you include a trailing / on fakename then the server will
# require it to be present in the URL. So "/icons" isn't aliased in this
# example, only "/icons/". If the fakename is slash-terminated, then the
# realname must also be slash terminated, and if the fakename omits the
# trailing slash, the realname must also omit it.
#
# We include the /icons/ alias for FancyIndexed directory listings. If you
# do not use FancyIndexing, you may comment this out.
#
Alias /linux "/Linux/"

Alias /icons/ "/var/www/icons/"

<Directory "/var/www/icons">
```

