

北 京 林 业 大 学

2017 学年—2018 学年第 二 学期 Linux 应用实验报告书

专 业： 计 算 机 科 学 与 技 术 (创 新 实 验 班)

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实验地点： 计算中心 N09 任课教师： 李群

实验题目： Linux 网络服务器配置

实验环境： Linux 操作系统

实验目的、实现内容、实验结果及结论分析等：

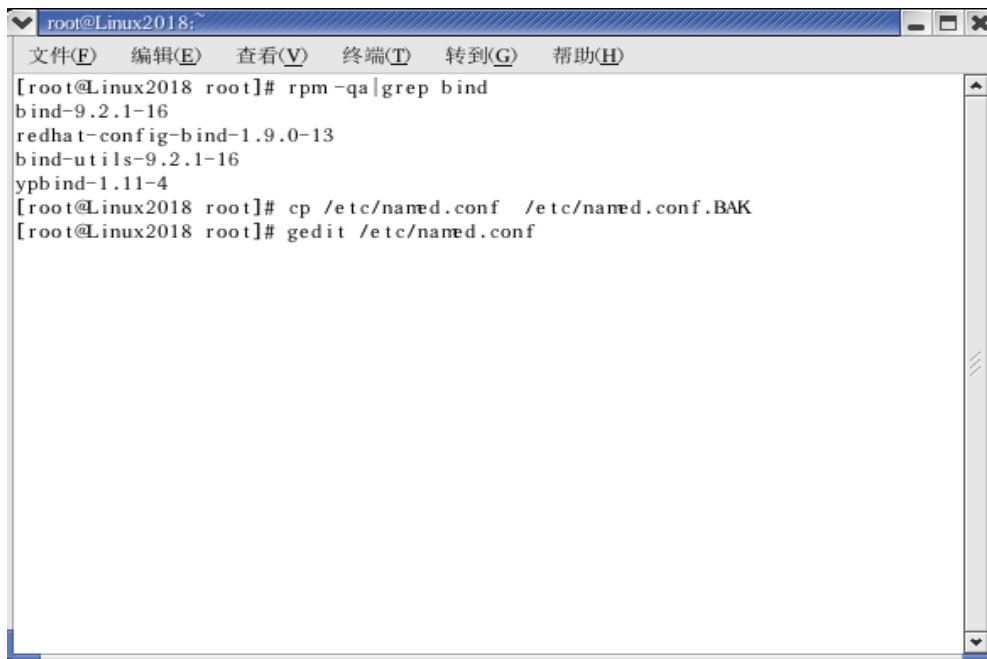
一．实验目的：

1. 掌握 Bind DNS 服务配置过程，熟悉 Bind DNS 服务配置文件；
2. 掌握 Apache 服务器配置过程，熟悉 httpd 服务配置文件；
3. 掌握 vsftpd FTP 服务的配置，熟悉 vsftp 服务配置文件。

二．实验内容：

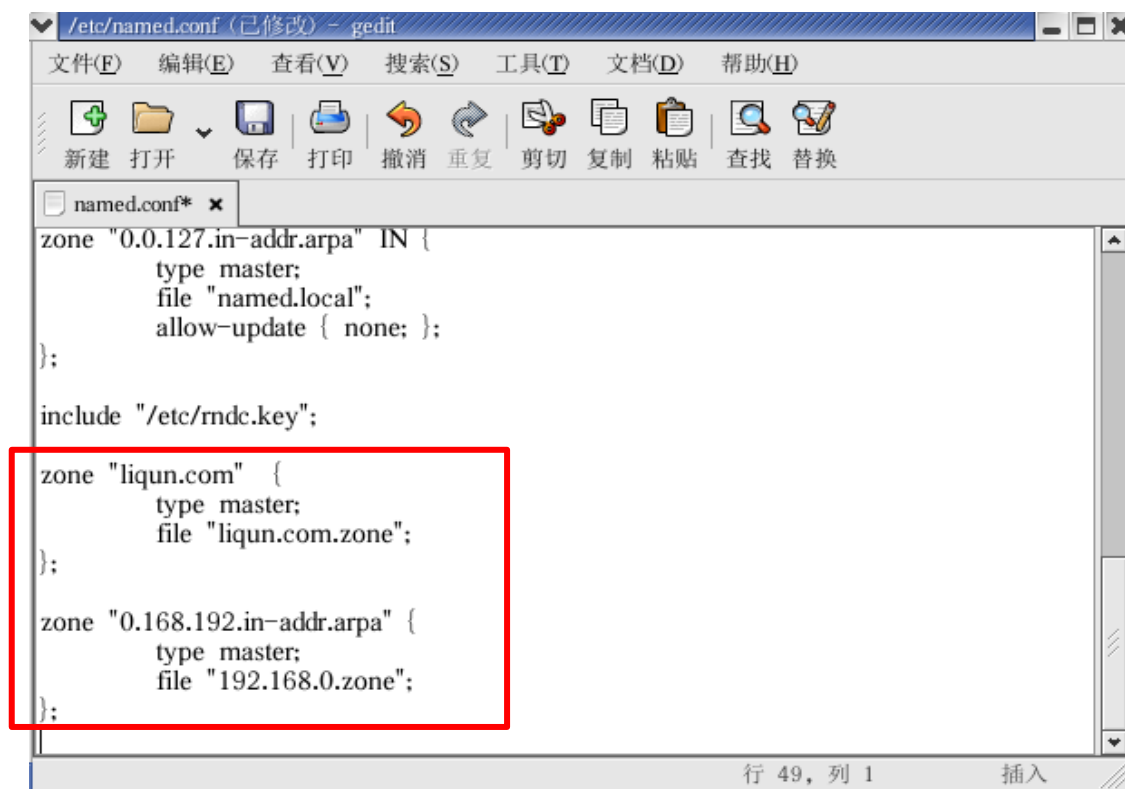
1. DNS 服务器的配置

- (1) 查询 BIND 软件；
- (2) 备份 DNS 服务器配置文件；
- (3) 用编辑器打开配置文件 named.conf；



```
root@Linux2018:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2018 root]# rpm -qa|grep bind  
bind-9.2.1-16  
redhat-config-bind-1.9.0-13  
bind-utils-9.2.1-16  
ypbind-1.11-4  
[root@Linux2018 root]# cp /etc/named.conf /etc/named.conf.BAK  
[root@Linux2018 root]# gedit /etc/named.conf
```

(4) 在 named.conf 文件中添加正向区域和反向区域;

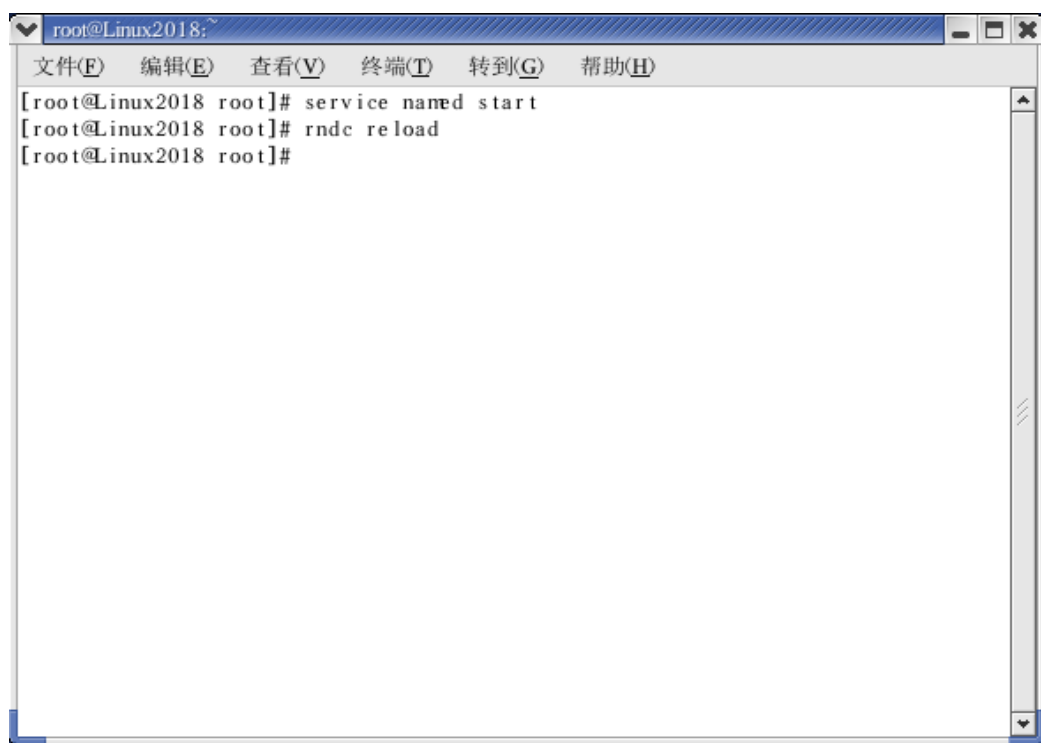


```
/etc/named.conf (已修改) - gedit  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 工具(T) 文档(D) 帮助(H)  
新建 打开 保存 打印 撤消 重复 剪切 复制 粘贴 查找 替换  
named.conf* x  
zone "0.0.127.in-addr.arpa" IN {  
    type master;  
    file "named.local";  
    allow-update { none; };  
};  
include "/etc/rndc.key";  
zone "liqun.com" {  
    type master;  
    file "liqun.com.zone";  
};  
zone "0.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {  
    type master;  
    file "192.168.0.zone";  
};  
行 49, 列 1 插入
```

(5) 编辑正向解析文件 liqun.com.zone;



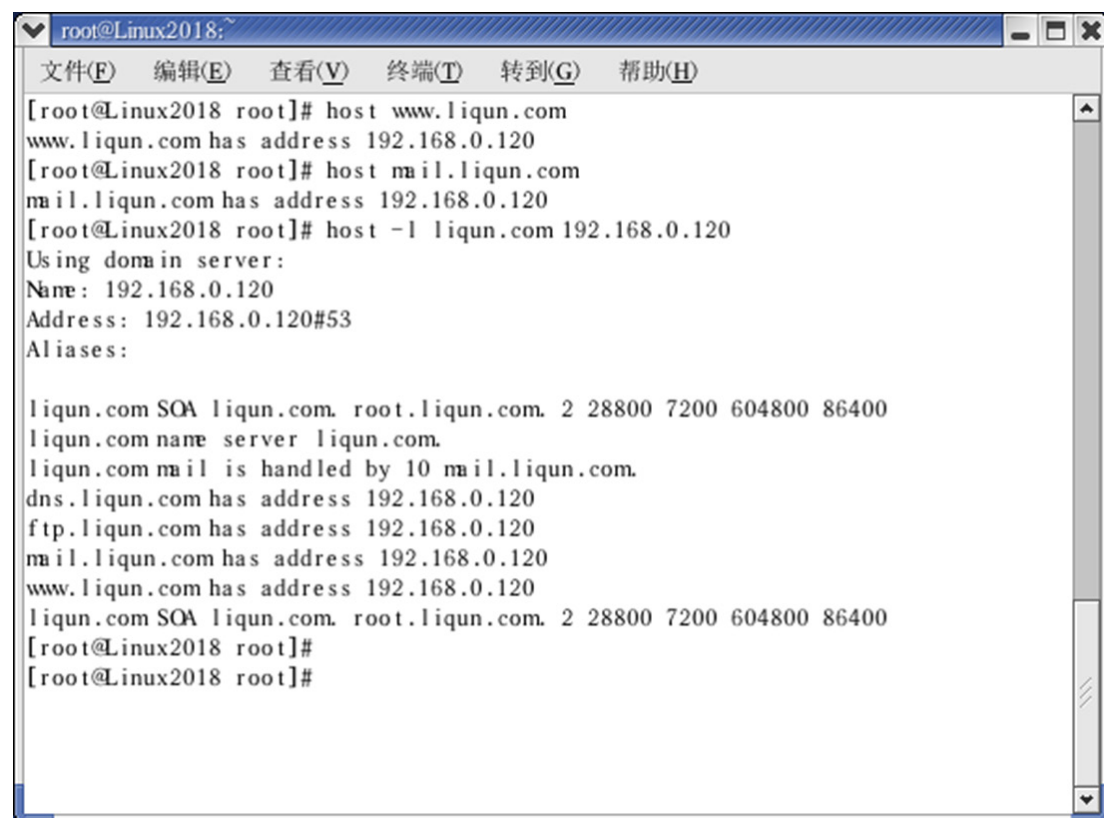
```
root@Linux2018:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2018 root]# cp /var/named/localhost.zone /var/named/liqun.com.zone  
[root@Linux2018 root]# gedit /var/named/liqun.com.zone
```

A terminal window titled 'root@Linux2018:~' with a menu bar containing '文件(F)', '编辑(E)', '查看(V)', '终端(T)', '转到(G)', and '帮助(H)'. The terminal shows the following commands and their outputs:

```
[root@Linux2018 root]# service named start
[root@Linux2018 root]# rndc reload
[root@Linux2018 root]#
```

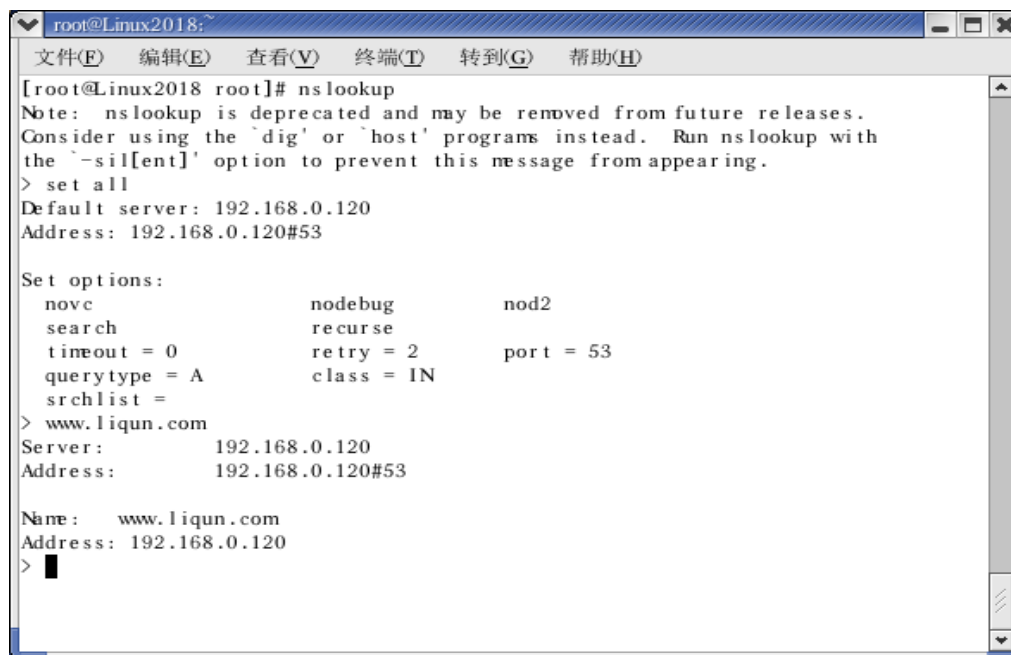
(8) 对 DNS 服务器进行测试;



A terminal window titled 'root@Linux2018:~' with a menu bar containing '文件(F)', '编辑(E)', '查看(V)', '终端(T)', '转到(G)', and '帮助(H)'. The terminal shows the following commands and their outputs:

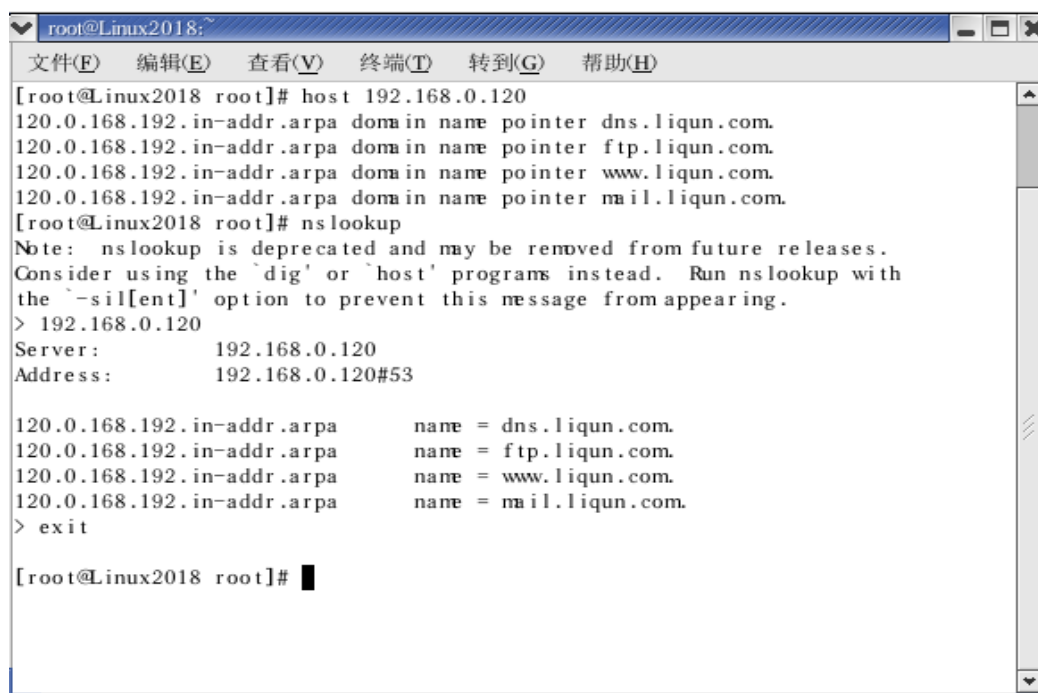
```
[root@Linux2018 root]# host www.liqun.com
www.liqun.com has address 192.168.0.120
[root@Linux2018 root]# host mail.liqun.com
mail.liqun.com has address 192.168.0.120
[root@Linux2018 root]# host -l liqun.com 192.168.0.120
Using domain server:
Name: 192.168.0.120
Address: 192.168.0.120#53
Aliases:

liqun.com SOA liqun.com. root.liqun.com. 2 28800 7200 604800 86400
liqun.com name server liqun.com.
liqun.com mail is handled by 10 mail.liqun.com.
dns.liqun.com has address 192.168.0.120
ftp.liqun.com has address 192.168.0.120
mail.liqun.com has address 192.168.0.120
www.liqun.com has address 192.168.0.120
liqun.com SOA liqun.com. root.liqun.com. 2 28800 7200 604800 86400
[root@Linux2018 root]#
[root@Linux2018 root]#
```



```
root@Linux2018:~  
文件(E) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2018 root]# nslookup  
Note: nslookup is deprecated and may be removed from future releases.  
Consider using the `dig` or `host` programs instead. Run nslookup with  
the `-sil[ent]' option to prevent this message from appearing.  
> set all  
Default server: 192.168.0.120  
Address: 192.168.0.120#53  
  
Set options:  
novc                nodebug            nod2  
search              recurse  
timeout = 0          retry = 2          port = 53  
querytype = A        class = IN  
srchlist =  
> www.liqun.com  
Server:      192.168.0.120  
Address:     192.168.0.120#53  
  
Name:   www.liqun.com  
Address: 192.168.0.120  
> █
```

(9) 对反向区域进行测试;



```
root@Linux2018:~  
文件(E) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2018 root]# host 192.168.0.120  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer dns.liqun.com.  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer ftp.liqun.com.  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer www.liqun.com.  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer mail.liqun.com.  
[root@Linux2018 root]# nslookup  
Note: nslookup is deprecated and may be removed from future releases.  
Consider using the `dig` or `host` programs instead. Run nslookup with  
the `-sil[ent]' option to prevent this message from appearing.  
> 192.168.0.120  
Server:      192.168.0.120  
Address:     192.168.0.120#53  
  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa    name = dns.liqun.com.  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa    name = ftp.liqun.com.  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa    name = www.liqun.com.  
120.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa    name = mail.liqun.com.  
> exit  
  
[root@Linux2018 root]# █
```

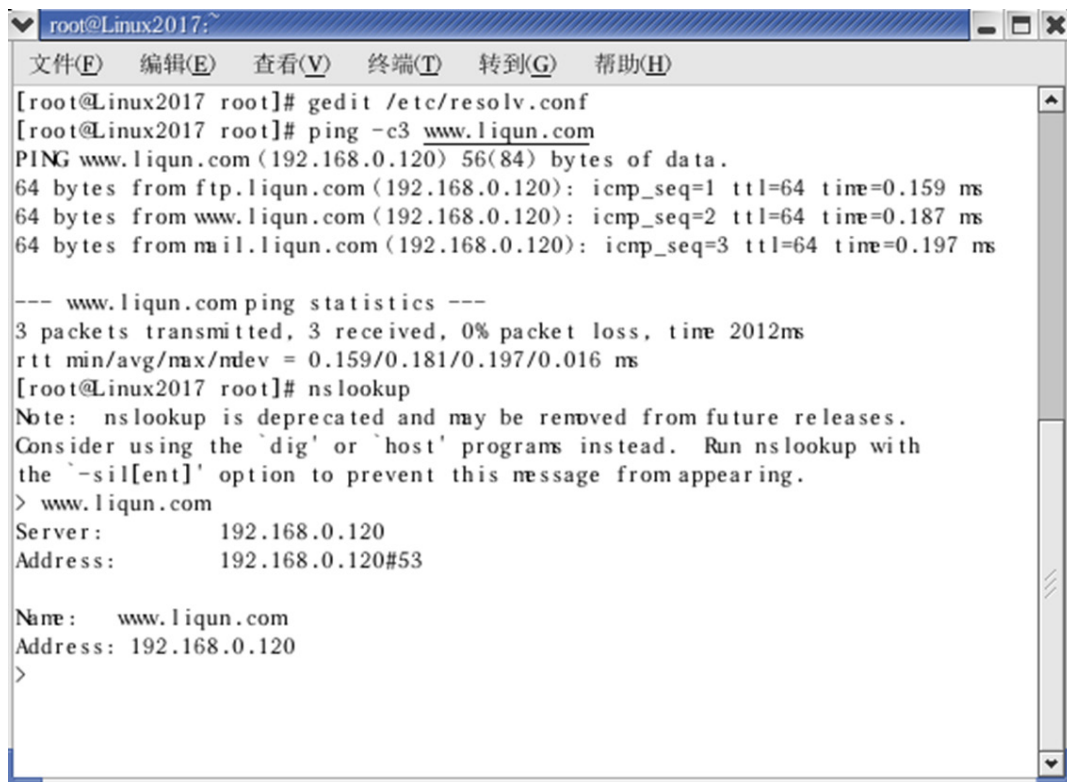
(10) 在 Linux 客户机上进行测试。

Linux 客户机:

在/etc/resolv.conf 里加入 2 行内容:

nameserver 192.168.0.120

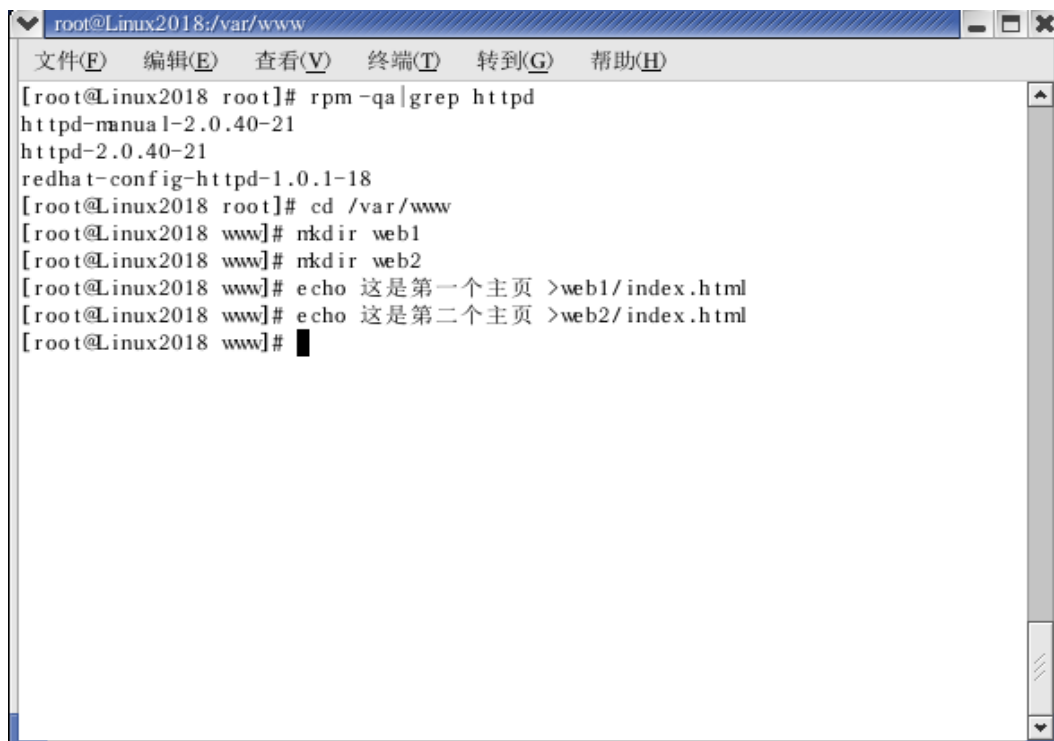
domain liqun.com



```
root@Linux2017:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2017 root]# gedit /etc/resolv.conf  
[root@Linux2017 root]# ping -c3 www.liqun.com  
PING www.liqun.com (192.168.0.120) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from ftp.liqun.com (192.168.0.120): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.159 ms  
64 bytes from www.liqun.com (192.168.0.120): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.187 ms  
64 bytes from mail.liqun.com (192.168.0.120): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.197 ms  
  
--- www.liqun.com ping statistics ---  
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2012ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.159/0.181/0.197/0.016 ms  
[root@Linux2017 root]# nslookup  
Note: nslookup is deprecated and may be removed from future releases.  
Consider using the 'dig' or 'host' programs instead. Run nslookup with  
the '-sil[ent]' option to prevent this message from appearing.  
> www.liqun.com  
Server:          192.168.0.120  
Address:         192.168.0.120#53  
  
Name:   www.liqun.com  
Address: 192.168.0.120  
>
```

2. WWW 服务器的配置

- (1) 测试 Apache 软件是否安装;
- (2) 建立文件夹及网页主页文件;



```
root@Linux2018:/var/www  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2018 root]# rpm -qa | grep httpd  
httpd-manual-2.0.40-21  
httpd-2.0.40-21  
redhat-config-httpd-1.0.1-18  
[root@Linux2018 root]# cd /var/www  
[root@Linux2018 www]# mkdir web1  
[root@Linux2018 www]# mkdir web2  
[root@Linux2018 www]# echo 这是第一个主页 > web1/index.html  
[root@Linux2018 www]# echo 这是第二个主页 > web2/index.html  
[root@Linux2018 www]#
```

- (3) 修改配置文件/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

```
/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf (已修改) - gedit
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 工具(T) 文档(D) 帮助(H)
新建 打开 保存 打印 撤销 重复 剪切 复制 粘贴 查找 替换
httpd.conf* x
MaxSpareRequests 10
MaxThreadsPerChild 20
MaxRequestsPerChild 0
</IfModule>

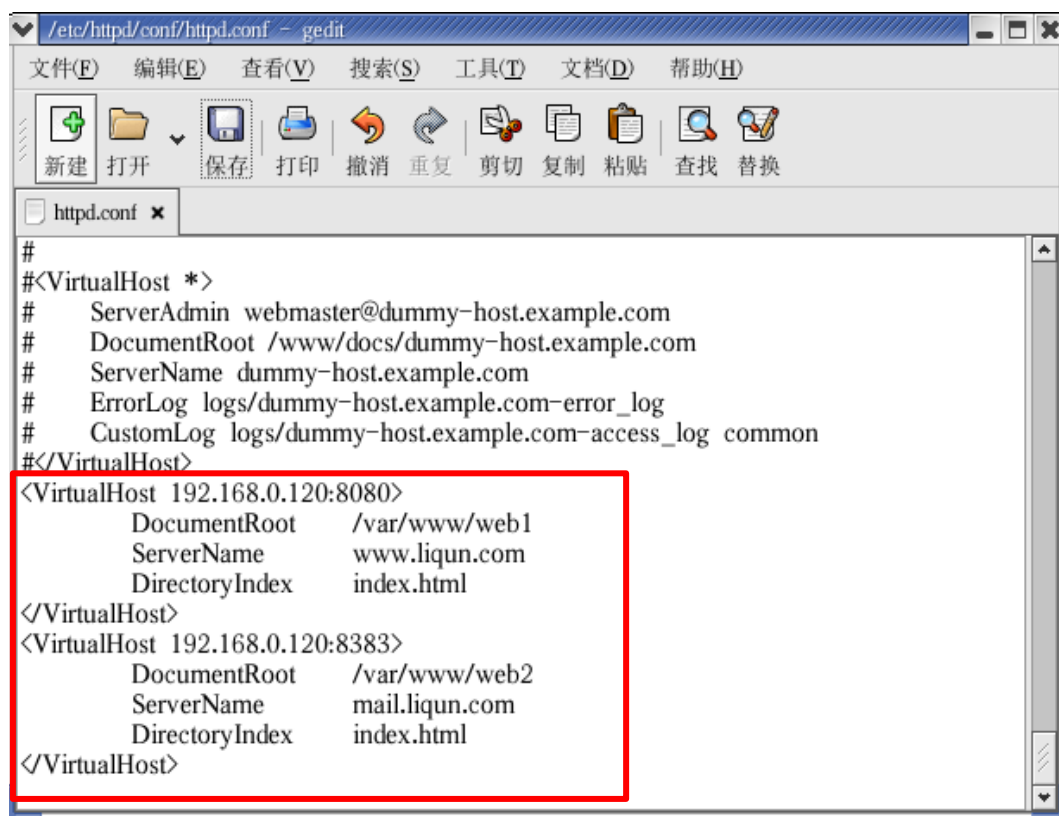
#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, in addition to the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses (0.0.0.0)
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 80
Listen 8080
Listen 8383

行 162, 列 67 插入
```

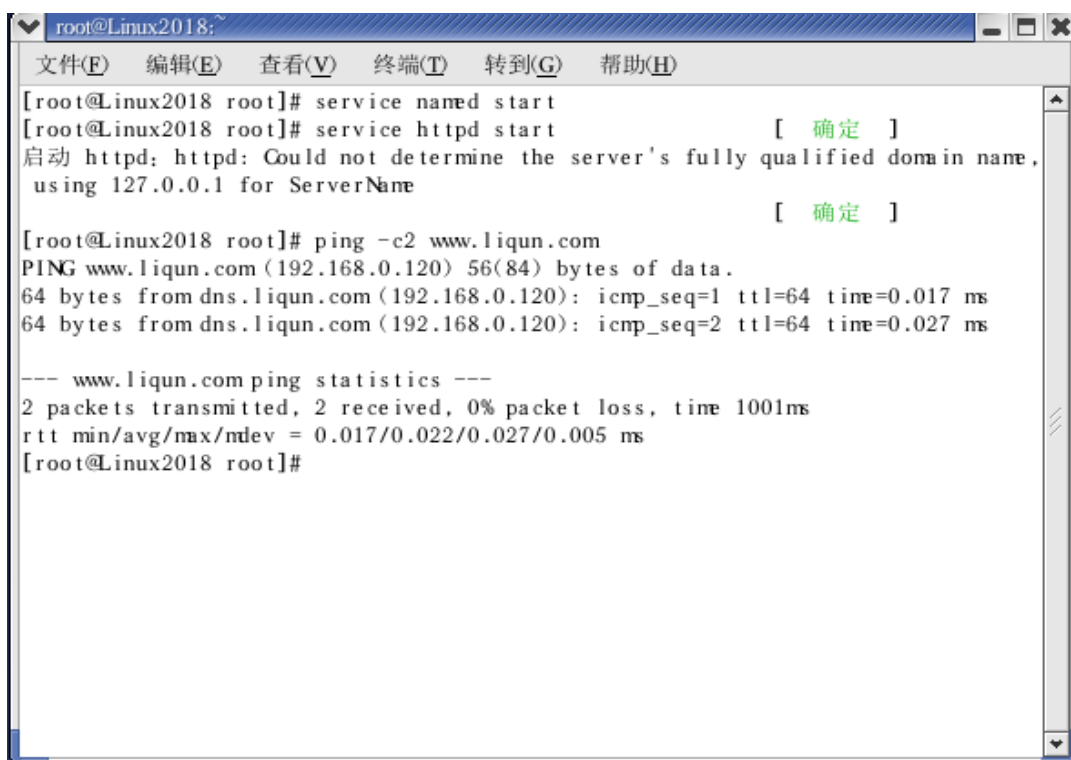
```
/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf (已修改) - gedit
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 工具(T) 文档(D) 帮助(H)
新建 打开 保存 打印 撤销 重复 剪切 复制 粘贴 查找 替换
httpd.conf* x
# always a good idea and opens the door for future internationalisation
# of your web site, should you ever want it. Specifying it as
# a default does little harm; as the standard dictates that a page
# is in iso-8859-1 (latin1) unless specified otherwise i.e. you
# are merely stating the obvious. There are also some security
# reasons in browsers, related to javascript and URL parsing
# which encourage you to always set a default char set.
#
AddDefaultCharset GB2312

#
# Commonly used filename extensions to character sets. You probably
# want to avoid clashes with the language extensions, unless you
# are good at carefully testing your setup after each change.
# See ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/character-sets for
# the official list of charset names and their respective RFCs
#
AddCharset ISO-8859-1 .iso8859-1 .latin1

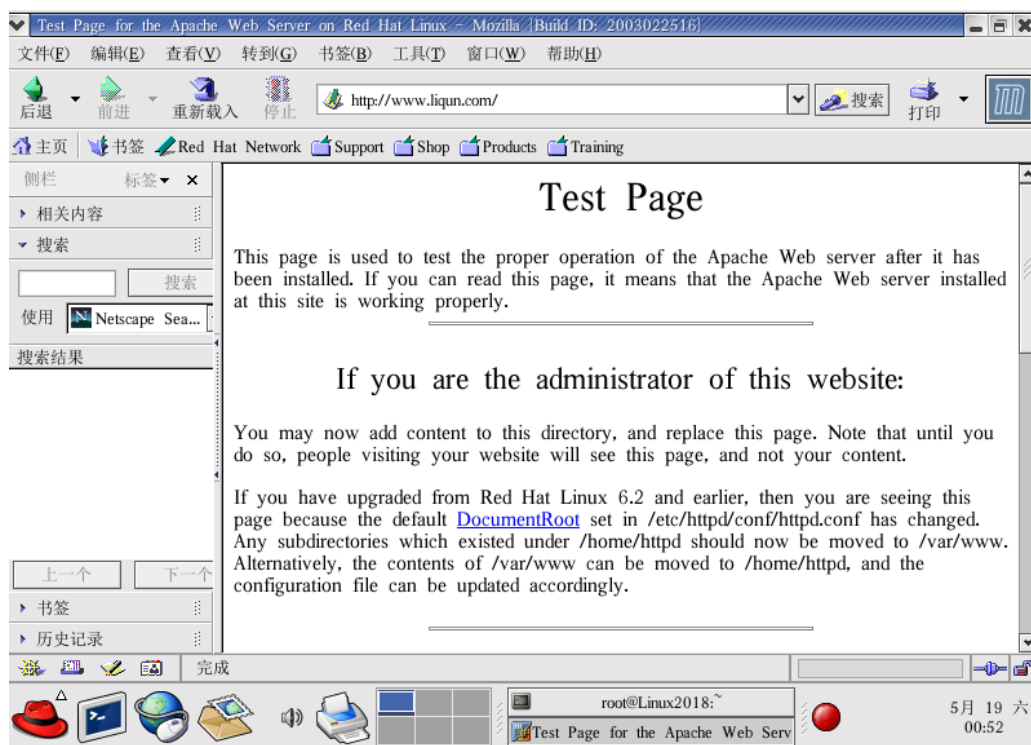
行 774, 列 25 插入
```



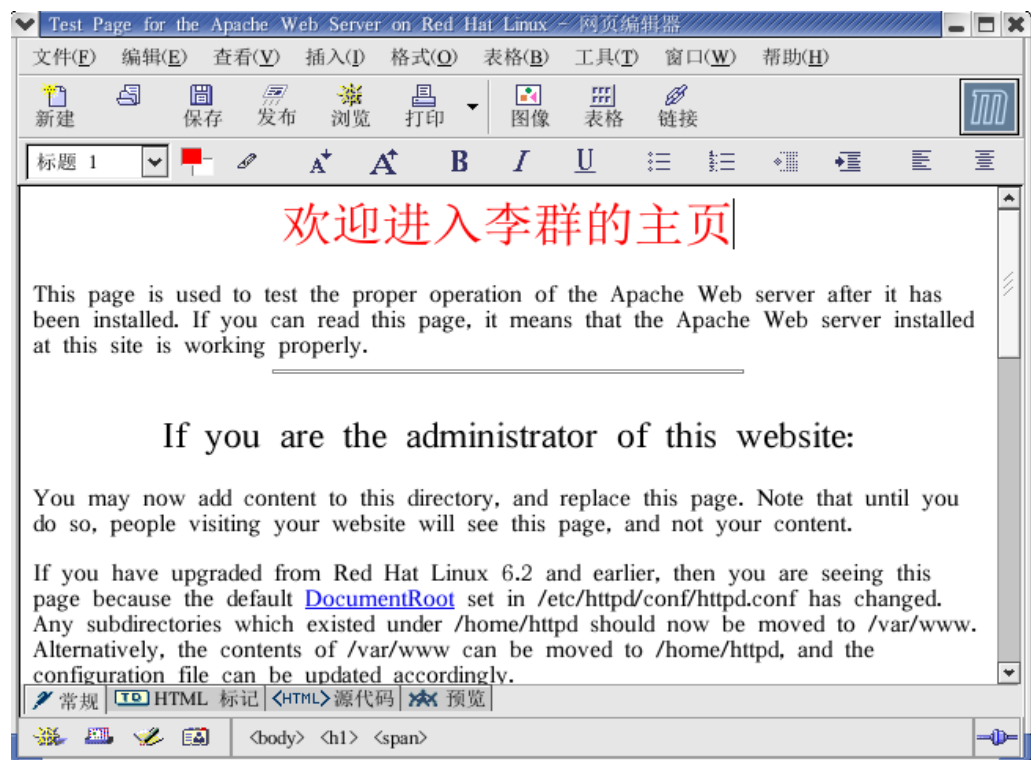
(4) 启动 DNS 和 Apache 服务;



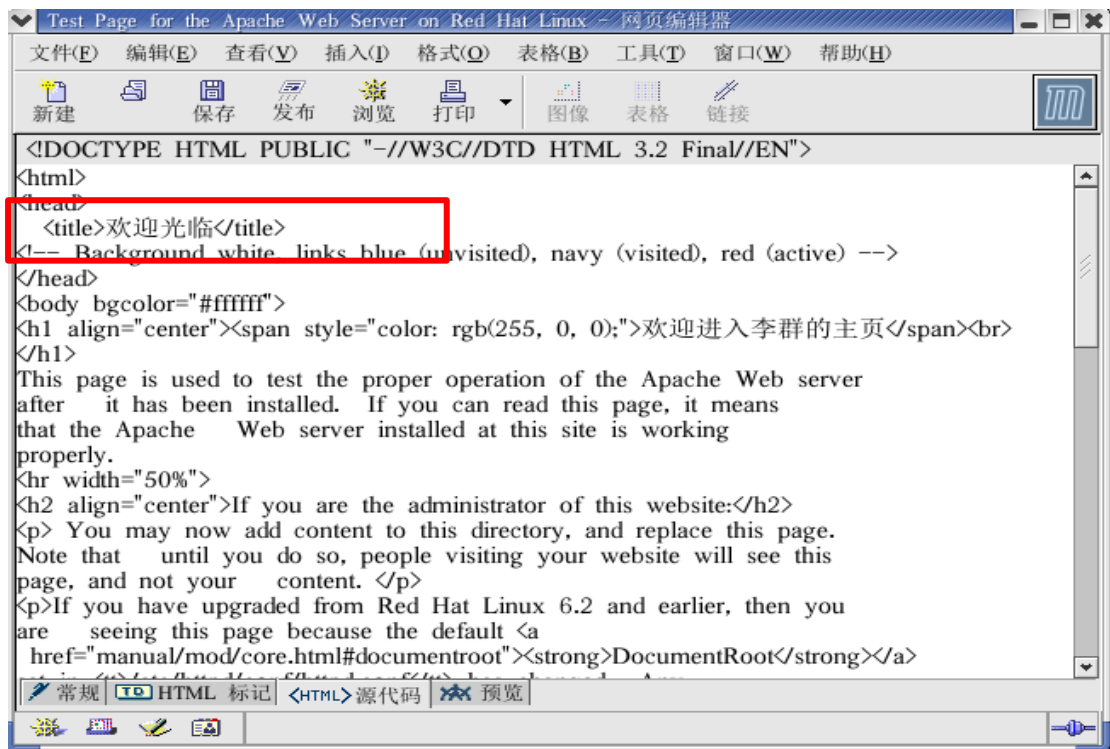
(5) 浏览网页（默认情况）；



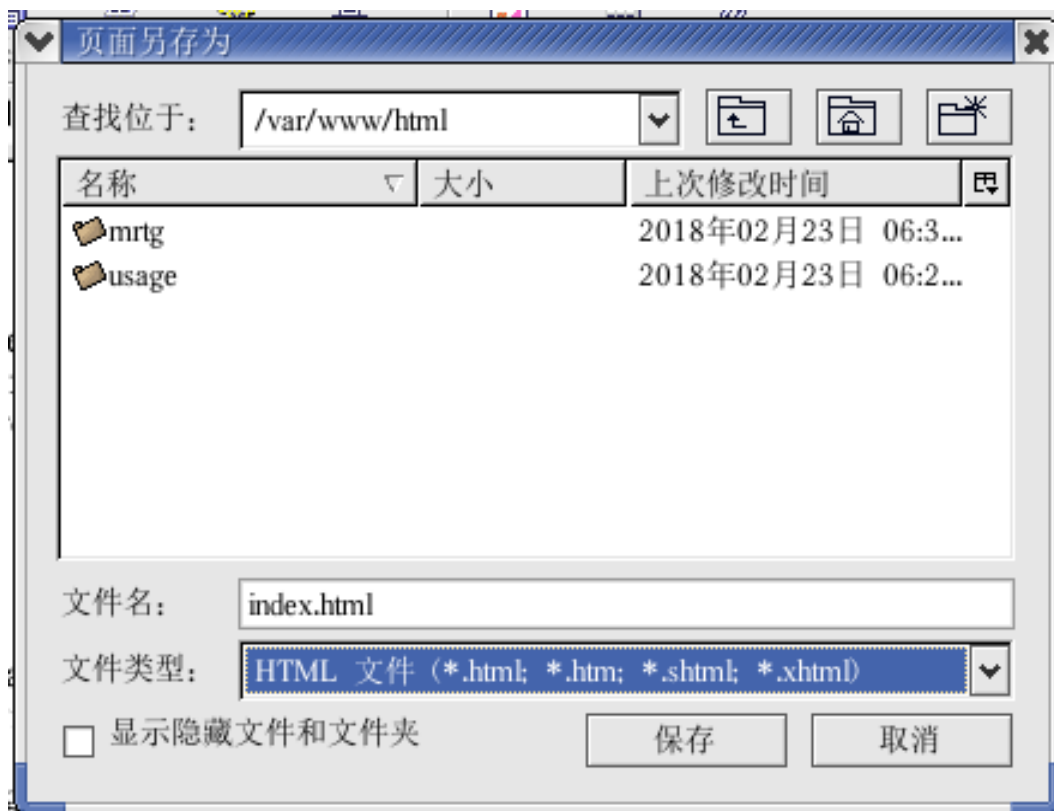
(6) 修改网页(文件->编辑页面)；



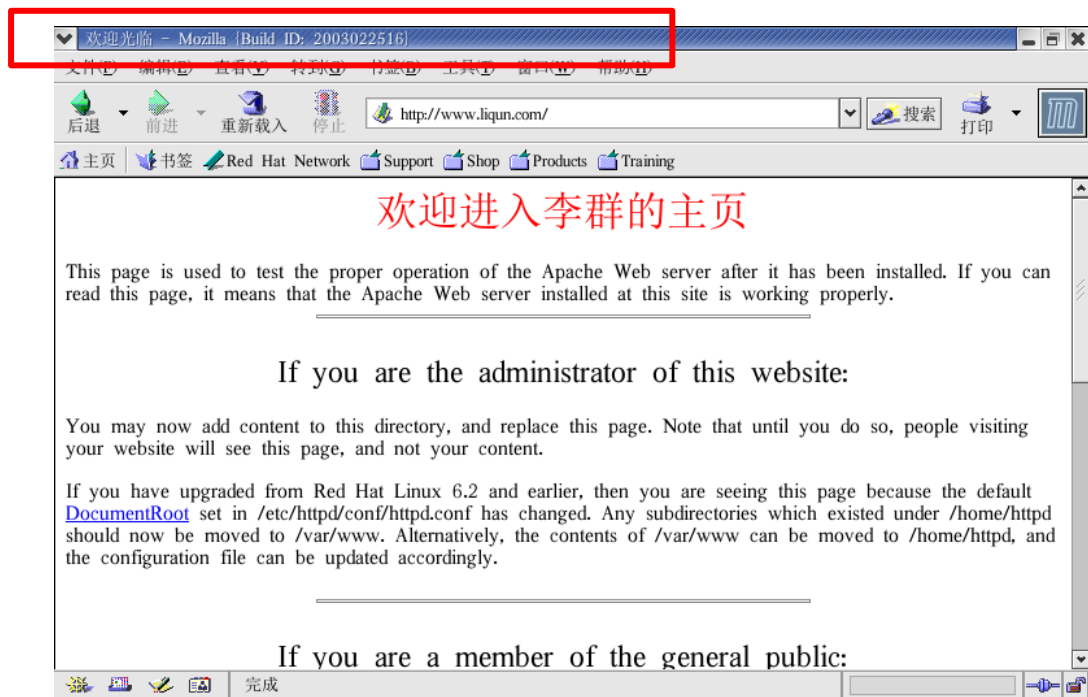
(7) 添加主页<title>中的内容（查看->HTML 源代码）；



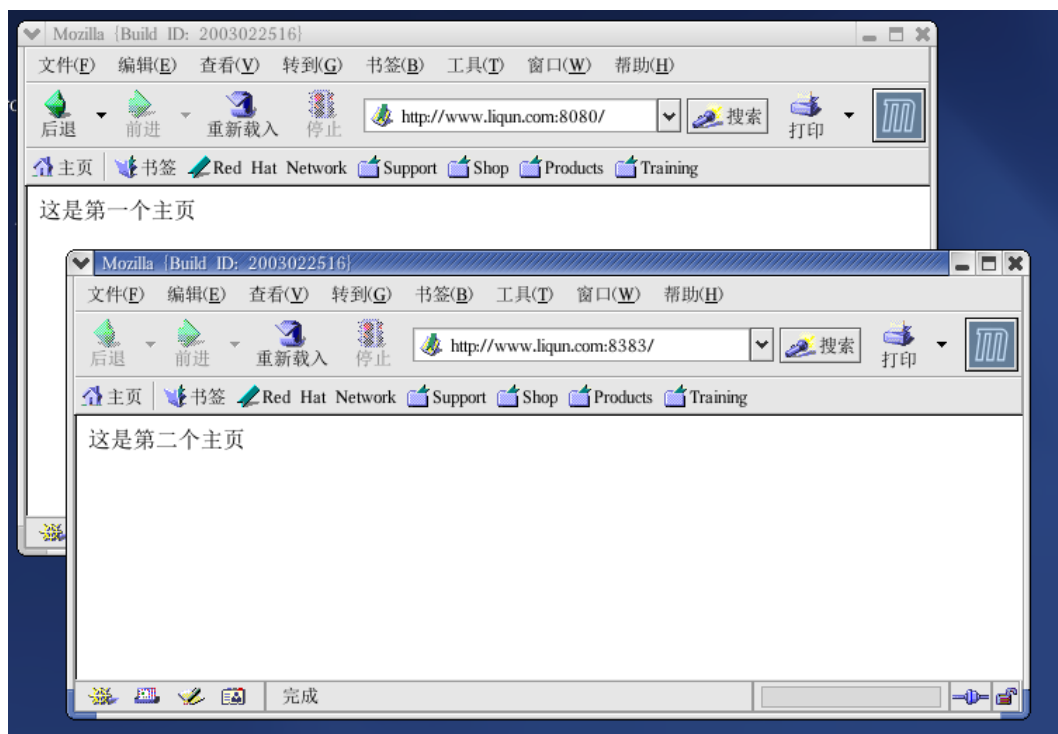
(8) 保存修改后的网页（文件->另存为）；



(9) 重新载入网页；



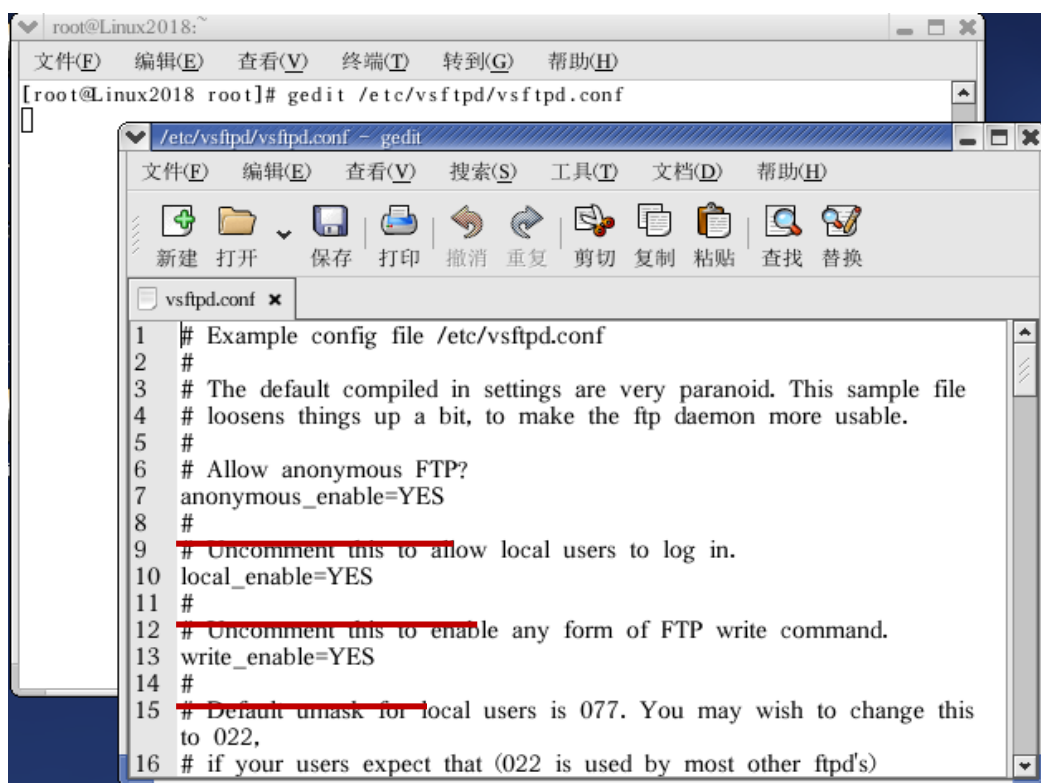
(10) 使用虚拟主机浏览。



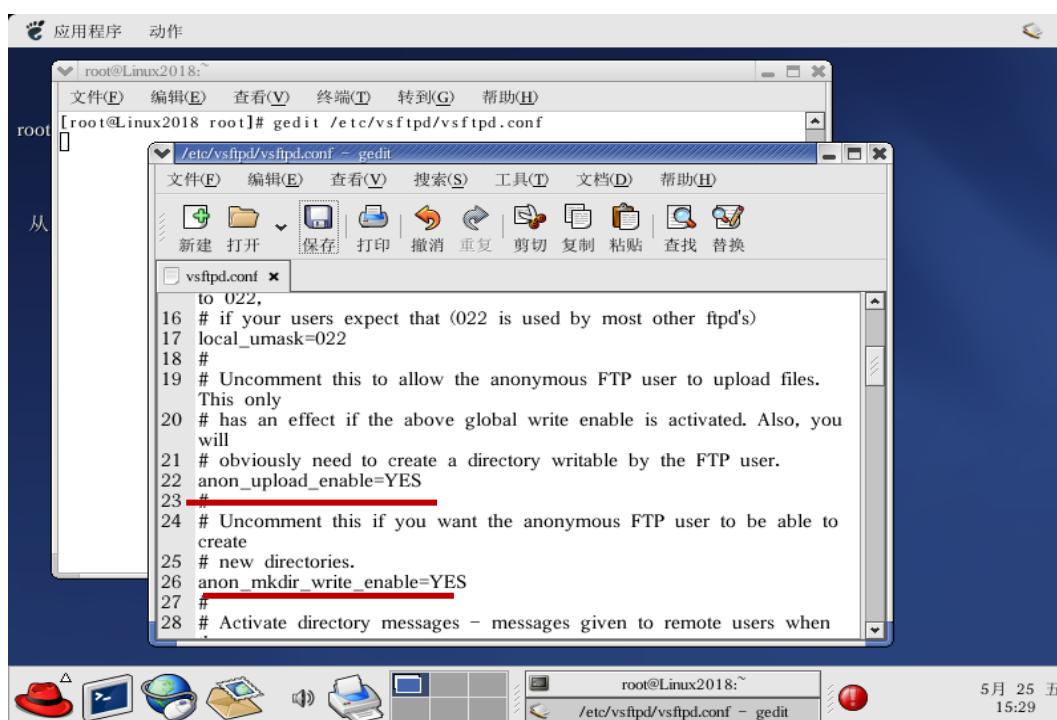
3.配置 FTP 服务器

(1) Vsftpd 软件的查询。

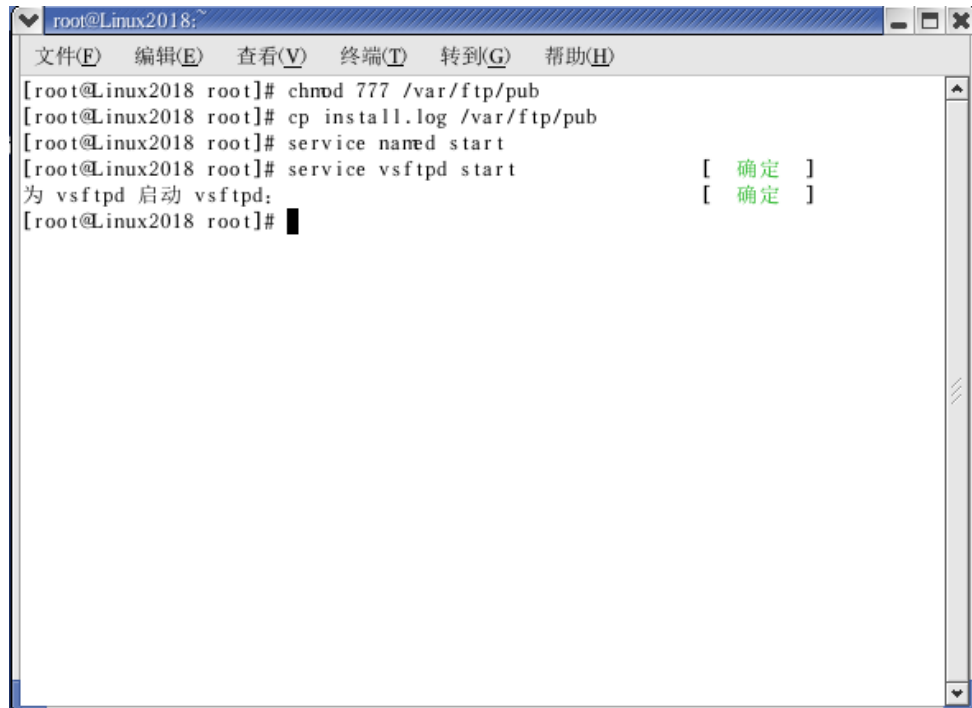
(2) 用编辑器打开配置文件 vsftpd.conf



(3) 修改配置文件；

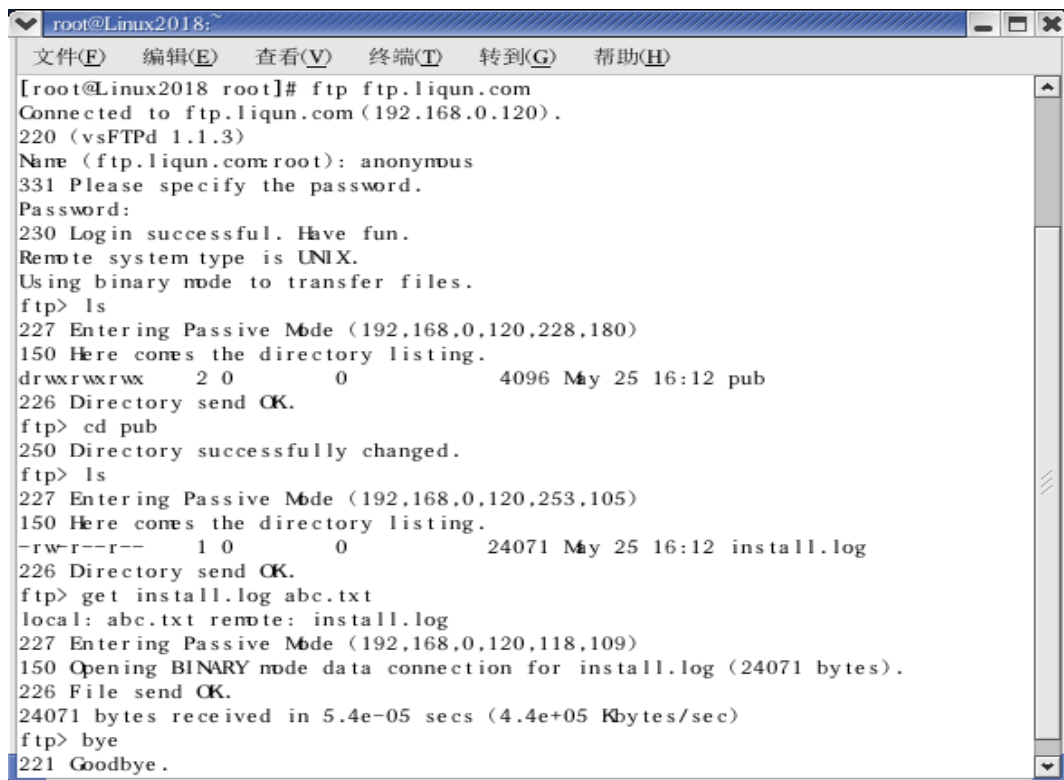


(4) 设置默认共享目录的权限；



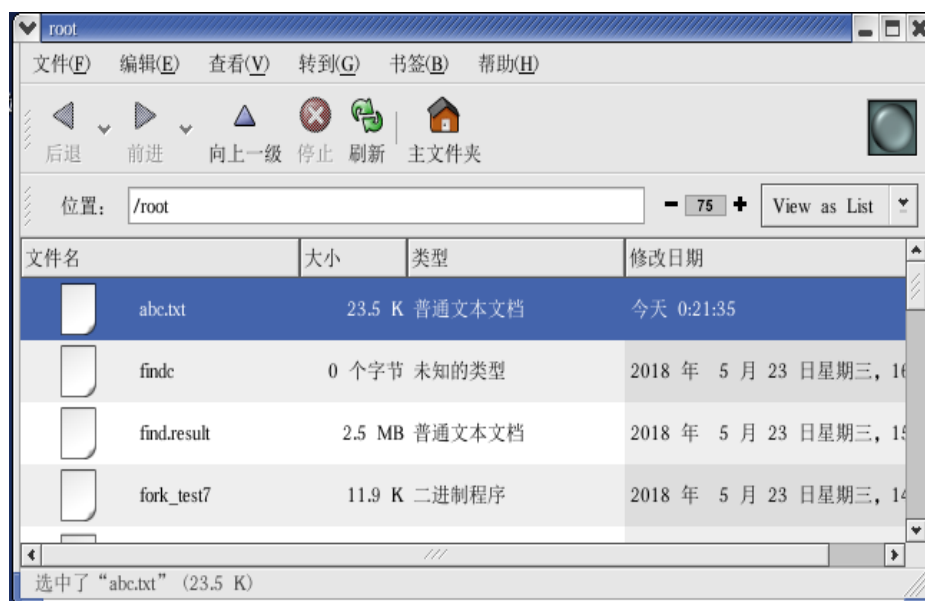
```
root@Linux2018:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2018 root]# chmod 777 /var/ftp/pub  
[root@Linux2018 root]# cp install.log /var/ftp/pub  
[root@Linux2018 root]# service named start  
[root@Linux2018 root]# service vsftpd start          [ 确定 ]  
为 vsftpd 启动 vsftpd:                             [ 确定 ]  
[root@Linux2018 root]#
```

(5) 测试 VSFTP 服务器;

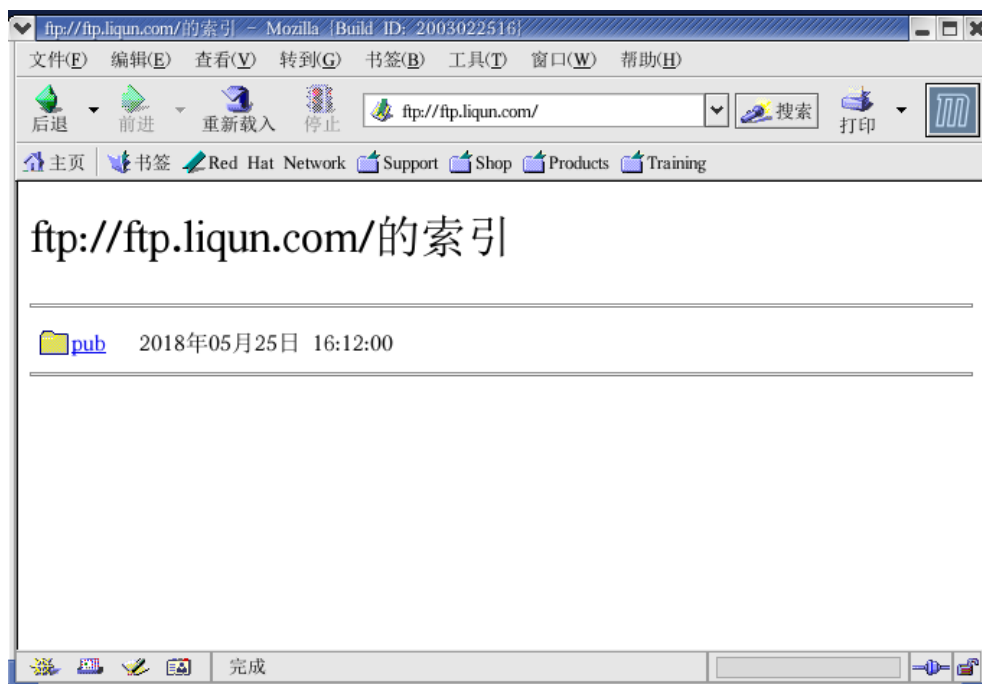


```
root@Linux2018:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux2018 root]# ftp ftp.liqun.com  
Connected to ftp.liqun.com (192.168.0.120).  
220 (vsFTPd 1.1.3)  
Name (ftp.liqun.com:root): anonymous  
331 Please specify the password.  
Password:  
230 Login successful. Have fun.  
Remote system type is UNIX.  
Using binary mode to transfer files.  
ftp> ls  
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,120,228,180)  
150 Here comes the directory listing.  
drwxrwxrwx  2 0      0          4096 May 25 16:12 pub  
226 Directory send OK.  
ftp> cd pub  
250 Directory successfully changed.  
ftp> ls  
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,120,253,105)  
150 Here comes the directory listing.  
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0          24071 May 25 16:12 install.log  
226 Directory send OK.  
ftp> get install.log abc.txt  
local: abc.txt remote: install.log  
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,0,120,118,109)  
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for install.log (24071 bytes).  
226 File send OK.  
24071 bytes received in 5.4e-05 secs (4.4e+05 Kbytes/sec)  
ftp> bye  
221 Goodbye.
```

(6) 查看 root 文件夹下的文件;



(7) 用浏览器进入 FTP 服务器:





三. 实验结果:

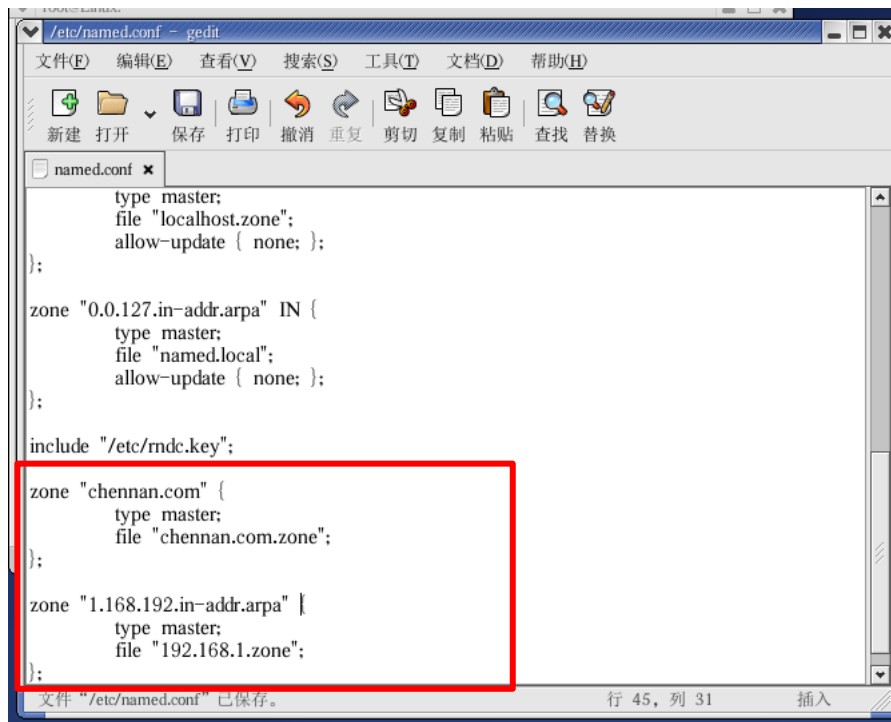
1. DNS 服务器的配置

- (1) 查询 BIND 软件;
- (2) 备份 DNS 服务器配置文件;

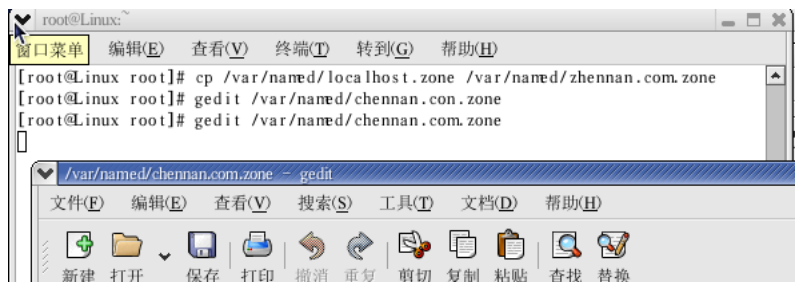


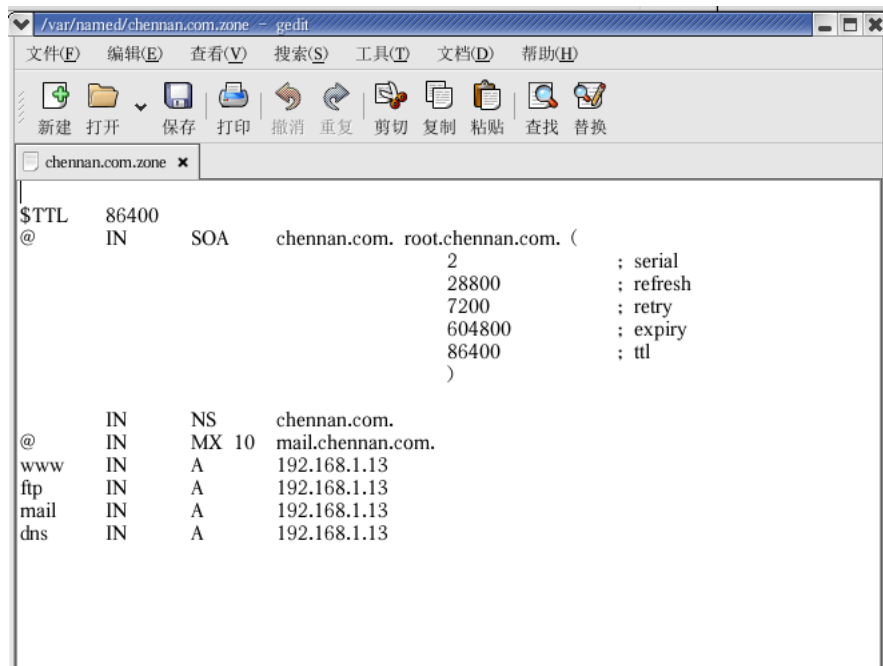
- (3) 用编辑器打开配置文件 named.conf;

(4) 在 named.conf 文件中添加正向区域和反向区域；

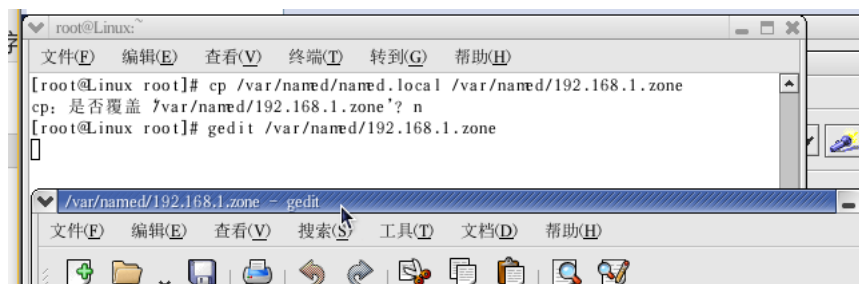


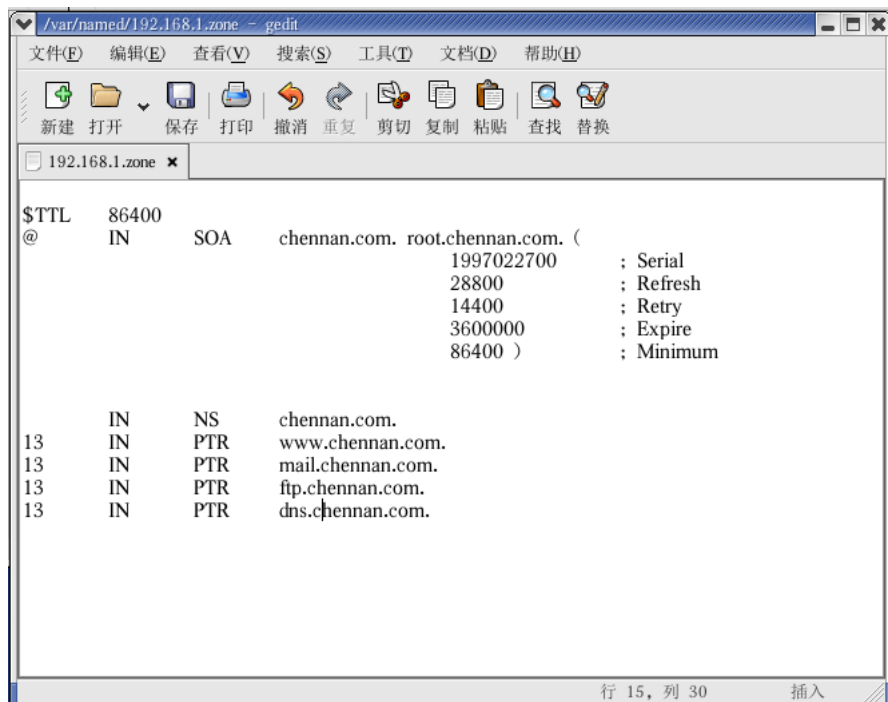
(5) 编辑正向解析文件 chennan.com.zone;



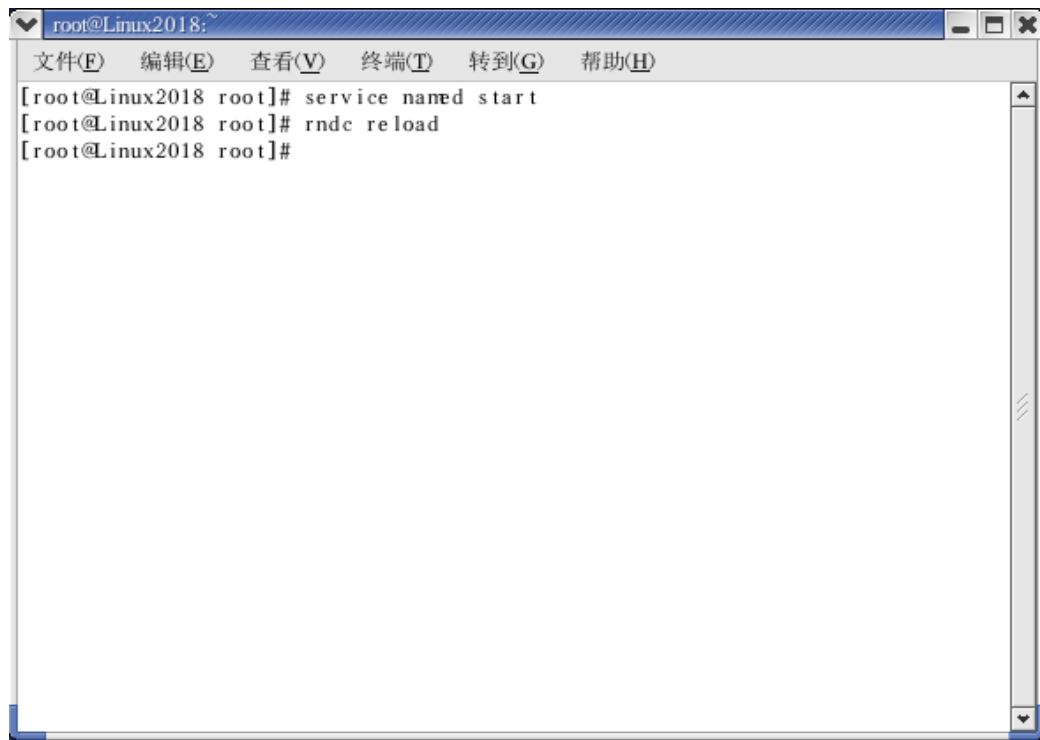


(6) 编辑反向解析文件 192.168.1.zone;





(7) 启动 DNS 服务;



A terminal window titled 'root@Linux2018:~' with a menu bar containing '文件(F)', '编辑(E)', '查看(V)', '终端(T)', '转到(G)', and '帮助(H)'. The terminal shows the following commands and their outputs:

```
[root@Linux2018 root]# service named start
[root@Linux2018 root]# rndc reload
[root@Linux2018 root]#
```

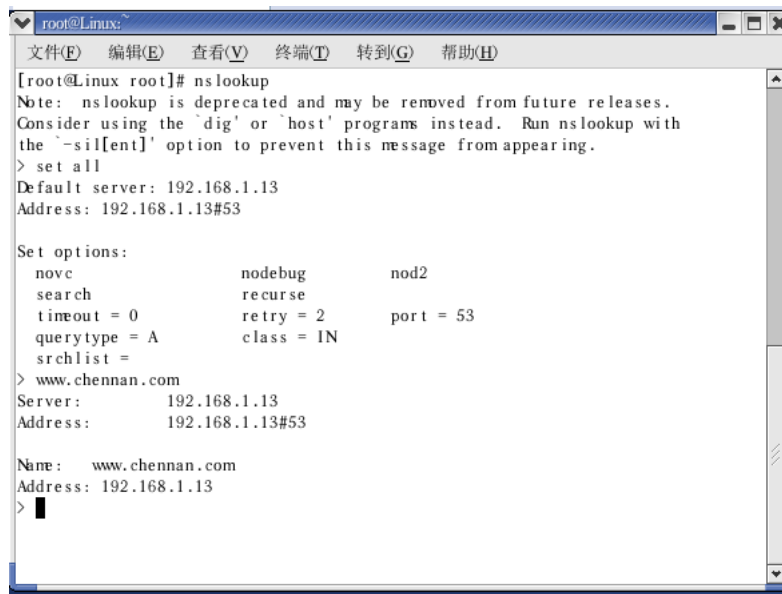
(8) 对 DNS 服务器进行测试;



A terminal window titled 'root@Linux:' with a menu bar containing '文件(F)', '编辑(E)', '查看(V)', '终端(T)', '转到(G)', and '帮助(H)'. The terminal shows the following commands and their outputs:

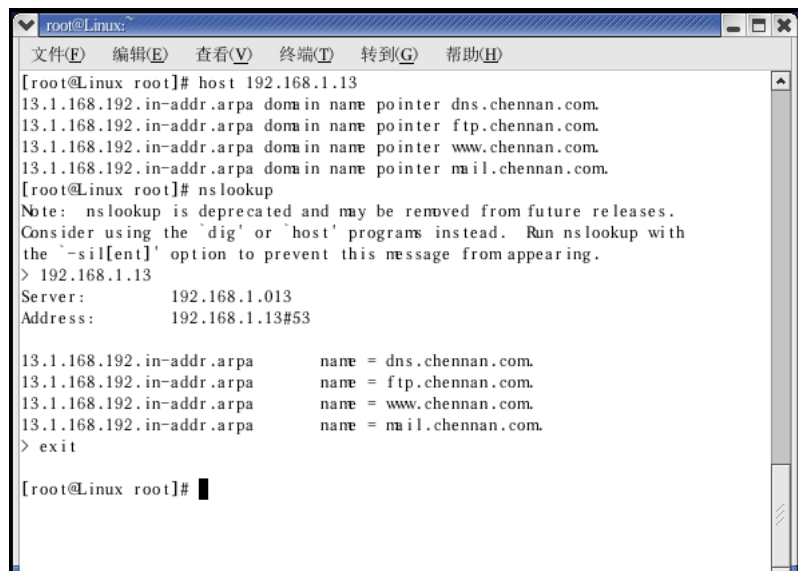
```
[root@Linux root]# service named start
[root@Linux root]# host www.chennan.com           [ 确定 ]
www.chennan.com has address 192.168.1.13
[root@Linux root]# host mail.chennan.com
mail.chennan.com has address 192.168.1.13
[root@Linux root]# host -l chennan.com 192.168.1.13
Using domain server:
Name: 192.168.1.13
Address: 192.168.1.13#53
Aliases:

chennan.com SOA chennan.com. root.chennan.com. 2 28800 7200 604800 86400
chennan.com name server chennan.com.
chennan.com mail is handled by 10 mail.chennan.com.
dns.chennan.com has address 192.168.1.13
ftp.chennan.com has address 192.168.1.13
mail.chennan.com has address 192.168.1.13
www.chennan.com has address 192.168.1.13
chennan.com SOA chennan.com. root.chennan.com. 2 28800 7200 604800 86400
[root@Linux root]#
```



```
root@Linux:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux root]# nslookup  
Note: nslookup is deprecated and may be removed from future releases.  
Consider using the 'dig' or 'host' programs instead. Run nslookup with  
the '-sil[ent]' option to prevent this message from appearing.  
> set all  
Default server: 192.168.1.13  
Address: 192.168.1.13#53  
  
Set options:  
novc                      nodebug          nod2  
search                    recurse  
timeout = 0               retry = 2        port = 53  
querytype = A             class = IN  
srchlist =  
> www.chennan.com  
Server:      192.168.1.13  
Address:     192.168.1.13#53  
  
Name:   www.chennan.com  
Address: 192.168.1.13  
> █
```

(9) 对反向区域进行测试;



```
root@Linux:~  
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)  
[root@Linux root]# host 192.168.1.13  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer dns.chennan.com.  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer ftp.chennan.com.  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer www.chennan.com.  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer mail.chennan.com.  
[root@Linux root]# nslookup  
Note: nslookup is deprecated and may be removed from future releases.  
Consider using the 'dig' or 'host' programs instead. Run nslookup with  
the '-sil[ent]' option to prevent this message from appearing.  
> 192.168.1.13  
Server:      192.168.1.013  
Address:     192.168.1.13#53  
  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa      name = dns.chennan.com.  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa      name = ftp.chennan.com.  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa      name = www.chennan.com.  
13.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa      name = mail.chennan.com.  
> exit  
  
[root@Linux root]# █
```

(10) 在 Linux 客户机上进行测试。

Linux 客户机:

在/etc/resolv.conf 里加入 2 行内容:

```
nameserver 192.168.1.14  
domain     chenfeiyang.com
```

```

[root@sl1 root]# ping -c3 www.chenfeiyang.com
PING www.chenfeiyang.com (192.168.1.14) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from www.chenfeiyang.com (192.168.1.14): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=12.3 ms
64 bytes from mail.chenfeiyang.com (192.168.1.14): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=3.73 ms
64 bytes from dns.chenfeiyang.com (192.168.1.14): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=3.99 ms

--- www.chenfeiyang.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2014ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.732/6.692/12.350/4.002 ms
[root@sl1 root]# nslookup
Note: nslookup is deprecated and may be removed from future releases.
Consider using the 'dig' or 'host' programs instead. Run nslookup with
the '-sil[ent]' option to prevent this message from appearing.
> www.chenfeiyang.com
Server:          192.168.1.14
Address:         192.168.1.14#53

Name:   www.chenfeiyang.com
Address: 192.168.1.14
>

```

2. WWW 服务器的配置

- (1) 测试 Apache 软件是否安装;
- (2) 建立文件夹及网页主页文件;

```

root@Linux2018:/var/www
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)
[root@Linux2018 root]# rpm -qa |grep httpd
httpd-manual-2.0.40-21
httpd-2.0.40-21
redhat-config-httpd-1.0.1-18
[root@Linux2018 root]# cd /var/www
[root@Linux2018 www]# mkdir web1
[root@Linux2018 www]# mkdir web2

[root@Linux www]# echo "this is the first index html" >web1/index.html
[root@Linux www]# echo "this is the second index html" >web2/index.html
[root@Linux www]#

```

- (3) 修改配置文件/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

```
/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf (已修改) - gedit
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 工具(T) 文档(D) 帮助(H)
新建 打开 保存 打印 撤销 重复 剪切 复制 粘贴 查找 替换
httpd.conf* x
MaxSpareRequests 10
MaxThreadsPerChild 20
MaxRequestsPerChild 0
</IfModule>

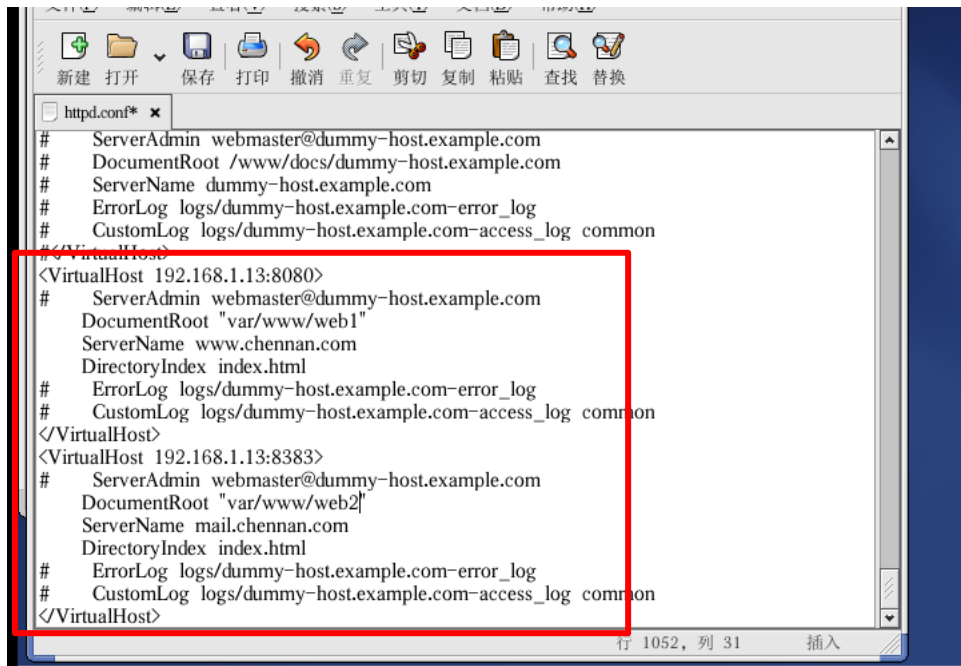
#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, in addition to the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses (0.0.0.0)
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 80
Listen 8080
Listen 8383

行 162, 列 67 插入
```

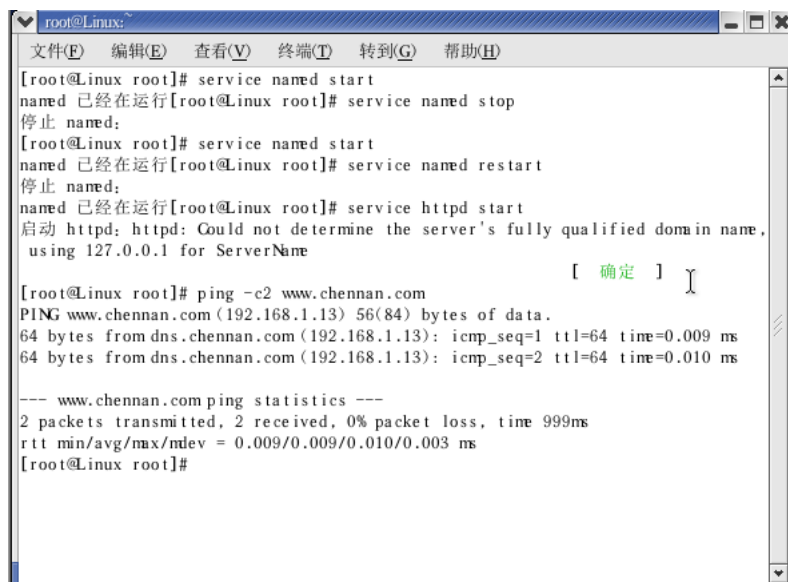
```
/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf (已修改) - gedit
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 工具(T) 文档(D) 帮助(H)
新建 打开 保存 打印 撤销 重复 剪切 复制 粘贴 查找 替换
httpd.conf* x
# always a good idea and opens the door for future internationalisation
# of your web site, should you ever want it. Specifying it as
# a default does little harm; as the standard dictates that a page
# is in iso-8859-1 (latin1) unless specified otherwise i.e. you
# are merely stating the obvious. There are also some security
# reasons in browsers, related to javascript and URL parsing
# which encourage you to always set a default char set.
#
AddDefaultCharset GB2312

#
# Commonly used filename extensions to character sets. You probably
# want to avoid clashes with the language extensions, unless you
# are good at carefully testing your setup after each change.
# See ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/character-sets for
# the official list of charset names and their respective RFCs
#
AddCharset ISO-8859-1 .iso8859-1 .latin1

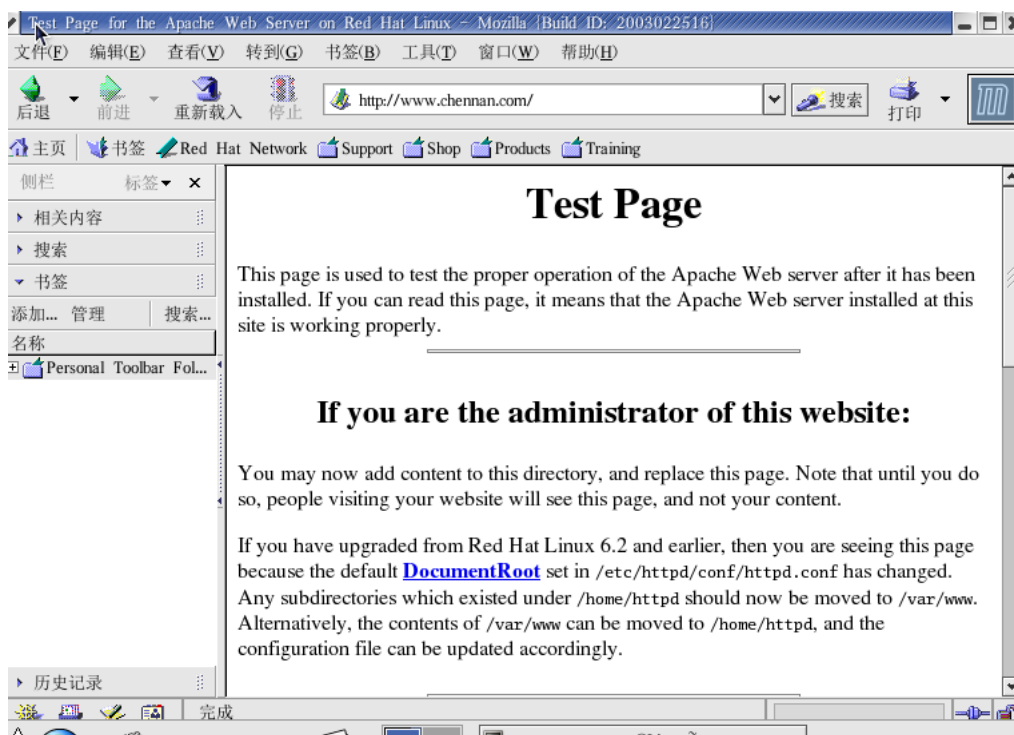
行 774, 列 25 插入
```



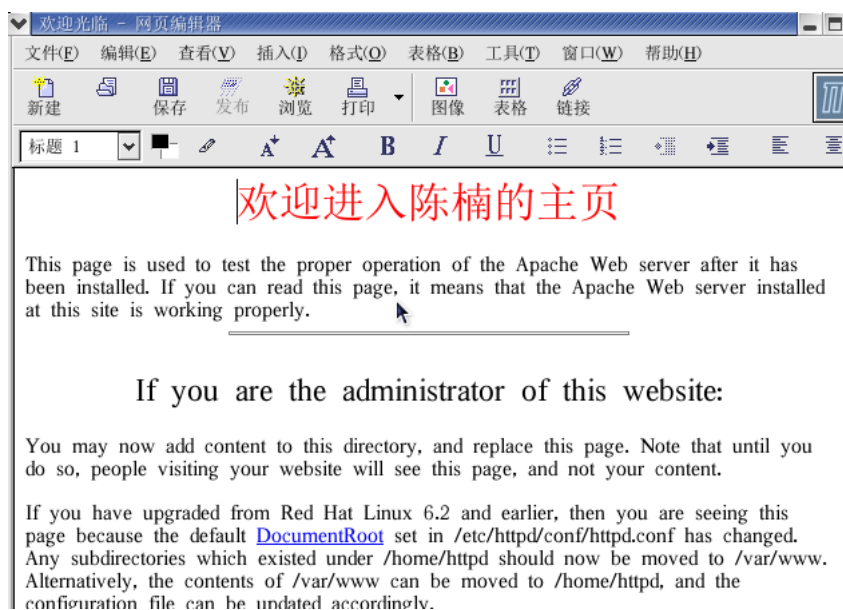
(4) 启动 DNS 和 Apache 服务；



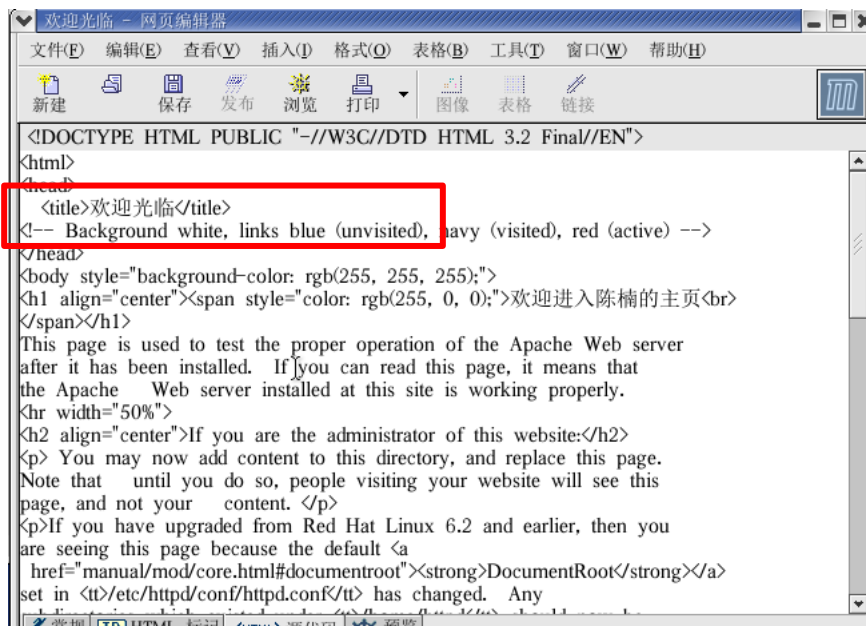
(5) 浏览网页（默认情况）；



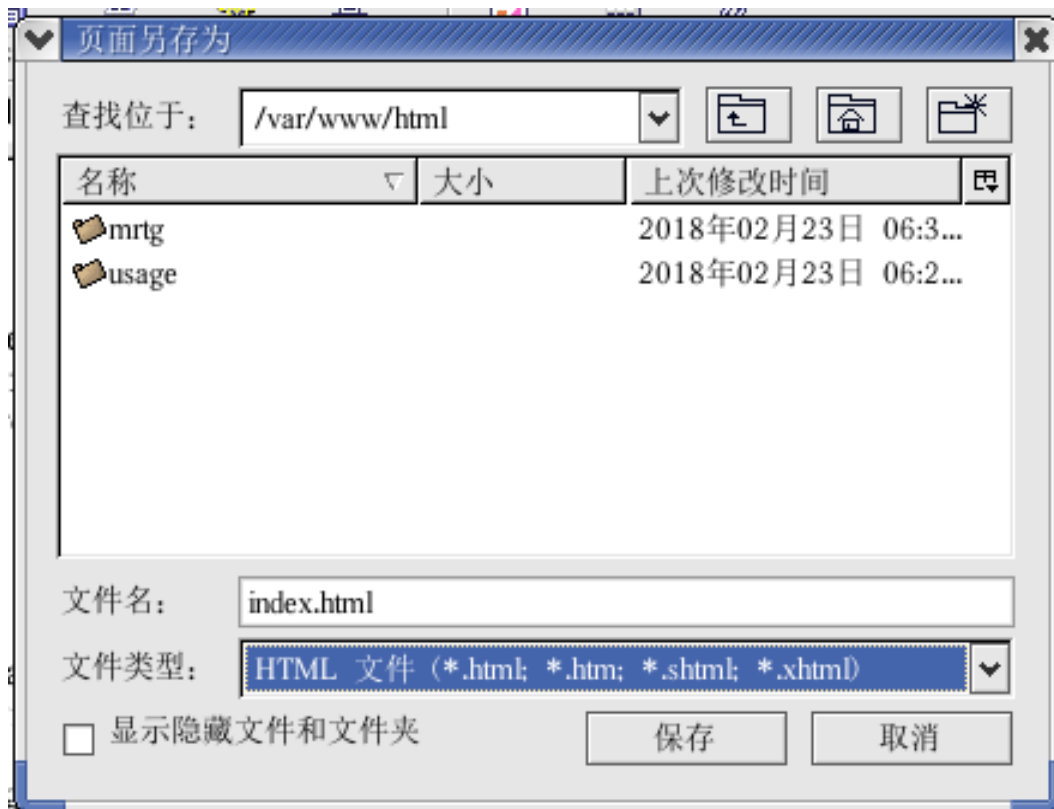
(6) 修改网页(文件->编辑页面);



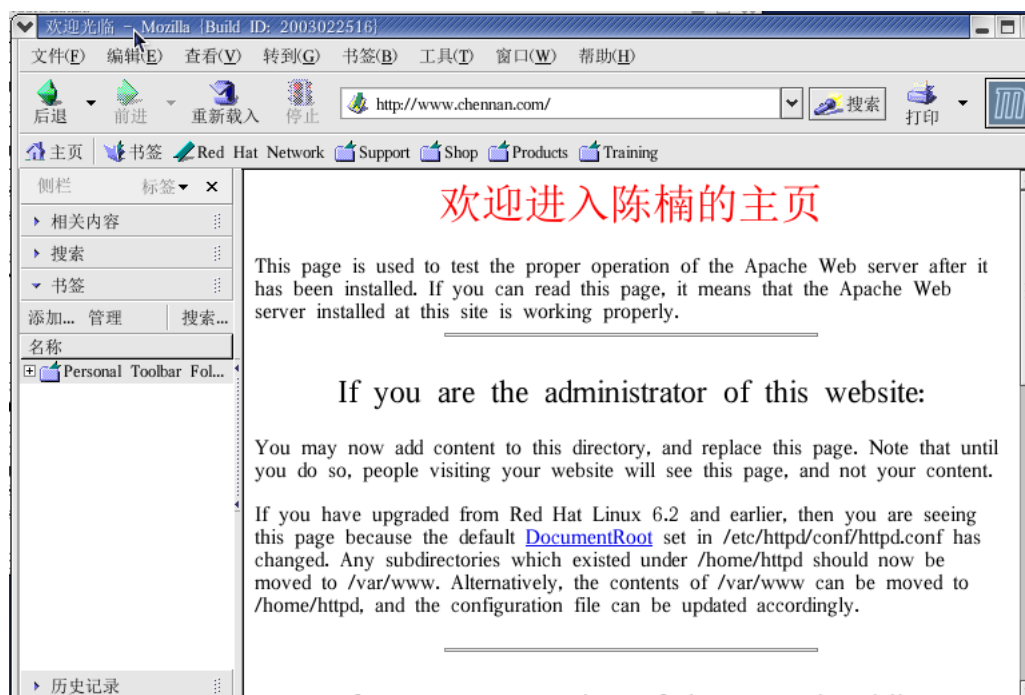
(7) 添加主页<title>中的内容（查看->HTML 源代码）;



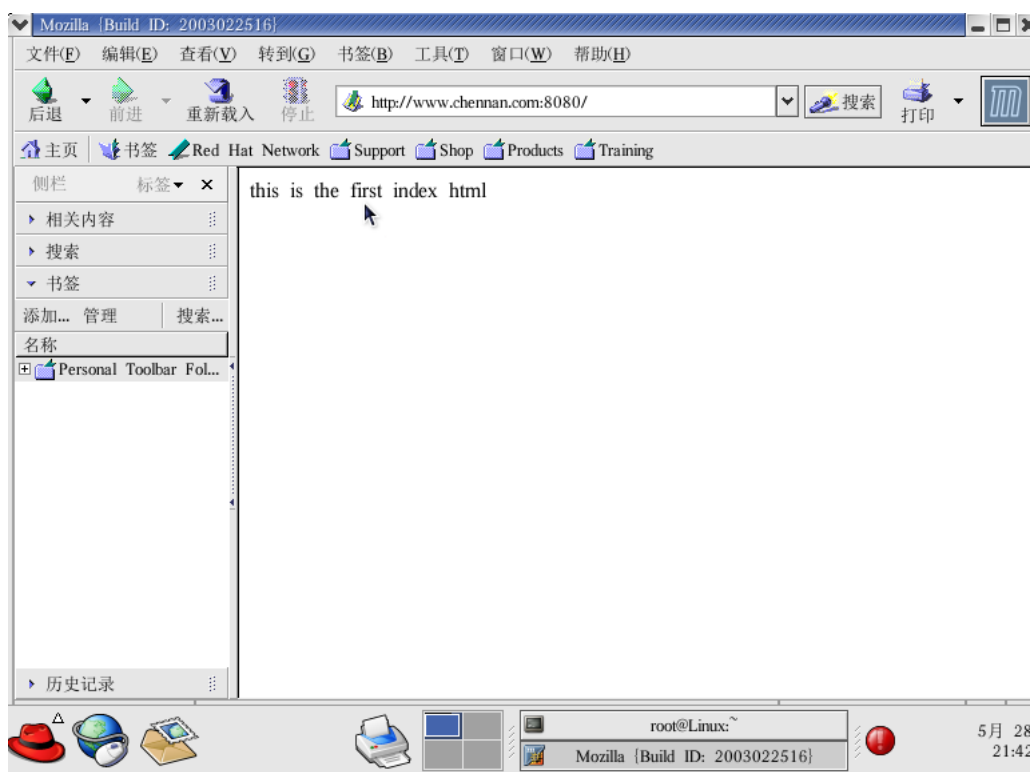
(8) 保存修改后的网页（文件->另存为）；

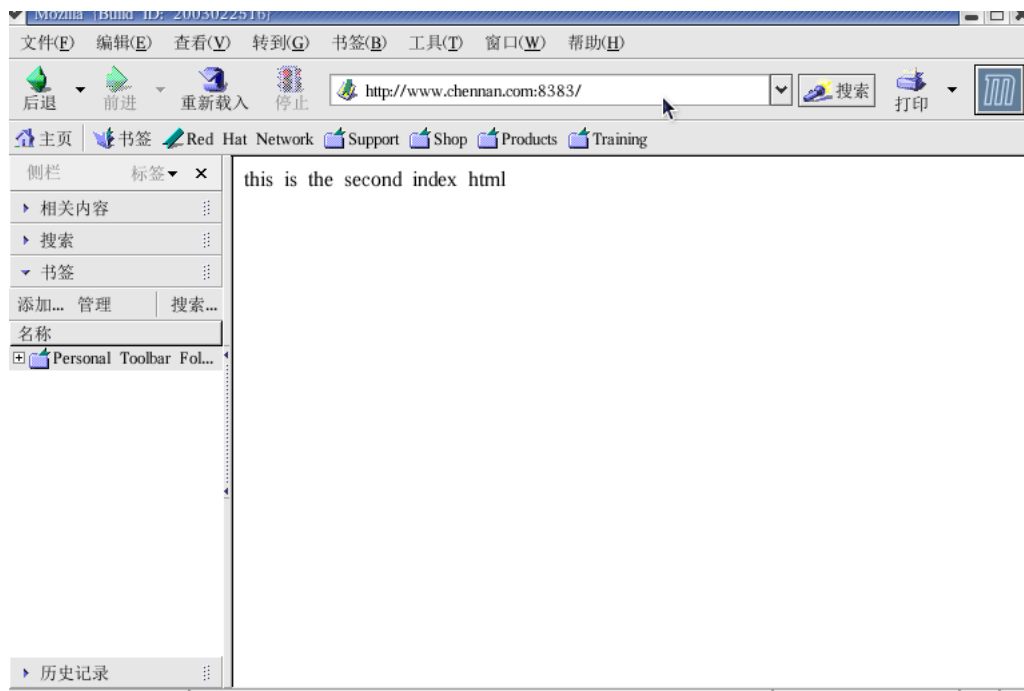


(9) 重新载入网页；



(10) 使用虚拟主机浏览。

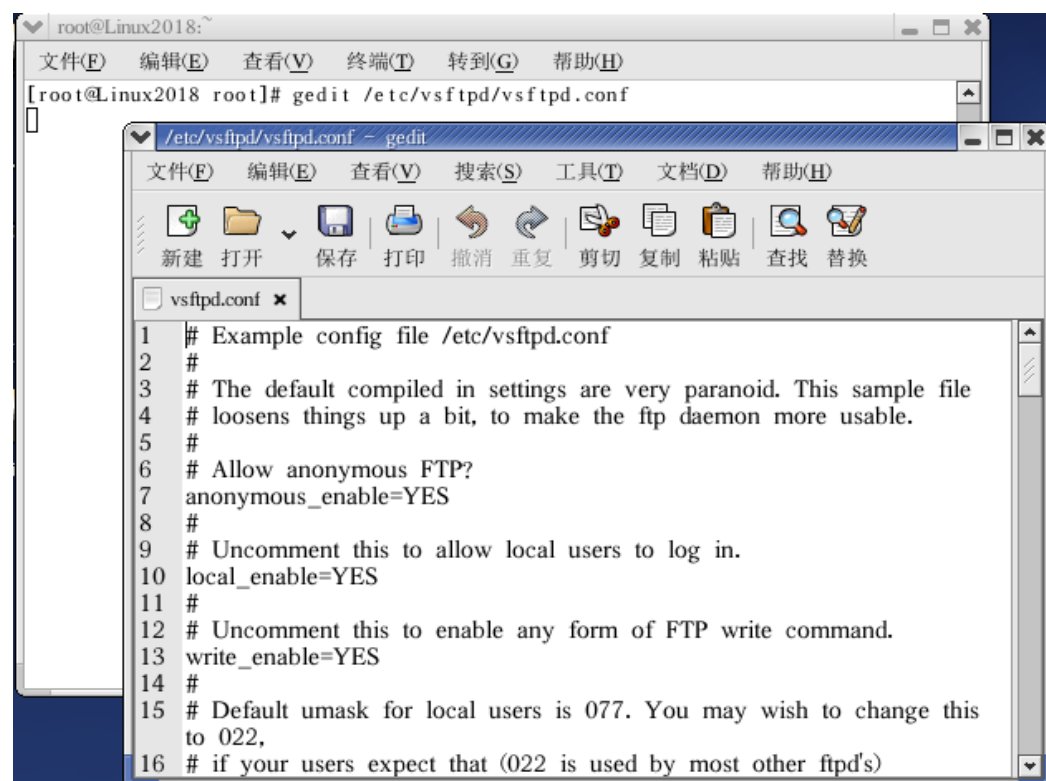




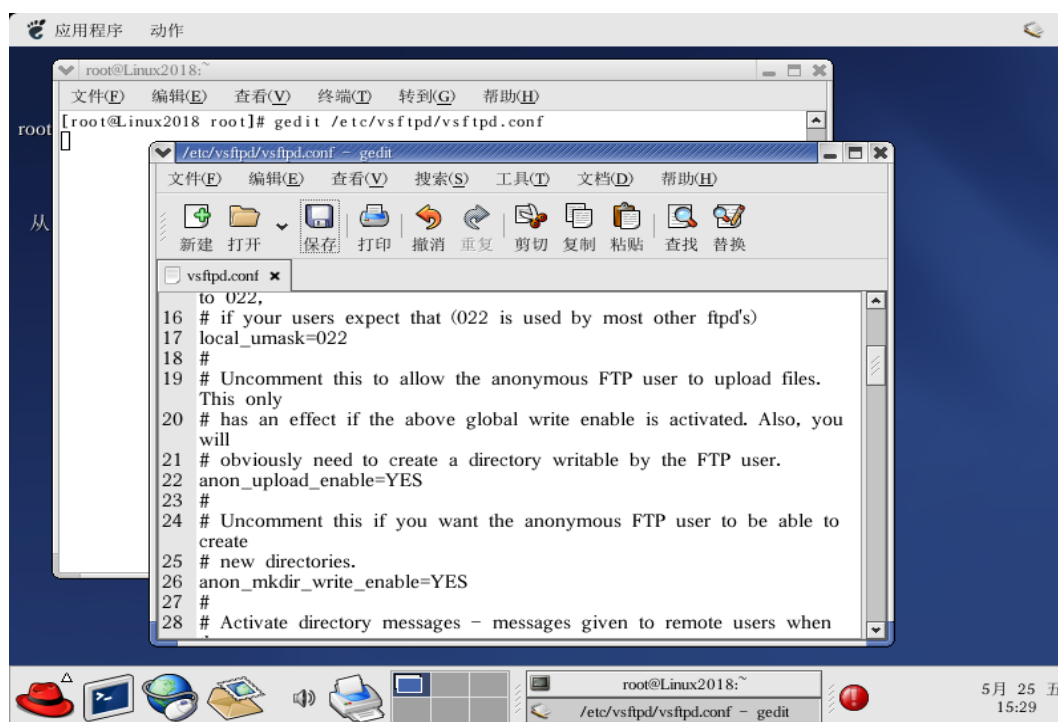
3.配置 FTP 服务器

(1) Vsftpd 软件的查询。

(2) 用编辑器打开配置文件 vsftpd.conf



(3) 修改配置文件；



(4) 设置默认共享目录的权限；

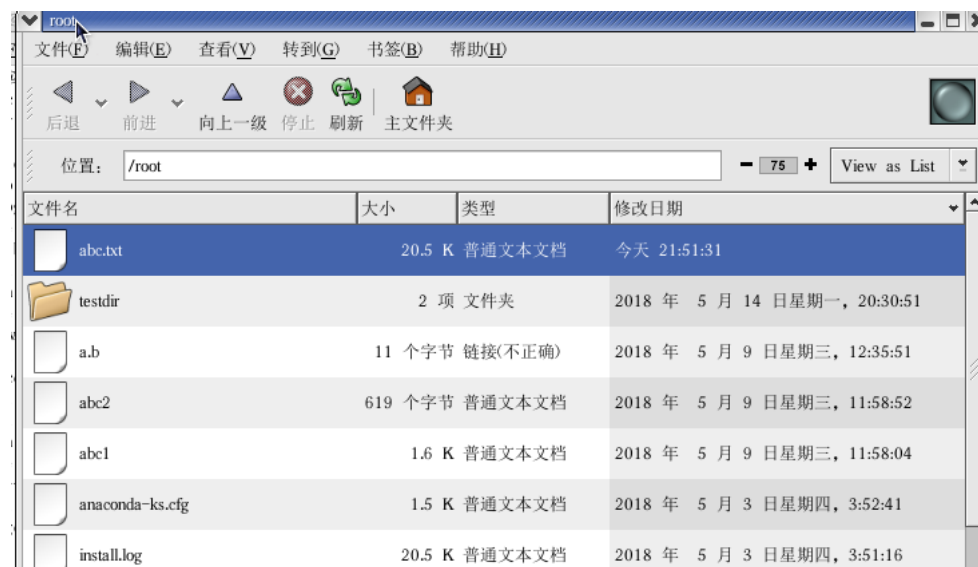


(5) 测试 VSFTP 服务器；

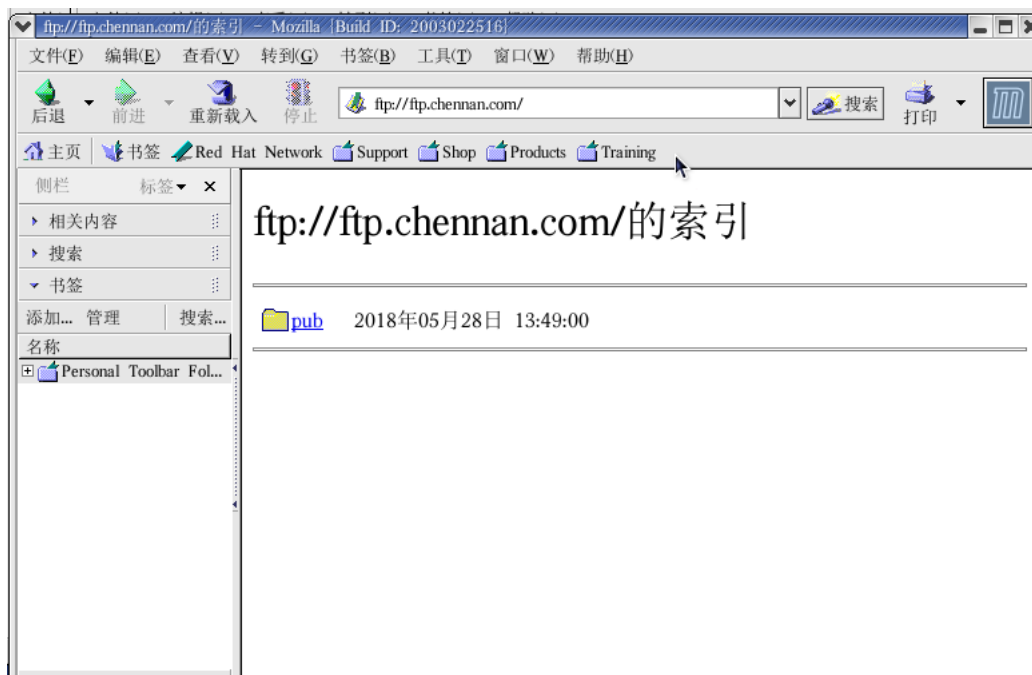
```
root@Linux:
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 转到(G) 帮助(H)

[root@Linux root]# ftp ftp.chennan.com
Connected to ftp.chennan.com (192.168.1.13).
220 (vsFTPD 1.1.3)
Name (ftp.chennan.com:root): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful. Have fun.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,13,145,222)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxrwxrwx  2 0      0          4096 May 28 13:49 pub
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> cd pub
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,13,252,163)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0          20996 May 28 13:49 install.log
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get install.log abc.txt
local: abc.txt remote: install.log
227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,13,62,82)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for install.log (20996 bytes).
226 File send OK.
20996 bytes received in 6.9e-05 secs (3e+05 Kbytes/sec)
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.
```

(6) 查看 root 文件夹下的文件；



(7) 用浏览器进入 FTP 服务器；



四. 结论分析:

通过本次 Linux 网络服务器配置实验，我对 Linux 下的网络服务器配置有了更加深入地理解。掌握了 Bind DNS 服务配置过程，并且熟悉了 Bind DNS 服务配置文件；掌握了 Apache 服务器配置过程，并且熟悉了 httpd 服务配置文件；掌握了 vsftpd FTP 服务的配置，并且熟悉了 vsftp 服务配置文件。

在本次实验中，我认为认真与仔细是最重要的，实验的各个步骤老师都有仔细地讲解过，所以难度不是阻碍实验成功完成的最大难题，不认真、不仔细才是。在实验过程中，要配置很多文件，很可能因为少打一个字符比如曾经强调过的 chennan.com. 中最后面的 '.'，就导致实验无法成功，并且这种问题在后面的检

查中还很难发现，所以我认为，仔细与认真是这项实验中最应该注意的地方。

完成实验并不是唯一的目的，在实验中学到知识也是，要想更好的掌握 Linux 网络服务器配置的相关内容，还需要我们在课下更加努力学习。