1. Calcule recursivamente la cantidad de archivos contenida en el directorio /Winter/is/coming

# find . –type f | wc –l

Ó

# find –type f | wc –l

Ó

# find –mindepth 1 –type d | wc –l

ó

ls | wc -l

1. Presente los 5 directorios de mayor tamaño expresado en KB, MB, GB, TB.

# Du –sh

Ó

# du --max-depth=1 -mxh /

1. Presente la información relativa al hardware de la tarjeta de red eth0

# Ifconfig -a eth0

1. Si el teclado de su consola presenta & cuando usted quiere que presente / ¿Qué instrucción se debe ejecutar para solucionarlo?

# Loadkeys es

# loadkeys la-latin1

1. Compare los archivos deep y purple de modo que se puedan visualizar sus diferencias ubicando purple en el lado izquierdo de la pantalla y deep del lado derecho coloreando las diferencias entre archivos.

# Vim -d file1 file2

# vimdiff file1 file2

1. Usando el editor vi posiciónese en la línea 579, copie las siguientes 5 líneas, desplácese a la línea 200 y péguelas encima.

:579

“V”(Mayúscula) bajo 5 lineas

“y” para copiar (To yank)

:200

“p” para pegar

1. Escriba una tarea de cron que se ejecute todos los domingos a las 3 AM y envío OK al correo [nobody@tiqal.com](mailto:nobody@tiqal.com)

/etc/crontab

00 03 7 \* \* \* usuario /home/usuario/correoOK.sh

# vim correoOK.sh

echo “This will go into the body of the mail.” | mail -s “Hello world” nobody@tiqal.com

1. Filtre el tráfico https que está transportándose por la tarjeta eth1

tcpdump -i eth1 port 443

1. Reemplace la palabra feo por bonito en todas las ocurrencias del archivo filexyz

# vim filexyz

:%s/feo/bonito

1. Configure el inicio automático del servicio movistar niveles de ejecución 3 y 5.

chkconfig –-level 35 movistar on

* **Runlevel 0** - The halt runlevel. This is the runlevel at which the system shuts down. For obvious reasons it is unlikely you would want this as your default runlevel.
* **Runlevel 1** – Causes the system to start up in a single user mode under which only the root user can log in. In this mode the system does not start any networking, X windowing or multi-user services. This run level is ideal for system administrators to perform system maintenance or repair activities.
* **Runlevel 2** - Boots the system into a multi-user mode with text based console login capability. This runlevel does not, however, start the network.
* **Runlevel 3** - Similar to runlevel 2 except that networking services are started. This is the most common runlevel for server based systems that do not require any kind of graphical desktop environment.
* **Runlevel 4** - Undefined runlevel. This runlevel can be configured to provide a custom boot state.
* **Runlevel 5** - Boots the system into a networked, multi-user state with X Window System capability. By default the graphical desktop environment will start at the end of the boot process. This is the most common run level for desktop or workstation use.
* **Runlevel 6** - Reboots the system. Another runlevel that, for obvious reasons, you are unlikely to want as your default.

a. En una base de datos SQL Server requiero consultar 100 registros de la tabla resident\_base

select top 100 from resident\_base

b. En una base de datos Oracle requiero consutar 500 registros de la tabla silent\_base

select \* from silent\_base where rownum <= 500

c. En una base de datos MySQL requiero insertar varios registros sin embargo en esta se presentan constraints que me lo impiden, qué debo agregar al archivo SQL para que omita esta restricción.

Set foreign\_key\_checks=0

d. Se requiere crear un usuario de MySQL llamado appuser el cual debe tener únicamente los permisos de crear registros, modificar y borrar en la base de datos jamesdio además de una restricción para que sólo se conecte desde la ip 190.111.222.333

e. En una base de datos requiero conocer encontrar las cédulas duplicadas de la tabla personas cuyos campos son id, username y cedula.

F. A las 2:15 PM los ingenieros de TIQAL identifican una falla en varios sectores del disco duro del servidor virtual para producción cuyos servicios son apache y mysqlpor tal motivo se recomienda trasladarlo a un nuevo host. Como insumos para este procesose cuenta con acceso alxxx afectado y los backups de las 3 de la madrugada.

¿Cuáles serían los pasos a seguir teniendo en cuenta que el cliente requiere de manera urgente el acceso al aplicativo?

Dump

G. Activar interfaces:

# /sbin/ifconfig eth0 up

# /sbin/ifconfig eth0 down

H. OSTicket

**Install osTicket on CentOS 7**

Step 1. First let’s start by ensuring your system is up-to-date.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | yum -y update |

Step 2. Install LAMP server.

A CentOS 7 LAMP server is required. If you do not have LAMP installed, you can follow our guide [here](http://idroot.net/tutorials/how-to-install-lamp-linux-apache-mariadb-php-on-centos-7/). Also install rwuired PHP modules:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | yum install php-mysql php-gd php-ldap php-odbc php-pear php-xml php-xmlrpc php-mbstring php-snmp php-mcrypt |

Step 3. Installing osTicket.

First thing to do is to go to [osTicket’s download page](http://osticket.com/download) and download the latest stable version of osTicket, At the moment of writing this article it is version 1.9.8.1:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | mkdir -p /opt/osticket  wget http://osticket.com/sites/default/files/download/osTicket-v1.9.12.zip |

Unpack the osTicket archive to the document root directory on your server:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | unzip -d /opt/osticket /tmp/osTicket-v1.9.12.zip  ln -s /opt/osticket/upload /var/www/html/support |

We will need to change some folders permissions:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | chown apache: -R /var/www/html/support /opt/osticket |

Run the following commands to finalize the installation of osTicket:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | cd /var/www/html/support  cp include/ost-sampleconfig.php include/ost-config.php |

Step 4. Configuring MariaDB for osTicket.

By default, MariaDB is not hardened. You can secure MariaDB using the mysql\_secure\_installation script. you should read and below each steps carefully which will set root password, remove anonymous users, disallow remote root login, and remove the test database and access to secure MariaDB:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | mysql\_secure\_installation |

Configure it like this:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | - Set root password? [Y/n] y  - Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] y  - Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] y  - Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] y  - Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] y |

Next we will need to log in to the MariaDB console and create a database for the osTicket. Run the following command:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | mysql -u root -p |

This will prompt you for a password, so enter your MariaDB root password and hit Enter. Once you are logged in to your database server you need to create a database for osTicket installation:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | create database osticketdb  CREATE USER 'osticketuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';  GRANT ALL ON osticketdb.\* TO 'osticketuser'@'localhost';  flush privileges;  exit; |

Step 5. Configuring Apache web server for osTicket.

We will create Apache virtual host for your WordPress website. First create ‘/etc/httpd/conf.d/vhosts.conf’ file with using a text editor of your choice:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/vhosts.conf  IncludeOptional vhosts.d/\*.conf |

Next, create the virtual host:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2 | mkdir /etc/httpd/vhosts.d/  nano /etc/httpd/vhosts.d/support.yourdomain.com.conf |

Add the following lines:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15 | <VirtualHost YOUR\_SERVER\_IP:80>  ServerAdmin webmaster@yourdomain.com  DocumentRoot "/var/www/html/support/"  ServerName support.yourdomain.com  ServerAlias www.support.yourdomain.com  ErrorLog "/var/log/httpd/yourdomain.com-error\_log"  CustomLog "/var/log/httpd/yourdomain.com-access\_log" combined    <Directory "/var/www/html/support/">  DirectoryIndex index.html index.php  Options FollowSymLinks  AllowOverride All  Require all granted  </Directory>  </VirtualHost> |

Save and close the file. Restart the apache service for the changes to take effects:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | systemctl restart httpd.service |

Step 6. Accessing osTicket.

osTicket will be available on HTTP port 80 by default. Open your favorite browser and navigate to http://support.yourdomain.com or http://support.server-ip and complete the required the steps to finish the installation. If you are using a firewall, please open port 80 to enable access to the control panel.

Congratulation’s! You have successfully [installed osTicket](http://idroot.net/tutorials/how-to-install-osticket-on-centos-6/). Thanks for using this tutorial for installing [osTicket (Open source ticketing tool)](http://osticket.com/) on CentOS 7 system. For additional help or useful information, we recommend you to check the official osTicket web site.

1. Configurar IPtables para mayor seguridad al aplicativo, redirigir puertos, redirect.