QUESTION NO: 1 CORRECT TEXT

Configure your Host Name, IP Address, Gateway and DNS.

Host name: station.domain40.example.com

/etc/sysconfig/network

hostname=abc.com

hostname abc.com

IP Address:172.24.40.40/24

Gateway172.24.40.1

DNS:172.24.40.1

Answer: # cd /etc/syscofig/network-scripts/
# ls
# vim ifcfg-eth0 (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) IPADDR=172.24.40.40
GATEWAY=172.24.40.1
DNS1=172.24.40.1
# vim /etc/sysconfig/network
(Configure Host Name)
HOSTNAME= station.domain40.example.com
OR
Graphical Interfaces:
System->Preference->Network Connections (Configure IP Address, Gateway and DNS) Vim /etc/sysconfig/network
(Configure Host Name)

QUESTION NO: 2 CORRECT TEXT

Add 3 users: harry, natasha, tom.

The requirements: The Additional group of the two users: harry, Natasha is the admin group. The user: tom's login shell should be non-interactive.

Answer: # useradd -G admin harry
useradd -G admin natasha
useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
id harry;id Natasha (Show additional group)
cat /etc/passwd

(Show the login shell)
OR
system-config-users

QUESTION NO: 3 CORRECT TEXT

Create a catalog under /home named admins. Its respective group is requested to be the admin group. The group users could read and write, while other users are not allowed to access it. The files created by users from the same group should also be the admin group.

Answer: # cd /home/
mkdir admins /
chown .admin admins/
chmod 770 admins/
chmod g+s admins/

QUESTION NO: 4 CORRECT TEXT

Configure a task: plan to run echo hello command at 14:23 every day.

Answer: # which echo
crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
crontab -l (Verify)

QUESTION NO: 5 CORRECT TEXT

Find the files owned by harry, and copy it to catalog: /opt/dir

Answer: # cd /opt/
mkdir dir
find / -user harry -exec cp -rfp {} /opt/dir/ \;

QUESTION NO: 6 CORRECT TEXT

Find the rows that contain abcde from file /etc/testfile, and write it to the file/tmp/testfile, and the sequence is requested as the same as /etc/testfile.

Answer: # cat /etc/testfile | while read line;
do
echo $line | grep abcde | tee -a /tmp/testfile
done
OR
grep `abcde' /etc/testfile > /tmp/testfile

QUESTION NO: 7 CORRECT TEXT

Create a 2G swap partition which take effect automatically at boot-start, and it should not affect the original swap partition.

Answer: # fdisk /dev/sda
p
(check Partition table)
n
(create new partition: press e to create extended partition, press p to create the main partition, and theextended partition is further divided into logical partitions) Enter
+2G
t l
W
partx -a /dev/sda
partprobe
mkswap /dev/sda8
Copy UUID
swapon -a
vim /etc/fstab
UUID=XXXXX swap swap defaults 0 0
(swapon -s)

QUESTION NO: 8 CORRECT TEXT

Create a user named alex, and the user id should be 1234, and the password should be alex111.

Answer: # useradd -u 1234 alex
passwd alex
alex111
alex111

OR
echo alex111|passwd -stdin alex

QUESTION NO: 9 CORRECT TEXT

Install a FTP server, and request to anonymous download from /var/ftp/pub catalog. (it needs you to configure yum direct to the already existing file server.)

Answer: # cd /etc/yum.repos.d
vim local.repo
[local]
name=local.repo
baseurl=file:///mnt
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
# yum makecache
# yum install -y vsftpd
# service vsftpd restart
# chkconfig vsftpd on
# chkconfig --list vsftpd
# vim /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
anonymous_enable=YES

QUESTION NO: 10 CORRECT TEXT

Configure a HTTP server, which can be accessed through http://station.domain40.example.com.

Please download the released page from http://ip/dir/example.html.

Answer: # yum install -y httpd
chkconfig httpd on
cd /var/www/html
wget http://ip/dir/example.html
cp example.com index.html
vim /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80
<VirtualHost 192.168.0.254:80>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/
ServerName station.domain40.example.com
</VirtualHost>

QUESTION NO: 11 CORRECT TEXT

Configure the verification mode of your host account and the password as LDAP. And it can ldapuser40. The password is set as "password". And the certificate login successfully through

can be downloaded from http://ip/dir/ldap.crt. After the user logs on , the user has no host directory unless you configure the autofs in the following questions.

Answer: system-config-authentication
LDAP Server: ldap//instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP)
OR
yum groupinstall directory-client (1.krb5-workstation 2.pam-krb5 3.sssd)
system-config-authentication
1.User Account Database: LDAP
2.LDAP Search Base DN: dc=example,dc=com
3.LDAP Server: ldap://instructor.example.com (In domain form, not write IP) 4.Download CA Certificate
5.Authentication Method: LDAP password
6.Apply
getent passwd ldapuser40

QUESTION NO: 12 CORRECT TEXT

Configure autofs to make sure after login successfully, it has the home directory autofs, which is shared as /rhome/ldapuser40 at the ip: 172.24.40.10. and it also requires that, other ldap users can use the home directory normally.

Answer: # chkconfig autofs on
cd /etc/
vim /etc/auto.master
/rhome /etc/auto.ldap
cp auto.misc auto.ldap
vim auto.ladp
ldapuser40 -rw,soft,intr 172.24.40.10:/rhome/ldapuser40
* -rw,soft,intr 172.16.40.10:/rhome/&
# service autofs stop
# server autofs start
# showmount -e 172.24.40.10
# su - ladpuser40

QUESTION NO: 13 CORRECT TEXT

Configure the system synchronous as 172.24.40.10.

Answer: Graphical Interfaces:
System-->Administration-->Date & Time
OR
system-config-date

QUESTION NO: 14 CORRECT TEXT

Change the logical volume capacity named vo from 190M to 300M. and the size of the floating range should set between 280 and 320. (This logical volume has been mounted in advance.)

Answer: # vgdisplay
(Check the capacity of vg, if the capacity is not enough, need to create pv , vgextend , lvextend)
lvdisplay (Check lv)
lvextend -L +110M /dev/vg2/lv2
resize2fs /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
(Verify)
---------- (Decrease lvm)
umount /media
fsck -f /dev/vg2/lv2
resize2fs -f /dev/vg2/lv2 100M
lvreduce -L 100M /dev/vg2/lv2
mount -a
lvdisplay (Verify)
OR
e2fsck -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lvm02
mount /dev/vg1/lvm01 /mnt
lvreduce -L 1G -n /dev/vg1/lvm02
lvdisplay (Verify)

QUESTION NO: 15 CORRECT TEXT

Create a volume group, and set 16M as a extends. And divided a volume group containing 50

extends on volume group lv, make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data.

Answer: # pvcreate /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# vgcreate -s 16M vg1 /dev/sda7 /dev/sda8
# lvcreate -l 50 -n lvm02
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvm02
# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
# vim /etc/fstab
# mkdir -p /mnt/data
UUID=xxxxxxxx /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
# vim /etc/fstab
# mount -a
# mount
(Verify)

QUESTION NO: 16 CORRECT TEXT

Upgrading the kernel as 2.6.36.7.1, and configure the system to Start the default kernel, keep the old kernel available.

Answer: # cat /etc/grub.conf
# cd /boot
# lftp it
# get dr/dom/kernel-xxxx.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-xxxx.rpm
# vim /etc/grub.conf
default=0

QUESTION NO: 17 CORRECT TEXT

Create a 512M partition, make it as ext4 file system, mounted automatically under /mnt/data and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

Answer: # fdisk /dev/vda
n
+512M
w
partprobe /dev/vda

mkfs -t ext4 /dev/vda5
mkdir -p /data
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vda5 /data ext4 defaults 0 0
mount -a

QUESTION NO: 18 CORRECT TEXT

Create a volume group,and set 8M as a extends. Divided a volume group containing 50 extends on volume group lv (lvshare), make it as ext4 file system, and mounted automatically under /mnt/data. And the size of the floating range should set between 380M and 400M.

Answer: # fdisk
partprobe
pvcreate /dev/vda6
vgcreate -s 8M vg1 /dev/vda6 -s
lvcreate -n lvshare -l 50 vg1 -l
mkfs.ext4 /dev/vg1/lvshare
mkdir -p /mnt/data
vim /etc/fstab
/dev/vg1/lvshare /mnt/data ext4 defaults 0 0
mount -a
df -h

QUESTION NO: 19 CORRECT TEXT

Download ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso to /root, and mounted automatically under /media/cdrom and which take effect automatically at boot-start.

Answer: # cd /root; wget ftp://192.168.0.254/pub/boot.iso
mkdir -p /media/cdrom
vim /etc/fstab
/root/boot.iso /media/cdrom iso9660 defaults,loop 0 0
mount -a
mount [-t vfstype] [-o options] device dir

QUESTION NO: 20 CORRECT TEXT

Add admin group and set gid=600

Answer: # groupadd -g 600 admin

QUESTION NO: 21 CORRECT TEXT

Add user: user1, set uid=601

Password: redhat

The user's login shell should be non-interactive.

Answer: # useradd -u 601 -s /sbin/nologin user1
passwd user1
redhat

QUESTION NO: 22 CORRECT TEXT

Add users: user2, user3.

The Additional group of the two users: user2, user3 is the admin group Password: redhat

Answer: # useradd -G admin user2
useradd -G admin user3
passwd user2
redhat
passwd user3
redhat

QUESTION NO: 23 CORRECT TEXT

Copy /etc/fstab to /var/tmp name admin, the user1 could read, write and modify it, while user2 without any permission.

Answer: # cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
chgrp admin /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:user1:rwx /var/tmp/fstab
setfacl -m u:user2:--- /var/tmp/fstab
ls -l
-rw-rw-r--+ 1 root admin 685 Nov 10 15:29 /var/tmp/fstab

QUESTION NO: 24 CORRECT TEXT

Configure a task: plan to run echo "file" command at 14:23 every day.

Answer: (a) Created as administrator
crontab -u natasha -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"
(b)Created as natasha
# su - natasha
$ crontab -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo "file"