redhat CentOS

ENTERPRISE LINUX ADMIN GUIDE

사용자 통신

단원목표

- mail / mailx
- talk
- wall

mail/talk/wall 명령어

- **mail 명령어**
  ```
  # mail -s "OK : linuXXX" root < report.txt
  ```
- **talk 명령어**
  ```
  # talk user01@linuxXXX pts/3
  ```
- **wall 명령어**
  ```
  # wall < /etc/MESS/work.txt
  ```

1 mail CMD

```
NAME
     mail - send and receive mail

SYNOPSIS
     mail [-iInv] [-s subject] [-c cc-addr] [-b bcc-addr] to-addr...
          [-- sendmail-options...]
     mail [-iInNv] -f [name]
     mail [-iInNv] [-u user]

INTRODUCTION
     Mail is an intelligent mail processing system, which has a command syntax
     reminiscent of ed(1) with lines replaced by messages.
     -v     Verbose mode.  The details of delivery are displayed on the user's
            terminal.

     -s     Specify subject on command line (only the first argument after the
            -s flag is used as a subject; be careful to quote subjects contain-
            ing spaces.)

     -u     Is equivalent to:
                  mail -f /var/spool/mail/user
```

전자 우편을 사용하기 위해 mail이라는 명령을 사용한다. System V 같은 계열의 Unix에서는 mailx라고 하기도 한다. BSD에서는 mail이라고 하며, 당연히 BSD 계열인 리눅스에서도 그렇게 부른다. 사용자 ID를 명시되지 않고, 인수 없이 mail을 실행하면 수신된 편지를 읽을 수 있다. 편지는 mail 디렉토리 사용자ID 이름으로 만들어진 파일에 저장된다.

[명령어 형식]

```
# mail                          /* 메일 확인 */
# mail user01                   /* 특정 사용자로 메일 보내기, user01@example.com */
# mail -u user01                /* 특정 사용자의 mail 확인 */
# mail -s "Test Mail" user01    /* 제목을 명령어 입력시 포함하여 mail 보내기 */
```

[명령어 옵션]

옵션	설 명
-s	mail의 제목을 먼저 기재한다.
-u	관리자는 해당 사용자의 mail을 열어 볼 수 있다.

[참고] # mail -s "OK: linuxXXX" admin@example.com < /test/report.txt
/test/report.txt 파일을 내용을 입력받아 메일전송한다

(주의) 메일 테스트 하기 전 작업
vi /etc/hosts

```
# Do not remove the following line, or various programs
# that require network functionality will fail.
[수정전]
127.0.0.1       ~~linuxXXX.example.com linuxXXX~~ localhost.localdomain localhost
::1             localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
[수정후]
127.0.0.1       localhost.localdomain localhost
::1             localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
172.16.9.XXX    linuxXXX.example.com    linuxXXX
```

vi /etc/resolv.conf

```
search example.com
nameserver 168.126.63.1
```

service sendmail restart

[EX1] user01 사용자에게 mail보내고 확인하기
mail user01 /* 받는 사람의 메일 주소(EX: user01@naver.com) */

```
Subject: test mail
user01 Hi~~
<CTRL + D> or <.>
Cc: root
```

mail

```
Mail version 8.1 6/6/93.  Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/root": 1 message 1 new
>N  1 root@linux200.exampl  Thu Feb 11 13:10  17/642   "test mail"
& 1 < 1번 메일을 지정하여 내용을 확인한다 >
Message 1:
From root@linux200.example.com  Thu Feb 11 13:10:51 2010
Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 13:10:51 +0900
From: root <root@linux200.example.com>
To: user01@linux200.example.com
Subject: test mail
Cc: root@linux200.example.com

user01 Hi~~

& q
```

# su - user01
$ mail

```
Mail version 8.1 6/6/93.  Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/user01": 1 message 1 new
>N  1 root@linux200.exampl  Thu Feb 11 13:10  17/642   "test mail"
& 1
Message 1:
From root@linux200.example.com  Thu Feb 11 13:10:51 2010
Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 13:10:51 +0900
From: root <root@linux200.example.com>
To: user01@linux200.example.com
Subject: test mail
Cc: root@linux200.example.com

user01 Hi~~

& q
```

$ exit
#

[EX2] 다른 사용자의 mail 확인하기

관리자(EX: root) 사용자는 모든 사용자의 메일 확인이 가능하다.
일반 사용자(EX: fedora)는 자신의 메일 확인만 가능하다.

```
# mail -u user01          /* 해당 사용자의 mail 읽기 */
```

```
No mail for user01
```

[EX3] 제목을 포함하여 mail 전송하기

```
# mail -s "test" user01    /* -s: Subject, mail의 제목을 포함하여 mail 창 열기 */
```

```
Linux
<CTRL + D> or <.>
Cc: <ENTER>
```

```
# mail -u user01
```

```
Mail version 8.1 6/6/93.  Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/user01": 1 messages 1 new 1 unread
>N  1 root@linux200.exampl  Thu Feb 11 13:07  16/646   "test"
& 1
Message 1:
From root@linux200.example.com  Thu Feb 11 13:07:00 2010
Date: Thu, 11 Feb 2010 13:06:59 +0900
From: root <root@linux200.example.com>
To: user01@linux200.example.com
Subject: test

Linux
& q
Saved 1 message in mbox
```

```
# mail -s TEST root < /etc/hosts    (# mail -s "OK : linux200" admin@example.com < report.txt)
# mail
```

```
Mail version 8.1 6/6/93.  Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/root": 1 messages 1 new
> N  1 fedora@linux200.exam  Mon May 17 17:08  20/874   "TEST"
& 1
Message 1:
From fedora@linux200.example.com  Mon May 17 17:08:18 2010
Date: Mon, 17 May 2010 17:08:14 +0900
From: fedora <fedora@linux200.example.com>
To: root@linux200.example.com
Subject: TEST

# Do not remove the following line, or various programs
# that require network functionality will fail.
127.0.0.1       localhost.localdomain   localhost
192.168.10.200  linux200        linux200.example.com
::1             localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6

& q
```

[EX3] 외부 메일 전송

```
# mail -s "test mail(EX: linuxXXX)" XXXXXX@naver.com < /etc/hosts
```

-> 웹에서 확인

[참고] 다중 사용자에게 메일 보내기

```
# cat email.list
root
user01
fedora
......

# for email in `cat emal.list`
do
        mailx -s "OK: linux2XX" admin@example.com < report.txt
done
```

[참고] mail 확인하기

```
# mail
& help                                  /* 도움말 출력 */
& ?                                     /* 도움말 출력 */
```

```
    Mail   Commands
t <message list>               type messages
n                              goto and type next message
e <message list>               edit messages
f <message list>               give head lines of messages
d <message list>               delete messages
s <message list> file          append messages to file
u <message list>               undelete messages
R <message list>               reply to message senders
r <message list>               reply to message senders and all recipients
pre <message list>             make messages go back to /usr/spool/mail
m <user list>                  mail to specific users
q                              quit, saving unresolved messages in mbox
x                              quit, do not remove system mailbox
h                              print out active message headers
!                              shell escape
cd [directory]                 chdir to directory or home if none given

A <message list> consists of integers, ranges of same, or user names separated
by spaces.  If omitted, Mail uses the last message typed.

A <user list> consists of user names or aliases separated by spaces.
Aliases are defined in .mailrc in your home directory.
```

```
& h                                     /* 목록보기 */
& d 1-3                                 /* 1번부터 3번 메일 삭제 */
& 5                                     /* 번호 입력 -> 특정 번호 메일 읽기 */
& q                                     /* 한 번 읽은 메일은 q 로 종료하면 저장이 되기 때문에 나타나지 않음
                                           x 로 종료하면 읽은 메일도 다시 나타난다. */
```

```
Saved 1 messages in mbox
```

```
/* q 로 종료하면 자신의 홈디렉토리안의 mbox 파일에 읽은 메일이 저장 */
```

2 talk CMD

```
NAME
     talk - talk to another user

SYNOPSIS
     talk person [-x] [ttyname]

DESCRIPTION
     Talk is a visual communication program which copies lines from your ter-
     minal to that of another user.

     Options available:

     person    If you wish to talk to someone on your own machine, then person
               is just the person's login name.  If you wish to talk to a user
               on another host, then person is of the form 'user@host' ( or
               'user.host' or 'user!host' or 'user:host' ).

     -x        If you wish to talk to a user who has dot character in username,
               the -x argument will force 'user@host' form of the person and
               talk will take dots as part of user name.

     ttyname   If you wish to talk to a user who is logged in more than once,
               the ttyname argument may be used to indicate the appropriate
               terminal name, where ttyname is of the form 'ttyXX' or 'pts/X'.

     When first called, talk contacts the talk daemon on the other user's
     machine, which sends the message
           Message from TalkDaemon@his_machine...
           talk: connection requested by your_name@your_machine.
           talk: respond with: talk your_name@your_machine

     to that user. At this point, he then replies by typing

           talk  your_name@your_machine
```

[명령어 형식]

```
# talk user01@localhost
# talk user01@localhost pts/5
```

(실습준비)

```
# rpm -qa | grep talk
talk-server-0.17-29.2.2   /* 서버용 패키지 */
talk-0.17-29.2.2          /* 클라이언트용 패키지 */
```

(rpm 패키지가 설치 되어 있지 않으면)
 # yum install talk-server (# yum -y install talk-server)

```
# cat /etc/services | grep ntalk            /* ntalk의 포트는 518을 사용 */
ntalk           518/udp
lontalk-norm    1628/tcp                        # LonTalk normal
lontalk-norm    1628/udp                        # LonTalk normal
lontalk-urgnt   1629/tcp                        # LonTalk urgent
lontalk-urgnt   1629/udp                        # LonTalk urgent
```

```
# cd /etc/xinetd.d  (# chkconfig ntalk on)
# vi ntalk                                  /* disable 부분을 no라고 편집 */
# default: off
# description: The ntalk server accepts ntalk connections, for chatting W
#       with users on different systems.
service ntalk
{
        flags                   = IPv4
        disable                 = no          <----- 'yes' -> 'no' 변경
        socket_type             = dgram
        wait                    = yes
        user                    = nobody
        group                   = tty
        server                  = /usr/sbin/in.ntalkd
}
```

service xinetd restart

```
Stopping xinetd:                                           [  OK  ]
Starting xinetd:                                           [  OK  ]
```

-> 서비스 재시작

chkconfig --list ntalk

```
ntalk           on
```

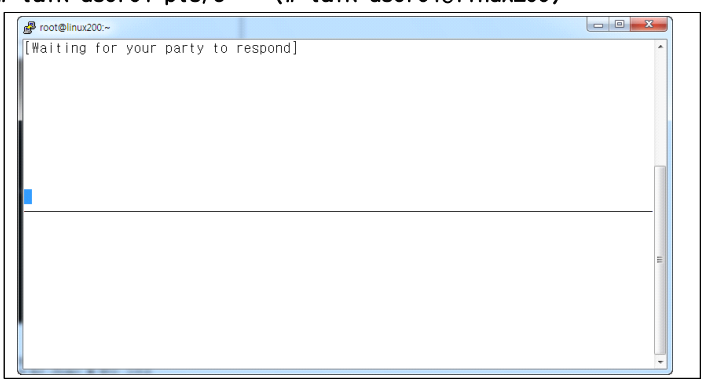
(서비스 설정/확인 방법)
(GUI) # system-config-services (# serviceconf)
(TUI) # ntsysv (# setup)
chkconfig ntalk on

[EX1] talk 서비스 실습
[TERM1] user01 사용자의 윈도우
telnet localhost
user01 사용자로 로그인

[TERM2] 관리자의 윈도우
who

```
root     pts/1        2010-02-11 07:32 (192.168.0.1)
root     pts/4        2010-02-11 12:47 (192.168.0.1)
root     :0           2010-02-10 12:44
user01   pts/6        2010-02-11 13:39 (192.168.0.1)
root     pts/2        2010-02-11 04:22 (:0.0)
root     pts/3        2010-02-11 04:24 (:0.0)
root     pts/5        2010-02-11 13:39 (192.168.0.1)
```

talk user01 pts/6   (# talk user01@linux200)

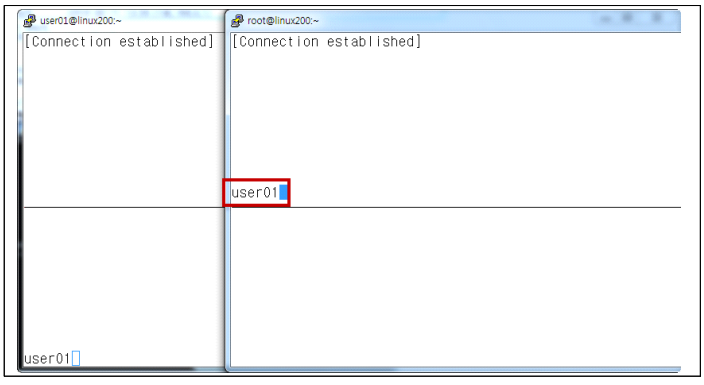


[TERM1] user01 사용자 윈도우
$ /* 메세지 출력시 내용 확인하여 아래 내용 추가 입력 */

```
Message from Talk_Daemon@linux200 at 13:42 ...
talk: connection requested by root@linux200.
talk: respond with:  talk root@linux200

talk root@linux200       /* 파란 색 부분으로 표시된 내용을 입력해야 통신 시작 */
```

[Putty1& Putty2]



3 wall CMD

접속 중인 모든 사용자에게 메시지를 전송할 때 사용한다. 예를 들면, 관리자가 시스템 재시작하려 할 때 미리 접속 중인 사용자들에게 메시지를 보내고자 할 때 사용한다.

 # man wall

```
NAME
       wall -- send a message to everybody's terminal.

SYNOPSIS
       wall [-n] [ message ]

DESCRIPTION
       Wall  sends a message to everybody logged in with their mesg(1) permis-
       sion set to yes.  The message can be given as an argument to  wall,  or
       it can be sent to wall's standard input.  When using the standard input
       from a terminal, the message should be  terminated  with  the  EOF  key
       (usually Control-D).

       The length of the message is limited to 22 lines.  For every invocation
       of wall a  notification  will  be  written  to  syslog,  with  facility
       LOG_USER and level LOG_INFO.
```

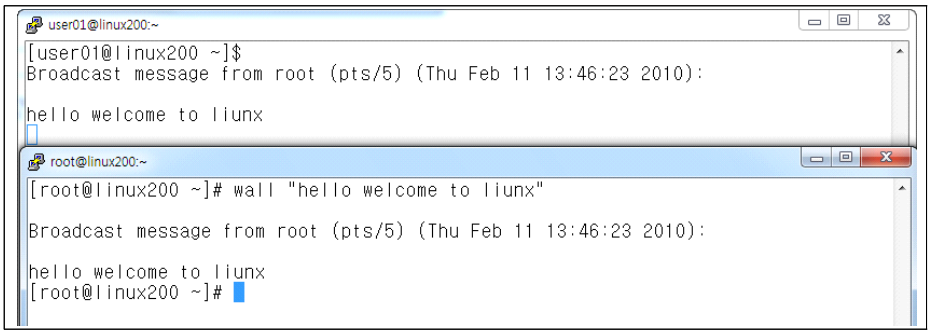
[명령어 형식]
wall "test messages"

[EX] wall 명령어 실습

[TERM1] user01 사용자 윈도우
 # telnet localhost
user01 사용자의 윈도우

[TERM2] 관리자 윈도우
 # wall "hello welcome to linux"

[TERM1] [TERM2]



[EX2] wall 명령어 실습
 # wall < /etc/hosts

 # wall
hello welcome to linux
<CTRL + D>

[실무 예] 긴급한 작업 공지시

■ 긴급한 작업(EX: fsck CMD, dump CMD)
 # wall < /etc/MESS/work.txt
..... 10분 .....
 # wall < /etc/MESS/work.txt
..... 20분 ......
#