1. 网络
   1. ip配置

TYPE="Ethernet"

########

BOOTPROTO="none"

DEFROUTE="yes"

PEERDNS="yes"

PEERROUTES="yes"

IPV4\_FAILURE\_FATAL="no"

IPV6INIT="yes"

IPV6\_AUTOCONF="yes"

IPV6\_DEFROUTE="yes"

IPV6\_PEERDNS="yes"

IPV6\_PEERROUTES="yes"

IPV6\_FAILURE\_FATAL="no"

IPV6\_ADDR\_GEN\_MODE="stable-privacy"

NAME="enp2s0"

UUID="74988db6-4efe-4c9d-b1f1-8db6747dc8c7"

DEVICE="enp2s0"

ONBOOT="yes"

IPADDR=192.168.77.40

##掩码NETMASK

PREFIX=24

GATEWAY=192.168.77.254

DNS1=192.168.92.53

DNS2=192.168.92.54

* 1. hostname

hostnamectl set-hostname xx

* 1. dns
     1. 安装nslookup

yum update –y

yum provides \*/nslookup

yum install –y bind-utils

nslookup

server [DNSIP]

* + 1. 设置dns

vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-exx

vi /etc/NetworkManager/NetworkManager.conf

[main]下添加dns=none

systemctl restart NetworkManager.service

vi /etc/resolv.conf

修改nameserver

systemctl restart network

* + 1. 查看dns

cat /etc/resolv.conf

1. 压缩
   1. xz

xz是一种压缩文件格式，采用LZMA SDK压缩，目标文件较[gzip](http://baike.baidu.com/item/gzip/4487553)压缩文件(.gz或·tgz)小30%，较·bz2小15%

* + 1. 解压

xz -d \*\*.tar.xz

tar -xvf \*\*.tar

* + 1. 压缩

tar cvf xx.tar xx

xz –z xx.tar

1. 时间
   1. 启动ntp同步服务

Yum install ntp

Systemctl enable ntpd

[ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Shanghai /etc/localtime]

Systemctl start ntpd

1. libreoffice centos7
   1. 命令

libreoffice xx.xx

* 1. 导航窗格

按下“F5”键打开导航窗口

按下“Ctrl + Shift + F10”停靠导航窗口

此方法也可用于停靠 LibreOffice 的其它窗口，比如：“样式”