

1 采取免交互方式将用户root的密码设置为redhat

参考答案

01. `[root@server0 ~]# echo redhat | passwd --stdin root`
02. Changing password for user root.
03. passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

2 将目录/usr/local压缩备份为/root/ulocal.tar.xz文件

参考答案

01. `[root@server0 ~]# tar -cPf /root/ulocal.tar.xz /usr/local/`
02. `[root@server0 ~]# ls -lh /root/ulocal.tar.xz`
03. `-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 8.0K Nov 26 00:02 /root/ulocal.tar.xz`

3 简述使用NTP服务器classroom.example.com的客户机配置

参考答案

01. `[root@server0 ~]# yum -y install chrony` //安装软件包

```
02.  ...
03.  [ root@server0 ~] # vim /etc/chrony.conf
04.  #server 0.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst           //注释掉无效设置
05.  #server 1.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
06.  #server 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
07.  #server 3.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
08.  server classroom.example.com iburst         //添加正确的服务器设置
09.  ...
10.  [ root@server0 ~] # timedatectl set-ntp yes   //允许NTP同步
11.  [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl restart chronyd //启动服务
12.  [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl enable chronyd  //设置开启启动
```

4 每3小时执行一次 “/bin/echo hiya” 任务，简述对应的cron配置

参考答案

```
01.  [ root@server0 ~] # crontab -e
02.  0 */3 * * * /bin/echo hiya
03.  [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl restart crond
04.  [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl enable crond
```