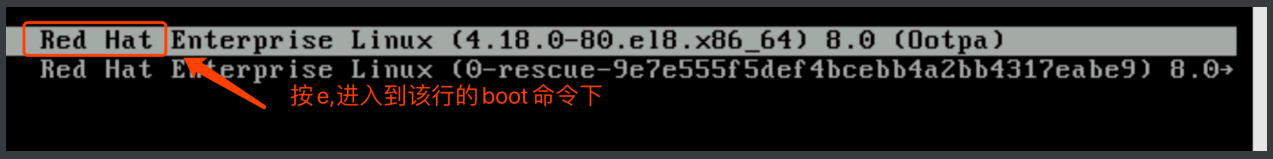
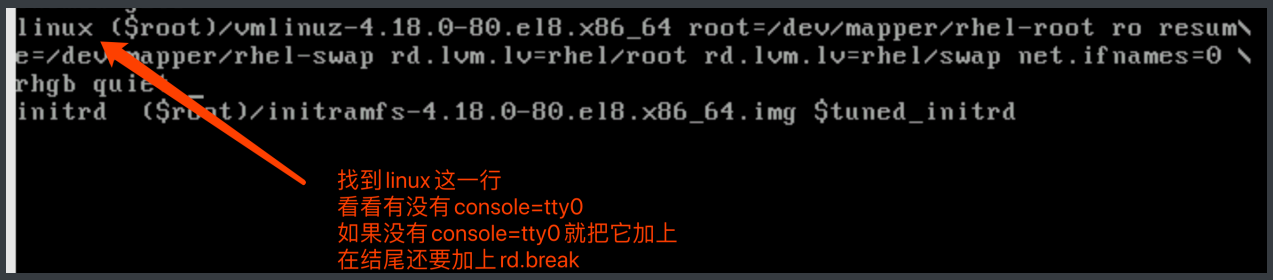
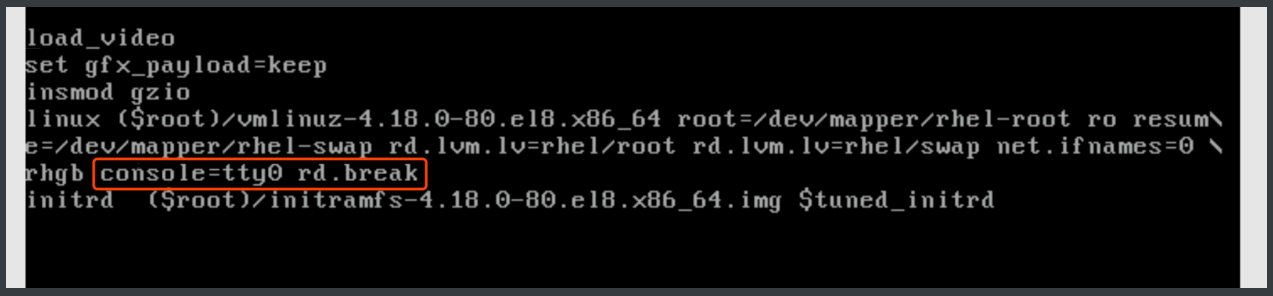
root密码破解

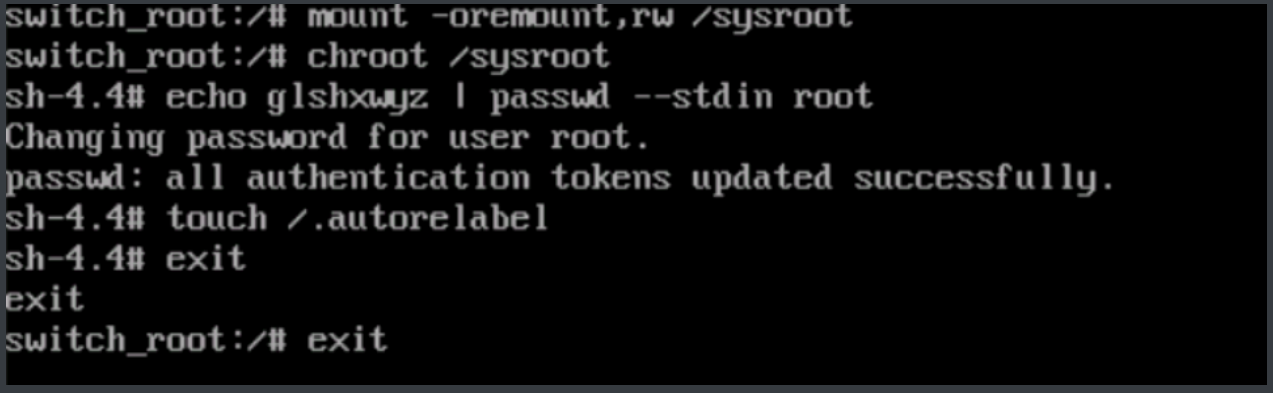




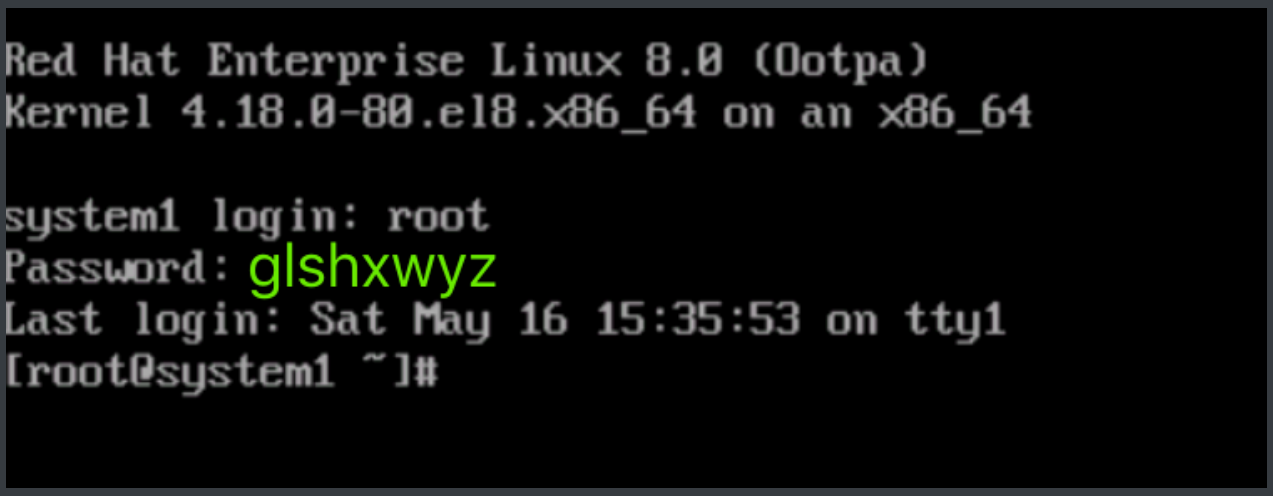


加完之后按ctrl+x保存且退出

在该界面进行root密码破解



此时以破解的密码登录系统



RHCSA8-配置网络和主机名

```
#方法1
#直接修改现有的配置文件
nmcli connection modify "Wired connection 1"
ipv4.addresses 172.24.10.150/24 ipv4.gateway
172.24.10.100 ipv4.dns 172.24.10.254
#激活修改后的配置文件
nmcli con up "Wired connection 1"
#方法2
#直接添加一个新的配置文件
nmcli con add con-name static ifname eth0 type ethernet
ipv4.addresses 172.24.10.150/24 ipv4.gateway
172.24.10.100 ipv4.dns 172.24.10.254
#激活添加的配置文件
nmcli con up static

#验证
使用ip a show eth0查看地址
```

修改主机名

```
#修改主机名
hostnamectl set-hostname system1.domain10.example.com

#验证
hostnamectl

或者
cat /etc/hostname
```

RHCSA8第一题-配置软件仓库

```
#解法
[root@system1 ~]# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/rhcsa.repo
[baseos]
name = baseos
enable = yes
gpgcheck = 0
baseurl = http://repo.domain10.example.com/rhel80/BaseOS

[appstream]
name = appstream
enable = yes
gpgcheck = 0
baseurl =
http://repo.domain10.example.com/rhel80/AppStream


#验证
[root@system1 ~]# yum repolist
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Unable to read consumer identity
This system is not registered to Red Hat Subscription
Management. You can use subscription-manager to
register.
Last metadata expiration check: 0:01:10 ago on Sat 16
May 2020 04:08:39 PM CST.
```

```
repo id                                repo name
                 status
appstream                              appstream
                 4,672
baseos                                 baseos
                  1,658
```

RHCSA8考试第二题-SELINUX配置

```
[root@system1 ~]# cat /etc/selinux/config

# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
#     enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
#     permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of
enforcing.
#     disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
SELINUX=enforcing
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these three values:
#     targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
#     minimum - Modification of targeted policy. Only
selected processes are protected.
#     mls - Multi Level Security protection.
SELINUXTYPE=targeted

[root@system1 ~]# setenforce 1
[root@system1 ~]# getenforce
Enforcing

安装软件包来提供semanage的命令
[root@system1 ~]# yum -y install policycoreutils-python-
utils
```

配置web根目录的安全上下文

```
[root@system1 ~]# semanage fcontext -a -t
httpd_sys_content_t "/var/www/html(/.*)?"
[root@system1 ~]# restorecon -RvF /var/www/html/
```

配置selinux的安全端口

```
[root@system1 ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp
82
[root@system1 ~]# semanage port -l  | grep http
http_cache_port_t              tcp      8080, 8118,
8123, 10001-10010
http_cache_port_t              udp      3130
http_port_t                    tcp      82, 80, 81, 443,
488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
pegasus_http_port_t            tcp      5988
pegasus_https_port_t           tcp      5989
```

重启httpd服务

```
[root@system1 ~]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@system1 ~]# systemctl enable httpd
```

此时system1已经可以通过自己的82号端口访问到web页面

```
[root@system1 ~]# curl localhost:82
第二题的web页面
```

检查一下system2是否能访问system1的82号端口

```
[root@system2 ~]# curl 172.24.10.150:82
curl: (7) Failed to connect to 172.24.10.150 port 82: No
route to host
```

在system1上放行82号端口

```
[root@system1 ~]# firewall-cmd --add-port=82/tcp
success
[root@system1 ~]# firewall-cmd --add-port=82/tcp --per
success

再次检查system2能否访问system1的82端口
[root@system2 ~]# curl 172.24.10.150:82
第二题的web页面
```

RHCSA8考试第三题-配置用户和用户组以及密码

```
[root@system1 ~]# groupadd sysmgrs -g 30000
[root@system1 ~]# useradd -G sysmgrs natasha
[root@system1 ~]# useradd -G sysmgrs harry
[root@system1 ~]# useradd sarah -s /sbin/nologin
[root@system1 ~]# echo 123 | passwd --stdin natasha
Changing password for user natasha.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@system1 ~]# echo 123 | passwd --stdin harry
Changing password for user harry.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@system1 ~]# echo 123 | passwd --stdin sarah
Changing password for user sarah.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

```

RHCSA8考试第四题-创建计划任务

```
[root@system1 ~]# crontab -e -u natasha
[root@system1 ~]# crontab -l -u natasha
*/5 * * * * logger "EX200 in progress"


[root@system1 ~]# systemctl is-enabled crond
enabled
[root@system1 ~]# systemctl is-active crond
active

```

RHCSA8考试第五题-Linux的权限

```
[root@system1 ~]# mkdir /home/managers
[root@system1 ~]# chgrp sysmgrs /home/managers/
[root@system1 ~]# ls -ld /home/managers/
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root sysmgrs 6 May 16 17:15 /home/managers/
[root@system1 ~]# chmod g=rwx,o=--- /home/managers/
[root@system1 ~]# ls -ld /home/managers/
drwxrwx---. 2 root sysmgrs 6 May 16 17:15 /home/managers/
[root@system1 ~]# chmod g+s /home/managers/
[root@system1 ~]# ls -ld /home/managers/
drwxrws---. 2 root sysmgrs 6 May 16 17:15 /home/managers/

```

RHCSA8考试第六题-NTP客户端的设置

```
在/etc/chrony.conf中添加
server host.domain10.example.com iburst

[root@system1 ~]# systemctl restart chronyd
[root@system1 ~]# systemctl enable chronyd


[root@system1 ~]# chronyc sources
210 Number of sources = 1
MS Name/IP address         Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample

===============================================================================
^? exam.start.com                0   7     0     -     +0ns[   +0ns] +/-
0ns
[root@system1 ~]# chronyc -n sources
210 Number of sources = 1
MS Name/IP address         Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample

===============================================================================
^? 172.24.10.100                 0   7     0     -     +0ns[   +0ns] +/-
0ns
[root@system1 ~]# ping -c 1 host.domain10.example.com
PING host.domain10.example.com (172.24.10.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from exam.start.com (172.24.10.100): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.650
ms

--- host.domain10.example.com ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.650/0.650/0.650/0.000 ms

```

RHCSA8考试第七题-配置autofs

```
[root@system1 ~]# yum -y install nfs-utils
[root@system1 ~]# yum -y install autofs

编辑auto.master配置文件，让/rhel的autofs主目录根据/etc/auto.user1配置文件进行自动挂载
[root@system1 ~]# vim /etc/auto.master
挂载点是user1，以读写权限形式挂载，挂载的文件系统是host.domain10.example.com提供的nfs共享，该共享是/rhel/user1
[root@system1 ~]# vim /etc/auto.user1
[root@system1 ~]# grep rhel /etc/auto.master
/rhel   /etc/auto.user1
[root@system1 ~]# cat /etc/auto.user1
user1     -rw    host.domain10.example.com:/rhel/user1


[root@system1 ~]# ls /rhel
ls: cannot access '/rhel': No such file or directory
[root@system1 ~]# systemctl restart autofs
[root@system1 ~]# ls /rhel/ -d
/rhel/


[root@system1 ~]# grep user1 /etc/passwd
user1:x:1000:1000::/rhel/user1:/bin/bash


[root@system1 ~]# su - user1
Last login: Sat May 16 18:00:55 CST 2020 on pts/0
[user1@system1 ~]$ pwd
/rhel/user1


[user1@system1 ~]$ df -Th /rhel/user1
Filesystem                            Type  Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
host.domain10.example.com:/rhel/user1 nfs4  100G   18G   82G  18%
/rhel/user1

```

RHCSA8考试第八题-配置文件的acl权限

```
[root@system1 ~]# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# chown root:root /var/tmp/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# chmod a-x /var/tmp/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# chmod o=r-- /var/tmp/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# setfacl -m u:natasha:rw /var/tmp/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# setfacl -m u:harry:--- /var/tmp/fstab
```

RHCSA8考试题第九题-配置用户

```
[root@system1 ~]# useradd user2 -u 3388
[root@system1 ~]# echo 123 | passwd --stdin user2
Changing password for user user2.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

```

RHCSA8考试题第十题-查找文件

```
1.创建目录
mkdir /root/dfiles
2.查找文件并放入目录
find / -user user3 -exec cp -a {} /root/dfiles \;
```

RHCSA8考试第十一题-过滤字符串

```
grep re /usr/share/rhel.xml  >/root/files
```

RHCSA8-第十二题-文件归档

```
1.安装tar命令
[root@system1 ~]# yum -y install tar
2.查找参数
[root@system1 ~]# tar --help | grep gzip
  -z, --gzip, --gunzip, --ungzip   filter the archive through gzip

3.归档
[root@system1 ~]# tar -zcvf books.tar.gz /usr/local

```

RHCSA8考试题第十三题-逻辑卷的扩容

```
[root@system1 ~]# lvs
  LV   VG      Attr       LSize   Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log
Cpy%Sync Convert
  root rhel    -wi-ao----  <8.00g
  swap rhel    -wi-ao----   1.00g
  vo1  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 100.00m
  vo2  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 100.00m
[root@system1 ~]# vgs
  VG      #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize  VFree
  rhel      1   2   0 wz--n- <9.00g    0
  vg-exam   1   2   0 wz--n- <2.00g 1.80g
[root@system1 ~]# lvextend /dev/vg-exam/vo1 -L 180M
  Size of logical volume vg-exam/vo1 changed from 100.00 MiB (25 extents) to
180.00 MiB (45 extents).
  Logical volume vg-exam/vo1 successfully resized.
[root@system1 ~]# lvs
  LV   VG      Attr       LSize   Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log
Cpy%Sync Convert
  root rhel    -wi-ao----  <8.00g
  swap rhel    -wi-ao----   1.00g
  vo1  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 180.00m
  vo2  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 100.00m
[root@system1 ~]# lvextend /dev/vg-exam/vo2 -L 180M
  Size of logical volume vg-exam/vo2 changed from 100.00 MiB (25 extents) to
180.00 MiB (45 extents).
  Logical volume vg-exam/vo2 successfully resized.
[root@system1 ~]# lvs
  LV   VG      Attr       LSize   Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log
Cpy%Sync Convert
  root rhel    -wi-ao----  <8.00g
  swap rhel    -wi-ao----   1.00g
  vo1  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 180.00m
  vo2  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 180.00m



[root@system1 ~]# df -Th /mnt/vo2 /mnt/vo1
Filesystem              Type  Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vg--exam-vo2 xfs    95M  6.0M   89M   7% /mnt/vo2
```

```
/dev/mapper/vg--exam-vo1 ext4   93M  1.6M   85M   2% /mnt/vo1
[root@system1 ~]# resize2fs /dev/vg-exam/vo1
resize2fs 1.44.3 (10-July-2018)
Filesystem at /dev/vg-exam/vo1 is mounted on /mnt/vo1; on-line resizing
required
old_desc_blocks = 1, new_desc_blocks = 2
The filesystem on /dev/vg-exam/vo1 is now 184320 (1k) blocks long.

[root@system1 ~]# xfs_growfs /mnt/vo2
meta-data=/dev/mapper/vg--exam-vo2 isize=512    agcount=4, agsize=6400 blks
         =                       sectsz=512   attr=2, projid32bit=1
         =                       crc=1        finobt=1, sparse=1, rmapbt=0
         =                       reflink=1
data     =                       bsize=4096   blocks=25600, imaxpct=25
         =                       sunit=0      swidth=0 blks
naming   =version 2              bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0, ftype=1
log      =internal log           bsize=4096   blocks=1368, version=2
         =                       sectsz=512   sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime =none                   extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
data blocks changed from 25600 to 46080
[root@system1 ~]# df -Th /mnt/vo2 /mnt/vo1
Filesystem              Type  Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vg--exam-vo2 xfs   175M  6.8M  168M   4% /mnt/vo2
/dev/mapper/vg--exam-vo1 ext4  171M  1.6M  159M   1% /mnt/vo1

```

RHCSA8考试题第十四题-创建交换分区

```
1.分区
[root@system1 ~]# fdisk /dev/vdb

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.32.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.


Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (4196352-20971519, default 4196352):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (4196352-20971519, default
20971519): +567M

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 567 MiB.

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'.

Command (m for help): l

 0  Empty           24  NEC DOS         81  Minix / old Lin bf  Solaris

 1  FAT12           27  Hidden NTFS Win 82  Linux swap / So c1  DRDOS/sec
(FAT-
 2  XENIX root      39  Plan 9          83  Linux           c4  DRDOS/sec
(FAT-
 3  XENIX usr       3c  PartitionMagic  84  OS/2 hidden or  c6  DRDOS/sec
(FAT-
 4  FAT16 <32M      40  Venix 80286     85  Linux extended  c7  Syrinx

 5  Extended        41  PPC PReP Boot   86  NTFS volume set da  Non-FS
data
 6  FAT16           42  SFS             87  NTFS volume set db  CP/M /
CTOS / .
 7  HPFS/NTFS/exFAT 4d  QNX4.x          88  Linux plaintext de  Dell
Utility
 8  AIX             4e  QNX4.x 2nd part 8e  Linux LVM       df  BootIt

 9  AIX bootable    4f  QNX4.x 3rd part 93  Amoeba          e1  DOS access
```

```
 a  OS/2 Boot Manag 50  OnTrack DM      94  Amoeba BBT     e3  DOS R/O
 b  W95 FAT32       51  OnTrack DM6 Aux 9f  BSD/OS         e4  SpeedStor
 c  W95 FAT32 (LBA) 52  CP/M            a0  IBM Thinkpad hi ea  Rufus alignment
 e  W95 FAT16 (LBA) 53  OnTrack DM6 Aux a5  FreeBSD        eb  BeOS fs
 f  W95 Ext'd (LBA) 54  OnTrackDM6      a6  OpenBSD        ee  GPT
10  OPUS           55  EZ-Drive        a7  NeXTSTEP       ef  EFI (FAT-12/16/
11  Hidden FAT12   56  Golden Bow      a8  Darwin UFS     f0  Linux/PA-RISC b
12  Compaq diagnost 5c  Priam Edisk     a9  NetBSD         f1  SpeedStor
14  Hidden FAT16 <3 61  SpeedStor       ab  Darwin boot    f4  SpeedStor
16  Hidden FAT16   63  GNU HURD or Sys af  HFS / HFS+      f2  DOS secondary
17  Hidden HPFS/NTF 64  Novell Netware  b7  BSDI fs        fb  VMware VMFS
18  AST SmartSleep  65  Novell Netware  b8  BSDI swap      fc  VMware VMKCORE
1b  Hidden W95 FAT3 70  DiskSecure Mult bb  Boot Wizard hid fd  Linux raid auto
1c  Hidden W95 FAT3 75  PC/IX           bc  Acronis FAT32 L fe  LANstep
1e  Hidden W95 FAT1 80  Old Minix       be  Solaris boot    ff  BBT

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Syncing disks.

[root@system1 ~]# ls /dev/vdb*
/dev/vdb  /dev/vdb1  /dev/vdb2
[root@system1 ~]# partprobe


2.格式化
[root@system1 ~]# mkswap /dev/vdb2
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 567 MiB (594538496 bytes)
no label, UUID=e707afa3-70bd-49f2-a291-ea4991f5b8f0


3.永久挂载
[root@system1 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# cat /etc/fstab

#
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Fri Apr 24 00:01:30 2020
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk/'.
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info.
#
```

```
# After editing this file, run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to update systemd
# units generated from this file.
#
/dev/mapper/rhel-root   /                       xfs     defaults        0
0
UUID=dd922a92-5c13-4530-a145-e7a8eac5354c /boot                   xfs
defaults        0 0
/dev/mapper/rhel-swap   swap                    swap    defaults        0
0
/dev/vg-exam/vo1 /mnt/vo1 ext4 defaults 0 0
/dev/vg-exam/vo2 /mnt/vo2 xfs defaults 0 0
UUID=e707afa3-70bd-49f2-a291-ea4991f5b8f0 swap swap defaults 0 0



4.使用命令加载一下永久挂载的新添加部分
[root@system1 ~]# free -m
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache
available
Mem:           3940         274        2922         160         743
 3228
Swap:          1023           0        1023
[root@system1 ~]# swapon -a
[root@system1 ~]# free -m
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache
available
Mem:           3940         274        2922         160         743
 3228
Swap:          1590           0        1590


```

RHCSA8-考试题第15题-创建逻辑卷

```
1.磁盘分区
[root@system1 ~]# fdisk /dev/vdb

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.32.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.


Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (3,4, default 3):
First sector (5357568-20971519, default 5357568):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (5357568-20971519, default
20971519): +1G

Created a new partition 3 of type 'Linux' and of size 1 GiB.

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Syncing disks.

[root@system1 ~]# ls /dev/vdb*
/dev/vdb  /dev/vdb1  /dev/vdb2  /dev/vdb3

2.创建物理卷
[root@system1 ~]# pvcreate /dev/vdb3
  Physical volume "/dev/vdb3" successfully created.
[root@system1 ~]# pvs
  PV         VG      Fmt  Attr PSize  PFree
  /dev/vda2  rhel    lvm2 a--  <9.00g    0
  /dev/vdb1  vg-exam lvm2 a--  <2.00g 1.64g
  /dev/vdb3          lvm2 ---   1.00g 1.00g

3.创建卷组
[root@system1 ~]# vgcreate -s 20M npgroup /dev/vdb3
  Volume group "npgroup" successfully created
[root@system1 ~]# vgs
  VG      #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize    VFree
  npgroup   1   0   0 wz--n- 1020.00m 1020.00m
  rhel      1   2   0 wz--n-   <9.00g       0
  vg-exam   1   2   0 wz--n-   <2.00g    1.64g

4.创建逻辑卷
[root@system1 ~]# lvcreate -n np -l 45 npgroup
  Logical volume "np" created.
[root@system1 ~]# lvs
```

```
  LV   VG      Attr       LSize   Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log
Cpy%Sync Convert
  np   npgroup -wi-a----- 900.00m

  root rhel    -wi-ao----  <8.00g

  swap rhel    -wi-ao----   1.00g

  vo1  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 180.00m

  vo2  vg-exam -wi-ao---- 180.00m
5.格式化
[root@system1 ~]# mkfs.ext3 /dev/npgroup/np
mke2fs 1.44.3 (10-July-2018)
Creating filesystem with 230400 4k blocks and 57600 inodes
Filesystem UUID: d15bd784-2285-4a6b-966d-d7321affe284
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done



6.创建挂载点
[root@system1 ~]# mkdir /mnt/np
[root@system1 ~]# ls -ld /mnt/np
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 May 24 11:25 /mnt/np

7.永久挂载
[root@system1 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# cat /etc/fstab

#
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Fri Apr 24 00:01:30 2020
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk/'.
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info.
#
# After editing this file, run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to update systemd
# units generated from this file.
#
/dev/mapper/rhel-root   /                       xfs     defaults        0 0
UUID=dd922a92-5c13-4530-a145-e7a8eac5354c /boot                   xfs
defaults        0 0
/dev/mapper/rhel-swap   swap                    swap    defaults        0 0
/dev/vg-exam/vo1 /mnt/vo1 ext4 defaults 0 0
/dev/vg-exam/vo2 /mnt/vo2 xfs defaults 0 0
UUID=e707afa3-70bd-49f2-a291-ea4991f5b8f0 swap swap defaults 0 0
/dev/npgroup/np  /mnt/np ext3 defaults 0 0


```

RHCSA8考试题第十六题-创建VDO卷

```
1.安装vdo软件
[root@system1 ~]# yum -y install vdo
2.创建vdo
[root@system1 ~]# ls /dev/vdc*
/dev/vdc
[root@system1 ~]# vdo create --name=vdoname --device=/dev/vdc --
vdoLogicalSize=80G
Creating VDO vdoname
Starting VDO vdoname
Starting compression on VDO vdoname
VDO instance 0 volume is ready at /dev/mapper/vdoname

3.格式化vdo为xfs文件系统
[root@system1 ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/mapper/vdoname


4.创建挂载点
[root@system1 ~]# mkdir /vbark


5.持续性挂载
[root@system1 ~]# vim /etc/fstab
[root@system1 ~]# cat /etc/fstab

#
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Fri Apr 24 00:01:30 2020
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk/'.
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info.
#
# After editing this file, run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to update systemd
# units generated from this file.
#
/dev/mapper/rhel-root   /                       xfs     defaults        0 0
UUID=dd922a92-5c13-4530-a145-e7a8eac5354c /boot                   xfs
defaults        0 0
/dev/mapper/rhel-swap   swap                    swap    defaults        0 0
/dev/vg-exam/vo1 /mnt/vo1 ext4 defaults 0 0
/dev/vg-exam/vo2 /mnt/vo2 xfs defaults 0 0
UUID=e707afa3-70bd-49f2-a291-ea4991f5b8f0 swap swap defaults 0 0
/dev/npgroup/np  /mnt/np ext3 defaults 0 0
/dev/mapper/vdoname /vbark xfs _netdev 1 2
[root@system1 ~]# mount -a
[root@system1 ~]# df -Th
Filesystem              Type      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs                devtmpfs  2.0G     0  2.0G   0% /dev
tmpfs                   tmpfs     2.0G     0  2.0G   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                   tmpfs     2.0G  161M  1.8G   9% /run
tmpfs                   tmpfs     2.0G     0  2.0G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/rhel-root   xfs       8.0G  1.5G  6.6G  19% /
```

```
/dev/vda1               xfs      1014M  144M  871M  15% /boot
/dev/mapper/vg--exam-vo2 xfs       175M  6.8M  168M   4% /mnt/vo2
/dev/mapper/vg--exam-vo1 ext4      171M  1.6M  159M   1% /mnt/vo1
tmpfs                   tmpfs      395M     0  395M   0% /run/user/0
/dev/mapper/npgroup-np  ext3       870M  1.2M  824M   1% /mnt/np
/dev/mapper/vdoname     xfs         80G  604M   80G   1% /vbark
```

RHCSA8考试题第十七题-tuned调优

```
[root@system1 ~]# tuned-adm recommend
virtual-guest
[root@system1 ~]# tuned-adm list
Available profiles:
- balanced                    - General non-specialized tuned profile
- desktop                     - Optimize for the desktop use-case
- latency-performance         - Optimize for deterministic performance at the cost of increased power consumption
- network-latency             - Optimize for deterministic performance at the cost of increased power consumption, focused on low latency network performance
- network-throughput          - Optimize for streaming network throughput, generally only necessary on older CPUs or 40G+ networks
- powersave                   - Optimize for low power consumption
- throughput-performance      - Broadly applicable tuning that provides excellent performance across a variety of common server workloads
- virtual-guest               - Optimize for running inside a virtual guest
- virtual-host                - Optimize for running KVM guests
No current active profile.
[root@system1 ~]# tuned-adm profile virtual-guest
[root@system1 ~]# tuned-adm list
Available profiles:
- balanced                    - General non-specialized tuned profile
- desktop                     - Optimize for the desktop use-case
- latency-performance         - Optimize for deterministic performance at the cost of increased power consumption
- network-latency             - Optimize for deterministic performance at the cost of increased power consumption, focused on low latency network performance
- network-throughput          - Optimize for streaming network throughput, generally only necessary on older CPUs or 40G+ networks
- powersave                   - Optimize for low power consumption
- throughput-performance      - Broadly applicable tuning that provides excellent performance across a variety of common server workloads
- virtual-guest               - Optimize for running inside a virtual guest
- virtual-host                - Optimize for running KVM guests
Current active profile: virtual-guest

```

```
#必须要以elovodo用户登录system1系统
ssh elovodo@localhost

#登录容器的镜像仓库
podman login utility.example.com:5000
用户名是gls
密码是glshxwyz

#拉取镜像
podman pull utility.example.com:5000/rlogserver


#将考试要求的文件拷贝到指定目录中作为容器的持久性挂载存储
cp -a /var/log/journal/* container_journal/
cp -a /var/log/journal/.[!.]* container_journal/

#运行容器，结尾的:Z不要忘记，这是为了让容器自动解决SELinux的权限问题
podman run -itd -v /home/elovodo/container_journal:/var/log/journal:Z --name
container_logserver utility.example.com:5000/rlogserver

#创建普通用户的systemd服务器配置文件目录
mkdir ~/.config/systemd/user -p
cd ~/.config/systemd/user

#使用podman命令自动生成podman容器服务文件
podman generate systemd --new --files --name container_logserver

#将容器服务文件的名字改成题目上要求的名字
mv container-container_logserver.service container_logserver.service

#停止容器，然后删除容器
podman stop container_logserver
podman rm container_logserver

#开启普通用户使用systemd管理自己服务的权限
loginctl enable-linger

#加载新的服务文件
systemctl --user daemon-reload

#设置容器服务器文件下次开机启动，--now参数表示立刻启动
systemctl --user enable container_logserver --now

#可以使用systemctl --user status container_logserver 查看服务的状态
```

```
#必须保证system1重启之后，使用elovodo用户登录后能看到容器正常启动。
```