sudoers文件解释  
## Sudoers allows particular users to run various commands as  
## the root user, without needing the root password.  
##该文件允许特定用户像root用户一样使用各种各样的命令，而不需要root用户的密码   
##  
## Examples are provided at the bottom of the file for collections  
## of related commands, which can then be delegated out to particular  
## users or groups.  
## 在文件的底部提供了很多相关命令的示例以供选择，这些示例都可以被特定用户或    
## ## 用户组所使用    
## This file must be edited with the 'visudo' command.  
## 该文件必须使用"visudo"命令编辑

## Host Aliases  
#主机别名  
## Groups of machines. You may prefer to use hostnames (perhap using   
## wildcards for entire domains) or IP addresses instead.  
## 对于一组服务器，你可能会更喜欢使用主机名（可能是全域名的通配符）  
## 或IP地址代替，这时可以配置主机别名  
    
# Host\_Alias     FILESERVERS = fs1, fs2  
# Host\_Alias     MAILSERVERS = smtp, smtp2

## User Aliases  
#用户别名  
## These aren't often necessary, as you can use regular groups  
## (ie, from files, LDAP, NIS, etc) in this file - just use %groupname   
## rather than USERALIAS  
## 这并不很常用，因为你可以通过使用组来代替一组用户的别名    
# User\_Alias ADMINS = jsmith, mikem

## Command Aliases  
## These are groups of related commands...  
## 指定一系列相互关联的命令（当然可以是一个）的别名，通过赋予该别名sudo权限，    
## 可以通过sudo调用所有别名包含的命令，下面是一些示例

## Networking  
#网络操作相关命令别名    
Cmnd\_Alias NETWORKING = /sbin/route, /sbin/ifconfig, /bin/ping, /sbin/dhclient,  
 /usr/bin/net, /sbin/iptables, /usr/bin/rfcomm, /usr/bin/wvdial, /sbin/iwconfig,   
 /sbin/mii-tool

## Installation and management of software  
#软件安装管理相关命令别名    
Cmnd\_Alias SOFTWARE = /bin/rpm, /usr/bin/up2date, /usr/bin/yum

## Services  
#服务相关命令别名   
Cmnd\_Alias SERVICES = /sbin/service, /sbin/chkconfig

## Updating the locate database  
#本地数据库升级命令别名    
Cmnd\_Alias LOCATE = /usr/sbin/updatedb

## Storage  
#磁盘操作相关命令别名  
Cmnd\_Alias STORAGE = /sbin/fdisk, /sbin/sfdisk, /sbin/parted, /sbin/partprobe, /bin/mount, /bin/umount

## Delegating permissions  
#代理权限相关命令别名   
Cmnd\_Alias DELEGATING = /usr/sbin/visudo, /bin/chown, /bin/chmod, /bin/chgrp

## Processes  
#进程相关命令别名  
Cmnd\_Alias PROCESSES = /bin/nice, /bin/kill, /usr/bin/kill, /usr/bin/killall

## Drivers  
#驱动命令别名  
Cmnd\_Alias DRIVERS = /sbin/modprobe  
#环境变量的相关配置  
# Defaults specification

#  
# Disable "ssh hostname sudo <cmd>", because it will show the password in clear.   
#         You have to run "ssh -t hostname sudo <cmd>".  
#  
Defaults    requiretty

Defaults    env\_reset  
Defaults    env\_keep = "COLORS DISPLAY HOSTNAME HISTSIZE INPUTRC KDEDIR \  
                        LS\_COLORS MAIL PS1 PS2 QTDIR USERNAME \  
                        LANG LC\_ADDRESS LC\_CTYPE LC\_COLLATE LC\_IDENTIFICATION \  
                        LC\_MEASUREMENT LC\_MESSAGES LC\_MONETARY LC\_NAME LC\_NUMERIC \  
                        LC\_PAPER LC\_TELEPHONE LC\_TIME LC\_ALL LANGUAGE LINGUAS \  
                        \_XKB\_CHARSET XAUTHORITY"

## Next comes the main part: which users can run what software on  
## which machines (the sudoers file can be shared between multiple  
## systems).  
## 下面是规则配置：什么用户在哪台服务器上可以执行哪些命令（sudoers文件可以在多个系统上共享）  
## Syntax:  
##语法  
##      user    MACHINE=COMMANDS  
##  用户 登录的主机=（可以变换的身份） 可以执行的命令    
##  
## The COMMANDS section may have other options added to it.  
## 命令部分可以附带一些其它的选项    
##  
## Allow root to run any commands anywhere   
## 允许root用户执行任意路径下的任意命令   
root    ALL=(ALL)       ALL

## Allows members of the 'sys' group to run networking, software,  
## service management apps and more.  
# %sys ALL = NETWORKING, SOFTWARE, SERVICES, STORAGE, DELEGATING, PROCESSES, LOCATE, DRIVERS  
## 允许sys中户组中的用户使用NETWORKING等所有别名中配置的命令  
    
## Allows people in group wheel to run all commands  
# %wheel        ALL=(ALL)       ALL  
## 允许wheel用户组中的用户执行所有命令    
## Same thing without a password  
## 允许wheel用户组中的用户在不输入该用户的密码的情况下使用所有命令  
# %wheel        ALL=(ALL)       NOPASSWD: ALL

## Allows members of the users group to mount and unmount the  
## cdrom as root  
## 允许users用户组中的用户像root用户一样使用mount、unmount、chrom命令   
# %users  ALL=/sbin/mount /mnt/cdrom, /sbin/umount /mnt/cdrom

## Allows members of the users group to shutdown this system  
# %users  localhost=/sbin/shutdown -h now  
## 允许users用户组中的用户像root用户一样使用shutdown命令

# 实际案例演示

实例1：让普通用户fieldyang具有/etc/init.d/nagios脚本重启的权限，可以在/etc/sudoers添加如下设置：

[root@test ~]# visudo

fieldyang ALL=NOPASSWD:/etc/init.d/nagios restart

实例2：让普通用户fieldyang具有所有超级用户的权限而又不用输入密码

[root@test ~]# visudo  
fieldyang ALL=（ALL)NOPASSWD:ALL  
[fieldyang@test ~]#sudo su -   
[fieldyang@test ~]#pwd  
/root

实例3：针对MySQL数据库的设置，让test组中的test用户具备/etc/init.d/mysqld的权限  
######################## mysql ################  
1.  
[root@test ~]# groupadd test  
[root@test ~]# useradd -g test -m -d /home/test -s /bin/bash test  
[root@test ~]# passwd test  
2.  
[root@test ~]# visudo  
# test ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /etc/init.d/mysqld  
test ALL=(ALL)  /etc/init.d/mysqld  
3. start/stop mysql  
    3.1) start mysql  
        login test  
[root@test ~]# su test  
[test@test ~]$ sudo /etc/init.d/mysqld start  
    3.2) stop mysql  
        login test  
[root@test ~]# su test  
[test@test ~]$ sudo /etc/init.d/mysqld stop

实例4：针对tomcat的设置，让test组中的test用户具备tomcat操作的权限  
######################## tomcat ################  
1.   
[root@test ~]# groupadd test  
[root@test ~]# useradd -g test -m -d /home/test -s /bin/bash test  
[root@test ~]# passwd test  
2.  
[root@test ~]# visudo  
    # test ALL=(ALL)  /usr/local/tomcat/bin/shutdown.sh,/usr/local/tomcat/bin/startup.sh  
    test ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/tomcat/bin/shutdown.sh,/usr/local/tomcat/bin/startup.sh  
3.  
[root@test ~]# vim /usr/local/tomcat/bin/catalina.sh  
    ### JDK   
    export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/local/jdk  
    export JRE\_HOME=$JAVA\_HOME/jre  
4. start/stop tomcat  
    4.1) start tomcat  
        login test  
[root@test ~]# su test    
[test@test ~]$ sudo /usr/local/tomcat/bin/startup.sh  
[test@test ~]$ ss -ntlup | grep java  
[test@test ~]$ curl -I [http://localhost:8080](http://localhost:8080/)

    4.2) stop tomcat  
        login test  
[root@test ~]# su test   
[test@test ~]$ sudo /usr/local/tomcat/bin/shutdown.sh