

考试介绍:

RHCSA考试共2.5小时(150 分钟), 总分300分, 210分通过。通过后可获得RHCSA认证。

考试为实验考试, 考试中, 每个考生会有一台已安装好RHEL7的物理机, 在真实机系统中, 安装有一台RHEL7虚拟机, 所有实验在虚拟机中完成, 考试结束后, 虚拟机需要重启, 然后评分。所有的实验操作都必须重启后依然生效, 否则不能得分。RHCE的考试成绩最早会在当天晚上8点左右发到你的邮箱, 正常是1到3个工作日。在你的Email附件中会有你的pdf电子证书文档。

考试题目:

1. 初始配置 (修改root密码, 修改主机名, 修改IP地址, DNS, 网关)
2. 配置SELinux
3. 配置YUM
4. 调整逻辑卷的大小
5. 创建用户帐号
6. 配置文件权限
7. 配置任务计划
8. 创建一个共享目录
9. 内核升级
10. LDAP认证
11. 配置时间同步
12. 配置autofs
13. 创建用户, 用户ID及密码
14. 创建SWAP分区
15. 查找文件
16. 过滤文件内容
17. 创建一个归档
18. 创建逻辑卷

考题解析:

1. 初始配置

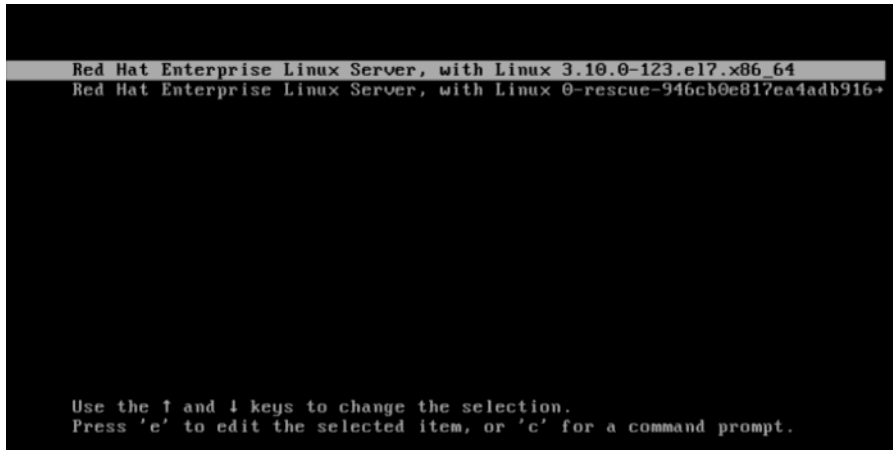
- ☐ 您没有物理机的root用户密码, 已经使用普通用户自动登录了
- ☐ 请把虚拟机的root密码修改为redhat
- ☐ 配置主机名为desktopX.example.com
- ☐ IP: 172.25.X.10/24
- ☐ 网关: 172.25.X.254

□ DNS: 172.25.254.254

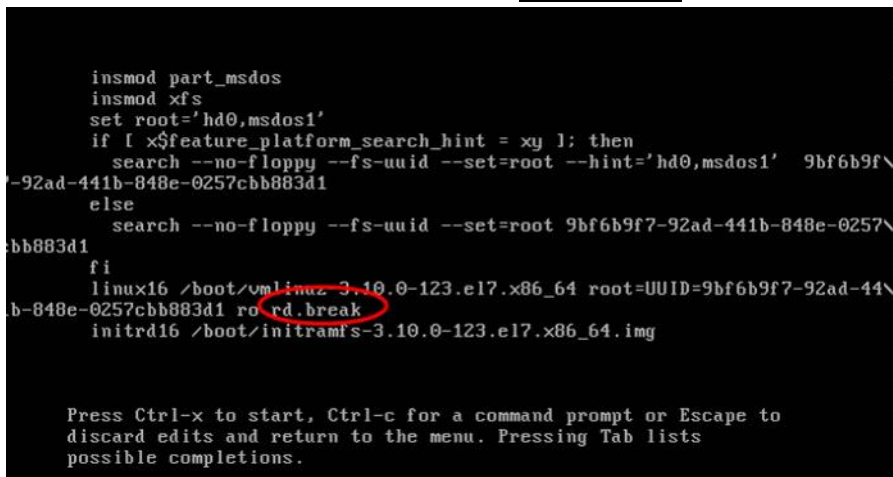
解答:

重启虚拟机

开机按<e>进入编辑模式



修改linux16这行, 删除至ro, 添加"rd.break"



按<Ctrl-x>继续启动

```
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot
sh-4.2# echo redhat | passwd --stdin root
Changing password for user root.
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
sh-4.2# touch /.autorelabel
sh-4.2# sync
sh-4.2# <CTRL+D>
switch_root:/# <CTRL+D>
```

重新启动后, 进入linux登录界面, 输入密码, 验证密码是否正确。(如果不正确, 请重复以上步骤)

nmtui

或者

```
# nmcli con mod 'System eth0' ipv4.addresses '172.25.x.10/24
172.25.0.254' ipv4.method static ipv4.dns 172.25.254.254
connection.autoconnect true
# systemctl restart network
# ip add show eth0
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc
pfifo_fast state UP qlen 1000
link/ether 52:54:00:00:00:0b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 172.25.x.10/24 brd 172.25.255.255 scope global eth0
```

```
...
# cat /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
nameserver 172.25.254.254
# ip route
default via 172.25.0.254 dev eth0 proto static ...
# hostnamectl set-hostname desktopX.example.com
# hostname
# cat /etc/hostname
```

2. 配置SELinux

- 将 desktopX 的 SELinux 设为 permissive 模式。
- 此设置必须永久有效

解答:

```
# vim /etc/selinux/config
...
SELINUX=permissive
...
# setenforce 0
# getenforce
```

3. 配置yum

按照要求建立 yum 软件仓库

- 配置文件后续如果按软件包需要, 这个 yum 仓库为默认仓库,
- 地址为 http://classroom.example.com/content/rhel7.0/x86_64/dvd

注意: 此项如不能正确完成, 会影响后面RPM包的安装

解答:

```
# yum-config-manager --add-repo
http://classroom.example.com/content/rhel7.0/x86\_64/dvd
# rpm --import http://classroom.example.com/content/rhel7.0/x86\_64/dvd/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
# yum -y install elinks
```

4. 调整逻辑卷的大小

- 将文件系统 /mnt/data 调整到300MB, 大小浮动范围为280~320MB, 此逻辑卷已经事先挂载。

解答:

```
# lsblk
NAME          MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
vda            253:0    0   20G  0 disk
├─vda1         253:1    0   10G  0 part /
├─vda2         253:2    0  100M  0 part
└─┬vg1-lv1     252:0    0  192M  0 lvm  /mnt/data
   └─vda3       253:3    0  100M  0 part
      └─vg1-lv1 252:0    0  192M  0 lvm  /mnt/data
# df -h /mnt/data
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vg1-lv1 189M  9.8M  179M   6% /mnt/data
# fdisk /dev/vda
Command (m for help): <n>
Select (default e): <Enter>
```

```

First sector (20970333-41943039, default 21381120): <Enter>
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (21381120-41943039,
default 41943039): <Enter>
Command (m for help): <n>
First sector (21383168-41943039, default 21383168): <Enter>
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (21383168-41943039,
default 41943039): +111M
Command (m for help): <t>
Partition number (1-5, default 5): <Enter>
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 8e
Command (m for help): <w>
# partprobe
# pvcreate /dev/vda5
Physical volume "/dev/vda5" successfully created
# vgextend vg1 /dev/vda5
Volume group "vg1" successfully extended
# lvextend -L 300M /dev/vg1/lv1
Extending logical volume lv1 to 300.00 MiB
Logical volume lv1 successfully resized
# blkid /dev/vg1/lv1
/dev/vg1/lv1: UUID="8036856a-bc81-45e1-b148-70802162373b"
TYPE="xfs"

```

# xfs_growfs /mnt/data	# resize2fs -f /dev/vg1/lv1
xfs	ext4

```

...
data blocks changed from 49152 to 76800
# df -h /mnt/data
Filesystem                Size      Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/vg1-lv1    297M    9.9M   287M   4% /mnt/data

```

5. 创建用户帐号

- ☐ 创建组sysadm
- ☐ 创建用户harry, natasha, tom
- ☐ 要求harry, natasha的附加组为sysadm
- ☐ 要求tom用户的登陆shell为非交互式shell
- ☐ 三个用户的密码为redhat

解答:

```

# groupadd sysadm
# useradd -G sysadm natasha
# useradd -G sysadm harry
# useradd -s /sbin/nologin tom
# echo redhat | passwd --stdin harry
# echo redhat | passwd --stdin natasha
# echo redhat | passwd --stdin tom
# id natasha
# id harry
# id tom
# ssh harry@localhost 'hostname'
redhat
# ssh natasha@localhost 'hostname'
redhat
# ssh tom@localhost 'hostname'
redhat

```

6. 配置文件权限

- 把 `/etc/fstab` 拷贝到 `/var/tmp/fstab`
- 文件所有人是 `root`
- 任何人不具备执行权限
- 但是`harry`用户有读写权限
- `natasha`用户没有任何权限

解答:

```
# cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/
# setfacl -m u:harry:rw /var/tmp/fstab
# setfacl -m u:natasha:- /var/tmp/fstab
# getfacl /var/tmp/fstab
```

7. 配置任务计划

- 给`harry`用户配置计划任务 每天14:23分执行 `/bin/echo hello`。

解答:

```
# crontab -u harry -e
23 14 * * * /bin/echo hello
# crontab -u harry -l
```

8. 在/home下创建一个目录为sysadms

- 要求所属的组为`sysadm`
- 组成员可以读写, 其他用户没有任何权限
- 同组成员在目录下创建的文件所属组也为`sysadm`组

解答:

```
# mkdir /home/sysadms
# chown :sysadm /home/sysadms
# chmod g+rw,o=- /home/sysadms
# chmod g+s /home/sysadms
# ll -d /home/sysadms
```

9. 内核升级

- 在http://172.25.X.254/content/rhel7.0/x86_64/errata/Packages/kernel-3.10.0-123.1.2.el7.x86_64.rpm下有适合的kernel, 请安装更新
- 新版的kernel在重新开机后为预设的kernel
- 原来的kernel依然存在, 并可手动启动

解答:

```
# wget http://172.25.X.254/content/rhel7.0/x86_64/errata/Packages/kernel-3.10.0-123.1.2.el7.x86_64.rpm
# rpm -ivh kernel-3.10.0-123.1.2.el7.x86_64.rpm
# shutdown -r 0
```

10. LDAP认证

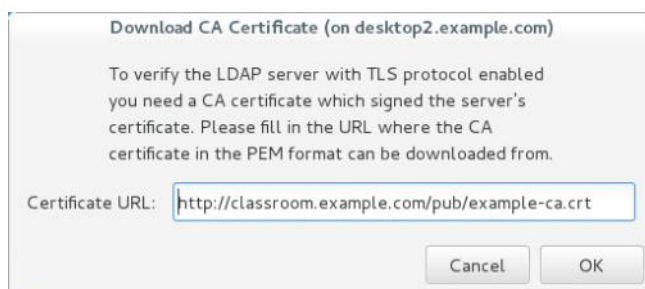
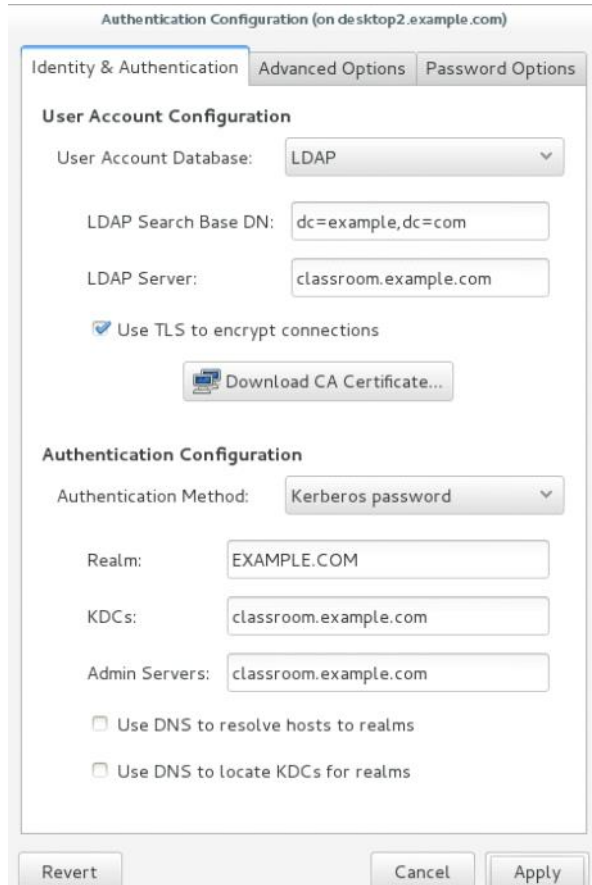
- 配置您的账号和密码的验证方式为LDAP, 通过`ldapuser0`可以登录成功, `ldapuser0`密码为`kerberos`

- 证书可以从<http://classroom.example.com/pub/example-ca.crt>下载
- 用户登录后是没有家目录的，除非你配置了后续题目中的autofs
- LDAP服务器classroom.example.com
- BaseDN: dc=example,dc=com

解答:

```
# yum -y install authconfig-gtk sssd krb5-workstation
# authconfig-gtk
```

LDAP设置按考试提供，考试一般会考LDAP方式，以下是KERBEROS



```
# id ldapuser0
# ssh ldapuser0@localhost
```

...

```
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'localhost' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
```

```
ldapuser0@localhost's password: kerberos
```

```
Could not chdir to home directory /home/guests/ldapuser0: No such file or directory
```

```
mkdir: cannot create directory '/home/guests': Permission denied
```

```
-bash-4.2$ id
```

```
uid=1700(ldapuser0) gid=1700(ldapuser0) groups=1700(ldapuser0)
```

```
...
-bash-4.2$ <CTRL+D>
```

11. 配置时间同步

与时间服务器同步

- 时间服务器为 `classroom.example.com`

解答:

```
# vim /etc/chrony.conf
...
#server 0.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
#server 1.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
#server 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
server classroom.example.com iburst
# systemctl restart chronyd
# systemctl enable chronyd
# timedatectl set-ntp true
# timedatectl | grep -i ntp
NTP enabled: yes
NTP synchronized: yes
```

12. 配置autofs

- 配置autofs, 实现用户 `ldapuser1` 登录后有家目录 `/home/guests/ldapuser1`
- 家目录在 `classroom.example.com` 上被NFS共享为 `/home/guests/ldapuser1`
- 并且要求用户登录后, 具有读写权限
- 要求使用NFS3挂载

解答:

```
# showmount -e classroom.example.com
# getent passwd ldapuser1
# yum list autofs
# yum -y install autofs
# vim /etc/auto.master
...
/home/guests /etc/auto.ldap
# vim /etc/auto.ldap
* -rw,vers=3,soft,sync,intr classroom.example.com:/home/guests/&
# systemctl restart autofs
# systemctl enable autofs
# ssh ldapuser1@localhost
ldapuser1@localhost's password: kerberos
[ldapuser1@desktopX ~]$ mount | grep classroom
classroom.example.com:/home/guests/ldapuser1 on
/home/guests/ldapuser1 type nfs (rw,relatime,vers=3,...)
[ldapuser1@desktopX ~]$ <CTRL+D>
```

13. 创建用户, 用户ID及密码

- 创建用户 `fred`, 用户ID为1111
- 密码为`fred1111`

解答:

```
# useradd -u 1111 fred
# echo fred1111 | passwd --stdin fred
# ssh fred@localhost
fred@localhost's password: fred1111
```

```
...
[fred@desktopX ~]$ <CTRL+D>
```

14. 创建SWAP分区

- 创建一个 2G 的交换分区，并开机自动生效，但不影响原有的 swap 分区。

解答：

```
# lsblk
# fdisk /dev/vda
    Command (m for help): <n>
    First sector (21612544-41943039, default 21612544): <Enter>
    Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (21612544-41943039,
default 41943039): +2G
    Command (m for help): <t>
    Partition number (1-6, default 6): <Enter>
    Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82
    Command (m for help): <w>
# partprobe
# mkswap /dev/vda6
# vim /etc/fstab
...
/dev/vda6 swap swap defaults 0 0
# swapon -a
# swapon -s
Filename                                Type      Size      Used Priority
/dev/vda6                               partition 2097148    0      -1
```

15. 查找文件

- 找出harry用户拥有的文件，拷贝到目录/opt/finddir

解答：

```
# ls /opt/finddir
# mkdir /opt/finddir
# find / -user harry -exec cp -a {} /opt/finddir \;
```

16. 过滤文件内容

- 从文件/usr/share/dict/words中找出包含seismic的行，写入到文件/root/lines.txt中，要求顺序与原文件中一致，并没有空行

解答：

```
# grep seismic /usr/share/dict/words | grep -v ^$ >/root/lines.txt
```

17. 创建一个归档

- 将/usr/local中的所有文件归档到/root/backup.tar.bz2

解答：

```
# tar -cjvf /root/backup.tar.bz2 /usr/local/
```

18. 创建逻辑卷

- 创建一个逻辑卷database
- 来自卷组datastorage
- 卷组每个extends是16MB，database是50个extends
- 格式化成ext3文件系统，并开机自动挂载到/mnt/measure下

解答:

```
# fdisk /dev/vda
  Command (m for help): <n>
  First sector (25808896-41943039, default 25808896): <Enter>
  Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (25808896-41943039,
default 41943039): <Enter>
  Command (m for help): <t>
  Partition number (1-7, default 7): <Enter>
  Hex code (type L to list all codes): 8e
  Command (m for help): <w>

# partprobe
# pvcreate /dev/vda7
  Physical volume "/dev/vda7" successfully created
# vgcreate -s 16M datastorage /dev/vda7
  Volume group "datastorage" successfully created
# lvcreate -l 50 -n database datastorage
  Logical volume "database" created
# mkfs.ext3 /dev/datastorage/database
# vim /etc/fstab

...
/dev/datastorage/database /mnt/measure ext3 defaults 1 2
# mkdir /mnt/measure
# mount -a
# df -h /mnt/measure
Filesystem                                Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/datastorage-database          772M   828K   715M   1%
/mnt/measure

# vgsdisplay datastorage | grep -i 'pe'
Open LV                                1
  PE Size                                16.00 MiB
  Total PE                               491
  Alloc PE / Size                        50 / 800.00 MiB
  Free  PE / Size                        441 / 6.89 GiB
```