Quiz 1: Storage

1. Which entry or entries in /etc/exports will share the /home directory only

to users on the 192.168.10.0/24 network, which is made up of the domain

mydomain.org?

A. /home 192.168.10.0 - 254(rw)

B. /home 192.168.10.0/24(ro)

C. /home \*.mydomain.org(rw)

D. /home ANY.mydomain.org(rw)

2. After editing the /etc/exports file, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command should be run

(no parameters).

3. Which smb.conf entry sets the Windows NT domain for Samba?

A. workgroup

B. domain

C. nt\_domain

D. MS\_DOMAIN

4. Which command(s) shows all the files on a Windows share using smbclient?

A. dir

B. list

C. cp

D. ls

5. You’re a network administrator at a medium-sized company. To help maintain the Linux workstations on your network, you want to share a common base of files. What is the best way to accomplish this?

6. Choose a computer to be NFS server and install **nfs-kernel-server** on it.

7. Create and export the **/srv/project42** directory, with read-write access for all computers.

8. Choose a client computer and install **nfs-common** on it. Then mount the share from the server on **/home/project42**.

9. Look at the mount with the **df -h** command and with the **mount command**.

10. Display the connection with **ss** or **netstat**.

11.Create a file as root on the network share, then create a file as a normal user. Then list the owners of the files.

12.Verify on the server that the files were really created there.

13. Create an NFS share that is accessible by only one IP-address, namely that of your client. Also create a share for the next valid IP-address. Test that it works.

Answers

1.B and C. Restrictions can be set using CIDR notation or using wildcards with domains.

2. exportfs. The exportfs command is used to display and change the cur-

rently exported directories.

3. A. The workgroup entry sets both the workgroup name and the Windows NT domain name.

4. A and D. Both dir and ls can be used to list files. The other answers are

invalid.

5. The suggested solution would be to share out the common files via NFS and put the mount options in /etc/fstab so the file system is loaded at boot. This is a

commonly used practice to ease administration of a large number of systems.

The NFS server should be reliable and stable.

6. Choose a computer to be NFS server and install nfs-kernel-server on it.

apt-get install nfs-kernel-server

7. Create and export the /srv/project42 directory, with read-write access for all computers.

mkdir /srv/project42

echo '/srv/project42

\*(rw)' >> /etc/exports

systemctl restart nfs-kernel-server

8. Choose a client computer and install nfs-common on it. Then mount the share from the server on /home/project42.

apt-get install nfs-common

mkdir /home/project42

mount 192.168.56.102:/srv/project42 /home/project42

9. Look at the mount with the df -h command and with the mount command.

df -h | grep project42

mount | grep project42

10. Display the connection with ss or netstat.

ss -napt | grep 20492

11. Create a file as root on the network share, then create a file as a normal user. Then list the owners of the files.

touch /home/project42/fromroot.txt

su - paul

touch /home/project42/frompaul.txt

ls -l /home/project42

12. Verify on the server that the files were really created there.

ls -l /srv/project42

13. Create an NFS share that is accessible by only one IP-address, namely that of your client. Also create a share for the next valid IP-address. Test that it works.

echo /srv/project42

192.168.56.101(rw) >> /etc/exports

echo /srv/project33

192.168.56.102(rw) >> /etc/exports

# Verify on the client that only the first one mounts.