

과제 0926

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vi 텍스트 편집기에서 실행

1. vi 편집기로 파일을 생성해서 들어감

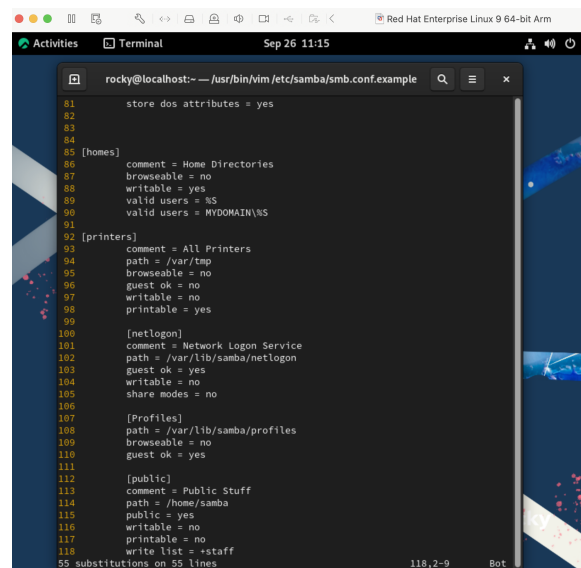
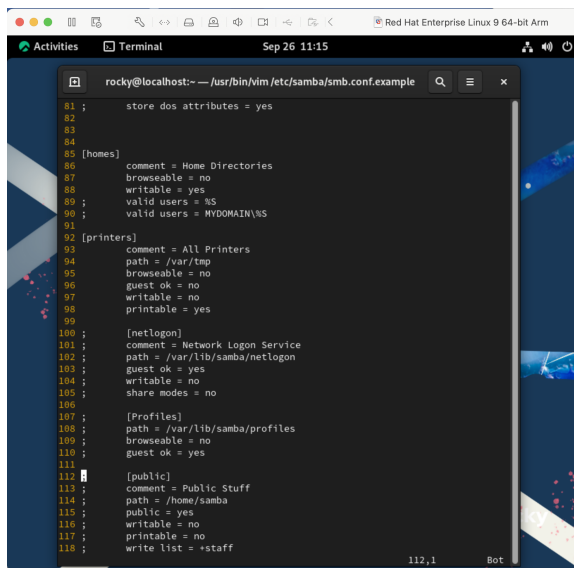
```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ vi /etc/samba/smb.conf.example
[rocky@localhost ~] vi /etc/samba/smb.conf.example
```

2. #으로 시작하는 문장을 잡아 삭제



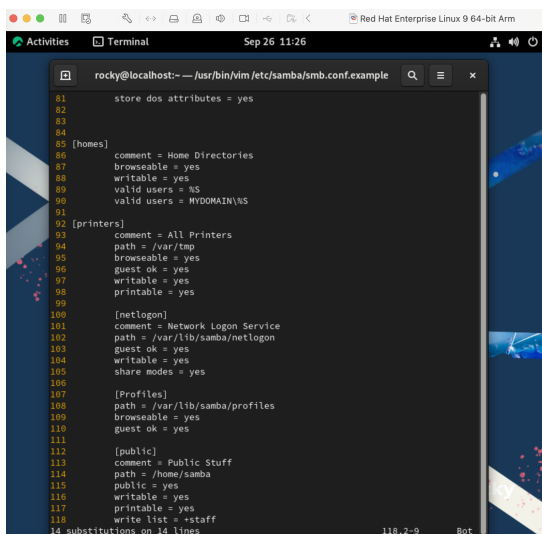
`:%s/^#. *$\\n//` 명령어를 통해서 #으로 시작하는 문장을 삭제

3. ; 세미콜론으로 시작하는 문장을 잡아 삭제



`:%s/^; //` 명령어를 통해서 ;으로 시작하는 문장을 삭제

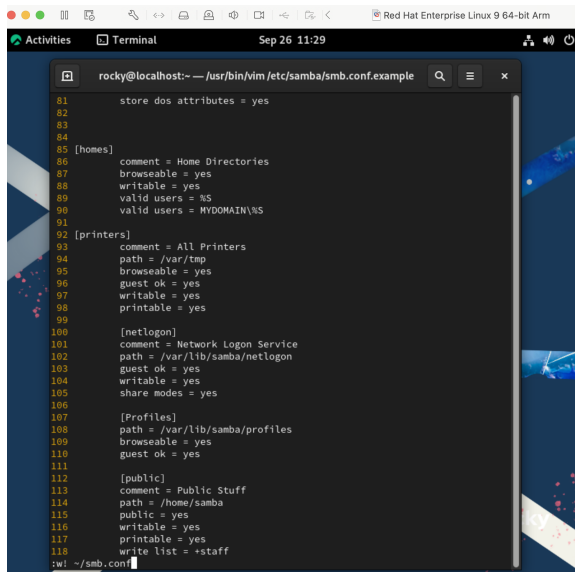
4. no로 표기된 옵션들을 yes로 일괄 변경



`:%s/\<no\>/yes/g` 명령어를 통해서 no로 표기된 옵션들을 yes로 변경

특히 '<' 와 '>'는 단어 경계를 나타내어 'no'가 포함된 다른 단어는 변경되지 않도록 해줌

5. smb.conf파일에 저장



`:w ~/smb.conf` 명령어를 통해서
/smb.conf파일에 저장

`:w! ~/smb.conf`

옆에 화면은 이미 저장하고 나서 또 저장한
경우를 나타냄

command창에서 실행

1. cat명령어로 해당 파일을 열음

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/samba/smb.conf.example
# This is the main Samba configuration file. For detailed information about the
# options listed here, refer to the smb.conf(5) manual page. Samba has a huge
# number of configurable options, most of which are not shown in this example.
#
# The Samba Wiki contains a lot of step-by-step guides installing, configuring,
# and using Samba:
# https://wiki.samba.org/index.php/User_Documentation
#
# In this file, lines starting with a semicolon (;) or a hash (#) are
# comments and are ignored. This file uses hashes to denote commentary and
# semicolons for parts of the file you may wish to configure.
#
# NOTE: Run the "testparm" command after modifying this file to check for basic
# syntax errors.
#
#-----
# Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) Notes:
#
# Turn the samba_domain_controller Boolean on to allow a Samba PDC to use the
# useradd and groupadd family of binaries. Run the following command as the
# root user to turn this Boolean on:
# setsebool -P samba_domain_controller on
#
# Turn the samba_enable_home_dirs Boolean on if you want to share home
# directories via Samba. Run the following command as the root user to turn this
# Boolean on:
# setsebool -P samba_enable_home_dirs on
#
# If you create a new directory, such as a new top-level directory, label it
# with samba_share_t so that SELinux allows Samba to read and write to it. Do
# not label system directories, such as /etc/ and /home/, with samba_share_t, as
# such directories should already have an SELinux label.
#
# Run the "ls -ldZ /path/to/directory" command to view the current SELinux
```

2. #으로 시작하지 않는 문장을 잡음

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/samba/smb.conf.example | grep "^[^#]"
global
workgroup = MYGROUP
server string = Samba Server Version %v
netbios_name = MYSERVER
interfaces = lo eth0 192.168.12.2/24 192.168.13.2/24
hosts allow = 127. 192.168.12. 192.168.13.
# log files split per-machine:
log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
# maximum size of 50KB per log file, then rotate:
max log size = 50
security = user
passdb backend = tdbsam
security = domain
passdb backend = tdbsam
realm = MY_REALM
password server = <NT-Server-Name>
security = user
passdb backend = tdbsam
domain master = yes
domain logons = yes
# the following login script name is determined by the machine name
# (%m):
login script = %m.bat
# the following login script name is determined by the UNIX user used:
login script = %u.bat
login path = \\%L\Profiles\%u
# use an empty path to disable profile support:
login path =
# various scripts can be used on a domain controller or a stand-alone
```

줄의 시작(^)이 '#'이 아닌([^\#]) 모든 문자
를 잡음

3. ;으로 시작하는 문장을 삭제

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/samba/smb.conf.example | grep "^[^#]" | sed -E "s/;//"
[global]
workgroup = MYGROUP
server string = Samba Server Version %v
netbios name = MYSERVER
interfaces = lo eth0 192.168.12.2/24 192.168.13.2/24
hosts allow = 127. 192.168.12. 192.168.13.
# log files split per-machine:
log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
# maximum size of 500k per log file, then rotate:
max log size = 50
security = user
passwd backend = tdbsam
security = domain
passwd backend = tdbsam
realm = MY_REALM
password server = <NT-Server-Name>
security = user
passwd backend = tdbsam
domain master = yes
domain logons = yes
# the following login script name is determined by the machine name
# (%m):
login script = %m.bat
# the following login script name is determined by the UNIX user used:
login script = %u.bat
login path = \\%L\\Profiles\\%u
# use an empty path to disable profile support:
login path =
# various scripts can be used on a domain controller or a stand-alone
# machine to add or delete corresponding UNIX accounts:
add user script = /usr/sbin/useradd "%u" -n -g users
add group script = /usr/sbin/groupadd "%ug"
add machine script = /usr/sbin/useradd -n -c "Workstation (%u)" -M -d /nohome -s /bin/false "%u"
```

4. 공백이 아니고 #이 아닌 문자를 선택

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/samba/smb.conf.example | grep "^[^#]" | sed -E "s/;//" | grep "^[^\\t][^#]"
[global]
workgroup = MYGROUP
server string = Samba Server Version %v
netbios name = MYSERVER
interfaces = lo eth0 192.168.12.2/24 192.168.13.2/24
hosts allow = 127. 192.168.12. 192.168.13.
log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
max log size = 50
security = user
passwd backend = tdbsam
security = domain
passwd backend = tdbsam
realm = MY_REALM
password server = <NT-Server-Name>
security = user
passwd backend = tdbsam
domain master = yes
domain logons = yes
login script = %m.bat
login path = \\%L\\Profiles\\%u
login path =
add user script = /usr/sbin/useradd "%u" -n -g users
add group script = /usr/sbin/groupadd "%ug"
add machine script = /usr/sbin/useradd -n -c "Workstation (%u)" -M -d /nohome -s /bin/false "%u"
delete user script = /usr/sbin/userdel "%u"
delete user from group script = /usr/sbin/userdel "%u" "%ug"
delete group script = /usr/sbin/groupdel "%ug"
```

"**^[^\\t][^#]**": 줄의 시작이 탭이 아니고 ([^\\t]) '#'이 아닌 문자로 시작하는 줄을 선택

"**s/;//**": 세미콜론(;)을 찾아 제거

5. no를 yes로 바꿈

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/samba/smb.conf.example | grep "^[^#]" | sed -E "s/;//" | grep "^[^\\t][^#]" | sed -E "s/no$/yes/"
[global]
workgroup = MYGROUP
server string = Samba Server Version %v
netbios name = MYSERVER
interfaces = lo eth0 192.168.12.2/24 192.168.13.2/24
hosts allow = 127. 192.168.12. 192.168.13.
log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
max log size = 50
security = user
passwd backend = tdbsam
security = domain
passwd backend = tdbsam
realm = MY_REALM
password server = <NT-Server-Name>
security = user
passwd backend = tdbsam
domain master = yes
domain logons = yes
login script = %m.bat
login path = \\%L\\Profiles\\%u
login path =
add user script = /usr/sbin/useradd "%u" -n -g users
add group script = /usr/sbin/groupadd "%ug"
add machine script = /usr/sbin/useradd -n -c "Workstation (%u)" -M -d /nohome -s /bin/false "%u"
delete user script = /usr/sbin/userdel "%u"
delete user from group script = /usr/sbin/userdel "%u" "%ug"
delete group script = /usr/sbin/groupdel "%ug"
local master = yes
os level = 31
preferred master = yes
wins support = yes
```

6. 파일에 저장

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/samba/smb.conf.example | grep "^[^#]" | sed -E "s/;//" | grep "^[^\\t][^#]" | sed -E "s/no$/yes/" > ~/smb.conf
[rocky@localhost ~]$
```

"**s/no\$/yes/**": 줄의 끝(\$)에 있는 'no'를 'yes'로 변경

한줄로 작성

```
[rocky@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/samba/smb.conf.example | grep "^[^#]" | sed -E "s/;//" | grep "^[^\\t][^#]" | sed -E "s/no$/yes/" > ~/smb.conf
[rocky@localhost ~]$
```