RHCSA：

1. selinux:

vim /etc/selinux/config

SELINUX=enforcing

setenforce 1

2.yum源

vim /etc/yum.repos.d/xxx.repo

baseurl=http://xxxxxx

enabled=1

gpgcheck=0

3.创建用户

useradd sb

passwd sb

usermod -d /homedir sb

usermod -s /sbin/nologin

usermod -aG group sb

usermod -g group sb

...

4.配置/var/tmp/fstab具体权限

cp /etc/fstab /var/tmp/fstab

chmod 2775 fstab

setfacl -m u:sb:rw fstab

setfacl -m u:somebody:- fstab

5.配置cron任务

crontab -e -u sb（当command没有/bin什么的时候，写上#!/bin/bash）

** * * * * command*

6.创建一个共享目录

mkdir share

chmod 2774 share

chgrp group share

chown sb:group share

7.安装内核，以新内核启动，旧内核仍然可用

wget kernelxx.rpm

rpm -ivh kernelxx.rpm

*（或者临时**换yum源，yum update kernel**）*

8.ldap

yum install sssd authconfig-gtk （krb5-workstation）
authconfig-gtk => ldap password方式
vim /etc/sssd/sssd.conf

enumerate=true

systemctl restart sssd（enable）

getent passwd

9.NTP,chronyc

yum install chrony

vim /etc/chrony.conf

server xxxxxxxxx iburst

systemctl restart chronyd

timedatectl set-ntp true

chronyc sources -v

10.配置autofs自动挂在ldap用户的家目录

ssh ldapuser@172.24.9.110 验证密码password

11. 指定uid创建用户

useradd -u uid sb

12. 添加一个swap分区

fdisk /dev/vda

partprobe

mkswap /dev/vda3

vim /etc/fstab

UUID="xxx" swap swap defaults 0 0

mount –a

swapon /dev/vda3

free -m

13.查找julia用户的文件

find / -user julia -exec cp -av {} /someplace \;

-av可以不用写，没说保留权限和owner什么的

14.查找包含entry的行

grep entry /file > /root/grep.txt

15.创建一个逻辑卷

fdisk /dev/vda

partprobe

pvcreate /dev/vda6

vgcreate –s 16M vgname /dev/vda6

lvcreate –l 50 –n lvname vgname

（lvdisplay可查看，注意题目要求多少个le）

mkfs.ext4 /dev/vgname/

mkdir /mnt/

vim /etc/

/dev/vgname/lvname /mnt/test ext4 defaults 0 0

mount –a

df-h查看

RHCE

dhcp分配IP，主机名，网关(dns)

一个是虚拟机所在域(172.24.9.0)，一个是要拒绝的(172.25.0.0)：

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-rich-
rule='rule  family=ipv4  source
address=172.25.0.0/16  reject'
```

1.selinux

```
vim /etc/selinux/config

  SELINUX=enforcing

setenforce 1
```

2.配置yum源

3.ssh访问

vim /etc/hosts.allow

sshd: 172.24.9.0/24

sshd : 172.24.9.

4.teaming

nmcli con add type team con-name team1 ifname team1 config '{"runner": {"name":"activebackup"}}'

nmcli con add type team-slave ifname eth8 master team1

nmcli con add type team-slave ifname eth9

master team1

nmcli con mod team1 ipv4.address
172.24.9.110/24

nmcli con mod team1 ipv4.method manual
connection.autoconnect yes

5.ipv6 (eth0:dhcp->none)

nmcli con mod eth0 ipv6.addresses
"2003:ac18::305/64"

nmcli con mod eth0 ipv6.method manual
connection.autoconnect yes
ping6 2003:ac18::30a

6.postfix (null client)

myhostname =

station.domain9.example.com

mydomain = domain9.example.com

myorigin =rhgls.domain11.example.com（题目指定的）

inet_interfaces = loopback-only

(mynetworks=127.0.0.0/8 [::1]/128)

mydestination =

local_transport=error: local delivery disabled

relayhost=[rhgls.domain11.example.com]

systemctl restart postfix (enable)

注意DNS解析有木有!!!!!

mail harry

7.samba共享/public,共享名是common

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=samba

firewall-cmd --reload

yum install samba samba-client

chmod 2775 /public

semanage fcontext -a –t samba_share_t '/public(/.*)?'

restorecon -RFv /public

(chgrp marketing /publiuc

chmod 2775 /public)

vim /etc/samba/smb.conf

workgroup = STAFF

【common】

path = /public

browseable = yes

write list = harry,@marketing

hosts allow = 127. 172.24.9.

smbpasswd –a harry

systemctl restart smb nmb（enable）

smbclient –L //IP/common –U harry

samba_enable_home_dirs=on

8.samba,multiuser

yum install cifs-utils

挂载：

username=harry,password=redhat,multiuser

,sec=ntlmssp

9.NFS,ro

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=nfs

firewall-cmd --reload

nfs-utils

vim /etc/exports

/public　192.168.122.0/24(ro,sync)

10.NFS,rw,sec=krb5p

vim /etc/exports:

sec=krb5p,rw,sync,no_root_squash

chown julia:julia /nfssecure

chmod 。。。

挂载：　sec=krb5p,rw

nfs-secure-server&&nfs-secure

rpcbind&&nfs-server

11.HTTP:DocumentRoot (VirtualHost+Directory)

<VirtualHost *:80>

ServerName html.example.com

DocumentRoot /var/www/html

</VirtualHost>

<Directory /var/www/html>

Require all granted

</Directory>

yum install mod_ssl -y

vim html.conf

<VirtualHost _default_:443>

SSLEngine on

SSLProtocol all -SSLv2

SSLCipherSuite HIGH:MEDIUM:!aNULL:!MD5

SSLCertificateFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server.crt

SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/server.key

DocumentRoot /var/www/html

ServerName system1.domain11.example.com

SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/pki/tls/certs/server-chain.crt

</VirtualHost>

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=https

12.HTTP:/var/www/virtual (VirtualHost+Directory)

<VirtualHost *:80>

```
    ServerName virtual.example.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/virtual
</VirtualHost>
<Directory /var/www/virtual>
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

13.HTTP:/var/www/restricted
(Directory:Require ip 172.24.9.110)

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName restricted.example.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/restricted
</VirtualHost>
```

<Directory /var/www/restricted>

Require ip 192.168.122.10

</Directory>

14.HTTP: wsgi

yum install mod_wsgi

Listen 8899

<VirtualHost *:8899>

ServerName myapp.example.com

DocumentRoot /var/www/myapp

WSGIScriptAlias /
/var/www/myapp/myapp.wsgi

</VirtualHost>

<Directory /var/www/myapp>

Require all granted

</Directory>

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=8899/tcp

semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 8899

(15.firewalld:forward port

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-rich-rule='rule family=ipv4 source address="172.24.9.0/24" forward-port port=80 protocol=tcp to-port=4011')

16.iscsi server

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=3260/tcp,

(create file1 /root/disk1_file 100M)

(...luns > create /backstores/fileio/file1)

fdisk /dev/vda , partprobe

systemctl enable target

17.iscsi client

systemctl enable iscsi

systemctl enable iscsid

分区，建文件系统，fstab：**_netdev**

18.bash script

chmod 777 /root/foo.sh

PATH=$PATH:/root

```
#!/bin/bash
if [ $# -ne 1 ]
then
        echo "/root/foo.sh redhat:fedora"
```

```
        exit
fi
case $1 in
        redhat)
        echo "fedora";;
        fedora)
        echo "redhat";;
        *)
        echo "/root/foo.sh redhat:fedora";;
esac

//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
#!/bin/bash
if [ $# -eq 0 ]
then
        echo "Usage:/root/mkusers"
        exit 1
fi
if [ ! -f $1 ]
then
        echo "Input file not found"
        exit
fi
while read line
do
        useradd -s /bin/false "$line"
done < $1
```

将userlist文件放在与makeusers.sh同一级目录下:其实只要传参的时候文件的路径写对了就行了～～

chmod 777 makeusers.sh

19.mariadb,create user

yum install mariadb-server

vim /etc/my.cnf

skip-networking=1

systemctl restart mariadb

mysql_secure_installation => root password

create database haha;

mysql -u root -p haha < mysql.dump (use haha; source /users.dump)

create user jonny@localhost identified by 'jonny_password';

grant select,update,insert,delete on haha.* to jonny@localhost;

flush privileges;

20.mariadb:first name

三表联查

21.alias

vim /etc/bash_profile

alias qstat='/bin/ps -Ao

pid,tt,user,fname,rsz'

22.端口转发5423 -> 80

firewall-cmd --permanent --add-forward-

port=port=5423:proto=tcp:toport=80

firewalld-cmd --reload