# 1 采取免交互方式将用户root的密码设置为redhat

## 参考答案

01.    [ root@server0 ~] # echo redhat | passwd - - stdin root

02.    Changing password for user root.

03.    passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

# 2 将目录/usr/local压缩备份为/root/ulocal.tar.xz文件

## 参考答案

01.    [ root@server0 ~] # tar JcPf /root/ulocal.tar.xz /usr/local/

02.    [ root@server0 ~] # ls - lh /root/ulocal.tar.xz

03.    - rw- r- - r- - . 1 root root 8.0K Nov 26 00: 02 /root/ulocal.tar.xz

# 3 简述使用NTP服务器classroom.example.com的客户机配置

## 参考答案

01.    [ root@server0 ~] # yum - y install chrony    //安装软件包

02.    .. ..

03.    [ root@server0 ~] # vim /etc/chrony.conf

04.    #server 0.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst    //注释掉无效设置

05.    #server 1.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst

06.    #server 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst

07.    #server 3.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst

08.    server classroom.example.com iburst    //添加正确的服务器设置

09.    .. ..

10.    [ root@server0 ~] # timedatectl set- ntp yes    //允许NTP同步

11.    [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl restart chronyd    //启动服务

12.    [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl enable chronyd    //设置开启启动

# 4 每3小时执行一次"/bin/echo hiya"任务，简述对应的cron配置

**参考答案**

```
01.    [ root@server0 ~] # crontab - e
02.    0 */3 * * *   /bin/echo hiya
03.    [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl restart crond
04.    [ root@server0 ~] # systemctl enable crond
```