

Cviceni 1:

6)

```
useradd -u 1001 -m -d /export/home/user1 -c "User1" -s /bin/bash user1
passwd user1
useradd -u 1002 -m -d /export/home/user2 -c "User2" -s /bin/bash user2
passwd user2
groupadd -g 101 adu
cat /etc/group
cat /etc/passwd
```

7)

(http://www.sunhelp.ru/archives/79-Solaris_dlina_parolJa_i_metod_kriptovaniJa_.html)

```
cat /etc/security/policy.conf
CRYPT_ALGORITHMS_DEPRECATED=__unix__ // odkomentovat
CRYPT_DEFAULT=2a // pozmenit na 2a
passwd user2
```

8)gedit /etc/default/passwd

```
PASSLENGTH=3 // pozmenit na napr. 3
MAXREPEATS=0 // odkomentovat
cat /etc/security/passhistory
```

9)

```
ssh student@localhost
passwd user1 // v jinem terminaalu
ps -ef | grep passwd
ps -e -o pid,ppid,ruser,user,fname | grep passwd
```

Cviceni 2:

1) Vytvořte skript dejuid, který vyjde z /etc/passwd a vrátí první nepoužité UID větší než 1000 a menší než 60000.

```
cat /etc/passwd | awk -F: '{ if($3>1000 && $3<60000) {print $3} }' | sort -n >> "$$soubor"
i=1001;
while read x;do
    if [ "$i" == "$x" ];then
        i=$((i+1))
    else
        break
    fi
done < "$$soubor"
echo "$i"
```

Cviceni 3:

1)

```
useradd -u 1003 -m -d /export/home/user3 -c "Use1 3" -s /bin/bash user3
passwd user1
tar cvf archiv.tar user_attr
mv user_attr.orig_S11 user_attr
ssh root@localhost
```

2)

```
gedit /etc/security/exec_attr.d/core-os
super_reader:solaris:cmd:RO::usr/bin/more:uid=0
```

```
gedit /etc/security/prof_attr.d/core-os
```

```
super_reader:RO::\
Can use more as root:
```

```
usermod -P+super_reader user1
```

```
ssh user1@localhost
pfksh
more /etc/shadow
```

3)

```
roleadd -P super_reader -s /usr/bin/pfksh ctenar
```

```
cat /etc/user_attr  
passwd ctenar
```

```
usermod -R ctenar user2  
passwd ctenar
```

```
su user2  
su ctenar
```

```
4)  
gedit /usr/bin/cat_shadow  
#!/bin/pfksh  
cat /etc/shadow
```

```
chmod 700 /usr/bin/cat_shadow  
/usr/bin/cat_shadow
```

```
5)  
/etc/security/exec_attr.d/core-os  
super_reader:solaris:cmd:RO::/usr/bin/cat_shadow:uid=0
```

```
su - user1  
pfksh  
/usr/bin/cat_shadow
```

```
su - user2  
su ctenar
```

```
cat /etc/shadow  
more /etc/shadow  
cat_shadow
```

Cviceni 4:

2

- a) **df -h**
najdeme: /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s1 996M 1.0M 935M 1% /UFS
- b) **ls -lL /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s1**
brw-r----- 1 root sys 217, 1 Mar 11 12:12 /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s1
- c) **format** -> vybrat 1 -> fdisk -> zjistime ze cely system je pro Solaris (tedy **c7t1d0**)

3

Dobre:

prtvtoc /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s2

```
*          First Sector Last
* Partition Tag  Flags      Sector      Count Sector Mount Directory
  0      2      00      16065 20948760 20964824
  1      6      00     20964825 2104515 23069339 /UFS
  2      5      01      0 35648235 35648234
  3      6      00     23069340 2104515 25173854
  4      6      00     25173855 2104515 27278369
  5      6      00     27278370 2104515 29382884
  6      6      00     29382885 2104515 31487399 /mnt/test
  7      6      00     31487400 4128705 35616104
  8      1      01      0      16065 16064
```

4

5

```
newfs /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s4
fstyp /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s4
mkdir /xy
mount -o nosuid /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s4 /xy
df -h ..tady to jde videt
fuser /xy /* kdo tam leze*/ / vedlejsi terminal $$
umount /xy /* cd .. pryc z xy */
```

6

ls -l /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s4

```
brw-r----- 1 root    sys    217, 4 Mar 11 12:16 /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s4
```

mknod blabla b 217 4 /*blokovy*/

mknod rblabla c 217 4 /*znakovy nejde mountovat*/

mount -ro nosuid /blabla /xy

df -h

```
/blabla      996M  1.0M  935M  1%   /xy
```

umount xy

mount -ro nosuid /rblabla /xy (nepodarilo se - asi OK)

7

gedit /etc/vfstab &

```
/blabla /rblabla /xy ufs 1 yes nosuid,ro
```

8

ls -l /dev/zero

```
crw-rw-rw- 1 root    sys    152, 12 Mar 11 12:12 /dev/zero
```

mknod same_nuly c 152 12

dd if=/same_nuly of="/var/tmp/32null" bs=32 count=1

od -xc /var/tmp/32null

9

/* mknod same_nuly c nevim cislo >D */

dd if=/same_nuly of=/dev/rdisk/c7t0d0p1 bs=512 seek=0 count=1

Cviceni 5:

1

```
mkdir /binro
mount -r -F lofs /usr/bin /binro
df -h
  /usr/bin      5.1G  3.8G  1.3G  75%  /binro
```

ls /binro (stejný obsah jako bin)

2

```
mkfile 50m /var/tmp/soubor
lofiadm -a /var/tmp/soubor
  /dev/lofi/1
lofiadm
  Block Device      File                Options
  /dev/lofi/1      /var/tmp/soubor    -
newfs /dev/lofi/1
mkdir /lofiFS
mount -o ro /dev/lofi/1 /lofiFS
umount /lofiFS
lofiadm -d /dev/lofi/1
rm /var/tmp/soubor
```

3

```
prtvtoc /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s2
newfs /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s5
  super-block backups (for fsck -F ufs -o b=#) at:
  32, 98464, 196896, 295328, 393760, 492192, 590624, 689056, 787488, 885920,
  1181216, 1279648, 1378080, 1476512, 1574944, 1673376, 1771808, 1870240,
  1968672, 2067104
fstyp -v /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s5 | more
  magic 11954 format dynamic time Tue Mar 11 13:04:23 2014
  sbkno 16 cblkno 24 iblkno 32 dblkno 1488
  sbsize 2048 cgsz 8192 cgoffset 64 cgmask 0xfffffc0
  ncg 22 size 1052257 blocks 1019856
  bsize 8192 shift 13 mask 0xffffe000
  fsize 1024 shift 10 mask 0xfffffc00
  frag 8 shift 3 fsbtodb 1
  minfree 6% maxbpg 2048 optim time
```

```
mount -o noatime /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5 /mnt
cd /mnt /*dalsi okno*/
cat /etc/mnttab
mount
fuser /mnt /*kdo ho pouziva*/
umount /mnt
```

4

```
5 bsdd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s5=512 seek=16 count=20
mount -o noatime /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5 /mnt (nepujde - OK)
fsck -o b=32 /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s5 (nepujde - OK)
fstyp /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s5
/* unknown_fstyp (no matches) */
fsck /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s5 /* bez parametru */
----- yes
-----yes
-----no
-----1
-----yes
-----yes
***** FILE SYSTEM WAS MODIFIED *****
```

```
fstyp /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s5
/* ufs */
mount -o noatime /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5 /mnt
umount /mnt
```

5

```
mount /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5 /mnt

mkdir /mnt/adresar
echo "Jsem soubor s1" >/mnt/adresar/s1
echo "Jsem soubor s2" >/mnt/adresar/s2
ls -lRi /mnt
umount /mnt
clri /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5 4
mount /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5 /mnt /* (nepodari se) */
fsck /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5
```

```
----- 1
-----yes
-----yes
-----yes
***** FILE SYSTEM WAS MODIFIED *****
mount /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5 /mnt
```

6

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/10MB bs=1024 count=10240
mkfile 100m /tmp/file
firefox
mkfile 50m /UFS/swapsoubor
swap -a /UFS/swapsoubor
swap -d /UFS/swapsoubor
rm /UFS/swapsoubor
```

7

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E26502_01/html/E29014/conf-sec-fs-1.html

```
gedit /etc/vfstab
swap      -      /tmp tmpfs - yes  size=100m
init 6
dd if=/dev/zero of=/tmp/100MB bs=1024 count=10240000
```

8

Cviceni 6:

1

```
newfs /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s7
fstyp /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s7
    ufs
mkdir /data
mount /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s7 /data/
cat /dev/urandom > /data/file
fssnap -o bs=/var/tmp/souborvpozadi$$ /data /*zaloha systemu - bod obnovy*/
    /dev/fssnap/0lvcreate
```

```
fssnap -i
    0 /data
mkdir /datanapshot
mount -o ro /dev/fssnap/0 /datanapshot/
ls -l /var/tmp
du -sk datanapshot/ /data /*bacha na ~ !!! */
cat /dev/urandom > /data/file /*prepiseme soubor*/
du -sk /datanapshot/ /data /*rozdilne velikosti*/
tar -cvfz backup.tgz /datanapshot/
```

```
umount /datanapshot/
fssnap -d /dev/fssnap/0
    Deleted snapshot 0.
rm /var/tmp/souborvpozadi
```

2

```
#####start
#!/bin/bash
printlnfo() {
    printf "##### INFO #####\n"
    mount | grep "/datanapshot$$"
    df -h "/datanapshot$$"
```

```

    printf "##### INFO #####\n"
}
#Cleans resources
clean () {
    printf "Cleaning...\n"
    umount $SNAPMNT
    fssnap -d $SNAPFILE >/dev/null
    rm -rf $SOUBORVPOZADI $SNAPMNT
}
#Arg1 - Error message
fail () {
    printf "Error: %s\n" "$1" >&2
    clean
    exit 1
}

[[ -d "$1" ]] || fail "$1 not a directory!"
SOUBORVPOZADI=/var/tmp/"souborvpozadi$$"
printf "Creating snapshot...\n"
SNAPFILE=$(fssnap -o bs=$SOUBORVPOZADI "$1" || fail 'fssnap')
SNAPMNT=/datasnapshot$$

#Call cleanup if interrupted
trap 'clean' SIGINT SIGQUIT SIGTERM

printf "Checking for /backup/ directory...\n"
[[ -d "/backup" ]] || mkdir "/backup" || fail 'Cannot create backup directory!'

printf "Creating backup...\n"
[[ -d $SNAPMNT ]] || mkdir $SNAPMNT || fail "Cannot create $SNAPMNT
directory!"
mount -o ro $SNAPFILE $SNAPMNT || fail 'Cannot mount!'
NAME=snapshot_$(date +"%y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S")
(
    cd /
    tar -cvzf /backup/$NAME.tgz .${SNAPMNT} >/dev/null
)
cp /bin/bash "$1"
ls -l "$1"

```

```
tar -xvzf /backup/$NAME.tgz
ls -l $SNAPFILE
printInfo
clean
printf "SUCCES: %s\n" /backup/$NAME.tgz
#####end
```

```
/*****NAZDAREK
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
fail () {
```

```
    printf "Chyba: %s\n" "$1" >&2
```

```
    clean
```

```
    exit 1
```

```
}
```

```
clean () {
```

```
    umount $SNAPMNT
```

```
    fssnap -d $SNAPFILE
```

```
    rm -rf $SOUBORVPOZADI $SNAPMNT
```

```
}
```

```
[[ -d "$1" ]] || fail '$1 neni to adresar!'
```

```
SOUBORVPOZADI=/var/tmp/"souborvpozadi$$"
```

```
SNAPFILE=$(fssnap -o bs=$SOUBORVPOZADI "$1" || fail 'fssnap')
```

```
SNAPMNT=/datasnapshot$$
```

```
[[ -d "/backup" ]] || mkdir "/backup" || fail 'Nemuze vytvotit zalohu'
```

```
[[ -d $SNAPMNT ]] || mkdir $SNAPMNT || fail 'Nemuze vytvorit $SNAPMNT!'
```

```
mount -o ro $SNAPFILE $SNAPMNT || fail 'Nemuze mountnout!'
```

```
NAME=snapshot_$(date +"%y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S")
```

```
(cd .
```

```
cd /
```

```
tar -cvzf /backup/$NAME.tgz .${SNAPMNT}
```

```
)
```

```
mount | grep $SNAPFILE
```

```
df -h | grep $SNAPFILE
```

```
cp /bin/bash "$1"
ls -l "$1"
tar -xvzf /backup/$NAME.tgz
ls -l datasnapshot$$
```

clean

```
/******
```

3

```
df -k /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0
prtvtoc /dev/rdisk/c7t0d0s2
cp /net/sol_uc/share/disk.vtoc .
..... (cd /net/sol_uc/share/disk.vtoc -- nejde)
```

4

```
export http_proxy="http://192.168.88.1:3128"
pkg install svm
update_drv -f md
```

5

TESTOVAT (CV_6)

```
metadb
metadb -a -f -c3 c7t0d0s5
metadb
```

```
metastat
metainit d0 2 1 c7t0d0s4 1 c7t0d0s6
d0)
metainit d1 1 2 c7t0d0s3 c7t0d0s7
metastat
newfs /dev/md/rdsk/d0
newfs /dev/md/rdsk/d1
mkdir /concat
mkdir /stripe
mount /dev/md/dsk/d1 /stripe
mount /dev/md/dsk/d0 /concat
```

```
umount vsechno !!!!!
# toto je concat (device
# toto je stripe
```

první část příkladu 6/ provedte před vytvořením RAID1

df -h

umount /concat

umount /stripe

metaclear d0 d1

d0: Concat/Stripe is cleared

d1: Concat/Stripe is cleared

metastat

#RAID 1

vytvoření RAID1

metainit d11 1 1 c7t0d0s6 # nelze přímo, musí se nad metadevice

metainit d12 1 1 c7t0d0s7

metainit d10 -m d11 # vytvoření RAID 1 (degenerované, zatím pouze 1 komponenta)

metattach d10 d12 # připojení 2. komponenty

metastat # co znamená "synchronizing"?

newfs /dev/md/rdisk/d10

mkdir /mirror

mount /dev/md/dsk/d10 /mirror

df -h

//rychlost 2

metadb //vypise metadatabase

metaclear d0 d1 d11 d12

metadb -d -f /dev/dsk/c7t0d0s5

metadb //melo by to byt prazdne

6

```
time dd if=/dev/zero of=/concat/file bs=1024 count=1024000
```

```
real 0m11.276s
```

```
user 0m0.275s
```

```
sys 0m3.658s
```

```
time dd if=/dev/zero of=/stripe/file bs=1024 count=1024000
```

```
real 0m15.304s
```

```
user 0m0.282s
```

```
sys 0m3.942s
```

```
time dd if=/dev/zero of=/mirror/file bs=1024 count=1024000
```

```
real 0m31.417s
```

```
user 0m0.282s
```

```
sys 0m3.746s
```

```
##### špatný nepoužívat #####
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
fail () {  
  printf "Error: %s\n" "$1" >&2  
  umount "$SNAPMNT" && echo "Odebrani $SNAPMNT"  
  fssnap -d "$SNAPFILE" && echo "Odebrani $SNAPFILE"  
  rm -rf "$SOUBORVPOZADI" "$SNAPMNT" && echo "Smazani vedlejsich  
souboru"  
  exit 1  
}
```

```
[[ -d "$1" ]] || fail '$1 neni adresar!'
```

```
SOUBORVPOZADI=/var/tmp/"souborvpozadi$$"
```

```
SNAPFILE=$(fssnap -o bs="$SOUBORVPOZADI" "$1" || fail 'fssnap')
```

```
SNAPMNT=/datasnapshot$$
```

```
NAME=snapshot_$$
```

```
( [[ -d "/backup" ]] && echo "Adresar /backup existuje" || mkdir "/backup" &&  
echo "Adresar /backup byl vytvoren" ) || fail '/backup nelze nevytvorit nebo neni
```

adresar!'

```
( [[ -d "$SNAPMNT" ]] && echo "Adresar "$SNAPMNT" existuje" || mkdir "$SNAPMNT" && echo "Adresar "$SNAPMNT" byl vytvoren" ) || fail '$SNAPMNT nelze vytvorit nebo neni adresar!'
```

```
mount -o ro "$SNAPFILE" "$SNAPMNT" || fail 'Nelze mountnout!'
```

```
echo "Vytvarim archiv souboru" && ( cd /backup && tar -cvfz "$NAME.tgz" "$SNAPMNT" ) >/dev/null && echo "Vytvoren archiv snapshotu v /backup "
```

```
ls -lh /backup  
umount "$SNAPMNT" && echo "Odebrani "$SNAPMNT"  
fssnap -d "$SNAPFILE" >/dev/null && echo "Odebrani "$SNAPFILE"
```

```
cp /bin/bash "$1"  
tar -tvzf /backup/$NAME.tgz  
ls -l /backup/
```

```
rm -rf "$SOUBORVPOZADI" "$SNAPMNT" && echo "Smazani vedlejsich souboru"
```

```
#####
```

[Vylepseny skript na vytvoreni snapshtů](#)

Cviceni 7:

1

fdisk c7t0d0p0

1 - Create a partition

1 - typ

10 - procento velikosti

n - no active

1 - Create a partition

1 - typ

10 - procento velikosti

n - no active

6 - update and exit!!!

nepovinne

format

... 0 p p q q

2

mkfile 150m /var/tmp/file1-150MB

zpool create testpool c7t0d0p2 c7t0d0s7 /var/tmp/file1-150MB

/* nepude */

zpool create -f testpool c7t0d0p2 c7t0d0s7 /var/tmp/file1-150MB

df -k

zpool list

zpool status

mkfile 150m /var/tmp/file2-150MB

zpool add testpool /var/tmp/file2-150MB

zpool status

zpool get all testpool

zpool history testpool

zpool destroy testpool

3

mkfile 150m /var/tmp/file{3..5}-150MB

4

zpool create pool1 mirror c7t0d0p2 c7t0d0p3

*/*varianta 1*/*

zpool create pool2 raidz /var/tmp/file{3..5}-150MB

zpool add pool1 mirror /var/tmp/file{1..2}-150MB

*/*varianta 2*/*

zpool create pool2 raidz /var/tmp/file3-150MB /var/tmp/file4-150MB

/var/tmp/file5-150MB

zpool add -f pool1 mirror c7t0d0s4 c7t0d0s5

5

zpool get all pool1

zfs create pool1/fs1

zfs create pool1/fs1/fs3

zfs create pool1/fs2

zfs set quota=50MB pool1/fs1

zfs get quota pool1/fs1

NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE
pool1/fs1	quota	50M	local

mkdir /fs2

zfs set mountpoint=/fs2 pool1/fs2

df -k

zfs set reservation=20MB pool1/fs1/fs3

zfs get reservation pool1/fs1/fs3

NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE
pool1/fs1/fs3	reservation	20M	local

cp /bin/bash /fs2/

cp /bin/bash /pool1/fs1/fs3/

cp /bin/bash /pool1/fs1/

6

```
zfs snapshot pool1/fs1@alfa
ls -la /pool1/fs1
zfs set snapdir=visible pool1/fs1
ls -la /pool1/fs1
dr-xr-xr-x 4 root root          4 Apr 1 12:13 .zfs
ls -la /pool1/fs1/.zfs/
```

```
zpool set listsnapshots=on pool1
zfs list
pool1/fs1@alfa          0    - 1.41M -
cp /bin/ksh /pool1/fs1
zfs list
pool1/fs1@alfa        20K  - 1.41M -
zfs snapshot pool1/fs1@beta
```

```
cp /etc/passwd /pool1/fs1
zpool history pool1
rm /pool1/fs1/*
pool1/fs1@alfa        20K  - 1.41M -
pool1/fs1@beta        28K  - 1.42M -
```

```
zfs rollback pool1/fs1@beta
ls /pool1/fs1
bash fs3 ksh
zfs list
pool1/fs1@alfa        20K  - 1.41M -
pool1/fs1@beta        19K  - 1.42M -
```

```
zfs destroy pool1/fs1@beta
```

7

```
zfs send pool1/fs1@alfa | zfs receive pool2/fs2@beta
zpool set listsnapshots=on pool2
```

```
zpool destroy pool2
zpool create pool2 raidz /var/tmp/file{3..5}-150MB
zfs list
zfs create pool2/fs1
zpool set listsnapshots=on pool2
```

```
zfs send pool1/fs1@alfa | zfs receive pool2/fs1@alfa
zfs send pool1/fs1@alfa | ssh sol105 zfs recv pool2/fs5
```

8

```
zfs clone pool1/fs1@alfa pool1/fs5
zfs clone pool1/fs1@alfa pool1/fs6
zfs clone pool1/fs1@alfa pool1/fs7
zfs clone pool1/fs1@alfa pool1/fs8
zfs clone pool1/fs1@alfa pool1/fs9
zfs destroy -r pool1/fs1 //nepovede se
zfs promote pool1/fs5
zfs destroy -r pool1/fs1
```

9

```
zpool create pool1 mirror /var/tmp/file1-150MB /var/tmp/file2-150MB
zpool offline pool1 /var/tmp/file2-150MB
zpool detach pool1 /var/tmp/file2-150MB
```

```
zpool add pool1 /var/tmp/file2-150MB
```

```
zpool attach pool1 /var/tmp/file1-150MB /var/tmp/file3-150MB
zpool attach pool1 /var/tmp/file2-150MB /var/tmp/file4-150MB
```

10

```
zfs create pool1/fs1
zfs create pool1/fs2
zfs set dedup=on pool1/fs{1,2}
```

11

nepovinné

12

nepovinné

Cviceni 8: (na Ždárek :D)

- <http://www.fullautomatic.ru/index.php/25-22>
- Pomocí příkazu `SVC` lze zobrazit informace o službách v systému.
- `SVCS-d` ukazuje provázanost služeb
- `-d` zobrazí služby na kterých závisí `[arg]`
- `-D` zobrazí služby které závisí na `[arg]`
- `-x` zobrazí důvod vypnutí
- `-a` Zobrazí i vypnuté služby

`svcs -a | grep zfs`

`svcs -d svc:/system/filesystem/root:default`

`svcs -D svc:/system/filesystem/root:default`

- Soubory adresáře `/var/svc/manifest/milestone/` popisuje závislostí pro každého milestone

`ls -l /var/svc/manifest/milestone/`

- Příkaz `svcadm` umožňuje změnit stav služeb

`svcs svc:/network/ssh:default`

- vypinani služby

`svcadm -v disable ssh`

- zjistit důvody nefunkčnosti služby

`svcs -x ssh`

- Příklad příkazy povolit službu:

`svcadm enable ssh`

- Lists the values assigned to property groups or properties in running snapshot. Because this command combines data for the service, and service instance, it provides a comprehensive view of the data.

`svcprop`

Bodovane ukoly: 1) pustit do grafiky - jakkoliv 2) spustit spravne

`svcs | less` - vypis "strankovane"

napred: `svcs -x -v` (vypise co mu chybi ke stesti)

***pak prochazime stromovou strukturu a pomoci svcs -x -v sluzba je aktivujeme ->
nakonci pry: svcadm milestone all
svccfg -s (je to az v nejakym logu bude call administrator -tak jmeno ty sluzby)
setenv ADU true***

Cviceni 9 NFS

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23824_01/html/821-1448/gayne.html

1

Kontrola + Opraveni kdyztak >D

```
fdisk c7t0d0p0
```

```
1 1 10 n 6
```

```
zpool create -f testpool c7t0d0s5
```

```
zfs create testpool/fs1
```

```
zfs get sharenfs testpool/fs1
```

```
testpool/fs1 share.nfs off default
```

```
zfs set share=name=ADU,path=/testpool/fs1,prot=nfs,sec=sys,ro=bu32 testpool/fs1
```

```
zfs set sharenfs=on testpool/fs1
```

```
zfs get sharenfs testpool/fs1
```

```
testpool/fs1 share.nfs on local
```

2

Kontrola + Opraveni kdyztak >D

Dobre prikazy a odkaz:

```
ifconfig -a /* ajpina :] */
```

```
showmount -e 192.168.88.205
```

<http://www.dswkim.org/tips/tu228.html>

```
share -o nosuid,rw=192.168.88.210,root=192.168.88.210 /testpool/fs1
```

-----server-----

```
share -o rw=192.168.88.215 -d "newfs1" /testpool/fs1
```

```
chmod 777 /testpool/newfs1
```

-----client-----

```
dfshares sol105
```

```
mkdir ~/dddd
```

```
mount 192.168.88.205:/testpool/newfs1 ~/dddd/
```

```
mount 192.168.88.205:/testpool/fs1 /mnt
```

2

Sdílení pomocí NFS

Dobry popis - cca to, co po nas chcou na cviceni:

<http://www.linuxexpres.cz/praxe/sdileni-pomoci-nfs>

tipy: navod by lukyn 8-)

mount ZFSka

```
zfs set mountpoint=cesta /pool/file-system
```

```
share -F nfs -o ro,rw=kamarad:sol_uc,root_mapping=najdete a zadejte uid uzivatele nobody ;-)
```

```
share -F nfs -o ro,rw=sol100:sol_uc,root_mapping=60001 /public_ZFS_zhiliana/
```

tady pridavam ja

```
cd /UFS
```

```
mkdir public_UFS_hrabevac
```

```
echo "hrabevac" > public_UFS_hrabevac/hrabevac
```

```
echo "hrabevac" > public_UFS_hrabevac/aaa
```

```
cd
```

```
zpool create -f testpool c7t0d0s5
```

```
zfs create testpool/fs1
```

```
zfs set mountpoint=/public_ZFS_hrabevac testpool/fs1
```

```
cp /UFS/public_UFS_hrabevac/* /public_ZFS_hrabevac/
```

```
share -o ro,anon=0 /UFS/public_UFS_hrabevac/
```

```
dfshares
```

```
mkdir /U /Z
```

```
mount sol100:/public_ZFS_mikusmi1 /Z
```

```
mount sol100:/UFS/public_UFS_mikusmi1 /U
```

```
chmod 777 /public_ZFS_mikusmi1/ /*tohle udela ten druhy*/
```

Automounter

```
umount /Z  
umount /U
```

```
gedit /etc/auto_master
```

```
/-      auto_direct  -nosuid,ro
```

```
auto_direct
```

```
/Z  -nosuid,rw  sol90:/public_ZFS_krestan
```

```
/U  -nosuid,ro  sol90:/UFS/public_UFS_krestan
```

```
svcadm refresh autofs
```

```
svcadm restart autofs
```


Cviceni 10 limity/chroot

CHROOT

```
mkdir -p /chroot/{bin,lib,usr/lib}
```

```
cp /bin/bash /chroot/bin/
```

```
ldd /bin/bash
```

```
libcurses.so.1 => /lib/libcurses.so.1
```

```
libc.so.1 => /lib/libc.so.1
```

```
libsocket.so.1 => /lib/libsocket.so.1
```

```
libgen.so.1 => /lib/libgen.so.1
```

```
libnsl.so.1 => /lib/libnsl.so.1
```

```
libmp.so.2 => /lib/libmp.so.2
```

```
libmd.so.1 => /lib/libmd.so.1
```

```
libcryptoutil.so.1 => /lib/libcryptoutil.so.1
```

```
libm.so.2 => /lib/libm.so.2
```

Zlepsok:

```
list=$(ldd /bin/bash | cut -f3)
```

```
echo $list
```

```
cp $list /chroot/lib/
```

```
chroot /chroot /bin/bash
```

nebude fungovat ;) chybi knihovna v /chroot/usr/lib

```
cp /usr/lib/ld.so.1 /chroot/usr/lib/
```

```
mkdir chroot/root
```

```
echo "PS1=nejakyPrompt" > chroot/root/.bashrc
```

upraveni rc skriptu

How to set ulimits in Solaris 10

<http://serverfault.com/questions/21417/how-to-set-ulimits-in-solaris-10>

<http://books.google.ru/books?id=pCRbEzYsNNEC&pg=PA139&lpg=PA139&dq=ulimit++solaris&source=bl&ots=189Zzj5VzF&sig=pd5joZzer0wHjIOYvkwooxablY&hl=ru&sa=X&ei=hZJYU-zpPMnoywox9oLoDw&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBDgK#v=onepage&q=ulimit%20%20solaris&f=false>

Překlad pls?

Мониторинг сервера показывает наличие свободных ресурсов по памяти и процессору (само собой разумеется, Squid не склонен к перегрузке процессоров).

Что ж, увеличиваем:

```
set rlim_fd_max=65536
```

Перезапускаем, смотрим. Ругань на файлы исчезла, ulimit показывает заданную величину.

Займемся процессами.

```
set max_nprocs=65536
set maxuprc=32767
```

Первый параметр - максимально количество процессов в системе. По умолчанию около 30 тысяч. Если его не задать, второй параметр будет ограничен той же величиной (чуть меньшей, 29995).

Перезапускаем. Смотрим:

```
root @ ktulhu / echo max_nprocs/D | mdb -k
max_nprocs:
max_nprocs:      30000
root @ ktulhu /
```

```
root @ ktulhu / echo maxuprc/D | mdb -k
maxuprc:
maxuprc:      29995
```

Почему? Мы ведь увеличили таблицу процессов. Оказывается, мы забыли один лимитирующий параметр, напрямую связанный с max_nprocs - pidmax. Задаем:

```
set rlim_fd_max=65536
```

```
set pidmax=65536
set max_nprocs=65536
set maxuprc=32767
```

Перезапускаемся еще раз. Проверяем:

```
root @ ktulhu / # ulimit -a
core file size      (blocks, -c) unlimited
data seg size       (kbytes, -d) unlimited
file size           (blocks, -f) unlimited
open files          (-n) 256
pipe size           (512 bytes, -p) 10
stack size          (kbytes, -s) 10240
cpu time            (seconds, -t) unlimited
max user processes (-u) 32767
virtual memory      (kbytes, -v) unlimited
```

Solaris Soft and Hard Limits

Hard limits are a kernel-configurable item, and users can't exceed them.

Soft limits are the user defaults, and users can change that using the ulimit program or the limit/unlimit builtins.

Cviceni 11 site

!!! Po vytvoreni DNS klienta si ma clovek vsechno vratit zpatky !!!
Delal bych cviceni v Linuxu

dladm (Solaris) resp. mii-diag
ifconfig -a resp. ifconfig *interface*

Nastavení adresy

vse co je na eduxu

ip address add

ifconfig eth0 ... netmask up

za tecky ip adresy

ip address show eth0 nebo

ip address show

ifconfig eth0 nebo

ifconfig -a

napoveda

ip *prikaz* help

Test IP konektivity

neslo zkusit podle me musi byt pusten hlavni pocitac

Směrování

ip route list

route -n

neslo zkusit podle me musi byt pusten hlavni pocitac

DNS klient

soubory /etc/hosts

 /etc/resolv.conf

 /etc/nsswitch.conf

Příkaz IP:

- ip link # operace se síťovými rozhraními
- ip addr # operace s IP adresami

ip route # operace se směrovací tabulkou

ip neigh # op **syslog (syslogd)**

[http://www.linuxhomenetworking.com/wiki/index.php/Quick_HOWTO : Ch05 : Trouble shooting Linux with syslog#.U14xl_HLf0o](http://www.linuxhomenetworking.com/wiki/index.php/Quick_HOWTO:_Ch05:_Trouble_shooting_Linux_with_syslog#.U14xl_HLf0o)

<http://computernetworkingnotes.com/network-administrations/syslog-server.html>

Kolik daemonů ve skutečnosti v této instalaci potřebujeme pro logování úplně všech typů zpráv?

- *Daemonů je ..., protože ...*

Přesvědčte se a poznamenejte si, kde (v které knihovně) jsou standardní logovací funkce na vašem systému:

- *lib...-...so*

Zjistěte, zda je konfigurační soubor zpracováván m4 preprocesorem:

- *...*

Zjistěte, jak vypadá lokální komunikační mechanismus mezi programy a syslogd:

- *programy komunikují pomocí ...*

Dobré zdroje:

http://www.linuxsoft.cz/article.php?id_article=302

<http://www.abclinuxu.cz/clanky/system/debian-etc-network-interfaces-konfigurace-sitovy-ch-rozhrani>

<http://maturita.euweb.cz/sources2/21.pdf>

<http://www.linuxexpres.cz/praxe/sprava-linuxoveho-serveru-nastaveni-site-pomoci-nastr-oje-ip> (dobré ;)

<http://www.linuxexpres.cz/praxe/sprava-linuxoveho-serveru-pokrocile-nastaveni-site-po-moci>

(dobré ;)

V rustine :)

<http://itshaman.ru/articles/54/nastroika-lokalnoi-seti-v-linux>

<http://www.opennet.ru/man.shtml?topic=syslog.conf&category=5>

<http://www.opennet.ru/cgi-bin/opennet/man.cgi?topic=syslogd&category=8>

<http://www.k-max.name/linux/syslogd-and-logrotate/>

Pojmy:

- **ARP** - se v počítačových sítích s IP protokolem používá k získání ethernetové MAC adresy sousedního stroje z jeho IP adresy.

- erace s ARP tabulkou
ip rule # operace se směrovacími pravidly
ip addr add 10.0.4.16/24 dev eth1 #přidání IP adresy konkrétnímu rozhraní
(tzn. /24 je ekvivalentem masky

255.255.255.0)

tusite nekdo??? :D

logger -p local1.crit -- "POKUS"

cat /var/log/messages

Anatoli jestli si server tak to sem rvi >D (davej)

/etc/init.d/syslog restart

v novich terminalech

tail -f /var/log/file1

tail -f /var/log/file2

logger -p local1.err messages "ahoj"

#!/bin/bash

for j in 1 2

do

for i in debug info notice warning err crit alert emerg

do

logger -p local\${j}.\${i} -- "Krestan Filip local\${j}.\${i}"

done

done

ifconfig | grep 192.168 |tr -s " " "\n" |grep addr |cut -d":" -f2

Cviceni 12 zony

[Cheat sheet](#)

<http://www.abclinuxu.cz/clanky/system/solaris-10-a-zony>

fdisk c7t0d0p0

/*

1

1

5

n

***/**

v GParted vztvorit s velikosti 20480

zpool create fszones c7t0d0p2

zonecfg -z z1

create -b /* slouží k vytvoření čisté konfigurace bez předvoleb */

/* Pokud nepoužijete parametr -b, tak se vytvoří zóna, kde budou

některé adresáře sdílené s hlavním OS.*/

set zonepath=/fszones/z1

set autoboot=true

set ip-type=shared

add net

set address=192.168.88...../24 /*ifconfig -a , + 1*/

set physical=net1 /* net1 = jmeno sitovky */

end

verify

commit

exit

svccfg -s system-repository:default setprop config/http_proxy=astring:

"http://192.168.88.1:3128"

svcadm refresh system-repository:default

svccprop system-repository:default # vypis (kontrola)

```
zoneadm -z z1 install
zoneadm -z z1 boot
zlogin -C z1
```

```
hostname
```

```
exit
```

```
~.      (break)
```

/ Pokud se k zóně přihlásíte klasickým způsobem přes zlogin, tak ve výchozí konfiguraci se z zloginu dostanete pomocí kombinace kláves ~. (vlnovka a tečka), v případě, že jste přihlášení na server přes ssh, je třeba zmáčknout ~ dvakrát, první stisk totiž odchytí ssh. */*

```
cat /etc/zones/z1.xml
```

```
zonecfg -z z1 export
```

zlogin -C -e '#' z1 # nastavení nějakého jiného znaku než ~ pro break. Proč?

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo "NAME = $1, IP = $2"
```

```
zonecfg -z $1 <<-konec
```

```
create -b
```

```
set zonepath=/fszones/$1
```

```
set autoboot=true
```

```
set ip-type=shared
```

```
add net
```

```
set address=$2/24
```

```
set physical=net1
```

```
end
```

```
verify
```

```
commit
```

```
exit
```

```
konec
```


Skript VF nejde to sysidcfg

```
#!/bin/bash

err(){
    echo "$0 [Error]: $@"
    exit 1
}

[[ $1 ]] || err "Chyby jmeno"
[[ $2 ]] || err "Chyby IP Adresa"
echo "Jmeno zony - $1"
echo "Jeji IP adresa - $2"

zonecfg -z "$1" <<-konec
create -b
set zonepath=/fszones/$1
set autoboot=true
set ip-type=shared
add net
set address=$2
set physical=net1
end
verify
commit
exit
konec
(( $? )) && err "Chyba zonecfg"

zoneadm -z "$1" install || err "Chyba instalace"

zonecfg -z "$1" export
#mkdir -p /export/$1/root/etc

PASSWD=$(cat /etc/shadow | grep ^root | awk -F: '{printf $2"\n"}')
#echo "$PASSWD"
#echo "system_locale=en_US
terminal=vt100
timezone=MET
name_service=none
root_password="\$PASSWD"
timeserver=localhost
security_policy=NONE
nfs4_domain=dynamic
network_interface=PRIMARY #{ hostname=$1 }" > /fszones/$1/root/etc/sysidcfg
```

```
zoneadm -z "$1" boot || err "Chyba boot"
```