

<<使用Perl实现系统管理自动化>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Do you need tools for making your system administration work easier and more efficient? You've come to the right place. Perl is a powerful programming language that grew out of the traditional system administration toolbox. Over the years it has adapted and expanded to meet the challenges of new operating systems and new tasks. If you know a little Perl, and you need to perform system administration tasks, this is the right book for you. Readers with varying levels of both Perl programming experience and system administration experience will all find something of use within these pages. What's New in This Edition? A tremendous amount of work went into updating this book so it could be even better than the first edition. Here's some of what has been improved in the second edition: New title My editors and I realized that the material in this book was more about how to automate your system administration work in ways that would make your working life more efficient and pleasant than it was about Perl. While Perl is still the toolshed that makes all this possible, it isn't the main focus of the book. New material It's hard to know where to begin on this one. The new edition is four chapters and two appendixes bigger (with a total page count that is 50% greater) than the last one. Included in this edition are a cornucopia of new tools and techniques that you are going to love. I tried to add material on the things I wished I had sysadmintargeted material on, including: XML and YAML best practices (using XML::LibXML, XML::Twig, and XPath); dealing with config files; more advanced LDAP topics (including updated Net::LDAP information); email-related topics (including POP3/IMAP, MIME, and spam); new ways of dealing with filesystems; more advanced log file creation and parsing tools; DHCP; mapping/monitoring a network using Nmap and other tools; packet creation and sniffing; information reporting using tools like GraphViz, RRDtool, and Timeline; using SHA-2 instead of MD5; SNMPv3; Mac OS X; converting VBScript code to Perl; geocoding; MP3 file manipulation; using Google Maps; and so on. New advice Part of the value of this book is the advice you can pick up from an experienced system administrator like me who has been doing this stuff for a long time and has compared notes with many other seasoned veterans. This new edition is packed with more sidebars to explain not only the what, but also the why behind the material. Operating system and software information updates All of the text and code has been updated and augmented to work with the latest versions of Unix- (including Linux and Mac OS X) and Windows-based operating systems. Module and code updates/improvements The descriptions and code in this book match the latest versions of the modules mentioned in the first edition. In cases where a module is no longer available or a better alternative has emerged, the appropriate replacement modules have been substituted. Also, all example code is now "use strict" friendly. Errata corrected I have attempted to address all of the errata I received from all of the printings of the first edition. I appreciate the time readers took to report errors to O'Reilly and me so I could fix them at each printing and in this edition. Special thanks go to Andreas Karrer, the German translator for the first edition. Andi pored over every single byte of the original text and submitted almost 200 (mostly layout-related) corrections, all with good cheer. How This Book Is Structured Each chapter in this book addresses a different system administration domain and ends with a list of the Perl modules used in that chapter and references to facilitate deeper exploration of the information presented. The chapters are as follows: Chapter 1, Introduction This introductory chapter describes the material covered in the book in more detail, explaining how it will serve you and what you need to get the most from it. The material in this book is powerful and is meant to be used by powerful people (e.g., Unix superusers and Windows-based operating system administrators). The introduction provides some important guidelines to help you write more secure Perl programs.

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内容概要

《使用 Perl实现系统管理自动化(第2版)(影印版)》内容简介：如果你从事任何系统管理方面的工作，就必须应对日益复杂的工作环境以及对你的时间不断增加的需求。

《使用Perl实现系统管理自动化 第二版》不仅提供了可用于工作的恰当工具，还给出了许多建议，帮助你解决特定问题以及安全地自动处理重复事务。

这一版的“水獭书”经过更新和扩充，涵盖了最新的操作系统、技术和Perl模块，将会帮助你：

- * 管理用户账户
- * 监测文件系统和进程
- * 处理XML和YAML等格式的配置文件
- * 使用DBI管理数据库，包括MySQL、MS SQL和Oracle
- * 处理LDAP和Active Directory等目录服务
- * 编写脚本管理电子邮件协议和垃圾邮件
- * 高效地创建、处理和分析日志文件
- * 管理网络名称和配置服务，包括NIS、DNS和DHCP
- * 维护、监测和映射网络服务
- * 提高文件系统、进程和网络的安全性

这一版的附录中还包含了额外内容，帮助你快速掌握XML/XPath、LDAP、SNMP和SQL等技术。

《使用 Perl实现系统管理自动化(第2版)(影印版)》在手并结合Perl，你将花费更少的资源，付出更少的劳动，大大减少烦恼，让你事半功倍。

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作者简介

David N . Blank-Edelman是美国东北大学计算机与信息科学学院的技术主任，拥有25年在多种平台上的系统 / 网络管理员经验。

书籍目录

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章节摘录

插图：FAT filesystems are case-insensitive. In Unix, an attempt to open a file using the wrong case (i.e., MYFAVORITEFILE versus myfavoritefile) will fail, but with FAT or VFAT, this will succeed with no problem. Instead of a forward slash, FAT uses the backward slash (\) as its path separator. This has a direct ramification for the Perl programmer, because the backslash is a quoting character in Perl. Paths written in single quotes with only single separators (e.g., \$path = 'dir\dir\filename') are just fine. However, situations in which you need to place multiple backslashes next to each other (e.g., server\dir\file) are potential trouble. In those cases, you have to be vigilant in doubling any multiple backslashes. Some Perl functions and some Perl modules will accept paths with forward slashes, but you shouldn't count on this convention when programming. It is better to bite the bullet and write `winnttemp` than to learn that your code breaks because the conversion hasn't been done for you. FAT files and directories have special flags associated with them that are called attributes. Example attributes include "Read-only" and "System." The root of a FAT filesystem is specified starting with the drive letter on which the filesystem resides. For instance, the absolute path for a file might be specified as `c:\home\cindy\docs\resume\current.doc`. FAT32 and NTFS filesystems have the same semantics as VFAT filesystems. They share the same support for long filenames and use the same root designator. NTFS is more sophisticated in its name support, however, because it allows these names to be specified using Unicode. Unicode is a multibyte character encoding scheme that can be used to represent all of the characters of all of the written languages on the planet. NTFS also has some functional differences that distinguish it from the other Windows and basic Unix filesystems. Later in this chapter, we will write some code to take advantage of some of these differences, such as filesystem quotas. NTFS supports ACLs, which provide a fine-grained permission mechanism for file and directory access.

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媒体关注与评论

“直到系统管理员阅读本书前，存在太多的任务本可以(并且应该)自动化完成但却没有。Perl是一种强大的工具，David向我们展示了如何让系统管理员付出更少劳动就能将系统掌控得更好。”
——Peter Baer Galvin，Corporate Technologies 公司首席技术官、IT架构师

编辑推荐

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