

## CENTOS : Create User Quotas

Ditulis oleh Tutor TKJ CLUB

Senin, 19 Maret 2012 05:31 - Pemutakhiran Terakhir Senin, 19 Maret 2012 05:32

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Once you have install the quotas program you will need to create specific resource limits for users.

Add a User  
useradd tom

Edit /etc/fstab to enable user quotas

vi /etc/fstab

If the /home directory was created with LVM it will look like this:

```
/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00 /home ext3 defaults 1 1
```

If you are not using LVM it but have a label it will look like this:

```
LABEL=/home /home ext3 defaults 1 1
```

Now change the default line above which is for a Logical Volume to the one below which enables quotas.

```
/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00 /home ext3 usrquota 1 1
```

Save the change and then remount the /home directory.

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`mount -o remount /home`

Start the quotacheck

Change to init level 1

`init 1`

Run the quotacheck command:

`quotacheck -cug /home`

Return to runlevel 5 or runlevel 3.

`init 5`

Turn the quota on

`quotaon /home`

Set user quota specifics. Here the `setquota` command is used and a soft limit of 200 and a hard limit of 800 is set. Yes, this is very small but it provide a way for you to test how it all works as the limits are hit quickly in testing. You want to be very familiar with how it all works before you roll it out to your users.

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```
setquota -u tom 200 800 0 0 /home
```

Test your settings as tom

```
su - tom
```

```
quota (this will show current quotas for the user)
```

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=filespace bs=1k count=150
```

Each time you increase space usage run quota to see the changes.

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=filespace bs=1k count=900
```

Once you are done with testing be sure you understand how to increase or decrease limits on your system. Both of the options can be performed with the edquota command and the “-u” option so that you can modify the resources for a user.

```
edquota -u fred
```

This command will open up fred's quota file which has seven columns. The top of the file will list the user's name and UID.

The first column will list the directory file system. This is usually in the format of the partition that the quotas are on. An example:

```
/dev/hda6
```

The second column lists the number of blocks that are currently used by the user. These are 1KB blocks. An example:

```
4485296
```

This is almost 4.5 GB.

The next two columns represent the soft and hard limits for the users. 0 means that the user has no limits. 4000000 in the soft limit means that when the user reaches 4 GB they will activate

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a message that they are in violation of their quota. The grace period set in days gives this user the opportunity to make changes to move under the soft limit. Once the grace period is over, the user will be forced to make the necessary changes.

The hard limit represents a boundary that the user will not be able to cross. Administrators do not need to set hard limits unless the grace period is used. If an administrator does not use the grace period the result will be that the soft limit will be the boundary for users.

Typically, users appreciate a reasonable boundary with a warning system so that in the middle of an important project they are not forced with deleting data before they can save. Of course there are always the users that will push it to the limit.

Sumber : <http://beginlinux.com/>