# 操作系统常见问题解决方案集

#### 银河麒麟桌面操作系统

【内容导读】

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问题类别 1: 启动登录

1.1 系统桌面启动时加载插件失败

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

开机后,桌面弹出"面板载入 MateMenuAppleFactory:Mat eMenuApplet 时遇到问题"的提示。如下图所示:



【解决方案】

1、鼠标右键选择"打开终端",执行命令查看 mate-indic ators 软件包的状态。

\$ sudo dpkg -l |grep mate-indicators

2、若发现 mate-indicators 软件包异常或者系统上没有该 软件包,则重新下载安装 mate-indicators 软件包即可解决。

注意:软件包名称前的字母可以帮助判断软件是否有异常,使用以下命令查看软件包的状态。

例: \$ sudo dpkg -l |grep wps

- 若软件包状态为'ii',则为正常;

- 若软件包状态为'rc',则为异常;

	:~/桌面\$	sudo dpkg -l	grep wps	
ii	wps-office			11.8.2.1111.AK.preload
.SW	withsn	amd64	WPS Office.	is an office productivity suite.

- 若执行该命令,无任何输出,则表示系统上不存在该软件 包。



3、执行以下命令安装:



1.2 启动配置文件损坏导致系统启动失败

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

系统在启动过程中,可能会出现 grub.cfg 文件损坏导致 系统卡住的情况。

如下图所示:

GNU GRUB version 2.02~beta2	-36kord5k52
Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. lists possible command completions. Anywhere device or file completions.	For the first word, TAB else TAB lists possible
grub>	
截图	

【解决方案】

1、在 grub 界面,使用 ls 命令,可以看到如图所示的分区情况:



2、其中,(hd0,msdos1)为 sda1,(hd0,msdos2)为 sda2,执行 ls 命令,确认 grub 的 root 目录是否正确,如下图所示:

GNU GRUB version 2.02~beta2-36kord5k52
Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists possible device or file completions.
grub> grub> ls
(hd0) (hd0, msdos5) (hd0, msdos2) (hd0, msdos1)
grub) IS (NGU,MSGOSI)/ lost+found/ grub/ Sustem man-4 4 131-20200710 kulin v86-generic abi-4 4 131-202
00710.kylin.x86-generic config-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic initrd.img-4. 4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic vmlinuz-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic
grud> _

出现上图红框中的内容时即表示该分区为 grub 的 root 分区即为根(/)分区,即真实系统的 boot 分区。

3、继续执行 ls 命令,可以发现如下图所示的分区布局, 该分区是真实系统的 root 分区即根(/)分区。 GNU GRUB version 2.02~beta2-36kord5k52 MiniMal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists possible device or file completions. grub> grub> ls (hd0) (hd0,msdos5) (hd0,msdos2) (hd0,msdos1) grub> ls (hd0,msdos1)/ lost+found/ grub/ System.Map-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic abi-4.4.131-202 00710.kylin.x86-generic config-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic initrd.img-4. 4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic ymlinuz-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic grub> ls (hd0,msdos2)/ lost+found/ boot/ etc/ media/ bin/ box/ dev/ home/ lib/ lib64/ mmt/ opt/ proc/ root/ run/ sbin/ srv/ sys/ tmp/ usr/ var/ initrd.img.old ymlinuz cdrom/ initrd. img grub.cfg grub> \_

4、输入以下命令:

#设置 grub 的根分区,上一步中已经查明:

set root=(hd0,msdos1)

#加载内核并设置系统根目录所在分区:

vmlinuz-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic (可自动补全)。

linux16 /vmlinuz-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic

root=/dev/sda2

#加载系统镜像:

initrd.img-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic (可自动补全)。

initrd16 /initrd.img-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic

#启动系统:

boot

操作效果图如下图所示:

GNU GRUB version 2.02~beta2-36kord5k52 Minimal BASH-like line editing is supported. For the first word, TAB lists possible command completions. Anywhere else TAB lists possible device or file completions. grub> grub> grub> set root=(hd0,msdos1) grub> linux16 /vmlinuz-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic root=/dev/sda2 grub> initrd16 /initrd.img-4.4.131-20200710.kylin.x86-generic grub> boot

注意: linux16 和 initrd16 不代表定值, 需要根据补全情

况来选择,一般选择高版本的。



## 5、进入系统后,打开命令行提权后执行如下命令:

# grub-mkconfig \_\_o /boot/grub/grub.cfg

等待完成后,即会在/boot/grub/下重新生成一份 grub.cfg 文件,修复完成,如下图所示。

		root@	kylin-virtu	al-machin	e: /home/kylir	小桌面		-		×
文件(F)	编辑(E)	查看(V)	搜索(S)	终端(T)	帮助(H)					
kylin@kj [sudo] i root@ky fg Generati Found ba Found li Found in done root@ky	/lin-virt xylin 的 in-virt ackground nux imag nitrd ima lin-virt	tual-mac 密码: ual-mach d image: ge: /boo age: /bo ual-mach	hine:~/ ine:/hor ration f kylin_c t/vmlinu ot/initr ine:/hor	桌面\$ su he/kylin file grub_bg. grub_bg. grub_bg. grub_bg. he/kylin	do su /桌面# grut tga 31-2020071( .4.131-202( /桌面#	0-mkconfig 0.kylin.x86 00710.kylir	-o /boot/ j-generic n.x86-gener	grub/ ic	'grut	• •.c

1.3 系统启动卡死在 Logo 界面

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

开机时屏幕显示卡在麒麟软件 logo 画面,无法进入操作 系统,无法切换鼠标键盘。如下图所示:



【解决方案】

1、进入 grub 引导界面,在引导界面按"e"进入 grub 编辑界面,在 linux 行的行末输入 console=tty0 rd.break 进入单用户模式,如下图所示:



2、进入系统后,打开命令行终端,重新生成相关文件
 的链接,执行如下命令:

cd /sysroot/usr/lib/

ln -s /usr/lib64/ld-2.28.so ld-linux-aarch64.so.1

3、执行命令 reboof-f, 重启即可正常进入系统。

1.4 系统登录界面多次输错密码导致账户锁定

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

在登录界面,连续多次输错密码,导致账户锁定。现象 如下图所示:



【解决方案】

解除账户锁定有两种方法:一是切换至其他可正常登录 用户并对锁定账户进行解锁,二是进入高级模式对锁定账户 进行解锁。

#### 方法一: 切换至其他可登录用户并对锁定账户进行解锁

例如,系统上的 kylin 账户由于连续多次输错密码导致 kylin 账户被锁定,同时系统上存在其他可登录用户(如 js1 账户),则可登录 js1 用户进行解锁,具体操作步骤如下:

1、在登录界面,点击右下角【切换用户】的按钮,选

择 js1 账户, 输入 js1 账户密码登录进入系统桌面, 如下图所示。



2、进入 jsl 用户桌面后,鼠标右击桌面,选择打开终端 选项,如下图所示。



进而,在终端输入以下命令重置 kylin 用户的登录失败

次数。

\$pam\_tally2 --user=kylin --reset

上述命令执行完成后将会输出重置结果,如下图所示。

└── js1@kylin-pc: ~/桌面	-	×
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)		
<mark>jsl@kylin-pc:~/桌</mark> 面\$pam_tally2user=kylinreset Login Failures Latest failure From kylin 0 j <b>sl@kylin-pc:~/桌面</b> \$		

3、此时 kylin 账户已解除锁定。点击开始菜单-电源-切 换用户,可以切换到 kylin 用户下,进而输入 kylin 账户密码 即可正常登录,分别如下图所示。



注意: 其中"kylin"、"js1"均为示例用户名,请结合系统的实际情况进行操作。

## 方法二: 进入高级模式对锁定账户进行解锁

若账户在锁定状态下无法登录,且没有其他账户能够登录,则需要进入高级模式对锁定账户进行解锁。具体的操作步骤如下所示:

1、重启电脑后,进入 grub 引导界面,依次选择:高级选项-recovery mode 进入恢复模式,如下图所示。

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2、进入回复模式的过程可能需要耗费数分钟时间,当 系统引导完毕,进入如下界面时(系统字符界面提示"Press Enter for maintenance")请按回车键进入命令行,如下图所示。 [ OK ] Started Network Time Synchronization. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Boot/Shutdown. [ OK ] Reached target System Time Synchronized. Starting Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status... [ OK ] Reached target System Initialization. [ OK ] Reached target Rescue Mode. Starting Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes... [ OK ] Started Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes... [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Dady System Message Bus Socket. Starting Bluetooth service... [ OK ] Started D-Bus System Message Bus. [ OK ] Started D-Bus System Message Bus. [ OK ] Started Bluetooth service. [ OK ] Started Bluetooth service. [ OK ] Reached target Bluetooth. Welcome to rescue mode! After logging in, type "journalctl -xb" to view system logs, "systemctl reboot" to reboot, "systemctl default" or ^D to boot into default mode. Press Enter for maintenance (or press Control-D to continue):

3、输入以下命令进行账户解锁:

pam\_tally2 --user=kylin --reset

完成解锁后需要在该界面中继续执行 reboot 命令重启生

效,如下图所示:

<pre>[ 0K ] Started Update UTMP about System Boot/Shutdown. [ 0K ] Reached target System Time Synchronized. Starting Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status [ 0K ] Reached target System Initialization. [ 0K ] Started Rescue Shell. [ 0K ] Reached target Rescue Mode. Starting Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes [ 0K ] Started Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status. [ 0K ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ 0K ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ 0K ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ 0K ] Reached target Sound Card. [ 0K ] Listening on D-Bus System Message Bus Socket. Starting Bluetooth service [ 0K ] Started D-Bus System Message Bus. [ 0K ] Started Bluetooth service. [ 0K ] Started Bluetooth service. [ 0K ] Reached target Bluetooth. Welcome to rescue mode! After logging in, type "journalctl -xb" to view system logs, "systemctl reboot" to reboot, "systemctl default" or ^D to boot into default mode. Press Enter for maintenance root@kylin:~# root@kylin:~# pam_tally2user=kylinreset Login Failures Latest failure From kylin 0 root@kylin:~# reboot</pre>	<pre>[ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Boot/Shutdown. [ OK ] Reached target System Time Synchronized. Starting Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status [ OK ] Reached target System Initialization. [ OK ] Started Rescue Shell. [ OK ] Reached target Rescue Mode. Starting Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes [ OK ] Started Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Dabus System Message Bus Socket. Starting Bluetooth service [ OK ] Started D-Bus System Message Bus. [ OK ] Started D-Bus System Message Bus. [ OK ] Started Bluetooth service. [ OK ] Reached target Bluetooth. Welcome to rescue mode! After logging in, type "journalctl -xb" to view system logs, "systemctl reboot" to reboot, "systemctl default" or ^D to boot into default mode. Press Enter for maintenance root@kylin:~# root@kylin:~# root@kylin:~# pam_tally2user=kylinreset Login Failures Latest failure From kylin 0 root@kylin:~# reboot</pre>	<pre>[ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Boot/Shutdown. [ OK ] Reached target System Time Synchronized. Starting Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status [ OK ] Reached target System Initialization. [ OK ] Started Rescue Shell. [ OK ] Reached target Rescue Mode. Starting Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes [ OK ] Started Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Reached target Sound Card. [ OK ] Listening on D-Bus System Message Bus Socket. Starting Bluetooth service [ OK ] Started D-Bus System Message Bus. [ OK ] Started Bluetooth service. [ OK ] Reached target Bluetooth. Welcome to rescue mode! After logging in, type "journalctl -xb" to view system logs, "systemctl reboot" to reboot, "systemctl default" or ^D to boot into default mode. Press Enter for maintenance root@kylin:~# pam_tally2user=kylinreset Login Failures Latest failure From kylin 0 root@kylin:~# reboot</pre>	<pre>[ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Boot/Shutdown. [ OK ] Reached target System Time Synchronized. Starting Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status [ OK ] Reached target System Initialization. [ OK ] Started Rescue Shell. [ OK ] Reached target Rescue Mode. Starting Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes [ OK ] Started Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status. [ OK ] Started Load/Save RF Kill Switch Status. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Started Update UTMP about System Runlevel Changes. [ OK ] Reached target Sound Card. [ OK ] Listening on D-Bus System Message Bus Socket. Starting Bluetooth service [ OK ] Started D-Bus System Message Bus. [ OK ] Started Bluetooth service. [ OK ] Reached target Bluetooth. Welcome to rescue mode! After logging in, type "journalctl -xb" to view system logs, "systemctl reboot" to reboot, "systemctl default" or ^D to boot into default mode. Press Enter for maintenance root@kylin:~# pam_tally2user=kylinreset Login Failures Latest failure From kylin 0 root@kylin:~# reboot</pre>										
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rootekyiin. # roboot				POI	not@kulin:~# reboot								
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4、等待系统重启,重启后 kylin 账户已解除锁定,可正 常登录。 1.5 系统登录界面显示启动会话失败

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10、银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10sp1

【问题现象】

在登录界面输入正确的密码后,回车后提示"启动会话失败",无法正常登录进入系统桌面,如下图所示。

	<b>17:32</b> <sup>2022/04/15 周五</sup>
	6
	kylin
•	
	启动会话失败

【解决方案】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10:

1、该系统桌面是由 mate-session-manager 软件包进行会 话管理。按 Ctrl+Alt+F1 键切入至字符界面,执行以下命令 查看 mate-session-manager 软件包的状态:

\$sudo dpkg -l |grep mate-session-manager

命令执行结果无回显信息,则说明 mate-session-manager

# 包未安装。如下图所示:

Kulin 1110 kulin +tut	
ngiin viv ngiin tugi	
kylin login: kylin	
Password:	
Last login: Mon Apr 18 09:18:08 CST 2022 on tty1	
Welcome to Kulin V10 (GNU/Linux 4.4.131-20200710.kulin.x8	6-generic x86 64)
kylin@kylin:~\$ sudo dpkg -1 lgrep mate-session-manager [sudo] kulin 的齊码。	
kulimekulim; 5 sudo dnka -1 laren -V 11	
期望状态=未知(u)/安裝(i)/删除(r)/清除(n)/保持(h)	
L 状态=未安装(n)/已安装(i)/位存配署(c)/位解压缩(1)/配署生	·····································
	从****/176主义。《***** 風汉留守何***** 風汉留外》
17 伯氏:《九》须里衣(1) 《仇心,伯氏:八书:取牌/	乐本
	成平
IA 尔珀的: 1田企	
***	
rc upstart	1.13.2-0kord21
amd64 event-based init daemon - essential binari	es
kylin@kylin:"Ş	

2、重新安装 mate-session-manager 包即可解决。执行以 下命令进行安装,安装完成后执行 reboot 命令重启生效,即 可正常登录:

kylin@kylin:~\$ sudo apt-get update kylin@kylin:~\$ sudo apt-get install -y mate-session-manager kylin@kylin:~\$ reboot\_\_\_\_

## 银河麒麟桌面操作系统 v10sp1:

1、该系统桌面是由 ukui-session-manager 软件包进行会 话管理。按 Ctrl+Alt+F1 键切入字符界面,执行以下命令查 看 ukui-session-manager 软件包的状态,如下图所示:

sudo dpkg -l |grep ukui-session-manager

命令执行结果无回显信息,则说明 ukui-session-manager 软件包未安装。如下图所示:

ylin login: kylin		
assword:		
elcome to Kylin V10 SP1 (GNU/Linux 5.4.18-27-generic x8	6_64)	
* Management: http://www.kylinos.cn/ * Support:	http://www.kylinos.cn/se	rvice.aspx
ast login: Mon Apr 18 09:14:36 CST 2022 on ttu1		
ylin@kylin:~\$ sudo dpkg -1  grep ukui-session-manager		
sudol kylin 的密码.		
ylin@kylin:~\$ sudo dpkg −1  grep −v ^ii		
明望状态=未知(u)/安装(i)/删除(r)/清除(p)/保持(h)		
状态=未安装(n)/已安装(i)/仅存配置(c)/仅解压缩(U)/配置会	+败(F)/不完全安装(H)/触发器等	≩待(₩)ν触发器未ど
/ 错误?=(无)/须重装(R) (状态, 错误, 大写=故障)		
	版本	体系结构
	142	11 X11-H

2、重新安装 ukui-session-manager 软件包即可解决。执行以下命令进行安装,安装完成后执行 reboot 命令重启生效,即可正常登录:

kylin@kylin:~\$ sudo apt-get	update		್ರೆ	<b>5</b> .
kylin@kylin:"\$ sudo apt-get	install	-у	ukui-session-manager	
kylin@kylin:~\$ reboot_				

注意:使用 sudo dpkg -1 |grep xxx 命令查看软件包的状态时,若软件包前显示 ii,则为正常安装;若软件包前显示 rc,则为异常状态;若执行该命令无任何输出,则表示该系统不存在该软件包。

1.6 图形登录界面未显示 root 账户

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

图形登录界面未显示 root 账户,无法使用 root 账户直接登录。

【解决方案】

1、同时按 Ctrl+Alt+F1 键调出终端,依次执行下图所示的命令,对配置文件 95-ukui-greeter.conf 进行编辑:



2、进入95-ukui-greeter.conf文件交互界面后,按"i"键进入编辑模式,输入以下参数:

allow-guest=false

greeter-show-manual-login=true

界面显示如下图所示:



3、按"esc"键退出文本插入模式,输入":wq"后回车,保存退出。

4、执行命令重启图形化服务,如下图所示。

kylin@kylin:~\$ sudo systemctl restart lightdm.service

5、服务重启完成后再次进入图形登录界面,可正常登录 root 账户,登录步骤如下。

在图形登录界面,点击"登录"按钮,如下图所示。



输入账户名: root, 回车, 如下图所示。

۰	<b>日</b> 登录		
root		KYLIN 民和解酵	

# 输入 root 账户的密码, 回车即可进入系统, 如下图所示。



#### 2.1 终端提示符显示乱码

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

终端提示符显示乱码,如下图红框所示:



【解决方案】

解决思路:银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10 上默认使用的字符编码为 utf-8,该问题通常为将系统字符编码环境变量误设置为 gbk 所致。

重启电脑,在进入 grub 界面时按 e 进入编辑模式,设置 系统相关环境参数,如下图红框所示。设置完成后,按 Ctrl+X 或者 F10键保存本次设置,随后进入系统即可正常使用终端。



2.2 系统桌面密钥环问题

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

密钥环是一个以加密方式存储用户登录信息的本地数 据库。各类桌面版本上的应用,例如浏览器、电子邮件客户 端等,使用密钥环来安全地存储并管理用户登录凭证、机密、 密码、证书或密钥。对于需要检索存储在密钥环中的信息的 应用程序,需要解锁密钥环。

系统使用过程中,可能会有密钥环弹窗,需输入密码, 但并未设置过该密码。如下图所示:

						-	×
(A)	选择新密	钥环的密码					
	一个应用和	呈序想要创建名为	"默认密钥环"	的新密钥环。	请您为该它选择	一个新密码	玛。
	密码:						
	确认:						
					取消	继续	

【解决方案】

1、在桌面空白处鼠标右键选择"在终端中打开"选项,打
 开终端命令行。如下图所示:



2、在终端命令行输入 sudo apt-get install -y seahorse 后回 车,下载安装 seahorse 软件。如下图所示:



3、在终端命令行输入 sudo seahorse 后回车, 打开 seahorse 软件。如下图所示:

		家石和家姐											
		10 10 10 10 10					k	ylin@kylii	n-virtual-n	nachine:~/桌	面		_
文件(F) 编辑(E) 远程	(R) 视图(V)	帮助(H) 🔺	Č.,		文件(F)	编辑(F)	杏舌(\/)	押卖(c)	终端(T)	邦助(山)			
文件(F) 編輯(E) 近程 证书 ② System Trust PCP 密钥 ④ CnuPG 密钥 SSH ✿ OpenSSH keys	(4) #269(V) +	fi <sup>2</sup> βŋ(H)	[	过滤器	文使下,升级需解获3;已正(正正正正 eb正正正k)(件)。如新了。我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我:@我	编 o】 se 个 4会壮ko0未双包 s用用 g用用用用 suter 件 化 60 消泊:/14 k选据 ··o the set f /于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于于 a f h i i a f i a	查看(W) utoremovy utoremovy utoremovy utoremovy and base of home and	控索(S) e'来 です。 が の 物 が い い た い の の た い に の り い の た ・ 、 て 1 ・ の 物 の か い い い の の 、 い て い て い て い て い て い て い て い て い て い	终端(T) 伐(它们 个 牧 一 でったい でののです。 ない ひ	帮助(H) )。 , 要卸载 /KYLIN-AL 38496 个S amd64.deb 1kord5) 印 64.20160 ff-2.1ndex 00m发器 0.0 2-06kord4. 发器 ahorse	<ul> <li>o 个软件包,</li> <li>L 10.0/mair</li> <li>C件和目录。</li> <li>59触发器</li> <li>S9触发器</li> <li>S9触发器</li> <li>S9触发器</li> <li>S9触发器</li> </ul>	有 368 1 amd64 ) 的触发 器	个软件f seahorse 器
						1		V		A			
										200	<b>NYL</b>		

4、删除密钥环,具体操作步骤如下图所示:



	密码和密钥	- 🗆
文件(F) 编辑(E)	远程(R) 视图(V) 帮助(H)	
密码	+	过滤器
▶ key 证书 ③ System T PGP 密钥 ④ GnuPG 密 SSH ◆ OpenSSH k	设为默认(S) 更改密码(P) 锁定(L) 〕删除(D) ● 属性(P)	

密码和密钥	—	
文件(F) 编辑(E) 远程(R) 视图(V) 帮助(H) 密码 key 证书 System Trust PGP 密钥 ⓒ GnuPG 密钥 SSH ∲ OpenSSH keys	过滤器	kylin 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜 do apt autoremove' f】软件包将被安装: rse o 个软件包,新安装 ž 400 kB 的归档。 i会消耗 2,064 kB 的 http://archive.kyli 2kord1 [400 kB] 400 kB,耗时 o秒 (1 中未选择的软件包 sea btyptr c Scal
	<b>?</b> 确认要 ☑ 我明白 ☑ 取消(C)	<ul> <li>計解密码密钥环"key"吗?</li> <li>計算算算法</li> <li>新有的条目都将永久删除。</li> <li> <ul> <li></li></ul></li></ul>
	Na	yttn-vtrtuat-machth

6、删除密钥环后,若再次出现密钥环弹窗,则点击"继续"即可解决。

2.3 创建网页快捷方式后,自定义图标失败

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

将网页(如麒麟官网)快捷方式保存到桌面后,修改快捷方式属性里的图标后,未发生改变。

	■ 银河麒麟	操作系统 麒麟操	作…麟麒麟软件官方网站属性 义图标	×		÷ ٦	ı x
银河麒麟操 作系统 麒麟 操作系统 中	基本 •	查看:	<mark>~</mark> /home  桌面  ~	S.	~> ~		-
标麒麟 麒麟 软件官方网 站		L 计算机	名称		~  大小	类型	修己
	类型:						
	描述:						100
	文件大小:						
	实际大小:	8	■ 麒麟logo.png		6.13	KiB png File	202
	创建时间:						
the general second	修改时间:	文件名称( <u>N</u> ):	麒麟logo.png			〇打	开( <u>0</u> )
	访问时间:	文件类型:	*.png *.jpg *.jpeg *.svg			~ Ø1	取消

【解决方案】

1、修改浏览器配置文件添加快捷方式

1) 在桌面点击鼠标右键,选择"打开终端",终端界面显示"桌面"。





2)在终端界面输入命令 qaxbrowser-safe.desktope (奇安 信浏览器的快捷方式)。

\$ sudo vim qaxbrowser-safe.desktop

3)进入交互界面后按/键,输入"Exec",最后按回车键,会跳转第108行(或通过其他方法定位到108行)。

4) 光标移到 Exec 配置行,按a键开始编辑,在%U 后添加-new-windows url,其中"url"为需要创建快捷方式的网址。

📔 kylin@kylin-ThinkPad-T14-Gen-1: ~/桌面	-		×
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)			
Comment[sr]=Приступите Интернету Comment[sv]=Gå ut på Internet Comment[ta]=@nomediense அனுகு தல் Comment[te]=කetb Sate-200c>スレ est スト යොක්රාය Comment[th]=เล้าถึงอินเทอร์เน็ต Comment[th]=internet'e erişin Comment[uk]=Доступ до Iнтериети 行路径,快捷方式的路径 Comment[uk]=Truy cập Internet Comment[zh_CN]=网络 Comment[zh_HK]=連線到網際網路			
StartupNotify=false			
Terminal=false			
<pre>Icon=qaxbrowser-safe Type=Application Categories=Network;WebBrowser; MimeType=application/pdf;application/rdf+xml;application/rss+xml;appl ml+xml;application/xhtml xml;application/xml;image/gif;image/jpeg;ima e/webp;text/html;text</pre>	icat: ge/pr x-sc	ion/> ng;in heme-	kht nag -ha
ndler/https;			
Actions-new-window; new-private-window;			
已查找到文件结尾,再从开头继续查找 108,1		47	7%

5)移动至'Icon'所在行,修改为所选图片的指定路径。



注意:可以按此方法查看图片的路径。右键点击图片后 在弹出菜单中选择"属性",进而查看"位置"相关信息, 如下图所示。

	볼 baidu.png	;属性		×
Bal 🗟 📾 baidu.png	基本标记	权限 打开;	方式 详细信息	
	84888	名称 baidu.pn 位置 //home/ky	g /lin/图片	
	类型:	PNG 图像		
	打开方式: 文件大小:	🥪 奇安信可信 4.00 KB (4526 字	浏览器 2节)	更改
	占用空间	8.00 KB (8192 字	2节)	
	修改时间:	2021年05月21日	, 17:52:42	
	访问时间: 创建时间:	2021年05月21日 2021年05月21日	, 17:52:54 , 17:52:42	
	属性:	□只读	□隐藏	
			取消	确定

6) 按 Esc 键, 输入":wq",保存文本并退出。

📔 kylin@kylin-ThinkPad-T14-Gen-1:~/桌面	-		×
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)			
Comment[sr]=Приступите Интернету Comment[sv]=Gå ut på Internet Comment[ta]=இணைஞ்தை அனுகு சுல் Comment[te]=ಇಂಟುನೆಯೇ 200c>ನು ಆಕ್ಸೌಸು ಮಾಮುಷಿ Comment[th]=เท่าถึงอินเพลร์เพ็ต Comment[th]=internet'e erişin Comment[uk]=Доступ до Інтернету 出现这样就按回车键即可。 Comment[uk]=Доступ до Інтернету 出现这样就应回车键即可。 Comment[vh]=Truy cập Internet Comment[zh_CN]=网络 Comment[zh_TW]=連線到網際網路 Exec=/usr/bin/qaxbrowser-safe; table %Unew-windows www.baidu.com StartupNotify=false Terminal=false Icon=qaxbrowser-safe Type=Application Categories=Network: mebBrowser; MimeType=application/pdf;application/rdf+xml;application/rss+xml;appl: ml+xml;application/xhtml_xml;application/xml;image/gif;image/jpeg;image/ e/webp;text/html;text/xml;x-scheme-handler/ftp;x-scheme-handler/http;: ndler/http; Action_tenew-window;new-private-window; :wq	icati ge/pr x-sch	ion/> ng;ir neme	kht nag ha

7) 找到奇安信浏览器图标,选中右键重命名,改为自

定义的名字,在桌面打开即可。



注意:重命名后图标发生改变,如下图所示。为正确显 示图片,需要保证图片输入路径正确,若图片路径发生变化, 则配置文件需要同步更新。



2、在网页发送快捷方式到桌面或另存为到桌面

1) 另存为桌面。

① 直接在网页空白处右键,点击'另存为'。



②保存到桌面,在桌面会生成一个文件夹和一个html 文件(双击 html 即可跳转到指定网页,文件夹存放的是该网页的图片等信息)。



 2)创建桌面快捷方式(需要浏览器支持该功能,要求 浏览器版本较新)。

① 点击右上角设置图标,点击更多工具-创建桌面快捷
## 方式。

○ ■ 银河麒麟	操作系统 麒麟操作 × +						☆ ~	- @ × り 业 팩 三
Kvlinsoft 麒麟软件		首页	产品方案	服务支持	兼容适配	合作生态  均	打开新的标签页(T) 打开新的窗口(N) 打开新的无痕窗口(I	Ctrl+T Chl+N Ctrl+Shift+N
							历史记录(H) 下载内容(D) 书签(B)	ctrl+J
<	1		麒麟	软件		-	缩放 - 10 打印(P)… 查找(F)…	Ctrl+P Ctrl+F
		街下拥有"\$	尼河麒麟"。"	中标麒麟"7	网页另存为(A)…	Ctrl+S	更多工具(L)	•
-	赤肉適用領		作業統和組成解決方		创建桌面快捷方式	🗡	设置(S)	
					清除浏览数据(C)…	Ctrl+Shift+Del	关于浏览器(C)	
					任务管理器(T)	Shift+Esc		服务
					开发者工具(D)	Ctrl+Shift+I		
the states								动态
	服务器操作系统     Server operating system		上 Desktop ope	<mark>e作系统</mark> ralling system	~7	增值产品 Value added products		联系

② 在弹出的窗口点击创建,则会在桌面生成该网站的快捷方式。

fumsorr 翻软件	银河麒麟操	作系统 麒麟	操作系统 中标	麒麟麒	部
C	] 在窗口中	中打开			
			1	取消	创建
					/
		-	-		
		Knas	1017		
		Knas	1017		

3、图形化创建网站快捷方式(可在较低版本浏览器中

操作)

麒麟 v10 桌面操作系统支持在桌面上创建网页的快捷方式,并通过一键点击图标直接进入网站。

1)在"所有程序"中找到火狐浏览器,右键选择"添加到桌面"后,将会在桌面创建一个火狐浏览器的快捷方式。



2)右键桌面上创建的上述火狐浏览器的快捷方式,选择'属性'。



 在弹出的属性框中,找到"命令"输入框,在已有 内容的后面,添加需要自定义的网址。

注意: 请勿随意修改和删除命令行中已存在的内容, 若 修改和删除导致此快捷方式失效, 可根据上文步骤重新创建 快捷方式。

4)在此界面"名称(N)"输入框中,可直接修改此快 捷方式的名称,也可右键快捷方式通过重命名修改。

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5)点击图标,可选择本地图片,进行自定义设置快捷 方式的展示图标。



6)对快捷方式进行重命名,点击测试成功,若不成功, 请检查步骤3是否有误,确认网址是否正确输入以及命令输 入框中原有内容是否有误改。



2.4 系统休眠唤醒后鼠标键盘失效

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

1、用户点击开始菜单中的"电源"选择休眠,此后,显示器黑屏,键鼠均无反应。



2、按电源开关键系统重启,LOGO 界面显示:正在唤 醒系统,请稍候...



3、系统唤醒后鼠标键盘失效。

【解决方案】

1、检查是否安装 laptop-mode-tools 工具包,执行命令:

\$ dpkg -1 | grep laptop-mode-tools

如果执行命令无结果输出,则表示未安装(如果已安装, 忽略第2步)。

2、安装 laptop-mode-tools 包,执行命令:

\$ sudo apt-get install laptop-mode-tools

安装完成后查看结果。

in@kylin-VMware:-\$ dpkg -l | grep laptop-mode-tools laptop-mode-tools Tools for Power Savings based on battery/AC true

3、判断 Laptop 是否启用 laptop\_mode 模式,执行命令:

\$ cat /proc/sys/vm/laptop\_mode

kylin@kylin-VMware:~\$ cat /proc/sys/vm/laptop\_mode

如上图所示, 白色行的行尾若显示为 0, 则表示未启动,



如果为非0的数字则表示启动成功(一般是2)。

4、启动 laptop\_mode,在终端中输入

\$ sudo laptop\_mode start

5、启动 laptop\_mode 之后,若系统挂起,则回复后不会 出现鼠标键盘无法唤醒的情况。

6、在终端中输入

\$ sudo vim /etc/laptop-mode/laptop-mode.conf

修改配置文件,查找以下三项内容,全部设置为 1。 修改完成后按 ESC,输入:wq 保存退出。

ENABLE LAPTOP MODE ON BATTERY

ENABLE\_LAPTOP\_MODE\_ON\_AC

ENABLE LAPTOP MODE WHEN LID CLOSED

7、启动 laptop\_mode 并查看结果,执行命令:

\$ sudo laptop\_mode start

kylin@kylin-VMware:~\$ sudo laptop\_mode start QStandardPaths: wrong ownership on runtime directory /run/user/1000, 1000 instead of 0 PlatformTheme Create "ukui" ProxyStyle create "kysec\_auth" "ukui" Qt5UKUIStyle create "kysec\_auth" "ukui-default" Laptop mode enabled, active /usr/sbin/laptop\_mode: 10: echo: echo: I/0 error

8、解决鼠标键盘自动休眠导致的失灵问题,需要执行

命令:

\$ sudo vim /etc/laptop-mode/conf.d/runtime-pm.conf

将

# "AUTOSUSPEND\_RUNTIME\_DEVID\_BLACKLIST="修改 为 "AUTOSUSPEND\_RUNTIME\_DEVID\_BLACKLIST=usbhid

usb-storage"。修改完成后按 ESC 键, 输入:wq 保存退出。

打开(0) ・ Fil *runtime-pm.conf			保存(S)	≡		ð	$\times$
29 CONTROL_RUNTIME_AUTOSUSPEND=1							
30 31 # Set this to use opt-in/whitelist instead of opt-out/blacklist for deciding 23 # which devices should be autosuspended							
33 # AUTOSUSPEND_USE_WHITELIST=0 means AUTOSUSPEND_* BLACKLIST will be used. 34 # AUTOSUSPEND_USE_WHITELIST=1 means AUTOSUSPEND_* WHITELIST will be used. 35 AUTOSUSPEND_USE_WHITELIST=0							
30 37 # The list of Device IDs that should not use autosuspend. Use system commands or 38 # look into sysfs to find out the IDs of your devices. 39 # Example: AUTOSUSPEND RUNTIME DEVID BLACKLIST="046d:c025 0123:abcd"							
40 AUTOSUSPEND_RUNTIME_DEVID_BLACKLIST="usbnid usb-storage" 41 							
42 # The fist of "device driver types" or "device types" that should not use autosuspend. 43 # The driver type is given by "DRIVER=" in a device's uevent file.							
44 # The driver type is given by "DEVTYPE=" in a device's uevent file. 45 # Example: AUTOSUSPEND_RUNTIME_DEVTYPE_BLACKLIST="usbhid usb-storage"							- 1
46 AUTOSUSPEND_RUNTIME_DEVTYPE_BLACKLIST="sd hub usbhid usb-storage" 47							- 1
48 # The list of Device IDs that should use autosuspend. Use system commands or							
50 # Example: AUTOSUSPEND_RUNTIME_DEVID_WHITELIST="046d:c025 0123:abcd"							
51 AUTOSUSPEND_RUNTIME_DEVID_WHITELIST="" 52							- 1
53 # The list of device driver types that should use autosuspend. The driver							- 1
55 # Example: AUTOSUSPEND_RUNTIME_DEVTYPE_WHITELIST="usbhid usb-storage"							- 1
56 AUTOSUSPEND_RUNTIME_DEVTYPE_WHITELIST=""							- 1
58 # Trigger auto-suspension of the device under conditional circumstances							- 1
59 # Warning: DO NOT CHANGE THESE DEFAUTLS UNLESS YOU KNOW 60 BATT SUSPEND RUNTIME=1							- 1
61 LM AC SUSPEND RUNTIME=1							- 1
63							- 1
64 # Auto-Suspend timeout in seconds 65 # Number of seconds after which the USB devices should suspend							
66 AUTOSUSPEND_TIMEOUT=2							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	文本 🕶	制表符宽度: 8	▼ 第4	)行,第	56列	•	插入

2.5 应用程序崩溃问题(以输入法程序为例)

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

在普通用户下,可以正常使用搜狗输入法,但在 root 用 户下,搜狗输入法无法正常使用,无法启动。

【解决方案】

搜狗输入法软件异常,导致卡顿,无法正常启动,通过 删除搜狗输入法的配置文件即可解决,具体操作步骤如下:

 1、鼠标右键桌面空白处,选择"在终端中打开"选项, 如下图所示。





2、在终端命令行输入cd ~/.config命令,切换至~/.config 目录下。如下图所示:

	kylin@kylin: ~/.config					×	
文件(F)	编辑(E)	查看(V)	搜索(S)	终端(T)	帮助(H)		
kylin@ky	/lin:~/桌	重看(v) 更面\$ cd	~/.con1	fig			
ylin@ky	/lin:~/.0	config\$					

3、在终端命令行,执行以下三条命令清楚搜狗输入法

的配置缓存文件:



4、在终端命令行输入/etc/init.d/lightdm restart 命令,根据弹窗提示输入用户密码后回车,即可重新进入桌面。

重新启动"lightdm.service"需要验证。 一个程序正试图执行一个需要特权的动作。要求授权以执行该动作。 密码(P): •••••••			
密码(P): ••••••	查新启 一个程 的动作。	品动"lightdm.service"需 序正试图执行一个需要特权 。要求授权以执行该动作。	要验证。
	密码(P)	:	

5、重新进入桌面后,在 root 用户下,搜狗输入法恢复 正常,可正常启动。

注意:由于应用程序奔溃问题和程序自身的设计与实现 及系统环境密切相关,针对不同的奔溃场景可能有不同的处 理方法,若无法确定或无法有效处理该类问题,请联系相关 人员获取帮助。 2.6 系统界面无响应问题(以添加打印机为例)

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10sp1

【问题现象】

在添加网络打印机时,依次点击开始菜单-设置-设备-打印机-添加,在添加打印机界面,概率性出现卡死无响应,警告弹窗提示:应用程序 "system-config-printer.py"未响应,如下图所示。

	۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲. ۲	÷		C搜索		€••	÷ = ¥ :
	合 首页	设备 添加打	印机和扫描仪				1.
360安全 微信	■ 系统	📙 打印 🐖 新打印机 (未响日	¥)		- 0 ×		- 30
5 5	× 设备	投票选择设备					12-4
nl 2021年末百	⑧ 个性化	● 鼠科 设备	网络打印机				
学校公开…	④ 网络	Generic CUPS-BI 回 鍵盤 Generic CUPS-PI	RF 主机: DF	pl@p 文件(F) f	ol-pc:~/桌面 编辑(E) 视图(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮!	- 🗆 ×	
		□ 1438 串□ #1		pl@pl-pc	:-/# 5 ps -ef  grep system-co	nfig-printer.py	
オリル語 ス・3 2 / 新市 学校(記号 の 300家会演覧 西 西 西 田程序 "system-conf の 思索証実所成の単程序 "sy の 常業 日間子 "system-conf の の 思索証実所成の単程序 "sy の 常業 日間子 "system-conf の の で の で の	<b>ig-printer.py"未响应</b> stem-config-printer.py"f 所有子窗口。任何未保存	的窗口 "新打印机" (进程号: 213: 的数据将丢失。	81),但是程序未响应。	system-co pl nu/libexx 新打印机 1539721 pl <b>fig-prin</b> pl@pl-pc	onfig-printer/system-config-pri 21870 1 0 16:40 ? ec/ukui kwin killer helperpi 1applicationname system-conf 26388 25990 0 16:53 pts/0 ter.py /@ = \$ q	<pre>http://www.str/lib/loongarch64-linux-g 00:00:00 /usr/lib/loongarch64-linux-g d 21331hostname localhostwindowname fig-printer.pywid 10060486timestamp 00:00:00 grepcolor=auto system-con</pre>	
	终止程序	(T) system-config-printer.py	等待更长时间				ALC: NO
		LPD/LPR 主机 AppSocket/H 互联网打印协	或者打印机 P JetDirect 以(IPP)				2

【解决方案】

此问题为 nss\_resolve 插件(该插件用于提供主机域名解 析)导致,关闭该插件服务,即可正常添加打印机,具体操 作步骤如下。

1、输入以下命令查询插件状态,执行过程如下图所示, 其中,Active:active(running)表示插件在运行中。

systemctl status systemd-resolved.service

kylin@kylin: ~	-		\$
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)			
<pre>kylin@kylin:~\$ systemctl status systemd-resolved.service systemd-resolved.service - Network Name Resolution Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/systemd-resolved.service; dis. Drop-In: /lib/systemd/system/systemd-resolved.service.d Active: active (running) since 五 2022-07-22 16:02:48 CST; 2min 30 Docs: man:systemd-resolved.service(8) Main PID: 5037 (systemd-resolve) Status: "Processing requests" CGroup: /system.slice/systemd-resolved.service -5037 /lib/systemd/systemd-resolved</pre>	abled; 6s ago	vendo	A
7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd[1]: Starting Network Name Resolution 7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Positive Trust Anchors 7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: . IN DS 19036 8 2 4 4 7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Negative trust anchors	: 9aac11 : 10.i	d7b6f6 n-addr	
7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Using system hostname 7月 22 16:02:48 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Switching to system DN: 7月 22 16:02:48 kylin systemd[1]: Started Network Name Resolution. <mark>lines 1-18/18 (END)</mark>	'kylin S serv	'. er 127	

2、输入以下命令关闭 nss\_reslove 插件,执行过程如下

图所示。



3、输入以下命令重新查询插件状态, Active:inactive(dead)

表示插件服务已关闭,执行结果如下图所示。

#### systemctl status systemd-resolved.service

kylin@kylin:~ — 🗆	×
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T) 帮助(H)	
kylin@kylin:~\$ systemctl status systemd-resolved.service Systemd-resolved.service - Network Name Resolution Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/systemd-resolved.service; disabled; ven Drop-In: /lib/systemd/system/systemd-resolved.service.d Lresolvconf.conf Active: inactive (dead) Docs: man:systemd-resolved.service(8)	đò
7月 22 16:02:40 kylin systemd[1]: Stopped Network Name Resolution. 7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd[1]: Starting Network Name Resolution 7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Positive Trust Anchors: 7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: . IN DS 19036 8 2 49aac11d7b6	f6
7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Negative trust anchors: 10.in-ad	dr
7月 22 16:02:47 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Using system hostname 'kylin'. 7月 22 16:02:48 kylin systemd-resolved[5037]: Switching to system DNS server 1	27
7月 22 16:02:48 kylin systemd[1]: Started Network Name Resolution. 7月 22 16:06:12 kylin systemd[1]: Stopping Network Name Resolution 7月 22 16:06:12 kylin systemd[1]: Stopped Network Name Resolution. <mark>lines 1-17/17 (END)</mark>	

注意:由于界面卡死问题和当前操作及系统状态密切相 关,部分场景中,问题原因复杂,需要专业人员调试分析, 若无法确定或无法有效处理该类问题,请联系相关人员获取 帮助。

# 2.7 CPU 占用率高问题(以 ukui-kwin-x11 进程为例)

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10sp1

【问题现象】

窗口管理器是在图形用户界面中,控制窗口位置与外观的操作系统组件。Ukui-kwin是UKUI桌面环境的默认窗口管理器,是从kwin分叉而来的。Ukui-kwin-x11为ukui-kwin窗口管理器对应的进程。

1、点击桌面上"我的电脑"图标,打开一个应用窗口

2、打开一个终端, 输入 top 命令查看资源使用率

3、拖动步骤1中打开的应用窗口,同时查看步骤2中 终端中资源使用率情况,发现ukui-kwin-x11进程 cpu占用率 非常高,如下图所示。

top - 10 任务: 40 %Cpu(s) MiB Mem	6:34:4 07 tot : 15.3 : 15	0 up 4 d al, 2 us, 1. 288.8 to	iays runn .3 sy otal	, 7:44, ning, 403 /, 0.0 ( , 172	1 use 3 sleep ni, 83. .8 free	r, load ing, 0 1 id, 0. , 5894.	average stopped 1 wa, 6 used,	: 4.2 , 2 0.0 h 92	4, 3.90, 3. zombie i, <b>0.2</b> si, 2 <b>1.4</b> buff/c	11 0.0 st ache
MiB Swa	p: 18	345.0 to	otal	18219	.7 free	, 125.	2 used.	44	17.1 avail	Mem
进程号	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
10537	rzt	20	Θ	2944268	299444	171576 S	172.2	1.9	697:31.56	ukui-kwin x11
3489733	rzt	20	θ	1899476	217424	95288 R	5.3	1.4	3:46.22	vmware
1494	root	20	Θ	2573060	496804	253956 S	4.3	3.2	121:57.51	Xorg
3490168	rzt	20	Θ	6597644	3.2g	3.2g S	3.3	21.7	12:51.04	vmware-vmx
942	root	20	Θ	624016	14836	11116 S	2.0	0.1	84:22.03	sunloginclient
11712	rzt	20	0	2637596	58188	25520 S	1.3	0.4	49:43.00	kylin-kmre-apps
3257419	root	20	Θ	7458532	130028	52584 S	1.3	0.8	2:56.59	qaxsafed

【解决方案】

修改窗口管理器的配置文件可避免该问题,具体步骤如下:

1、打开一个终端,输入如下命令打开 ukui-kwin 的配置

文件:

\$ sudo vim ~/.config/ukui-kwinrc

2、输入命令 i, 进入编辑模式, 并将

OpenGLIsUnsafe=false 修改为 OpenGLIsUnsafe=true 。

修改前、后的文件内容分别如下图所示。



3、修改完毕后,按下 esc 键,再输入:wq,保存退出。4、在命令行中执行如下命令,重启图形化服务,使本次配置生效。

\$ sudo systemctl restart lightdm

问题类别 3: 外设管理

3.1 添加网络共享打印机后,无法进行打印

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10 添加网络共享打印机后,无法进行打印。

【解决方案】

系统防火墙未关闭导致无法进行打印。关闭防火墙有两种方法,包括图形软件关闭和命令行关闭,具体描述如下。

方法1:图形软件关闭防火墙。

 打开开始菜单-设置-安全与更新-安全中心-网络保护-防火墙,如下图所示。

🙂 安全中心	= - D ×
<ul><li>     G 主页     </li><li>     O 安全体检     </li></ul>	<b>安全性概览</b> 防密码暴力破解 实时网络入侵检测 系统威胁一键修复 关键数据文件保护
<ul> <li>※ 账户安全</li> <li>※ 网络保护</li> <li>示毒防护</li> </ul>	★ 安全体检     ★ 面扫一扫,问题全知道     ★ 面扫一扫,问题全知道     ★ 面扫一扫,问题全知道     ★ 回日一日,问题全知道     ★ 回日一日,回目一日,回目一日,回目一日,回目一日,回目一日,回目一日,回日一日,回日
⊘ 应用控制与保护	● 网络保护 防火墙: 关闭 应用联网: 关闭 → 病毒防护 病毒防护软件正在保护您的…

在下图中右边红框中的开关中,向右拖动可关闭防火墙。

😊 安全中心	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	= - O X
命 主页	<sup>13</sup> 防火墙 提供网络访问许可策略	
◎ 安全体检	⊕ 应用程序联网	
△ 账户安全	控制应用程序访问网络行为,保护数据安全	
⊕ 网络保护	〇 阻止 阻止未授权的应用程序联网	
⑦ 病毒防护	○ 警告  检测到未授权的应用程序联网时,请提示我	
◎ 应用控制与保护	○ 关闭 允许任何应用程序联网	

方法 2: 使用命令关闭防火墙。

1、打开一个终端,使用命令 systemctl status ufw 查看防 火墙状态(如下图 active 状态为活跃)。



2、在终端输入: systemctl stop ufw 关闭防火墙

3、在终端输入: systemctl status ufw, 查看防火墙状态,

确认已经关闭(如下图 inactive(dead)已为非活跃状态)。

```
ky@ky-PC:~$ systemctl stop ufw
ky@ky-PC:~$ systemctl status ufw
• ufw.service - Uncomplicated firewall
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/ufw.service; disabled;>
Active: inactive (dead)
Docs: man:ufw(8)
4月 15 15:10:21 ky-PC systemd[1]: Stopping Uncomplicated firewal
4月 15 15:10:21 ky-PC ufw-init[766218]: Skip stopping firewall:>
4月 15 15:10:21 ky-PC systemd[1]: ufw.service: Succeeded.
4月 15 15:10:21 ky-PC systemd[1]: Stopped Uncomplicated firewal
lines 1-9/9 (END)
```

3.2 系统设置共享打印机问题

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10sp1

【问题现象】

在 Windows 中设置共享打印机后,需要在银河麒麟操作 系统中使用来自 Windows 的共享打印机。

【解决方案】

1、Windows 侧配置步骤(Windows 10 为例):

1.1 打开:设置—>网络和 Internet—>以太网;点击已连接的网络,修改网络配置文件为专用网络(下图所示)。

4	设置
俞	网络 3
网络	格配置文件
〇 你的	公用 电脑对网络上的其他设备隐藏,不能用于打印机和文件共享。
<ul> <li>适用</li> <li>果讲</li> </ul>	专用 于你信任的网络,例如在家中或在工作单位。可以发现你的电脑,如 行设置,可以将其用于打印机和文件共享。
配置	防火墙和安全设置

1.2 打开: 控制面板—>网络和 Internet—>查看网络状态 和任务—>更改高级共享设置,修改配置如下图所示:

	記憶文(注)	- (7
网络发行	TU III III III III III III III III III I	
(3)H.0(-		
如可	;果已启用网络发现,则这台计算机可以发现网络上的其他计算机和设备, ;以发现这台计算机。	而且其他网络计算机也
	⑥ 启用网络发现	
	☑ 启用网络连接设备的自动设置。	
	○ 关闭网络发现	
☆/社手口:	打印机共享	
A108	1100014	
	用文件和打印机共享时,网络上的用户可以访问通过此计算机共享的文件和	阳打印机。
肩		
<u>e</u>	③ 启用文件和打印机共享	
肩 [	<ul> <li>● 启用文件和打印机共享</li> <li>○ 关闭文件和打印机共享</li> </ul>	
启 [ • 京都小田	<ul> <li>         ・         ・         ・</li></ul>	6

2、打印机侧配置步骤:

2.1 打开:设置—>设备—>打印机和扫描仪;选择需要 共享的打印机,点击:管理—>打印机属性;点击"共享", 修改配置;点击"安全",修改配置。

믑	Brother HL-B20	50DN series		
		打开队列	管理	删除设备

应用(A)	祥批
应用(A)	帮助
应用(A)	#80
应用(A)	和政
应用(A)	帮助
应用(A)	林均
231-386588086 添加(D)	1-19386856 删除(R)
允许	拒绝
	添加(D)

3、银河麒麟侧配置步骤:

3.1 打开: 开始菜单-->设置-->设备-->打印机-->添加

打印机和扫描仪;点击添加—>查找网络设备,输入 Windows 电脑 IP 地址后进行搜索。

🜉 新打印机					-	o x
选择设备						
<ul> <li>设备         <ul> <li>Generic CUPS-BRF</li> <li>Generic CUPS-PDF</li> <li>串口 #1</li> <li>Serial Port #2</li> <li>输入 URI</li> </ul> </li> <li>网络打印机         <ul> <li>田参打印机</li> <li>HP LaserJet Pro MFP M128fp (172.17.30.111)</li> <li>HP LaserJet Pro M428f-M429f (172.17.31.126)</li> <li>Brother HL-5590DN (kylin-GW-001M1A-FTF-5.local,</li> </ul> </li> <li> <ul> <li></li></ul></li></ul>	<b>网络打印机</b> 主机: 17	2.17.31.59	查找			
				取消(C)	前用	(F)

3.2 弹出的身份认证弹框用户名和密码填写 Windows 电脑的用户名和密码,域保持默认,点击"确定"。

📑 身份	分验证		- ×
	您必须到	登陆以访问 17	72.17.31.50 <sub>°</sub>
	用户名:	Lenovo	
	域:	WORKGROUP	
	密码:		••
		●取消(C)	<b>一</b> 确定(0)

3.3 跳转进入下一页面,修改配置:

🐖 新打印机			- 🗆 X
选择设备			
设备 Generic CUPS-BRF Generic CUPS-PDF 串口 #1 输入 URI ~ 网络打印机	SMB 打印机 smb:// 172.17.31 <i>smb://[workgroup,</i> 验证 ① 如果需要验证则	.50/HL-B2050DN /]server[:port]/printer 提示用户	浏览
SMB (172.17.31.50)	◎ 现在设置验证详	唐月	1
<ul> <li>查找网络打印机</li> <li>使用 SAMBA 的 Windows 打印机</li> <li>LPD/LPR 主机或者打印机</li> </ul>	密码: 用户名:	Lenova	
AppSocket/HP JetDirect 互联网打印协议(https) 互联网打印协议(IPP)	验证(V) ~连接	and a second second	
Internet Printing Protocol (ipps)	使用 SAMBA IS Wind	ows fi that	
		取消(C)	前进 (F)

注意:此处用户名和密码排列相反,切勿填写错误。

3.4 配置完成后点击"前进"开始选择打印机驱动及后续 内容,方法与添加一致。 3.3 系统共享打印认证问题

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10sp1

【问题现象】

其他电脑连接银河麒麟桌面操作系统共享的打印机打 印时,一直提示打印文档需要认证,在弹出"打印文档需要认 证"的提示框时,输入正确的用户名和密码后,依然会弹出该 提示框。如下图所示:

设置	设置			
策略 访问控制	身份验证		- ×	
打印机选项 发生进环		当`Test Page'(任	务 4)需要验证	
出务远坝 墨水/墨粉纟	用户名:	momo		改中…
	密码:			改中
		● 取消(C)	< ??? 确定(O)	
	测试及维持	₩₩.E(U)		
		打印》	则试页	

【解决方案】

1、执行 sudo pdbedit -L 命令,检查打印服务器的 samba 服务中是否已配置用户,发现未配置 samba 用户。如下图所示:

<pre>gxxc@gxxc-GW-001Y1B-FTF:/var/log/samba\$</pre>	sudo pdbedit -L
<pre>gxxc@gxxc-GW-001Y1B-FTF:/var/log/samba\$</pre>	

2、使用命令添加 samba 用户,使用当前打印服务器的

用户名及密码: sudo smbpasswd -a gxxc。

3、添加后再次查询用户,如果存在即表明添加成功。

```
gxxc@gxxc-GW-001Y1B-FTF:/var/log/samba$ sudo pdbedit -L
gxxc:1000:gxxc
```

4、重新添加打印机。需要先输入密码,再继续添加。



添加后,即可正常打印。

3.4 系统无法正常刷新共享打印机问题

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10sp1

【问题现象】

在 Windows 中使用银河麒麟桌面操作系统共享的打印 机,无法正常刷新共享打印机,具体表现为未能 ping 通 IP 地址(如下图 ping 172.17.31.59),或文件无法发送。

ky@ky-PC:~\$ ping 172.17.31.59
PING 172.17.31.59 (172.17.31.59) 56(84) bytes of data.

【解决方案】

1、点击"我需要的打印机不在列表中"后,点击"按名称选择共享打印机",点击浏览,在地址栏输入"\\银河麒麟电脑
 IP 地址",如下图所示。

请选择希望使用的网络打印机并单击"选择"与之连接					×
← → ~ ↑ 🛃 \\172.17.31.59	~ .	<i>&gt;</i>	搜索"网络"		Q
组织 ▼					0
					^

2、点击要共享的打印机,点击选择,点击下一页,如
 下图所示。

÷	🚔 添加打印机	
	按其他选项查找打印机	
	○我的打印机有点老。请帮我找到它。(R)	
	● 按名称选择共享打印机(S)	
	\\172.17.31.59\Brother-HL-5590DN	浏览(R)
	示例: \\computername\printername 或 http://computername/printers/printername/.printer	
	○使用 TCP/IP 地址或主机名添加打印机(I)	
	○添加可检测到蓝牙、无线或网络的打印机(L)	
	○ 通过手动设置添加本地打印机或网络打印机(O)	
		下一页(N) 取消

3、待驱动安装成功后打印机添加成功,如下图所示。

已成功添加 17	72.17.31.59 上的 Brother-HL-5590DN	
灯印机 夕豫(D)。	172 17 31 50 - 40 Brother-HI - 5500DN	1

### 4.1 硬盘在操作系统无法识别问题

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

电脑自带 1T 机械硬盘在银河麒麟桌面操作系统上无法 识别,用分区编辑器打开后显示"未分配"状态。如下图所示:

		1	dev/sdb - GParted		- 0 ×
分区编辑	器(G) 编辑(E)	查看(V) 设备(D) 分区(P	?) 帮助(H)		
- -	) X B	e s <		📕 /de	ev/sdb (232.89 GiB) 🛇
			未分配 232.89 GiB		
分区	文件系统	大小	已用	未用	标识
未分配	■ 未分配	232.89 GiB			
0 个操作	F待进行				

【解决方案】

1、对未挂载成功的磁盘进行重新分区,打开分区编辑器。如下图所示。



2、找到未能挂载成功的磁盘,如下图所示。

			/dev/sdb - GParted			- 0 X
分区编辑	辑器(G) 编辑	幕(E) 查看(V) 设备(D) 分区	(P) 帮助(H)			
= + [		₿₿ Ś ✓			📕 /dev/	/sdb (232.89 GiB) 🗸
			未分配 232.89 GiB			
分区	文件系统	大小	已用	未用		标识
未分酯	2 📕 未分配	232.89 GiB				
0个操	作待进行					

3、对未能挂载的磁盘进行分区表创建,如下图所示。

<b>王</b> 的电响					5	中し。同業へな
	<b>е</b> К(6					
<b>⊡</b> ↑,	上 本石分区. png	/dev/ss 分区编辑器(G) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 设备(D) 分区(P) 教報	db-GParted h(H)	- 0 X		
VIPS IEM		V C D O K II G	ix miga	b (232.89 GiB) 🗸		
WPS 文字	打开分医编 编器.png		sd +m ivh I分区表 × pt D /dev/sdb 上的全部数据!	林识		
S WPS 表格	我可能量。 png	/! 选择新分区表类型: n p	nac nsdos c98			
WPS PDF		s ic	un ②取消(C) 《应用(A)		<b>KYLIN</b>	
1000000000000000000000000000000000000		0个操作待进行			222. FR70时腾	
新女信候神 終端安全						
	📻 💘 /dev/sdb - GParted				<b>2</b> • en	◆ ➡ 12:35周四 2020/11/19

4、创建分区表,对整块磁盘进行分区,对磁盘大小进行划分,如下图所示。

Annual St.								
	. 😟							
我的电脑								中レッ商拼/文
-	•							
Columba R								
(Markey)								
个人	<b>去</b> 看分区。		-	/ /dev/sdb - GParted		- 0 ×		
			分区编辑器(G)编辑(E)查:	音(V) 设备(D) 分区(P) 帮助(H)				
			E I X DI	自 5 、 B 新建(N) 、	指入	/dev/sdb (232.89 GiB) 🗸		
WPS 混示	分区编辑器		-	图 影响(D) <sup>14</sup>	EUG			
				> 更改大小/移动(R)				
Ы	11		公交 文件系统	D 复形(C)	Ctrl+C	10.00		
WPS 文字	打开分区编		未分配 #未分配	232.8 ·	Ctrl+V KH	99-17		
	1828.ong			*3 格式化为(F)	>			
5				Open Encryption				
WPS 表格	我到杨盘.							
				プ医右根(N) 管理程(R(A)				
Ð				积 <u></u> (H)				
WPS PDF	创建分区			文件系统曼标(L)			*	
-	रू.png			#F UUID			KYLIN	
<u> </u>			0个操作待进行	① 信息			14. 限河朝縣	
福新版式の								
- 新安信岡神 - 終端安全								
<u> </u>								
有交信可信 浏览器训								
💿 🔞 i	📄 🦸 /dev/sdb - GParted	🖿 [tmp]					🔤 🛸 et	() □ 12:36周四

	Û	建新分区	N		×
			k	ſ	
	最小大小: 1 MiB	最大大小	: 238474 MiB		
之前的空余空间 (MiB):	1	- +	创建为:	主分区	~
新大小(MiB):	100000	- +	分区名称:		
之后的空余空间(MiB):	138474	- +	文件系统:	ext4	$\sim$
对齐到:	MiB	~	卷标:	E	
				⊘取消(C)	+添加(A)
	创	建新分区			×

	最小大小: 1 MiB	最大大小	: 138474 MiB	
之前的空余空间 (MiB):	0	- +	创建为:	主分区 🗸
新大小(MiB):	100000	- +	分区名称:	
之后的空余空间(MiB):	38474	- +	文件系统:	ext4 ~
对齐到:	MiB	$\sim$	卷标:	el
				⊘取消(C) +添加(A)

### 5、对上述操作进行保存,保存后生效。如下图所示。

Erren								中しょ間荘へな
回收结	et te t							
<b>一</b> 个人	基于分区 png		/dev/sdb	GParted		- 0 X		
WPS (Bitter		日本 (1) メ B (1) 新分区#1 97.66.GB	「 (gel) 万区(F) Wall(F) (Wall)(F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F)	m) 新分区 #2 97.66.6/B	/dev/sdt	o (232.89 GIB) 〜 新分区 #3 37 57 GIB		
WPS 文字	打开分回编 编器.ong	分区         文件系統 卷标           新分区#1         ■ ext4 E           新分区#2         ■ ext4 F	大小 97.66 GiB 97.66 GiB	已用 	未用  	林识		
S WPS 表描	POR POR	新分区#3 ■ ext4 G	37.57 GiB					
WPS PDF	自建分区 引建分区 表.png	<ol> <li>在/dev/sdb上建立主分区#</li> <li>在/dev/sdb上建立主分区#</li> <li>在/dev/sdb上建立主分区#</li> </ol>	1 (ext4, 97.66 GiB) 2 (ext4, 97.66 GiB) 3 (ext4, 37.57 GiB)				<b>B</b> AKYLIN	
22017	2015 対磁展研究 分区 png	3个操作特进行					22. 银河时联	
<b>新安信時神</b> 終始安全	SHIXHISA. png							
्र ३४७२७ ३४४३	继续对表会 继续对表会 通盘分区… ● /dev/sdb - GParted							◆ □ 12:39周四 2020/11/19

6、分区结束,检查磁盘分区是否成功,如下图所示。

				我的电脑	- 0 ×
文件(F) 编辑(E)	查礼	≣(V) 工具(T)			
$\in \mathbf{v} \to \mathbf{v}, \gamma$		我的电脑			日中了 3 商拼/ 4
★收藏夹		▼本地硬盘			
📟 桒面		↓ 数据盘	文件系统		
■ 回收站		103.6 GB可用, 共109.2 GB	75.3 GB可用, 共100.0 GB		
🖮 最近					
○ 个人					
· 辛仁					
- 日小					
▶ 视频					
□我的电脑					
📕 文件系统					
<b>兰</b> 数据盘			4		
<b>G G</b>	<u>۵</u>				
E F	<u>م</u>	▼可移动存储设备			
= E -	-	ε	F F	6	
AND SCIPSING		97.8 GB可用。共103.1 GB	97.8 GB可用, 共103.1 GB	37.5 GB可用。共39.6 GB	

7、分区之后的磁盘无法创建文件,需要对分区后的磁 盘进行格式化操作,如下图所示。

				我的电脑	- 0 ×
文件(F) 编辑(I	E) 查看(V) 工具(T)				
$\in \mathbf{v} \to \mathbf{v} \uparrow$	我的电脑				<b>日</b> 中 J ** 商 拼 / 卒
<b>★</b> 收羅夹	▼本地硬盘				
📟 桌面	↓ 数据盘		文件系统		
■ 回收站	103.6 GB =	J用,共109.2 GB	<b>75.3 GB</b> 可用, 共100.0 GB		
🖮 最近					
个人					
「大信					
2 音乐					
四月 四月					
▶ 视频					
我的电脑					
🔷 文件系统					
二 数据盘	A				
= 0 = F	□ 打开(0)				
= E	在新标签中打开(T)				
🕱 浏览网络	在新留口中打开(W)		F	G	
	<b>手会名</b>	1, 共103.1 GB	97.8 GB可用, 共103.1 GB	37.5 GB可用, 共39.6 GB	
	28 M(E)				
	格式化(F)				
1					
					- 12:40 用回
		A F			2020/11/19

	格式化G	- ;
容量:		
40GB		4
文件系统:		
Ext4		4
卷标:		
G		
格式化洗项:	•	
格式化选项: □ 擦除(需要	: 要更多时间)	*)7

8、格式化结束,检查磁盘是否正常使用,尝试复制粘 贴或者新建文件,可新建文件或文件夹即表明已经可以正常
## 使用。如下图所示:



4.2 在麒麟系统上无法删除 U 盘里的文件

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

U 盘内的文件在银河麒麟桌面操作系统上无法删除,显示文件没有读写权限,无法删除到回收站。如下图所示:

🚫 刪除3	文件到回收站错误		×
$\bigotimes$	用户对当前文件 麒麟操作系统使 站。	使用手册.wps 没有读写材	R限,无法删除到回收
		取消	确定

【解决方案】

1、鼠标右键点击文件->属性,如下图。

■ 麒麟操作系统使用手册.wps属性 >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>				
基本标记	权限 打开方式 详细信息			
	名称 麒麟操作系统使用手册.wps 位置 /media/ky/XS/kylin			
类型:	WPS文字文档			
打开方式:	☑ WPS 文字 更改			
文件大小:	9.5 KB (9728 字节)			
占用空间:	32.0 KB (32768 字节)			
修改时间: 2022年04月15日, 15:59:22				
访问时间:	2022年04月15日,00:00:00			
属性:	□只读    □隐藏			
	取消    确定			

 2、点击权限,查看用户和组后面对应的权限,例如: 当前登陆的用户是 ky,根据需求勾选权限。文件需要勾选可 读、可写;文件夹需要勾选可读、可写、可执行。

■ 麒麟操作系统使用手册.wps 属性 ×						
基本 标记	权限 打	开方式	详细信息			
对象名称: /media/ky···/麒麟操作系统使用手册.wps						
用户或组	类型	可读	可写	可执行		
<sup>⑤</sup> ky(我)	拥有者					
<sup>⊜</sup> ky	用户组					
◎ 其他	其他					

4.3 使用命令行无法彻底卸载 WPS

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

1、打开终端,输入如下命令后,仍无法彻底删除 wps。

\$ sudo dpkg -P wps-office

\$ sudo apt --purge remove wps-office

\$ dpkg --remove --force-remove-reinstreq wps-office

2、终端执行完成卸载命令后,打开开始菜单,仍存在 wps 相关内容,如图所示。



3、在终端输入如下命令, 无任何输出显示。

\$ dpkg -l | grep wps

4、在终端输入如下命令,再次安装 wps,终端会报错, 如图所示。

## \$ sudo apt install wps-office



5、打开开始菜单-金山办公,点击卸载,并且在弹出的 终端中,按照提示输入: y,回车后,按照提示继续输入 root 用户密码,再次回车,此时终端提示:系统没有安装该软件 包。



6、打开另一个终端,执行 sudo apt-get clean 命令,无法 清除成功。

【解决方案】

wps 安装目录未被删除导致卸载不完全,强制删除 wps 安装目录后再次安装 wps 即可,具体步骤如下: 1、打开一个终端执行如下命令:

\$ sudo su

# cd /opt

# ls |grep kingsoft

2、删除 kingsoft 目录

# rm -rf kingsoft

3、再次安装 wps-office

# dpkg -i wps-office.deb

【注】wps-office.deb 依据实际软件包名填写

问题类别 5: 运维技术

5.1 外部使用 ping 命令访问主机失败问题

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

windows 系统在 cmd 命令行使用 ping+ip 地址命令访问 银河麒麟桌面操作系统时出现报错:无法访问目标主机。如 下图所示:

C:\Users\Kang Jie>ping 192.168.242.134
正在 Ping 192.168.242.134 具有 32 字节的数据: 来自 192.168.242.134 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。 来自 192.168.242.134 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。 来自 192.168.242.134 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。 来自 192.168.242.134 的回复: 无法访问目标主机。
192.168.242.134 的 Ping 统计信息: 数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),

【解决方案】

【注意】以下在终端输入的命令中, sudo 命令后需要输入的密码是当前登陆用户的密码(默认不显示, 输完后按回 车键)。

1、打开终端,输入命令 sudo iptables -L,查看防火墙设置,如下图所示。默认 input 策略为 DROP。

kylin@kylin-virtual-machine:/sbin\$ sudo Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)	iptables -L					
target prot opt source	destination					
ACCEPT all anywhere	anywhere	ctstate RELATED,ESTABLISHED				
ACCEPT all anywhere	anywhere					
INPUT_ZONES all anywhere	anywhere					
DROP all anywhere	anvwhere	ctstate INVALID				
REJECT all anywhere	anywhere	reject-with icmp-host-prohibited				
det dijinere	eng mere	i ejece ween tenp nose prontotteo				
Chain EORWARD (policy ACCEPT)						
chath rokwakb (pottcy Accert)	destination.					
target prot opt source	descination					
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)						
target prot opt source	destination					
Chain INPUT ZONES (1 references)						
target prot opt source	destination					
IN public all anywhere	anywhere					
in_public det diffinere	unymer e					
Chain TN sublis (4 seference)						
chath in_public (i references)	4					
target prot opt source	descination	the second second second second second				
REJECT all anywhere	anywhere	reject-with icmp-host-prohibited				
kylin@kylin-virtual-machine:/sbin\$						

2、输入命令: sudo iptables -I INPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT,可设置接受 ping 工具所使用的 ICMP 协议,使麒 麟系统可以被 ping 成功。

```
kylin@kylin-virtual-machine:~$ sudo iptables -I INPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT
kylin@kylin-virtual-machine:~$
```

3、执行命令 sudo su 切换到 root 用户,执行命令

iptables-save > /etc/iptables.rules,保存上一条命令设置的 规则。

kylin@kylin-virtual-machine:/etc/network\$ sudo su root@kylin-virtual-machine:/etc/network# iptables-save > /etc/iptables.rules root@kylin-virtual-machine:/etc/network# 5.2 修改引导界面 (grub) 的背景图片

【适用版本】

银河麒麟桌面操作系统 V10

【问题现象】

将 grub 引导界面的背景图改为自定义图片,比如主要内容为"sm 机器不拍照!"的照片。

【解决方案】

操作步骤如下:

1、打开终端输入:

kylin@kylin-GW-001M1A-FTF:~\$ sudo vim /etc/grub.d/06\_ubuntukylin\_theme

如下图所示,在 set theme 所在行上方插入以下四行:

insmod all\_video

insmod gfxterm

set gfxmode=1920x1080,auto

terminal\_output gfxterm



其中,1920x1080为分辨率设置,可按照实际环境修改。 此外需要注意的是,此处分辨率的""用字母"x"代替,如果 用输入的为"×"(乘号),则自定义图片不生效。

2、显示自定义图片需替换/usr/share/grub/themes/UKUI/ 目录中的 background.png,图片名字改成 background.png(图 片需为 png 格式)。

3、修改完配置文件后按 ESC 键, 输入:wq 保存退出。

4、执行以下命令更新 grub:

\$ sudo update-grub

5、允许弹出的麒麟安全授权认证,如下图所示。



## 6、在开始菜单点击电源选择重启之后即可显示自定义

图片。



7、若配置无误,图片却依旧无法显示可在 grub 界面按 c进入交互模式进行调试。依次执行以下四条命令,执行过 程如下图所示。



若需要加载 jpg 图片,可输入以下命令。

grub> insmod jpg