

Experiment 1

Getting started with Basics of Network configurations files and Networking

Commands in Linux.

The important network configuration files in Linux operating systems are

1. /etc/hosts

This file is used to resolve hostnames on small networks with no DNS server. This text file contains a mapping of an IP address to the corresponding host name in each line. This file also contains a line specifying the IP address of the loopback device i.e, 127.0.0.1 is mapped to localhost.

A typical hosts file is as shown

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 anil-300E4Z-300E5Z-300E7Z
```

2. /etc/resolv.conf

This configuration file contains the IP addresses of DNS servers and the search domain.

A sample file is shown

```
# DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
nameserver 127.0.1.1
```

3. /etc/sysconfig/network

This configuration file specifies routing and host information for all network interfaces. It contains directives that are global specific. For example if NETWORKING=yes, then /etc/init.d/network activates network devices.

4. /etc/nsswitch.conf

This file includes database search entries. The directive specifies which database is to be searched first.