

If you are seeing the `/dev/sda1` notation for partitions for the first time, this deserves some explanation. `/dev` in Linux holds special files called device files which refer to a physical device. The `sd` in `sda1` refers to **SATA disk**, the next letter can be a, b, c and so on, followed by the partition number.

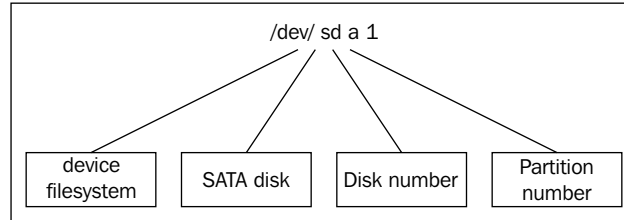


Diagram showing the various parts of a disk device's filename in Linux

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The Old-boy Network

In this chapter, we will cover:

- ▶ Setting up the network
- ▶ Let us ping!
- ▶ Listing all the machines alive on a network
- ▶ Running commands on a remote host with SSH
- ▶ Transferring files through the network
- ▶ Connecting to a wireless network
- ▶ Password-less auto-login with SSH
- ▶ Port forwarding using SSH
- ▶ Mounting a remote drive at a local mount point
- ▶ Network traffic and port analysis
- ▶ Creating arbitrary sockets
- ▶ Sharing an Internet connection
- ▶ Basic firewall using iptables

Introduction

Networking is the act of interconnecting machines to form a network so that the machines can interchange information. The most widely used networking stack is TCP/IP, where each node is assigned a unique IP address for identification. There are many parameters in networking, such as subnet mask, route, ports, host names, and so on which require a basic understanding to follow.