

# **RedHat Configuration Server**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Things you will need

1. Intel based server
2. RedHat Enterprise
3. RedHat License
4. RedHat email with license details

## 2 Register RedHat

Depending on the source of your RedHat subscription, you may have some issues registering the subscription on the RedHat web site. Go there first and use your 20 digit Installation number. At one of our client sites, we did not have an installation number. The client did receive three e mail messages from Red Hat. One has "New Subscription Activation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux" in the subject. In the body of the message was a Contract Number and an Account Number.

Go to the RedHat site and create a login using your e mail address and a password. <http://www.redhat.com/start/> is the URL. You will need to click on Login / Create a Red Hat login. The system will send an e mail message to confirm the login information before the account will be active.

There seemed to be some confusion at one other client. Once the login is created, call Red Hat support (888-467-3342) and ask for customer service. They will submit a request to associated the account number with your login id. After some phone work, RedHat did get the information transferred from one account to another. I am not sure of all the details. There were two account numbers within the RedHat systems that had to be reconciled.

Use "`rhn_register --nox`" to access the RedHat Network to register the system, if using a terminal session with no graphics. (There may be a desktop way that is graphical. Most of our installations are performed remotely.) The program will walk you through the registration process using keyboard and ascii display to step through the RedHat registration. It will ask for the user id and password for the account you created above.

The final message from the process reads as follows:

Please review the subscription details below:

Software channel subscriptions:

This system will receive updates from the following Red Hat Network software channels: rhel-i386-server-5 Warning: If an installed product on this system is not listed above, you will not receive updates or support for that product. If you would like to receive updates for that product, please visit <http://rhn.redhat.com/> and subscribe this system to the appropriate software channels to get updates for that product

RHN service level: Depending on what RHN modules are associated with a system, you'll enjoy different benefits of Red Hat Network. The following are the RHN modules associated with this system: Update module: per-system updates, email errata notifications, errata information

The next screen reads:

You may now run 'yum update' from this system's command line to get the latest software updates from Red Hat Network. You will need to run this periodically to get the latest updates. Alternatively, you may configure this system for automatic software updates (also known as 'auto errata update') via the Red Hat Network web interface. (Instructions for this are in chapter 6 of the RHN Reference Guide, available from the 'Help' button in the main Red Hat Network web interface.)

## **2.1 Update RedHat and install packages**

Perform a "yum update" to update all installed software.

## 3 RedHat Setup

### 3.1 Package Installation

The following packages are installed for various reasons to enhance the default RedHat environment. Following is a list of the purpose / software requiring some of these packages.

None Required

### 3.2 Miscellaneous Configuration

#### 3.2.1 Use following gui commands for system configuration

Bob's notes: Following is system-config-lvm. I think I had to install this package.

All of these commands are GUI based and will run on the desktop on the console, using VNC or if you have Hummingbird, NetSarang X-shell and X-Manager or someother method of X-window tunneling.

```
[root@hhhshims /]# ls /usr/sbin/system-config*
/usr/sbin/system-config-authentication /usr/sbin/system-config-network-cmd
/usr/sbin/system-config-packages
/usr/sbin/system-config-lvm /usr/sbin/system-config-network-gui
/usr/sbin/system-config-printer
/usr/sbin/system-config-network /usr/sbin/system-config-network-tui
/usr/sbin/system-config-services
[root@hhhshims /]# ls /usr/bin/system-config*
/usr/bin/system-config-authentication /usr/bin/system-config-network
/usr/bin/system-config-selinux
/usr/bin/system-config-date /usr/bin/system-config-network-cmd
/usr/bin/system-config-services
/usr/bin/system-config-display /usr/bin/system-config-packages
/usr/bin/system-config-soundcard
/usr/bin/system-config-kdump /usr/bin/system-config-printer
/usr/bin/system-config-time
/usr/bin/system-config-keyboard /usr/bin/system-config-rootpassword
/usr/bin/system-config-users
/usr/bin/system-config-language /usr/bin/system-config-securitylevel
```

```
/usr/bin/system-config-lvm                /usr/bin/system-config-securitylevel-tui
[root@hhhshims ~]#
```

## 3.3 VNC setup for remote desktop

### 3.3.1 TightVNC setup 1/22/08

```
TightVNC setup 1/22/08
need to have xshell running and enter "vino-preferences
\&" to see the X window for preferences.
Then to get the service started, enter "service vncserver start"
01/22/08 having a problem??
[root@hhhshims ~]# vino-preferences\&
[2] 6623
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/rootf
[1] Done vino-preferences
[root@hhhshims ~]# service vncserver status
Xvnc is stopped
[root@hhhshims ~]# service vncserver start
Starting VNC server: no displays configured [ OK ]
[root@hhhshims ~]# service vncserver status
Xvnc is stopped
```

I am not sure why I am getting a message no displays configured. It was working prior to a reboot.

## 3.4 Local Logging

Add the following to the last two lines of your /etc/syslog.conf file:

```
# local logging
local1.*                                /var/log/local1.log

touch /var/log/local1.log

chmod go+r /var/log/local1.log
```

Then restart the syslogd daemon. Note on Fedora Core 9 this config file has changed to rsyslog.conf and the daemon to rsyslog. I am not sure if this change will chatch up to Enterprise Linux.

## 3.5 Printing

Use the GUI printing configuration tool on the Administration menu or the web browser from the console to configure the printers. If using the web browser, the url for CUPS administration is localhost:631.



## 4 Installation guides

### 4.1 Disk allocation

Here would be my suggestions.

/ (root)	4 GB
/var	4 GB
/tmp	4 GB
/usr	12 GB
/opt	4 GB
/home	4 GB (Make this larger as needs dictate)

Optional file systems based on needs and projections:

/usr/local	1 GB
/dbms	20 GB for all database files

### 4.2 Software options

The following for software selections:

There are 2 major categories for Software installation.

1. Software development – Recommended
2. Web server – Not required

Then you come to the customize now options which are suites of selections: (Note; to get this menu up you need to make the check box on the above selection menu.

1. Desktop Environments
  - a) Gnome – All
  - b) KDE – All

2. Applications

- a) Authoring & Publishing – All
- b) Editors – All
- c) Engineering – Default
- d) Games – None
- e) Graphical Internet – Firefox only
- f) Graphics
  - i. Image Magick
  - ii. Gimp – All
  - iii. and all the Defaults
- g) Office and Productivity – All

3. Servers

- a) MySQL – All
- b) Postgress SQL Database – All
- c) Printing support – Default
- d) Server Configuration tools – All except mail switcher
- e) Web Server – All
- f) Windows file server – None
- g) All others – Not required

4. Base System

- a) Administration tools – All
- b) Base – All
- c) Dialup – None
- d) Java – All
- e) Legacy Software support – All

5. Languages – Defaults to English. No changes.