**Linux module : 5 – assignment**

**Que: Schedule tasks using cron or at.**

Ans: A time-based job scheduler that can run commands or scripts at specific times or intervals. You can use the crontab command to create, edit, and view cron jobs:

* **Create a cron job:** Use the crontab -e command to open the crontab file in a text editor. Add a new line with the task you want to schedule. The line should include five fields that specify the time and day of the task, followed by the command to run.
* **Edit a cron job:** Use the crontab -e command again to open the crontab file.
* **View cron jobs:** Use the crontab -l command to see a list of all your scheduled cron jobs.
* **Remove cron jobs:** Use the crontab -r command to delete all cron jobs for the current user.

**Que: use yum to install, update, and remove software packages.**

Ans:

* **Install a package:** Use the command sudo yum install <pckg-name>
* **Update a package:** Use the command sudo yum update <pckg-name>
* **Remove a package:** Use the command sudo yum remove <pckg-name>

**Que: install all httpd packages.**

Ans: done in lab.

**Que: Open kickstart configuration graphically.**

Ans:

1. Select the Main Menu Button on the Panel
2. Select System Tools
3. Select Kickstart

**Que: Configure new kickstart file.**

Ans:

* Create a Kickstart file.
* Make the Kickstart file available on removable media, a hard drive or a network location.
* Create boot media, which will be used to begin the installation.
* Make the installation source available.
* Start the Kickstart installation.

**Que: Show full configuration of new kickstart file.**

Ans:

* To show the configuration of a new kickstart file in Linux, you can use the ksvalidator command line utility to verify that the file is valid. You can replace /path/to/kickstart.ks with the path to the kickstart file you want to verify.
* A kickstart configuration file contains all the information required to perform an automated installation. Here are some ways to create a kickstart file:
* **Use the Kickstart Configurator:** Available from Red Hat
* **Copy a kickstart configuration:** From another system
* **Write the file manually**: You can use a text editor like Gedit or vim on Linux systems, or Notepad on Windows systems

**Que: Validate new kickstart file.**

Ans:

* To validate a Kickstart file in Linux, you can use the ksvalidator command line utility:

1. Run ksvalidator /path/to/kickstart.ks
2. Replace /path/to/kickstart.ks with the path to the Kickstart file you want to verify

* The ksvalidator tool checks for: Correct syntax and Deprecated options.
* However, it doesn't guarantee that the installation will be successful.

**Que: All http on firewall.**

Ans:

* To allow all incoming HTTP connections on a Linux firewall, you can use the following commands:
* iptables: sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -m conntrack --ctstate NEW,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
* firewall-cmd: sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=http
* You can also use the firewall-cmd command to allow HTTPS traffic by running sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-service=https.
* To save the firewalld rules, you can run sudo firewall-cmd --reload.

**Que: Reload firewall.**

Ans: To reload a firewall in Linux, you can use the command line tool firewall-cmd --reload:

* **firewall-cmd –reload:** Reloads firewall rules and keeps state information. The current permanent configuration becomes the new runtime configuration.
* **firewall-cmd --complete-reload:** Reloads the firewall completely, including netfilter kernel modules. This will likely terminate active connections because state information is lost.

**Que: start and restart http.**

Ans: To start and restart the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, in Linux, you can use the terminal to run the following commands:

* **Start:** To start httpd, you can use the systemctl start httpd command.
* **Restart:** To restart httpd, you can run the command sudo systemctl restart httpd.

**Que: install new foundation using new kickstart file.**

Ans: done in lab.