



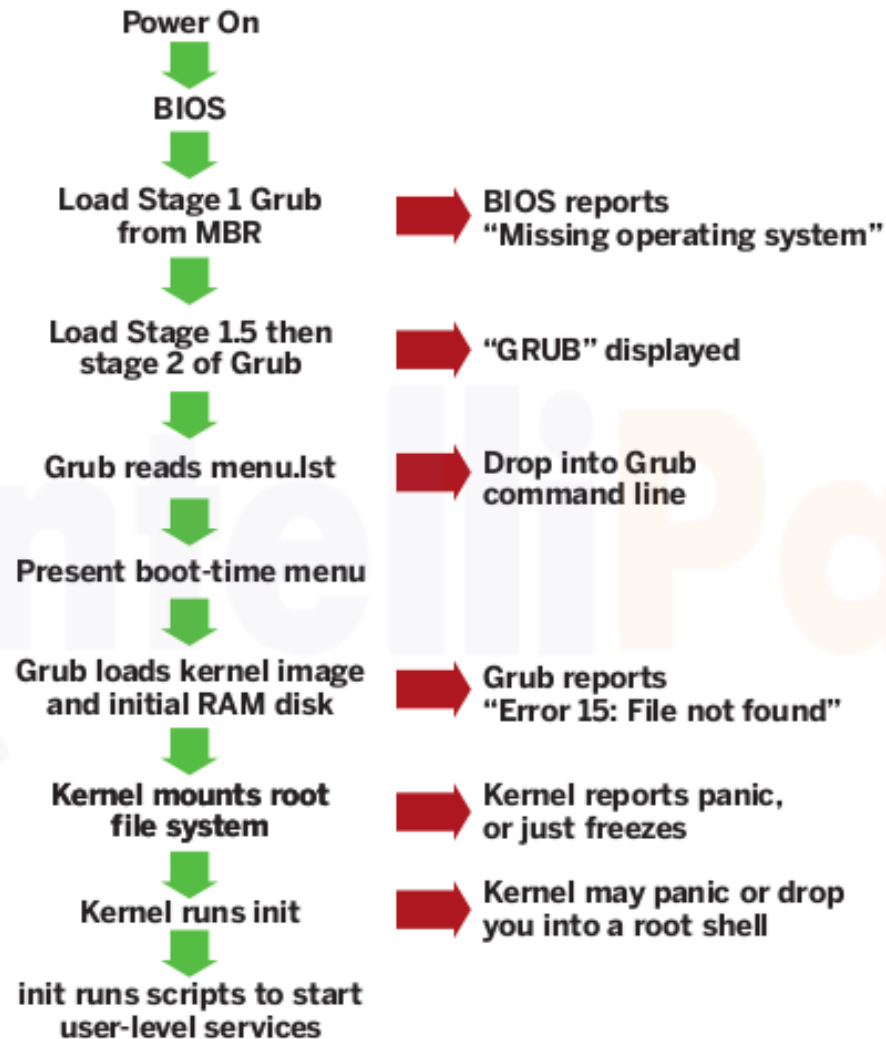
SETTING KERNEL PARAMETERS

Agenda

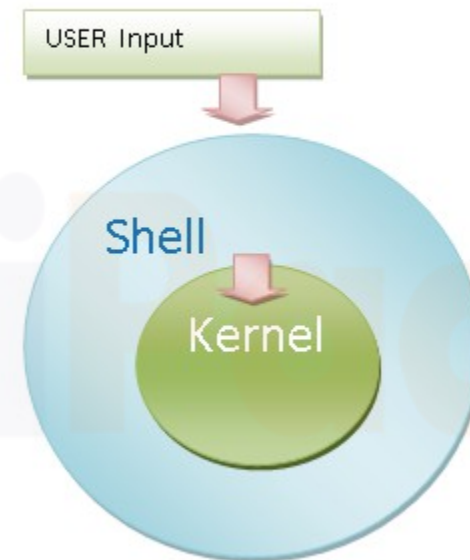
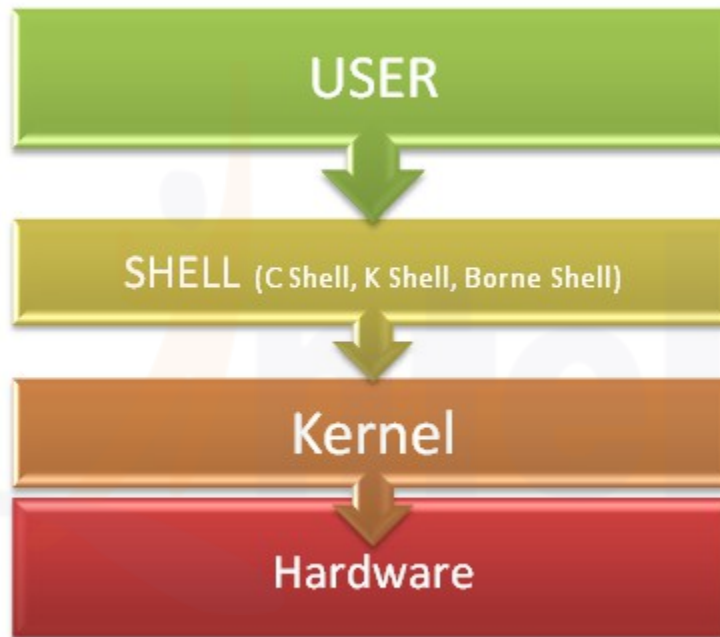
- Introduction to Kernel Parameter Setting
- The Linux Boot Process
- Shell & Kernel
- /proc File System
- Setting Kernel Parameters in Linux

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The Linux Boot Process



Shell & Kernel



Setting Kernel Parameters

- `sysctl` is an interface that allows you to make changes to a running Linux kernel.

The `sysctl` command is used to modify kernel parameters at runtime.

```
# sysctl -a (Load all settings)
```

```
# sysctl -A
```

```
# sysctl -p (Apply settings at runtime)
```

Setting Kernel Parameters

- To make kernel parameter changes permanent, we edit the **/etc/sysctl.conf**
- /proc represents the default method for handling process and system information as well as other kernel and memory information. Particularly, /proc/sys is where you can find all the information about devices, drivers, and some kernel features.

Examples: dev.cdrom.autoclose → /proc/sys/dev/cdrom/autoclose

net.ipv4.ip_forward → /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward

echo "net.ipv4.icmp_echo_ignore_all=1" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

- Sysctl.conf Tweaking - Hands on.

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Thank You

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