

Lab 1

1. Use `systemctl` to view the status of all the system services.

```
systemctl status
```

```

13:28 en 📶 🔊 🔋 ⓘ
E Hassouna@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

● localhost.localdomain
  State: running
    Jobs: 0 queued
  Failed: 0 units
  Since: Thu 2023-02-02 15:19:05 EET; 1h 50min left
  CGroup: /
    └─user.slice
      └─user@1000.slice
        └─user@1000.service
          ├── gvfs-goa-volume-monitor.service
          │   └─2653 /usr/libexec/gvfs-goa-volume-monitor
          ├── xdg-permission-store.service
          │   └─2581 /usr/libexec/xdg-permission-store
          ├── xdg-document-portal.service
          │   ├── 3167 /usr/libexec/xdg-document-portal
          │   └─3171 fusemount -o rw,nosuid,nodev,fsname=portal,auto[?]
          ├── tracker-store.service
          │   └─2908 /usr/libexec/tracker-store
          ├── xdg-desktop-portal.service
          │   └─3163 /usr/libexec/xdg-desktop-portal
          ├── evolution-calendar-factory.service
          │   ├── 2720 /usr/libexec/evolution-calendar-factory
          │   └─2817 /usr/libexec/evolution-calendar-factory-subproc[?]
          ├── pulseaudio.service
          │   └─2233 /usr/bin/pulseaudio --daemonize=no --log-target[?]
          ├── gvfs-daemon.service
          │   ├── 2426 /usr/libexec/gvfsd
          │   └─2431 /usr/libexec/gvfsd-fuse /run/user/1000/gvfs -f [?]
          ├── evolution-source-registry.service
          │   └─2629 /usr/libexec/evolution-source-registry
          ├── gvfs-udisks2-volume-monitor.service
          │   └─2628 /usr/libexec/gvfs-udisks2-volume-monitor
          ├── gnome-terminal-server.service
          │   ├── 3669 /usr/libexec/gnome-terminal-server
          │   ├── 3674 bash
          │   └─3730 systemctl status
          └─lines 1-36

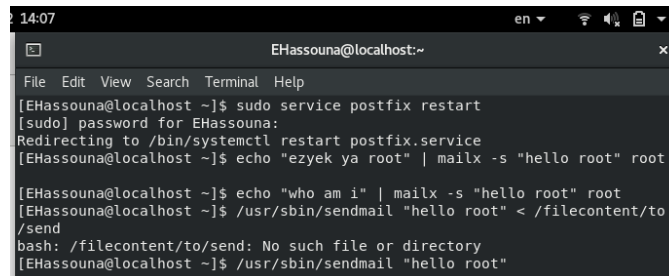
```

2. Use `systemctl` to view the status of all the system services.

systemctl status

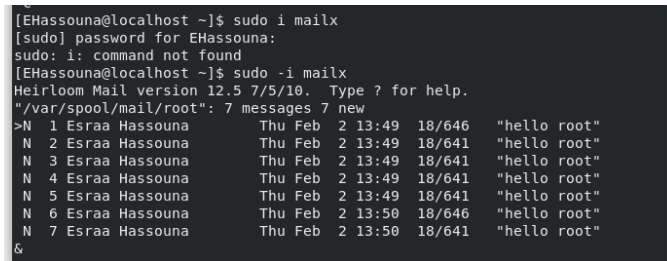
1. Send mail to the root user.

```
$ echo "ezyek ya root" | mailx -s "hello root" root
```



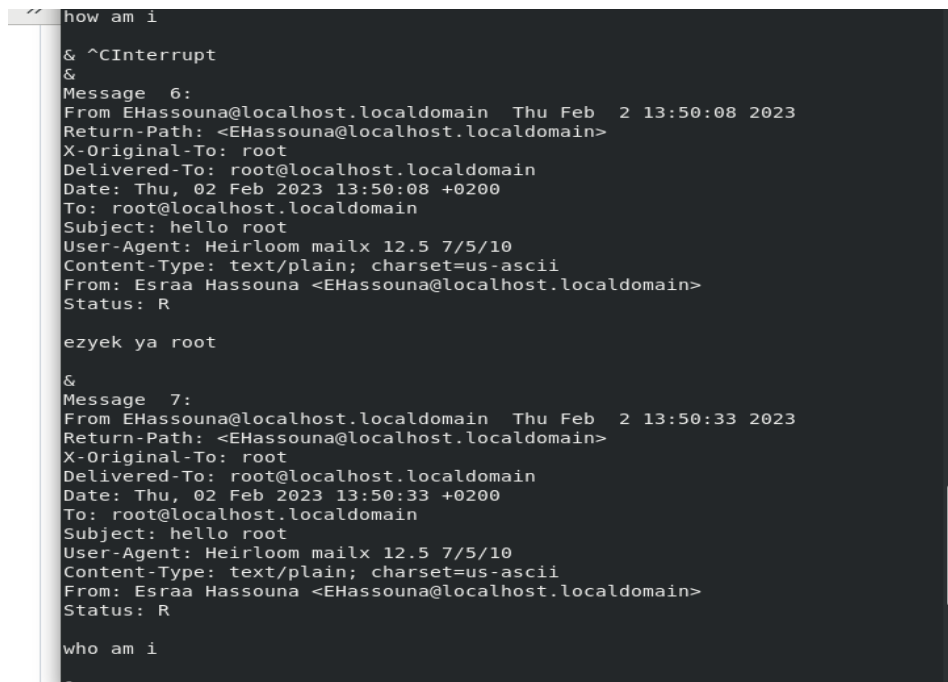
```
14:07 EHasouna@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[EHasouna@localhost ~]$ sudo service postfix restart
[sudo] password for EHasouna:
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart postfix.service
[EHasouna@localhost ~]$ echo "ezyek ya root" | mailx -s "hello root" root
[EHasouna@localhost ~]$ echo "who am i" | mailx -s "hello root" root
[EHasouna@localhost ~]$ /usr/sbin/sendmail "hello root" < /filecontent/to
/send
bash: /filecontent/to/send: No such file or directory
[EHasouna@localhost ~]$ /usr/sbin/sendmail "hello root"
```

2. Verify that you have received this mail.



```
[EHasouna@localhost ~]$ sudo i mailx
[sudo] password for EHasouna:
sudo: i: command not found
[EHasouna@localhost ~]$ sudo -i mailx
Heirloom Mail version 12.5 7/5/10. Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/root": 7 messages 7 new
>N 1 Esraa Hassouna Thu Feb 2 13:49 18/646 "hello root"
N 2 Esraa Hassouna Thu Feb 2 13:49 18/641 "hello root"
N 3 Esraa Hassouna Thu Feb 2 13:49 18/641 "hello root"
N 4 Esraa Hassouna Thu Feb 2 13:49 18/641 "hello root"
N 5 Esraa Hassouna Thu Feb 2 13:49 18/641 "hello root"
N 6 Esraa Hassouna Thu Feb 2 13:50 18/646 "hello root"
N 7 Esraa Hassouna Thu Feb 2 13:50 18/641 "hello root"
&
```

3. Use `systemctl` utility to stop postfix service
4. Send mail again to the root user.
5. Verify that you have received this mail.
6. Use `systemctl` utility to start postfix service
7. Verify that you have received this mail.



```
how am i
& ^CInterrupt
&
Message 6:
From EHasouna@localhost.localdomain Thu Feb 2 13:50:08 2023
Return-Path: <EHasouna@localhost.localdomain>
X-Original-To: root
Delivered-To: root@localhost.localdomain
Date: Thu, 02 Feb 2023 13:50:08 +0200
To: root@localhost.localdomain
Subject: hello root
User-Agent: Heirloom mailx 12.5 7/5/10
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
From: Esraa Hassouna <EHasouna@localhost.localdomain>
Status: R

ezyek ya root

&
Message 7:
From EHasouna@localhost.localdomain Thu Feb 2 13:50:33 2023
Return-Path: <EHasouna@localhost.localdomain>
X-Original-To: root
Delivered-To: root@localhost.localdomain
Date: Thu, 02 Feb 2023 13:50:33 +0200
To: root@localhost.localdomain
Subject: hello root
User-Agent: Heirloom mailx 12.5 7/5/10
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
From: Esraa Hassouna <EHasouna@localhost.localdomain>
Status: R

who am i
&
```

1. Edit in the GRUB2 configuration file and change the timeout variable equal 20 seconds.

Edit in the GRUB2 configuration file and change your default operating system

```
GRUB_TIMEOUT=20
```

```
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR="$(sed 's, release .*$,g' /etc/system-release)"
```

```
GRUB_DEFAULT=0
```

```
GRUB_DISABLE_SUBMENU=true
```

```
GRUB_TERMINAL_OUTPUT="console"
```

```
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX="resume=/dev/mapper/rhel-swap rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap  
rhgb quiet"
```

```
GRUB_DISABLE_RECOVERY="true"
```

```
GRUB_ENABLE_BLSCFG=true
```

```
$ sudo grub2-mkconfig -o bootgrub2/grub.cfg
```

1. Print the file /etc/hosts to the printer and view the /dev/tty12 console to ensure that the print job went to the "printer".

```
$ lp /etc/hosts
```

```
request id is tty12-1 (1 file(s))
```

```
$ sudo cat /dev/tty12
```

```
$ lpq
```

```
tty12 is ready and printing
```

2. Prevent jobs from leaving the tty12 printer queue to the printer. Do not prevent users from sending jobs to the tty12 printer queue.

```
disable tty12
```

3. Print three files (/etc/hosts, /etc/xinetd.conf, and /etc/hosts.allow) to the tty12 printer

```
lp: Error - unable to access "/etc/hosts.allow" - No such file or directory
```

4. View the print queue.

```
$ lpq
```

5. Remove the second print job from the tty12 printer queue, and then allow the print jobs from the queue to be printed

```
$ lpq {get job id}
```

```
$ lprm tty12-1
```

6. Prevent print jobs from going to the tty12 printer's print queue.

7. Verify this by trying to print the /etc/hosts file.

8. Delete the tty12 printer with the lpadm command.

```
$ lpadmin -x tty12
```

9. You want to know some information about the status of the system every ten minutes today between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM. to help investigate some performance issues you have been having. You suspect it might be memory related and want to keep an eye on those resources.

```
*/10 8-17 8 12 4 systemctl status
```

1. Use mail as the root user to check for e-mail from the cron jobs you have scheduled.

How could you send the output from these cron jobs to another e-mail address (the manager user)?

```
MAILTO="user.one@domain.one,user.two@domain.two"
```

1. Use mail as the manager user to check for e-mail from the cron jobs you have scheduled.

```
mailx
```