

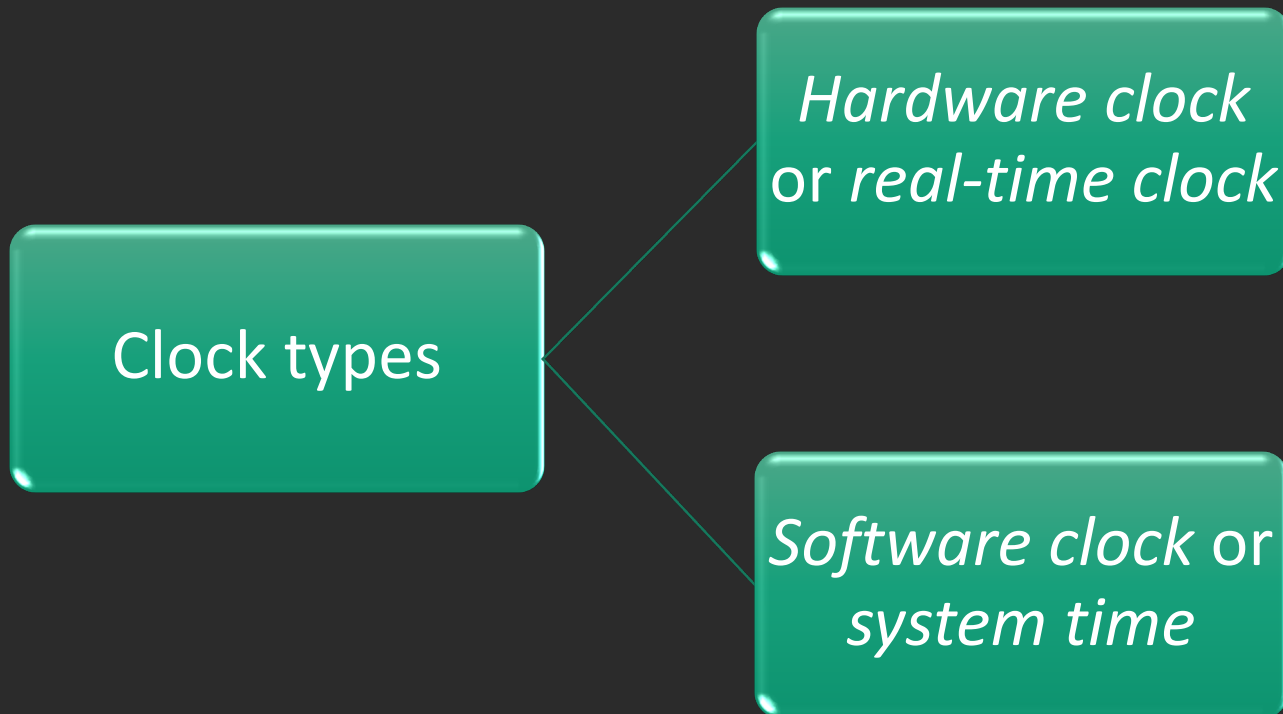
Lesson 8: Administering the System

Objectives covered

- *107.1 Manage user and group accounts and related system files (weight: 5)*
- *108.2 System logging (weight: 4)*
- *108.1 Maintain system time (weight: 3)*
- *108.3 Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) basics (weight: 3)*

Maintain system time

Linux time



Managing hardware clock

Hwclock [Option]

Short option	Long option	Description
N/A	<code>--localtime</code>	Sets the hardware clock to use the localtime standard
<code>-r</code>	<code>--show</code>	Displays the current hardware clock time
<code>-s</code>	<code>--hctosys</code>	Reads the current hardware clock time, and sets the software clock to that time
<code>-u</code>	<code>--utc</code>	Sets the hardware clock to use the UTC standard
<code>-w</code>	<code>--systohc</code>	Reads the current software clock time, and sets the hardware clock to that time

Managing system time with date

date [-u/--utc/--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]

```
# date
Fri May 31 14:26:48 EDT 2019
#
# date 05301430
Thu May 30 14:30:00 EDT 2019
#
# date
Thu May 30 14:30:02 EDT 2019
#
```

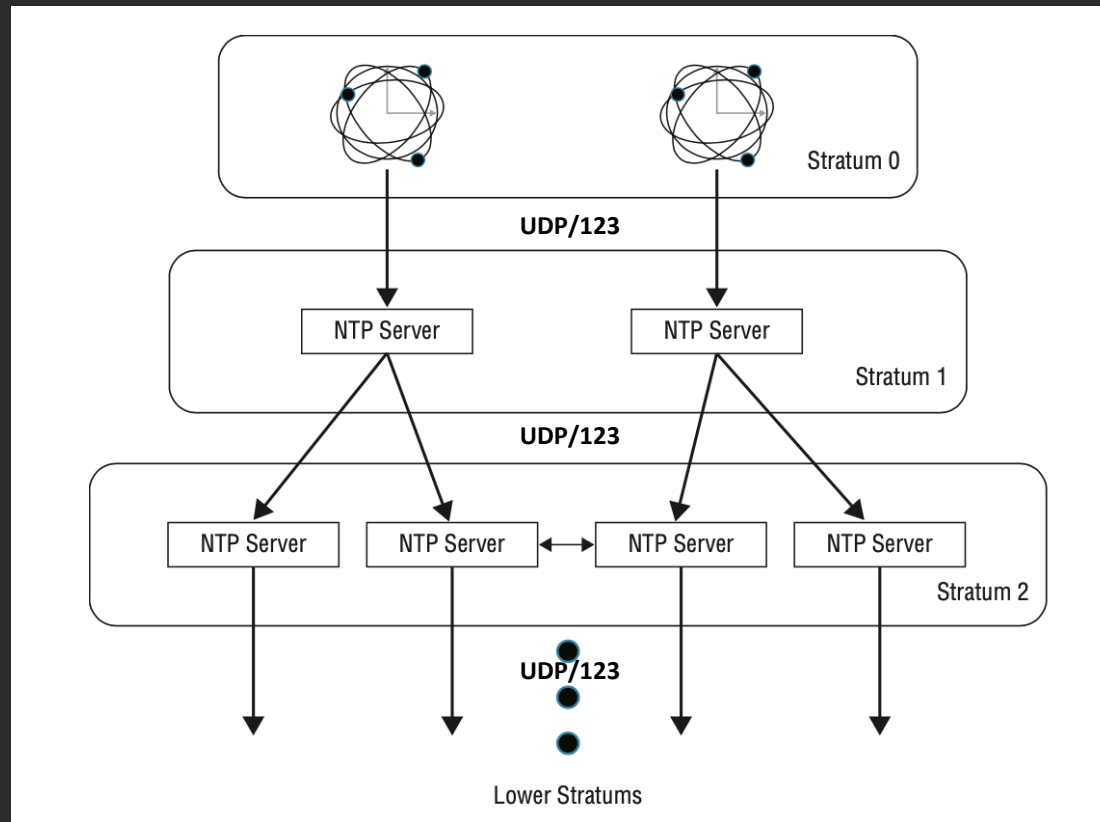
*Managing system time with **timedatectl***

timedatectl set-time "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS"

```
$ timedatectl
                Local time: Fri 2019-05-31 15:25:13 EDT
                Universal time: Fri 2019-05-31 19:25:13 UTC
                RTC time: Fri 2019-05-31 19:25:14
                Time zone: America/Indiana/Indianapolis (EDT, -0400)
System clock synchronized: yes
systemd-timesyncd.service active: yes
                RTC in local TZ: no

# date
Fri May 31 15:59:13 EDT 2019
#
# timedatectl set-time "2019-05-31 16:15:00"
Failed to set time: Automatic time synchronization is enabled
#
# timedatectl set-ntp 0
#
# timedatectl set-time "2019-05-31 16:15:00"
#
# date
Fri May 31 16:15:04 EDT 2019
```

Network time protocol (NTP)



Configure NTP daemon

```
$ grep ^server /etc/ntp.conf  
server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst  
server 1.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst  
server 2.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst  
server 3.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
```



```
ntpdate 0.pool.ntp.org
```



```
systemctl start ntpd
```

Managing NTP service

```
$ ntpstat
```

```
synchronised to NTP server (74.6.168.73) at stratum 3  
time correct to within 70 ms  
polling server every 128 s
```

```
$ ntpq -p
```

remote	refid	st	t	when	poll	reach	delay	offset	jitter
+vps5.ctyme.com	216.218.254.202	2	u	260	128	376	70.606	17.175	14.527
*t2.time.gq1.yah	208.71.46.33	2	u	40	128	377	74.892	17.062	7.880
dfw1.ntp5.mattn	.STEP.	16	u	-	1024	0	0.000	0.000	0.000
+helium.constant	128.59.0.245	2	u	10	128	377	42.163	18.043	9.173

Configure Chrony Daemon

```
$ grep ^pool /etc/chrony/chrony.conf  
pool ntp.ubuntu.com          iburst maxsources 4  
pool 0.ubuntu.pool.ntp.org    iburst maxsources 1  
pool 1.ubuntu.pool.ntp.org    iburst maxsources 1  
pool 2.ubuntu.pool.ntp.org    iburst maxsources 2
```



```
systemctl start chronyd
```

or

```
systemctl restart chronyd
```

Managing Chrony Daemon with chronyc

```
$ chronyc sources -v
210 Number of sources = 8

.-- Source mode '^' = server, '=' = peer, '#' = local clock.
/ .-- Source state '*' = current synced, '+' = combined , '-' = not combined,
| /   '?' = unreachable, 'x' = time may be in error, '~' = time too variable.
||
||       Reachability register (octal) --.          |      .-- xxxx [ yyyy ] +/- zzzz
||       Log2(Polling interval) --.          |      |      xxxx = adjusted offset,
||                                     \         |      |      yyyy = measured offset,
||                                     \         |      |      zzzz = estimated error.
||                                     \         \
||                                     \         \

MS Name/IP address             Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
=====
^+ alphyn.canonical.com         2 10   377   413   -461us[ -418us] +/- 101ms
^+ golem.canonical.com          2 10   337   142    +30us[ +30us] +/-  95ms
^+ chilipepper.canonical.com    2 10   377   918   -797us[ -760us] +/-  81ms
^+ pugot.canonical.com          2 10   377    21  -2184us[-2184us] +/-  87ms
^* 4.53.160.75                  2 10   377   229   -327us[ -281us] +/-  50ms
^+ vps3.cobryce.com             2 10   377   416  +4806us[+4850us] +/-  70ms
^+ B1-66ER.matrix.gs           2 10   377   21m   -315us[ -363us] +/-  60ms
^+ 2.time.dbsinet.com           2  9   175   601  -3138us[-3097us] +/-  93ms
```

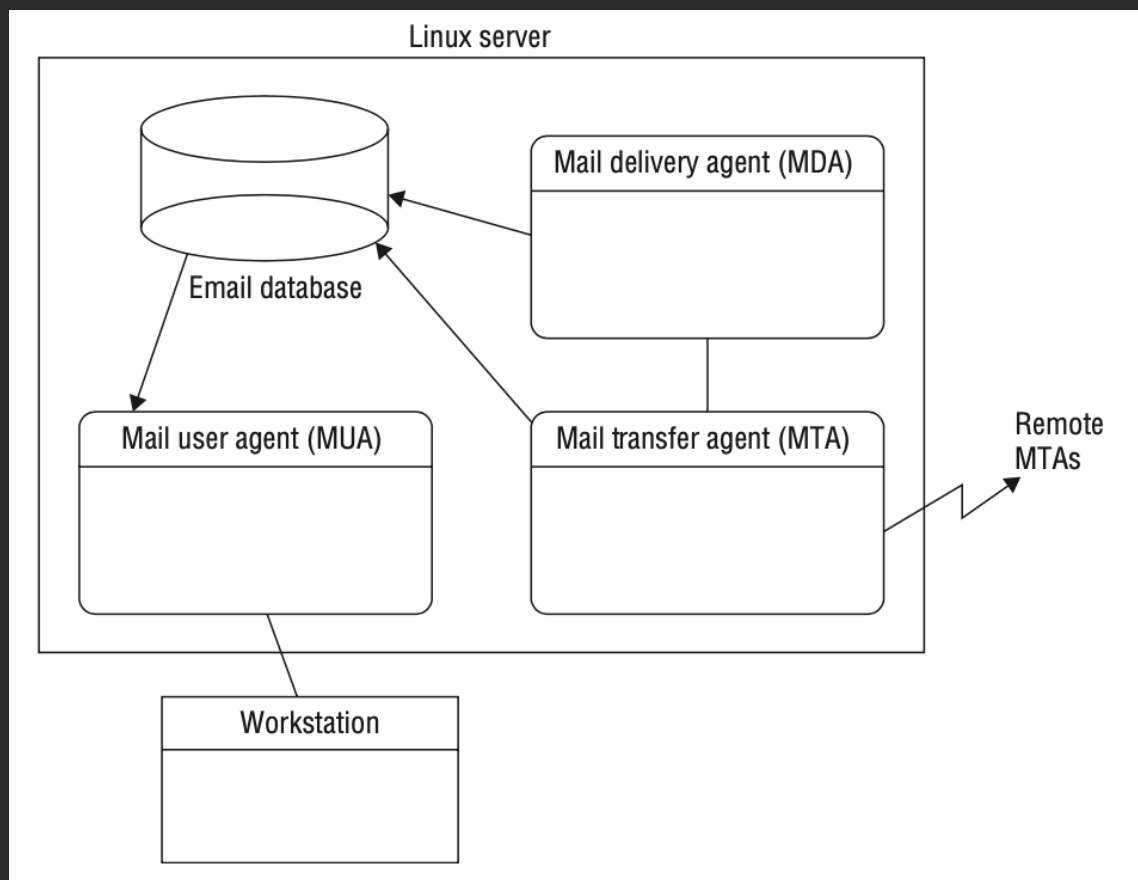
```
$ chronyc sourcestats
210 Number of sources = 8
Name/IP Address              NP  NR  Span  Frequency  Freq Skew  Offset  Std Dev
=====
alphyn.canonical.com          31  15   87m   +0.322     0.287   -180us   677us
golem.canonical.com           31  18   91m   -0.006     0.137   -470us   275us
chilipepper.canonical.com     31  14   96m   -0.044     0.163   -661us   383us
pugot.canonical.com           28  16   87m   -0.029     0.350   -637us   575us
4.53.160.75                   31  20   90m   +0.003     0.166   -553us   370us
vps3.cobryce.com              30  14   87m   -0.195     0.531  +4453us   936us
B1-66ER.matrix.gs             30  13   72m   -0.095     0.351   +523us   635us
2.time.dbsinet.com            27  16   71m   +0.073     0.327  -2801us   431us
```

Managing Chrony Daemon with chronyc

```
$ chronyc tracking
Reference ID      : 0435A04B (4.53.160.75)
Stratum          : 3
Ref time (UTC)   : Sat Jun 01 19:22:01 2019
System time      : 0.000197749 seconds slow of NTP time
Last offset      : -0.000001978 seconds
RMS offset       : 0.001266906 seconds
Frequency        : 31.578 ppm fast
Residual freq    : +0.000 ppm
Skew             : 0.077 ppm
Root delay       : 0.034032539 seconds
Root dispersion  : 0.022529230 seconds
Update interval  : 1027.0 seconds
Leap status      : Normal
```

Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) basics

Understanding email service in Linux



Popular MTA systems

Sendmail

- The *Sendmail* MTA program was originally one of the most popular Linux MTA programs mainly due to its extreme versatility

Postfix

- Postfix is written as a modular program; it uses several different programs to implement the MTA functionality

Exim

- *Exim* MTA program was created for the University of Cambridge in 1995

Sending email

mail [option] recipient

- s *subject*: Adds a subject line to the email. If your *subject* contains spaces, you will need to encase it in quotation marks.
- cc *recipient*: Designates an email address or addresses to receive a copy of the message. All email *recipients* can see this address or addresses.
- bc *recipient*: Designates an email address or addresses to receive a copy of the message. Only the sender can see this address or addresses.
- v: Displays delivery details for the email message

```
$ mail -s "LPIC-1 Book Progress" rich
Hi Rich,
I'm working on Chapter 7 right now.
How's Chapter 8 coming along?
Best regards,
Christine
EOT
$
```

Reading email

mail [-f] [path to mail]

```
$ mail
Heirloom Mail version 12.5 7/5/10. Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/rich": 1 message 1 new
>N 1 christine@localhost. Wed May 22 13:04 23/721 "LPIC-1 Book Progress"
& 1
Message 1:
[...]
From: christine@localhost.localdomain
Status: R

Hi Rich,
I'm working on Chapter 7 right now.
How's Chapter 8 coming along?
Best regards,
Christine

& q
Held 1 message in /var/spool/mail/rich
You have mail in /var/spool/mail/rich
$
```

Reading email

mail [-f] [path to mail]

```
$ mail
Heirloom Mail version 12.5 7/5/10.  Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/rich": 1 message 1 new
>N 1 christine@localhost.  Wed May 22 13:04  23/721  "LPIC-1 Book Progress"
& 1
Message 1:
[...]
From: christine@localhost.localdomain
Status: R

Hi Rich,
I'm working on Chapter 7 right now.
How's Chapter 8 coming along?
Best regards,
Christine

& q
Held 1 message in /var/spool/mail/rich
You have mail in /var/spool/mail/rich
$
```

Email alias

To configure alias

1. Add the alias to the */etc/aliases* file.
ALIAS-NAME: RECIPIENT1[,RECIPIENT2[,...]]
2. Run the *newaliases* command to update the aliases database, */etc/aliases.db*.

```
# grep ^hostmaster /etc/aliases
hostmaster:    root
#
# nano /etc/aliases
#
# grep ^hostmaster /etc/aliases
hostmaster:    christine,rich
#
# newaliases
#
```

```
# mail -s "Test of Aliases" hostmaster
Testing the new hostmaster alias
EOT
#
# exit
[...]
$ whoami
christine
$
$ mail
[...]
>N 1 root                                Wed May 22 15:10 18/656  "Test of Aliases"
& 1
Message 1:
[...]
To: hostmaster@localhost.localdomain
Subject: Test of Aliases
[...]
From: root@localhost.localdomain (root)
Status: R

Testing the new hostmaster alias

&
```

Email forwarding

To setup forwarding

1. The user creates the *.forward* file in their \$HOME directory and puts in the username who should be receiving the forwarded emails.
2. The `chmod` command is used on the *.forward* file to set the permissions to 644 (octal).

```
$ whoami
christine
$
$ pwd
/home/christine
$
$ echo rich > .forward
$
$ chmod 644 .forward
$
$ mail -s "Testing of Forward" christine
Testing my .forward file
EOT
$
```

```
$ mail
[...]
> 1 root Wed May 22 15:10 19/667 "Test of Aliases"
& q
Held 1 message in /var/spool/mail/christine
$
$ su - rich
Password:
[...]
$ mail
Heirloom Mail version 12.5 7/5/10. Type ? for help.
"/var/spool/mail/rich": 3 messages 1 new 2 unread
 1 christine@localhost. Wed May 22 13:04 24/732 "LPIC-1 Book Progress"
U 2 root Wed May 22 15:10 19/666 "Test of Aliases"
>N 3 christine@localhost. Wed May 22 15:39 21/799 "Testing of Forward"
& 3
Message 3:
[...]
Subject: Testing of Forward
[...]
Status: R

Testing my .forward file

& q
Held 3 messages in /var/spool/mail/rich
$
```

Troubleshooting email system

Check the mail queue

```
$ mail -s "Test of Mail Queue" bogususer@example.com
Testing mail queue
EOT
$
$ mailq
-Queue ID- --Size-- ----Arrival Time---- -Sender/Recipient-----
62D301CE55*      474 Wed May 22 14:03:20  christine@localhost.localdomain
                                bogususer@example.com

-- 0 Kbytes in 1 Request.
$
$ sendmail -bp
-Queue ID- --Size-- ----Arrival Time---- -Sender/Recipient-----
62D301CE55*      474 Wed May 22 14:03:20  christine@localhost.localdomain
                                bogususer@example.com

-- 0 Kbytes in 1 Request.
$
```

Review email' logs at `/var/log/maillog`

Question... ■