

Linux Troubleshooting

Resource Limitation (Soft and Hard limits)

1. Create a user with name : user1

```
sudo useradd user1
```

2. Set the user1 soft limit RAM size to 1 GB

```
su user1  
ulimit -Sv 1048576
```

3. Set the user1 soft limit file size to 2MB and Hard Limit file size to 3MB
while logged in as user1

```
ulimit -Sf 2048  
ulimit -Hf 3072
```

4. Set the user1 Linux open file limit Soft = 5000 hard = 6000
while logged in as user1

```
ulimit -Sn 5000  
ulimit -Hn 6000
```

- For the ulimits to persists across reboots, add followings to
`/etc/security/limits.conf` and save the file

```
user1 soft fsize 2048  
user1 hard fsize 3072  
user1 soft nofile 5000  
user1 hard nofile 6000
```

5. Set the servers network card's receiving ring buffer to Maximum value
 - find the max of receiving ring buffer

```
ethtool -g enp0s3
```

- set to the max of receiving ring buffer

```
sudo ethtool -G enp0s3 rx <max-RX-value>
```

6. Share the screenshot of

i. Ulimit -Ha

```
user1@ubuntu-server:~$ ulimit -Ha
core file size          (blocks, -c) unlimited
data seg size           (kbytes, -d) unlimited
scheduling priority     (-e) 0
file size               (blocks, -f) 3072
pending signals         (-i) 7599
max locked memory       (kbytes, -l) 65536
max memory size         (kbytes, -m) unlimited
open files              (-n) 6000
pipe size               (512 bytes, -p) 8
POSIX message queues    (bytes, -q) 819200
real-time priority      (-r) 0
stack size              (kbytes, -s) unlimited
cpu time                (seconds, -t) unlimited
max user processes      (-u) 7599
virtual memory          (kbytes, -v) unlimited
file locks              (-x) unlimited
user1@ubuntu-server:~$
```

ii. Ulimit -Sa

```
user1@ubuntu-server:~$ ulimit -Ha
core file size          (blocks, -c) unlimited
data seg size           (kbytes, -d) unlimited
scheduling priority     (-e) 0
file size               (blocks, -f) 3072
pending signals         (-i) 7599
max locked memory       (kbytes, -l) 65536
max memory size         (kbytes, -m) unlimited
open files              (-n) 6000
pipe size               (512 bytes, -p) 8
POSIX message queues    (bytes, -q) 819200
real-time priority      (-r) 0
stack size              (kbytes, -s) unlimited
cpu time                (seconds, -t) unlimited
max user processes      (-u) 7599
virtual memory          (kbytes, -v) unlimited
file locks              (-x) unlimited
user1@ubuntu-server:~$
```

iii. /etc/security/limits.conf

```

# End of file
hirumal@ubuntu-server: ~ $ tail -16 /etc/security/limits.conf
#
#*                soft    core      0
#root             hard    core      100000
#*                hard    rss       10000
#@student          hard    nproc     20
#@faculty          soft    nproc     20
#@faculty          hard    nproc     50
#ftp              hard    nproc     0
#ftp              -       chroot    /ftp
#@student          -       maxlogins 4
user1             soft    fsize     2048
user1             hard    fsize     3072
user1             soft    nofile    5000
user1             hard    nofile    6000
# End of file
hirumal@ubuntu-server: ~ $ _

```

SWAP

Create Two swap files , and one should be in size of 100MB and second file should 200MB

- create files those will be used as swap files

```

sudo fallocate -l 100M /swapfile1
sudo fallocate -l 200M /swapfile2

```

- if fallocate not installed

```

sudo dd if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile1 bs=1024 count=102400
sudo dd if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile2 bs=1024 count=204800

```

- set permissions

```

sudo chmod 600 /swapfile1
sudo chmod 600 /swapfile2

```

- setup the files as swap space

```

sudo mkswap /swapfile1
sudo mkswap /swapfile2

```

- enable swap

```

sudo swapon /swapfile1
sudo swapon /swapfile2

```

1. Assign 200MB swap file a priority 10 and 100MB swap file a priority 20

```
sudo swapoff /swapfile1; sudo swapon -p 20 /swapfile1
sudo swapoff /swapfile2; sudo swapon -p 10 /swapfile2
```

2. Configure swap files to mount during a boot

- append followings to the `/etc/fstab` file

```
/swapfile1 swap swap pri=20 0 0
/swapfile2 swap swap pri=10 0 0
```

3. Change system swappiness value to 40

```
sudo sysctl vm.swappiness=40
```

4. Share the screenshot of

i. `/etc/fstab`

```
hirumal@ubuntu-server :~ $ cat /etc/fstab
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
# <file system> <mount point> <type> <options>          <dump> <pass>
# / was on /dev/sda2 during curtin installation
/dev/disk/by-uuid/5847351f-a5fe-4622-9f4f-3e073ba9d315 / ext4 defaults 0 0
/swap.img      none      swap      sw          0          0
UUID=09ebb14c-0b58-4f35-bdac-3d021c3ecb22 /mnt auto defaults,loop 0 0
/swapfile1 swap swap pri=20 0 0
/swapfile2 swap swap pri=10 0 0
hirumal@ubuntu-server :~ $ _
```

ii. `free -m`

```
hirumal@ubuntu-server :~ $ free -m
             total        used         free       shared    buff/cache   available
Mem:           1987         149         1534            1         304         1686
Swap:          2297            0         2297
hirumal@ubuntu-server :~ $
```

iii. `swapon -s`

```
hirumal@ubuntu-server :~ $ swapon -s
Filename                                Type              Size      Used      Priority
/swap.img                               file              2045948    0         -2
/swapfile1                              file              102396     0         20
/swapfile2                              file              204796     0         10
hirumal@ubuntu-server :~ $ _
```

FTP

Configure and setup the proftpd FTP server .

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install proftpd
```

use `/etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf` to configure

If needed change the server name change the server name value in the file.

```
ServerName "prod-devops-master"
```

To only allow users access to their home directory by adding(or uncommenting),

```
# Use this to jail all users in their homes
DefaultRoot ~
```

Whenever changes are made to the configuration files make sure to restart the ftp service.

To restart:

```
sudo service proftpd restart
```

1. Create a user called `proftpuser` , which should be able to upload and download content from the ftp server

```
sudo echo "/bin/false" >> /etc/shells
sudo adduser proftpuser --shell /bin/false --home /home/proftpuser
```

add followings to `/etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf` and save.

```
<Directory /home/proftpuser>
    Umask 022
    AllowOverwrite off
    <Limit LOGIN>
        AllowUser proftpuser
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
    <Limit ALL>
        AllowUser proftpuser
        DenyAll
    </Limit>
</Directory>
```

2. Set the proftpd process priority (Nice value) as -5

- if the server is already running

- find the process PID

```
ps aux | grep -i 'proftpd'
```

- change nice value

```
renice -n -5 <process-PID>
```

3. Share screenshot of

i. Top command showing priority of the proftpd process

```
top - 23:00:02 up 4:11, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
Tasks: 1 total, 0 running, 1 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.0 us, 0.0 sy, 0.0 ni, 100.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 1987.8 total, 1484.1 free, 170.3 used, 333.3 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 2298.0 total, 2298.0 free, 0.0 used, 1664.8 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 1600 proftpd  15   -5   18332    3416   1552 S   0.0   0.2   0:00.00 proftpd
```

ii. Share the configuration file of proftpd service

<https://github.com/HirumalPriyashan/linux-training.git>

SQUID Proxy

Setup and configure the Squid proxy server in the Linux box

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install squid
```

1. Make sure to allow HTTP traffic via squid proxy.

- open `/etc/squid/squid.conf`

```
sudo nano /etc/squid/squid.conf
```

- navigate to the `http_access deny all` option and change that to the following:

```
http_access allow all
```

- restart the service

```
sudo systemctl restart squid
```

2. Then point your local web browser to Squid proxy and check whether you can access HTTP web sites via the proxy

```
curl -x http://127.0.0.1:3128/ -I http://google.com/
```

3. Configure Squid proxy to block following Domains

i. `.facebook.com` and [facebook.com](https://www.facebook.com)

ii. `.wso2.com` and [wso2.com](https://www.wso2.com)

iii. [Ubuntu.com](https://www.ubuntu.com)

- create new file for blocked list

```
sudo nano /etc/squid/blocked.acl
```

- add followings to the file

```
.facebook.com  
.wso2.com  
ubuntu.com
```

- open the /etc/squid/squid.conf file

```
sudo nano /etc/squid/squid.conf
```

- add the following lines before the first `http_access allow` statement:

```
acl blocked_websites dstdomain "/etc/squid/blocked.acl"  
http_access deny blocked_websites
```

- restart the service

```
sudo systemctl restart squid
```

4. Configure Squid proxy daemon so that it will start during the boot in only in 1,3,5 run levels

```
update-rc.d squid defaults  
update-rc.d squid disable 2 4 6  
update-rc.d squid enable 1 3 5
```

(runlevel 1 & 6 can be omitted since action will have no effect on those runlevels)

5. Assign the I/O priority of Constant to the proftpd process (Go via ionice command)

- find `proftpd` service's pid

```
ps aux | grep "proftpd"
```

- assign the I/O priority

```
sudo ionice -c 1 -p {pid-of-proftpd}
```

i. Share the configuration file of Squid (You can share configuration file via Github public repository URL)

<https://github.com/HirumalPriyashan/linux-training.git>