**Network setup info CentOS**

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How to check what’s installed in **CentOS** with ***yum list installed***

There are a few ways to check what’s installed on a Linux distro, some may be distro specific or generalized. Since **CentOS** is a rpm-based distribution, we can either use the command above ***yum list installed*** or use ***rpm -qa --last***. However, the difference between the two isn’t far as ***yum list installed*** shows more info like its release, version, and the repository it was from. You could use grep or other Linux power tools in combination with these commands to further parse through what programs you’re looking for. Here is what the output of ***yum list installed*** would look like followed by ***rpm -qa --last***:

***yum list installed***

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***rpm -qa --last***

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**Networking info helpful to CentOS**

**CentOS version: CentOS Linux 7 (Core)**

Knowing your CentOS or any distros version is important as you can run into countless issues:

Possible breaches/security risk on earlier versions

Compatibility issues that can affect programs dependencies etc

Newer programs and tools gatekept by versions

Overall stability

Troubleshooting can be a lot easier if needed for help, hard for someone to help without knowing specifics of what your running/working on

For more information on why a distro version is vital check out: <https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/linux/whats-the-best-linux-distro-for-you#:~:text=With%20an%20enterprise%20distro%2C%20you,management%20of%20Linux%20software%20packages.>

**CentOS Network Manager**  
 This distro uses a Network Manager as a primary tool that allows network connectivity and does network management. Location of the configuration is ***‘/etc/NetworkManager/***’. This file can have Ips, routing tables DNS servers etc.

**CentOS Network scripts**

CentOS also use network scripts for configurations, this allows for network interfaces and other changes to be made. So editing the configuration instead of the script might not be sufficient. These scripts can be found at ***‘/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts***

**CentOS Gui**

This distro also has gui for network info/settings for more accessibility if someone doesn’t want to run traditional command line tools. This can be accessed through the system setting or Network Manager depending on if your running a server or not.

**CentOS preinstalled network tools**

**ip**

Can be used to view and modify the network; ***ip addr show*** will give you netmask hardware addresses and more. For more helpful info: <https://linuxize.com/post/linux-ip-command/>

**Ifconfig**

Is primarily used to edit and look at network interfaces: ***ifconfig eth0*** can be used to change ip addresses and net mask. More info : [https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/aix/7.1?topic=i-ifconfig-command](https://www.javatpoint.com/ping-command-in-linux#:~:text=Ping%20is%20short%20for%20Packet,reply%20from%20the%20host%2Fserver.)

**Netstat**

Displays data regarding active network connections tables and ports as well***: netstat -a*** will show all active connections and listening ports. More about how Netstat works here: <https://www.redhat.com/sysadmin/netstat#:~:text=The%20network%20statistics%20(%20netstat%20)%20command,common%20uses%20for%20this%20command.>

**Ping**

Used to send and receive requests to a Ip or host, ***ping justice.com*** will shoot a ping to that address and if valid you will get a response back. Ping extra info here: <https://www.javatpoint.com/ping-command-in-linux#:~:text=Ping%20is%20short%20for%20Packet,reply%20from%20the%20host%2Fserver.>

**Note:** They are a few more useful Network tools/Managers, but here are a few important ones. For a list of what CentOS fully has refer to here:

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/configure-centos-network-settings>

<https://www.redswitches.com/blog/centos-7-network-config/>

**Here is an example of what a sample output of a Network Script could look like in CentOS:**

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