

LINUX ADMIN 2



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السلام عليكم دا تلخیص کورس 2 للبشهندس علاء محمد

تلخیص : مصطفی محمود بهجت

## Kickstart

فيه 3 طرق لـ installation

Full Auto	SemiAuto	Manual
عن طريق ال satellite	عن طريق ال kickstart او ال Anaconda file	USB

ال kickstart

### Kickstart Generator

Generate a custom kickstart file based on your configuration parameters.

Learn more about Kickstart Installations and how to use the generated config file in the [Red Hat Enterprise Linux Install guide](#).

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9

Basic Configuration

Installation	Default Language English (USA)
Partition	Keyboard English (US)
BootLoader	Time Zone Africa/Cairo
Packages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use UTC clock
Authentication	Root Password *
Network	Repeat Root

- يكون عندك ال kickstart file او ال anaconda file ودا بتعمله عن طريق الأداء من موقع

redhat

```
[root@mostafa ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  f1      file50      Public    users
arc.tar.gz       file     file6      Templates  Videos
data10          file1   kickstart.txt test1     wq
data5           file10   Music      test1.tar
Desktop         file2   mycomm.txt test2.tar
Documents        file20   myvim      test.tar
Downloads        file5    Pictures   tmp
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

- اتأكد ان http service شغاله

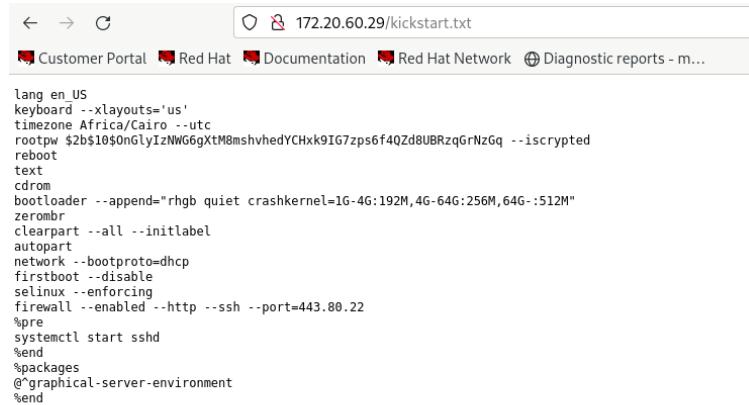
```
[root@mostafa ~]# systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
    Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled)
    Active: active (running) since Fri 2024-01-12 21:35:50 EET
      Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 93391 (httpd)
     Status: "Total requests: 0; Idle/Busy workers 100/0; Requests
       Tasks: 213 (limit: 35137)
     Memory: 37.3M
        CPU: 550ms
```

3- تكون عامل subscription

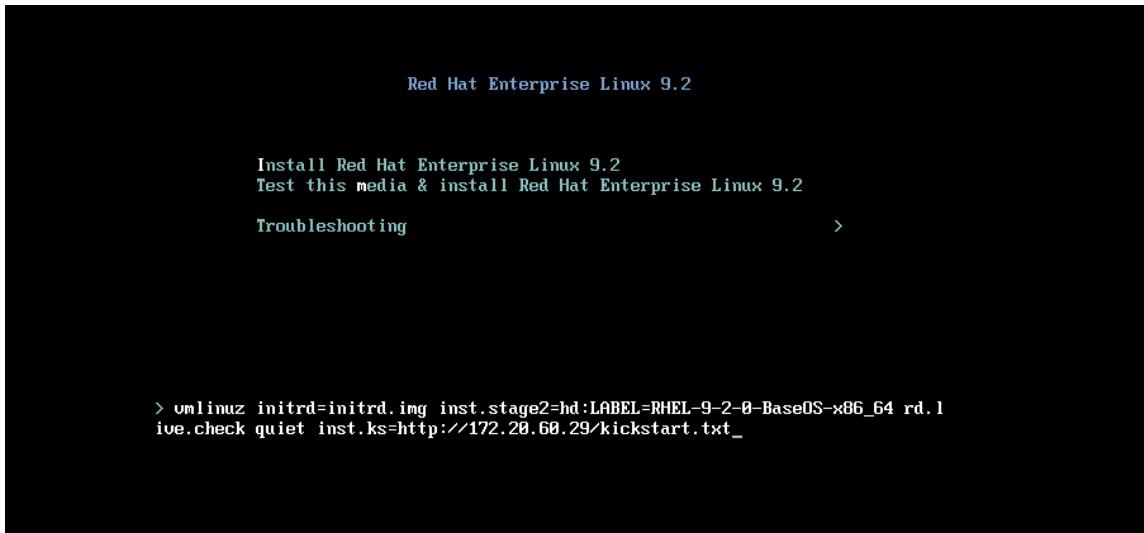
```
[root@mostafa ~]# subscription-manager register
This system is already registered. Use --force to override
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

4- هتقل ال file ل /var/www/html ايشان تعمله access بال http

```
[root@mostafa ~]# cp kickstart.txt /var/www/html/
[root@mostafa ~]#
```



5- بعد كدا لما تيجي تعمل install مش هتخтар new install لا هتضغط tab وتكلب الامر دا



وفي اداه بتعمل check ع ال file اسمها ksvalidator وتكتب الامر دا

### Ksvalidator anconda-ks.cfg

#### Command line

ال script بسیدا ب #!/bin/bah

```
[root@mostafa ~]# vim script1  
  
#!/bin/bash  
echo "hello"  
~
```

عملت file اسمه script1 وكتب فيه انه يطبع كلمة hello

بعدين لازم احول ال file دا ل execute file عن طريق الامر دا

```
[root@mostafa ~]# chmod +x script1
```

وبعد كدا اعمله run عن طريق الامر دا

```
[root@mostafa ~]# ./script1
hello
[root@mostafa ~]# █
```

```
[root@mostafa ~]# which ls
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
/usr/bin/ls
[root@mostafa ~]# █
```

بقوله اعرضلي المكان ال بتسدي منه الامر ls

```
[root@mostafa ~]# export PATH="$PATH:/root"
[root@mostafa ~]# █
```

بضيف ال path ف ال root عشان اي حاجه تحت ال /root هي execute اقدر اعملها ب اسمها عطول

```
[root@mostafa ~]# script1
hello
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

لو عاوز افعل ال path عند كل ال users هروح ل .bashrc

```
[root@mostafa ~]# vim .bashrc █
```

و هضيف الامر فيه

```
# .bashrc

# Source global definitions
if [ -f /etc/bashrc ]; then
    . /etc/bashrc
fi

# User specific environment
if ! [[ "$PATH" =~ "$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin:" ]]
then
    PATH="$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin:$PATH"
fi
export PATH

".bashrc" [readonly] 22L, 429B
```

1,1

T

## Scheduling Tasks

### عندی 3 أنواع

لو عوز اعمل run لحاجه ف وقت معين لمره واحده atd-1

```
[root@mostafa ~]# atq
[root@mostafa ~]# at 13:07
warning: commands will be executed using /bin/sh
at> date
at> hostnamectl
at> █
[root@mostafa ~]# at -l
2 Sun Jan 14 13:18:00 2024 a root
[root@mostafa ~]# atq
2 Sun Jan 14 13:18:00 2024 a root
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

(crontab) :crond-2

```
root@mostafa ~]# crontab -lu mostafa
* * * * * /bin/echo "Hello"
root@mostafa ~]# █
```

لو عندي task مختلف وقت معين والجهاز اتعمله reboot ف الوقت دا لاما الجهاز  
يشتغل هيرجع يعمل run لـ task

لو عاوز اعرف اذا كان ف tasks لـ users ولا

```
[root@mostafa ~]# ls /var/spool/cron/
mostafa root
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

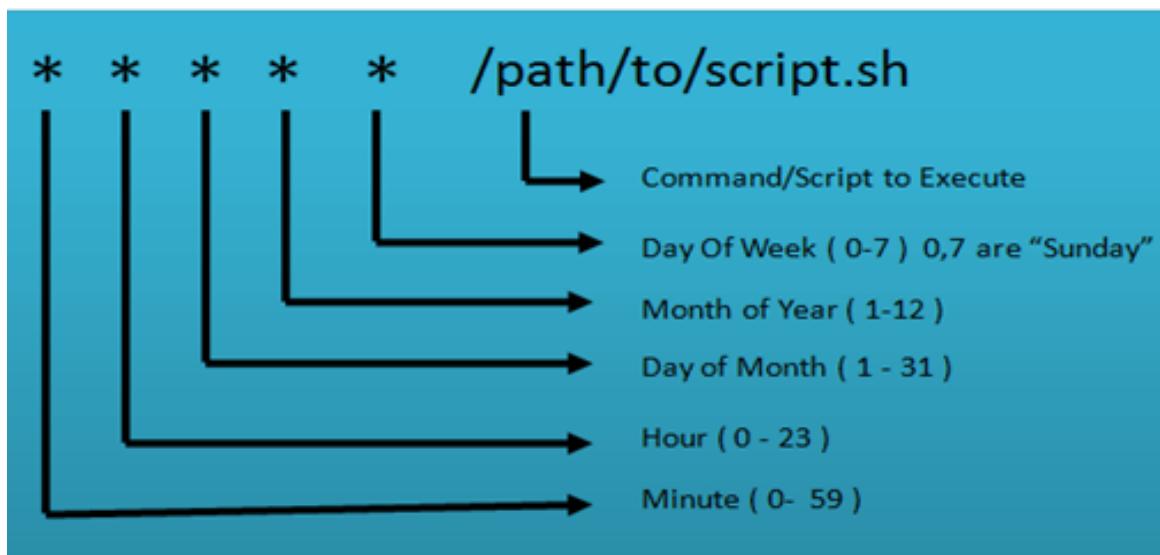
عشان تعمل task بدخل بال crontab باسم ال user ال عاوز ت run عنده ال

```
[root@test ~]# crontab -eu natasha
crontab: installing new crontab
[root@test ~]# crontab -lu natasha
*/3      *      *      *      *      echo "EX200 running"
[root@test ~]# █
```

```
*/3      *      *      *      *      echo "EX200 running"
~      ~
```

الامر ال Natash crontab -lu natasha بيعرضلي لو في tasks لل user ال اسمه

ودا ال format بتاع الوقت ال بتكتب بيه ال tasks



Tuning

cpu هي profiled جاهزة بتوفري إمكانيات انا تحتاجها (بمعنى عاوز اوفر مختلف ال tuning (ram-disk

```
[root@mostafa ~]# rpm -qa | grep tuned
tuned-2.21.0-1.el9_3.noarch
[root@mostafa ~]# █
```

بشوف الأداء معمولها install ولا

```
[root@mostafa ~]# dnf install tuned
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Last metadata expiration check: 1:02:39 ago on Sun 14 Jan 2024
PM EET.
Package tuned-2.21.0-1.el9_3.noarch is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

لو هعملها install

```
[root@mostafa ~]# tuned-adm active
Current active profile: virtual-guest
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

هيعرفني ال profile بتاعي

ال nice value بتكون من -20 ال 20

20- دى ال higher priority وهي ال ليها اولويه

lower priority 20

ACL : access Control List

```
[root@mostafa ~]# setfacl -m u:mostafa:rw- file
```

بقوله خلي ال user ال اسمه mostafa يكون ليه access علي ال file دا

- اختصار L m

u اختصار L

read-write : user rw

```
[root@mostafa ~]# getfacl file
# file: file
# owner: root
# group: root
user::rw-
user:mostafa:rw-
group::r--
mask::rw-
other::r--
```

[root@mostafa ~]#

يعرضلي list بال ACL يعني انا مطبق ACL على ال file دا ولا

drwxrwxr-x+ 2 root root 6 Jan 17 11:52 **work**

علامة ال + ال ف الاخر بعد ال Permission كدا بمعنى اني مطبق ACL ع ال dir دا

أصلا ACL فايدتها أي ؟ عشان لو عندي user معين عمل file وعاوز ادي او permission access او user تاني على ال file دا . طب هتقولي م نخلي ال others ليه access هقولك كدا الكل هيكون ليه access وانا تحتاج user معين ال يكون ليه ال access

هنا يجي دور ال ACL

[root@mostafa ~]# setfacl -R -m g:it:rwx work/

دي لو عاوز اطبق ACL على Dir

لو عاوز اعمل inherit ل user ع ال dir بمعنى اني اعمله access ع dir وبعد كدا لو تم انشاء dir تحت ال dir الاول ال واحد عليه ال access يحصل ال inherit ع ال dir الجديد

[root@mostafa ~]# setfacl -R -m d:g:it:rwx work/

- عشان يطبق ال permission ع ال dir وكل ال تحته (Recursive)

- اختصار ل -m

default D

group g

di اسم ال group it

permission دی ال rwx

dir دا اسم ال work/

```
[root@mostafa ~]# setfacl -x u:mostafa work/
```

کدا بحذف ال Access من علی ال User

```
[root@mostafa ~]# setfacl -b work/
[root@mostafa ~]# getfacl work/
# file: work/
# owner: root
# group: root
user::rwx
group::r-x
other::r-x
```

```
[root@mostafa ~]#
```

کدا بحذف کل ال ACL ال موجودة

remove all = -b

## Security Enhanced Linux

عندي نوعين

ACL ودي بيكون فيها ال Basic وال Discretionary Access Control : DAC

selinux ودي بيكون تحتها ال Mandatory Access Control : MAC

subject	Object
Users	Files
Process	Directory
Services	Network

MAC

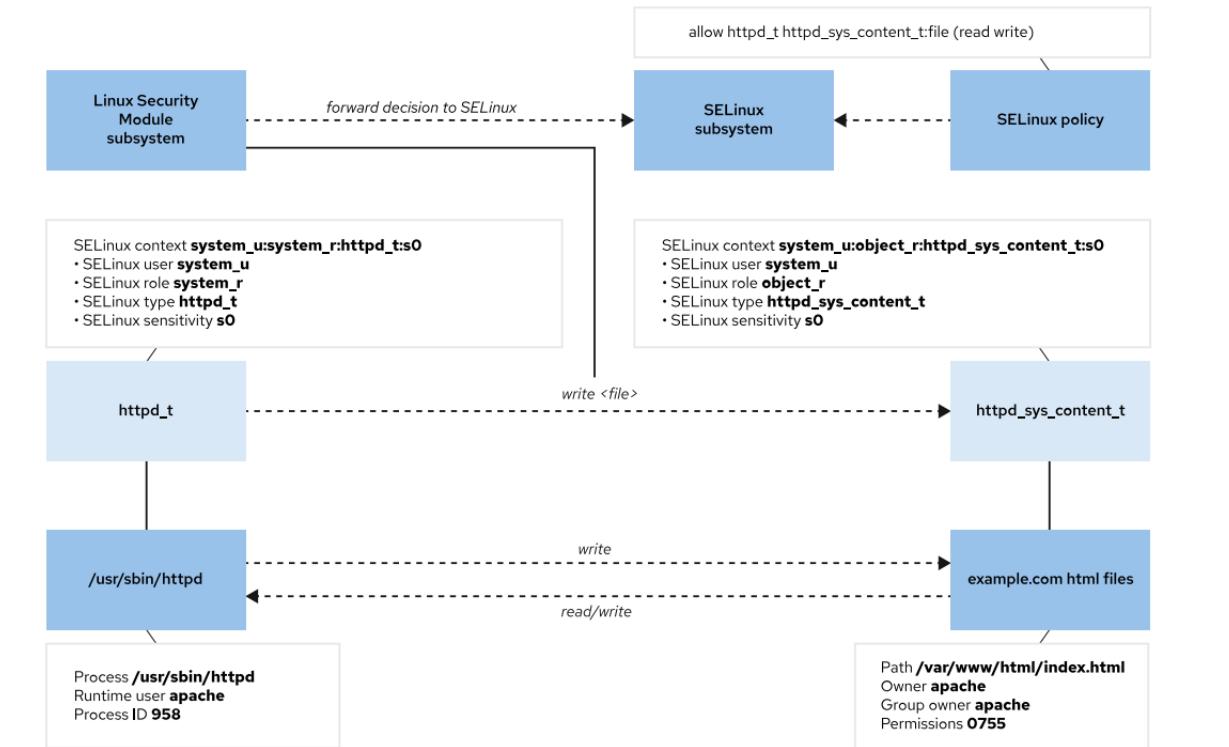
Label

Label

فلازم fileents access ع ال subject ال في ال label یساوی ال object ال في ال label

## Selinux Components

### context او label-1



```
[root@test ~]# ls -lz
total 760
-rw-----. 1 root      root system_u:object_r:admin_home_t:s0          1069 Jan  1 09:54 anaconda-ks.cfg
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root      root unconfined_u:object_r:admin_home_t:s0       6 Jan 12 22:39 arc1.gz
```

لو عاوز اعرض ال label بتاع كل ال file و dir

SELinux User	Role	Type	Level	File
unconfined_u	:object_r	:httpd_sys_content_t	s0	/var/www/html/file2

Figure 4.1: SELinux file context

```
[root@test ~]# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root) context=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023
[root@test ~]#
```

لو عاوز اشوف ال label بتاع ال user او id -Z

```
[root@test ~]# ps -Z
LABEL PID TTY TIME CMD
unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 10603 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 11023 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 11024 pts/0 00:00:00 pk-command-not-
unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 11053 pts/0 00:00:00 ps
[root@test ~]# █
```

لو عاوز اعرض ال process او ال label بتاع ال contest

تاني حاجه من ال Components هي ال modes

وفي 3 mode

Disable	permissive	enforcing
هنا Disable logs	دا بيكون Disable بي بيعتلak logs مثلا مين كان بيحاول يعمل أي	دي حاله ال Enable

ازاي اعمل Switch بينهم ؟

لو هحول من ال enforcing ل permissive مش لازم تعمل reboot لأن ال context او label موجوده زي ما هي

لكن لو هتحول من enforcing ل Disable reboot لازم تعمل لأن انت تحتاج توقف عمل ال label من على كل ال object وال subject الموجودة على ال system

```
[root@test ~]# getenforce
Enforcing
[root@test ~]# █
```

بيعرض ال mode ال انا شغال بيه حاليا

```
[root@test ~]# sestatus
SELinux status:          enabled
SELinuxfs mount:         /sys/fs/selinux
SELinux root directory:  /etc/selinux
Loaded policy name:      targeted
Current mode:            enforcing
Mode from config file:  enforcing
Policy MLS status:       enabled
Policy deny_unknown status: allowed
Memory protection checking: actual (secure)
Max kernel policy version: 33
[root@test ~]#
```

عرض معلومات اكتر عن ال mode

```
[root@test ~]# setenforce 0
[root@test ~]# getenforce
Permissive
[root@test ~]# █
```

تحول من ال permissive الى ال enforce  
بس لو عملت reboot هيرجع لل mode enforce ثاني لانه موجود في ال config file  
فلو عاوز تحول بينهم بشكل دائم هيكون من ال config file ال موجود ف المسار دا

```
[root@test ~]# vim /etc/selinux/config
```

وتعديل ال mode بالطريقه دي

```
#  
SELINUX=enforcing  
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these three values:  
#       targeted - Targeted processes are protected,  
#       minimum - Modification of targeted policy. On  
#       mls - Multi Level Security protection.  
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

## تالت حاجه من ال Components هي ال Boolean

```
[root@test ~]# semanage boolean -l
SELinux boolean          State  Default Description
abrt_anon_write          (off , off) Allow abrt to anon write
abrt_handle_event         (off , off) Allow abrt to handle event
abrt_upload_watch_anon_write (on , on) Allow abrt to upload watch anon write
antivirus_can_scan_system (off , off) Allow antivirus to can scan system
antivirus_use_jit         (off , off) Allow antivirus to use jit
auditadm_exec_content     (on , on) Allow auditadm to exec content
authlogin_nsswitch_use_ldap (off , off) Allow authlogin to nsswitch use ldap
```

عمل list بكل ال Boolean والحالة بتاعتتها

```
[root@test ~]# setsebool zabbix_run_sudo on
[root@test ~]# semanage boolean -l | grep zabbix_run_sudo
zabbix_run_sudo           (on , off) Allow zabbix to run sudo
[root@test ~]# █
```

هنا عمل on لـ Zabbix لكن لو عملت reboot هترجع off لازم اضع قبلها ال -P - زي الامر ال تحت  
كدا

```
[root@test ~]# setsebool -P zabbix_run_sudo on
[root@test ~]# semanage boolean -l | grep zabbix_run_sudo
zabbix_run_sudo           (on , on) Allow zabbix to run sudo
[root@test ~]# █
```

كدا عمله on بشكل دائم

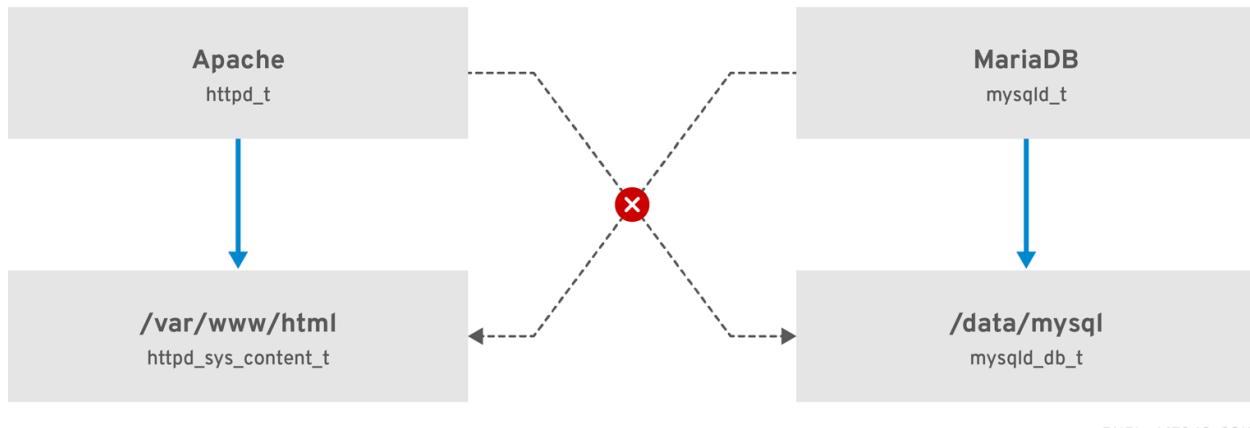
```
[root@test audit]# getsebool -a
abrt_anon_write --> off
abrt_handle_event --> off
abrt_upload_watch_anon_write --> on
antivirus_can_scan_system --> off
antivirus_use_jit --> off
auditadm_exec_content --> on
authlogin_nsswitch_use_ldap --> off
authlogin_radius --> off
authlogin_yubikey --> off
awstats_purge_apache_log_files --> off
boinc_execmem --> on
cdrecord_read_content --> off
```

هيعرضلي كل ال Boolean ال موجودة

```
[root@test audit]# semanage fcontext -l
```

بیعرضی کل ال label بتاع کله system

لو عاوز اغیر ال label او contest ودا سببها اني بیکون مثلا في files ف أماكن عاوز حاجات تاني  
تقدر تعمل access هنا بنغيير ال type



RHEL\_467048\_0218

```
[root@test ~]# semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_content_t '/var/www/html(/.*)?'
[root@test ~]#
```

الامر دا بیغیرلي ال type بتاع المسار `/var/www/html` بكل ال تحته لـ `httpd_sys_content_t`

```
[root@test ~]# ls -lz /var/www/html/
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root unconfined_u:object_r:admin_home_t:s0 179 Jan 19 14:53 index.html
[root@test ~]# restorecon -Rvv /var/www/html/
Relabeled /var/www/html/index.html from unconfined_u:object_r:admin_home_t:s0 to unconfined_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0
[root@test ~]# ls -lz /var/www/html/
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root unconfined_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 179 Jan 19 14:53 index.html
[root@test ~]#
```

او عن طرق الامر دا

```
[root@test ~]# cat /var/log/audit/audit.log | grep avc
type=AVC msg=audit(1704567440.026:721): avc: denied { bpf } for pid=5121 comm="plymouthd" capability=39 scontext=system_u:system_r:plymouthd_t:s0 tcontext=system_u:system_r:plymouthd_t:s0 tclass=capability2 permissive=0
```

دا مسار ال log بتاع ال selinux

```
[root@test ~]# cat /var/log/messages | grep sealert
```

ودي اده اسمها sealert بيكون فيها logs برضو

## Manage Basic Storage

Guid Partition Table : GPT	Master Boot Record : MBR
128 primary partition	3 pri 4 primary partition بيدبني لحد 15 logical والآخر بيكن اقسمه لحد 15
اقصي حجم بيكون 8 اكسابايت	اخصي حجم لل partition بيكون 2T
مع ال 32bit-64bit	32bit
partition table backup لل	No backup partiton table
يوجد Support BIOS-UEFI	Support BIOS

Mbr



GPT



أنواع ال disks في ال Linux

hdd	ssd	nvme
had	sda	nvme
كل ال devices موجودة تحت ال /dev/		

```
[root@test ~]# lsblk
NAME      MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
sr0        11:0    1  8.9G  0 rom   /run/media/root/RHEL-9-2-0-BaseOS-x86_64
nvme0n1   259:0    0 100G  0 disk
└─nvme0n1p1 259:1    0   1G  0 part /boot
└─nvme0n1p2 259:2    0  99G  0 part
  ├─rhel-root 253:0    0 62.8G  0 lvm   /
  ├─rhel-swap 253:1    0  5.6G  0 lvm   [SWAP]
  └─rhel-home 253:2    0 30.7G  0 lvm   /home
nvme0n2   259:3    0  20G  0 disk
[root@test ~]#
```

## عمل list بال partition disks الموجودة عندي

```
[root@test ~]# lsblk -fs
NAME      FSTYPE FSVER LABEL               UUID                                     FSAVAIL FSUSE% MOUNTPOINTS
sr0      iso966 Jolie RHEL-9-2-0-BaseOS-x86_64
                                                 2023-04-13-16-58-02-00
                                                 0   100% /run/media/root/RHEL-9-2-0-BaseOS-x86
_64
rhel-root
└─nvme0n1p1          xfs          f50e044d-0dd8-4d09-98fb-8abde81aa980  57.9G   8% /
  └─LVM2_m LVM2
    └─nvme0n1
rhel-swap
└─nvme0n1p2          swap         6a9dce37-4dc5-4870-8cab-af2b8726e740           [SWAP]
  └─LVM2_m LVM2
    └─nvme0n1

[root@test ~]# blkid
/dev/mapper/rhel-swap: UUID="6a9dce37-4dc5-4870-8cab-af2b8726e740" TYPE="swap"
/dev/nvme0n1p1: UUID="eeba46b7-75ec-42be-9d68-8839c8004821" TYPE="xfs" PARTUUID="218bb5c9-01"
/dev/nvme0n1p2: UUID="KB46kk-yFao-Pt60-e0Eo-mzva-BKIS-TmUP33" TYPE="LVM2_member" PARTUUID="218bb5c9-02"
/dev/sr0: UUID="2023-04-13-16-58-02-00" LABEL="RHEL-9-2-0-BaseOS-x86_64" TYPE="iso9660" PTUUID="d3d1f9a5" PTTYPE="dos"
/dev/mapper/rhel-home: UUID="f3145199-cd11-4a13-ba9f-e8a23c13ebca" TYPE="xfs"
/dev/nvme0n2p1: PARTUUID="fe6dcfa3-01"
/dev/nvme0n2p2: UUID="b983579b-53d0-48ef-b7db-236b27113671" TYPE="xfs" PARTUUID="fe6dcfa3-02"
/dev/mapper/rhel-root: UUID="f50e044d-0dd8-4d09-98fb-8abde81aa980" TYPE="xfs"
[root@test ~]# blkid /dev/nvme0n2p2
/dev/nvme0n2p2: UUID="b983579b-53d0-48ef-b7db-236b27113671" TYPE="xfs" PARTUUID="fe6dcfa3-02"
[root@test ~]#
```

```
[root@test ~]# gdisk /dev/nvme0n2
GPT fdisk (gdisk) version 1.0.7
```

**Partition table scan:**

- MBR: not present
- BSD: not present
- APM: not present
- GPT: not present

Creating new GPT entries in memory.

**Command (? for help):**

## لو عندي disk جديد وعاوز ابدا استخدمه ( هنا بعمله عن طريق ال (gdisk )

```
Command (? for help): ?
b      back up GPT data to a file
c      change a partition's name
d      delete a partition
i      show detailed information on a partition
l      list known partition types
n      add a new partition
o      create a new empty GUID partition table (GPT)
p      print the partition table
q      quit without saving changes
r      recovery and transformation options (experts only)
s      sort partitions
t      change a partition's type code
v      verify disk
w      write table to disk and exit
x      extra functionality (experts only)
?      print this menu
```

## دي كل ال options الموجودة في ال gdisk

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p  primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e  extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039): +5G

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 5 GiB.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/nvme0n2: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Disk model: VMware Virtual NVMe Disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xfe6dcfa3

Device      Boot Start     End   Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/nvme0n2p1        2048 10487807 10485760    5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): █
```

n بعمله create ل partitions جديد

Aliases:

linux	- 83
swap	- 82
extended	- 05
uefi	- EF
raid	- FD
lvm	- 8E
linuxex	- 85

Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 82

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'.

Command (m for help): █

---

لو عاوز احوله ل swap بضغط t ثم 82

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p  primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e  extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (10487808-41943039, default 10487808):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (10487808-41943039, default 41943039): +5G

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 5 GiB.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/nvme0n2: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Disk model: VMware Virtual NVMe Disk
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xfe6dcfa3

Device      Boot   Start     End   Sectors Size Id Type
/dev/nvme0n2p1        2048 10487807 10485760   5G 82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/nvme0n2p2       10487808 20973567 10485760   5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): w
```

---

بضغط w عشان احفظ ال عملته

```
[root@test ~]# mkfs.
mkfs.cramfs  mkfs.ext2    mkfs.ext3    mkfs.ext4    mkfs.fat    mkfs.minix   mkfs.msdos   mkfs.vfat   mkfs.xfs
[root@test ~]# mkfs.
```

---

بكتب mkfs واضغط tap عشان كل ال file system ال عندي

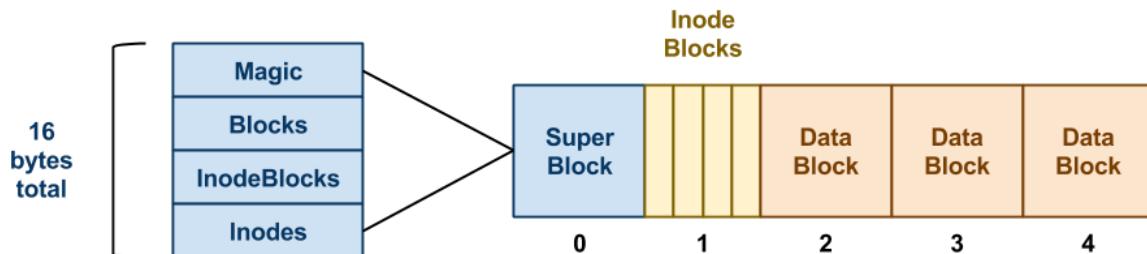
```
[root@test ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/nvme0n2p2
meta-data=/dev/nvme0n2p2          isize=512      agcount=4, agsize=327680 blks
                                  =          sectsz=512   attr=2, projid32bit=1
                                  =          crc=1       finobt=1, sparse=1, rmapbt=0
data              =          reflink=1  bigtime=1 inobtcount=1 nrext64=0
data              =          bsize=4096   blocks=1310720, imaxpct=25
data              =          sunit=0     swidth=0 blks
naming           =version 2    bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0, ftype=1
log              =internal log bsize=4096   blocks=16384, version=2
log              =              sectsz=512   sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime         =none        extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
```

كدا عملت لل partition format بال اسمه xfs وبقا جاهز لـ mount

```
[root@test ~]# mount /dev/nvme0n2p2 /disk1
```

عمل mount لـ par dir تحت nvme0n2p2 بال اسمه /disk1

بس كدا ال config file هيطير لو عملت reboot لازم اعمله في /tmp mount بشكل temp



Data Block	Journal Block	Super Block
دي ال بيترخن فيها ال data ال انت بتكتبهها	دي ال بيترخن فيها ال log بتابع ال disk	دي ال متخزن عليه معلومات ال File system

```
[root@test ~]# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/tmpfs       4.0M   0    4.0M  0% /dev
tmpfs           2.6G   0    2.6G  0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           1.1G  9.7M  1.1G  1% /run
/dev/mapper/rhel-root  63G  5.0G  58G  8% /
/dev/nvme0n1p1   1014M 366M  649M  37% /boot
/dev/mapper/rhel-home 31G  257M  31G  1% /home
tmpfs           528M  92K  528M  1% /run/user/0
/dev/sr0          9.0G  9.0G    0 100% /run/media/root/RHEL-9-2-0-BaseOS-x86_64
/dev/nvme0n2p2    5.0G  68M  4.9G  2% /disk1
[root@test ~]#
```

بيعرض list بال معمولها mount قادر استخدمها ومكان ال partition بتابعها

لو عاوز اعمل mount permanent بشكل أساسی عشان لو حصل reboot لازم تعمل بقى لازم عن طريق ال config file الموجود في المسار دا

```
[root@test ~]# vim /etc/fstab
```

```
[root@test ~]# mount -a
[root@test ~]# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        4.0M   0    4.0M  0% /dev
tmpfs          2.6G   0    2.6G  0% /dev/shm
tmpfs          1.1G  9.7M  1.1G  1% /run
/dev/mapper/rhel-root  63G  5.0G  58G  8% /
/dev/nvme0n1p1  1014M 366M  649M 37% /boot
/dev/nvme0n2p2  5.0G  68M  4.9G  2% /disk1 ←
/dev/mapper/rhel-home 31G  257M  31G  1% /home
tmpfs          528M  92K  528M  1% /run/user/0
/dev/sr0        9.0G  9.0G   0 100% /run/media/root/RHEL-9-2-0-BaseOS-x86_64
[root@test ~]#
```

الامر داب يعمل mount لـ configfile من الأول عشان لو فيه أي تعديل يعملها

```
#  
# /etc/fstab  
# Created by anaconda on Mon Jan 1 07:33:22 2024  
#  
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk/'.  
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info.  
#  
# After editing this file, run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to update systemd  
# units generated from this file.  
#  
/dev/mapper/rhel-root   /          xfs      defaults        0 0  
UUID=eeba46b7-75ec-42be-9d68-8839c8004821 /boot      xfs      defaults        0 0  
/dev/mapper/rhel-home   /home      xfs      defaults        0 0  
/dev/mapper/rhel-swap   none      swap     defaults        0 0  
UUID=b983579b-53d0-48ef-b7db-236b27113671 /disk1    xfs      defaults        0 0  
~  
~  
~
```

دا ال البرتشر استخد  
mount point  
مكان ال  
mount  
دانواع ال  
file system  
دي ال  
Permissions  
اول صفر دا  
يقصد بيه ال  
 الثاني صفر يقصد  
fscheck بيه ال

## config file ال fstab

```
[root@test ~]# parted /dev/nvme0n2
GNU Parted 3.5
Using /dev/nvme0n2
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted)
(parted) print free
Model: VMware Virtual NVMe Disk (nvme)
Disk /dev/nvme0n2: 21.5GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: msdos
Partition Flags:

Number  Start   End     Size    Type      File system  Flags
          1024B  1049kB  1048kB  Free Space
  1       1049kB  5370MB  5369MB  primary            swap
  2       5370MB  10.7GB  5369MB  primary    xfs
          10.7GB  21.5GB  10.7GB  Free Space
```

عمل partition عن طريق parted

```
mklabel mkpart mktable
(parted) mkpart
Partition type? primary/extended? primary
File system type? [ext2]? xfs
Start? 10.7GB
End? 14GB
(parted) print
Model: VMware Virtual NVMe Disk (nvme)
Disk /dev/nvme0n2: 21.5GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: msdos
Partition Flags:

Number  Start   End     Size    Type      File system  Flags
  1       1049kB  5370MB  5369MB  primary            swap
  2       5370MB  10.7GB  5369MB  primary    xfs
  3       10.7GB  14.0GB  3261MB  primary    xfs

(parted) █
```

عمل new partition

```
(parted) resizepart
Partition number? 3
End? [14.0GB]? 16GB
(parted) print
Model: VMware Virtual NVMe Disk (nvme)
Disk /dev/nvme0n2: 21.5GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: msdos
Disk Flags:
```

Number	Start	End	Size	Type	File system	Flags
1	1049kB	5370MB	5369MB	primary		swap
2	5370MB	10.7GB	5369MB	primary	xfs	
3	10.7GB	16.0GB	5262MB	primary		

```
(parted)
```

لو عاوز اعمل resize بال parted

---

```
[root@test ~]# free -h
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:       5.2Gi       1.7Gi     3.0Gi      31Mi     768Mi    3.5Gi
Swap:      5.5Gi        0B      5.5Gi
[root@test ~]# █
```

يبيجي لي list بال RAM-Swap

---

#### RAM and Swap Space Recommendations

RAM	Swap space	Swap space if allowing for hibernation
2 GB or less	Twice the RAM	Three times the RAM
Between 2 GB and 8 GB	Same as RAM	Twice the RAM
Between 8 GB and 64 GB	At least 4 GB	1.5 times the RAM
More than 64 GB	At least 4 GB	Hibernation is not recommended

---

```
[root@test ~]# mkswap /dev/nvme0n2p1
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 5 GiB (5368705024 bytes)
no label, UUID=a521e584-54f4-4b30-aed3-49bffe7fc7aa
[root@test ~]#
```

### عمل swap partition لل دا بال format

```
[root@test ~]# swapon /dev/nvme0n2p1
[root@test ~]# swapon -s
Filename          Type      Size    Used     P
priority
/dev/dm-1        partition 5820412   0       -
2
/dev/nvme0n2p1    partition 5242876   0       -
3
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بعمل on لل partition يعني اقدر اشتغل عليه ومساحته تظهر معايا في ال swap  
بس دا بشكل موقت لو عملت reboot هيظير لازم نعدل في ال config file ال هو ال fstab

```
[root@test ~]# vim /etc/fstab
```

```
UUID=a521e584-54f4-4b30-aed3-49bffe7fc7aa  none  swap    defaults      0 0
```

```
[root@test ~]# mount -a
[root@test ~]#
```

```
[root@test ~]# systemctl daemon-reload
[root@test ~]#
```

بعد أي تعديل في ال fstab لازم تعمل ال mount -a او ال systemctl daemon-reload عشان يرجع ال system mount file لـ system يعمل من الأول فلو فيه أي تعديل هيظهر

```
[root@test ~]# top
```

```
top - 09:15:14 up 21 min,  2 users,  load average: 0.10, 0.05, 0.02
Tasks: 320 total,   1 running, 318 sleeping,   1 stopped,   0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 1.6 us, 2.7 sy, 0.0 ni, 94.3 id, 0.0 wa, 1.1 hi, 0.4 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 5278.4 total, 3116.0 free, 1608.7 used, 818.3 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 10804.0 total, 10804.0 free,      0.0 used. 3669.7 avail Mem
```

اقدر اشوف ال swap عن طريق امر top

```
[root@test ~]# partprobe /dev/nvme0n2  
[root@test ~]#
```

هنا بقوله في تعديل حصل على partition دا فبيبعث signal لل kernel فيعرف التعديل فاول م تعمل امر lsblk بيجبك التعديلات ال تمت

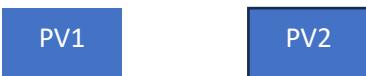
```
[root@test ~]# udevadm settle
```

دا الامر الجديد البديل لامر partprobe

## Logical Volume Management (LVM)

بيفي عندك 2disk او 2partitions بتعملهم volume group عشان اقدر استخدم ال LVM

PV=Physical Volume
VG=Volume Group
LV=Logical Volume
PE=Physical Extent=4MB



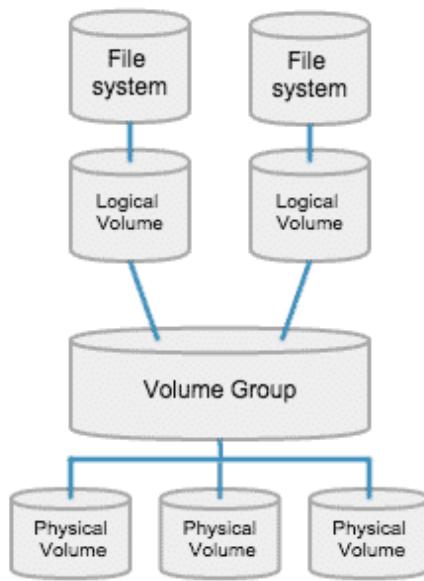
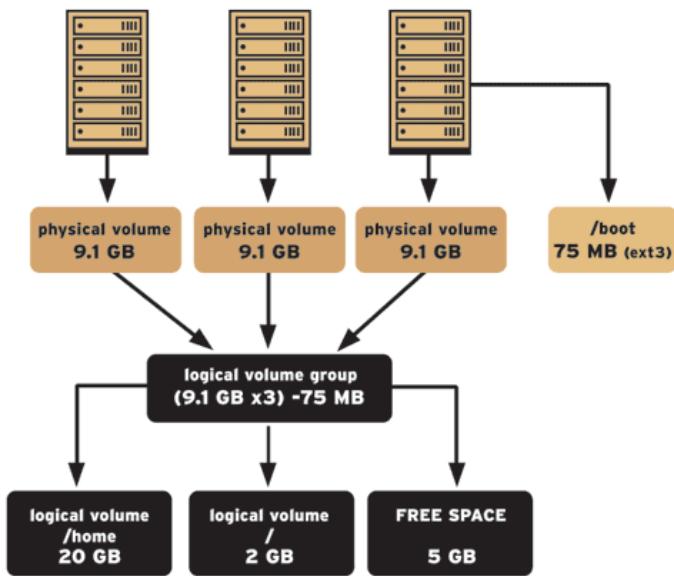
عشان اتعامل مع ال LVM لازم ال Disks يتتحول الى pv



وعشان اتعامل مع ال vg كانوا بتحولهم ل VG  
فلو PV1=50G وال PV2=50G فال

$$VG = PV1 + PV2 = 100G$$

بعد كذا التعامل سيكون مع ال LV




---

```
[root@test ~]# pvcreate /dev/sda /dev/sdb /dev/sdc
Physical volume "/dev/sda" successfully created.
Physical volume "/dev/sdb" successfully created.
Physical volume "/dev/sdc" successfully created.
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بعمل ال PV لعدد 3 disks

---

```
[root@test ~]# pvs
PV           VG   Fmt Attr PSize   PFree
/dev/nvme0n1p2  rhel lvm2 a--  <99.00g    0
/dev/sda        lvm2 ---    10.00g 10.00g
/dev/sdb        lvm2 ---    10.00g 10.00g
/dev/sdc        lvm2 ---    10.00g 10.00g
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بعرض ال pv ال عندي

---

```
[root@test ~]# pvdisplay /dev/sda
"/dev/sda" is a new physical volume of "10.00 GiB"
--- NEW Physical volume ---
PV Name              /dev/sda
VG Name
PV Size             10.00 GiB
Allocatable          NO
PE Size             0
Total PE            0
Free PE             0
Allocated PE        0
PV UUID             tZNVwo-FLCi-KHDs-74d3-7waf-OYIR-2gTc5W
[root@test ~]#
```

ب>Show معلومات ال PV الخاص ب disk معين

---

```
[root@test ~]# vgcreate data /dev/sdb /dev/sdc
Volume group "data" successfully created
[root@test ~]#
```

Create VG ب 2disk

---

```
[root@test ~]# vgs
  VG #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize   VFree
  data    2    0    0 wz--n-  19.99g  19.99g
  rhel    1    3    0 wz--n- <99.00g      0
[root@test ~]# █
```

---

Show VG ال معلومات عرض

```
[root@test ~]# vgdisplay data
--- Volume group ---
VG Name           data
System ID
Format           lvm2
Metadata Areas   2
Metadata Sequence No 1
VG Access        read/write
VG Status         resizable
MAX LV            0
Cur LV            0
Open LV           0
Max PV            0
Cur PV            2
Act PV            2
VG Size          19.99 GiB
PE Size          4.00 MiB
Total PE          5118
Alloc PE / Size  0 / 0
Free  PE / Size  5118 / 19.99 GiB
VG UUID          eenbmW-tdmB-mXNz-vfpI-MTHL-vy1Y-cYUcjY
```

عرض معلومات عن ال VG ال اسمها data

---

```
[root@test ~]# lvcreate -l 1000 -n lv0 data
Logical volume "lv0" created.
[root@test ~]# █
```

كما بعمل لـ LV create

هذا بعمل lv ال size بتاعه هيكون 1000m

n - هيكون اسمها أي ؟ وانا هنا سميته lv0

وهي عمله من ال VG ال اسمها data

---

```
[root@test ~]# lvs
  LV   VG   Attr       LSize   Pool Origin Data%  Meta%  Move Log Cpy%Sync Convert
  lv0   data -wi-a---- <3.91g
  home  rhel -wi-ao--- <30.66g
  root   rhel -wi-ao--- <62.79g
  swap   rhel -wi-ao---  5.55g
[root@test ~]# █
```

---

عرض ال lv ال عندي

```
[root@test ~]# lvdisplay
--- Logical volume ---
LV Path          /dev/data/lv0
LV Name          lv0
VG Name          data
LV UUID          6TvfRe-qiQ7-Ztw0-6N25-1Sxq-MZgx-FejGCQ
LV Write Access  read/write
LV Creation host, time test.com, 2024-01-22 12:52:41 +0200
LV Status        available
# open           0
LV Size          <3.91 GiB
Current LE       1000
Segments         1
Allocation       inherit
Read ahead sectors auto
- currently set to 256
Block device    253:3

--- Logical volume ---
LV Path          /dev/rhel/swap
LV Name          swap
VG Name          rhel
LV UUID          I1xMbu-6FQL-HcSa-Pt7c-DedR-xZGG-BQ18ZP
LV Write Access  read/write
LV Creation host, time localhost.localdomain, 2024-01-01 09:33:14 +0200
LV Status        available
# open           2
LV Size          5.55 GiB
Current LE       1421
Segments         1
Allocation       inherit
Read ahead sectors auto
- currently set to 256
Block device    253:1
```

هذا يبيجيلى list فيها معلومات اكتر عن ال lv

---

```
[root@test ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/data/lv0
meta-data=/dev/data/lv0          isize=512    agcount=4, agsize=256000 blks
                                =          sectsz=512  attr=2, projid32bit=1
                                =          crc=1    finobt=1, sparse=1, rmapbt=0
                                =          reflink=1 bigtime=1 inobtcount=1 nnext64=0
data      =          bsize=4096   blocks=1024000, imaxpct=25
                                =          sunit=0    swidth=0 blks
naming    =version 2           bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0, ftype=1
log       =internal log        bsize=4096   blocks=16384, version=2
                                =          sectsz=512  sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime  =none               extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
[root@test ~]# mkfs.xfs /dev/data/lv1
meta-data=/dev/data/lv1          isize=512    agcount=4, agsize=256000 blks
                                =          sectsz=512  attr=2, projid32bit=1
                                =          crc=1    finobt=1, sparse=1, rmapbt=0
                                =          reflink=1 bigtime=1 inobtcount=1 nnext64=0
data      =          bsize=4096   blocks=1024000, imaxpct=25
                                =          sunit=0    swidth=0 blks
naming    =version 2           bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0, ftype=1
log       =internal log        bsize=4096   blocks=16384, version=2
                                =          sectsz=512  sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime  =none               extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
[root@test ~]#
```

هنا بعمل format لـ lv0 من ال اسمها data

```
[root@test ~]# lvextend -L +5G /dev/data/lv0
Size of logical volume data/lv0 changed from <3.91 GiB (1000 extents) to <8.91 GiB (2280 extents).
Logical volume data/lv0 successfully resized.
```

هنا بزود مساحه ال lv0 ال اسمها vg في data بمقدار 5G ولازم بعدها تعمل update لـ file system

```
[root@test ~]# xfs_growfs /lv0-data/
meta-data=/dev/mapper/data-lv0  isize=512    agcount=4, agsize=256000 blks
                                =          sectsz=512  attr=2, projid32bit=1
                                =          crc=1    finobt=1, sparse=1, rmapbt=0
                                =          reflink=1 bigtime=1 inobtcount=1 nnext64=0
data      =          bsize=4096   blocks=1024000, imaxpct=25
                                =          sunit=0    swidth=0 blks
naming    =version 2           bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0, ftype=1
log       =internal log        bsize=4096   blocks=16384, version=2
                                =          sectsz=512  sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime  =none               extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
data blocks changed from 1024000 to 2334720
[root@test ~]#
```

هنا بعمل update لـ /lv0-data الي داخل المسار دا file system

لو عندك LV مثلا مساحته 50G وحصله مشكله ومحتج الداتا ال عليه؟ كل ال هتعمله هتوفر زيه 50G  
يكونوا free وبعدها اعمل الامر دا pvmmove /dev/sdc /dev/sdc كدا هطلع ال sdc ال هو حصل مثلا فيه  
المشكله هخرجه من ال VG وبعدين ابدا ادخل ال disk الجديد مكانه

```
[root@test ~]# lvreduce -L -3G /dev/data/lv0
File system xfs found on data/lv0 mounted at /lv0-data.
File system size (<3.91 GiB) is smaller than the requested size (<5.91 GiB).
File system reduce is not needed, skipping.
Size of logical volume data/lv0 changed from <8.91 GiB (2280 extents) to <5.91 GiB (1512 extents).
Logical volume data/lv0 successfully resized.
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بحذف 3G من ال lv0 ال اسمه vg ال اسمها data وبرضو لازم تعمل update file system

---

```
[root@test ~]# vgextend data /dev/sd
/dev/sda /dev/sdb /dev/sdc
[root@test ~]# vgextend data /dev/sda
Volume group "data" successfully extended
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بنقل ال VG ال اسمها data الي /dev/sda ودا مثلا ال disk الجديد ال هستخدمو مكان ال disk ال حصله مشكله

---

```
[root@test ~]# pvmove /dev/sd
/dev/sda /dev/sdb /dev/sdc
[root@test ~]# pvmove /dev/sdc
/dev/sdc: Moved: 0.76%
/dev/sdc: Moved: 39.81%
/dev/sdc: Moved: 60.19%
/dev/sdc: Moved: 100.00%
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بعمل move لـ disk ال اسمه sdc

---

```
[root@test ~]# vgreduce data /dev/sdc
Removed "/dev/sdc" from volume group "data"
[root@test ~]#
```

بحذف ال disk ال اسمه sdc من ال VG ال اسمها data

---

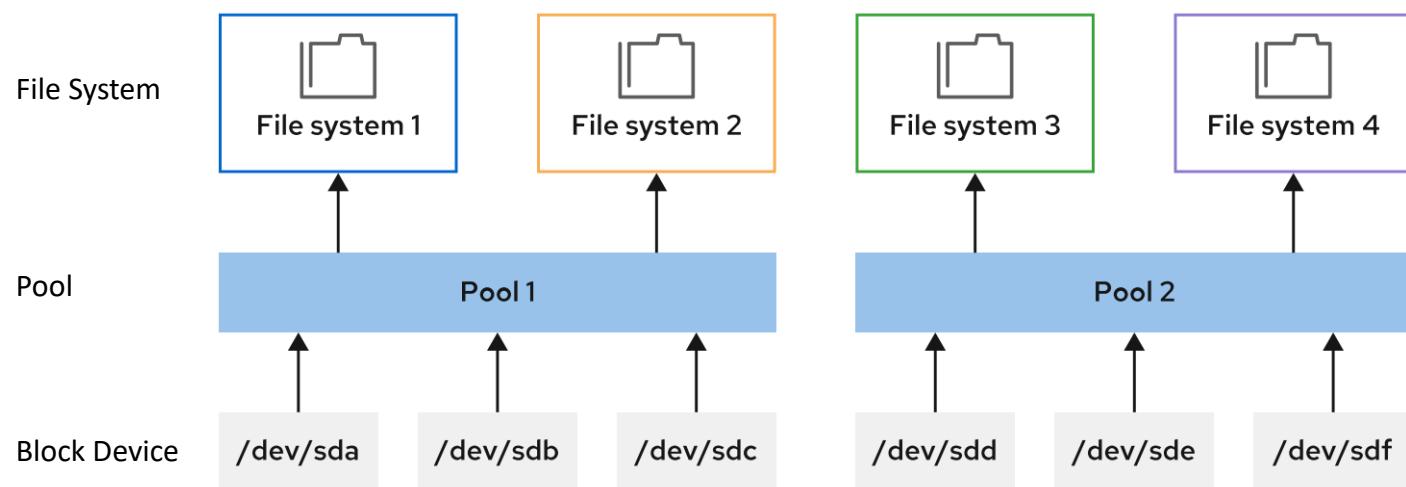
```
[root@test ~]# pvremove /dev/sdc
Labels on physical volume "/dev/sdc" successfully wiped.
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بحذف ال disk ال اسمه sdc من ال PV

## Stratis Storage

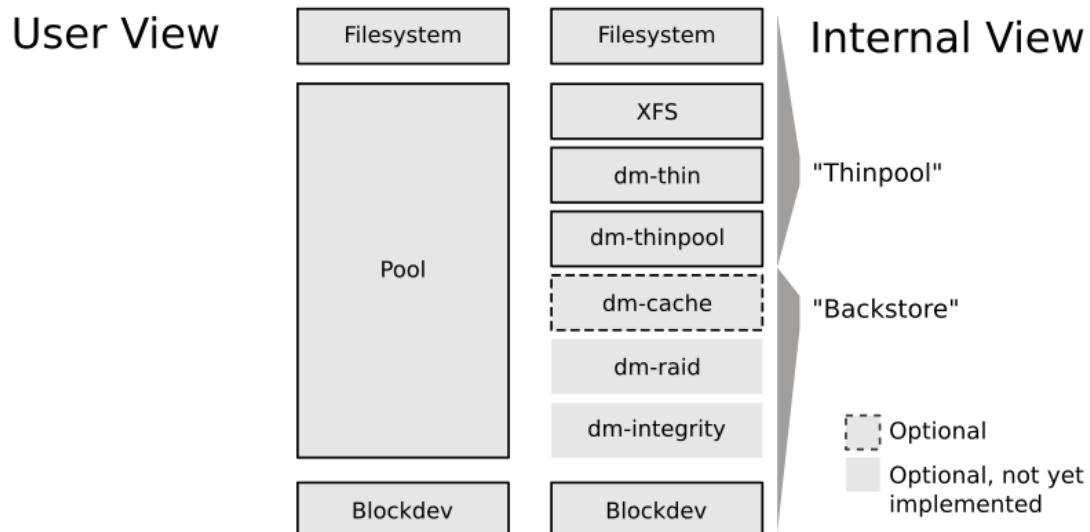
هي عبارة عن pool يتم انشاءها بت تكون disk او اكتر ومن خلالها بعمل create لـ file system

ويأخذ الحجم بتاعه بشكل تلقائي من ال pool



يعني اكتر من ال pool الواحدة اكتر من file system

## Stratis Layers



```
[root@test ~]# dnf install stratis-cli stratisd
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Last metadata expiration check: 0:24:42 ago on Wed 24 Jan 2024 02:30:18 PM EET.
Package stratis-cli-3.5.3-1.el9.noarch is already installed.
Package stratisd-3.5.8-1.el9.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@test ~]# systemctl enable --now stratisd
[root@test ~]#
```

عمل install لـ stratis وبعملها

```
[root@test ~]# stratis pool create pool1 /dev/sdd /dev//sde
[root@test ~]# stratis pool list
Name          Total / Used / Free   Properties           UUID
Alerts
pool1    20 GiB / 536.50 MiB / 19.48 GiB ~Ca,~Cr, Op  841faee2-d309-4f77-8919-b258fa8ae408
[root@test ~]#
```

عمل pool جديده اسمها pool1 مكونه من 2disks

```
[root@test ~]# stratis pool add-data pool1 /dev/sdc
[root@test ~]# stratis pool list
Name          Total / Used / Free   Properties           UUID
Alerts
pool1    30 GiB / 540.50 MiB / 29.47 GiB ~Ca,~Cr, Op  841faee2-d309-4f77-8919-b258fa8ae408
[root@test ~]#
```

بقوله ضيف ال disk ال اسمه sdc الي ال pool ال اسمها pool1

```
[root@test ~]# stratis blockdev list
Pool Name  Device Node  Physical Size  Tier  UUID
pool1      /dev/sdc      10 GiB     DATA  32ae17ef-6cdc-467c-9c0f-00763d2e83bc
pool1      /dev/sdd      10 GiB     DATA  d64c71dd-944a-4c37-8392-6274e88c731c
pool1      /dev/sde      10 GiB     DATA  9842ec19-9b51-4e2f-bda1-3de9366b0bdb
[root@test ~]#
```

عمل list بال block device ال بي تكون منها ال pool بمعنى انني ال disds دي ال موجودة في ال pool

```
[root@test ~]# stratis filesystem create pool1 fs1
[root@test ~]#
```

كدا بنشأ file system ال اسمها fs1 من ال pool ال اسمها pool1

```
[root@test ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool   Filesystem  Total / Used / Free          Created        Device
      UUID
pool1  fs1        1 TiB / 546 MiB / 1023.47 GiB Jan 24 2024 15:44  /dev/stratis/pool1/fs1
16f45a66-2f91-4344-9452-0db258333aa5
[root@test ~]#
```

عرض list بال fs ال عندي

```
[root@test ~]# mkdir /mountpooltest
[root@test ~]# mount /dev/stratis/pool1/fs1 /mountpooltest
```

عمل mount لـ fs دا فـ dir اسمه

```
[root@test mountpooltest]# du -hs *
0          file1
2.0G       file2
[root@test mountpooltest]#
```

الامر دا بيعرضلي ال file بالحجم بتاعها

```
UUID=16f45a66-2f91-4344-9452-0db258333aa5 /mountpooltest xfs defaults,x-systemd.requires=stratisd.service 0 0
```

x-system.requires=stratisd.service

لازم اعملها فـ fstab عشان ال pool تشتعل معايا لو عملت reboot للجهاز

```
/etc/fstab
[root@test ~]# stratis filesystem snapshot pool1 fs1 snapshot1
snapshot باخذ
```

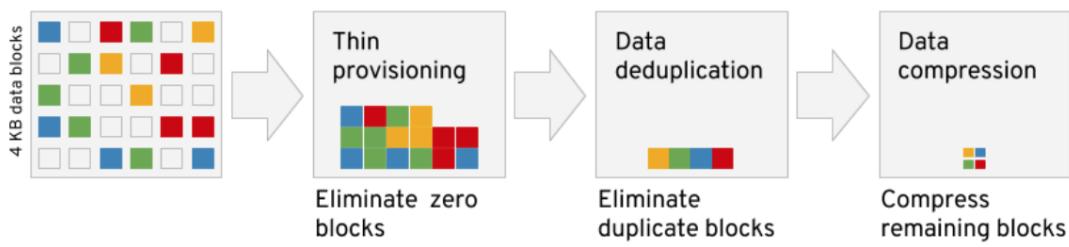
```
[root@test ~]# stratis filesystem snapshot pool1 fs1 snapshot2
[root@test ~]# stratis filesystem list
Pool   Filesystem  Total / Used / Free          Created        Device
      UUID
pool1  fs1        1 TiB / 2.53 GiB / 1021.47 GiB Jan 24 2024 15:44  /dev/stratis/pool1/fs1
16f45a66-2f91-4344-9452-0db258333aa5
pool1  snapshot1  1 TiB / 2.53 GiB / 1021.47 GiB Jan 24 2024 16:20  /dev/stratis/pool1/snapshot1
92bcd1c-769e-45ab-889f-b34ce4714834
pool1  snapshot2  1 TiB / 2.53 GiB / 1021.47 GiB Jan 24 2024 16:20  /dev/stratis/pool1/snapshot2
ef252795-ae92-42fb-b1df-0e8c0001eab8
[root@test ~]#
```

الإفادة من ال stratis هو موضوع ال Thin Provisioning

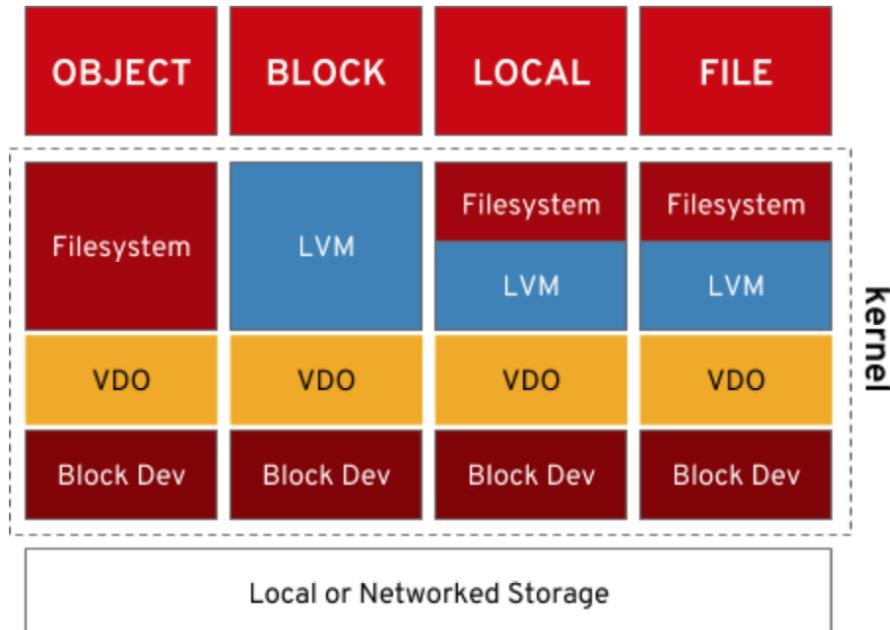
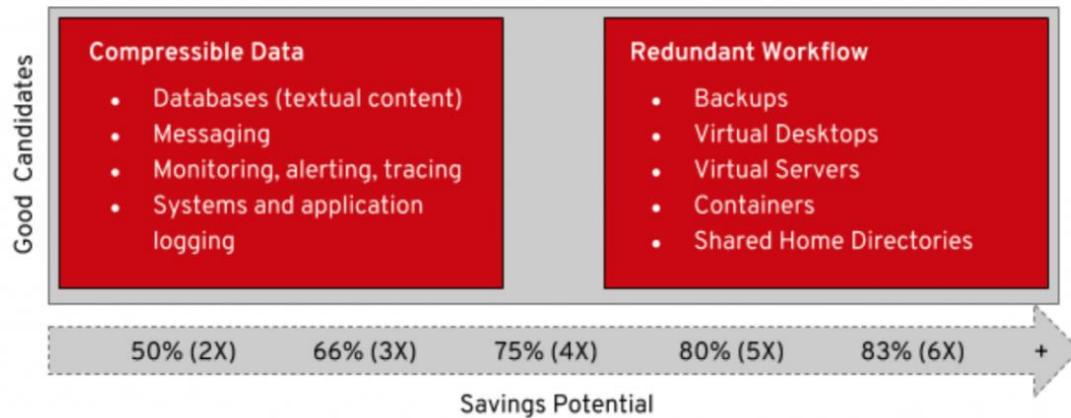
## Virtual Data Optimizer (VDO)

هو deduplication-redundant kernel modules : يحافظ على disk space بطرق ذكيـاـن block-data compression-zero block elimination

## VDO data reduction processing



## Potential Data Reduction Benefits for Common Data Types



## Accessing Network Attached Storage

في 3 طرق عشان اعمل NFS

Manual	Parment	On-demand (AutoFS)
ولو حصل reboot هيطير فلازم اعدله في ال config file	ب يكون بشكل دائم لاني بعدل في ال fstab	

---

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# dnf install nfs-utils
```

عمل nfs install لـ

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl enable nfs-server.service
```

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl start nfs-server.service
```

عمل service start و enable لـ

---

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# mkdir /myshare
```

عمل dir اسمه myshare و هيكون فيه كل ال share بتاعي وبعدين بعمل export لـ dir دا في ال /etc/exports في المسار دا exports

---

```
/myshare 192.168.92.10(rw, sync)
```

```
~
```

```
~
```

بعد ما افتح ال client /etc/exports هكتب السطر دا كدا بعمل share لـ dir دا اسمه /myshare وال ip بتاعه 192.168.92.10 وال permission ه تكون rw

---

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# exportfs  
/myshare 192.168.92.11
```

عشان اشوف ال share دا عامله

---

```
[root@client ~]# showmount --exports 192.168.92.7  
Export list for 192.168.92.7:  
/myshare 192.168.92.11
```

الامر دا هكتبه عند ال client عشان اتأكد انه شايف ال share

```
[root@client ~]# mount -t nfs 192.168.92.7:/myshare /shareclient/
[root@client ~]# df -h
Filesystem                Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs                  4.0M   0    4.0M  0% /dev
tmpfs                     3.7G   0    3.7G  0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                     1.5G  9.7M  1.5G  1% /run
/dev/mapper/rhel_ahmed--sakr--1-root  62G  5.5G  57G  9% /
/dev/mapper/rhel_ahmed--sakr--1-home  31G 251M  30G  1% /home
/dev/nvme0n1p1              1014M 260M  755M  26% /boot
tmpfs                     738M 124K  738M  1% /run/user/0
/dev/sr0                   9.0G  9.0G   0 100% /run/media/root/RHE
L-9-2-0-BaseOS-x86_64
192.168.92.7:/myshare          63G  5.0G  58G  8% /shareclient
[root@client ~]#
```

لو ال client عاوز يعمل share من عنده او يعني بيدا يحفظ الداتا في ال dir ال اسمه myshare  
 ip دا بتاعي share server  
 share /myshare دا ال dir ال معموله  
 shareclient دا ال client عاوز يعمله

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# cd /myshare/
[root@NFSserver myshare]# touch share1
[root@NFSserver myshare]# touch share2
[root@NFSserver myshare]# ll
total 0
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Jan 27 16:42 share1
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Jan 27 16:42 share2
[root@NFSserver myshare]#
```

بكتب ع ال share server داتا عشان اتأكد اليوزر هيشفها ولا لا

```
[root@client shareclient]# cd /shareclient/
[root@client shareclient]# ll
total 0
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Jan 27 16:42 share1
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 0 Jan 27 16:42 share2
[root@client shareclient]#
```

كدا ال client شاف الداتا

بس لحد دلوقت ال mount ال عملته عند ال client بشكل موقت لازم اعدل في ال fstab عشان يكون دائم

---

```
/dev/mapper/rhel_ahmed--sakr--1-root /  
UUID=3db5a502-6444-40e8-8960-68db1881b1b6 /boot  
/dev/mapper/rhel_ahmed--sakr--1-home /home  
/dev/mapper/rhel_ahmed--sakr--1-swap none  
192.168.92.7:/myshare /shareclient nfs defaults 0 0  
~
```

كدا عدلت في ال fstab و هيكون بشكل دائم

---

## ال AutoFS

هنا ال user ممكن يستخدمه مش زي الطريقة ال manual كان لازم ال config بتكون client site مش server site  
اقدر اعمل 1-direct 2-indirect mount بطريقتين

---

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# sudo dnf install autofs nfs-utils
```

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl start autofs.service  
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl enable autofs.service
```

عملت install و start و لـ enable

---

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# ls /etc/autofs.conf  
/etc/autofs.conf  
[root@NFSserver ~]#
```

دا ال config file بتاع AutoFS

---

---

```

# Global configuration options.
#
# open_file_limit - set the maximum number of open files. Note there
#                   may be other limits within the system that prevent
#                   this from being set, systemd for example may need
#                   a setting in the unit file to increase its default.
#                   The autofs default is 20480.
#
#open_file_limit = 20480
#
#
# Define default options for autofs.
#
[ autofs ]
#
# master_map_name - default map name for the master map.
#
#master_map_name = auto.master
#
# timeout - set the default mount timeout in seconds. The internal
#           program default is 10 minutes, but the default installed
#           configuration overrides this and sets the timeout to 5
#           minutes to be consistent with earlier autofs releases.
#
timeout = 300
#
# master_wait - set the default maximum number of retries (actual
#               iterations is half this, each is delayed by 2 seconds
#               before retrying) waiting for the master map to become

```

---

ال timeout دي مده ال session ال ه تكون بين ال client وال server بتكون 300 ثانية

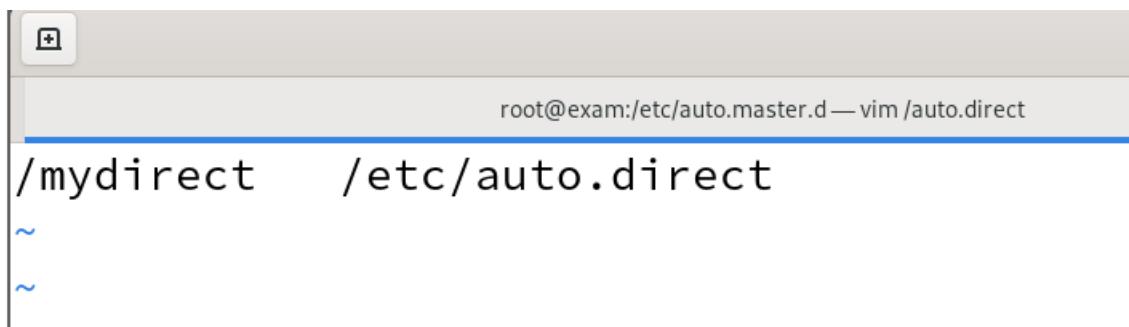
وقدر تعديها (المده دي بتحسب لما تطلع من ال share dir وتحب ترجع له تاني)

---

[root@client ~]# vim /etc/auto.master.d/

دا هتنشا فيه معلومات الملفات ال ه تكون share ولازم يكون .autofs

---



```

root@exam:/etc/auto.master.d— vim /auto.direct

/mydirect    /etc/auto.direct
~
```

بقوله اعمل mount لـ /etc/auto.direct تحت ال /mudirect

---

```
root@exam:/etc/auto.master.d— vim /etc/auto.direct
work -rw,sync 192.168.92.7:/direct
```

فتح ال share server /etc/auto.direct وكتب معلومات ال share server من خلال كلمه work وممكن اخليها \* يعني أي كلمه ال permission هيكون rw ابناع ال ip server /direct من ع ال share server دا ال dir

```
[root@client auto.master.d]# systemctl restart autofs.service
```

بعدين عمل service restart لـ

```
[root@client ~]# cat /etc/auto.direct
work -rw,sync 192.168.92.7:/direct
[root@client ~]#
```

دي المعلومات ال كتبتها

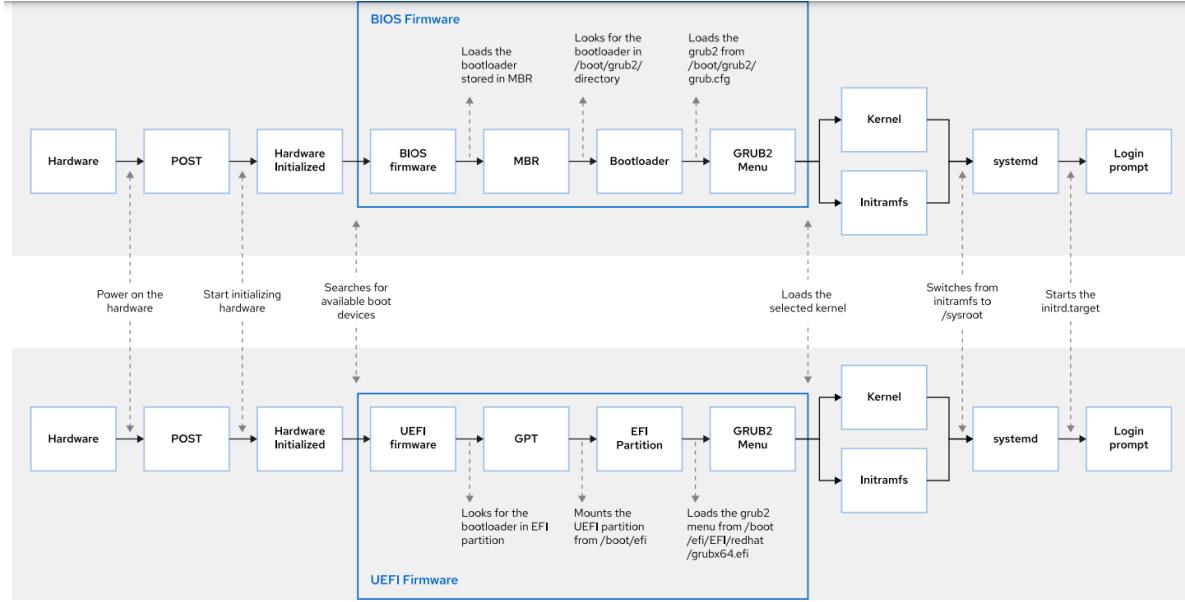
```
[root@client ~]# cat /etc/auto.master.d/direct.autofs
/mydirect /etc/auto.direct
```

```
[root@client ~]#
```

واعدي ال mydirect ال كنت عملته

ملحوظه(مكتنش فاهم اوي ال Atuofs فلو فيه أي غلطه او اضافه ياريت تعرفني)

## Control the Boot Process



عملية ال boot

```
[root@NFSServer ~]# runlevel
N 5
[root@NFSServer ~]#
```

كدا بعرف ال level ال انا شغال عليه حاليا

0	Poweroff.target	Poweroff System
1	rescue.target	Start in Single User Mode (For Tshoot and Administraration Task)
2	multi-user.target	Start With multi-user mode but without Networking link(NFS)
3	multi-user.target	With multi-user mode with Networking
4	multi-user.target	unused
5	graphical.target	GUI
6	reboot.target	Reboot system

دي ال level ال عندي

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# init 1
```

كدا هحول ال level بتاعي ال 1

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# init 0
```

كدا هعمل poweroff

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# init 6
```

كدا هيحصل reboot

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl get-default  
graphical.target  
[root@NFSserver ~]#
```

عشان اشوف انا شغال ع انهيء mode

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl isolate multi-user.target
```

كدا هحول ال mode بتاعي الي multi-user بس بشكل موقت

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl set-default multi-user.target
```

كدا هول ال mode بتاعي الي multi-user بس بشكل دائم

---

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# ls /etc/systemd/system
basic.target.wants
bluetooth.target.wants
ctrl-alt-del.target
dbus-org.bluez.service
dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service
dbus-org.freedesktop.Avahi.service
dbus-org.freedesktop.ModemManager1.service
dbus-org.freedesktop.nm-dispatcher.service
dbus.service
default.target
default.target.wants
'dev-virtio\x2dports-org.qemu.guest_agent.0.device.wants'
display-manager.service
getty.target.wants
graphical.target.wants
local-fs.target.wants
multi-user.target.wants
network-online.target.wants
printer.target.wants
remote-fs.target.wants
sockets.target.wants
sysinit.target.wants
timers.target.wants
vmtoolsd.service.requires
[root@NFSserver ~]#
```

بيعرضلي list بكل الحاجات ال هتقوم في ال startup

---

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# systemctl.unit=rescue.target
```

كدا بقوله بعد ال reboot هتشتغل بال rescue mode حتى لو كنت شغال بال GUI

---

عشان اغير الباسورد بتاع الروت  
هعمل ريستاارت واضغط على حرف e

وهنزل للسطر ال kernel ال بينتهي بكلمه quiet وهتكتب بعدها \rd.break واضغط ctrl+x ودا معنه  
ان ال kernel ميكملش بوت بعد الملف دا وهيفتحلي نافذه تاني وهي دي ال هغير منها الباسورد

```
bt ro resume=/dev/mapper/rhgb quiet ./rd.break_
```

ال kernel بيكون في المرحلة دي ودا بيكون mount مصغر في المراحله دي او حاجه هعملها عشان اعرف اغير الباسورد ودا بقوله ملف  
ال root خليه قابل للتعديل

```
switch_root:/# mount -o remount,rw /sysroot  
switch_root:/# _
```

بعدها بقوله ان ال root بتاعي موجود في المكان دا

```
switch_root:/# chroot /sysroot/  
sh-5.1#
```

وبعدها اكتب كلمة passwd وغير الباسورد

```
sh-5.1# passwd  
Changing password for user root.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters  
Retype new password:  
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.  
sh-5.1# _
```

عشان ال selinux الجديدة تسمع في ال touch /.auto relabel

```
sh-5.1# touch /.auto relabel  
sh-5.1#
```

```
[root@NFSserver ~]# grub2-set-password  
Enter password:  
Confirm password:  
[root@NFSserver ~]#
```

الامر دا عشان اعمل password لصفحه ال boot يعني لو حد دخل ع boot عشان يغير الباسورد بتاع  
الجهاز هيطلب منه باسورد ال grub

## Manage Network Security

مكتنش مهمت او ي بيها لان كدا هيكون عندك firewall أصلًا وممكن مستخدمهاش  
بس دول هيفهموك الدنيا بتاعتتها + هيساعدوك في الامتحان الدولي

---

```
[root@exam ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_cache_port_t          tcp      8080, 8118, 8123, 10001-10010
http_cache_port_t          udp      3130
http_port_t                 tcp      80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 900
0
pegasus_http_port_t         tcp      5988
pegasus_https_port_t        tcp      5989
[root@exam ~]# █
```

بشو夫 ال ports المفتوحة ع ال http

---

```
[root@exam ~]# semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 82
[root@exam ~]# semanage port -l | grep http
http_cache_port_t          tcp      8080, 8118, 8123, 10001-10010
http_cache_port_t          udp      3130
http_port_t                 tcp      82, 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443,
9000
pegasus_http_port_t         tcp      5988
pegasus_https_port_t        tcp      5989
[root@exam ~]# █
```

بضيف ال port ال رقمه 82

---

```
[root@exam ~]# firewall-cmd --list-ports
```

```
[root@exam ~]# █
```

عرض ال ports ال firewall بيسمح بيها

---

```
[root@exam ~]# firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=82/tcp
success
[root@exam ~]# █
```

بسمح بال port ال رقمه 82

```
[root@exam ~]# firewall-cmd --reload  
success  
[root@exam ~]#
```

عمل لـ services restart

```
[root@exam ~]# firewall-cmd --list-ports  
82/tcp  
[root@exam ~]#
```

كدا ال port أضاف عندي

وقدر اعمل manage من GUI عن طريق اداه ال Cockpit

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