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Linux Administration

Documentation

**Ubuntu: starts at the directory labeled patrick**

/etc/passwd: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (passwd file located here)

/etc/shadow: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (shadow file located here)

/etc/group: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (group file located here)

/etc/login.defs: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (login.defs file located here)

/etc/adduser.conf: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (adduser.conf file located here)

/etc/sudoers: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (sudoers file located here)

/etc/motd: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (motd file located here)

/etc/skel: navigate to the etc directory with ‘cd /etc’ (skel file located here)

/bin: Change directory with ‘cd /’ (bin directory located here)

/etc: Change directory with ‘cd /’ (etc directory located here)

/home: Move up one directory with ‘cd ..’ (this is the home directory)

/opt: Change directory with ‘cd /’ (opt directory located here)

/tmp: Change directory with ‘cd /’ (tmp directory located here)

/usr: Change directory with ‘cd /’ (usr directory located here)

/var: Change directory with ‘cd /’ (var directory located here)

**CentOS: starts at the directory labeled**

/etc/passwd:

/etc/shadow:

/etc/group:

/etc/login.defs:

/etc/adduser.conf:

/etc/sudoers:

/etc/motd:

/etc/skel:

/bin:

/etc:

/home:

/opt:

/tmp:

/usr:

/var:

**Repositories:**

Ubuntu:

List repositories: grep ^[^#] /etc/apt/sources.list or sudo grep -Erh ^deb /etc/apt/sources.list\*

^[^#] suppresses comments. /etc/apt/sources.list.d is the directory where the information is maintained.

List installed packages: sudo apt-cache policy

Before I changed anything, I used: sudo cp /etc/apt/sources.list /etc/apt/sources.list.backup to create a backup file in case I messed up and needed to recover the file.

In order to add repositories, I used: sudo vi /etc/apt/sources.list to enter the editor. Then I removed the # from 2 of the repositories to uncomment them and put them into effect.

I also used: sudo add-apt-repository “deb <http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/> saucy universe multiverse” to add another repository. I added a # in the editor to comment this out.

I used: lsb\_release -sc to find out what my release is. It is bionic.

I updated my system and new repositories with sudo apt-get update.

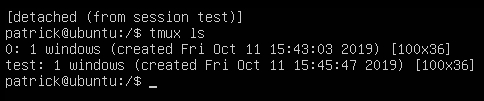
I added the PPA repository with: sudo add-apt-repository ppa:Thomas-schiex/blender and installed blender with sudo apt-get install blender. Then I removed it with: add-apt-repository –remove ppa:Thomas-schiex/blender. I then used sudo apt-get install ppa-purge and used ppa-purge ppa:Thomas-schiex/blender to fully remove it from the system. You could also manually remove it from the system with: sudo rm /etc/apt/sources.list.d/Thomas-schiex-ubuntu-blender-bionic.list

I used: sudo apt-get upgrade to upgrade my system.

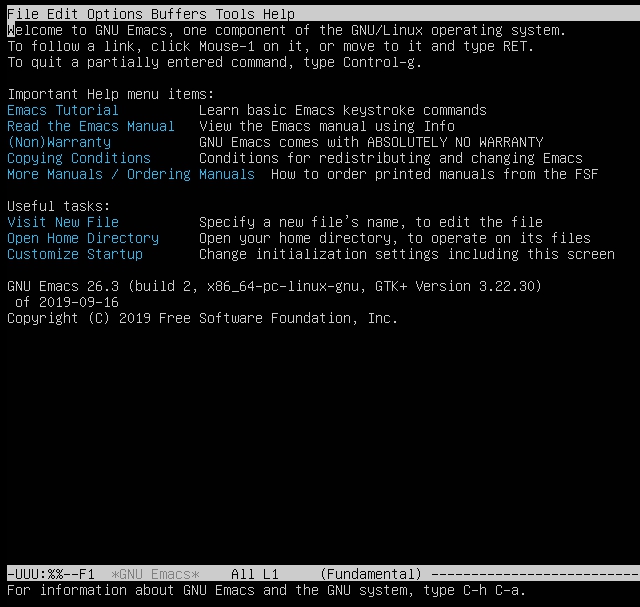
The first step I took in installing a package was to search for one. I used sudo apt-cache search rhythmbox. You can upgrade the package with sudo apt-get upgrade rhythmbox. Or you can remove the package with: sudo apt-get remove rhythmbox. Or purge it with sudo apt-get remove –purge rhythmbox.

In order to clean out your caches and get back some hard drive space you can use 2 commands. Sudo apt-get clean. Or to clean out your cache and save the newest versions of the packages you can use: sudo apt-get autoclean.

Installing Tmux was pretty easy. I just use: sudo apt-get install tmux and it was ready to use. I always use sudo apt-get update before and after I install something new and I make sure I use sudo apt-get upgrade every so often too. The command tmux starts a session. Ctrl-b d gets you out of a session. And tmux new -s test creates a new session called “test”; you can replace “test” with whatever name you want to call it.



In order to install emacs, you first have to install the ppa. Sudo add-apt-repository ppa:kelleyk/emacs. Then use sudo apt update and sudo apt install emacs26. Type the command emacs to enter the program. There is a tutorial to check out in emacs and you can navigate to the home directory. You can use the up and down arrows to navigate or use ctrl-v to move down or ctrl-b to move up.



I used sudo apt-get update && apt-get upgrade -y to ensure my system was up to date. Then I used sudo apt-get install fail2ban. Fail2ban is program that automatically seeks out attackers on your system and blocks their IP address. Once you install fail2ban it automatically starts working. If you want to make any changes to this program it’s best to create a new file: sudo cp /etc/fail2ban/fail2ban.conf /etc/fail2ban/fail2ban.local.



I used sudo apt-get install vim to upgrade vi to vim.