**CompTIA Linux+**

# Configuring Host Names

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# Introduction

Welcome to the **Configuring Host Names** Practice Lab. In this module you will be provided with the instructions and devices needed to develop your hands-on skills.

Host Names
Configuration
Linux System

# Learning Outcomes

In this module, you will complete the following exercise:

- Exercise 1 - Configure Host Names

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Configure hostnames using hostnamectl
- Configure hostnames using nmcli

# Exam Objectives

The following exam objectives are covered in this lab:

- **LPI:** 107.1 Manage user and group accounts and related system files.
- **LPI:** 110.1 Perform security administration tasks.
- **CompTIA:** 2.2 Given a scenario, manage users and groups.

# Lab Duration

It will take approximately **1 hour** to complete this lab.

# Help and Support

For more information on using Practice Labs, please see our **Help and Support** page. You can also raise a technical support ticket from this page.

Click Next to view the Lab topology used in this module.

# Lab Topology

During your session, you will have access to the following lab configuration.

**PLABSA01**
**Windows Server 2016**
**192.168.0.1**

**PLABLINUX01**
**CentOS Server**
**192.168.0.2**

**PLABLINUX02**
**Ubuntu Server**
**192.168.0.3**

Depending on the exercises you may or may not use all of the devices, but they are shown here in the layout to get an overall understanding of the topology of the lab.

- **PLABSA01** (Windows Server 2016)
- **PLABLINUX01** (CentOS Server)
- **PLABLINUX02** (Ubuntu Server)

# Exercise 1 - Configure Host Names

A hostname is a unique name given to a system on the network. Using the hostname, the system is identified and accessed if the appropriate configuration is done. Even though any name can be used as a hostname, but it is always good to follow a set of guidelines that an organization may have. In this exercise, you will understand how to configure hostname on a system.

## Learning Outcomes

After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Log into a Linux System
- Configure hostnames using hostnamectl
- Configure hostnames using nmcli

## Your Devices

You will be using the following device in this lab. Please power these on now.

- **PLABLINUX02** (Ubuntu Server)



PLABLINUX02
Ubuntu Server
192.168.0.3

### Task 1 - Configure Host Names Using Hostnamectl

A hostname is used to identify a system on the network. Each system needs to have a hostname whether it is a standalone or part of a network. There are various methods to view and change the hostname.

In this task, you will use the hostnamectl command to change the hostname.

To do this, perform the following steps:

# Step 1

On the desktop, right-click and select **Open in Terminal**.

> **Note:** *If you are prompted with the **Software Updater** dialog box, click **Remind Me Later**. This dialog box may occur before or after this step.*
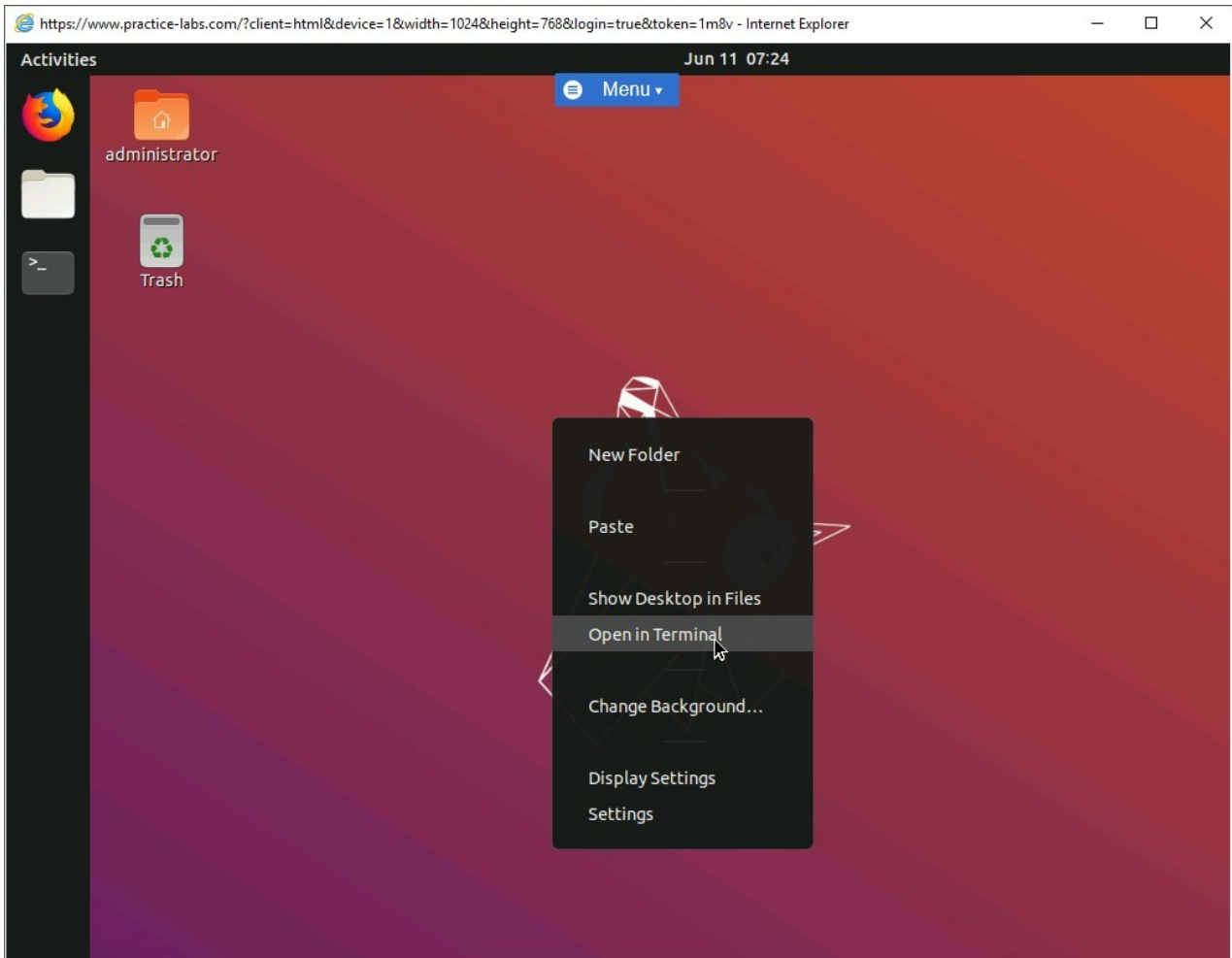


Figure 1.1 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Selecting the Open Terminal option from the context menu.

# Step 2

Let's first view the hostname using different methods. To display the hostname, type the following command:

```
hostname
```

Press **Enter**.
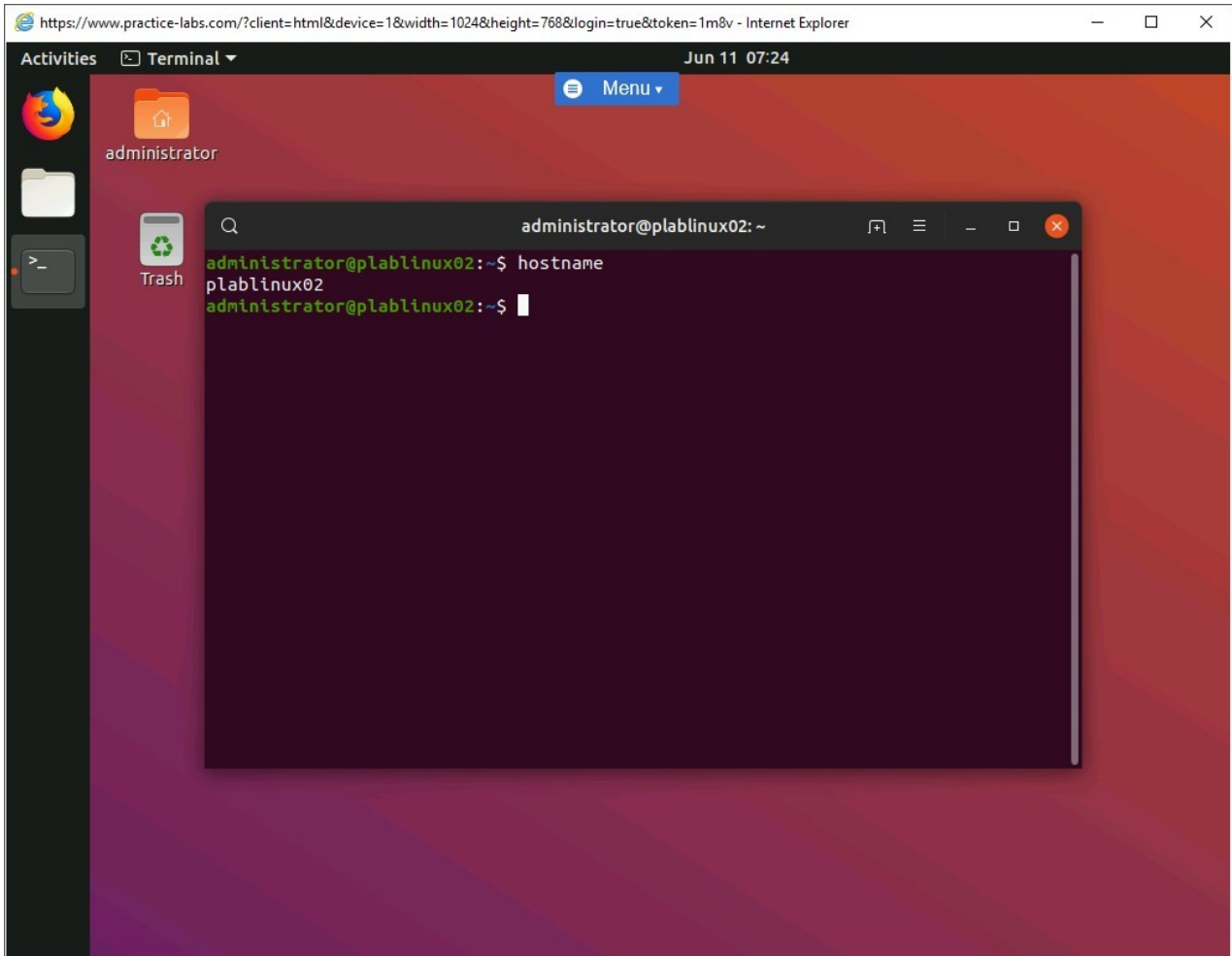


Figure 1.2 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Displaying the hostname of the system.

# *Step 3*

You can also view the short name of a system. To do this, type the following command:

```
hostname -s
```
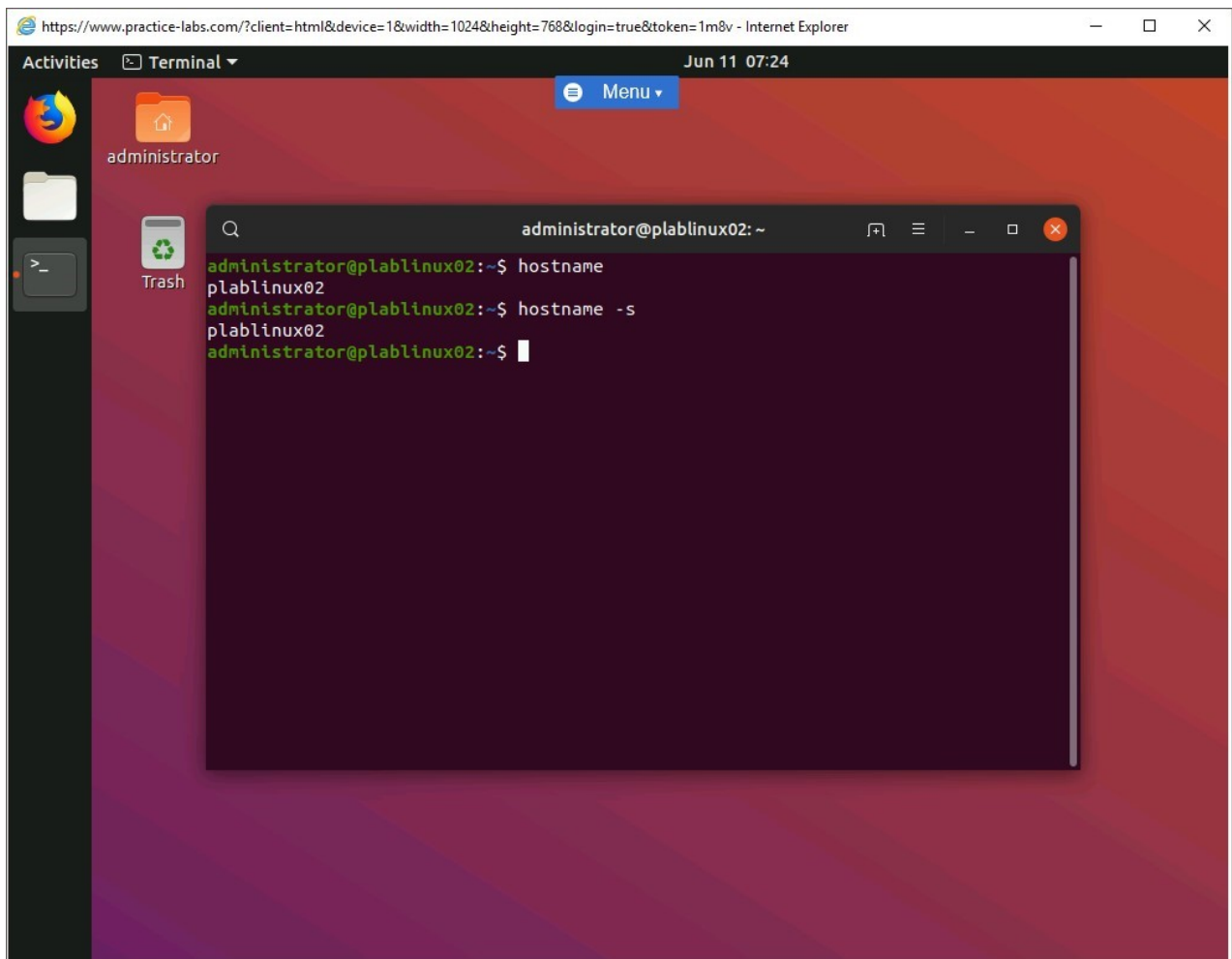
Press **Enter**.

Figure 1.3 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Displaying the short hostname of the system.

# Step 4

If the system is part of a domain and has FQDN is defined, you can view the full name. To do this, type the following command:

```
hostname -f
```

Press **Enter**. Notice that only the short name is displayed. This is because the system is not part of a domain and FQDN is not configured.
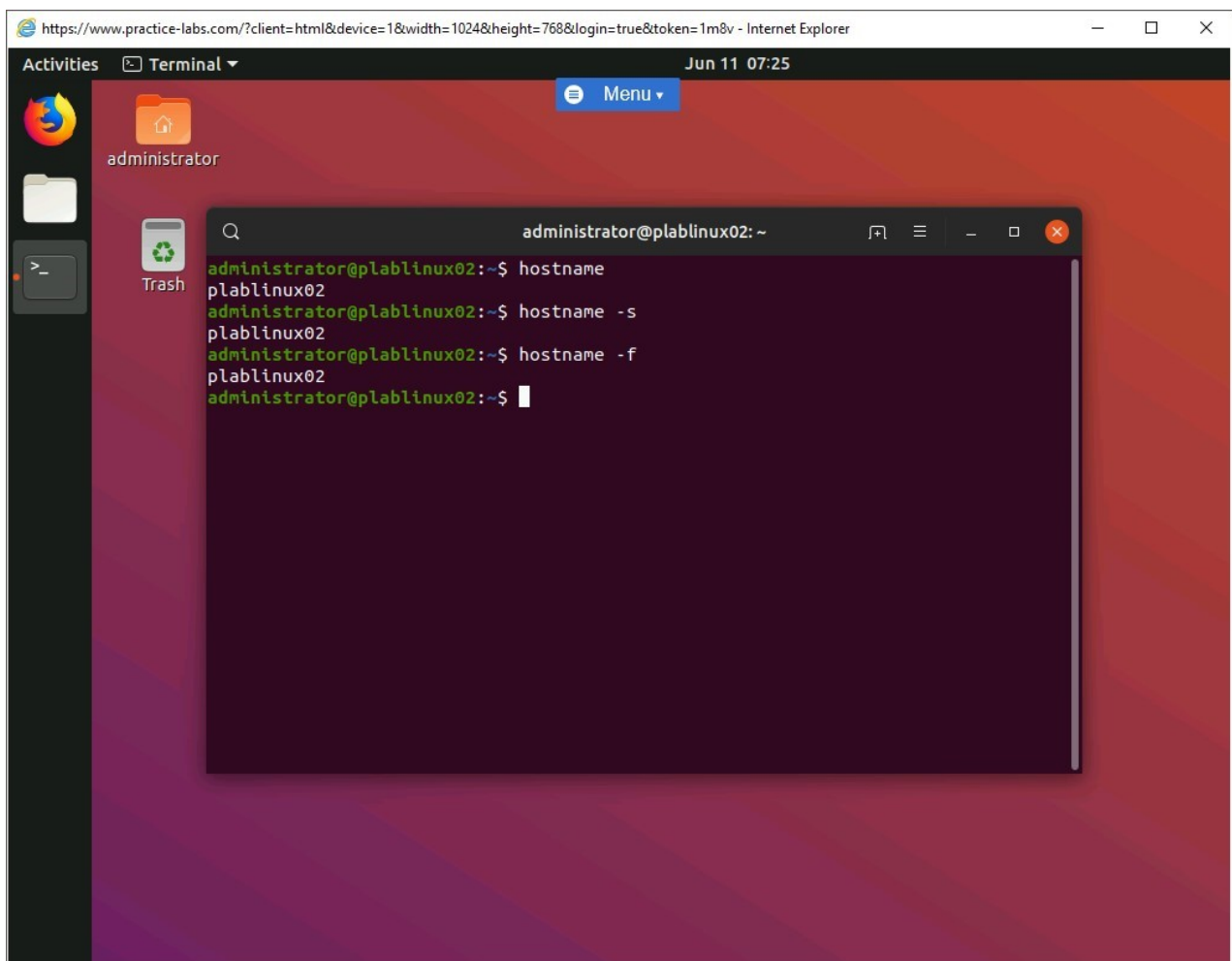
Figure 1.4 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Displaying the FQDN name of the system.

# *Step 5*

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

The hostname is defined in a file named **/etc/hostname**. You can also view the contents of this file to know the hostname. To do this, type the following command:

```
cat /etc/hostname
```

Press **Enter**.

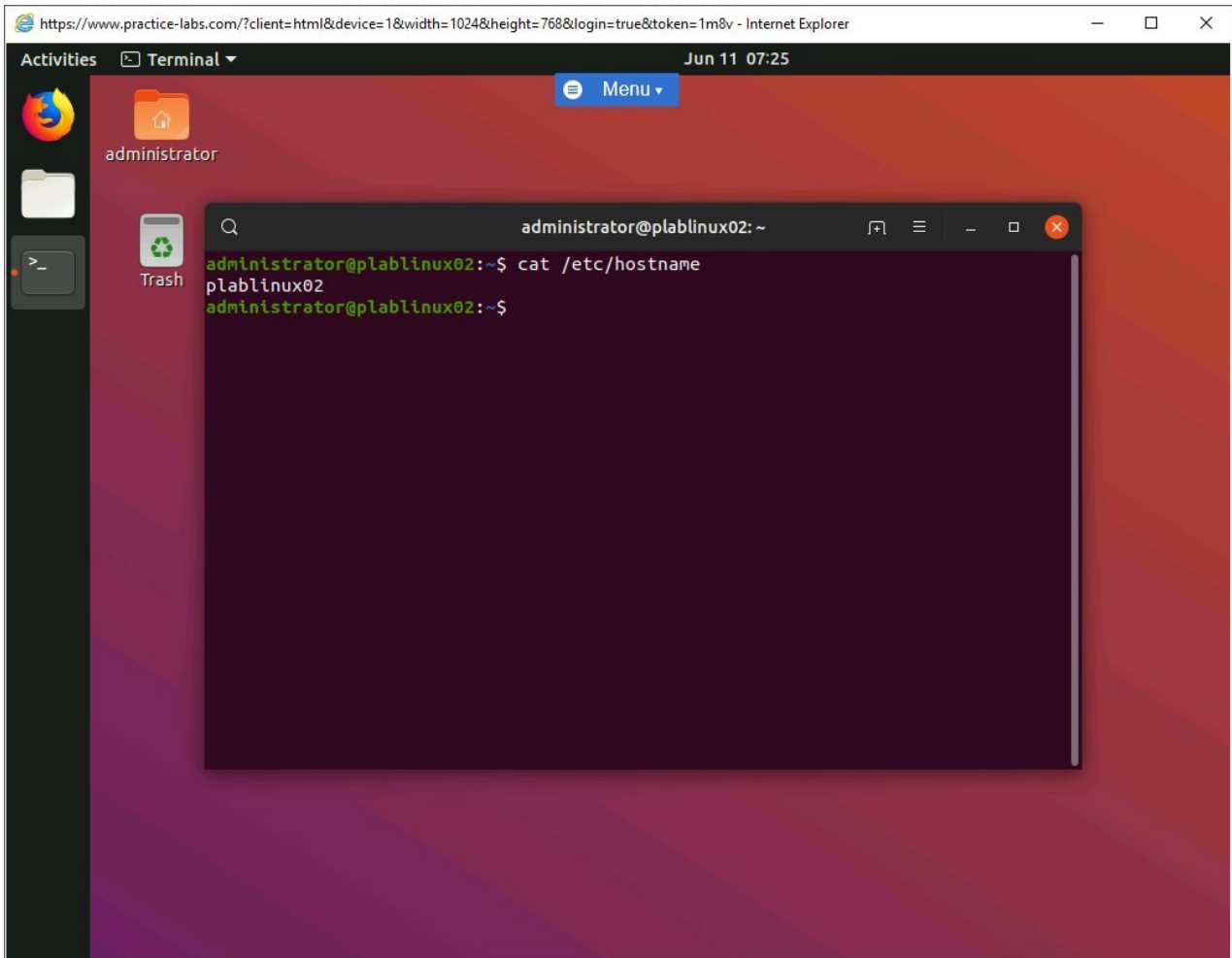> ***Note:*** *You can also change the hostname by editing the /etc/hostname file.*



Figure 1.5Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Displaying the hostname in the /etc/hostname file.

# *Step 6*

You can also use the hostnamectl command to view the hostname. To do this, type the following command:

```
hostnamectl
```

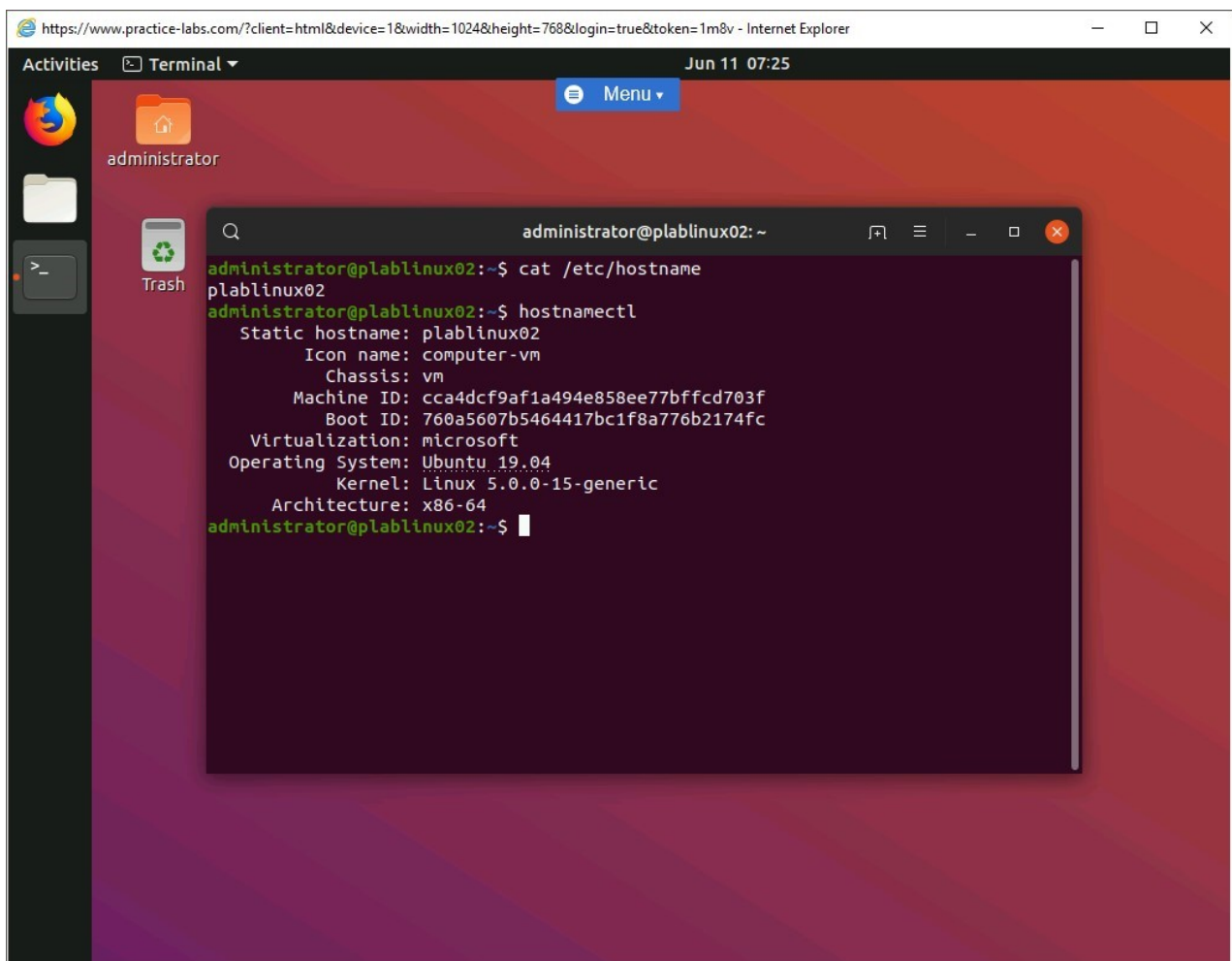Press **Enter**. Notice that the hostnamectl command displays more information than just the hostname.

Figure 1.6 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Displaying the hostname along with other information about the system .

## *Step 7*

You can also use the hostnamectl command to change the hostname. To do this, type the following command:

```
hostnamectl set-hostname plablinux2
```

Press **Enter**.
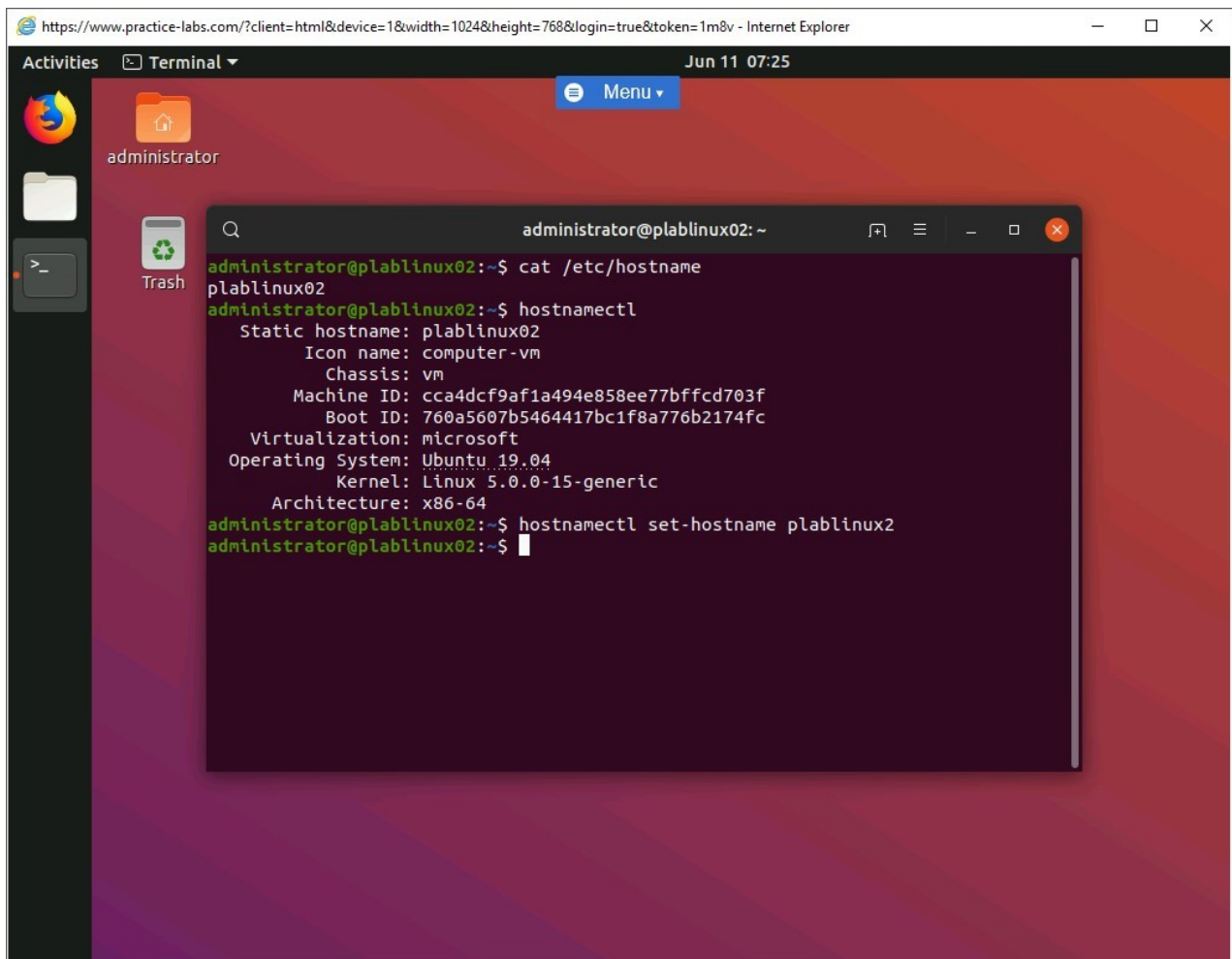
Figure 1.7 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Changing the hostname of the system.

# *Step 8*

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To confirm the change of hostname, type the following command:

```
hostnamectl
```

Press **Enter**. Notice that the new hostname is assigned.

> ***Note:*** *With the hostnamectl command, the name is changed only for this session. To make the hostname permanent, you need to reboot the system. You can use one of the following commands:*
> *init 6*
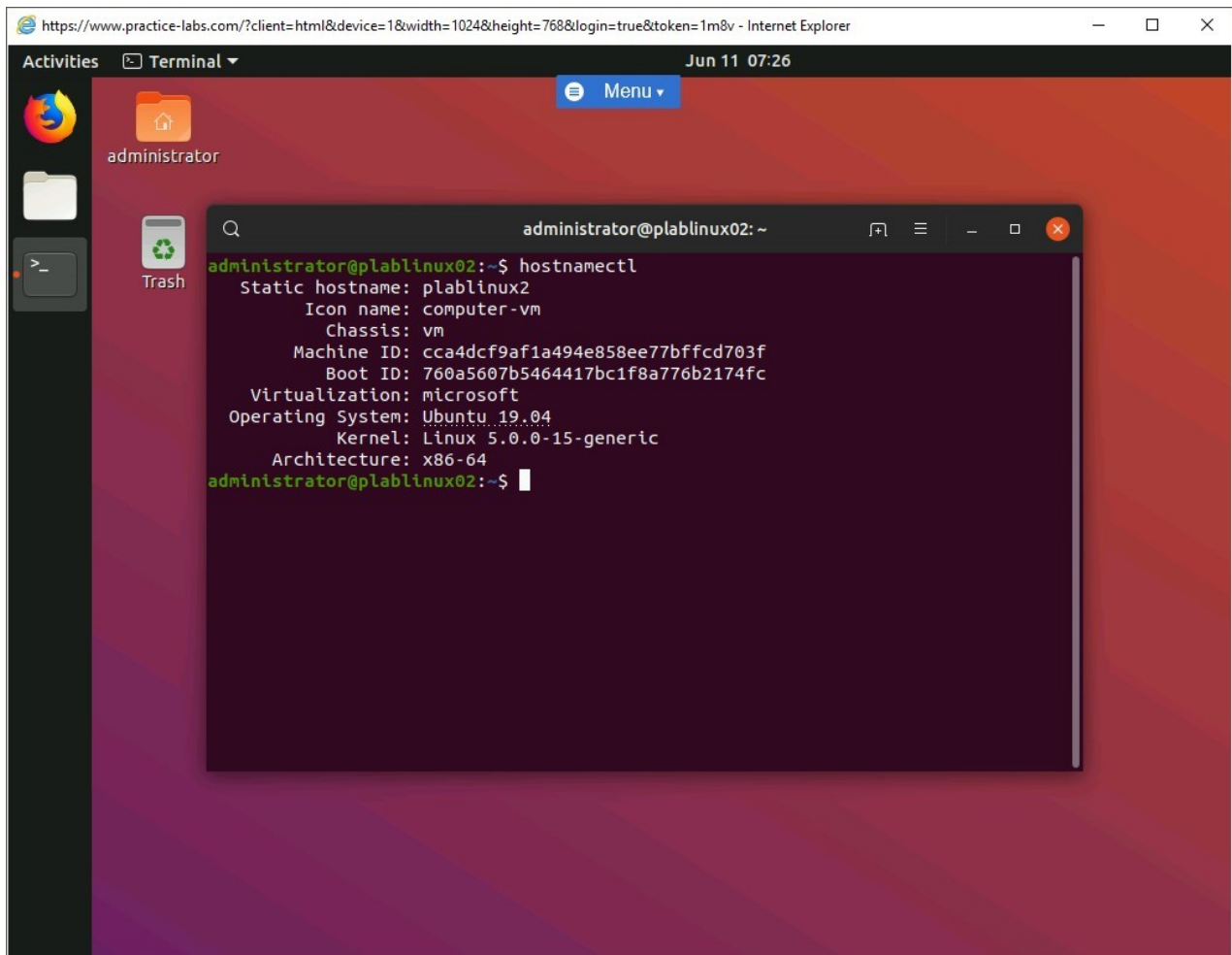> *systemctl reboot*
> *shutdown -r*



Figure 1.8 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Verifying the changed hostname.

## Task 2 - Configure hostnames using nmcli

Other than hostnamectl, you can also use the NetworkManager tool nmcli to view and change the hostname.In this task, you will view and change the hostname.

To do this, perform the following steps:

# *Step 1*

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To view the current hostname, type the following command:

```
nmcli general hostname
```
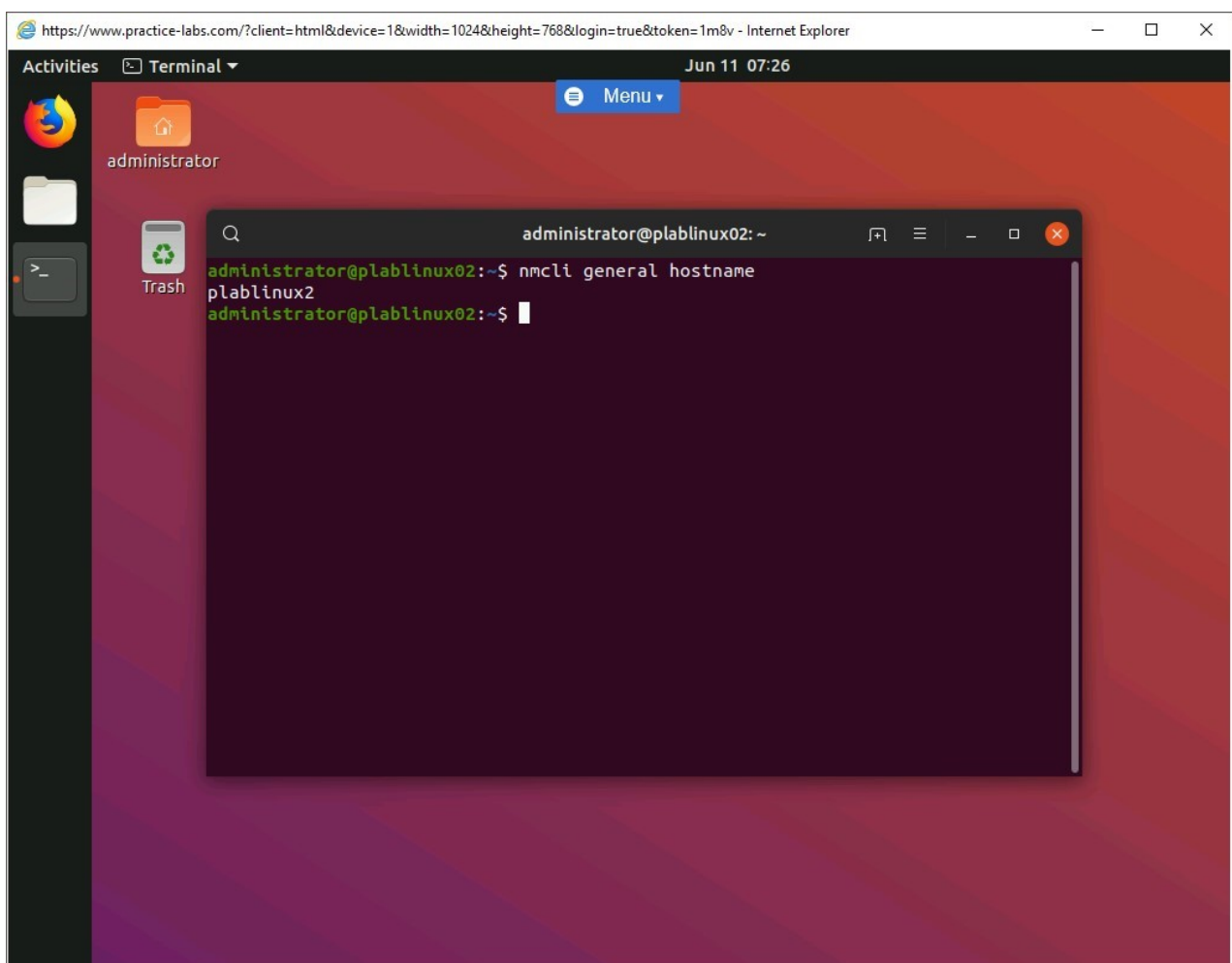
Press **Enter**.



Figure 1.9 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Displaying the hostname using the nmcli command.

# Step 2

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To change the hostname, type the following command:

```
sudo nmcli general hostname plablinux02
```

Press **Enter**.

When prompted, type the following password:
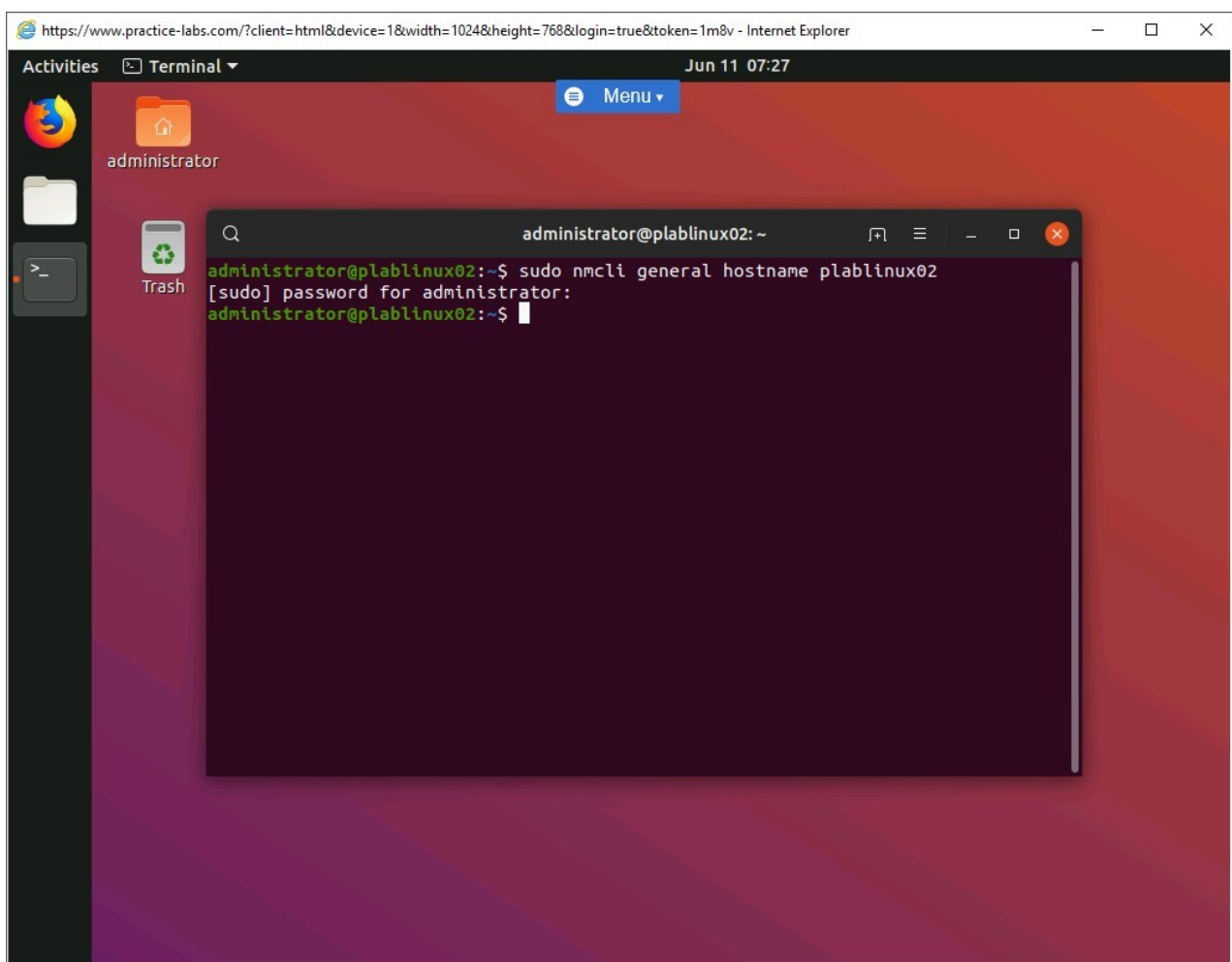
`Passw0rd`

Press **Enter**.



Figure 1.10 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Changing the hostname using the nmcli command.

# *Step 3*

Clear the screen by entering the following command:

```
clear
```

To verify the hostname, type the following command:

```
nmcli general hostname
```
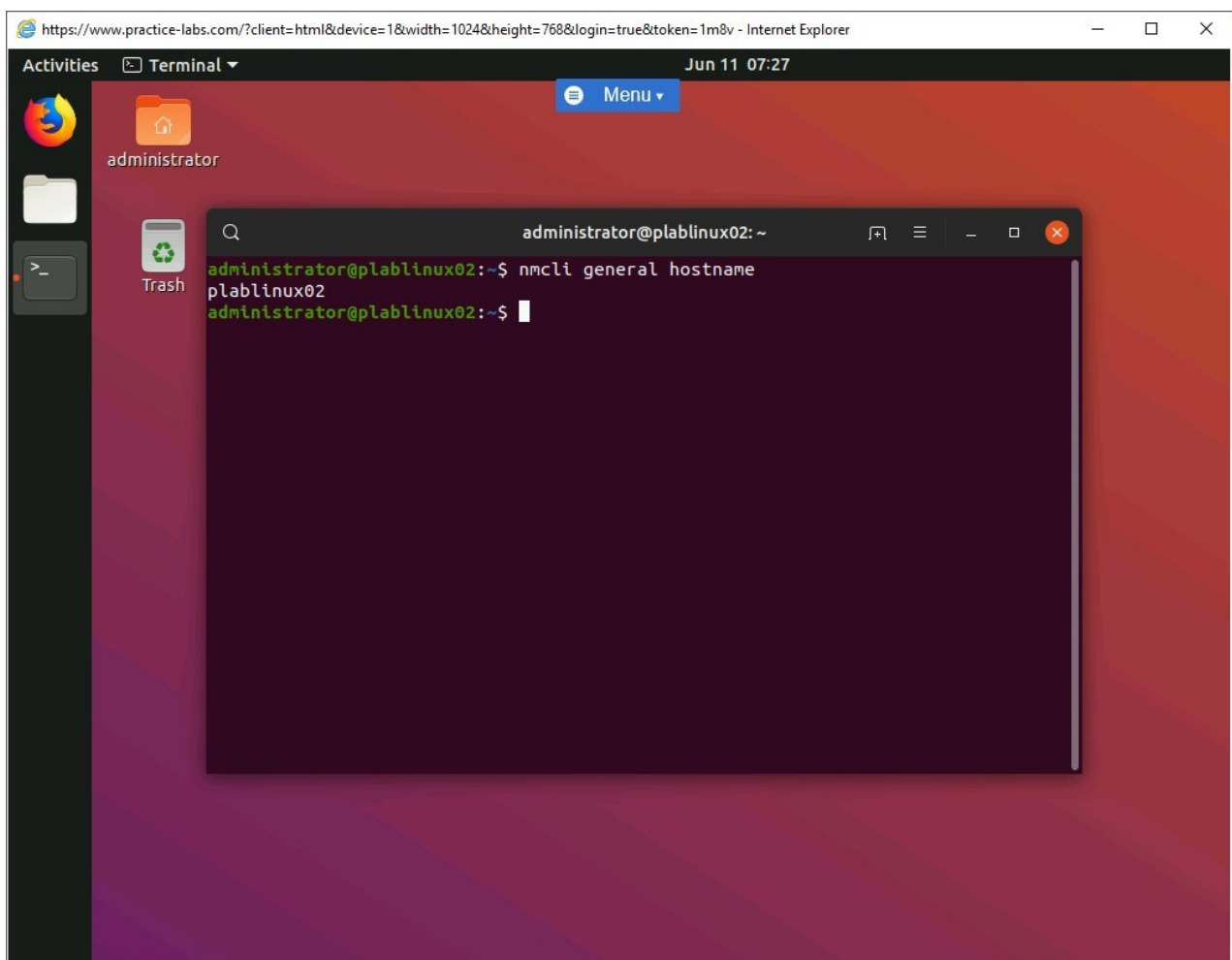
Press **Enter**.



Figure 1.11 Screenshot of PLABLINUX02: Verifying the changed hostname.

Keep all devices in their current state and proceed to the next exercise.

# Review

Well done, you have completed the **Configuring Host Names** Practice Lab.

## Summary

You completed the following exercise:

- Exercise 1 - Configure Host Names

You should now be able to:

- Configure hostnames using hostnamectl
- Configure hostnames using nmcli

## Feedback

Shutdown all virtual machines used in this lab. Alternatively, you can log out of the lab platform.