Comprehensive Linux Operations

Project Overview

This project spans various aspects of Linux system administration, including file management, user and group management, service control, process handling, and more. You will be completing tasks that simulate real-world scenarios, providing hands-on experience with Linux commands and configurations.

Project Breakdown

Part 1: Creating and Editing Text Files (20 minutes)

Scenario: You are tasked with documenting the configurations and settings for a new server. You'll use different text editors to create and update these documents.

1. Using Nano

Create a file server_config.txt using Nano:

```
nano server_config.txt
```

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Add the following content:

```
Server Name: WebServer01 IP Address: 192.168.1.100
```

OS: Ubuntu 20.04

Save and exit (Ctrl+O, Enter, Ctrl+X).

2. Using Vi

Edit the same file with Vi:

```
vi server_config.txt
```

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Append the following text:

```
Further edit the file with Vim:

vim server_config.txt

o

Add the following text:

Configuration Complete: Yes

o Save and exit (Esc, :wq).
```

Part 2: User & Group Management (20 minutes)

Scenario: You need to set up user accounts and groups for a new team joining the project.

1. Adding/Removing Users

Add a new user developer:

sudo adduser developer

```
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ ls
server config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ vi server_config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ vim server_config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo adduser developer
[sudo] password for einfochips:
Adding user `developer' ...
Adding new group `developer' (1000) ...
Adding new user `developer' (1000) with group `developer' ...
Creating home directory `/home/developer' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for developer
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []:
        Room Number []:
        Work Phone []:
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$
```

Remove the user developer:

sudo deluser developer

2. Managing Groups

Create a group devteam:

```
sudo groupadd devteam
```

Add the user developer to the devteam group:

```
sudo usermod -aG devteam developer
```

Remove the user developer from the devteam group:

```
sudo gpasswd -d developer devteam
```

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Part 3: File Permissions Management (20 minutes)

Scenario: Ensure that only the appropriate users have access to specific files and directories.

1. Understanding File Permissions

View permissions for server_config.txt:

```
ls -l server_config.txt
```

o Discuss the output (e.g., -rw-r--r-).

2. Changing Permissions and Ownership

Change permissions to read/write for the owner and read-only for others:

```
chmod 644 server_config.txt
```

Verify the change:

```
ls -l server_config.txt
```

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Change the owner to developer and the group to devteam:

```
sudo chown developer:devteam server_config.txt
```

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Verify the change:

ls -l server_config.txt

```
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo groupadd devteam
[sudo] password for einfochips:
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo usermod -aG devteam developer
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo gpasswd -d developer devteam
Removing user developer from group devteam
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ ls -l server_config.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 einfochips einfochips 135 Jul 9 10:31 server_config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo chmod 644 server_config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ ls -l server_config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo chown developer:devteam server_config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ ls -l server_config.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 developer devteam 135 Jul 9 10:31 server_config.txt
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$
```

Part 4: Controlling Services and Daemons (20 minutes)

Scenario: Manage the web server service to ensure it is running correctly and starts on boot.

1. Managing Services with systemctl

```
Start the Apache service:
```

```
sudo systemctl start apache2
```

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Stop the Apache service:

```
sudo systemctl stop apache2
```

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Enable the Apache service to start on boot:

```
sudo systemctl enable apache2
```

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Disable the Apache service:

```
sudo systemctl disable apache2
```

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Check the status of the Apache service:

sudo systemctl status apache2

2. Understanding Daemons

o Discuss the role of the sshd daemon in providing SSH access to the server.

Part 5: Process Handling (20 minutes)

Scenario: Monitor and manage processes to ensure the server is performing optimally.

1. Viewing Processes

List all running processes:

ps aux

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USER		%CPU		VSZ	RSS			ΛТ	START	TTME	COMMAND
root	1	0.0		173512			Ss		Jul05		/sbin/init splash
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05		[kthreadd]
root	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<		Jul05		[rcu_gp]
root	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<		Jul05	0:00	[rcu_par_gp]
root	5	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<		Jul05	0:00	[slub_flushwq]
root	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<		Jul05	0:00	[netns]
root	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<		Jul05	0:00	[kworker/0:0H-events_hi
root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<		Jul05	0:00	[mm_percpu_wq]
root	11	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[rcu_tasks_rude_]
root	12	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[rcu_tasks_trace]
root	13	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:01	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	14	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I		Jul05	0:20	[rcu_sched]
root	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[migration/0]
root	16	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	<pre>[idle_inject/0]</pre>
root	18	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[cpuhp/0]
root	19	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[cpuhp/1]
root	20	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[idle_inject/1]
root	21	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[migration/1]
root	22	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[ksoftirqd/1]
root	24	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	I<		Jul05	0:00	[kworker/1:0H-events_hi
root	25	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[cpuhp/2]
root	26	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S		Jul05	0:00	[idle_inject/2]

Use top to view processes in real-time:

top

top - 11:01:10 up 3 days, 17:58, 1 user, load average: 0.55, 0.53, 0.46 Tasks: 333 total, 1 running, 332 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie %Cpu(s): 1.8 us, 0.8 sy, 0.0 ni, 97.5 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st MiB Mem : **15802.6** total, 2158.2 free, **5135.0** used, **8509.3** buff/cache 2048.0 total, 9816.7 avail Mem 2048.0 free, MiB Swap: **0.0** used. PID USER PR NI **VIRT** RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND 20 0 4798632 341504 106112 S 9.0 2.1 15:00.09 gnome-shell 4052 einfoch+ 0.6 3904 einfoch+ 20 0 530080 92512 53844 S 3.3 7:27.95 Xorg -51 0 0 S 0.0 0:37.78 irq/51-DELL08B8 237 root 0 0 1.3 291863 root 20 0 772836 22032 18912 S 0.7 0.1 0:07.81 TaniumCX 0:00.42 top 373814 einfoch+ 0 0.0 20 12128 4208 3260 R 0.7 14 root 20 0 0 0 0 I 0.3 0.0 0:20.20 rcu sched 0 273768 9668 S 1226 root 20 10680 0.3 0.1 1:14.65 thermald 0 9830.6m 1.8g 26608 S 1280 jenkins 11.5 2:59.03 java 20 0.3 0 2022744 44456 31816 S 1315 root 20 0:32.58 containerd 0.3 0.3 0 1596860 149512 107504 S 0.3 0.9 2936 grafana 20 1:04.27 grafana 7133 einfoch+ 0 3611024 481524 129980 S 1:58.45 PanGPUI 20 0.3 3.0 28466 einfoch+ 20 0 1135.5g 461500 145084 S 0.3 2.9 37:44.93 teams-for-linux 0 32.7g 291236 219564 S 261050 einfoch+ 20 0.3 1.8 3:31.50 chrome 20 0 3639476 32644 17684 S 0.3 0.2 0:31.66 TaniumCX 291788 root 291808 root 20 0 773268 21144 18660 S 0:07.53 TaniumCX 0.3 0.1 291819 root 20 0 857856 28140 22472 S 0.3 0.2 0:08.18 TaniumCX 29036 24848 S 291874 root 20 0 778852 0.3 0.2 0:08.61 TaniumCX 334654 root 20 0 1333724 48148 17264 S 0.3 0.3 0:16.02 TaniumClient 1 root 20 0 173512 15112 8296 S 0.0 0.1 1:17.13 systemd 0:00.04 kthreadd 0 S 2 root 20 0 0 0 0.0 0.0 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0:00.00 rcu gp 3 root 0.0 0:00.00 rcu_par_gp 0 -20 0 0 0 I 0.0 0.0 4 root 0.00 00 slub flush

2. Managing Processes

Identify a process to kill using ps or top, then kill it:

kill <PID>

Change the priority of a process (e.g., running sleep with a lower priority):

```
nice -n 10 sleep 100 &
```

Change the priority of the process using renice:

```
renice +10 <PID>
```

Creating and Deploying a Static Website with Apache2

Preparation (5 minutes)

Ensure you have access to a Linux environment (e.g., virtual machines, EC2 instances, or local installations) with sudo privileges.

Activity Breakdown

Part 1: Installing Apache2 (5 minutes)

1. Update Package Lists

Open the terminal and run:

```
sudo apt update
```

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2. Install Apache2

Install Apache2 by running:

sudo apt install apache2

```
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo systemctl start apache2
Failed to start apache2.service: Unit apache2.service not found.
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ apache2 --version
Command 'apache2' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install apache2-bin
einfochips@PUNELPT0436:~/DevopsTraining$ sudo apt install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
 bridge-utils linux-headers-5.15.0-105-generic linux-hwe-5.15-headers-5.15.0-105
 linux-image-5.15.0-105-generic linux-modules-5.15.0-105-generic
 linux-modules-extra-5.15.0-105-generic ubuntu-fan
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
 libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.2-0
Suggested packages:
 apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 apache2 apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1
 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 libaprutil1-ldap liblua5.2-0
O upgraded, 9 newly installed, O to remove and 1 not upgraded.
Need to get 1,827 kB of archives.
After this operation, 7,973 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 libapr1 amd64 1.6.5-1ubuntu1 [91.4
kB]
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 libaprutil1 amd64 1.6.1-4u
buntu2.2 [85.1 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3 am
d64 1.6.1-4ubuntu2.2 [10.5 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 libaprutil1-ldap amd64 1.6
.1-4ubuntu2.2 [8,752 B]
```

3. Start and Enable Apache2

Start the Apache2 service:

sudo systemctl start apache2

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Enable Apache2 to start on boot:

sudo systemctl enable apache2

4. Verify Installation

 Open a web browser and navigate to http://your_server_ip. You should see the Apache2 default page.

Part 2: Creating the Website (10 minutes)

1. Navigate to the Web Directory

Change to the web root directory:

cd /var/www/html

0

2. Create a New Directory for the Website

Create a directory named mystaticwebsite:

```
sudo mkdir mystaticwebsite
```

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Change ownership of the directory:

```
sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/html/mystaticwebsite
```

0

3. Create HTML File

Create and edit the index.html file:

```
nano /var/www/html/mystaticwebsite/index.html
```

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Add the following content:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Static Website</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Static Website</h1>
  This is a simple static website using Apache2.
  <script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>

    Save and exit (Ctrl+O, Enter, Ctrl+X).

   4. Create CSS File
Create and edit the styles.css file:
nano /var/www/html/mystaticwebsite/styles.css
        0
Add the following content:
body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
  background-color: #f0f0f0;
  text-align: center;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 20px;
}
h1 {
```

```
color: #333;
}

    Save and exit (Ctrl+O, Enter, Ctrl+X).

   5. Create JavaScript File
Create and edit the script.js file:
nano /var/www/html/mystaticwebsite/script.js
Add the following content:
document.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', function() {
  console.log('Hello, World!');
});

    Save and exit (Ctrl+O, Enter, Ctrl+X).

   6. Add an Image
Download or copy an image file (e.g., logo.png) to the website directory:
cp /path/to/your/logo.png /var/www/html/mystaticwebsite/logo.png
Update index.html to include the image:
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Static Website</h1>
  <img src="logo.png" alt="Logo">
  This is a simple static website using Apache2.
  <script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
         0
```

Part 3: Configuring Apache2 to Serve the Website (10 minutes)

1. Create a Virtual Host File

```
Create and edit the virtual host configuration file:
```

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/mystaticwebsite.conf
```

Add the following content:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
   ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
   DocumentRoot /var/www/html/mystaticwebsite
   ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
   CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>
```

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- Save and exit (Ctrl+O, Enter, Ctrl+X).
- 2. Enable the New Virtual Host

Enable the virtual host configuration:

```
sudo a2ensite mystaticwebsite.conf
```

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3. Disable the Default Site

Disable the default site configuration:

```
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

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4. Reload Apache2

Reload the Apache2 service to apply the changes:

```
sudo systemctl reload apache2
```

```
| In | Principal |
```

5. Test the Configuration

 Open a web browser and navigate to http://your_server_ip. You should see the static website with the HTML, CSS, JS, and image.

