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420-PPS-TT

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Automatisation des tâches réseau

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Installer AlmaLinux 9 minimal

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5 septembre 2024

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# Table des matières

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Télécharger l'image ISO de Linux.....	3
3	Créer une machine virtuelle .....	3
4	Installer Linux.....	9
5	Installer les outils réseau (net-tools) .....	19
6	Faire les mises à jour.....	19
7	Installer vim ou nano .....	19
8	Installer bash-completion .....	19
9	Désactiver la sécurité renforcée Linux (SELINUX=Security-Enhanced Linux) .....	20
10	Désactiver le service de pare-feu Firewalld.....	20
11	Attribuer un nom au serveur .....	20
12	Redémarrer le serveur Linux .....	20
13	Valider .....	21

## 1 Introduction

Kernel <https://kernel.org/>

Distributions Linux [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Linux\\_distributions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Linux_distributions)

RedHat [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red\\_Hat](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Hat)

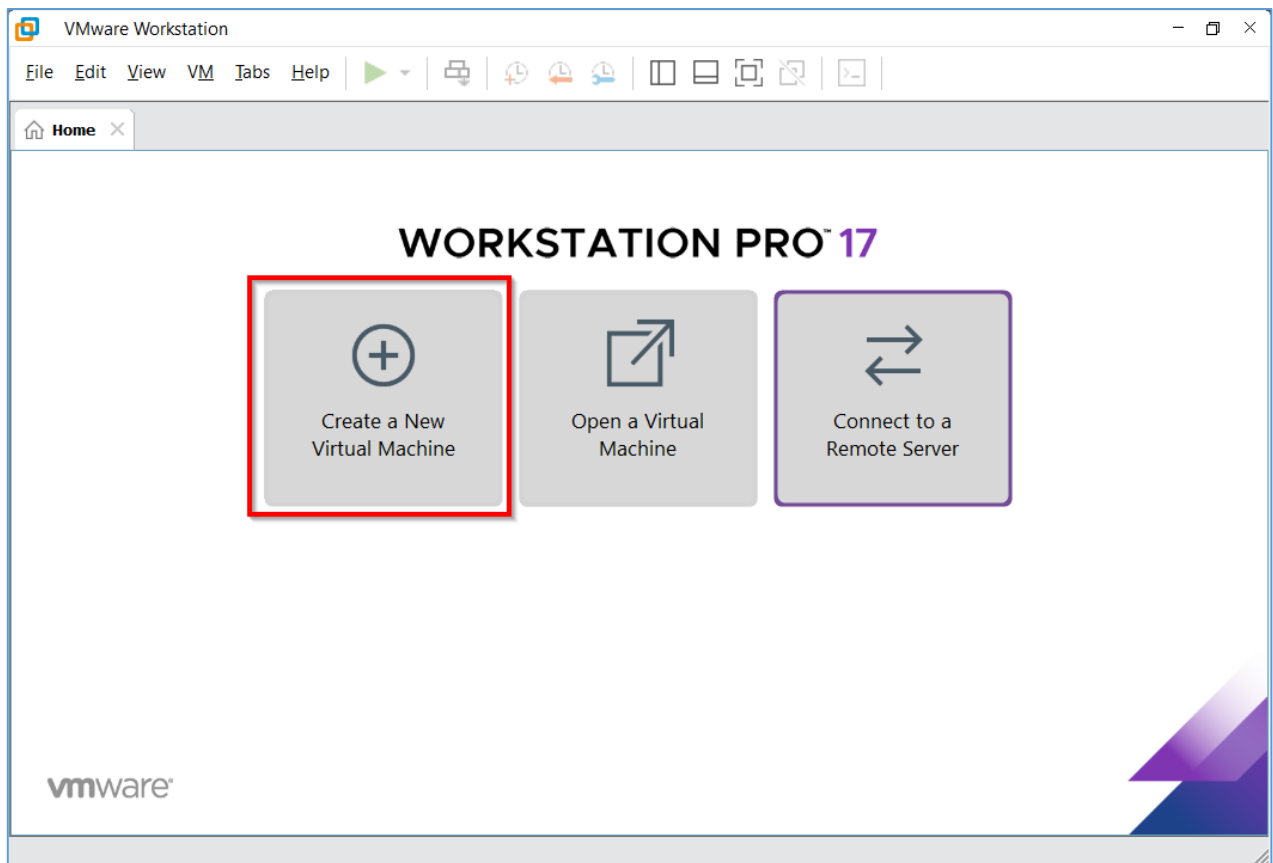
## 2 Télécharger l'image ISO de Linux

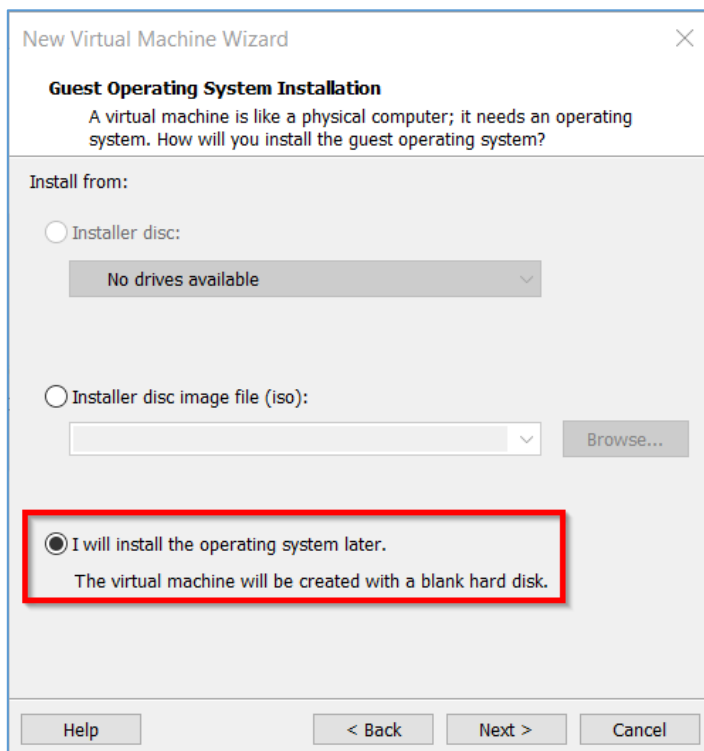
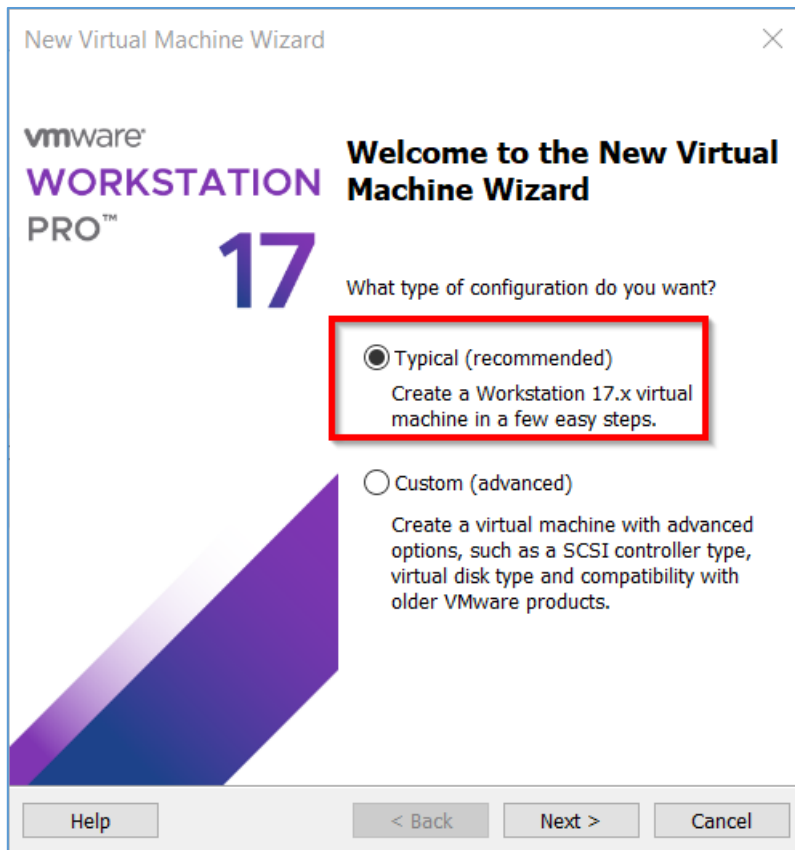
Récupérer l'image ISO de de la dernière version d'Alma Linux minimal à partir de :

<https://almalinux.org/>

## 3 Créer une machine virtuelle

Créer une machine virtuelle en utilisant un logiciel de virtualisation tel que VMware.





New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Select a Guest Operating System**

Which operating system will be installed on this virtual machine?

Guest operating system

☐ Microsoft Windows

☒ Linux

☐ VMware ESX

☐ Other

Version

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 64-bit

Help < Back Next > Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Name the Virtual Machine**

What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Virtual machine name:

AlmaLinux9

Location:

C:\Virtual Machines\AlmaLinux9 Browse...

The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.

< Back Next > Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Specify Disk Capacity

How large do you want this disk to be?

The virtual machine's hard disk is stored as one or more files on the host computer's physical disk. These file(s) start small and become larger as you add applications, files, and data to your virtual machine.

Maximum disk size (GB):

Recommended size for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 64-bit: 20 GB

☐ Store virtual disk as a single file

☒ Split virtual disk into multiple files

Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

Help

< Back

Next >

Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

Ready to Create Virtual Machine

Click Finish to create the virtual machine. Then you can install Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 64-bit.

The virtual machine will be created with the following settings:

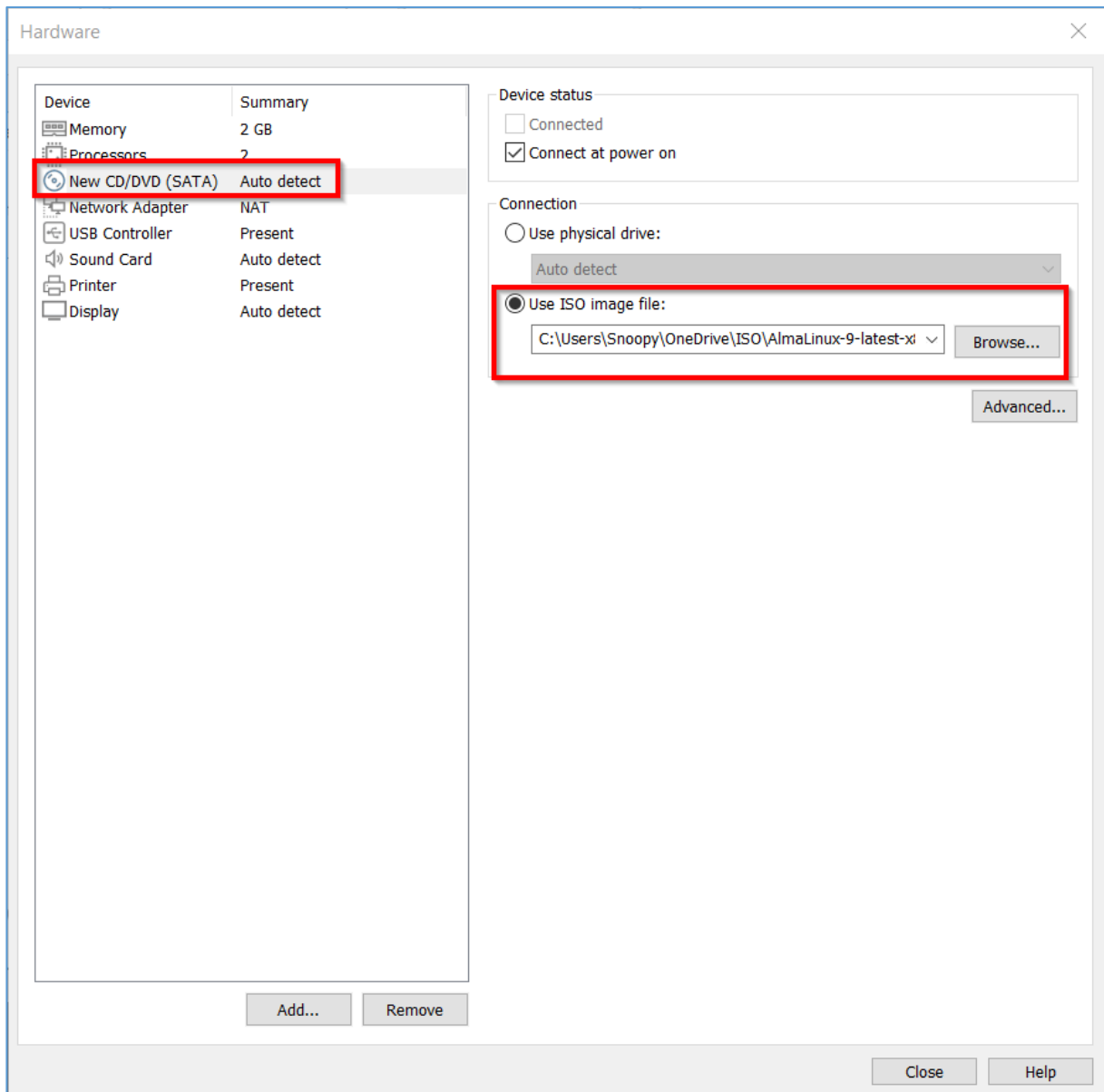
Name:	AlmaLinux9
Location:	C:\Virtual Machines\AlmaLinux9
Version:	Workstation 17.x
Operating System:	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 64-bit
Hard Disk:	20 GB, Split
Memory:	2048 MB
Network Adapter:	NAT
Other Devices:	2 CPU cores, CD/DVD, USB Controller, Printer, Sound C...

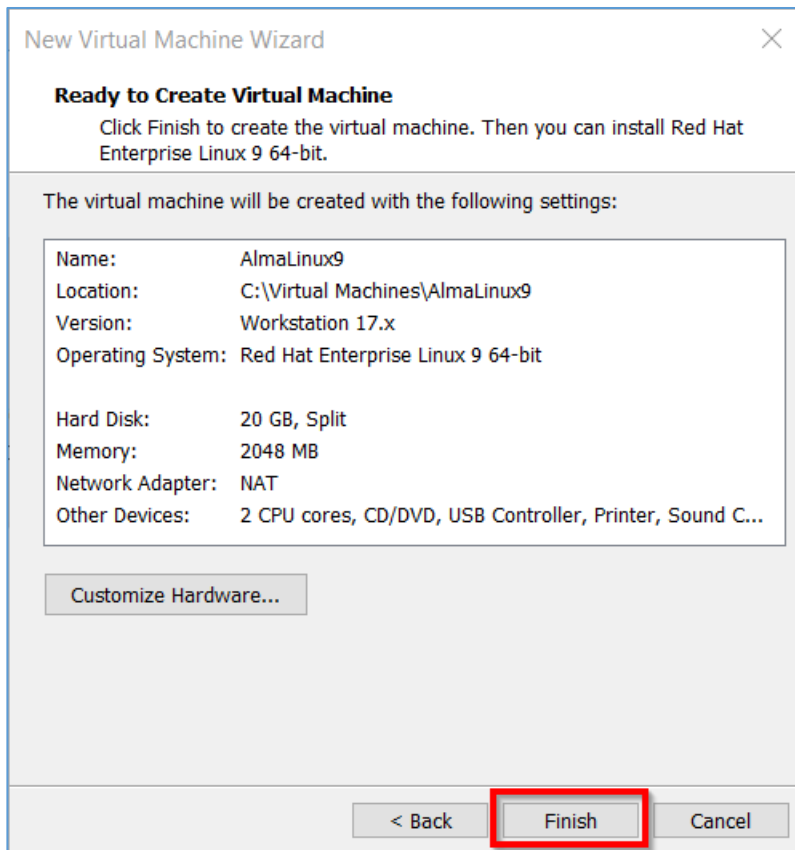
Customize Hardware...

< Back

Finish

Cancel

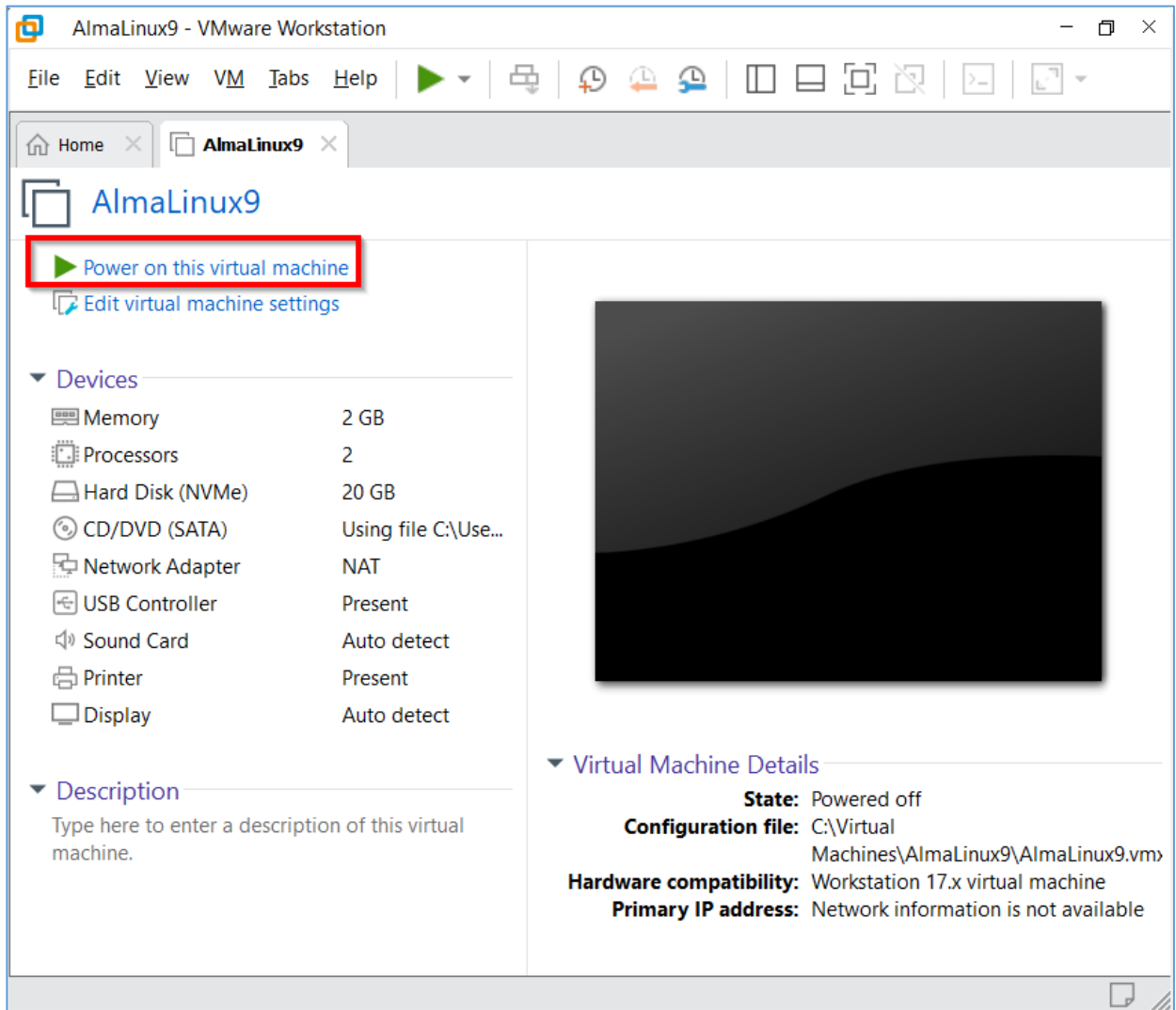




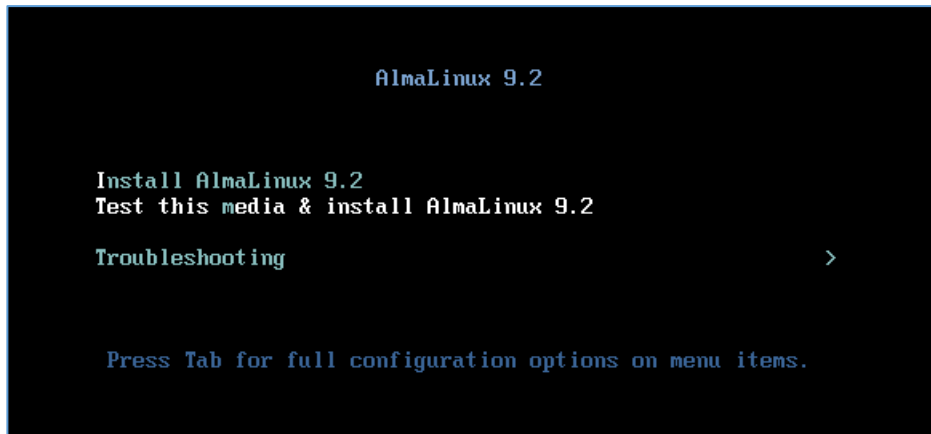


## 4 Installer Linux

### 1) Démarrer la machine Virtuelle



2) Choisir l'option *Install AlmaLinux 9*



### 3) Choisir la langue utilisée durant l'installation

ALMALINUX 9.2 INSTALLATION

us

Help!

## WELCOME TO ALMALINUX 9.2.

What language would you like to use during the installation process?

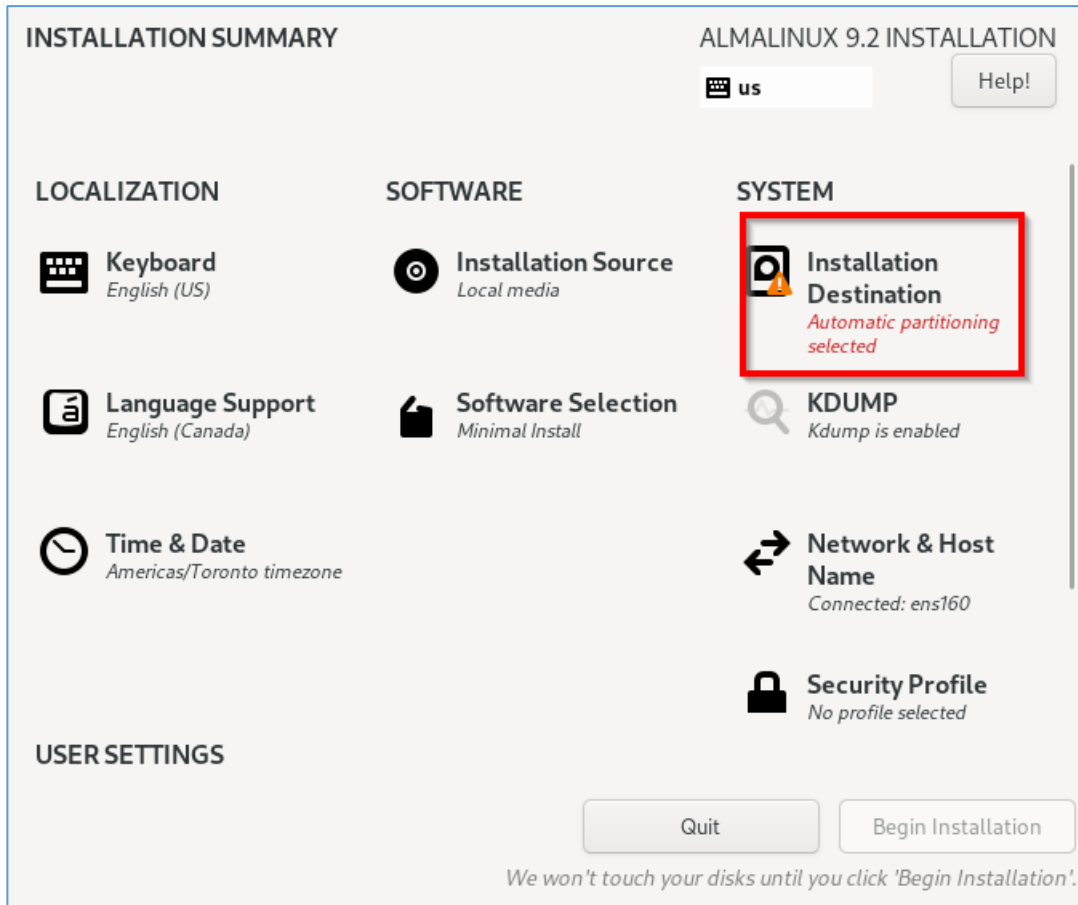
English	English >
Français	French
العربية	Arabic
Deutsch	German
日本語	Japanese
中文	Mandarin Chin...
Русский	Russian
Español	Spanish
Afrikaans	Afrikaans

English (Canada)
English (Denmark)
English (Ireland)
English (New Zealand)
English (Nigeria)
English (Hong Kong SAR China)
English (Philippines)
English (Singapore)
English (South Africa)
English (Zambia)
English (Zimbabwe)

Quit

Continue

#### 4) Choisir le disque de destination



## 5) Sélectionner le disque de la machine virtuelle

INSTALLATION DESTINATION

ALMALINUX 9.2 INSTALLATION

Done

us


Help!

### Device Selection

Select the device(s) you'd like to install to. They will be left untouched until you click on the main menu's "Begin Installation" button.

#### Local Standard Disks


20 GiB



**VMware Virtual NVMe Disk**  
nvme0n1 / 20 GiB free

Disks left unselected here will not be touched.

#### Specialized & Network Disks

 Add a disk...

Disks left unselected here will not be touched.

#### Storage Configuration

☒ Automatic

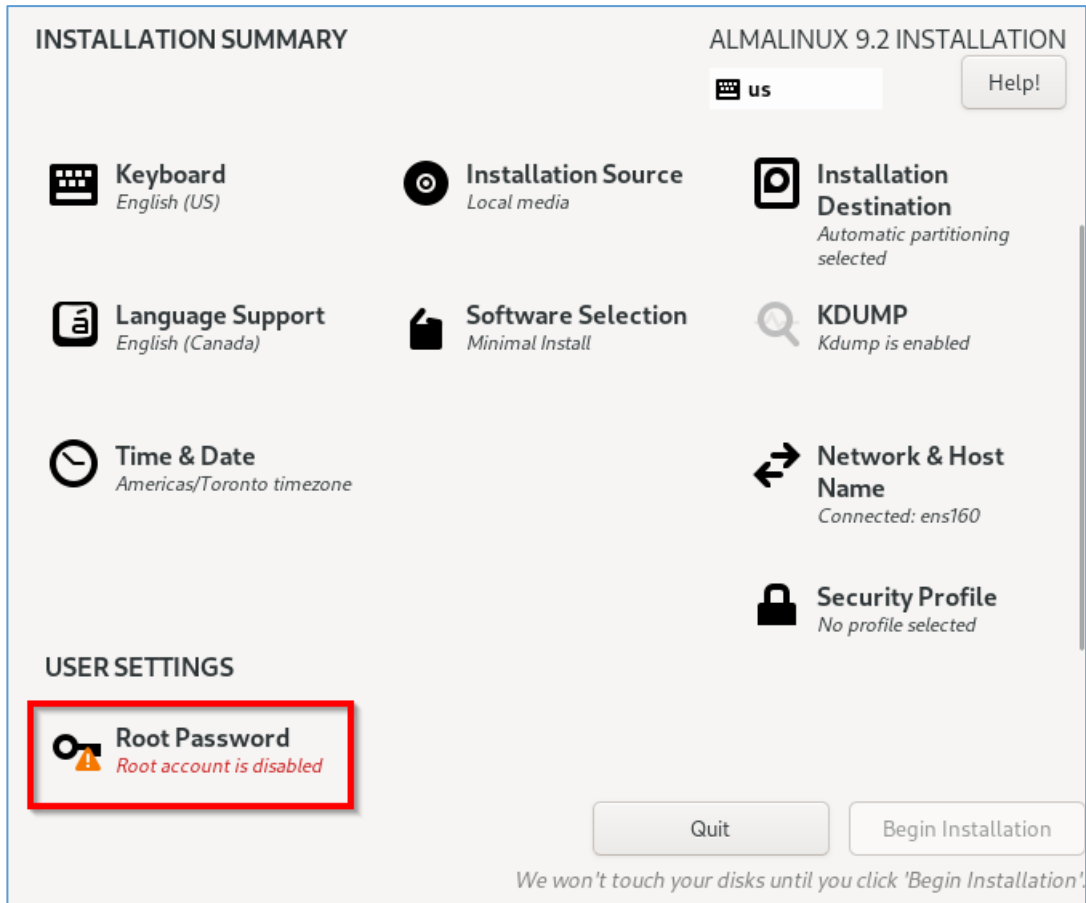
☐ Custom

☐ I would like to make additional space available.

[Full disk summary and boot loader...](#)

1 disk selected; 20 GiB capacity; 20 GiB free [Refresh...](#)

6) Définir le mot de passe de l'utilisateur root



ROOT PASSWORD

ALMALINUX 9.2 INSTALLATION

Done

us

Help!

The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password:

••••••••

Confirm:

••••••••

☐ Lock root account

☒ Allow root SSH login with password










## 7) Démarrer l'installation

INSTALLATION SUMMARY


ALMALINUX 9.2 INSTALLATION

us

Help!

LOCALIZATION	SOFTWARE	SYSTEM
 <b>Keyboard</b> <i>English (US)</i>	 <b>Installation Source</b> <i>Local media</i>	 <b>Installation Destination</b> <i>Automatic partitioning selected</i>
 <b>Language Support</b> <i>English (Canada)</i>	 <b>Software Selection</b> <i>Minimal Install</i>	 <b>KDUMP</b> <i>Kdump is enabled</i>
 <b>Time &amp; Date</b> <i>Americas/Toronto timezone</i>		 <b>Network &amp; Host Name</b> <i>Connected: ens160</i>
		 <b>Security Profile</b> <i>No profile selected</i>

USER SETTINGS

 **Root Password**  
*Root password is set*

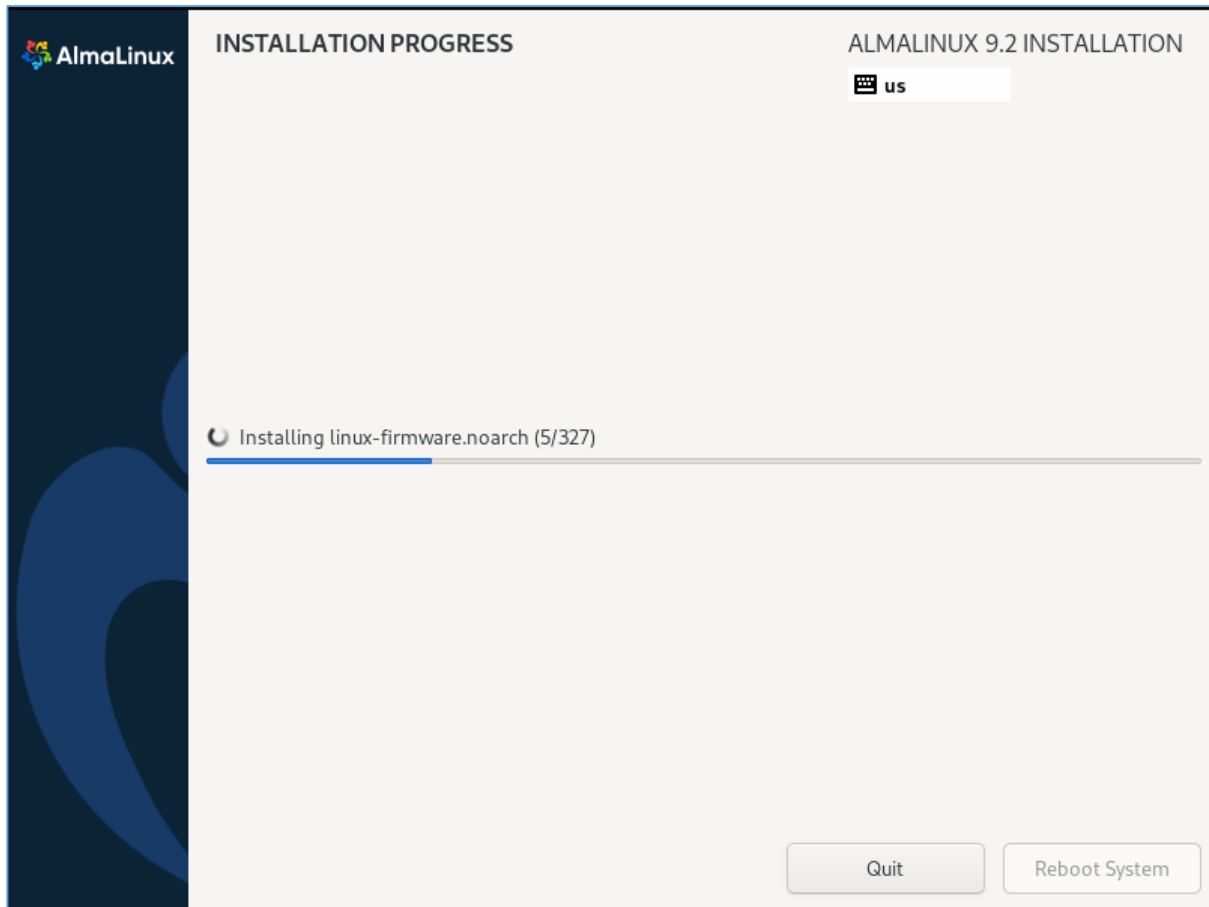
Quit

Begin Installation

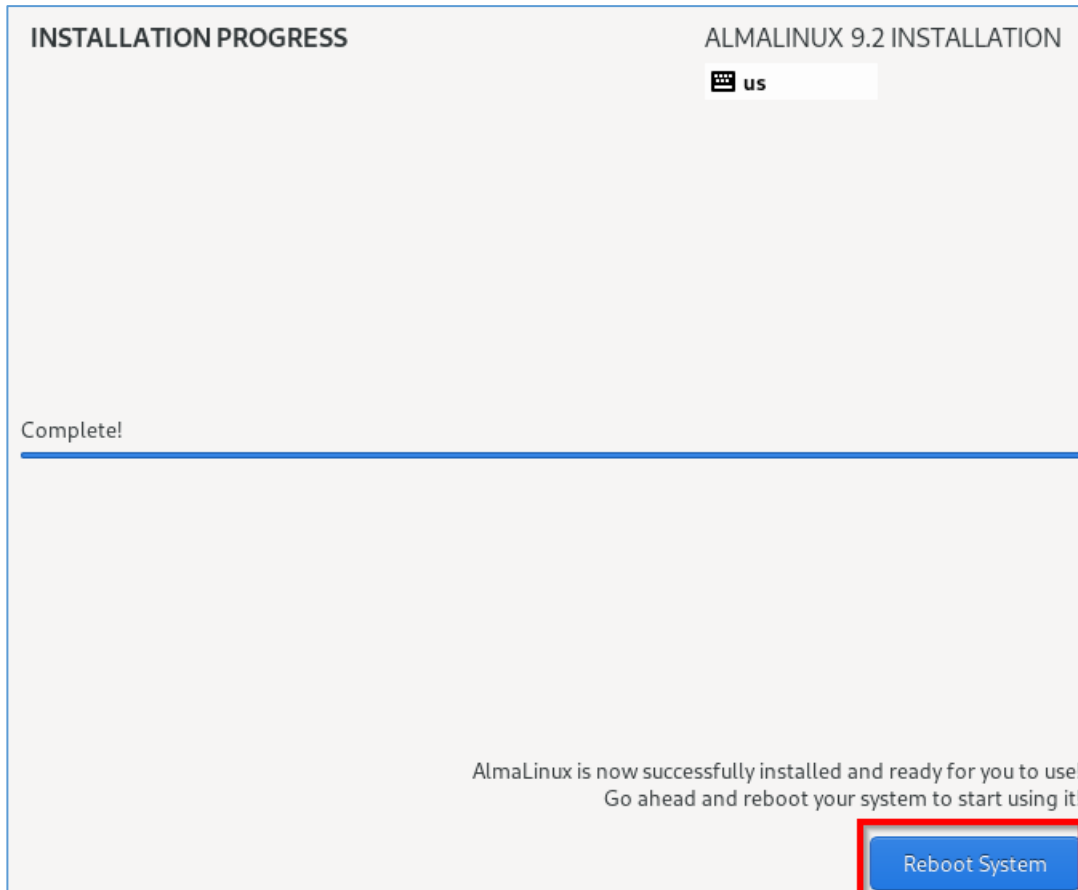
*We won't touch your disks until you click 'Begin Installation'.*



## 8) Compléter l'installation



## 9) Redémarrer le serveur à la fin de l'installation



## 5 Installer les outils réseau (net-tools)

Installer Net-Tools :

```
[root@localhost ~]# dnf -y install net-tools
```

## 6 Faire les mises à jour

Faire les mises à jour :

```
[root@localhost ~]# dnf -y update
```

Vider le cache de dnf :

```
[root@localhost ~]# dnf clean all

Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Cleaning repos: base extras updates
Cleaning up everything
Maybe you want: rm -rf /var/cache/yum, to also free up space
taken by orphaned data from disabled or removed repos
Cleaning up list of fastest mirrors
```

## 7 Installer vim ou nano

```
[root@localhost ~]# dnf -y install vim
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# dnf -y install nano
```

## 8 Installer bash-completion

```
[root@localhost ~]# dnf -y install bash-completion
```

## 9 Désactiver la sécurité renforcée Linux (SELINUX=Security-Enhanced Linux)

```
[root@localhost ~]# nano /etc/selinux/config
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
# enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
# permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
# disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
SELINUX=disabled
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of three two values:
# targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
# minimum - Modification of targeted policy. Only selected
processes are protected.
# mls - Multi Level Security protection.
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

## 10 Désactiver le service de pare-feu FirewallD

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl disable firewalld
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/firewalld.service.
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service.
[root@localhost ~]#
```

## 11 Attribuer un nom au serveur

```
[root@localhost ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname modele
```

## 12 Redémarrer le serveur Linux

```
[root@localhost ~]# reboot
```

## 13 Valider

Vérifier le statut du service firewalld :

```
[root@modele ~]# systemctl status firewalld
○ firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service; disabled;
   prese>
   Active: inactive (dead)
   Docs: man:firewalld(1)
```

Vérifier le statut de selinux(Security-Enhanced Linux) :

```
[root@modele ~]# sestatus
SELinux status: disabled
```

Vérifier que le serveur Linux peut accéder à internet :

```
[root@modele ~]# ping -c 3 google.com
```

Arrêter le serveur Linux :

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