420-S0R-TT

Surveillance et optimisation des réseaux

Notes de cours

Installer Alma Linux 9 minimal

Été-2024

Table des matières

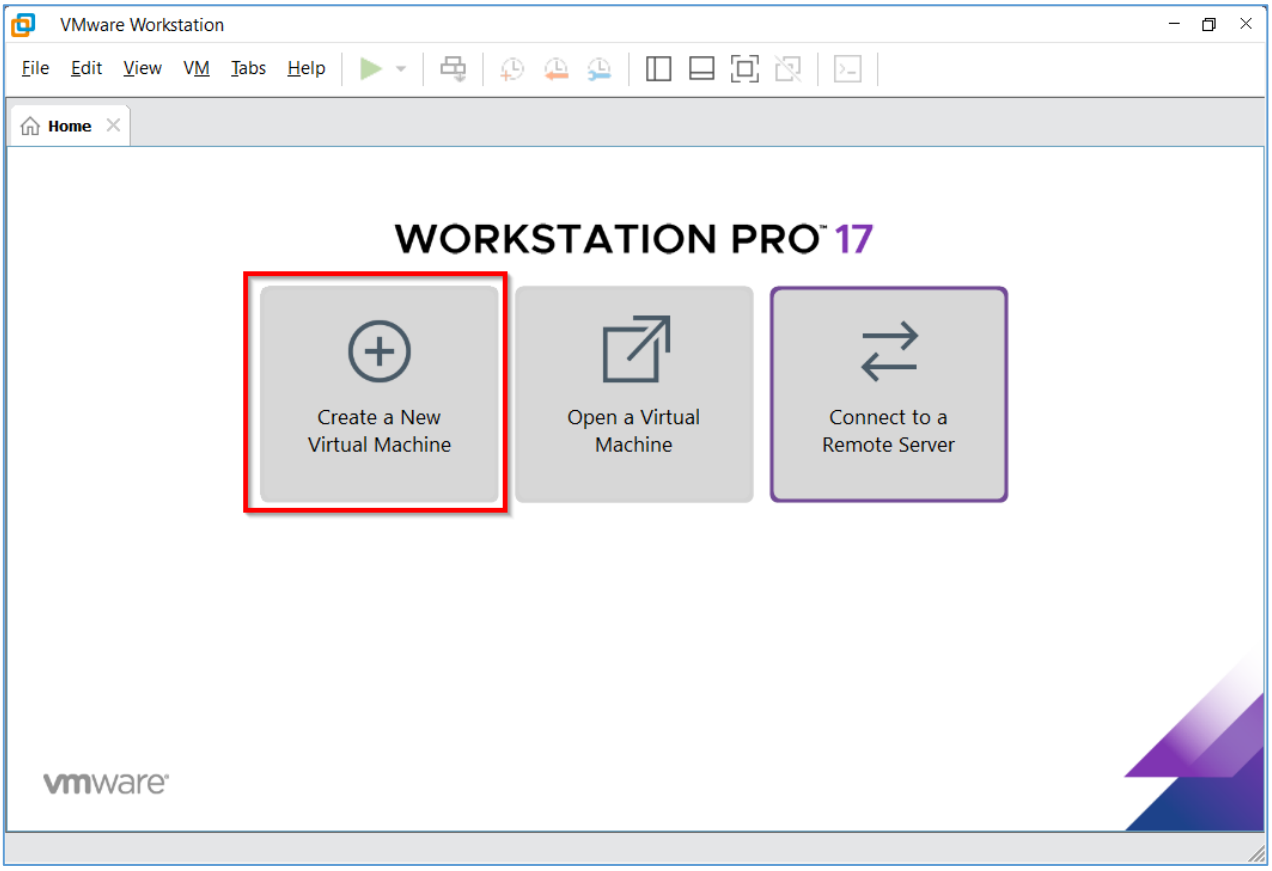
1 Télécharger l'image ISO de Linux

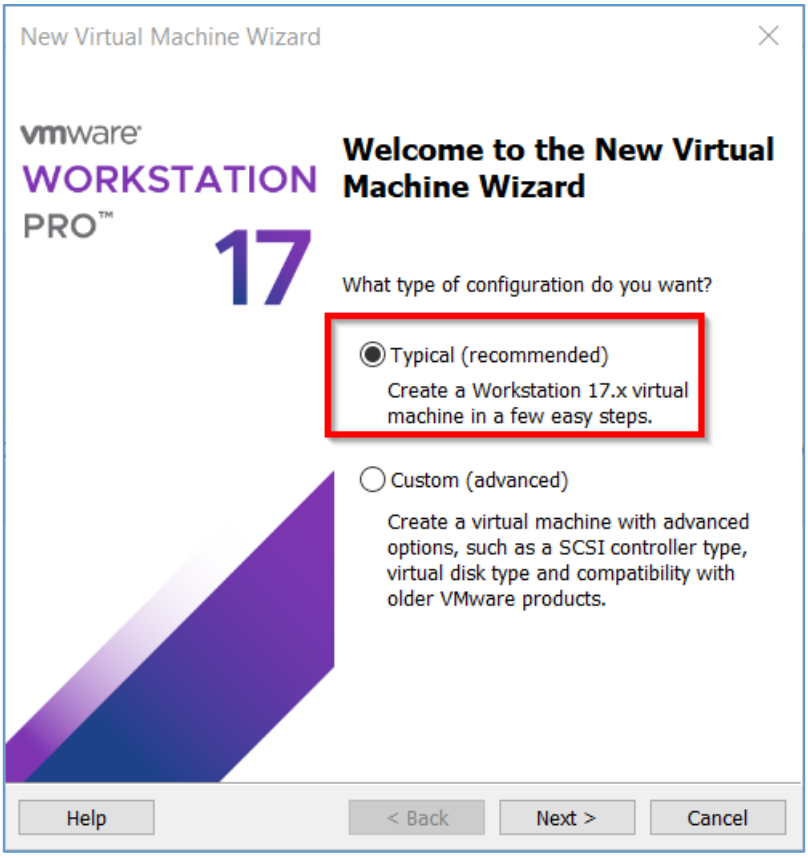
Récupérer l'image ISO de de la dernière version d'Alma Linux minimal à partir de :

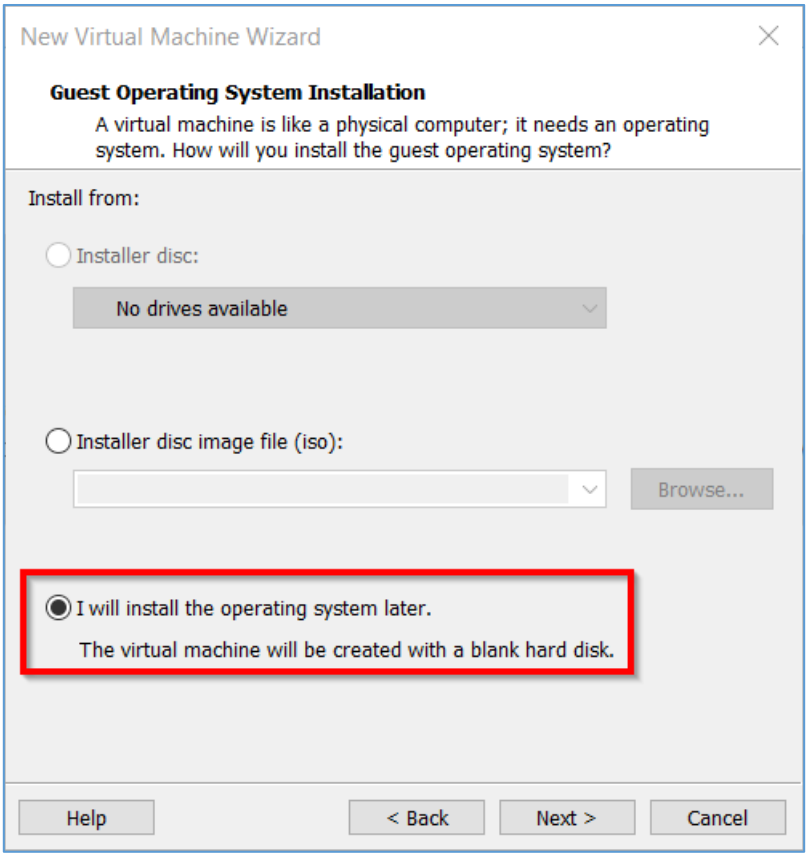
https://almalinux.org/

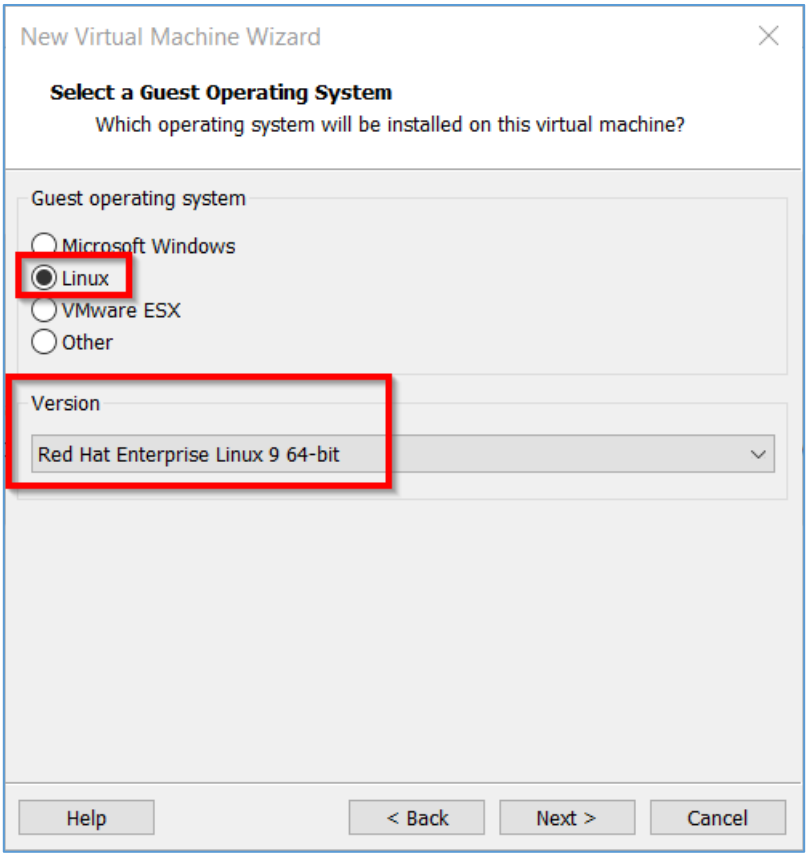
2 Créer une machine virtuelle

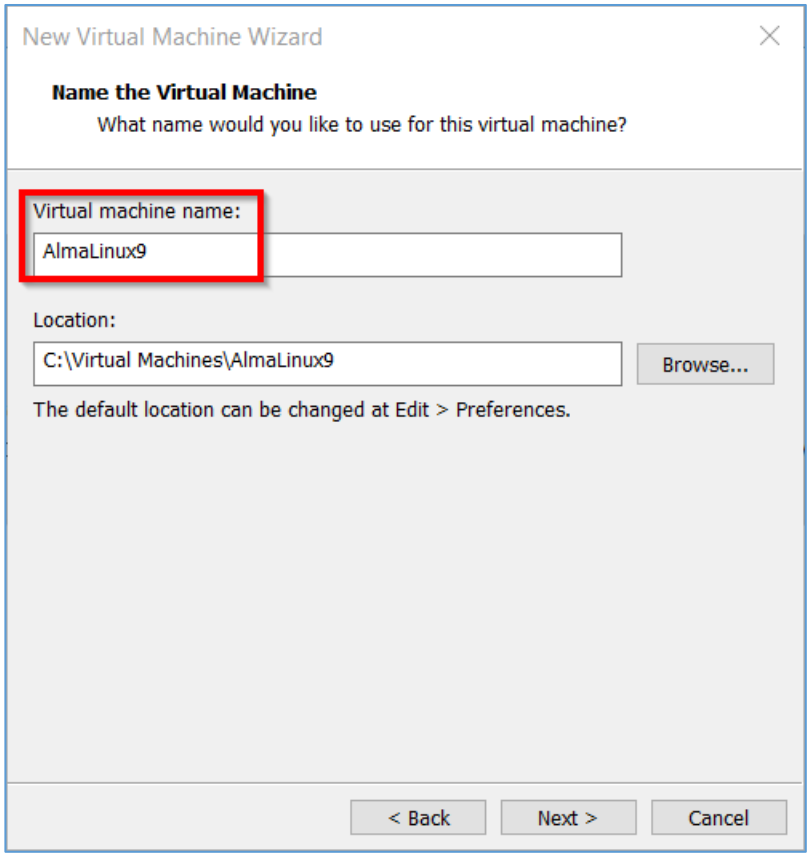
Créer une machine virtuelle en utilisant un logiciel de virtualisation tel que VMware.

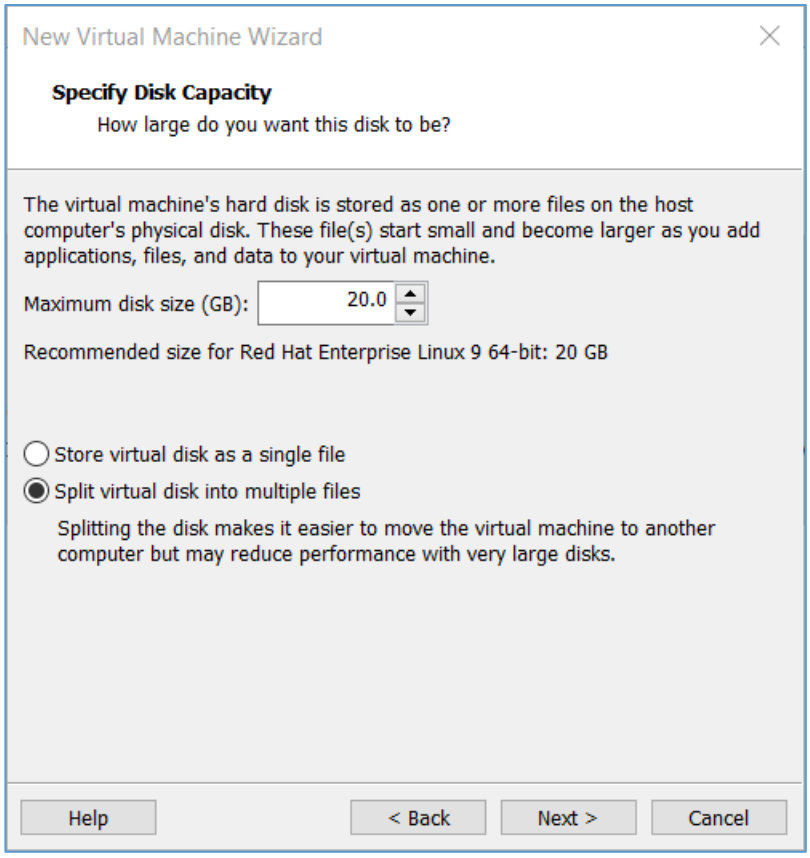


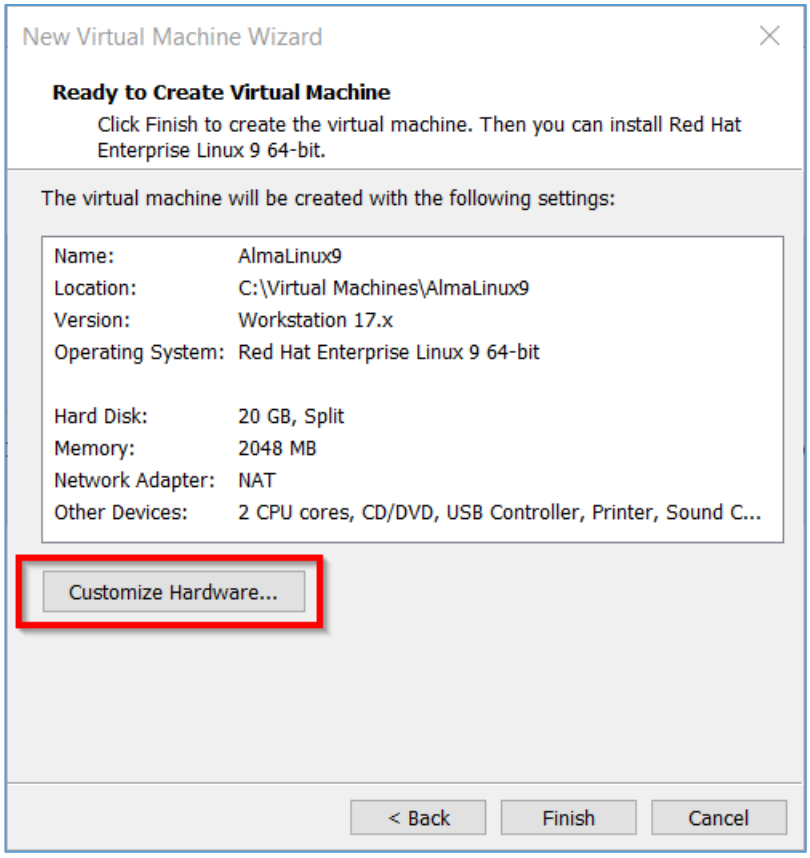

New Virtual Machine Wizard
vmware
WORKSTATION
PRO™
17
Welcome to the New Virtual Machine Wizard
What type of configuration do you want?
Typical (recommended)
Create a Workstation 17.x virtual machine in a few easy steps.
Custom (advanced)
Create a virtual machine with advanced options, such as a SCSI controller type, virtual disk type and compatibility with older VMware products.
Help
< Back
Next >
Cancel

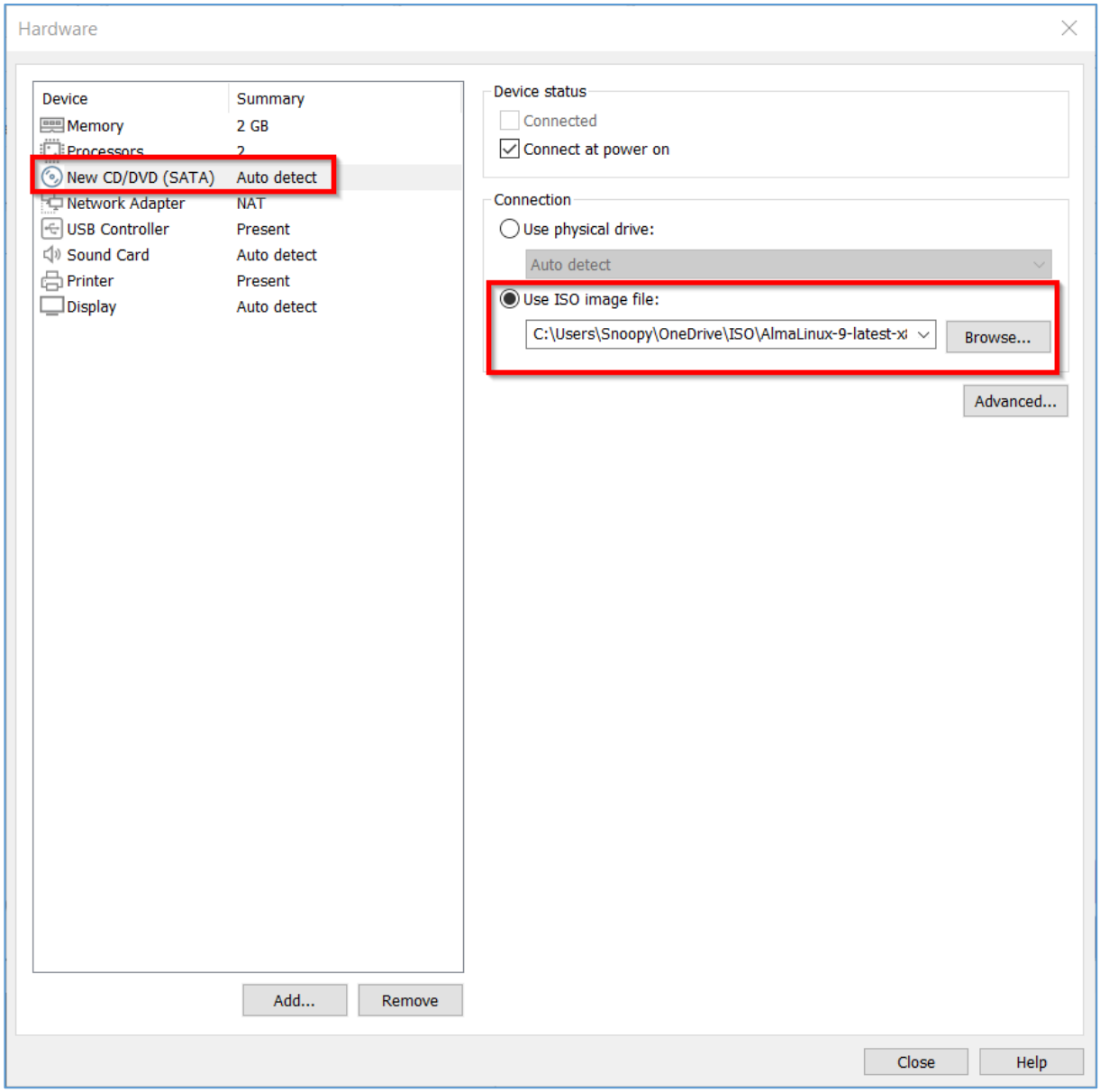

New Virtual Machine Wizard
Guest Operating System Installation
A virtual machine is like a physical computer; it needs an operating system. How will you install the guest operating system?
Install from:
Installer disc:
No drives available
Installer disc image file (iso):
Browse...
I will install the operating system later.
The virtual machine will be created with a blank hard disk.
Help
< Back
Next >
Cancel

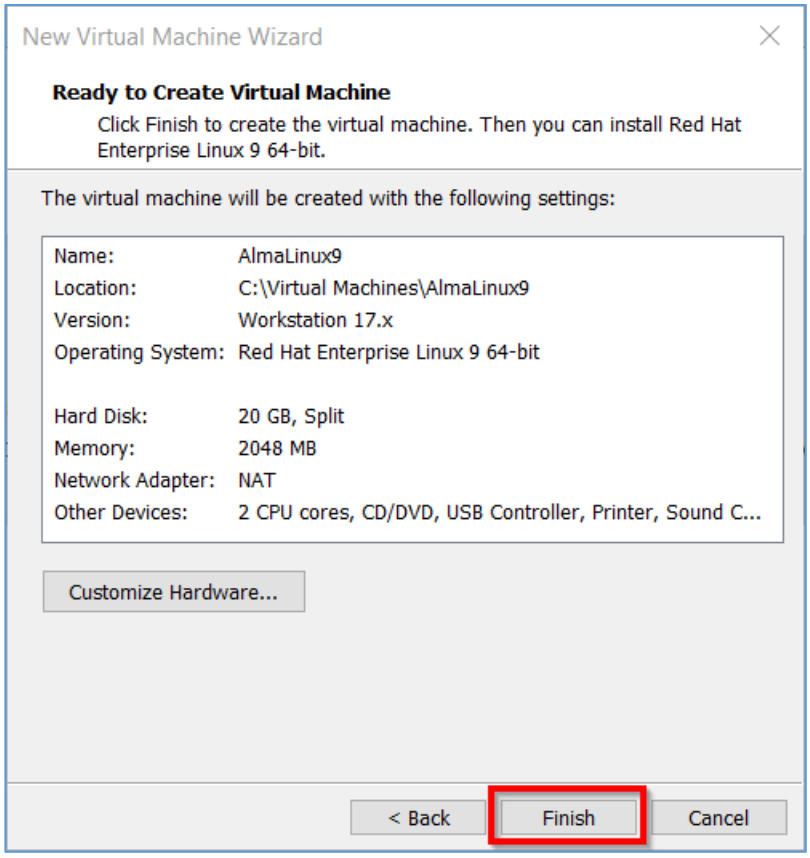

New Virtual Machine Wizard
Select a Guest Operating System
Which operating system will be installed on this virtual machine?
Guest operating system
Microsoft Windows
Linux
VMware ESX
Other
Version
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 64-bit
Help
< Back
Next >
Cancel


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):
20.0
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

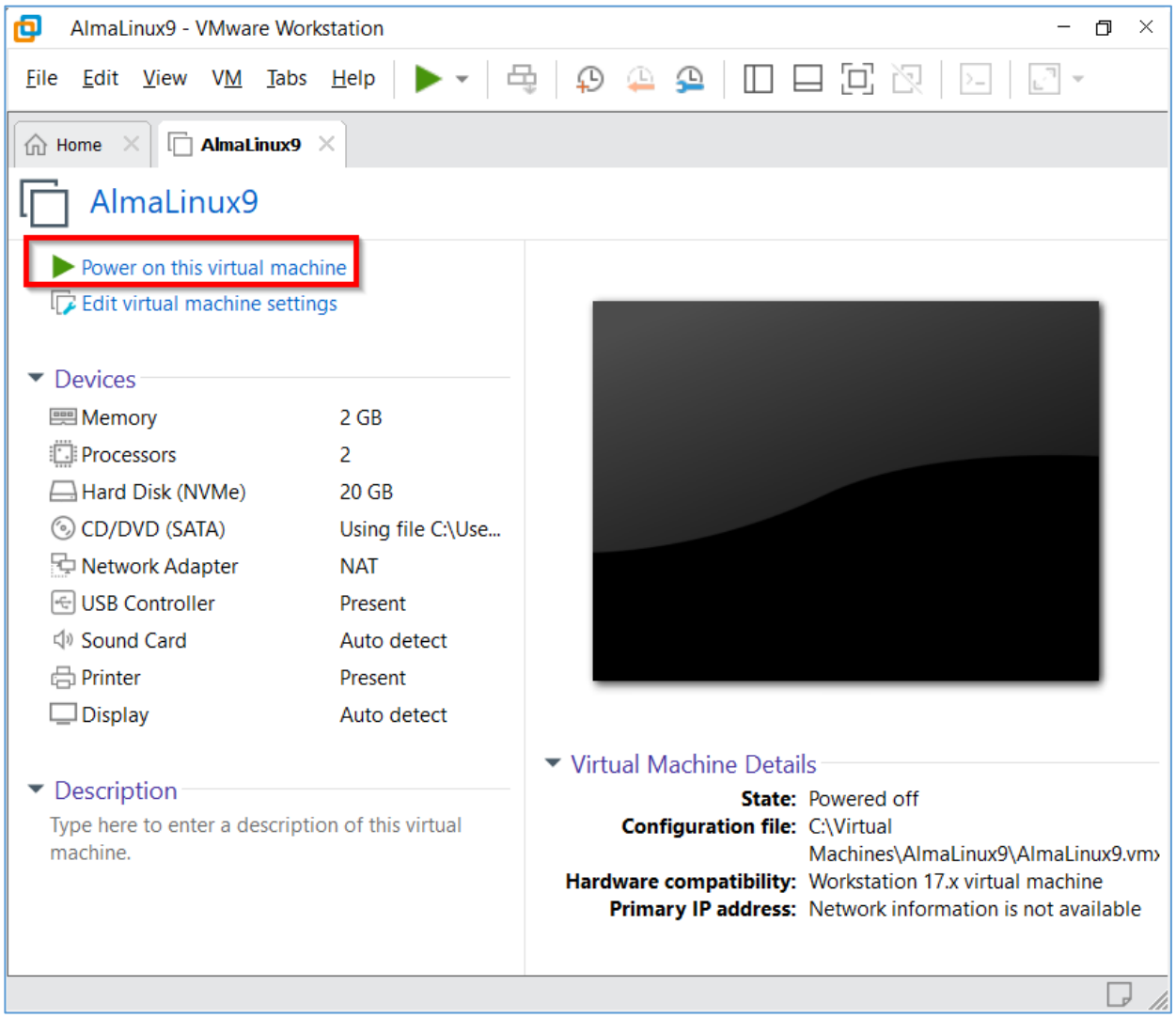

New Virtual Machine Wizard
Ready to Create Virtual Machine
Click Finish to create the virtual machine. Then you can install Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 64-bit.
The virtual machine will be created with the following settings:
Name: AlmaLinux9
Location: C:\Virtual Machines\AlmaLinux9
Version: Workstation 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


Hardware
Device
Summary
Memory
2 GB
Processors
2
New CD/DVD (SATA)
Auto detect
Network Adapter
NAT
USB Controller
Present
Sound Card
Auto detect
Printer
Present
Display
Auto detect
Add...
Remove
Device status
Connected
Connect at power on
Connection
Use physical drive:
Auto detect
Use ISO image file:
C:\Users\Snoopy\OneDrive\ISO\AlmaLinux-9-latest-x
Browse...
Advanced...
Close
Help


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

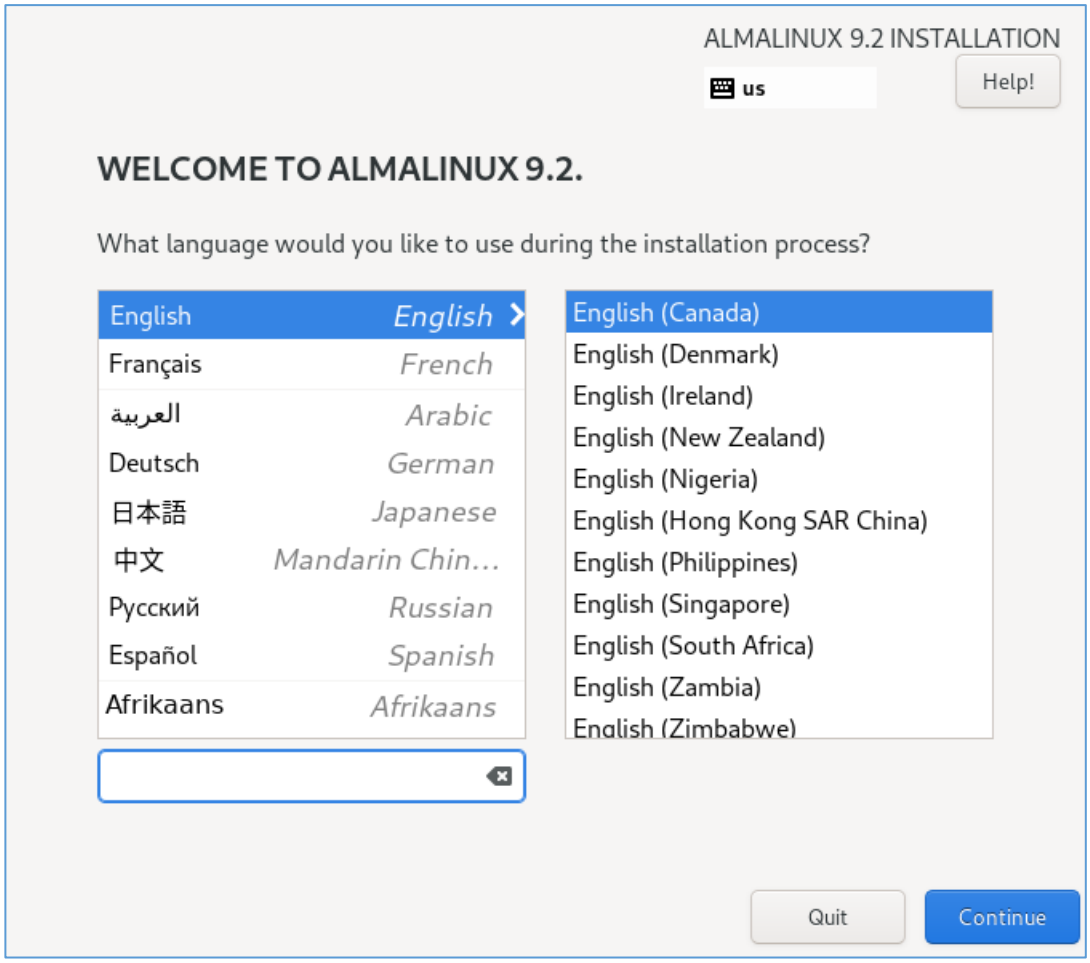
3 Installer Linux

1) Démarrer la machine Virtuelle

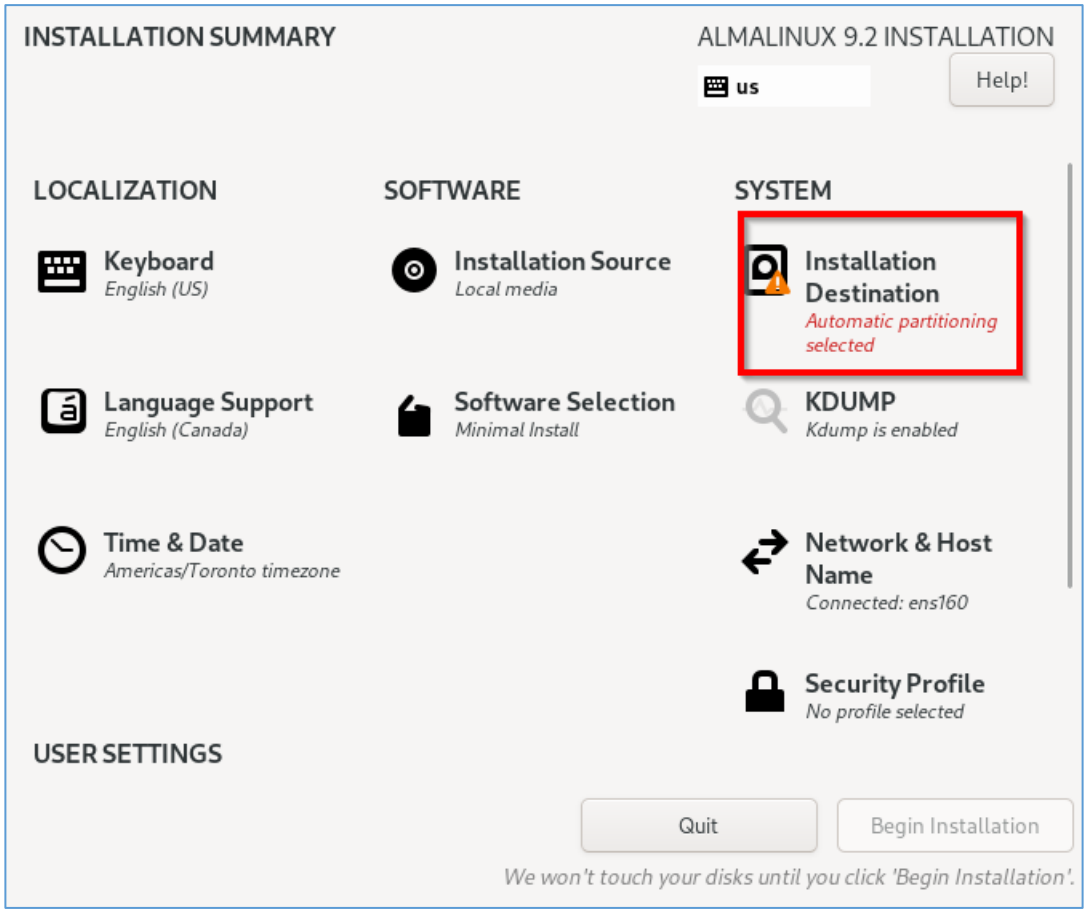


2) Choisir l'option *Install AlmaLinux 9*

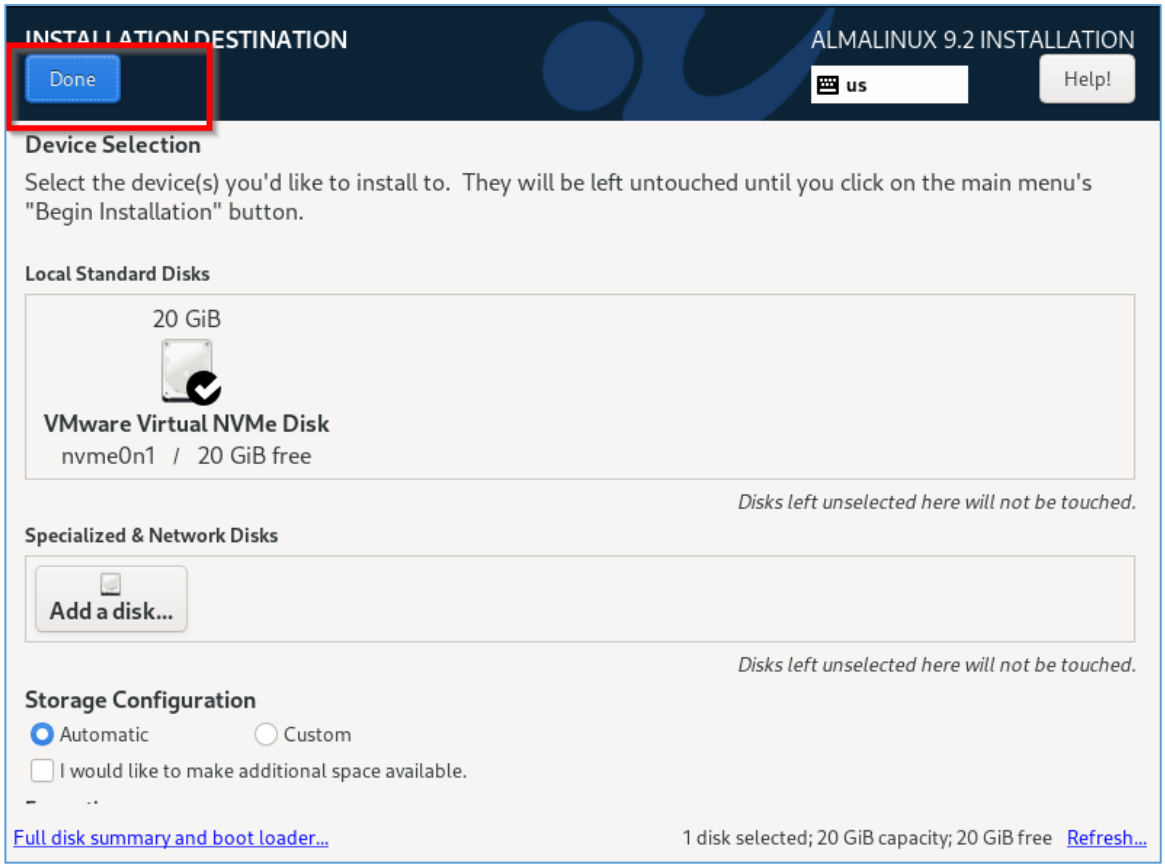
3) Choisir la langue utilisée durant l'installation



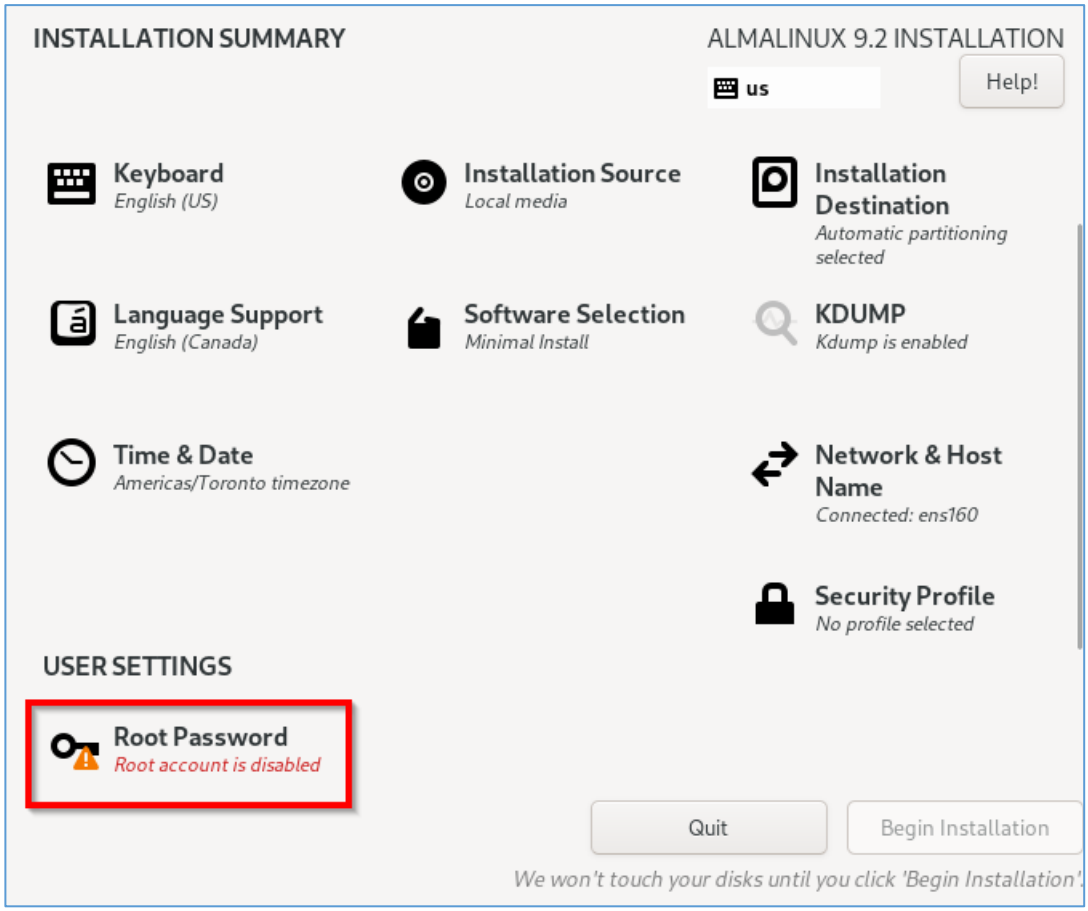
4) Choisir le disque de destination

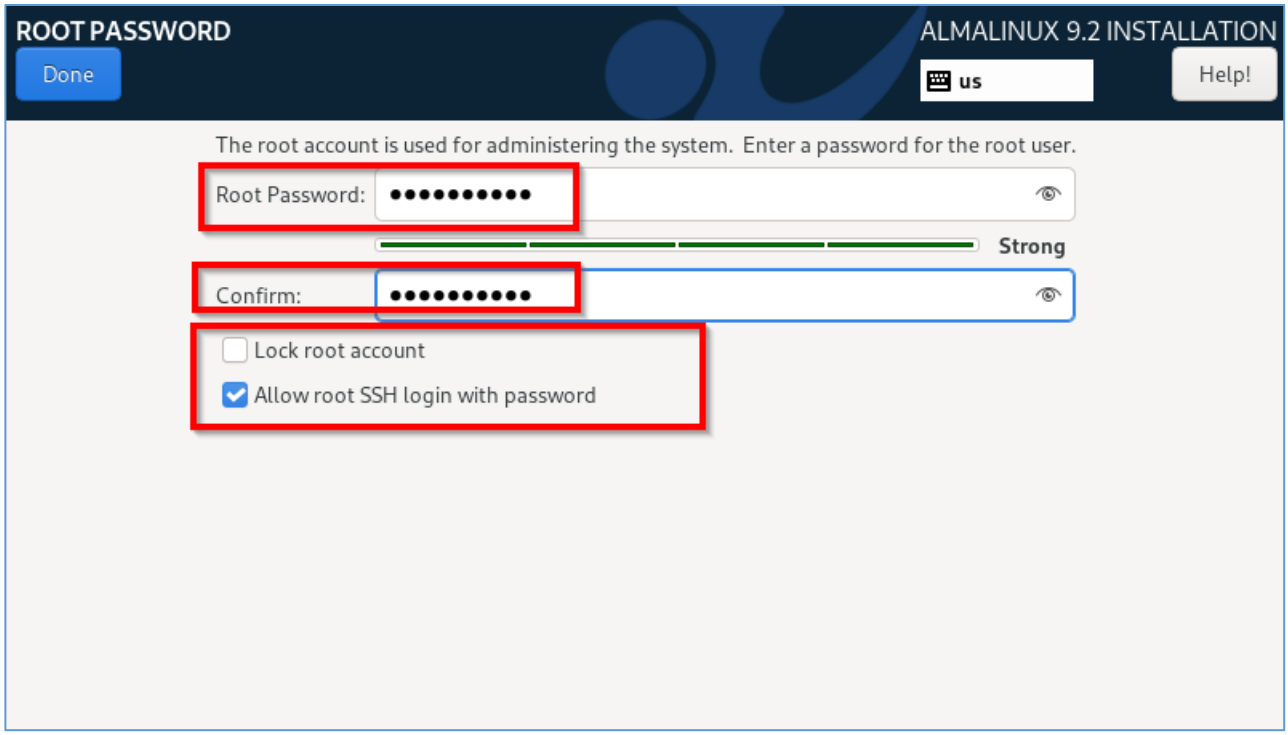


5) Sélectionner le disque de la machine virtuelle

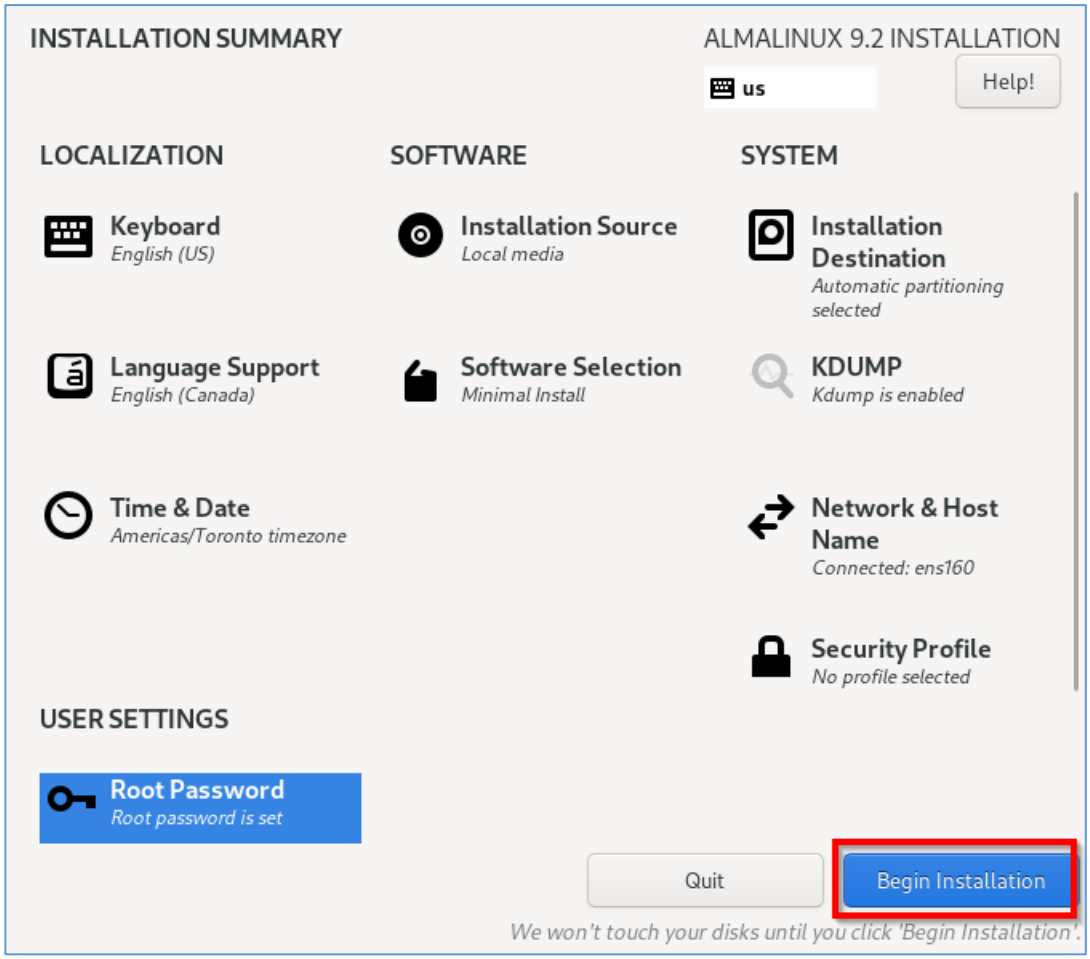


6) Définir le mot de passe de l'usager root

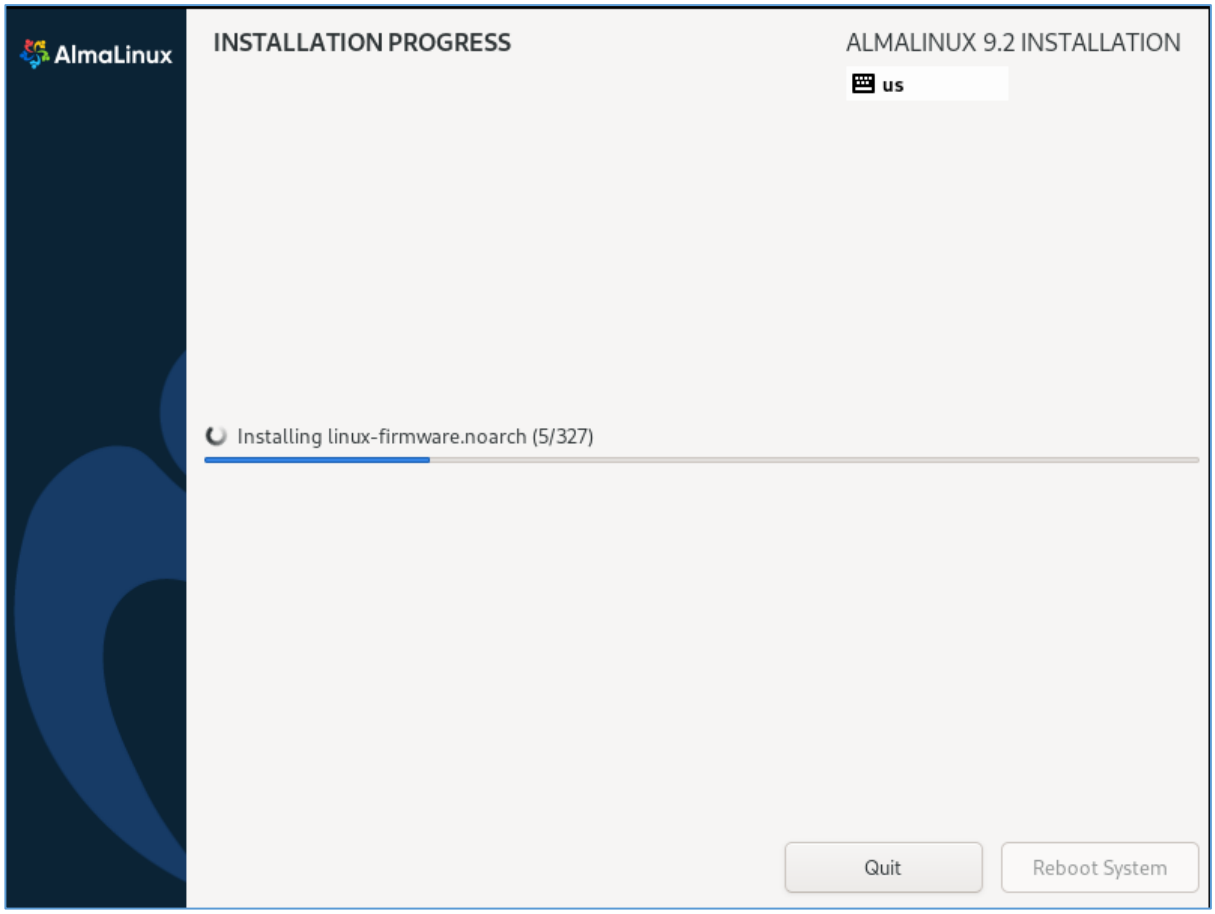



ROOT PASSWORD
Done
ALMALINUX 9.2 INSTALLATION
us
Help!
The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.
Root Password:
Strong
Confirm:
Lock root account
Allow root SSH login with password

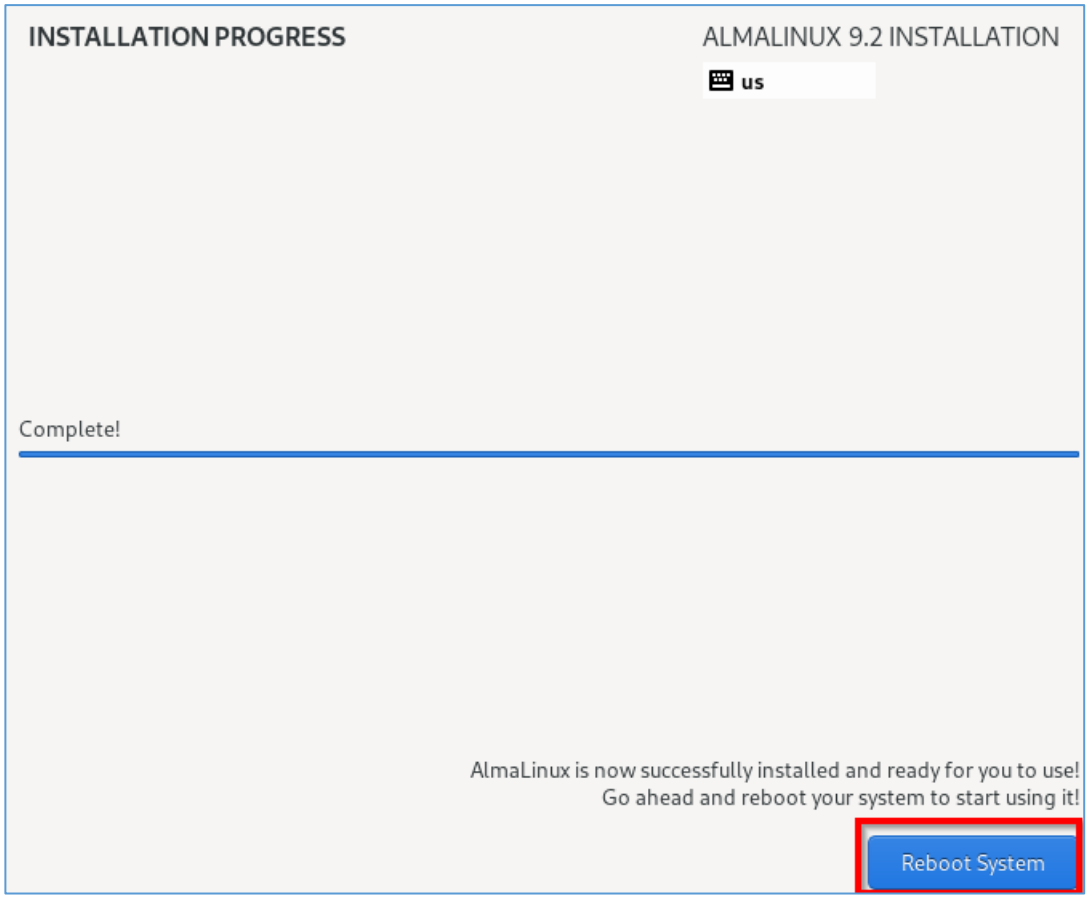
7) Démarrer l’installation



8) Compléter l’installation



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



4 Installer les outils réseau (net-tools)

Installer Net-Tools :

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

5 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
```

6 Installer vim ou nano

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

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

7 Installer bash-completion

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

8 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
```

9 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 ~]#
```

10 Attribuer un nom au serveur

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

11 Redémarrer le serveur Linux

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

12 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
```