# Steps of the Boot-Prozess until ready to work on the Linux Desktop Environment

BIOS – Basic Input Output System
Power on Self Test
Bootloader:
GRUB
GRUB2
LILO
SYSLINUX - Startfähige CDs, USB-Images
ISOLINUX - Erstellt startfähige CDs, Disketten
Isohybrid - Erweiterung für ISOLINUX zum hinzufügen eines MBR für USB
EXTLINUX - Erstellen startfähiger CDs, USB-Sticks für Linux Dateisysteme
PXELINUX - Netzwerkboot von Betriebssystemen Shim - Zum Aktivieren oder Deaktivieren von UEFI Secure Boot
Shim - Zum Aktivieren oder Deaktivieren von UEFI Secure Boot Systemd-Boot – Erstellen und Ausführen von EFI-Images
U-Boot - Genutzt für Microcontroller & Embedded Systems
O Boot Central information & Embedded Systems
Early userspace / Initrd (initial ram disk) / initramfs - CPIO-Archiv:
Kernel
SysVinit / Systemd

# **Virtual Terminal**

# **Text-only-Terminal / Teletype (tty)**

https://www.howtogeek.com/428174/what-is-a-tty-on-linux-and-how-to-use-the-tty-command/

https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/20385/windows-managers-vs-login-managers-vs-display-managers-vs-desktop-environment https://invidious.kavin.rocks/watch?v=4J5snV2wjtw

# **Display Server:**

X-Window

Xorg / X11 (with xterm Terminalemulator)

XFree86

X11

Wayland

Mir

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windowing\_system

# Pseudo teletype Terminal

xterm

Wayland

https://www.howtogeek.com/428174/what-is-a-tty-on-linux-and-how-to-use-the-tty-command/

# **Display Manager (Login Manager):**

**Gnome Display Manager (GDM)** 

Lightway Display Manager (LightDm) by Canonical (Cinnamon)

Simply Desktop Display Manager (SDDM) recommended for KDE and LXQt

Inactive:

X Display Manager (XDM) / (Mother Display Manager) KDE Display Manager (KDM) Mint Display Manager (MDM)	
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X_display_manager	
Window Manager:	
Mutter (GNOME) Muffin (Cinnamon) Marco (Mate)	
Kwin	
Openbox (LXDE)	
Xfwm / Xfce	
Inactive:	
Compiz Metacity IceWM Windowmaker FVWM95 twm Sawfish	
https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fenstermanager https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_X_window_managers	

Desktopumgebungen (Paket aus Window Manager & Display Manager):
GNOME Cinnamon Mate
KDE
LXDE LXQt
Xfce
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Desktop_environment https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_X_Window_System_desktop_environments
Emulated Terminal
GNOME Terminal MATE Terminal
Konsole (KDE)
LX Terminal
Terminal (Xfce)
https://www.howtogeek.com/428174/what-is-a-tty-on-linux-and-how-to-use-the-tty-command/

# **Linux Deamons (Services)**

Deamon Group	Deamon Name	Description
System Deamons	grub-common kthreadd systemd / initd acpid alsa-utils dbus-deamon	kernel thread deamon mother process deamon advanced configuration and power interface deamon advanced linux sound architecture utilities deamon
Time Deamons	ntpd	network time protocol deamon
Network Deamons	networkd avahi-deamon mdnsd dhclient dhcpcd dns-clean bluetooth	Network-manager deamon auto network configuration deamon (ZeroConf)  dhcp client deamon dhcp control deamon  bluetooth function deamon
Logging Deamons	syslogd syslog-ng rsyslogd rsync	system logging deamon syslog new generation system logging deamon rocket-fast system for log processing deamon
Task Scheduler Deamons	cron anacron atd	process planner for high available machines deamon process planner for clients (e.g Laptop) deamon process planner for one time only deamon
Security Deamons	cryptdisk polkitd apparmor /selinux	encrypt decrypt disk deamon policy kit deamon apparmor /selinux security rules deamon
Firewall Deamons	iptables nftables firewalld ufw	interface network protection tables deamon netfilter tables firewall deamon firewall deamon uncomplicated firewall deamon
Desktop Environment Deamons	gdm lightdm sddm	Gnome login manager deamon Light display manager deamon Simple desktop display manager deamon
Print Deamons	Xorg  Ipd cupsd	line printer deamon common unix printing solution

# Linux Deamons

Server Role Deamons	dhcpd	DHCP Server deamon
	named	Domain Name Server deamon
	apache2 / httpd	Webserser (Apache) http deamon
	dovecot	IMAP- and POP Server deamon
	postfix	Mail Server deamon
	nmbd	Samba Nameserver deamon
	smbd	Samba File Server deamon
	mysqld	MySQL Server deamon
	vsftpd	FTP Server deamon
	sshd	Secure shell deamon

#### Paketmanagement DPKG / APT (Debian, Ubuntu)

Kommando	Aufgabe
dpkg	
dpkglist abc	Pakete suchen, deren Paketbeschreibung abc enthält
dpkglist	Alle installierten Pakete ermitteln
dpkglistfiles paketname	Liste aller Dateien des Pakets ermitteln
., ,	
dpkginstall datei.deb	Paket installieren bzw. aktualisieren
dpkgconfigure datei.deb	Paket konfigurieren
dpkgremove paketname	Paket entfernen
dpkgpurge paketname	Paket vollständig entfernen (auch geänderte Dateien)
apt	
apt update	Metadaten aus den Paketquellen aktualisieren
apt search suchbegriff	Paket suchen
apt show paketname	Infos zu Paket anzeigen
apt list	Alle verfügbaren Pakete auflisten Alle installierten Pakete auflisten
apt listinstalled	Alle Installierten Pakete aumisten
apt install name	Paket installieren
apt upgrade	Alle Pakete aktualisieren
apt full-upgrade	Alle Pakete aktualisieren , aber bei Bedarf Pakete deinstallieren
apt remove name	Paket entfernen
apt autoremove	Nicht mehr benötigte Pakete deinstallieren
apt autoclean	Zwischengespeicherte Pakete aus Cache löschen
apt-get	
apt-get update	Metadaten aus den Paketquellen aktualisieren
apt-cache show paketname	Infos zu Paket anzeigen
apt-cache search paketname	
apt-cache policy paketname	
apt-get install name	Paket installieren
apt-get upgrade	Alle Pakete aktualisieren
apt-get dist-upgrade	Alle Pakete aktualisieren , aber bei Bedarf auch neue, abhängige Pakete installieren
apt-get remove paketname	Paket entfernen
apt-get autoremove	Nicht mehr benötigte Pakete deinstallieren
apt-get autoclean	Zwischengespeicherte Pakete aus Cache löschen

# Linux-Paketmanager

#### Paketmanagement RPM (CentOS, RedHead, Fedora

Kommando	Aufgaben	
rpm -qf datei	Paket ermitteln, das diese Datei zur Verfügung stellt	
rpm -qi paketname	Paketbeschreibung anzeigen	
rpm -ql paketname	Liste aller Dateien des Pakets ermitteln	
rpm -qc paketname	Liste aller Konfigurationsdateien des Pakets ermitteln	
rpm -qa	Informationen zu einem noch nicht installierten Paket ermitteln	
rpm -qpli datei.rpm	Alle installierten Pakete ermitteln	
rpm -i datei.rpm	Paket installieren	
rpm -U datei.rpm	Paket aktualisieren	
rpm -V datei.rpm	Paketinstallation überprüfen (verify)	
rpm -e paketname	Paket entfernen	

# Paketmanagement YUM / DNF (CentOS, RedHead, Fedora)

Kommando	Aufgabe
yum / dnf history	Liste der letzten Yum-Aktionen anzeigen
yum / dnf history info n	Details zur Aktion n ermitteln
yum / dnf repolist	Liste aller Repositories ermitteln
yum / dnf search 'abc'	Pakete suchen, die den Begriff abc in der Paketbeschreibung enthalten
yum / dnf list available 'abc*'	Liste aller verfügbaren Pakete ermitteln,deren Name mit abc beginnt
yum / dnf list installed	Liste aller installierten Pakete ermitteln
yum / dnf check-update	Liste der verfügbaren Updates ermitteln
yum / dnf localinstall datei.rpm	Lokale Paketdatei installieren
yum / dnf install name	Paket installieren
yum / dnf update name	Ein Paket aktualisieren
yum / dnf update	Alle Pakete aktualisieren
yum / dnf grouplist/groupinstall/	Paketgruppen bearbeiten
yum / dnf remove name	Paket entfernen
yum / dnf module provides pname	Modul zum angegebenen Paket ermitteln
vum / dnf module listall	Module samt Versionen auflisten
vum / dnf module info mname:n	Details zum Modul anzeigen
yum / dnf module enable mname:n	Modulversion auswählen (ohne Installation)
yum / dnf module disable mname	Versionsauswahl aufheben
yum / dnf module listinstalled	Installierte Module auflisten
yum / dnf module install mname:n	Modul installieren
yum / dnf install @mname:n	Modul installieren (Kurzschreibweise)
vum / dnf module remove mname	Modul deinstallieren

#### Paketmanagement Zypper (OpenSus

Kommando	Aufgabe
zypper repos	Liste aller Paketquellen ermitteln
zypper addrepo uri name	Neue Paketquelle einrichten
zypper refresh	Metadaten der Paketquellen neu einlesen
zypper search abc	Pakete suchen, deren Paketname abc enthält
zypper search -d abc	Pakete suchen, deren Beschreibung abc enthält
zypper info paketname	Informationen zu einem Paket ermitteln
zypper -t package list-updates	Liste aller Updates ermitteln
zypper install name	Paket installieren
zypper -t package update	ausgewählte Pakete aktualisieren
zypper update	Alle Pakete aktualisieren
zypper dup	Distributions-Update durchführen
zypper remove name	Paket entfernen
zypper clean	Zwischengespeicherte Pakete (Cache) löschen

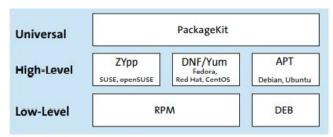


Abbildung 19.1 Low- und High-Level-Paketverwaltungssysteme

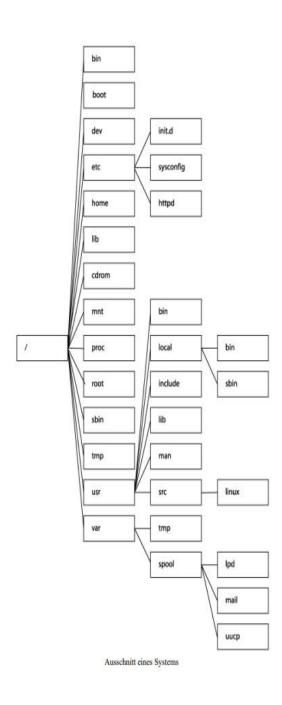
Source: Linux-Das-umfassende-Handbuch-für-Anfänger-und-Fortgeschrittene

# Linux-Verzeichnisstruktur:

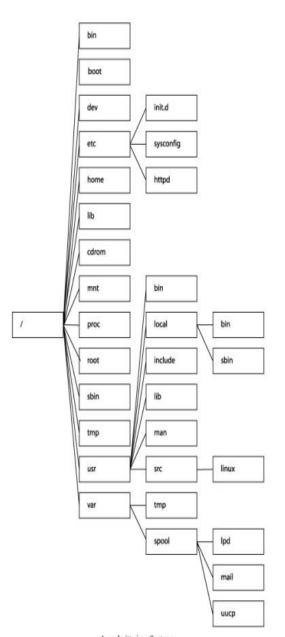
Quellen:

init.d	
sysconfig	
httpd	
bin	
local	bin
include	sbin
lib	
man	
src	linux
tmp	
spool	lpd
	mail
	uucp
	sysconfig  httpd  bin  local  include  lib  man  src  tmp

Verzeichnisname	Beschreibung
/bin → (usr/bin)	Enthält elementare Linux-Kommandos zur Systemverwaltung, die von allen Benutzern ausgeführt werden können. Weitere Programme befinden sich in /usr/bin. Bei modernen Distributionen ist /bin einfach ein Link auf /usr/bin; die Trennung zwischen /bin und /usr/bin wurde damit aufgehoben.
/boot	Hier befinden sich die zum Hochfahren des Systems unbedingt erforderlichen Dateien. In der Hauptsache ist das der Bootloader GRUB und der Kernel, im Normalfall eine Datei mit dem Namen vmlinuz. Aber auch andere Namen sind möglich.
/cdrom	
/dev	enthält alle Device-Dateien. Auf fast alle Hardware-Komponenten – etwa die serielle Schnittstelle oder eine Festplattenpartition – wird über sogenannte Device-Dateien zugegriffen. Diese werden dynamisch durch das udev-System eingerichtet. Bei den meisten Distributionen befindet sich das /dev-Verzeichnis in einer RAM-Disk, d. h., der Inhalt des Verzeichnisses bleibt bei einem Neustart des Rechners nicht erhalten.  Dieses Verzeichnis enthält nur Spezialdateien, sogenannte Gerätedateien. Diese stellen eine einfach zu nutzende Schnittstelle zur Hardware dar.  Hier finden sich auch Einträge für alle Festplatten und ihre Partitionen: //dev/hda ist die erste EIDE-, /dev/sda die erste SCSI-Festplatte im System. Höhere Buchstaben (hdb, hdc) stellen weitere Festplatten dar, Zahlen am Ende (sda1, sda2) sind die Partitionen der Festplatten.  Da auf einer Festplatte nur vier primäre Partitionen möglich sind, wird häufig eine erweiterte Partition angelegt, die den größten Teil der Festplatte umfasst. In der erweiterten Partition können dann "logische Laufwerke" angelegt werden. Diese erhalten grundsätzlich die Partitionsnummern ab 5.  Enthält eine Festplatte also eine primäre und eine erweiterte Partition, in der sich wiederum zwei logische Laufwerke befinden, gibt es auf dieser Platte Die Partitionen 1, 2, 5 und 6. Die primäre Partition ist 1, die erweiterte ist 2, und die beiden logischen Laufwerke sind 5 und 6.
/etc	Enthält Konfigurationsdateien für das ganze System. Innerhalb von /etc gibt es eine Menge Unterverzeichnisse, die die Konfigurationsdateien in Gruppen ordnen – z.B. /etc/apt für Dateien des Paketverwaltungssystems apt
/home	enthält die Heimatverzeichnisse aller regulären Linux-Anwender. Das Heimatverzeichnis ist jenes Verzeichnis, in dem sich der Anwender nach dem Einloggen automatisch befindet und auf dessen Dateien er uneingeschränkte Zugriffsrechte hat.  Ein Sonderfall ist wie so oft root: Dessen Heimatverzeichnis lautet /root.
/lib → ( usr/lib ,lib32, lib64 )	Hier befinden sich die wichtigsten Funktionsbibliotheken des Systems.  Enthält einige gemeinsame Bibliotheken (Shared Libraries) oder symbolische Links darauf. Die Dateien werden zur Ausführung von Programmen benötigt.  //lib/modules enthält Kernelmodule, die im laufenden Betrieb dynamisch aktiviert bzw. deaktiviert werden.  Weitere Bibliotheken befinden sich in /usr/lib[64].  Das Verzeichnis /lib/firmware enthält die Firmware diverser Hardware-Komponenten (z. B. WLANController).  Bei aktuellen Distributionen ist /lib ein Link auf /usr/lib. Damit werden alle Bibliotheken zentral im /usr-Verzeichnis abgelegt.
/lost+found	Gibt es nur in ext-Dateisystemen. Das Verzeichnis ist normalerweise leer. Enthält es doch Dateien, dann handelt es sich um Dateifragmente, die beim Versuch, das Dateisystem durch fsck zu reparieren, nicht mehr zugeordnet werden konnten. Mit anderen Worten: Es wurden Sektoren gefunden, aber es ist unklar, zu welcher Datei der Sektor einmal gehört hat.  Anstatt derartige Dateifragmente einfach zu löschen, kopiert fsck diese in das lost+found-Verzeichnis.  fsck wird automatisch während des Systemstarts ausgeführt, wenn Linux nicht ordnungsgemäß beendet wurde (Stromausfall, Absturz etc.) oder wenn das Dateisystem längere Zeit nicht mehr überprüft wurde. Das Ziel von fsck ist es, das Dateisystem wieder in einen klar definierten Zustand zu bringen.
/media	Enthält Unterverzeichnisse wie cdrom oder <usb-stick-name>, an deren Stelle externe Dateisysteme eingebunden werden. Traditionell war hierfür /mnt üblich, in den vergangenen Jahren hat sich stattdessen zuerst /media und schließlich das Verzeichnis /run/media/<benutzername>/<datenträgername> durchgesetzt</datenträgername></benutzername></usb-stick-name>



/mnt	Enthält die Einhängepunkte für Unterverzeichnisse wie cdrom oder <usb-stick-name>, an deren Stelle externe Dateisysteme eingebunden werden.</usb-stick-name>
	Ist für Zusatzpakete vorgesehen, wird von den gängigen Distributionen aber nur selten genutzt – vermutlich deswegen, weil unklar ist, wie sich Zusatzpakete von normalen Paketen unterscheiden.
/opt	(Optionale Software) Kommerzielle Software oder sehr große Programme, die nicht unmittelbar zum System gehören, wie etwa KDE, Netscape, Mozilla usw. finden hier ihren Platz.
Invo	/proc ist eigentlich kein normales Verzeichnis, sondern stellt eine Schnittstelle zum Kernel dar. Jedes laufende Programm wird hier in einem Unterverzeichnis geführt, dessen Dateien viele Informationen z.B. über den aktuellen Programmstatus enthalten. Zudem gibt es eine umfangreiche Verzeichnisstruktur mit Daten über den Kernel und die Hardware des Systems.
/proc	Enthält Unterverzeichnisse für alle laufenden Prozesse. Es handelt sich hierbei nicht um echte Dateien! Das /proc-Verzeichnis spiegelt lediglich die Linux-interne Verwaltung der Prozesse wider
Iroot	Dies ist das Heimatverzeichnis des Systemverwalters root. Es liegt traditionell im Wurzelverzeichnis, damit root auch dann auf seine Dateien (beispielsweise Diagnoseprogramme) zugreifen kann, wenn durch einen Fehler der Zugriff auf andere Partitionen nicht mehr möglich ist.
	Enthält die Dateien des Benutzers root, also des Systemadministrators.
	Enthält bei vielen aktuellen Distributionen Dateien mit den Prozess-Ids sowie weiteren Informationen von manchen Systemdiensten.
	In der Vergangenheit wurden diese Dateien im Verzeichnis /var/run gespeichert.
les co	Das Unterverzeichnis /run/lock/ enthält Locking-Dateien.
/run	Bei älteren Distributionen finden Sie die Locking-Dateien stattdessen in /var/lock.
	Bei vielen Distributionen werden entweder das gesamte Irun-Verzeichnis oder zumindest einzelne Irun-Unterverzeichnisse in einer RAMDisk abgelegt. Die überwiegend sehr kleinen Dateien in Irun werden somit nie physisch auf einer Festplatte oder SSD gespeichert und gehen beim Neustart des Rechners verloren.
	Ähnlich wie /bin enthält auch /sbin wichtige Programme. Diese sind jedoch hauptsächlich für den Systemverwalter gedacht, da sie Funktionen erfüllen, auf die ein normaler Benutzer keinen Zugriff hat.
/sbin → ( usr/sbin )	Enthält Kommandos zur Systemverwaltung. Ein gemeinsames Merkmal aller darin gespeicherten Programme ist, dass sie nur von root ausgeführt werden dürfen.
	Bei modernen Distributionen ist /sbin ein Link auf /usr/sbin; alle Kommandos zur Systemverwaltung befinden sich nun in /usr/sbin
/share	Enthält manchmal architekturunabhängige Dateien, also Dateien, die unabhängig vom Prozessor sind. Der korrekte Ort ist eigentlich /usr/share.
Isrv	Ethält bei einigen Distributionen (Fedora, RHEL) Daten für ServerProzesse, z.B. in /srv/www Dateien des Webservers oder in /srv/ftp Dateien des FTP-Servers.
lsys	Enthält das sysfs-Dateisystem. Es liefert wie das proc-Dateisystem Informationen über den Zustand des Rechners.
	Dieses Verzeichnis kann von jedem Benutzer und jedem Programm als temporäre Ablage für Dateien verwendet werden. Damit sich Benutzer nicht gegenseitig ihre Dateien löschen, ist das sogenannte Sticky-Bit dieses Verzeichnisses gesetzt.
/tmp	Enthält temporäre Dateien. Oft werden temporäre Dateien aber auch in /var/tmp gespeichert
	Die umfangreichste Verzeichnisstruktur des Systems. Hier liegt der größte Teil der installierten Software.
	Auf vielen Systemen befinden sich in und unterhalb von /usr mehr Daten als in allen anderen Dateien zusammen.
	Die Programmdateien sind meist in /usr/bin, die Spiele in /usr/games.
/usr	In Netzwerken, an die viele gleichartige Systeme angeschlossen sind, wird dieses Verzeichnis häufig auf einem zentralen Server gespeichert, und alle anderen Computer greifen über das Netzwerk darauf zu.
	Enthält alle Anwendungsprogramme, das komplette X-System, die Quellcodes zu Linux etc. Der Inhalt dieses Verzeichnisses ändert sich normalerweise nur bei Paketinstallationen und Updates.
	Für veränderliche Dateien ist das Verzeichnis /var vorgesehen.



Ausschnitt eines Systems

# Linux-Verzeichnisstruktur

<i>l</i> var	Enthält veränderliche Dateien. Wichtige Unterverzeichnisse sind z. B.  log (Logging-Dateien), docker (Docker-Dateien), lock (Locking-Dateien zum Zugriffsschutz auf Devices), mail (E-Mail-Dateien, oft auch in /var/spool/mail),  Mysql (MySQL-Datenbankdateien), run (Dateien mit ProzessIDs von manchen Systemdiensten) und spool (zwischengespeicherte Druckdateien).  Unter diesem Verzeichnis werden hauptsächlich Dateien gespeichert, die sich ständig verändern.  Der Name /var steht für variabel. also veränderlich.
	Hier befinden sich beispielsweise die Verzeichnisse für ausgehende E-Mail und noch ungelesene eingehende, wenn der jeweilige Benutzer nicht dafür gesorgt hat, dass neue E-Mails automatisch in sein Heimatverzeichnis übertragen werden.

Linux-Benutzer

#### /etc/passwd

#### Die Einträge in der Datei /etc/passwd haben folgende Bedeutungen:

 $\label{lem:condition} $$ (Benutzername):(Kennwort):(UID):(GECOS):(Heimatverzeichnis):(Shell) $$ hugo:x:1000:1000:Hugo Schulz:/home/hugo:/bin/sh$ 

Dieser Name sollte aus Kleinbuchstaben und Ziffern bestehen: das erste Zeichen sollte ein Buchstabe sein. Unix-Systeme unterscheiden oft Benutzername nur die ersten 8 Zeichen – Linux hat diese Einschränkung nicht, aber in heterogenen Netzen sollten Sie darauf Rücksicht nehmen Widerstehen Sie der Versuchung, Umlaute, Satzzeichen und ähnliches in Benutzernamen aufzunehmen Traditionell steht hier das verschlüsselte Kennwort des Benutzers. Unter Linux sind heute »Schattenkennwörter« (shadow passwords) üblich; shadow passwords statt das Kennwort in der allgemein lesbaren /etc/passwd-Datei abzulegen, steht es in der Datei /etc/shadow gespeichert, auf die nur der Administrator und einige privilegierte Prozesse Zugriff haben. In /etc/passwd macht ein Kennwort »x« auf diesen Umstand aufmerksam. Jedem Benutzer steht das Kommando passwd zur Verfügung, um sein Kennwort selbst zu veränderr Die numerische Benutzerkennung – eine Zahl zwischen 0 und 2^32-1. Nach Konvention sind UIDs zwischen 0 und 99 (einschließlich) für das System reserviert, UIDs zwischen 100 und 499 können an Softwarepakete ausgegeben werden, falls diese Pseudol User-ID (UID) UIDs für »echte« Benutzer haben bei den meisten Distributionen Werte ab 1000. Bei den Novell/SUSE- und manchen anderen Distributionen wird eine bestimmte Gruppe, hier beispielsweise users, als gemeinsame Standardgruppe für alle Benutzer eingetragen. Diese Methode ist einfach zu verstehen und hat Tradition. Group-ID (GID) Bei vielen Distributionen, etwa denen von Red Hat oder Debian GNU/Linux, wird für jeden neuen Benutzer automatisch eine eigene Gruppe angelegt, die die gleiche GID hat wie die UID des Benutzerkonto Dies ist das Kommentarfeld, auch GECOS-Feld genannt. GECOS steht für General Electric Comprehensive Operating System GECOS Das Feld enthält diverse Informationen über den Benutzer, vor allem seinen »richtigen« Namen und optionale Informationen wie die Zimmer- oder Telefonnummer. Diese Information wird von Programmen wie mail und finger benutzt. Oft wird der volle Name von News- und Mail-Programmen bei der Zusammenstellung der Das hier benannte Verzeichnis ist der persönliche Bereich des Benutzers, in dem er seine eigenen Dateien aufbewahren kann. Ein neu erstelltes Heimatverzeichnis ist selten leer, denn üblicherweise erhält ein neuer Benutzer vom Admisistrator einige Profildateien als Erstausstattung. Wenn ein Benutzer sich anmeldet, benutzt seine Shell das Heimatverzeichnis als aktuelles Verzeichnis, das helßt, der Benutzer befindet sich Unmittelbar nach der Anmeldung zunächst dort. Der Name des Programms, das von login nach erfolgreicher Anmeldung gestartet werden soll – das ist in der Regel eine Shell. Das siebte Feld reicht bis zum Zeilenende. Der Benutzer kann mit dem Programm chsh diesen Eintrag selbst ändern. Die erlaubten Programme (Shells) sind in der Datei letc/shells aufgelistet. Wenn ein Benutzer keine interaktive Shell haben soll, kann auch ein beliebigs anderes Programm mit allen Argumenten in dieses Feld eingetragen werden (ein gängiger Kandidat ist Pibnitrue). Das Feld kann auch leer bleiben. Dann wird automatisch die Standarbsell /binish gestarten. Shell

#### /etc/group

# Die Einträge in der Datei /etc/group haben folgende Bedeutungen:

(Gruppenname):(Kennwort):(GID):(Mitglieder)

Der textuelle Name der Gruppe, für die Verwendung in Verzeichnislisten usw.

root:x:0:root bin:x:1:root,daemon users:x:100: projekt1:x:101:hugo,susi projekt2:x:102:emil

Orappenname	Det textuelle faulte det Gruppe, für die Verheinung in Verzeichnissisten daw.
Kennwort	Ein optionales Kennwort für diese Gruppe. Damit können auch Benutzer, die nicht per /etc/shadow oder /etc/group Mitglied der Gruppe sind, mit dem Befehl newgrp diese Gruppenzugehörigkeit annehmen.  Ein »*« als ungültiges Zeichen verhindert einen Gruppenwechsel von normalen Benutzer in die betreffende Gruppe. Ein »x« verweist auf die separate Kennwortdatei /etc/gshadow.
Group-ID (GID)	Die numerische Gruppenkennung für diese Gruppe
Mitglieder	Eine durch Kommas getrennte Liste mit Benutzernamen. Die Liste enthält alle Benutzer, die diese Gruppe als sekundäre Gruppe haben, die also zu dieser Gruppe gehören, aber im GID-Feld der Datei letcipasswid einen anderen Wert stehen haben. (Benutzer mit dieser Gruppe als primärer Gruppe dürfen hier auch stehen, aber das ist unnötig.)

Seite 11

#### /etc/shadow

#### Die Einträge in der Datei /etc/shadow haben folgende Bedeutungen:

⟨Benutzername⟩:⟨Kennwort⟩:⟨Änderung⟩:⟨Min⟩:⟨Max⟩⊳
⊲:⟨Warnung⟩:⟨Frist⟩:⟨Sperre⟩:⟨Reserviert⟩

root:gaY2L19jxzHj5:10816:0:10000:::: daemon:\*:8902:0:10000:::: hugo:GodY6c5pZklxs:10816:0:10000::::

Benutzername	Entspricht einem Eintrag in der Datei /etc/passwd. Dieses Feld »verbindet« die beiden Dateien.
Kennwort	Das verschlüsselte Kennwort des Benutzers. Ein leerer Eintrag bedeutet in der Regel, dass der Benutzer sich ohne Kennwort anmelden kann. Steht hier ein Stern oder ein Ausrufungszeichen, kann der betreffende Benutzer sich nicht anmelden. Es ist auch üblich, Benutzerkonten zu sperren, ohne sie komplett zu löschen, indem man einen Stern oder ein Ausrufungszeichen An den Anfang des zugehörigen Kennworts setzt.
Änderung	Das Datum der letzten Änderung des Kennworts, in Tagen seit dem 1. Januar 1970
Min	Minimale Anzahl von Tagen, die seit der letzten Kennwortänderung vergangen sein müssen, damit das Kennwort wieder geändert werden
Max	Maximale Anzahl von Tagen, die ein Kennwort ohne Änderung gültig bleibt. Nach Ablauf dieser Frist muss der Benutzer sein Kennwort ändern
Warnung	Die Anzahl von Tagen vor dem Ablauf der (Max)-Frist, an denen der Benutzer eine Warnung erhält, dass er sein Kennwort bald ändern muss, weil die maximale Anzahl abläuft. Die Meldung erscheint in der Regel beim Anmelden.
Frist	Die Anzahl von Tagen ausgehend vom Ablauf der (Max)-Frist, nach der das Konto automatisch gesperrt wird, wenn der Benutzer nicht vorher Sein Kennwort ändert. (In der Zeit zwischen dem Ende der (Max)-Frist und dem Ende dieser Frist kann der Benutzer sich anmelden, muss aber sofort sein Kennwort ändern.)
Reserviert	Das Datum, an dem das Konto definitiv gesperrt wird, wieder in Tagen seit dem 1. Januar 1970.

#### etc/ashadow

#### Die Einträge in der Datei /etc/gshadow haben folgende Bedeutungen:

# Benutzer und Gruppen

Name		Linuxname	
	Besitzer		u
	Gruppe		g
	Gruppe Andere		0

# Zugriffsrechte für ein Verzeichnis

	ando	Datei	Verzeichnis
cd	verzeichnisname	_	x
Is	verzeichnisname/*	_	r
ls -l	verzeichnisname/*	_	rx
touch	verzeichnisname/ neuer dateiname	_	wx
less	verzeichnisname/ dateiname	r	x
cat >>	verzeichnisname/ dateiname	w	x
rm	verzeichnis/ dateiname	_	wx
	verzeichnisname/ programmname	x	x
	verzeichnisname/ scriptname	rx	x
	Is Is -I touch less cat >>	Is verzeichnisname/* Is -I verzeichnisname/* touch verzeichnisname/ neuer dateiname less verzeichnisname/ dateiname cat >> verzeichnisname/ dateiname rm verzeichnis/ dateiname verzeichnisname/ programmname	S

Beispiele	
drwxrw	Verzeichnis = Besitzer (rwx) Gruppe (rw) Andere (-)
760 (chmod)	Verzeichnis = Besitzer (rwx = 4+2+1=7) Gruppe (rw = 4+2+0=6) Andere (- = 0+0+0=0)
u+rwx g+rw	Verzeichnis = Besitzer (rwx) Gruppe (rw) Andere (-)
017 (umask)	Verzeichnis = Besitzer (rwx = 7-4-2-1 = 0) Gruppe (rw = 7-4-2 0 = 1) Andere ( - = 7-0 = 0)

# Zugriffsrechte für Dateien

Zugriffsrecht	Alphanummerische Schreibweise	Gewichtung (chmod / umask)
read	r	4
write	w	2
execute	x	1
setuid	s / S (no x)	4
setgid	s / S (no x)	2
stickybit	t/T (no x)	1

Name	Beschreibung
setuid	Programm wird immer mit den Besitzerrechten ausgeführt
setgid	Verzeichnis oder Datei erhalten immer die Gruppenrechte
stickybit	Es können nur eigene Dateien gelöscht werden / Ausnahme root
_	

# Dateisysteme einbinden

/etc/fstab

# Spalte 1

Aufgabe Parameter

Die erste Spalte enthält den Device-Namen des Datenträgers. Statt des Device- Erste Spalte
Namens können Sie auch den Volume Name oder die ID-Nummer des Dateisystems //dev/...
angeben. z.B /dev/sda2
UUID="5a954fc1-00c6-4c25-a943-d4220eff350d"

# Spalte 3

ufgabe	Parameter
Die dritte Spalte gibt das Dateisystem an. Es ist auch zulässig, mehrere Date durch Kommas getrennt anzugeben. Beispielsweise bietet sich iso9660,udf fü DVD-Laufwerke an, weil für CDs und DVDs in der Regel nur diese beiden Date Infrage kommen. mount entscheidet sich zwischen den zur Auswahl stehende Systemen automatisch für das richtige. Die Dateisystemnamen dürfen nicht d Leerzeichen getrennt werden.	ür CD und eisysteme en
Dateisystem automatisch erkennen	auto
Btrfs-Dateisystem	btrfs
Windows-Netzwerkverzeichnis (Samba)	cifs
ext-Dateisystem Version 2, 3 und 4	ext 2 3 4
Daten-CDs	iso9660
Unix-Netzwerkverzeichnis (NFS)	nfs
Windows-Dateisystem	ntfs
Prozessverwaltung (/proc)	proc
Windows-Netzwerkverzeichnis (Samba)	smbfs
Swap-Partitionen oder -Dateien	swap
Systemverwaltung (/sys)	sysfs
temporäres Dateisystem	tmpfs
Universal Disk Format (DVDs, CD-Rws)	udf
Windows-9x/ME-Dateisystem	vfat
XFS-Dateisystem	xfs

# Spalte 5

Aufgabe	Parameter
Die fünfte Spalte enthält Informationen für das Programm dump und wird von Linux ignoriert. Es ist üblich, für die Systempartition 1 und für alle anderen Partitionen oder Datenträger 0 einzutragen.	0,1

# Spalte 2

Aufgabe	Parameter	
Die zweite Spalte gibt an, bei welchem Verzeichnis der Datenträger in den Dateibaum eingebunden wird. Die in der zweiten Spalte angegebenen Verzeichnisse müssen bereits existieren. z.B /mnt/USB	<i>11</i>	

# Spalte 4

rfgabe	Parameter
Die vierte Spalte bestimmt Optionen für den Zugriff auf den Datenträger. Mehrere Optionen werden durch Kommata getrennt. Abermals dürfen keine Leerzeichen eingefügt werden!	
Standardoptionen verwenden	defaults
Kennzeichnung von Character- oder Block-Devices auswerten	dev
SSD-Trim aktivieren (ext4, btrfs, xfs und swap)	discard
Programmausführung zulassen (z. B. für CD/DVD-Laufwerke)	exec
Datenträger nicht beim Systemstart einbinden	noauto
Kennzeichnung von Character- oder Block-Devices ignorieren	nodev
keine Programmausführung erlaubt	noexec
Boot-Vorgang fortsetzen, wenn Dateisystem nicht vorhanden	nofail
Suid- und Guid-Zugriffsbits nicht auswerten	nosuid
Der Besitzer darf (u)mount ausführen	owner
Read Only (Schreibschutz)	ro
Swap (Swap-Datei oder -Partition)	SW
Suid- und Guid-Zugriffsbits auswerten	suid
Schreibzugriffe nicht puffern (sicherer, aber langsamer)	sync
Jeder darf mount ausführen, aber nur der Benutzer des letzten mount-Aufrufs darf umount ausführen.	user
Jeder darf mount und umount ausführen.	users
POSIX Access Control Lists aktivieren (ext2 , ext3, ext4, reiserfs, ifs, Btrfs)	acl
Erweiterte Dateisystemattribute aktivieren z.B nicht in Datensicherung berücksichtigen (ext2 , ext3, ext4	) user xattr
Aktiviert Quota für Benutzer	usrquota
Aktiviert Quota für Gruppen	grpquota
Aktiviert Journal für Quotas für Benutzers	usrjquota=aquota.use
Aktiviert Journal für Quotas für Gruppen	grpjquota=aquota.gro
Mit dieser Option wird das Format des Journals für die Quotas festgelegt. Ohne diese	
Option lässt sich die Partition nicht mehr mounten, da das Journal für die Quotas nicht	jqfmt=vfsv0

# Spalte 6

Aufgabe	Parameter
Die sechste Spalte gibt an, ob und in welcher Reihenfolge die Dateisysteme beim Systemstart überprüft werden sollen. Oft wird 1 für die Systempartition und 0 für alle anderen Partitionen eingetragen. Das bedeutet, dass beim Rechnerstart nur die Systempartition auf Fehler überprüft und gegebenenfalls repariert wird. Falls Sie möchten, dass weitere Partitionen automatisch überprüft werden, geben Sie bei diesen Partitionen die Ziffer 2 an, d. h., die Überprüfung soll nach der Kontrolle der Systempartition erfolgen. Wenn Einträge in der fünften und sechsten Spalte in /etc/fstab fehlen, wird 0 angenommen	0,1,2

# Beispiel:

Die Festplatte mit dem Geräteschnittstellennamen /dev/sda2 wird unter dem Mountnamen /mnt/usb als Ext4 Dateisystem mit der Option defaults (Default-Einstellungen) als Systemplatte (1) mit der Option Fehlerüberprüfung bei Systemstart aktiviert (1) eingebunden.

/dev/sda2 /mnt/usb ext4 defaults 1 1

# Syslog

/etc/syslog.conf

# Syslog Konfiguration - Facilities

Aufgabe	Parameter
Meldungen, die zur Authentifizierung gehören, beispielsweise falsche Passwörter.	auth, authpriv
Meldungen, die von Cron erzeugt wurden, oder von Prozessen, die von Cron gestartet werden (die Standard-Ausgabe und Stardard-Fehler-Ausgabe werden jedoch von Cron nicht an Syslog gereicht, sondern per EMail verschickt).	cron
Meldungen von allgemeinen Diensten, wie zum Beispiel einem FTP-Server	daemon
Meldungen des Systemkernels. Sollte von keinem Dienst verwendet werden. Hierzu gehören beispielsweise Hardware-bezogene Meldungen.	kern
Meldungen des Drucksystems (Druckerspooler)	lpr
Meldungen des Mailsystems (beispielsweise von sendmail und fetchmail).	mail
Nur für Syslog-interne Zwecke, sollte nie verwendet werden	mark
Meldungen des News-Systems, zum Beispiel eines Newsservers.	news
Meldungen von Syslog selbst.	syslog
Meldungen von Benutzersystemen wie zum Beispiel eigenen Scripten.	user
Meldungen von Unix-Unix-Copy (UUCP wird heute kaum noch verwendet).	ииср
Diese sind frei und können nach Belieben verwendet werden. Bei Diensten, bei denen man die zu verwendende Facility einstellen kann, kann man diese verwenden und je nach Bedarf verteilen.	local 0 bis local 17

# Beispiel für /etc/syslog.conf:

kern.warning;user.warning	lvar/log/user-defined-message-data
kern.warning;*.err;authpriv.none	/dev/tty10
*.warn	@192.168.1.1

# Quelle: https://www.selflinux.org/selflinux/html/syslog03.html#d76e489

#### Syslog Konfiguration - Priority

Unwichtige Meldungen, dienen nur zu Debug-Zwecken (Fehlerfindung vor allem bei der Entwicklung)  Informative, nicht weiter wichtige Meldungen  Informative Meldungen, die größere Bedeutung haben als info.  Warnungen, also Meldungen, die nicht-fatale Fehler anzeigen.	debug info notice
Informative Meldungen, die größere Bedeutung haben als info.	
	notice
Warnungen, also Meldungen, die nicht-fatale Fehler anzeigen.	
	warning
Fehlermeldungen, die kleine Störungen anzeigen. Kritische (schwerere) Fehler, die beispielsweise Teilausfälle anzeigen. Schwere Fehler, die erhebliche Störungen und Ausfälle anzeigen.	err crit alert
Sehr schwere Fehler, die beispielweise den Totalausfall des Systems anzeigen können und schwere Kernelfehler (Hardwareausfälle).	emerg

# Syslog-ng

/etc/syslog-ng/syslog-ng.conf

# Source-Objekt

Hier kann man die Quellen angeben, woher syslog-ng Meldungen empfangen soll.

source src { unix-stream("/dev/log"); internal(); };

source src { unix-stream("/dev/log"); internal(); file("/proc/kmsg");};

udp( ip(0.0.0.0) port(514) )

Quelle: https://www.selflinux.org/selflinux/html/syslog-ng03.html#d77e158

#### Destination-Objekt

Mit dem Destination Objekt kann man Ziele festlegen, wohin ein Log-Stream gehen soll.

destination syslog { file("/var/log/syslog" owner("root") group("adm") perm (0640)); };

destination mylog { file("/var/log/syslog-\$HOST" owner("root") group("adm") perm(0640)); };

destination a\_udp { udp( "192.168.0.12" port(514) ); };

destination admin\_tty { usertty(admin); };

# Definitionen für Filter-Objekt:

ufgabe	Parameter
Meldungen, die zur Authentifizierung gehören, beispielsweise falsche Passwörter.	auth, authpriv
Meldungen, die von Cron erzeugt wurden, oder von Prozessen, die von Cron gestartet werden (die Standard-Ausgabe und Stardard-Fehler-Ausgabe werden jedoch von Cron nicht an Syslog gereicht, sondern per EMail verschickt).	cron
Meldungen von allgemeinen Diensten, wie zum Beispiel einem FTP-Server	daemon
Meldungen des Systemkernels. Sollte von keinem Dienst verwendet werden. Hierzu gehören beispielsweise Hardware-bezogene Meldungen.	kern
Meldungen des Drucksystems (Druckerspooler)	lpr
Meldungen des Mailsystems (beispielsweise von sendmail und fetchmail).	mail
Nur für Syslog-interne Zwecke, sollte nie verwendet werden	mark
Meldungen des News-Systems, zum Beispiel eines Newsservers.	news
Meldungen von Syslog selbst.	syslog
Meldungen von Benutzersystemen wie zum Beispiel eigenen Scripten.	user
Meldungen von Unix-Unix-Copy (UUCP wird heute kaum noch verwendet).	ииср
Diese sind frei und können nach Belieben verwendet werden. Bei Diensten, bei denen man die zu verwendende Facility einstellen kann, kann man diese verwenden und je nach Bedarf verteilen.	local 0 bis local 17
Filter Objekte legen fest, wie Meldungen von einem Source-Objekt gefiltert werden sollen. Hiermit lassen sich also gewünschte Messages aus dem gesamten Datenstrom eines Source-Objektes herauspicken.	
filter f_cnews { level(notice, err, crit) and facility(news); };	
filter f_authpriv { facility(auth, authpriv); };	

ufgabe	Parameter
Unwichtige Meldungen, dienen nur zu Debug-Zwecken (Fehlerfindung vor allem bei der Entwicklung)	debug
Informative, nicht weiter wichtige Meldungen	info
Informative Meldungen, die größere Bedeutung haben als info.	notice
Warnungen, also Meldungen, die nicht-fatale Fehler anzeigen.	warning
Fehlermeldungen, die kleine Störungen anzeigen.	err
Kritische (schwerere) Fehler, die beispielsweise Teilausfälle anzeigen.	crit
Schwere Fehler, die erhebliche Störungen und Ausfälle anzeigen.	alert
Sehr schwere Fehler, die beispielweise den Totalausfall des Systems anzeigen können und schwere Kernelfehler (Hardwareausfälle).	emerg

# Log-Objekt

Alle bisherigen Objekte waren Vorarbeiten, um jetzt Zeilen zu generieren, die wirklich Aktionen auslösen. Denn ohne die log-Objekte würde gar nichts passieren. Die anderen Objekte sind nur Daten-Definitionen. Die log-Objekte führen das eigentliche Logging aus, in dem sie die zuvor definierte Source-, Destination- und Filter-Objekte zu einer Log-Aktion verbinden

log { source(src); filter(f\_syslog); destination(syslog); };
log { source(src); source(src1); filter(f\_syslog); destination(syslog); };
log { source(src); filter(f\_mail); filter(f\_info); destination(mailinfo); };

# Rsyslog /etc/rsyslog.conf /etc/rsyslog.d /etc/rsyslog.d/default.conf

Quelle: https://www.heise.de/ct/artikel/Erweiterte-Systemueberwachung-mit-rsyslog-846750.html?seite=3

ufgabe	Parameter
Meldungen, die zur Authentifizierung gehören, beispielsweise falsche Passwörter.	auth, authpriv
Meldungen, die von Cron erzeugt wurden, oder von Prozessen, die von Cron gestartet werden (die Standard-Ausgabe und Stardard-Fehler-Ausgabe werden jedoch von Cron nicht an Syslog gereicht, sondern per EMail verschickt).	cron
Meldungen von allgemeinen Diensten, wie zum Beispiel einem FTP-Server	daemon
Meldungen des Systemkernels. Sollte von keinem Dienst verwendet werden. Hierzu gehören beispielsweise Hardware-bezogene Meldungen.	kern
Meldungen des Drucksystems (Druckerspooler)	lpr
Meldungen des Mailsystems (beispielsweise von sendmail und fetchmail).	mail
Nur für Syslog-interne Zwecke, sollte nie verwendet werden	mark
Meldungen des News-Systems, zum Beispiel eines Newsservers.	news
Meldungen von Syslog selbst.	syslog
Meldungen von Benutzersystemen wie zum Beispiel eigenen Scripten.	user
Meldungen von Unix-Unix-Copy (UUCP wird heute kaum noch verwendet).	ииср
Diese sind frei und können nach Belieben verwendet werden. Bei Diensten, bei denen man die zu verwendende Facility einstellen kann, kann man diese verwenden und je nach Bedarf verteilen.	local 0 bis local 17

ufgabe	Parameter
Unwichtige Meldungen, dienen nur zu Debug-Zwecken (Fehlerfindung vor allem bei der Entwicklung)	debug
Informative, nicht weiter wichtige Meldungen	info
Informative Meldungen, die größere Bedeutung haben als info.	notice
Warnungen, also Meldungen, die nicht-fatale Fehler anzeigen.	warning
Fehlermeldungen, die kleine Störungen anzeigen.	err , error
Kritische (schwerere) Fehler, die beispielsweise Teilausfälle anzeigen.	crit
Schwere Fehler, die erhebliche Störungen und Ausfälle anzeigen.	alert
Sehr schwere Fehler, die beispielweise den Totalausfall des Systems anzeigen können und schwere Kernelfehler (Hardwareausfälle).	emerg , panic

# Beispiel für letc/rsyslog.conf:

auth , authpriv. \* /var/log/auth.log cron.info /varlog/cron.log

# Logrotate

/etc/logrotate.conf

/etc/logrotate.d

Firewalld			
			Mark market day land
Firewall Tools  firewall-config (GUI)			Konfigurationsdateien // /etc/firewalld/
firewall-cmd (Command Line)			/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-xxx
			/etc/firewalld/direct.xml
Status Firewall		Ļ	Zonen konfigurieren
firewall-cmd -state			firewall-cmd -permanentzone=xxx -add-interface=xxx
firewall-cmd –get-active-zones			firewall-cmd -permanentzone=xxx -remove-interface=xxx
firewall-cmd –get-zones			firewall-cmd -permanentset-default-zone
firewall-cmd –get-default-zone			firewall-cmd -permanentzone=xxx -add-service=xxx
firewall-cmd -get-zone-of-interface=xxxx			firewall-cmd -permanentzone=xxx -add-port=xxx/tcp
firewall-cmd –get-services			firewall-cmd -permanentzone=xxx -add-port=xxx/udp
		J	firewall-cmd -reload
Uncomplicated Firewall (UFW)			
gufw (GUI)		]	Konfigurationsdateien
ufw			/etc/sysconfig/ufw
uw			/etc/ufw
244 - Firmul			/lib/ufw/user.rules
Status Firewall  ufw status			Firewall konfigurieren
ufw app list			ufw enable
			ufw disable
ufw app info "xxx"			
			ufw default allow xxx
			ufw default deny xxx
			ufw allow xxx (Portnummer oder Dienstname)
			ufw deny xxx (Portnummer oder Dienstname)
			ufw limit xxx/tcp
Nftables			Quellen: https://wiki.gentoo.org/wiki/Nftables https://www.linux-community.de/ausgaben/linuxuser/2019/06/verkehrsregeln/2/
Kommandos		Į	Tabellenfamilien
nft			ip
nft list ruleset -a			ip6
nft list ruleset > firewall.config	Speichert die Firewallregeln in eine Datei		arp
nft -f firewall.config	Liest die Firewallregeln aus der Datei firewall.config ein		bridge
			inet
Chains / Ketten		]	netdev
filter	for filtering packets		
route	for rerouting packets		Tabellen
nat	for performing Network Address Translation. Only the first Packet of a flow hits this chain, making it impossible to use it for filtering		Standardmäßig existieren im Vergleich zu iptables keine Tabellen die Ketten beinhalten. Die Tabellen müssen neu erstellt werden.
prerouting	This is before the routing decision, all packets entering the machine hit this hook		Beispiel:
input	All packets for the local system hit this hook		nft add table ip xxx
···p···	parameter and the real system and more	1	

Packets not for the local system, those that need to be forwarded hit this hook

forward

output Packets that originate from the local system hit this hook

This hook comes after the routing decision has been made, all packets Leaving the machine hit this hook

postrouting

#### Regeln erstellen:

nft add rule ip Tabellenname xxx input tcp dport 22 ct state new,established accept

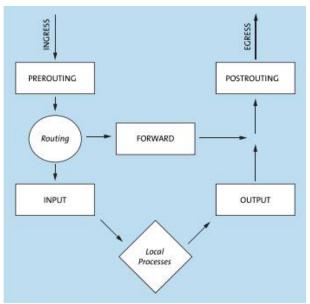
nft add rule ip Tabellenname xxx input tcp dport { 22, 80, 443 } ct state new,established accept

Linux-Firewalls

Quelle: https://wiki.archlinux.de/title/lptables

Aktionen accept Accept the packet and stop the ruleset evaluation drop Drop the packet and stop the ruleset evaluation reject Reject the packet with an icmp message Queue the packet to userspace and stop the ruleset evaluation queue continue Return from the current chain and continue at the next rule of the last chain. In a base chain it is return Equivalent to accept

Iptables



Kommandos		
iptables		
iptables-save		
iptables-restore		

Multiport Module		
Multiport Moduledportsport	Akzeptiert eine Reihe von Portnummern, Portnamen	
Beispiel:		
iptables – A OUTPUT -p tcp -m state -state NEW,ETABLISHED -deport 80,443 -j ACCEPT		
iptables – A OUTPUT -p tcp -m state –state NEW,ETABLISHED –deport http,https -j ACCEPT		

Graphic Erklärung:	
PREROUTING	Regeln für eingehende Network Address Translations (NAT)
ROUTING	Routingregeln
INPUT	Regeln für eingehende Verbindungen
(Local Processes)	( Verarbeitung der akzeptierten geregelten eingehenden Verbindungen )
ОИТРИТ	Regeln für ausgehende Verbindungen
POSTROUTING	Regeln für ausgehende Network Address Translations (NAT)
	Regeln für geroutete Verbindungen an dahinterliegende Netzwerke
FORWARD	Iptables -A FORWARD -m state -state NEW -p tcp -dport 80 -i eth0 -o eth2 -j ACCEPT

https://www.selflinux.org/selflinux/html/iptables03.html

Tabellen	
filter	INPUT, OUTPUT; FORWARD
nat	PREROUTING, OUTPUT, POSTROUTING
mangle	
raw	PREROUTING, OUTPUT

rargets / Chains / Ketten	
ACCEPT	Das Paket wird durchgelassen
DROP	Das Paket wird ohne Rückmeldung an Absender verworfen
REJECT	Das Paket wird verworfen und der Absender erhält Fehlemeldung das das Paket verworfen wurde
LOG	Aktiviert das Logging einer Regel und übergibt das Logging z.B an Syslog, Rsyslog etc.
Beispiel:	
iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -dport http -d www.testwebseite.de -	j RJECT

Module state	
Optionen	
NEW	Das Paket etabliert eine neue Verbidnung
ESTABLISHED	Das Paket gehört zu einer bestehende Verbindung
	Das Paket baut eine neue Verbindung auf, allerdings wurde diese Verbindung infolge einer bereit

Existierenden Verbindung erzeugt

RELATED

Stateful Packet Inspection Module

#### Limit Module

# Beispiel:

iptables -A INPUT -m state -state NEW -m limit -limit 10/minute -p tcp -dport ssh -j LOG -log-prefix "xxx"

#### Connection Limit Module

 $iptables - A \ FORWARD - d \ 172.16.1.1 - m \ state - state \ NEW - m \ connlimit - p \ tcp - dport \ http - connlimit - above \ 10 - connlimit - mask \ 24 - j \ REJECT$ 

#### Recent Module

#### Beispiel:

iptables -A INPUT -m recent -update -name blacklist -seconds 60 -j DROP

iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -dport 445 -m recent -name blacklist -set

Linux-Firewalls

INVALID Es konnte nicht bestimmt werden zu welcher Kategorie das Paket gehört

Beisp

iptables - A OUTPUT -p tcp -m state -state NEW,ETABLISHED -deport 80 -j ACCEPT

Logging

Target LOG

Beispiel:

iptables - A OUTPUT --m state -state NEW,ETABLISHED -p tcp --deport http,https -j LOG

iptables - A OUTPUT --m state -state NEW,ETABLISHED -p tcp --deport http,https -j LOG -log-prefix "xxx"

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At

Quellen: https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-handbook/sect.task-scheduling-cron-atd.de.html

Cron	Quellen: https://www.debian.org/doc/mar	nuals/debian-handbook/sect.task-scheduling-cron-atd.de.html
/etc/crontab/	/etc/cron.hourly	/etc/cron.allow
/etc/cron.d/	/etc/cron.daily /etc/cron.weekly	/etc/cron.deny
/var/sppol/cron	/etc/cron.monthly	

Bedeutung	Spalte
gibt an, welche Minute (0-59) das Programm ausgeführt werden soll.	min
gibt die Stunde an (0-23)	hour
gibt den Tag im Monat an (1-31).	day
gibt den Monat an (1-12)	month
gibt den Tag der Woche an (0-7 / 0 und 7 bedeuten jeweils Sonntag !)	weekday
gibt an, für welchen Benutzer das Kommando ausgeführt wird (meist root).	user
enthält das auszuführende Kommando.	command

Code	Kürzel	
-	@reboot	
0011*	@yearly / @annualy	
001**	@monthly	
00**0	@weekly	
00***	@daily	
0 * * * *	@hourly	
	- 0011* 001** 00**0 00***	- @reboot 0 0 1 1 * @yearly / @annualy 0 0 1 * * @monthly 0 0 * * 0 @weekly 0 0 * * * @daily

# Beispiel für /etc/crontab :

Spaltenaufbau:

min hour day month weekday user command

Jede Nacht um 1:45 Uhr ein Backup ausführen im Benutzerkontext root :

45 1 \* \* \* root /myscripts/backup-site

Anacron	Quellen: https://www.thomas-krenn.com/de/wiki/Anacron
/etc/anacrontab/	/etc/at.allow
/var/spool/anacron	/etc/at.deny

# Beispiel für /etc/ancrontab : Spaltenaufbau: Anzahl Wiederholungen Verzögerungszeit in Minuten Cronjob-Art Nicewert Kommando Beispiel: 1 5 cron.daily nice run-parts /etc/cron.daily 7 25 cron.weekly nice run-parts /etc/cron.weekly @monthly 45 cron.monthly nice run-parts /etc/cron.monthly

# Linux-Aufgabenmanagement

Systemd-Timer	Quellen: https://wiki.archlinux.de/title/Systemd/Timers
lata/systamd/systam	
/etc/systemd/system	

Legende:					
Fett – Bas Kursiv – wich normaler Text – Alt					
normaler Text — Alt Anmerkungen:					
	Ammensunger:  Die NamensenMählung des Kommandes kann von der Manpage ggf, abweichen, wenn der Autor der Meinung war, dates des der bessenen Gedächtmisstätze dienlich sein könne.				
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dass die erneute Erwähr	ung hilfreich sein könnte.				
Die Tabelle darf frei geteilt und ve Der Litheber der Tahelle mont all	ersiefdiligt vannders. verdigge zu jederzeit ersichtlich sein:				
Litheber: Lars Kammerer Ensterstellung: 10.09.2020					
Shells / Kommandozeiler					
bash csh toch	=> bourne again shell => c-shell	2000			
csh tcsh zsh ksh rsh	=> z-shell	DOS CMD PowerShell			
rsh	=> remote shell				
Admintools:					
screen tmux					
Variablen					
ss	=> Momentane Prozess ID				
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In	=> !Name des Kommandos in der Historie				
Text & Sourcecode Edito					
vi vim nano	=> viewer => viewer improved => another editor	Editor Notepad			
ONII Fmacs	=> another editor	Notepad			
GNU zile jed	=> John E. Davis Text Editor				
GNU Emacs GNU zile jed jmacs / JOE jove	=> John E. Davis Text Editor => Jose Own Editor => Jonathans Own Version of Emacs				
gedit	=> Gnome editor				
Atom VSCode					
Manpages und Kommani	dosneicherorte				
man which whatis whereis	<ul> <li>manual page for linux commands</li> <li>which location is the command stored</li> <li>what is list command used for</li> <li>where is the binary, source and manual page files stored</li> </ul>	cmd /help /? PowerShell Get-help			
	There is the compy, source and mission page new source				
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	>> library dependencies >> library dependencies conto	Dynamic Link Libraries.dll			
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	Linux-Big-Chest-Ch	
	Linux	Windows
tootsektor, Festplatten und Dateisysteme		
BIOS UEFI	Basic Input Output System     Unified Extensible Firmware Interface	BIOS - Basic Input Output System UEFI - Unified Extensible Firmware Interface
UEFI MBR GPT	Basic Input Output System     Unified Extensible Firmware Interface     Master Boot Record     Globally Unique Identifier Partition Table	MBR - Master Boot Record  GPT - Globally Unique identifier Partition Table
	hard disk parameters set and get     set sidisk parameters set and get	and a second results results results
hdparm sdparm		
nvme fstrim	=> rivine storage command line interface utility => filesystem trim and discard unused blocks on ssd devices	
IDE-Bus:		
/dev/hd*		
ISCSI:		
SSD / NVME:		
/dev/nvme0n*		
Isblk blkid	=> list block devices => block device id	
/devidisk/by-uuid		
sync	=> synchronized and write temporare changes to the disk	
fdisk cfdisk	=> format disk partition table => cursor based format disk partiton table	
gdisk parted partprobe	=> QUID disk creator => partition editor	
mkts	=> make file systems	
mk2fs mkswap	=> make file systems => make partitions to filesystems (-c Overwrite Partition I) => make SWAP-Date / Partition => file checker	
fsck / e2fsck /etc/fstab	⇒ file checker	
mount	=> connect partitions/ portable disks to system read or read-write	Computerverwaltung
umount /etc/fstab	> connect partitions/ portable disks to system read or read-write >> disconnect partitions / portable disks from the system	
/etc/mtab /proc/mounts		
autofs package: (automatic mount)		
/etc/auto/master /etc/auto/mountpoints		
Dateisysteme:		1
ext1, ext2, ext3, ext4 resize2fs		
resize2ts tune2ts debugfs dump2ts	=> tuneable to filesystem parameters => file system debugger => file system dumper	
	=> file system dumper	
XFS xfs_info		
xts_into xts_far xts_check xts_repair xts_dump xtsrestore		
xts_repair xfs_dump		ATTE
xfsrestore  Btrfs-tools package:		NTFS ReFs FAT32
btrts btrts btrts	=> baree file system => convert to barfs	ExFAT
Fat ExFat	⇒ extended FAT	
LVM - Logical Volume Manager / Packa vgscan -v /stc/lym/cache/cache	ge lvm2 (Kernelmodule dm_mod)	
fated on their read		
pvcreate vgcreate mkfs	=> create physical volume for LVM => create volume group of the bottom of the physical volume => make file systems	
lvreduce vgreduce lvcreate	> reduce the number of the logival volumes > reduce the number of the volume groups > create a logical volume	
lycreate	=> create a logical volume	
300 Jameleure Elle Control		
ZFS - Zettabyte File System		
	nternet Small Computer Systems Interface (ISCSI) / Storage Attached Network (SAN)	
Redundant Arrays of Inexpensice Disks (RAID) / I	=> hard disk parameters set and get	Computerverwaltung
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Redunder Arrays of Interpreted Doke MADD // Indigures In	by the data parameters set and get on set all data parameters and any part of the parameters and any part of the parameters and any parameters and any parameters and any parameters and	ISCSA-Assistance Windows Server Datel and Spaicherdienste Windows Server Datel and Spaicherdienste Windows Server Date and Spaicherdienste Windows Server Date and Spaicherdienste
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Energioverwaltung	Linux	
acpi dmesg (grep -i acpi powertop tip	=> Advanced Configuration and Power Interface	
Datum & Zeiteinstellung:		
date		
Timezone – Variables		
/est-timezone /est-flocatime //ser-flocatime/zoneinfo		
Ausrbinfocale		
uptime	=> shows how long the machine is up since last poweroff	Datum & Uhrzeit
tzselect	=> timezones select (view timezones)	Region
hwclock – hardware clock		
/eac/hgp.conf		
/leac-ingp.diritt		
ntpdate - network time protocol date (Online NTP-Serverpool)		
eted	=> ntp - deamon	
/eac/rap.comf /eac/rap.cinft ntp-keygen		
ntp-keygen ntpq	=> network time protocol query	
chrony - synchronize time config		
/esc/chrony.conf		
Systemd-timesynod.service		-
eto'systemd/timesyncd.conf timedatectl	=> time and date control	
Open NTPD		
Tastaturlayout:		
dpkg-reconfigure keyboard-configuration (Debian) /accide/auth/keyboard		
localecti list-keymaps (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS) localecti set-keymaps		
/etc/vconsole.conf /etc/X11/xorg.conf.dl00-keyboard.conf		
grub2-mkconfig -o bootgrub2/grub.cfg		
(OpenSuse) Anti-kysconfig-keyboard Anti-K11/norg.conf.dI00-keyboard.conf		
/etc/sysconfig/keyboard /etc/X11/xorg.conf.dt00-keyboard.conf		
Schriftart:		
/escidefaulticonsole-setup (Debian) /escivonsole.com/ (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS)		
/etc/sysconfig/console (OpenSuse)		
Netzwerkkonfiguration / DNS-Konfiguration / Troubelshooting		
/etc/services	-> contain port function and service information	
Netzwerkkonfiguration:		Netzwerk und Freigabecenter
Temporäre Netzwerkkonfiguration		1
network-managerd nmcli	=> network manager (default network manager on most distributions) => network manager command line	1
nmtui	=> network manager textual user interface	
systemd-networkd (networked)	=> systemd network manager	
ip => Ifconfig	interface configuration of network interfaces / ipaddress, routes (replacement of ifconfig, route)  >> interface configuration of network interfaces / ip-address, routes  >> add routes to the roote table of the machine	
route	=> add routes to the route table of the machine	
itup	=> network interface up / aktivate	1
ildown ilquery	=> network interface down ( deactivate => network interface query / status	
lw lwconfig	=> interfaces wireless (replacement of iwconfig) => interfaces wireless configuration	
lwlist iwevent	=> interface wireless list => interface wireless event	
Permanente Netzwerkkonfiguration		
Jest/NetworkManager/NetworkManager.comf Jest/NetworkManager/conf.d	=> configuration file for the network manager behaviour	
/et:/systemdinetwork/ <networkadaptemame></networkadaptemame>	=> configuration file set configuration settings for network adapters	
/esc/sysconfighetwork-scripts/ <networkadpatemame> (RHEL, Fedora, C /esc/sysconfighetwork/<networkadaptername> (OpenSuse)</networkadaptername></networkadpatemame>	<ul> <li>configuration file for permanent network adapter configuration</li> <li>contain configuration file per network adapter for permanent network configuration</li> <li>contain configuration file per network adapter for permanent network configuration</li> </ul>	
Zeroconf (Apple) / Avahi (Linux)		
Avahi /esc/avahi/avahi-daemon.com/	=> show all machines and ressources like (file-shares, ssh etc.) also private auto configuration => configuration file for avahi	
DNS:		nslookup C:(Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts
hostnamecti hostname	⇒ hostname control ⇒ show host name	
to the formation	configuration file for hostname, hostalias and known hosts     configuration file for drie-servers     configuration file for authentication databases	
Antonosis Antonosis/conf Antonosis/conf	=> configuration file for authentication databases	
dig nslookup	=> domain information groper => name server look up	
getent resolvecti	=> get entree (user, group) of a database => resolve control of dns	
Troubelshooting:		ipconfig tracert
ping / ping6	=> testing client response of ping packages => trace the route of packages taken from an ip network to a host	arp
traceroute / traceroute6	>> traces path to a network host discovering MTU along this path >> shows arp information e.g arp table	ping ping6 nslookup netstat
tracepath / tracepath6		
traceroute f traceroute6 tracepath / tracepath6 arp	=> socket statistics ( new version of netstaf)	nslookup netstat
tracepath / tracepath6 arp ss netstat	=> socket statistics ( new version of netstat) => network statistics of network connections and open ports	nstookup netstat
tracepath tracepath6 arp arp section of the section	=> socket statistics ( new version of netstat) => network statistics of network connections and open ports => network controled swiss army knife (unix domain sockets, port scan, simple data transfer) => network impeer for advanced entwork scars & exploration, security auditing, etc	nslookup netstat
vacepath fracepaths asp ss nessast network and nessast network and nessast Namap topdump	=> socket statistics ( new version of netstat) => network statistics of network connections and open ports => network controled swise army knife (unit domain sockets, port scan, simple data transfer )	nslookup netséat
tracepath tracepath6 arp arp section of the section	>> codes statistics (new version of neitstat) per network statistics of orthorest control of network controlled and open ports or returned, statistics of enterent controlled revisit army sharing loss demans souther, port stan, simple data transfer) or network controlled revisit army sharing loss demans souther, port stan, simple fact transfer or text, subject and stone packages.	nslookup netssat
vacepath fracepaths asp ss nessast network and nessast network and nessast Namap topdump	=> socket statistics ( new version of netstat) => network statistics of network connections and open ports => network controled swiss army knife (unix domain sockets, port scan, simple data transfer) => network impeer for advanced entwork scars & exploration, security auditing, etc	nslockup netstaat
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tracepath francepaths arp ss nessed in fine from nessed in fine from topdump  Archanicus	>> codes statistics (new version of neitstat) per network statistics of orthorest control of network controlled and open ports or returned, statistics of enterent controlled revisit army sharing loss demans souther, port stan, simple data transfer) or network controlled revisit army sharing loss demans souther, port stan, simple fact transfer or text, subject and stone packages.	nskolaup nektsiat
tracepath francipaths  by  a seaso  metacal file fines  Ness  Ness	>> codes statistics (new version of neitstat) per network statistics of orthorest control of network controlled and open ports or returned, statistics of enterent controlled revisit army sharing loss demans souther, port stan, simple data transfer) or network controlled revisit army sharing loss demans souther, port stan, simple fact transfer or text, subject and stone packages.	
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rdiff-backup rdiff-backup //www.incom/men-backup	
//KATHALOSATARINATARINA-CALKACP  duolicity	
renanshrit	
Aetorisnapshot.comf Avaritacibnitranspiritor* - Default-Speicherort Aetoriom Alfranspiritor*	
Tartarus	
Komprimierung / Archivierung:	
tar => tape archiver	zip 7zip
gzip => g-zipper gunzip => g-unzipper	7zip
Izop	
zin za zinner	
unzip => unzipper 2ipinfo => zipper information	
xz => x-zipper umxz => x-umzipper	
cpio => copy files in and out from archives	
Sarrierefreiheit: Screenreader Orca	
Braillezeile Bidschirmtupe Bidschirmtupe Cesten	Bildschirmlupe Bildschirmtastatur Cortana
Gesten Spracher kennung Eyetracker	Cortana
Orucker:	
Druck-Server	
CUPS - Common Unix Printing Solution GUI http://localhost:631	
CUPS – Common Unix Printing Solution	Geräte und Drucker Spoolerdienst
/home/username/.cups/name.ppd (KDE)	
/eto/printcap => old configuration file for printers show print waiting list /eto/cups/cupsd.conf => configuration file for repus settings and admin website / Location & Operat /eto/cups/printers.conf => definition of all printers also print guidate possible	tion Policy
/etc/cups/lpoptions => configuration file to make changes which are different to the cupsd.co	onf
Aeto/cups/classes.comf => contain information of print groups (number of printers as one class)   Aeto/cups/ppdiname.ppd => configuration file for printers, printers options e.g pages, resolution etc.	.
/var/cache/cups/*.ppd => configuration file for all printers / all configuration information are in ppo	ds.dat
Assrishareicupsimimorimine types -> fist of all printable filetypes -> fist of all printable filetypes -> fist of file synes and programms which can handel this file types Assribicupsitable* -> contain rules for printing document ypes	
/var/spool/cups/ => caching print jobs	
Ipinfo => list information about all available printers and print drivers of this lipstat => show status of all available cups printers lipoptions => edit printer prions of cups printers	system
Ipadmin => line printer administration (create modify or delete printer or printer configur	ration)
Drucker-Client	
//homolusemame/.cups/(popolonos => user-specific configuration settings for printer  lp / lpr  >= line printer print file  >= caching print (pile  >= caching print (pile	
Ip   Ip	
lpc => line printer configuration shell	
ISO-Dateien erstellen	
missofs => ISO Dateisystem erstellen cdrecord => ISO-Dateisyatem erstellen wodim => abgespeckte Alternative zu odrecord	
Sonsiges:	
script => startet eine Aufzeichnung, Beenden mit " exit "	Schrittaufzeichnung
xmito => Wandelt Dokumente in HTML-Dokumente um passivetex => Wandelt Dokumente in PDF-Dokumente um	
Adminmelsungen: Jetolissun Aletolissun Ante	
Antomosd wall => erzeugt eine textbasierte Adminmeldung mesg n => unterbindet die Anzeige textbasierter Adminmeldungen	
shutdown -k systemeti	
Router	
Natchipyscii.comf Natchipuscii.comf Natchipuscii.comf	
/etc/sarvices/ Troubetshooting:	
ping / ping6 => testing client response of ping packages traceroute / traceroute6 => trace the route of packages taken from an ip network to a hor	
tracepath / tracepath6 => traces path to a network host discovering MTU along this par arp => shows arp information e.g arp table	
ss => socket statistics (new version of netstat) netstat => network statistics of network connections and open ports netcal fine locat => network controlled swises anny swite (mist domain sockets, port scan, simple data to nmap => network controlled swises anny swite (mist domain sockets, port scan, simple data to trophump => network switered network scanze & exploration, security auditi tepdump => network skiller for top, upd and temp packages >> network skiller for top, upd and temp packages	ansfer)
netcal fic feat   netcal fic heat   network controlled she'ss armly state (unit domain scalars, poor a can, finefe data to  network mapper for advanced network scana & exploration, security audition   populary   network smiller for tep, udp and icmp packages	ng, etc
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)-Server	
DHCP-Server    ###################################	
Avarlog/messages	
Avanfagisysiog Avanfagideamon.log	
Leasvorgang    Nar/lib/thcpd3/dhcpd3eases (Debian) => contain dhcp leases of managed clients	
Nurfibithcpdthcpd leases (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS, OpenSuse) >> contain dhcp leases of managed clients Nurfibithcpd Assess (Internet System Consortium) >> contain dhcp leases of managed clients >> contain dhcp leases of managed clients	
DHCP-Relay-Agent  Justisbin/dhcrelay-i-Networkcardname> <dhcp-server ip=""> =&gt; sends dhcp requests to the dhcp server</dhcp-server>	
Router Advertisement	
/etc/radvd.conf => configuration file for router joy6 leasing	
/stchadvd.conf => configuration file for router (pv6 leasing  DHCP-Client	

	Linux-Big-Cheet-Cheat
/eto/grub.d/40_custom.	=> create password hash to secure bootloader menu
grub-mkpasswd-pbkdt2	=> create password hash to secure boottouter menu
GRUB-Module:	
/boot/grub/386-pc /boot/grub/2/386-pc	=> contain grub loadable modules => contain grub loadable modules
insmod rmmod	=> install module from driver database to bootloader => remove module from bootloader
efibootmgr /bootlefi/EFI/namelgrub.cfg /bootlefi/EFI/namelgrubx64.efi	
/boot/efi/EFI/name/grubx64.efi	
Alternative Bootloader: LILO SYSLINUX	
SYSLINUX ISOLINUX Isohybrid	=> Startfähige CDs, USB-Images => Ersself: startfähige CDs, Disketten => Enselfenne für (SCUNY) zum hinzufügen eines MBR für USB
ISOLINUX Isolybrid EXTLINUX PXELINUX	<ul> <li>Email startings CDs, Oskaren</li> <li>Emeileuring in CRUARY, zur in instrudigen eines MBR für USB</li> <li>Emeileuring in CRUARY, zur in instrudigen eines MBR für USB</li> <li>Emeileur startilhager CDs, USB-Socies für Linux Disserptione</li> <li>Zur Ankahren oder Dashalvereiner und USB-Socies Boot</li> <li>Zur Ankahren oder Dashalvereiner und USB-Socies Boot</li> </ul>
Shim Systemd-Boot U-Boot	=> zum Autwaren oder Dealstweien von UEH secure Boot => Erstellen und Ausführen von EFHanges => Genutzt für Microcontroller & Embedded Systems
Early userspace / Initrd (initial ram disk)	
Wird nicht benötigt wenn alle benötigten 1 Debian:	reilber im Kernel integriert sind – Bei Distributionen oft nicht der Fall
mkinitramfs	=> make initial ram file system
/etc/initramfs-tools/initramfs.conf /etc/initramfs-tools/initramfs.conf.d/ /etc/initramfs-tools/modules/*	>> configuration file -> directory contains modules to create initial ram file system
update-initramfs	=> update initial ram file system
Isinitramfs	=> update inteal rain the system => list content of initial rain file system image => unsextract make initial rain file system
unmkinitramfs	=> unextract make initial ram file system
RHEL, CentOS, Fedora, OpenSUSE	
dracut /eto/dracut.conf	
mkinitrd (CentOS, OpenSUSE) /etc/sysconfig/kernel	
inited finitial ram disk) manuell modifizier	10-
/boot/initrd.img — entpacken, Konfi	nte: uration anpassen, mit cplo wieder packen
Kernel & Module	
Kernel & Module  Kernelmodule laden, entladen und Inform	sionen auslesen:
/lib/modules/kernel-version/* cat /proc/modules	
kmod	=> kernel modules auto loader
/etc/modprobe.conf /etc/modprobe.d/h.conf //b/modules/Kernelnummer/	=> contain kernel module configuration files
Insmod	=> loading in module
rmmod modprobe	>> loading in module >> remove loaded module >> module profilem resolver for dependencies modules
/lib/modules/modules.alias /etc/modprobe.conf /etc/modprobe.d/config.conf	=> configuration file for loading drivers of the kernel for the system
syscti /etc/sysctl.conf	>> system control for customized kernel parameter settings >> configuration file storing configured kernel parameter settings
uname	>> comparation to some compared senter parameter settings >> print system and kernel information >> list modules
Ismod	> list modules
depmod proc/sys/kernel	
depmod proc/sys/kernel dmesg	=> diagnostic kernel messages
depmod procisys/kernel dmesg strace trace-cmd	
depmod procksys/kernel dressg strace trace-emd strings	22 diagnostic kernet messages 23. trace system cults and signals 25 trace command which trace system cults and signals
depmod prockysikenel dresg strace trace-md strings strace trace-md strings when the strain of the st	22 diagnostic kernet messages 23. trace system cults and signals 25 trace command which trace system cults and signals
depmod procksyskernel dmesg strace trace-cmd strings Kernel, Module & Treiber Kompilierung	diagnostic kernel messages     trace system calls and signals     trace system calls and signals     trace command which trace system calls and signals
depmod prockysikenel dimesg strace trace-emd strings Kernel, Modulu & Treiber Kompilerung wget Justine Ludwig Charles (Modulu & Treiber Kompilerung wget Justine Charles (Modulu & Treiber Kompilerung wget Justine Charles (Modulu & Treiber Kompilerung wget Justine Charles (Modulu & Treiber Kompilerung wget Modulu & Treiber Kompilerung wget Modulu & Treiber Kompilerung wget (Modulu & Treiber Kompileru	diagnostic kernel messages     trace system colls and signals     trace command which trace system calls and signals     trace command which trace system calls and signals     website get content
deproof process of the process of th	co diagnostic kernel messages to trace system colls and signals to trace command which trace system calls and signals to trace command which trace system calls and signals to website get content
dependent processor de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya	diagnostic kernel messages     trace system colls and signals     trace command which trace system calls and signals     trace command which trace system calls and signals     website get content
depending processors of the second processors of the second strates traced states—and strates of the second st	true system calls and signals     true system calls and signals     true command which trace system calls and signals      true command which trace system calls and signals      website get content      make question ask configured kernel configuration file by plain fact introduce     make dependences of the kernel configuration file.
depend procity shernel dinning strice strace—and stringe strace—and stringe Cernel, Module & Yrobber Konepilmerung wege strace—and s	to true system cells and signals     true system cells and signals     true command which trues system calls and signals      true command which trues system calls and signals      wholding per content      make question adv configured kernel configuration tile by plain text introduce     make question adv configured kernel configuration tile.      make public kernel montals configuration tile.
depende procity shemed dinning three procity shemed dinning three processes and three processes are traced, and three processes are traced, and three processes are traced and traced an	*** Price system calls and signals     *** trace command which tacks system calls and signals     *** trace command which tacks system calls and signals     *** website get content  *** website get content  *** website get content  *** make question ask configured terms configuration file by plain text intribute  *** make question ask configured terms configuration file  *** make full table terms modules from config file marked with in for modules  *** make full table modules to the system  onth if update guid2  ***grade**  *** plain full terms modules to the system  onth if update guid2  ***grade**  *** plain full terms modules to the system  onth if update guid2  ***grade**  **grade**  ***grade**  **grade**  **grade
deproid processory shereof densig states trace- de trace- and states trace- and stat	co diagnostic barrel messages to trace command which takes system calls and signals to trace command which takes system calls and signals  co walksite get content  co walksite get content  co make question ask configured barrel configuration the by plan face i mention  co make question ask configured barrel configuration the by plan face i mention  co make question ask configured barrel configuration the  pulse fault barrel modules from condig time maked with m for modules  co rectal maked fault modules for condig time maked with m for modules  policy fault faced modules to the system  four leader quade  story 2.6  sto
depende procity shemed dinning three procity shemed dinning three processes and three processes are traced, and three processes are traced, and three processes are traced and traced an	and diagnostic bernet messages to trace system cells and signals to trace command which trace system cells and signals  are trace command which trace system cells and signals  are walked as a configuration of the cells of the
depend procity sherned dinesig strace strace strace, and strace strace, and strace strace, and strace strace, and strace strace strace, and strace st	and diagnostic bernet messages to trace system cells and signals to trace command which trace system cells and signals  are trace command which trace system cells and signals  are walked as a configuration of the cells of the
depend procity shemed dinning strice strace—and strings string	to diagnostic barrel messages  To trace command which toda system calls and signals  To trace command which toda system calls and signals  To trace command which toda system calls and signals  To which age to content  To which age to content  To which age to content  To make agention and configured sense configuration file by plant text trendice  To make dependences of the learned configuration file  To make the prediction of the learned configuration file  To make the predic
dependent processor de la consegue del consegue de la consegue del consegue de la consegue del la consegue de	consideration of the second s
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Distributionsspezifische Firewalls / Higher Level Table Interpreter	
Firewall Deamon ( firewalld ) (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS, OpenSuse)	
/etc/firewalld*	=> configuration files for firewalld rules => configuration files for firewalld rules
/etc/sysconfightetwork-scripts/* /etc/frewalldtirect.ml	networkcard configuration file to include firewalld zone rules     configuration file to include jorables rules in firewalld
firewall-cmd	=> firewall command line for temporary and persistent firewalld rules
firewall-config / YasT-Module	=> graphical user interface for firewallid (Yast-Module OpenSuse)
Uncomplicated Firewall ( UFW ) (Ubuntu)	
Jest/Lysconfiguty Jest/Sysconfiguty	=> configuration files for application rules e.g applications.d => configuration file for ufw
Recisysconligativ Albhidwisser niles / user6 niles	=> contiguration file for univ => contain own user specific rules
utw	=> uncomplicated firewall
gutw	=> graphical interface for universal firewall
Alternativen:	
ptsense	
Firewall Builder	

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Sentification power in default configuration is entiring the similar to propose information is not made and a statistical analysis power for the similar to senting the sentin	** detail configuration serings for sanding logger information via mall activation logger information logger information via mall activation via mall activation logger information via mall activation via ma	Logwatch		
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contribute/passet (high passet), cord   -> placed affaults artistings    -> placed affaults artis	Accident Separation Conference Co	Ass/share/logwatch/default.conf	=> default conflouration settings for sending logging information via mail	
hitchiqueation* -> customized configuration for services  Logisurfer - process logifies and perform certain actions  smurrimontools package: (Set Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology)  smurrimont	Abc.Aquastor* - process logities and perform certain actions  Loguster - process logities and perform certain actions  sinutronocols package: (Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology)  seasured: - SMART Control  actional - SMART Position  action  actional - SMART position  actional - SMART position  action		=> global default settings	
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Softwarekompilierung		
wget Aussirec Aussirec Aussirec Aussirecilinus/Documentation Aussirecilinus/acctivid8-tibootibzimage	=> website get content	
Speicherort:		
Ausr/src - Mögliches Verzeichnis zum entpacken von S	oftwareprogrammcodepaketen / Default-Installationsort für kompillerte Software	
tar -xzvf gunzip bunzip2 unxz unzip	=> tape archiver => g-untipper => 82-auntipper => un x-tipper => untipper	
configure / /.configure	=> create the makefile for the software	
make make install	<ul> <li>make / built the linux program with the makefile (compiling)</li> <li>make install the compiled software to the system</li> </ul>	

echtigungsverwaltung (Autorisierung)		
s roups	=> show user id (uid) or group id (gid) of the current user => show group memberships of the current user => list files directories and other important informations	
enutzerverwaltung		
seradd /etc/passwd /etc/shadow	=> add new user or system - user to the system	
sermod serdel	=> user modification e.g new group memebership and user settings => user delete	
ewgrp	=> new group membership which mean change temporarly primary with secondary group => change ownership and i or group membership of the file or file hirachy	
ruppenyerwaltung		AGDLP (NTFS, ACL, SharedFolders)
roupadd /ent/gchadow roupmed roupdel	=> add new group to the system => group modification e.g gid or name => group delete	Windows Active Directory Lokale Benutzerverwaltung Gruppenrichtlinien Ldap
hgrp	=> change group membership for file or file hirachy	
erechtigungen konfigurieren		
hmod	=> change modus bits for file permissions (e.g 644 = rw -rr-) => unified file mode creation mask for detault file permissions (e.g 027 = rex rx)	

```
>> dhcp-client configuration for dhcp lease by the server
>> configuration file for dos-servers
                                                                                                                                                Windows
                                                                                                        Linux
Domain Name Service (DNS) – Server
  DNSSEC - DNS Security Extensions:

/atchamed.conf -- dhssec-enable yes; dhssec-walidation yes;
dhssec-keygen
dhssec-signzone
  Alternative DNS-Server:
dnsmasq
djbdrs
PowerDNS
 Webserver (Apache / Ngirot)
      http://localhost / http://servemame/
      onfiguration (Apache)
       Avar/www<sup>a</sup> (Debian, RHEL, Fedora, CentOS) => document root directory /srv/wwwfitdocs (OpenSuse) => document root directory
                                                                         a> default configuration file (virtual hosts, authentication, file permissions, modules)
a> additional configuration files (eg. sel packages, php packages etc)
a> old defualt configuration file
a> monitored and used ports for virtual host websites, include modules eg. ssl
        /etc/apache2/httpd.conf
/etc/apache2/ports.conf
        /etc/apache2/conf-available/
/etc/apache2/conf-enabled**.conf
                                                                                          => available configuration files
=> links to activated configuration files
       /etc/apache2/sites-available/
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled*.conf
/etc/apache2/envvars
                                                                                          => available sites (virtual hosts)
=> links to sites-available as activated virtual host websites
=> contain environment variables
                                                                                            => available additional modules
=> links to activated additional modules and configuration files
                                                                                           => apache control (start stop apache service etc.)
                                                                                  => add module to mods-enabled directory (create link to activate module) => earase module to mods-enabled directory (remove link to disable module)
                                                                                  => add virtual host to sites-enabled (create link)
=> erase virtual host to site enabled (remove link)
   RHEL. Fedora, CentOS
       /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
/etc/httpd/conf.di*.conf
                                                               => default configuration file (virtual hosts, authentication, file permissions, modules)
=> additional configuration files (eg. ssl packages, php packages virtual hosts etc)
       /etc/httpd/conf/magic
/etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf
                                                                             => mime-configuration (mod_mime)
=> configuration file for ssl listen ports
   apachecti / httpd
apache2
                                                                      => apache control (start stop apache service etc.)
=> apache http protocol server to show and configure apache configuration options
                                                                            => default configuration file (virtual hosts, authentication, file permissions, modules)
=> plobal configuration files
=> additional configuration file (eg. ssl packages, php packages etc)
=> system configuration files
       /etc/apache2/httpd.conf
/etc/apache2/*.conf
/etc/apache2/conf.di*.conf
/etc/apache2/sysconfig.di*.conf
      /etc/apache2/vhosts.d/*.con/
/etc/sysconfig/apache2
/etc/apache2/listen.conf
                                                                                         => websites (virtual hosts)
=> default configurations
=> configuration file for default listen ports
                                                                       => apache control (start stop apache service etc.)
=> apache http protocol server to show and configure apache configuration options
                                                                                    => add module to mods-enabled directory (create link to activate module) => earase module to mods-enabled directory (remove link to disable module)
    add <VirtualHost> Section into distribution configuration files for virtual hosts
      /etc/apache2/sites-available/ (Debian) => available sites (virtual hosts)
//etc/apache2/sites-available/ (RHEL, Fedora, CertIOS) => additional configuration files (eq. ssl packages, php packages virtual hosts etc)
-> websites (virtual hosts)
-> websites (virtual hosts)
      erzeichnisherechtigungen konfigurieren (lokal)
   add <Directory> Section to apache configuration files or virtual host configuration files for specific access control (also inherience)
       /path/to/directory/.htaccess => creating file into selected directory to configure local user authentication
   htpasswd (password clear-text-transfer) => authentication passwd (create passwd file for authentication) htdigest (password digest encryption transfer) => authentication passwd (create passwd file for authentication)
                                                                                    => creating file into selected directory to configure local user authentication
       /path/to/directory/.htaccess
       /etc/apache2/ports.conf (Deblan) => monitored and used ports for virtual host websites, inclusie modules eg. ssl
/etc/hapache2/fisch.conf (OpenSuse) => configuration file for ssl listen ports
/etc/apache2/fisch.conf (OpenSuse) => configuration file for fetabil tilean ports, include modules
         /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
                                                                                        => available sites (virtual hosts)
=> links to sites-available as activated virtual host websites
       rtuelle Hosts Konfiguration
                                                                                      => available sites (virtual hosts)
=> links to sites-available as activated virtual host websites
```

	Linux-Big-C	neet-Cheat
SysVinit-Prozess (System-Five): /sbin/init	as feet (mather process	
/etc/initd.conf	<ul> <li>lest if mother process</li> <li>init configuration file - initialising /oto/rc.d/rc or /eto/init.d/rc script</li> <li>configuration file for services if necessary</li> </ul>	
telinit -q / init runlevel telinit / init	<ul> <li>reload init configuration file and change system runlevel</li> <li>shows current system runlevel and the system runlevel before</li> <li>change the system runlevel</li> </ul>	
	- change the system runlevel	
Runlevel konfigurieren: /etc/rcr.d/* (Debian)	=> defined services for the different runlevels	
/etc/init.d/rcr.d/* (OpenSuse) /etc/rc.d/rcr.d/* (RedHat, Fe	defined services for the different runlevels dora, CentOS) => defined services for the different runlevels	
update – rc.d (Debian) Insserv (OpenSuse)	=> change services for runlevels => change services for runlevels	
chiconfig quota (RHEL, Fedora chiconfig -I (RHEL, Fedora	t, CentOS) => change services for runlevels t, CentOS)	
Bootscripte:		
/etc/init.dircS (Debian) /etc/init.diboor (OpenSu /etc/rc.diinit.diboor (RedHar,	=> boot script for general settings ( clock, mounts, troubelshooting etc)	
Nenstscripte:  /etc/init.di* (Debian, Oper /etc/rc.d/init.di* (RedHat, Feck	rtSuse) => scripts to configure services status ra, CentOS) => scripts to configure services status	
Upstart-Prozess:		
/etc/init/*.conf Initctl	=> contains the runlevel configuration files for the services => init control for interacting with the upstart process	
Systemd-Prozess:		
Unit-Dateien:		
/etc/systemd/system/*.service /run/systemd/system /lib/systemd/system /usr/lib/systemd/system (Open:	=> contain configuration files e.g. axample.service or example discal conf => dynamically created systemd unit => distribution specific configuration file e.g. example.service => distribution specific configuration file e.g. example.service	
systemeti systemeti -user	<ul> <li>system control for systemd services and targets (runlevels)</li> <li>system control for systemd services and targets into the user environment</li> </ul>	
loginet	=> login control of systemd shows sessions controlled by systemd	
systemcti get-default systemcti isolate runlevelname systemd-run	=> show the current runlevel of the system => change current runlevel into the runlevel you want	
Unit Dateien erstellen:		
/etc/systemd/system/*.service	=> create configuration file axample.service or directory example.dilocal.conf	
Unit Dateien installieren:		
/etc/systemd/system/*.service /etc/init.d/ systemctl list-unit-files	<ul> <li>create configuration file example, service or directory example.dilocal.conf</li> <li>int scripts compatible with systemed tracked with isb label</li> <li>show available units with the status</li> </ul>	
Derätemanagement:	=> universal device manager	
/etc/udev /etc/udev/rules.d /etc/udev/udev.conf	unrecom ueroe manager	Gerätemanager
urleumonitor	=> user device monitor => user device management tools	Geratemanager
udevadm Ispci Isusb		
dmesg   grep -i acpi		
speicherauslastung Festplatte / Arb	seitsspeicher: => free memory and swap spaces	
HTMM:		
	=> disk utility	Taskmananer
du df Isblik blikid		Taskmanager Datenträgerverwaltung
du df Isblik blikid /devidiskiby-uuid	=> disk utility => disk file	Taskmanager Datenträgerverwaltung
du df Isblik blikid /idevidisk/by-uuid Prozessmanager: top	20 disk ellip 20 disk lilip 20 list block devices 20 block devices	Taskmanager Datenträgervervaltung
du df labik biliid //dowldiskiby-ould	== dist utility == dist file == lists devices == lists devices util == lists devices util == lists devices util == lists devices util == lists devices utilities == lists devices utili	Taskmanager Dateriologieve-waltung
du dr stablik biblid //disvidskitty-auld //rozessmanager: top htop lotop collecti	and dist utility but disk till but disk till but disk till but disk devices blick devices di but disk devices di but disk devices di but disk devices di but disk de processes but lightly desput table of processes	Taskmanger Outen figure errallung
du d'	== des utility == des file == liste devices == listes devices utility == listes utility == listes devices utility == listes utility == listes devices utility == listes utility == lis	Taskmanager Outerstigervervallung
du di	== des utility == des file == liste devices == listes devices utility == listes utility == listes devices utility == listes utility == listes devices utility == listes utility == lis	Dateriologievervallang
du di	to disk stillsy     bits black divides     bits black divides     bits divide for	Dateriologievervallang
du di	to disk stillsy     bits black divides     bits black divides     bits divide for	Dateriologievervallang
the state of the s	22 dist utility 23 dist total devices 24 dist file 25 dist total devices 25 dist file 25 dist file 25 dist file 25 dist file 25 lable of processes 25 legic dispit table of processes 25 legic dispit table of processes 25 legic dispit table of processes 25 process file 25	Dateriologievervallang
the date of the da	== disk utility == that utility == that the developed == that the	Dateriologievervallang
the table to the table to tabl	== disk utility == that utility == that the developed == that the	Dateriologievervallang
de de la	== des utility => dist file => list black devices => black devices by => collection covered table of processes => collection covered table of processes => process bitting => process by => process by => black devices by => collection covered by => recise a surviving process one what of the process >> limit any process by >> black devices by process by >> black devices by process >> black devi	Dateriologievervallang
de de la	== des utility => dist file => list black devices => lists devices tri == lists devices tri =	Dateriologievervallang
de de la labora de la labora de labora del labora de labora de labora de labora de labora de labora de lab	== dist utility == the state dependency == the state d	Dateriologievervallang
the table to the table to the table to	== dist utility == the state dependency == the state d	Dateriologievervallang
de de la labora de la labora de labora del labora de labora de labora de labora de labora de labora de lab	to dist utility  - dist till  - bits tilsde derived i  - bits tilsde derived i  - bits der processes  - bits der processes  - bits der processes  - biglightend table of processes	Dateriologievervallang
the table to the table to the table to	12 disk tills) 2 bit bit block devices 3 bits devices di 2 bits block devices 3 bits devices di 2 bits devices di 3 bits devices di 4 bits devices di 5 bits devices di 6 bits	Dateriologievervallang
de de la ballo de	20 dis tills  20 list black divides  20 list black divides  20 list black divides  21 list black divides  22 list black divides  23 list black divides  24 list black divides  25 list black divides  25 list black divides  26 list black divides  26 list black divides  26 list black divides  27 list black divides  28 list black divides  29 list black divides  20 list	Dateriologievervallang
de de la labor de la labor de	20 dis tills  20 list black divides  20 list black divides  20 list black divides  21 list black divides  22 list black divides  23 list black divides  24 list black divides  25 list black divides  25 list black divides  26 list black divides  26 list black divides  26 list black divides  27 list black divides  28 list black divides  29 list black divides  20 list	Dateriologievervallang
de de la	== dist utility == dist till == to dist till =	Dateriologievervallang
de de la labor de la labor de	== dist utility == dist tility == di	Dateriologievervallang
de de labor	thick of processes     thick device ind     th	Disterning-invervalituring  Taskimanager District Distric
the table to the table to the table to the table to table		Disterning-invervalituring  Taskimanager District Distric
the desired by the second of t		Dateningsirverwaltung
the table to t		Disterning-invervalituring  Taskimanager District Distric
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the state of the s		Tackmanage Process member Diensia  Tackmanage Process member Diensia  Tackmanage Resource member Resource member Resource member Local Company of the Compan
the state of the s		Taskmanager Processmonths Doessi  Taskma

passwd gpasswd .esc.fogin.defs makepasswd (Debian) mkpasswd (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS) => make secure passwords => make secure passwords chage => change age / change password settings Datei & Verzeichnisverwaltung: => list file type => list files directories and other important informations => connect partitions/ portable disks to system read or read-write => disconnect partitions / portable disks from the system copy file or file hirachy
 move or rename file file hirachy
 remove file or file hirachy Aufgabenverwaltung: at deamon ( atd ) At-Zugriffskontrolle: /exc/at.allow/ /exc/at.deney/ => at that time run the job => at queue / list all at - jobs => at remove / remove the job The cool greek prefix for time ( crond ) Rootjobs: /esckrontab/ /esckron.hourly/ /esckron.hourly/ /esckron.weckly/ /esckron.weckly/ /esckron.monthly/ Cron-Alternation foron systemd.time anacron /etc/anacrontab/ /war/spool/anacron/ If Führt Alternativ alle Jobs von cron aus -- Speicherorte crontif w + Entertaste Avachuniump => who is logged in => who user i am at the moment => which users was last logged in su 4 sudo .letc/sudbers .letc/group => change usr identity => temporary execution of root rights => show file , process, user and port which is current using it => list open files => network mapper -- (GUI = zenmap) => network statistics TCP-Wranner-Riblinthek / Finneschränkter Dier => configuration file to allow service access => configuration file to deney service access => show dependencies also top wrapper libra im-crypt LUKS (Linux Unified Key Setup) cryptsetup luksFormat / bei Fehler luksFormatN cryptsetup luksOpen cryptsetup luksOben cryptsetup luksOben cryptsetup luks benchmark /elsck/yptab/ /elschtpab/ Prüfsummen gpg -gen-key
-grapp
gpg.conf
gpg -encrypt
gpg - decrypt
gpg - detach-sign
gpg - yen-revoke
gpg - gen-revoke
gpg - agent -- defaul ulimit /etc/security/limits.conf => unit limit process limit by using hardware ressources grep -i acl /boot/config\* => show if acl feature is available on the kernel version

/etc/modsecurity/ (Debian) => configuration files /etc/httpd/modsecurity.d/ (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS) => configuration files => web log analyzer to display graphical log results roxy-Server telnet -- GET cache object//localhost/info HTTP/1.0 Squid Application Level Gateway /etc/squid.conf => collouration file for squid services and access control e.g proxy, application level gatewor Souid Firewall Preforierung (versteckte ausgehende Verbindung über HTTP / HTTPs verhindern) /etc/squid.conf => cofiguration file for squid services and access control e.g proxy, application level gateway Dateiserver (Samba / NFS)

ba-Server (selbständiger Dateiserver mit Windows-Kompatibilität): Microsoft Dateiserver Active Directory Dománe SAMBA-Server Konfiguration: /etc/samba/smb.conf (Debian) => defualt configuration file /etc/smb/smb.conf (RHEL\_Fedora\_CentOS) => default configuration file /etc/samba/smbpasswd /var/lib/samba/private/passdb.tdb => old samba internal user and password smb database if Idap not exist => new samba internal user and password smb database if Idap not exist /etc/samba/users.map => database for aliases windows-user to linux-user /var/log/samba/log.smbd / log.nmbd test parameter of the configuration file
 show samba status information of the current version
 send commands to samba deamons => create samba account and password => shows dns information of specific client / server

=> shows shared folders and other informations => shows all windows and samba servers with their shared folders and objects

Server Message Block (SMB): Dateimanager - Strg + L - smb:// servername / verzeichnisname /

mmon Internet File System (CIFS) – Legacy SMB1: mount -t cifs

SAMRA-Dománencontrolle

Windows:

mba tool domain provision

| Nutribi/sambalprivatiknt5.conf -- kopieren nach /etc for Kerberos-Authentication /etc/sambals/mb.conf (Debian) -- configuration file |
| Nutribi/sambals/sysvol | sysvol file for group policy database samba-tool drs kcc-k yes - replikation by two or more domain controllers samba-tool drs showrol

amba-tool drs replicate amba-tool fsmo show show domain controller roles

enständiger DNS Bind9 konfigurieren:

/etc/bind/named.conf.options /etc/bind/named.conf.local

/etc/ntp.conf /var/lib/samba/ntp\_signd mänenkontroller Replikation sysvol:

configuration file for the sysvol replication for the DC-clients /etc/samba/rsync.pass

/etc/nsswitch.conf

oppenverwaltung: samba-tool group list samba-tool group listmembers

samba-tool group add samba-tool group addme mba-tool group rem

amba-tool user list samba-tool user create samba-tool user enable sambe-tool user disable

=> network statistics => show sockets and network statistics => ip traffic statistics / ip traffic statistics new generation => round-robin database tool stores collected statistic data into his database Cacti (The complete Rrd-tool based graphing solution): http://localhost/cacti => weblink to the admin website MRTG (multi router traffic graph with Rrd-tool) => configuration file maker /etc/mrtg.cfg => create index.html file for mrtg admin website /var/www/mrtg/index.html /etc/mrtg.cfg http://localhost/mrtg Nagios (network hagios / Nagios Ain't Gonna Insist On Sainthood) http://localhost/napios3 => weblink to the admin website

=> weblink to the admin website

VirtualBox VMware Workst Vagrant VMware vSphere ESXi XEN RedHat Enterprise Virtualization chroot Kernel based Virtual Machine (KVM) => linux specific virtual technology for server distributions

=> default configuration files => default directory to administrate with virtual commands / group libying Avar/lib/lib/intrimages => default directory for virtual machine disks
Avar/lib/lib/intrigemusave/ => default directory to save virtual machine status (snapshot) /etc/default/libvirt-guests/ (Debian) => configuration files for virtual-guests /etc/sysconfigilibvirt-guests/ (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS, OpenSuse) => configuration files for virtual-guests Starten von virtuellen Maschinen

aemon (Nagios Fork / Thruk)

Irinna (Zulu word for it examines\*)

http://localhost/thruk/

/etc/nameon/naemon.cfg /etc/nameon/conf.d/\* /etc/thruk/

=> virtual table of processes for kvm and xen => virtual display view of a machine virt-manager virsh => virtual graphical manager for kvm and xen => virtual secure shell for kvm and xen => virtual machine cloning

=> create docker container and run it immediatly => start available docker container docker run docker start docker stop docker rm => stop available docker container => docker container remove docker exec docker ps

docker volume docker volume Is docker rm -v docker volume rm docker volume prune => delete docker container and container linked shared volume => delete docker container shared volume with specific id-numb => delete all not linked container shared volumes

=> show configuration and status of docker container => docker container log information of running services

Remoteverbindungen Vorläufer Remotye xhost /etc/X11/xorg.cor /etc/X11/xorg.cor DISPLAY Variable XDMCP VNC XRDP SPICE Secure Shell (SSH) SSH-Server:

SSH-Client:

ssh username@client/servername/ipa /est/ssh/ssh\_config /home/username/.ssh/config /est/ssh/ssh\_known\_hosts /home/username/.ssh/known\_hosts /var/log/auth.log ssh-keygen ssh-copy-id => ssh key generation => ssh copy public key id to the destination client/server

=> secure copy from client to client or clinet to server (no ftp function !) => secure file transfer protocol from client to client or client to server tune2fs -l /partition/path => show if acl is the default mount option

=> get the current permissions overview including inherited access control list => set access control list rules also default access control list rules

getfacl R /path /to /acl-file-hirachy > acLbak setfaci - restore = aci.bak

/etc/fstab -- enhanced mount options with rw, errors=remount, user\_xattr

/etc/fstab -- enhanced mount options with rw, errors=remount, acl

=> list file attributes which are set => get extemded file attributes => set extemded file attributes => change file attributes

=> get file capabilities / special user permissions for the file => set file capabilities / special user permissions for the file

/esc/fstab -- enhanced mount options with usrquota, grpquota (Quotas) /etc/fstab -- enhanced mount options with usrouota, orgouota, usriguota-aquota user, orgiquota-aquota group, ig/mt-v/sv0 (Journald-Ouotas)

=> activate disk quota => disable disk quota -- command is needed for the first time starting initialising as next step => initialising process for disk quotas

ystemoti start systemd-quotacheck (OpenSuse, RHEL, Fedora, CentOS) => initialising process for disk quotas

=> set user and group quotas for partitions and also grace perior => report quota settings for user and groups

Idd /path /to/ program => show dependencies also pam packages

>> configuration files for specific pair modules also for self-treated mod >> default configuration if rieti-pairs of not exist >> configuration files for services using pair (e.g. samba) >> used for services which has not a configuration in rieti-pair.df /etc/security/\*
/etc/pam.conf
/etc/pam.di\*
/etc/pam.di\*

=> used to change files under /etc/pam.d/\* authconfig is the old comm

Alb/security/ stores PAM-Modules which are shared libraries that provides functions

configuration file configuration file for authentication databases Name Service Switch (nss) /etc/nsswitch.conf configuration file for authentication databases

Name Service Caching Deamon (nscd) caching authentications for Idap, samba etc. if needed /esc/rscd.com/

Chroot / SELinux / AppAmor

add specific chroot entry into configration files of the services

AppAmor (Default Debian, OpenSuse):

/esc/appamor.d/ directory for anormor service profiles aa-status / apparmor\_status shows status of apparmor and loaded profiles

aa-enforce aa-complain profile rules are mandatory only logs issues which are diffrent to the profile rules shows services which havn't a apparmor profile ye entload the apparmor profiles - deactivate

Aa-genprof servicename -- using the service as normal use -- key S for scan dependencies -- Choose include files and permissions / behaviour -- safe profile with key S

scan service and dependencies again and provides new choosing of includes, Permissions / behaviour aa-logprof

SELinux (Default RHEL, Fedora, CentOS):

configuration file for selinux module containe rules for every service using selinux shows current configuration status of selinux

Is -Z / getfattr -n security-selinux -d filename shows security informations of a file for selinux ps axZ | grep servicename shows security context of a service restorecon -R change context to the right one using selinux change attribut context from selinux of the right direction change attribut context from selinux to the right direction

getsebool -a shows all boolean values for selinux setsebool -P servicename booleanname booleanvalue set boolean value for the selinux value

graphical programm to change boolean values for selinux SELinux Alert (sealert)

LANG= sealert -a varlog/audit/audit.log troubelshooting program to search audit.log for selinux issues

Fail2Ban - Intrusion Prevention Software Framework Prevent Brute Force Attacks

=> global settings for fall/ban => deduct settings for jails ,not change" => copy of jail conf / customized settings file for the services => contains filter rules => contains actions to take if rules are siggered

stables -L -n

=> check ban status and set ban status of specific clients to false if it blocks wrong

-> check own created rules of regular expression rules for control of right functionality

Scanlogd (einfacher Portscanner) /var/log/messages

Tripwire (Datei-Integritätstester)

=> configuration file for tripwire database, integritly policies etc. -- convert with twadmin to tw.clg file => database containing integrity policies

=> tripwire administration to generating site key, local key and creating policy database => print database information and integrity check results as human readable output => initialising tripwire database, start and report integrity check, create and update policie

Linux Bio Chort Chort

samba-tool user delete	sftp username@client/servername/padress.domainname
Passwortrichtlinien:	get moget *muster ts put
samba-tool domain passwordsettings show samba-tool domain passwordsettings set	ssh-agent (eval 8(ssh-agent))
Alternative Benutzer und Gruppenverwaltung:	ssh-add => ssh add passphrase to ssh
RSAT	sshifs => secure shell filesystem in u username@clientiservername(spadress.domainname:path mountpoint
Client Beitritt zur Domäne:	gnome-keyring
Windows-kompatibler SAMBA-Dateiserver  //etc/samba/smb.conf zusätzliche Parameter. inherit acis = yes ; store DOS attributes = yes ; vfs objects = aci xattr	file-manager seahorse
/encommon annount = 1 transfer or mannered. Intern most = year, and a coop an route a - year, via objects = and_ome	Alternativen:
Linux-Clients:	Putly WinSCP Synatgy
/etc/krb5.conf kopieren von Domänencontroller	
/etc/samba/smb.conf	Open Lightweigt Directory Access Protokoll (LDAP) Server  LDAP-Server:
kinit kerberos ticket initialisation klist kerberos ticket list	Traditionelle / statische Konfiguration:
/etc/hosts configure domain controller ip adress	slapd 4 / path /to /slapd.conf (ext (slap) / Deblae)
net ads join -U domain joining	slaged 4 fpash ho hispat.conf forcidapsispat.conf (Chebian) (Chebian) configuration file festroperinapsispat.conf (RHEL,Fedora,Cent/DS, OpenSusa) - configuration file featherinapsispat.conf (RHEL,Fedora,Cent/DS, OpenSusa) - configuration file flower file for file file for file file file file for file file file file file file file file
net ads testjoin test domain joining was successfull  /otc/insovitch.conf winbind winbind compatibility	Umstellung auf traditionelle / statische Konfiguration von moderner / dynamischer Konf
tdbdump	/etc/defauth/slapd Variable SLAPD_CONF=(pathholsidap.conf (Deblan) /etc/sysconfig/openidap Variable OPENLDAP_CONFig_BACKEND="files" (OpenSu
Installation Kerberos-Client (siehe Abschnitt Kerberos)	Konvertierung Einstellungen traditionelle Konfiguration in moderne Konfiguration:
Windows Clients:	skaptest -f. (path /to /skapd.comf -F. (path /to /skapd.d.  /etcidefault/skapd Variable SLAPD_CONF-/etcidatp/skdap.d. (Debian)
Einstellungen Info Diesen PC umbenennen Ändern OK Neustart	/etc/sysconfig/openidap Variable OPENLDAP_CONFIG_BACKEND="Idap" (RHEL, I
Alternativen:	Moderne / dynamische Konfiguration:
Samba Web Administration Tool (SWAT)	/etclopenidapislapid.dh - news-configuration files /etchbapislapid.com
Dateiserver (Samba / NFS)	/var/lib/ldap/ - datafiles of the idap database
Network File System (NFS)-Server: portmap nfs-server package	LDAP-Server-Tools (Für Standardaufgaben alternativ LDAP-Client-Kommandos):
Deamons:	slapadd add data of an klif file into the Idap database slapcat create lidf file based on the Idap database slapindex reiner Idap entries
portmap rpc.mountd	sapaci – cneck access control lists /etc/idap/acl.conf
NFS-Server konfigurieren:	slappasswd - create a password or password hash for idap account LDAP-Ctient:
Antoleopords define pseudo file system hinachy and folders exports test and share nits file shares specific—p shows MPS version informations	
(otelidaned conf. manning year and group ide to the change	interchalapitated coart   configuration file for the connection to the LDAP-Server     interchalapitatif   possible folder to safe and connect leff files     idapsearch   search latap database of search marches
/entidefaultinfs-common (Debian) NEED_IOMAPD-yes /entidefaultinfs-common (Debian) NEED_IOMAPD-yes /entidysconfigints (RHEL, Fedora, CernIOS, OpenSuse) NFS4_SUPPORT='yes'	getent - get entree
Zugriffsbeschränkungen: /atc/exports	Idapandd ( Idapmodifly -a ) add data of an Idif file into the Idap database Idapmodifly modifly Idap database by terminal entree or regardin Idapvi (Deblan) Idap client with vilnerface
/atc/hosts, allow	Idapmodrdn change RDNs of Idap hirachy
NFS-Client:	Idappasswd
mount -t nfs4 nfs.servername/ /etc/tstab	Idapdelete   delete matched Idap entrees in the Idap hirachy data
/etc/default/infs-common (Debian) NEED_IDMAPD=yes /etc/sysconfights_(RHEL, Fedora, ComtOS, OpenSuse) NFS4_SUPPORT="yes"	Grafische Werkzeuge für die LDAP Verwaltung:
	LDAP Account Manager Phipidapadmin Gosa
NFS-Server: NFS-Server:	Gosa Jugiorer Apache Directory Studio
/orocinet/rocintsd shows current performance th value is important	
/etc/default/infs-kemel-server (Debian) RPCNFSDCOUNT=8 /etc/sysconfights (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS, OpenGuse) USE_KERNEL_NFSD_NUMBER="4"	PAM – Authentiffusierung mit LDAP:  //doc/securitylpam _ islap.so //doc/securitylpam _ islap.so //doc/securitylpam _ islap.so //doc/securitylpam _ islap.so
NFS-Client:	
	1
ntofstab — add parameters "resize" and "wsize" to rifs mount points  Kerberos:	/letc/plasm_idap.cont (Debian) contiguasion file /letc/dap.cont/ (OpenSuse) cont/iguration file
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TP-Size Case Protects  TP-Size Case (VSTP)  Seasons: Variety Secure TP-Size (VSTP):  Seasons: Variety Size (VSTP)  Pow-TP-Size (VSTP)  Pow-TP-Size (VSTP)  Annibigue Size (VSTP)  Pow-TP-Size (VSTP)  Annibigue Size (VSTP)  Ann	Antiques (Septiment of Chairman of Chairma
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gent for auto login
erspace
                                                              Microsoft Active Directory (angepasstes LDAP-Verz
LDAP-Addon für OpenLDAP
include Kerberos
idora, CentOS, OpenSuse)
of entrees in a Idif file
```

```
https://localhost:9392
   Snort (Intrusion Detection & Intrusion Prevention System)
                                                                                              => configuration file also for snort rules
=> logging data
=> start tests, save results in logfiles
Sicherheit (Erweitert)
   Kerberos
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Microsoft Kerberos
   Kerberos-Server Konfiguration:
        /etc/krb5.conf
                                                                                                                => configuration file for kerberos roles and administrator server
        Jeschrichsichider.com (Debbin)

Inchhielsichidandris Auf (Debbin)

Inchhielsichidandri
       Aest-AribS-keytab
Aest-AribSkido-Istash
                                                                                                                  => default central keytab data
=> file which contains the master password of the database
    Kerberos-Datenbank erstellen (dezentrale Datenbank noch ohne LDAP):
  kadmin.local / kadmin (command menu)
/esc/krb5kdo/kadmin.local
listprincs
                                                                                                                   => list possible principals to set for a user
                                                                                                             => add user principals
=> add host principal with random password
=> add service principal with random password
=> create own keytabfile for every service
                                                                                                            => key termination / delete kerberos key
=> delete user: host: service principal from database
       add_policy
                                                                                                                 => create password policies
   ktutil key utility (command menu)
rkt letcikrb5.keytab or path/to/ servicename.keytab
ktadd-k hostname /domainname
   Kerberos-Master:
        /esc/krb5.conf
                                                                                                                       => configuration file for kerberos roles and administrator server
                                                                                                               => add service principal with random password
=> create own keytabile for every service
     kopieren auf Kerberos Slave:
       erstellen und konfigurieren:
        /est:/krb5kdc/kpropd.ac/ (Debian)
/vanlib/kerberos/krb5dc/kpropd.ac/ (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS, OpenSuse)
       /etc/vinetd.d/kpropd
                                                                                                                => service to replicate data between master and slave
   Kerberos-Master:
   kdb5_util dump
kprop -d -f path/ to/ replicabackup
  ploched cord -> configuration file for kenterors roles and administrator server also for clients 
Milet Milet Mostroy
   Kerberos mit PAM:
   Install package lib-pam-krb5 (Debian)
  Install package lib-pam-krb5-å pam. krb5-32bit (RHEL, Fedora, CentOS, OpenSuse)
pam-config -add -krb5-krb5-minimum_uid=1001
/ex:/pam.cl/pam-config
   Kerberos über LDAP:
  LDAP-Server Konfiguration:
       Ausrishare/doc/krb5-kdc-ldap/kerberos.schema.gz — /etc/ldap/schema
/esc/ldefaub/slapd — export KRB5_KTI44ME=/esc/ldap/slapd.keytab
   Kerberos-Server Konfiguration:
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Mid. Slag. util stashroyer -0 crivadinis, do-ceample, do-net -1 incrivisidadosevice. Any file \circ crivide, our kerberos-adm, do-ceample, do-net
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    Graficoho Toolo:
     LAM-Pro
    Kerberos-Alternativen:
 MIT Kerberos
Heimdal Kerberos
GNU Shisi
Public-Key-Infrastructure X.509 (PKI)
  Openssi & Zertifikatsinformationen lesen:
   openssl version -a
                                                                                                                   > show opensal version informations
   openssi help
                                                                                                                     => show opensal commands
   openssl x509 -text
   openssi ciphers -v
                                                                                                                      => show possible cipher suites
   openssI speed
                                                                                                                     => show encryption speed and benchmarks
   openssi req
                                                                                                                  => create certificate request
```

/etc/postfx/l/main.cf -- add variables relay\_domains, transport\_maps /etc/postfx/telay\_domains => add all domains and subdomains which postfix is a relay => if /etc/postfix/transport not exist use this command to create db => central configuration file for user aliases /etc/postfix/virtual Postfix mit Dovecot /etc/postflx/l/main.cf -- smrpd\_sasl\_auth\_enable = yes, smrpd\_sasl\_path = private/auth, smrpd\_sasl\_type = dovecote -- smrpd\_tis\_auth\_only-yes /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-master.cfg = section service auth ... = enable => show configuration values of the config file

> => configuration file for clamav => contain the clamav database

Linux-Bin-Chest-Cheat

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-- sound for daministrations treaks and automatized ecosyste
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-- sound for daministrations treaks and automatized ecosyste
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-- create database backup

-- create database bac