RedHat Certified System Administrator (RHEL 9)

SUMMARY

Networking in RHEL

- The service NetworkManager is responsible for managing the network, it is enabled by default. You can check it using:
  sudo systemctl status NetworkManager
- Displaying the network interfaces:
  sudo nmcli conn sh
- Displaying the a specific network interface:
  sudo nmcli conn sh [ens33]
- Modifying the network configuration:
  sudo nmcli conn mod ens33 ipv4.method manual ipv4.addresses "x.x.x.x/MASK,y.y.y.y/MASK" ipv4.gateway "x.x.x.x" ipv4.dns "8.8.8.8,x.x.x.x" autoconnect yes
- Removing an static IP Address
  sudo nmcli conn mod ens33 -ipv4.addresses x.x.x.x ipv4.gateway ""
- You can also use nmtui
- You can also configure networking by directly creating or modifying the file /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/[interface-name].nmconnection

Modify Hostname

- **Method1:** Using the hostnamectl
  hostnamectl set-hostname [newhosname.dom]
- **Method2:** Using nmcli:
  sudo nmcli general hostname [newhostname.d]
- **Method3:** (Less Recommended but viable) Modify the file /etc/hostname

Network Time Protocol

- Another "systemd" service:
  sudo systemctl status chronyd
- To conf file is "/etc/chrony.conf", you can check its man page to get more about the possible options
  Example conf: **pool ntp1.npl.co.uk iburst**
- For the overall configuration of time and date in RHEL use "timedatectl":
  Examples:
  timedatectl status
  timedatectl set-ntp [true|false]
  timedatectl set-time ARG
  => {ONLY WHEN set-ntp is false}
  timedatectl set-timezone Africa/Tunis