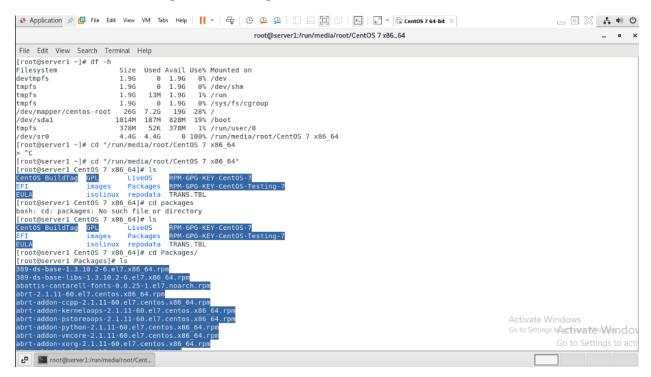
# **Package Management in Linux**

It refers to management and installation of software packages on a linux os.

A package is like: pkgname-version-architecture.rpm

Types of architecture: 32bit (i686), 64bit (x86\_64), no architecture (noarch)

To list all offline Packages in iso using cmd



To Count how much packages are belongs to 64bit and noarch architecture



### Different Package Manager

- RPM default for centos, redhat (for offline installation)
- YUM Used for offline and online (centos and redhat)
- APT ubuntu, kali linux ...
- DPKG kali linux, backtrack os
- DNF centos8, rhel8

### **RPM**

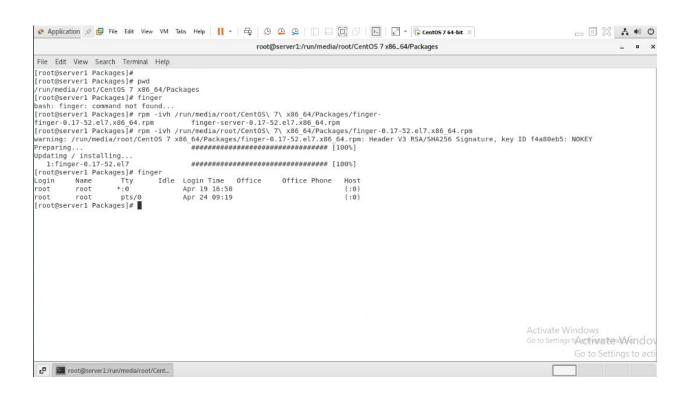
Install a package using RPM

# rpm -ivh packagename

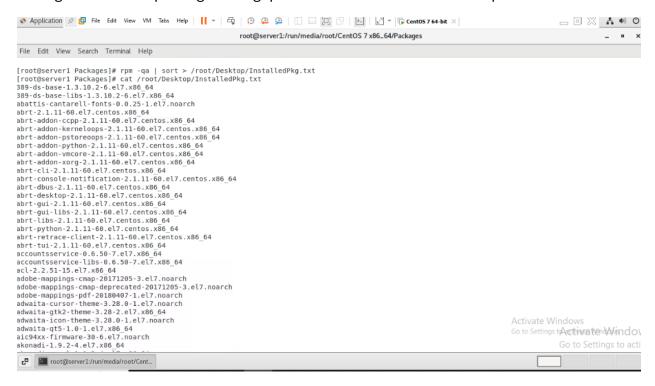
Here i for install

v for verbose

h for hashing



### Listing the installed packages using rpm and save into a file in Desktop

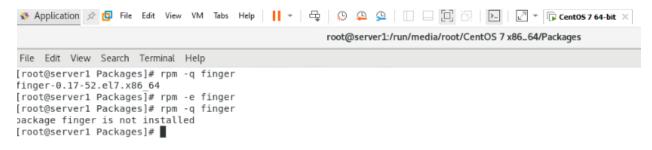


#### Now checking a package installed or not using rpm

```
root root pts/0 Apr 24 09:19
[root@server1 Packages]# rpm -q finger
finger-0.17-52.el7.x86_64
[root@server1 Packages]#
```

#### Here we can see package finger is installed

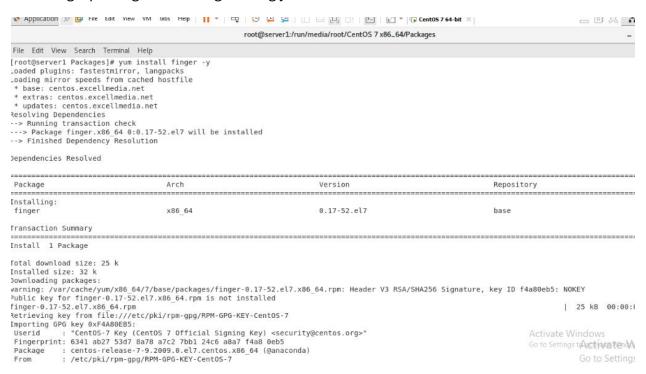
### To delete a package using rpm



### YUM

Used for online / offline installtion in centos and redhat

#### Installing a package called finger using yum



### Bypass Dependencies while installing a package

We can do this on our testing environment.

We can install package without error of dependecy using yum

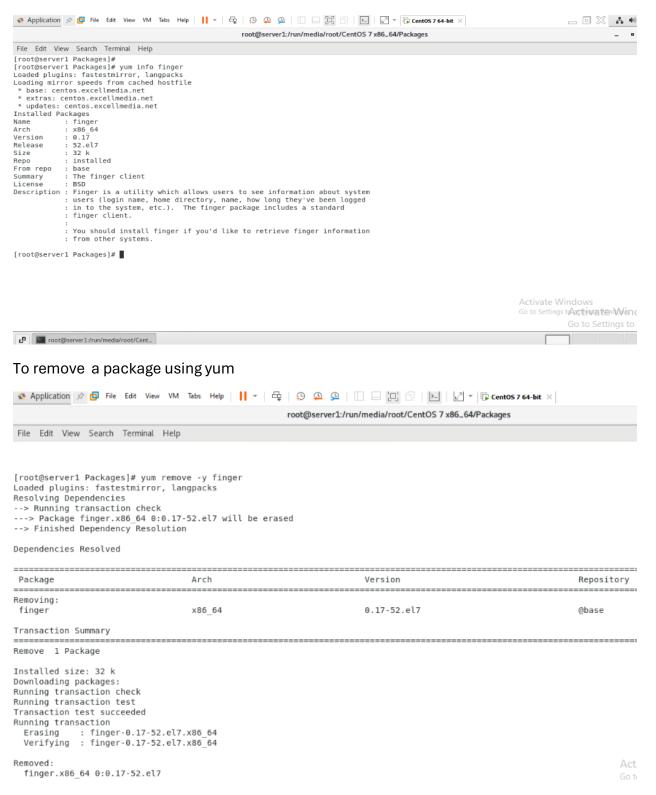
# yum install -y packagename

```
🏂 Application 🔊 🔁 File Edit View VM Tabs Help 📗 ▼ 📮 💬 🚇 🔛 🔲 🔲 🔁 🔁 🖸 🔁 🗗 🕞 CentoS 7 64-bit ×
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 root@server1:/run/media/root/CentOS 7 x86_64/Packages
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Examining system-config-kickstart-2.9.7-1.el7.noarch.rpm: system-config-kickstart-2.9.7-1.el7.noarch
system-config-kickstart-2.9.7-1.el7.noarch.rpm; does not update installed package
[root@serverl Packages]# yum install -y system-config-kickstart
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
    * base: centos.excellmedia.net
 * extras: centos.excellmedia.net
* updates: centos.excellmedia.net
Package system-config-kickstart-2.9.7-1.el7.noarch already installed and latest version
Nothing to do
[root@server1 Packages]# rpm -ev system-config-kickstart
Preparing packages...
rreparing packages...
system-config-kickstart-2.9.7-1.el7.noarch
[root@serverl Packages]# yum install -y system-config-kickstart
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile

* base: centos.excellmedia.net

* extras: centos.excellmedia.net
  * updates: centos.excellmedia.net
 Resolving Dependencies
    > Running transaction check
   --> Package system-config-kickstart.noarch 0:2.9.7-1.el7 will be installed
   --> Frackage system-config-kickstaft.hoad 6.2.3.71.et/ with a listation of the processing Dependency: system-config-keyboard >= 1.3.1 for package: system-config-kickstart-2.9.7-1.el7.noarch --> Processing Dependency: system-config-language for package: system-config-kickstart-2.9.7-1.el7.noarch
   -> Processing perpendency, system config tanggage of paragraphs ->
-> Running transaction check
--> Package system-config-keyboard.noarch 0:1.4.0-5.el7 will be installed
   -> Processing Dependency: system-config-keyboard-base = 1.4.0-5.el7 for package: system-config-keyboard-1.4.0-5.el7.noarch
--> Package system-config-language.noarch 0:1.4.0-9.el7 will be installed
  --> Processing Dependency: usermode-gtk for package: system-config-language-1.4.0-9.el7.noarch
-> Processing Dependency: usermode-gtk for package: system-config-language-1.4.0-9.el7.noarch
-> Running transaction check
--> Package system-config-keyboard-base.noarch 0:1.4.0-5.el7 will be installed
--> Package usermode-gtk.x86 64 0:1.111-6.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependacy Recolution
```

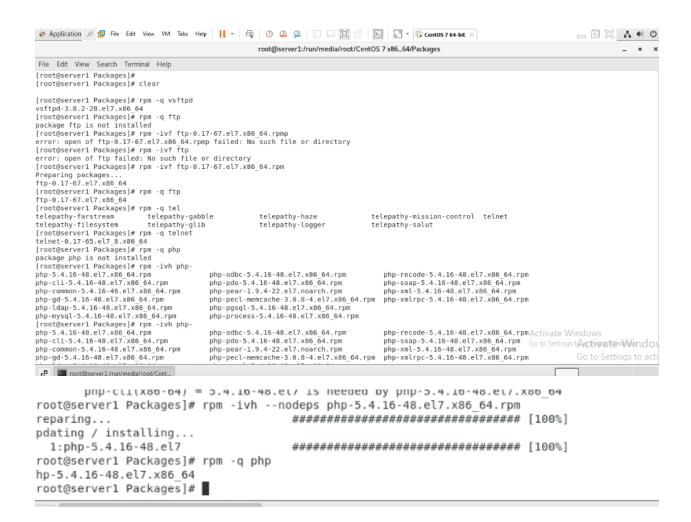
### To view information about a package like whether its installed or size ...



#### **TASK**

Install the following packages using rpm , before installing need to verify its already installed . Also if any package show dependency then bypass it .

- Vsftpd
- Ftp
- Telenet
- Php



### **Basic Network Management**

- 1) CLI
- 2) GUI

#### CLI

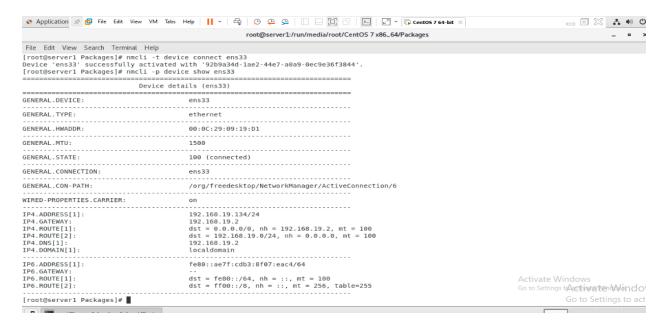
- Nmcli
- Nmtui
- Ip address
- Ifconfig
- /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33 --> file that hold ip

#### GUI

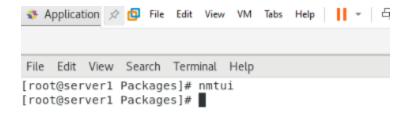
Network settings

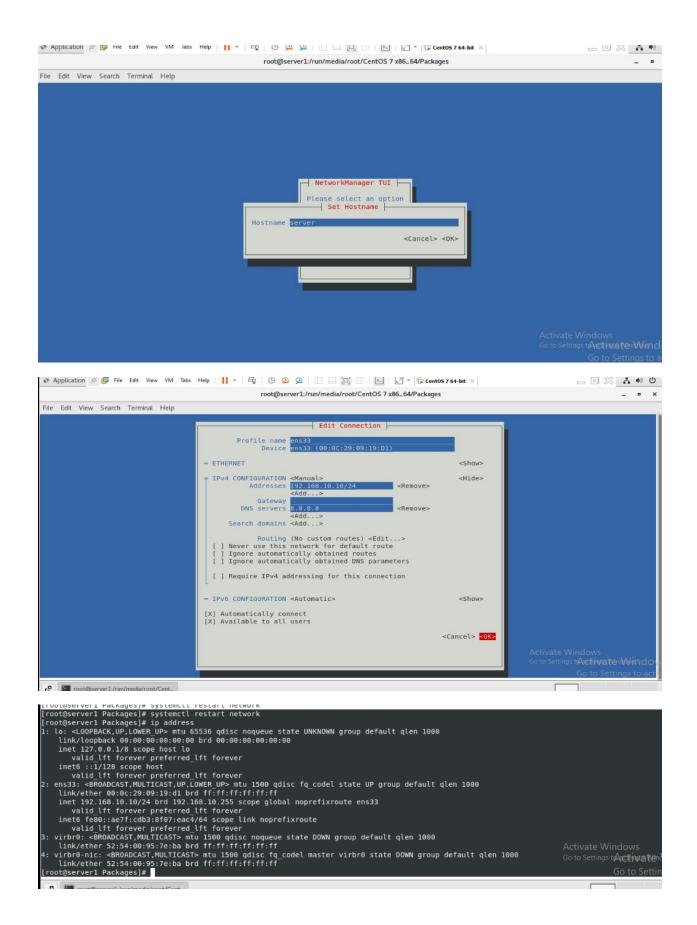
#### Nmcli

```
[root@server1 Packages]# nmcli
ens33: connected to ens33
        "Intel 82545EM"
        ethernet (e1000), 00:0C:29:09:19:D1, hw, mtu 1500
        ip4 default
        inet4 192.168.19.134/24
        route4 0.0.0.0/0
        route4 192.168.19.0/24
        inet6 fe80::ae7f:cdb3:8f07:eac4/64
        route6 fe80::/64
        route6 ff00::/8
virbr0: unmanaged
        "virbr0"
        bridge, 52:54:00:95:7E:BA, sw, mtu 1500
lo: unmanaged
        loopback (unknown), 00:00:00:00:00:00, sw, mtu 65536
virbr0-nic: unmanaged
        "virbr0-nic"
        tun, 52:54:00:95:7E:BA, sw, mtu 1500
DNS configuration:
        servers: 192.168.19.2
domains: localdomain
        interface: ens33
Use "nmcli device show" to get complete information about known devices and
"nmcli connection show" to get an overview on active connection profiles.
Consult nmcli(1) and nmcli-examples(7) manual pages for complete usage details.
     root@server1:/run/media/root/Cent...
```



### **Nmtui**





#### Alias command

#### Used to short the lenghty commands

```
linor@seiseit Lackades!# Tironità | Aich ronhnark
[root@server1 Packages]# alias myip="ifconfig"
[root@server1 Packages]# myip
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.10.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.10.255
       inet6 fe80::ae7f:cdb3:8f07:eac4 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 00:0c:29:09:19:d1 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 19662 bytes 5319069 (5.0 MiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 1535 bytes 175048 (170.9 KiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
       inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
       inet6 :: 1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
       loop txgueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 182 bytes 15398 (15.0 KiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 182 bytes 15398 (15.0 KiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
[root@server1 Packages]#
    root@server1:/run/media/root/Cent...
```

#### ifconfig

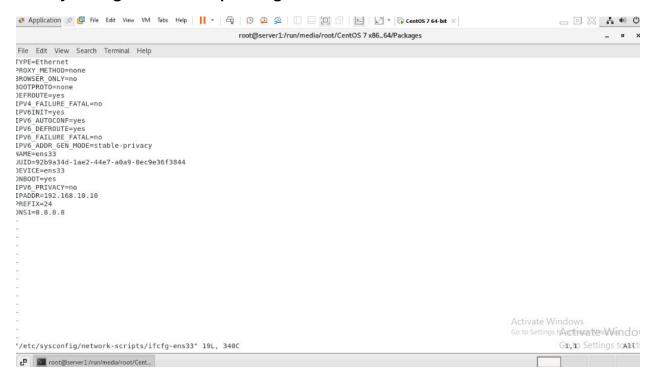
```
root@server1 Packages]# ifconfig | grep inet
    inet 192.168.10.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168
    inet6 fe80::ae7f:cdb3:8f07:eac4 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
root@server1 Packages]# ifconfig | grep ens33
ns33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
```

#### Find a file or directory using "find" keyword

```
[root@server1 Packages]# find / -name ifcfg-ens33
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33
[root@server1 Packages]# find / -name *-ens33
/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33
[root@server1 Packages]#
```



### /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33 File

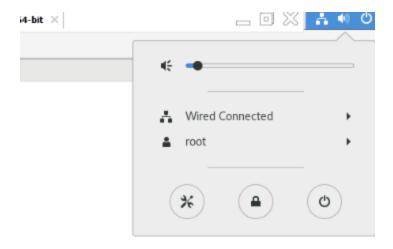


#### Locate command

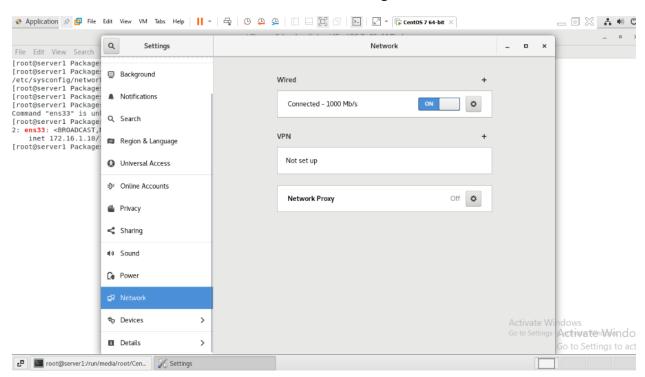


Here find and locate are both ways to find the file or directory in linux . But locate is more faster than find . Because the details are already in prebuild database .

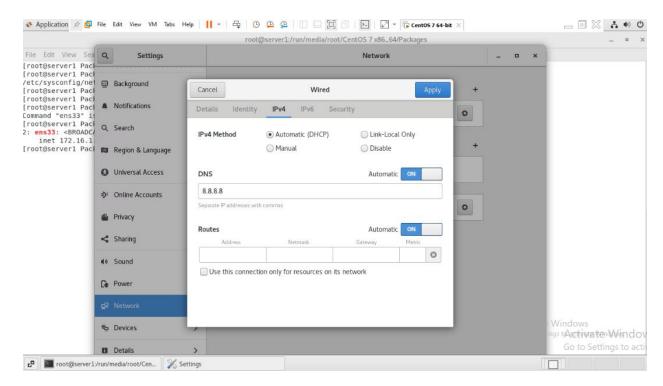
# 2) Network Management in GUI mode



# Here click on wired connected and select wired settings



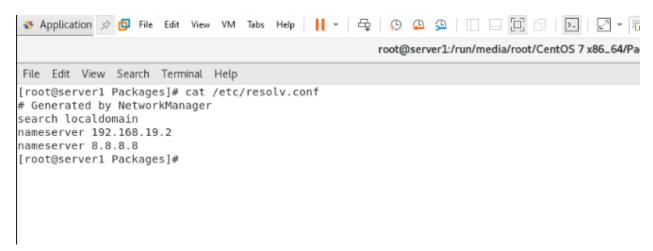
Select network --> click on settings icon on wired



We can configure our network from here by gui mode.

## /etc/resolve.conf (dns file)

Is a configuration file used by os to determine how to resolve domain name into ip address.



# Service Management

It manages services on linux machines

### Actions are:

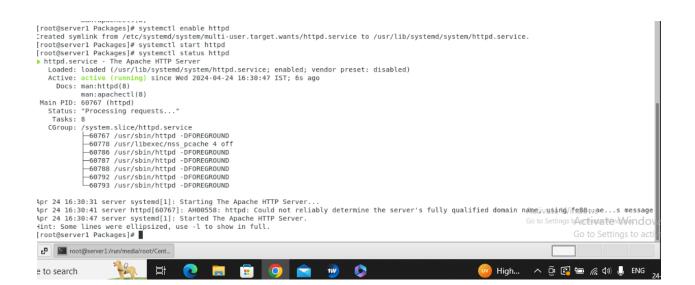
- Start
- Stop
- Restart
- Enable
- Disable
- Is-active

#### Service name:

- Httpd
- Vsftpd
- Named
- Sshd

### Syntax:

- Old # service < service-name > < option >
- New # systemctl <option> <service-name>



# **Storage Management**

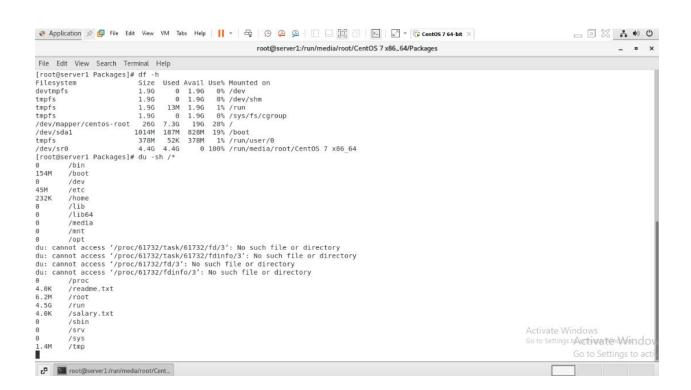
### Disk management

### 2 partitions are there,

- Simple disk partition
- LVM partition

#### Some Commands:

- #df -h
- #du -sh
- Lsblk
- Fdisk



```
💸 Application 🔊 👨 File Edit View VM Tabs Help 📙 🔻 🖧 🔑 🚇 🔲 🖂 🖫 🖸 🔁 🔁 🔀 🗗 🗗 🗗 🗗 🗗 🕳 CentOS 7 64-bit 🗵
                                                                root@server1:/run/media/root/CentOS 7 x86_64/Packages
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@server1 Packages]# lsblk
NAME
                  MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
                   8:0 0 30G 0 disk
8:1 0 1G 0 part
sda
sda1
                                  1G 0 part /boot
  -sda1 8:1 0 16 0 part /boot

-sda2 8:2 0 296 0 part

-centos-root 253:0 0 266 0 lvm /

-centos-swap 253:1 0 36 0 lvm [SWAP]

r0 11:0 1 4.46 0 rom /run/media/root/CentOS 7 x86_64
sr0
[root@server1 Packages]# fdisk -l /dev/sda
Disk /dev/sda: 32.2 GB, 32212254720 bytes, 62914560 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x000d9800
                    Start End Blocks Id System
2048 2099199 1048576 83 Linux
2099200 62914559 30407680 8e Linux LVM
   Device Boot
/dev/sdal *
/dev/sda2
[root@server1 Packages]#
```

#### Partition:

/dev/sda and /dev/hda --> these names are based on our operating system

Sda stands for scsi disk a

Hda stands for hard disk a

While doing multiple partition in sda , then the name is like sda1,sda2 and so on

While doing multiple partition in hda, then the name is like hda1,hda2 and so on