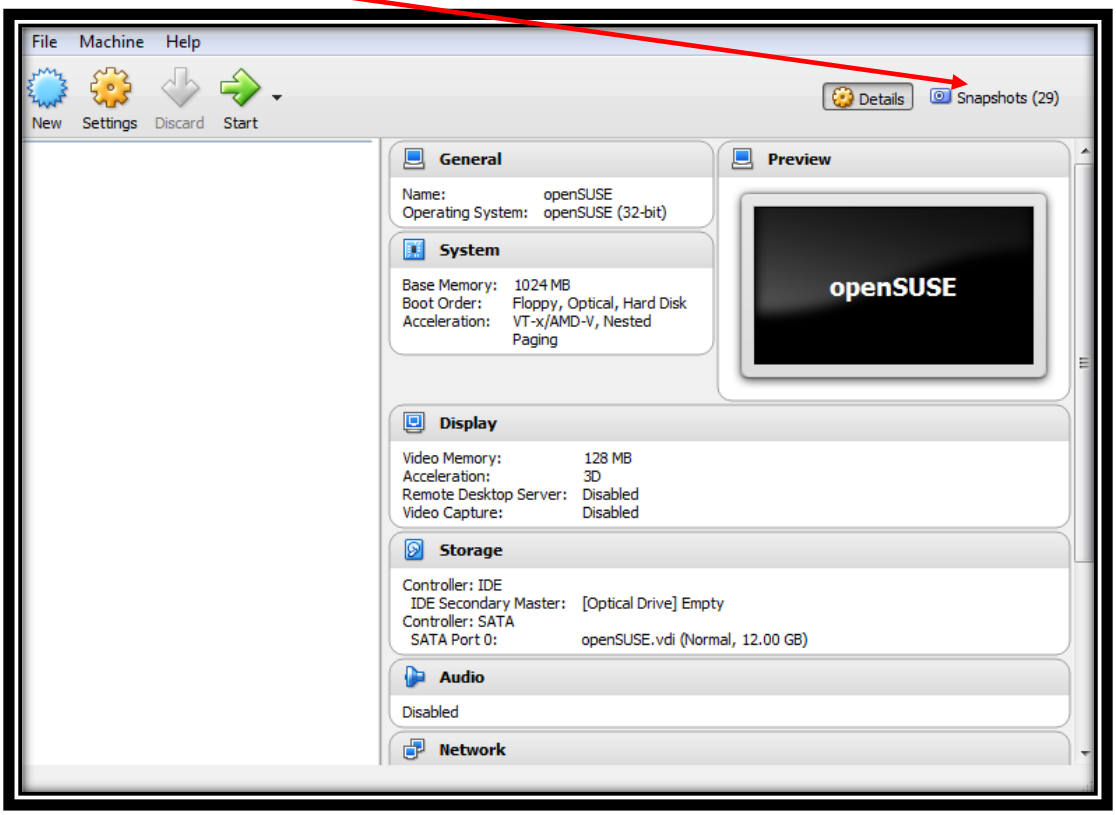
Practical Exercise 11-3: Configuring xinetd

This Practical Exercise will take students will practice working with xinetd by enabling one of the several services managed by this super-daemon. Students will enable the time service on their Linux host via xinetd. Once this is done, the Linux host can function as a time provider to time clients.

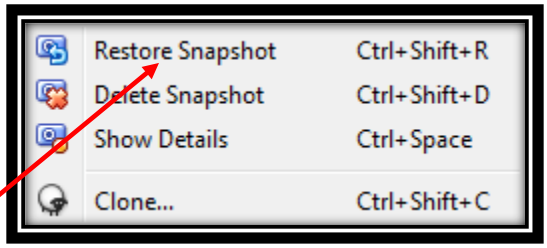
Open VirtualBox and start the openSUSE VM. Run snapshot 17-1 for the correctly configured environment. To run snapshot 17-1:

1. Open the Oracle VM VirtualBox manager by double clicking this icon on your desktop:

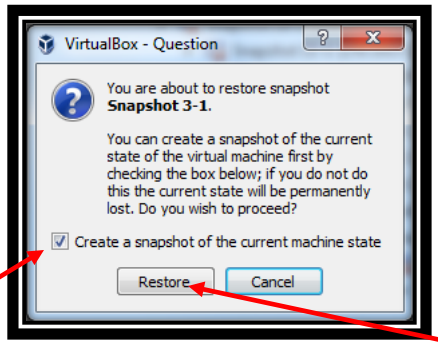
2. Click "Snapshots" in the top right of the Oracle VM Virtualbox Manager.



3. In the right side box populated with snapshots scroll up and find the one titled "Snapshot 17-3" and right click on it. The following box should appear:

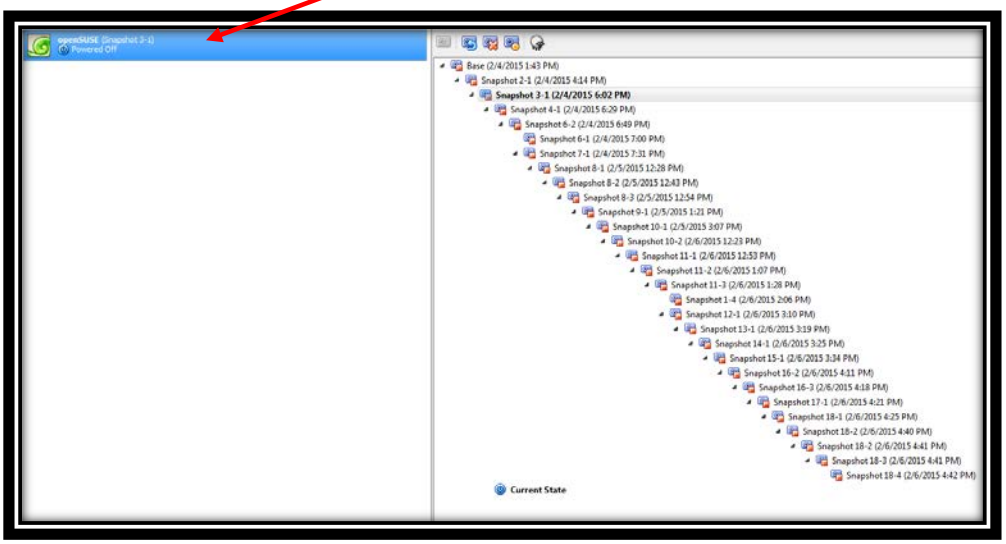


4. Select "Restore Snapshot" and the following pop-up should appear:



5. Uncheck the "Create a Snapshot of the current machine state" box and then click the "Restore" button. If the pop up box does not have the check box, just click "Restore."

6. You should now see in the left box the openSUSE (Snapshot 17-1) with a status of "Powered Off." Power it on by double clicking it.



7. A separate window should open and you should see the openSUSE Linux OS booting.

8. Press **CTRL+ALT+F1** and login with the username: **root** and password: **student**.

9. At the shell prompt, enter **cd /etc/xinetd.d**.

10. At the shell prompt, enter **vi ./time-udp** to open the xinetd configuration file for the time service. You should see configuration settings that are similar to the following:

```
# default: off
# description: An RFC 868 time server. This is the udp version.

service time
{
        type            = INTERNAL UNLISTED
        id              = time-dgram
        socket_type     = dgram
        protocol        = udp
        user            = root
        wait            = yes
        disable         = yes
        port            = 37
        FLAGS           = IPv6 IPv4
}
```

11. Press **INS**; then set the value of the disable parameter to **no**.

12. Press **ESC**; then enter **:exit** to save your changes to the file.

13. Restart the xinetd daemon by entering **systemctl restart xinetd** at the shell prompt.

--End of Practical Exercise--