Arsenia Suero

Week 1 – Fall 2021 Semester

Getting my Systems Set up.

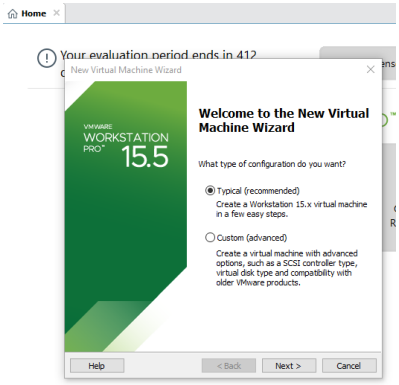
Debian Server 11.0

- Get the distro. You can get it through the link below.

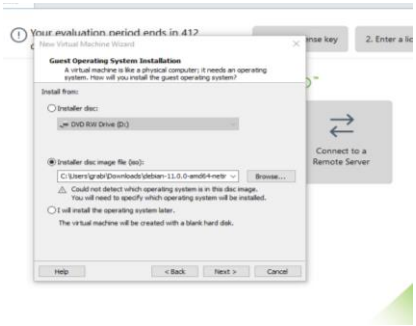
https://www.debian.org/CD/http-ftp/

After download, the iso, go to VMware Workstation and Starts by clicking on create a new virtual machine.

Pick one of these options, I will recommend The typical, Though it is going to depend on your needs.



Select where is located your iso, the server image. I have my iso in my Dowload folder.



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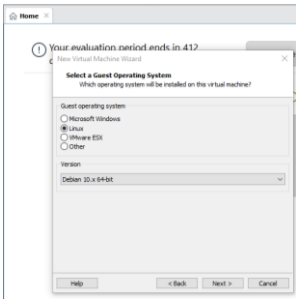
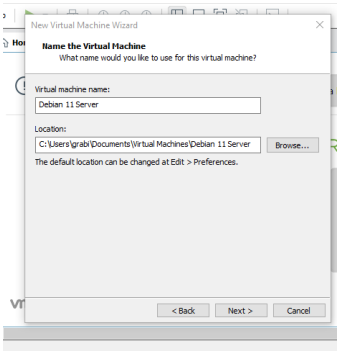
Select the operative system name and version, in our case we pick the following, Linux – Debian 10. x 64 bit. Why Debian 10. x? because the latest version of Debian does not appear in this version of VMware Workstation.



You can pick any name for your virtual machine name, I recommend you choose a meaningful name, which means to add a name according to the distro and version you are installing.



Select the disk capacity according to your needs. I will store the virtual disk as a sigle file.

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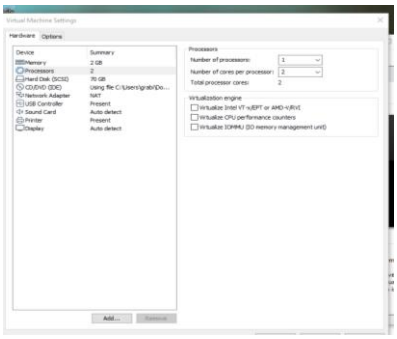
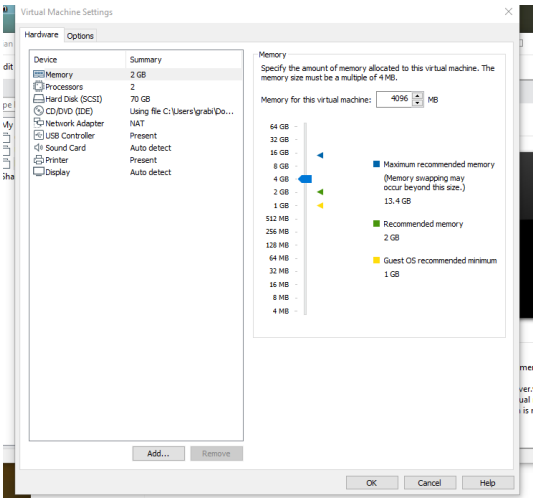
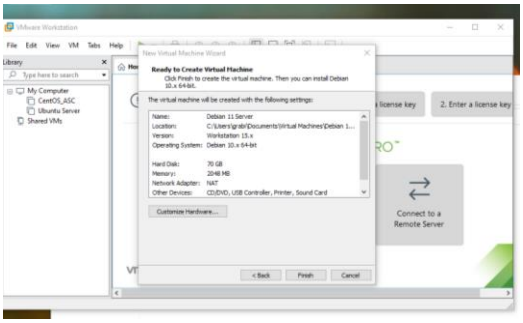
Select the number of cores per procesors you want, I selected 2.



This next screen allows you to select the memory capacity for your virtual machine. I selected 4096 MB.



The screen below is the las screen for creating our Virtual machine and it shows us a system summary. We just click **finish**.



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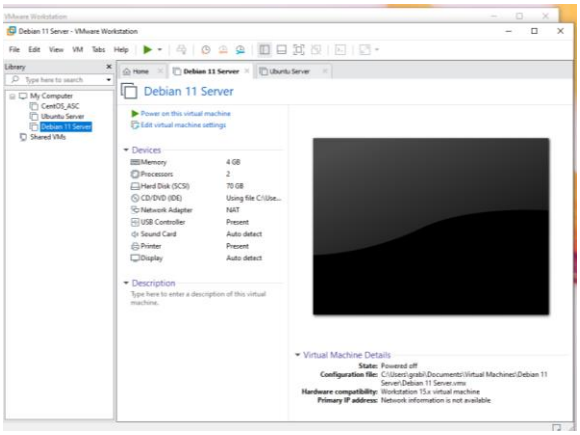
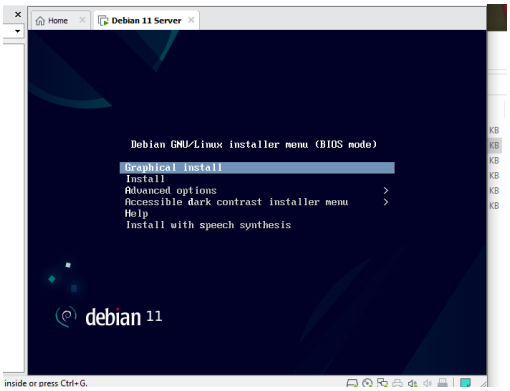
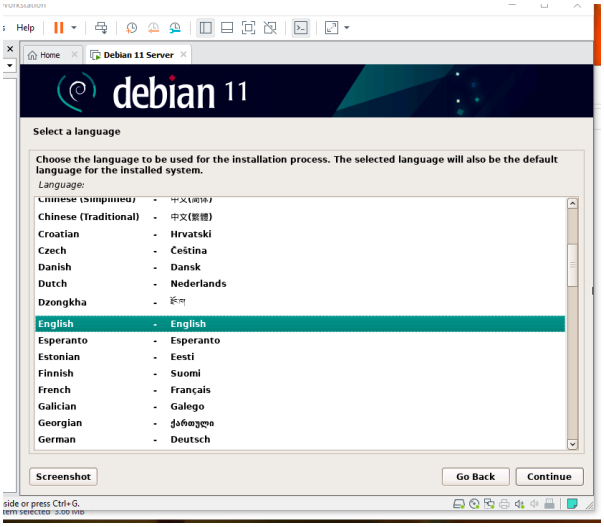
Now, we click The green play botton to power on your machine. Be sure that you are in the right name of your virtual machine if you have more than one virtual machines available.



As soon as you click the green power on button, it will show you the next screen after few seconds. In there you will choose **graphical install**



Select the language according to your preferences. Mine is English.



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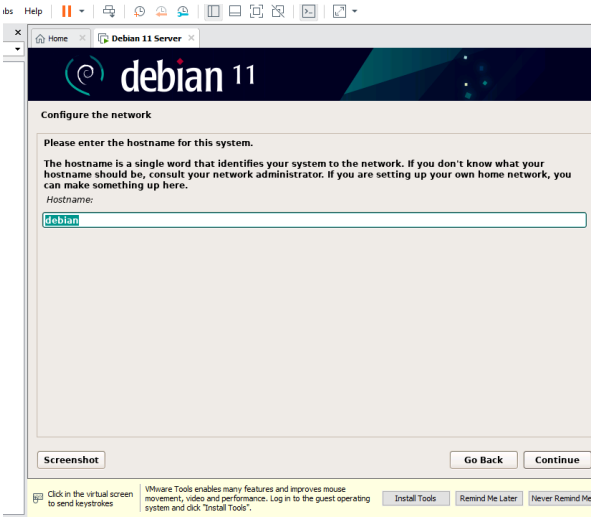
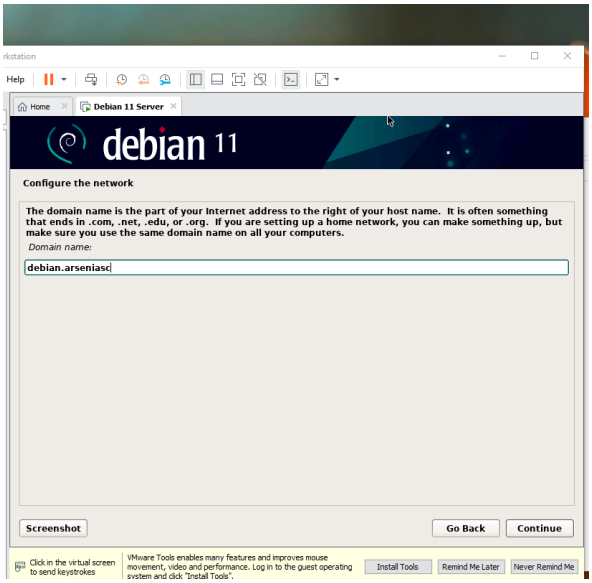
How do you want to be identified in the netwok? That is what you have to put in the hostname.



Select the domain name. the domain name is that eazy name that is eazy to you and other remember you and is associated with a physical IP address on the Internet.



Select a secure password for the root system administrator account. Take a note of your password and put it in a safe place.

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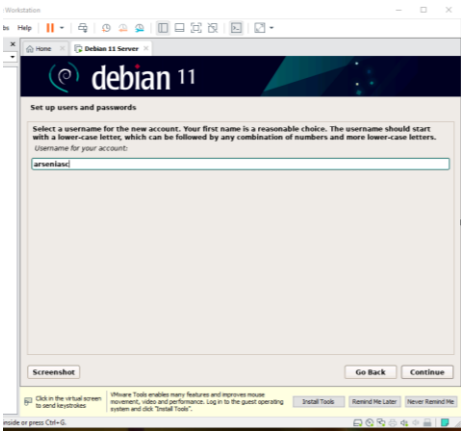
Please enter the name for the new user you will create

Now, you will create the user username for the new user.



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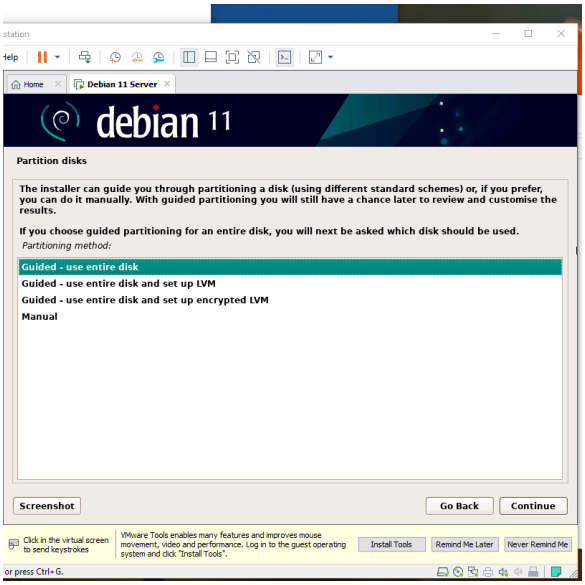
After creting the username you have to create a password.

The partician disk is the way how your disk will be split, so, I select **use entire disk.**



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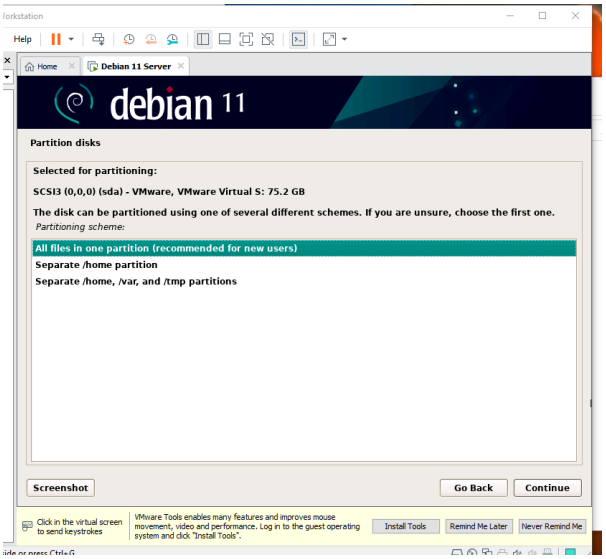
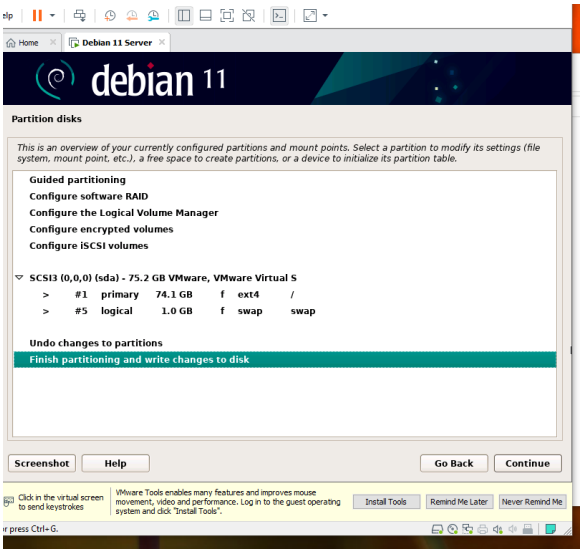
Select put **all files in one partition**, if you are a new user is the recommended option.



In the next screen you will select the option **Finish Particioning and write changes to disk.**



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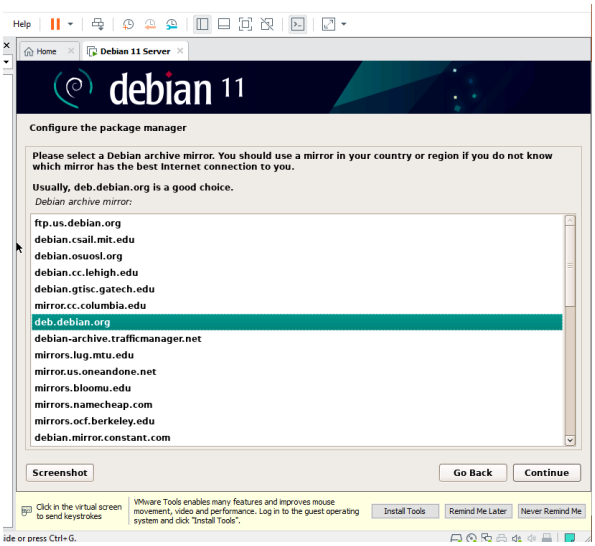
In this screen you will select **yes**, and click in the **continue**.

Select deb.debian.org



The next screen leaves it blank and clicks on the continue button to proceed.

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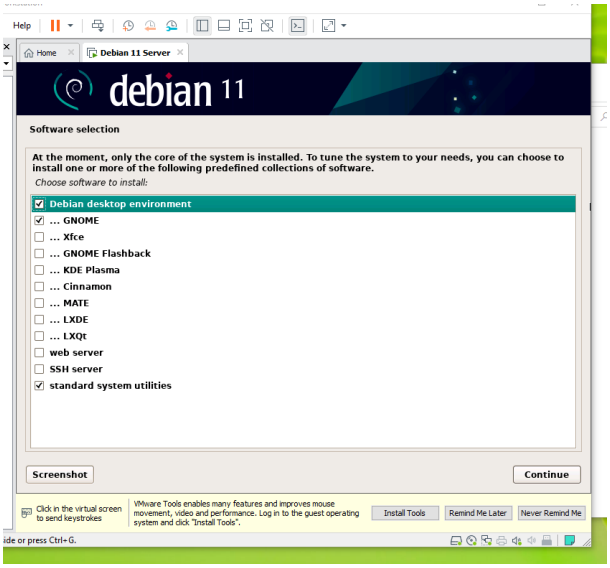
Check in **yes,** and **then continue.**

In the next screen you will select a collection of software, select **Debian desktop enviroment**, **gnome**, **standard system utilities.**



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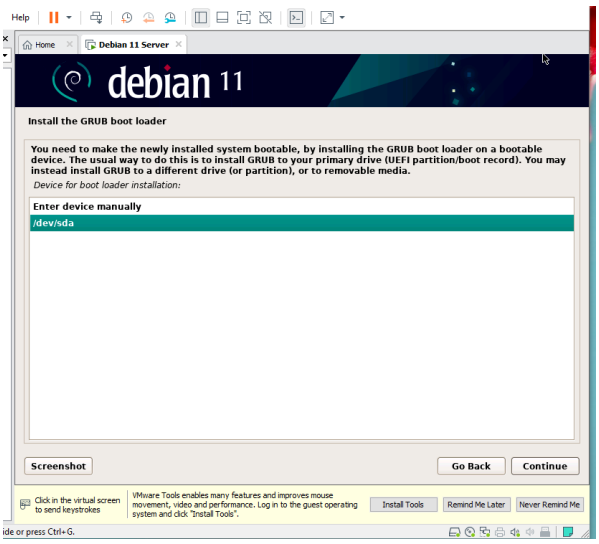
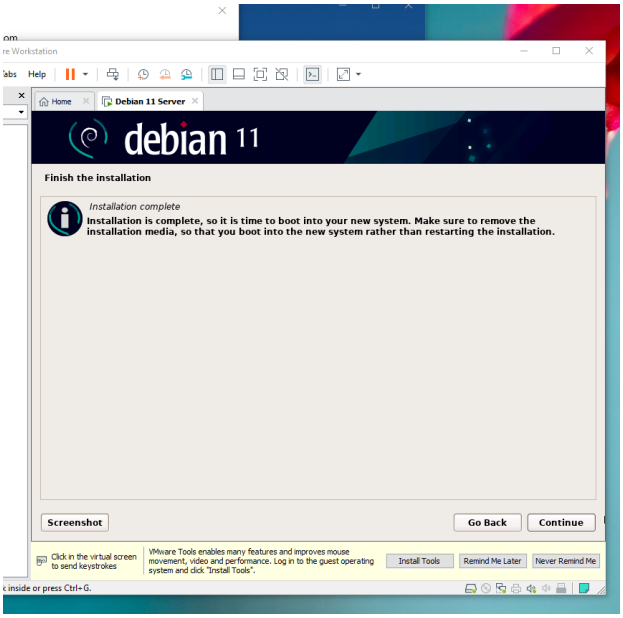
Select /**dev/sda** to make the newly system bootable.



This last screen shows you that your instalation is complete. Click continue to restart.



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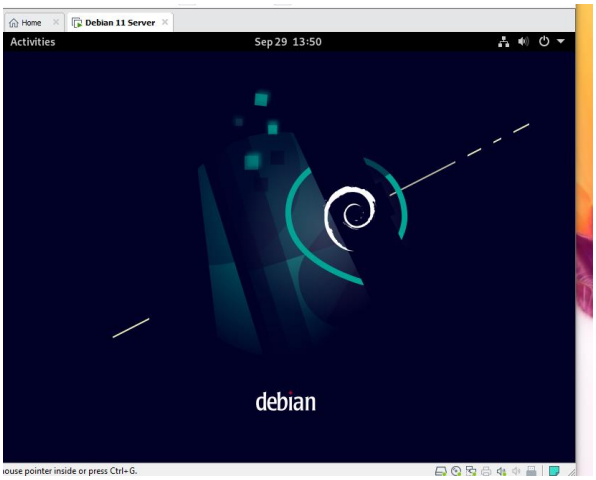
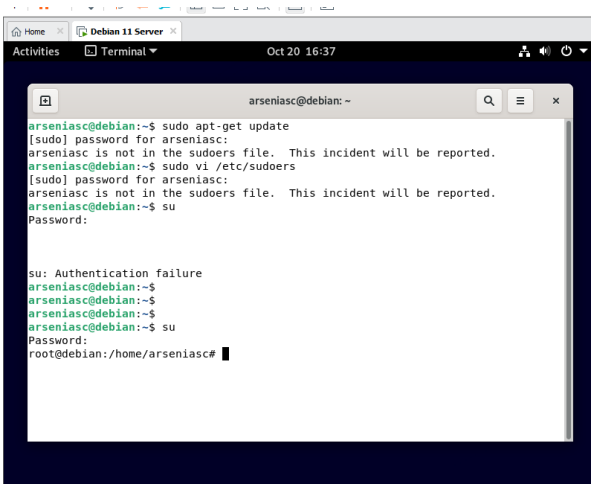


Adding our user as the superuser

After the terminal is open you will type **su** and them you will be ask for typing your password.



Once you run this command and you use your password them you will type this command **sudo visudo** that will bring you to the fallowing. Using this command, you can see the user privilege. After you check your all the information you will exit this screen by pressing CTRL + C.

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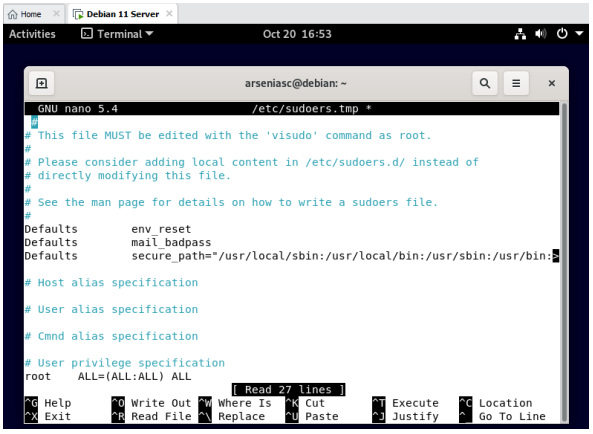


now we are going to use the usermod this is a command that modifies the system configuration for a specific user

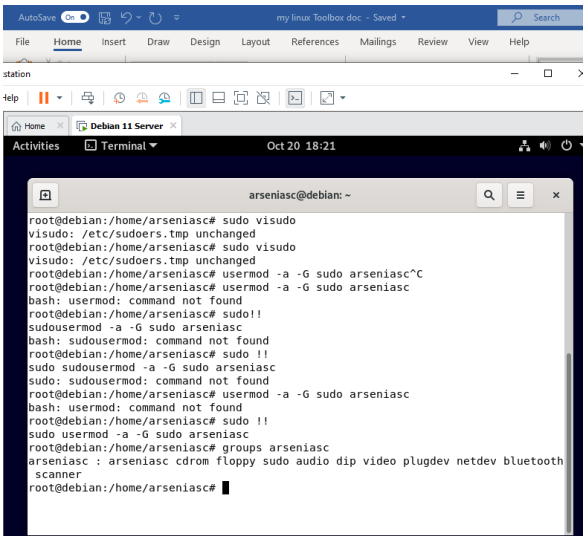
The **-a** is a shortcut for --append: It means append the group to the list of groups the user belongs to!

And the **-G** is a shortcut for –groups

So will **type usermod -a -G sudo** and press enter

You are going to find this error when you press enter bash: usermod: command not found, how to solve it?

type sudo !! and then you will be added.



Exit the root user by typing exit, later reboot your server.

Later run the command sudo apt-get upgrade to update the applications.

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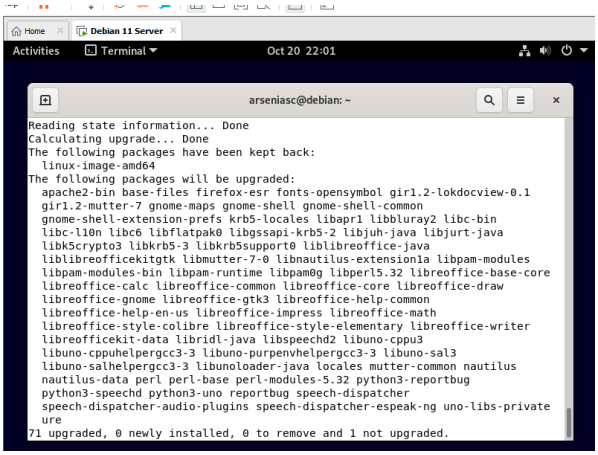
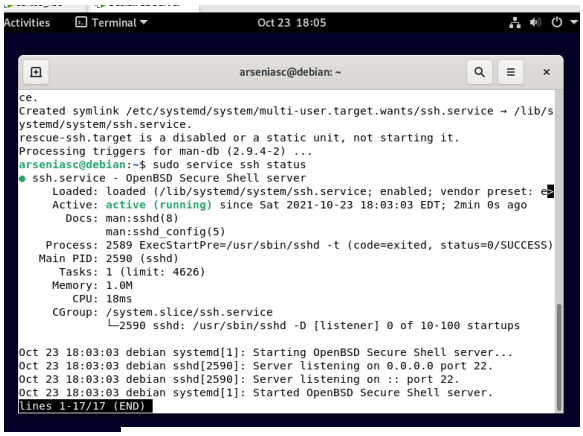
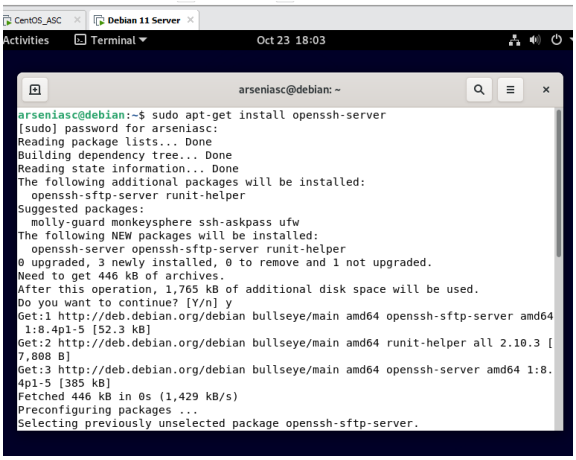




Ssh server

Type **sudo apt-get install openssh-server**



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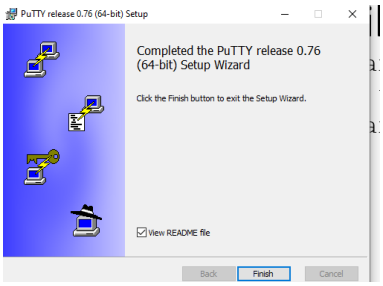
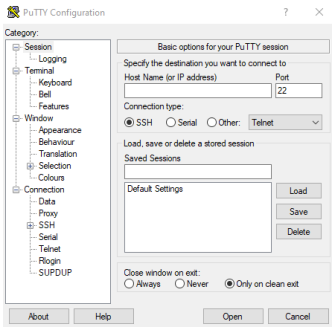
How are we going to share our file?

I am running windows in my local host that is why I am going to use putty if your running Linux `in your local host you can use SSP with the command line.

Go to your web browser and type putty and get the installer of Putty or you can click to this link below and go directly to the web page and download it.

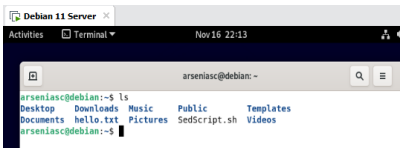
https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html





After you been installed putty, now you can transfer your files.

These are my current directory files and directories. Now, we are going to send the file datebook from my windows localhost to the Linux machine.



First, we go on cmd the command line on windows. On the command line we go to the directory where the file is located, then type **pscp the the file_name the Destination_username@Destination_hostname:the path of the directory we are going to paste it.** Then hit enter, and it should be successful if you type all the information correctly, be aware when you are typing the user and the Ip address or the hostname.

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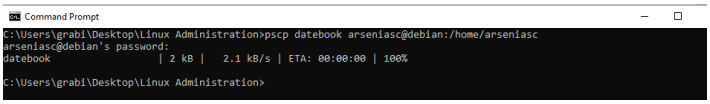
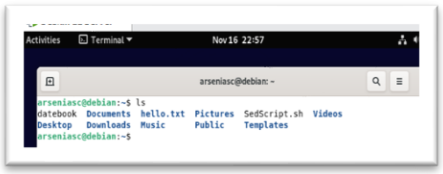


Now, we can see we have our datebook file in our machine.



CentOS Set up

- Get the distro. You can get it through the link below.

https://www.centos.org/download/

After download, the iso, go to VMware Workstation and starts by clicking on create a new virtual machine.

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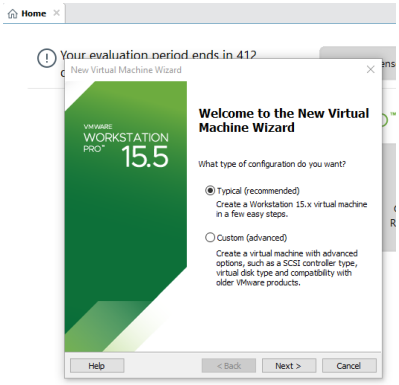
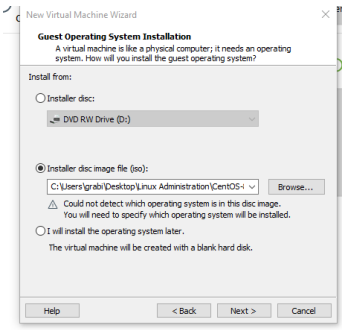
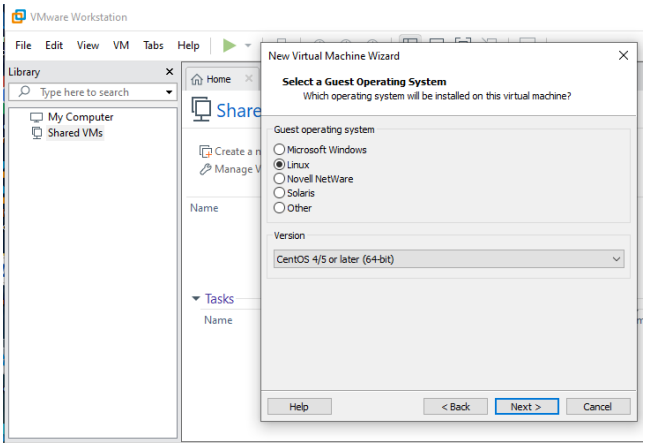
Pick one of these options, I will recommend The typical, Though it is going to depend on your needs.



Select where is located your iso, the server image. I have my iso in the Desktop folder.



Select the operative system name and version, in our case we pick the following, Linux – CentOS 8.4. x 64 bit. Select CentOS 4/5 or later (64bit)



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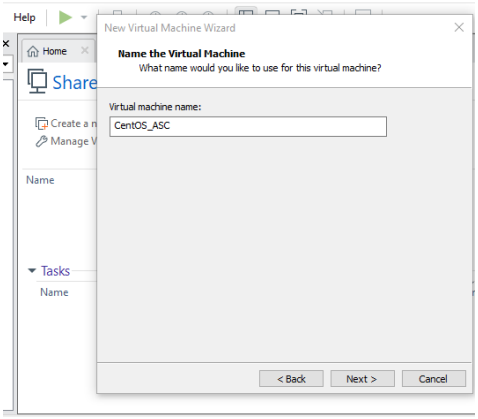
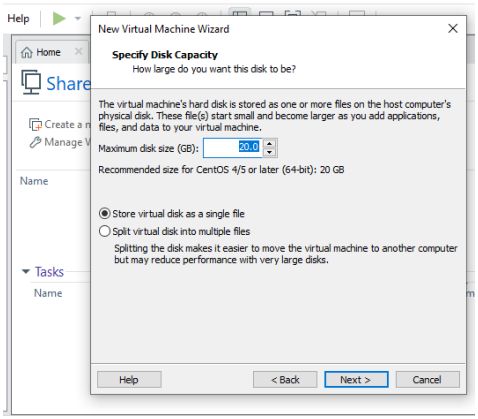
Select the machine name,



Select the disk disk capacity according to your needs.



The next screen shows you a summary of your system settings

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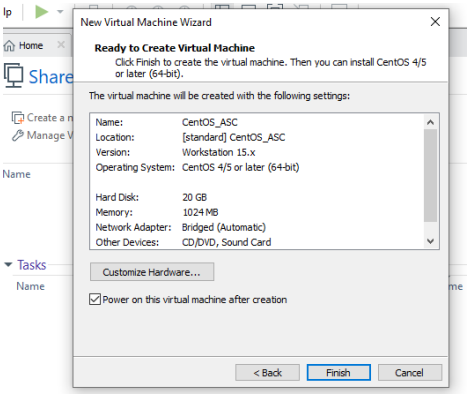
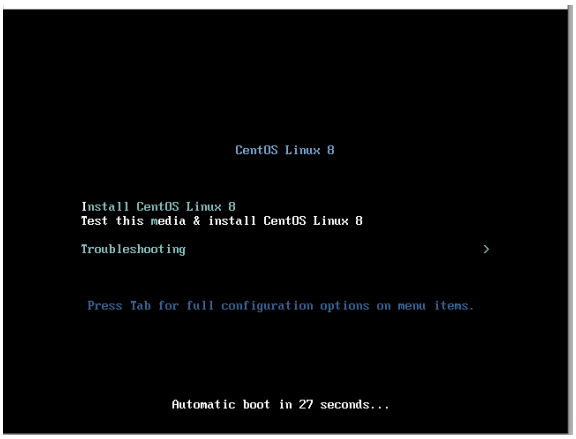
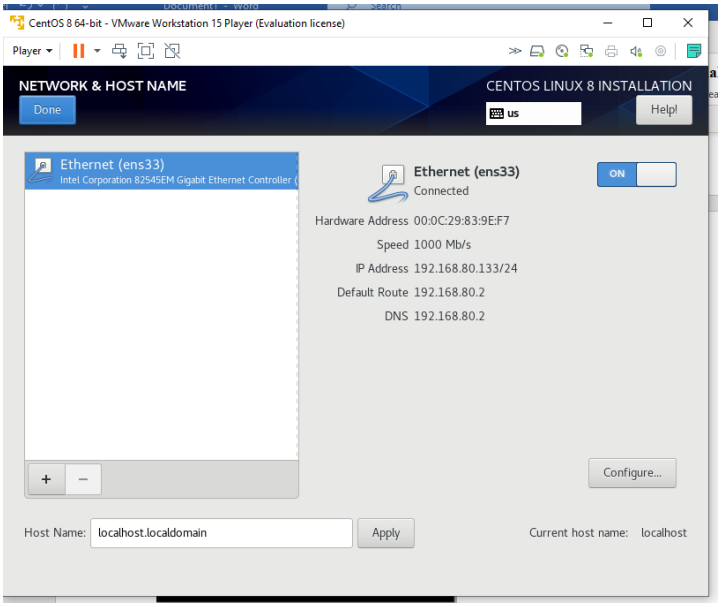


Wait for the authomatic boot seconds or just select Cent0s Linux 8



Select the host name



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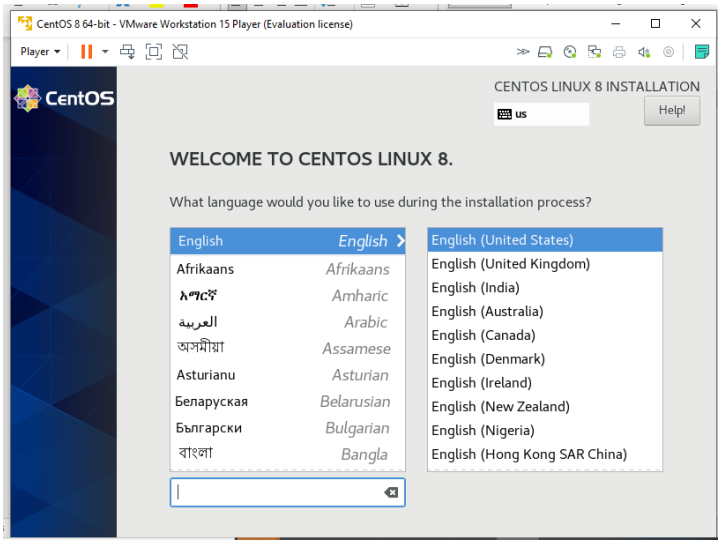
Select the language you want.

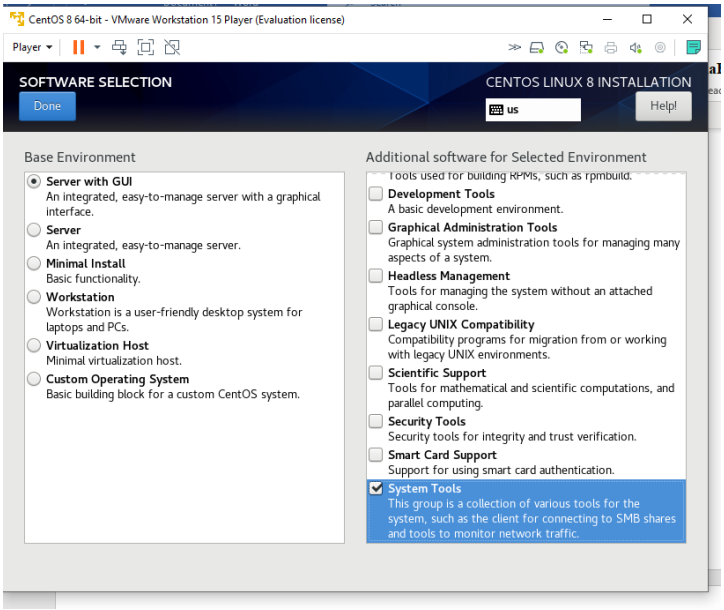


Settings:

Select a root password. For your security be sure you will remember that password.

More settings

Select the base environment. Put a checkmark in Server with **GUI. In the additional Software for Selected** environment put a checkmark on System tools, then click continue.



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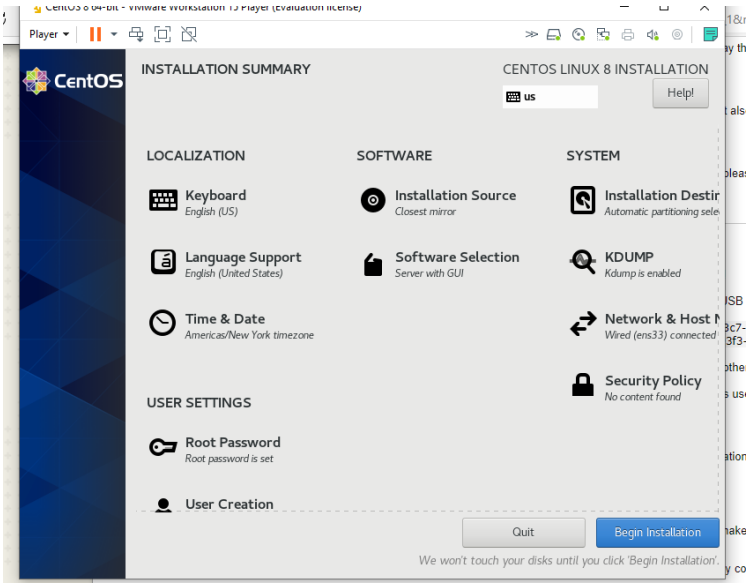
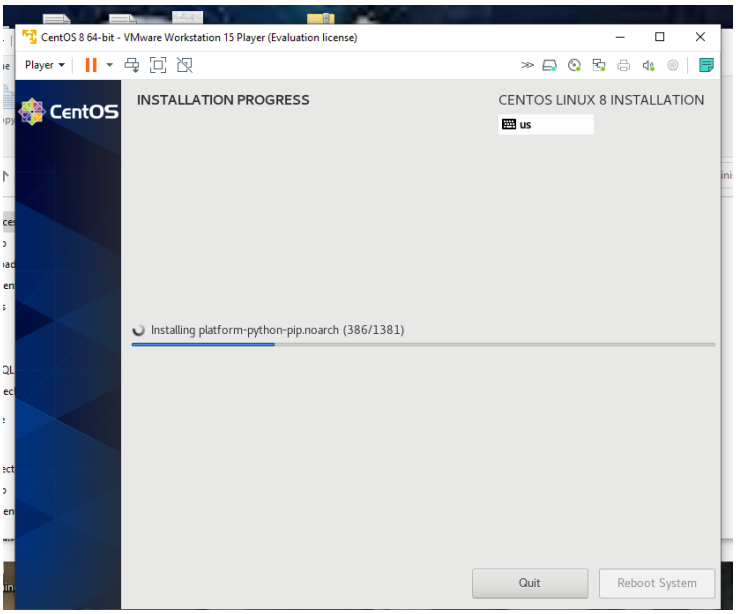
In the image bellow there is a summary of the Centus complete settings. Afeter you check everything please click in Begin instalation.



Installation:

Wait until installation is complete



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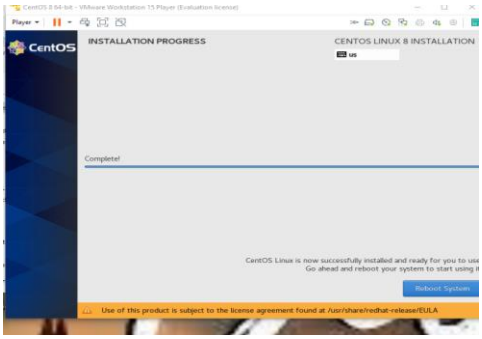
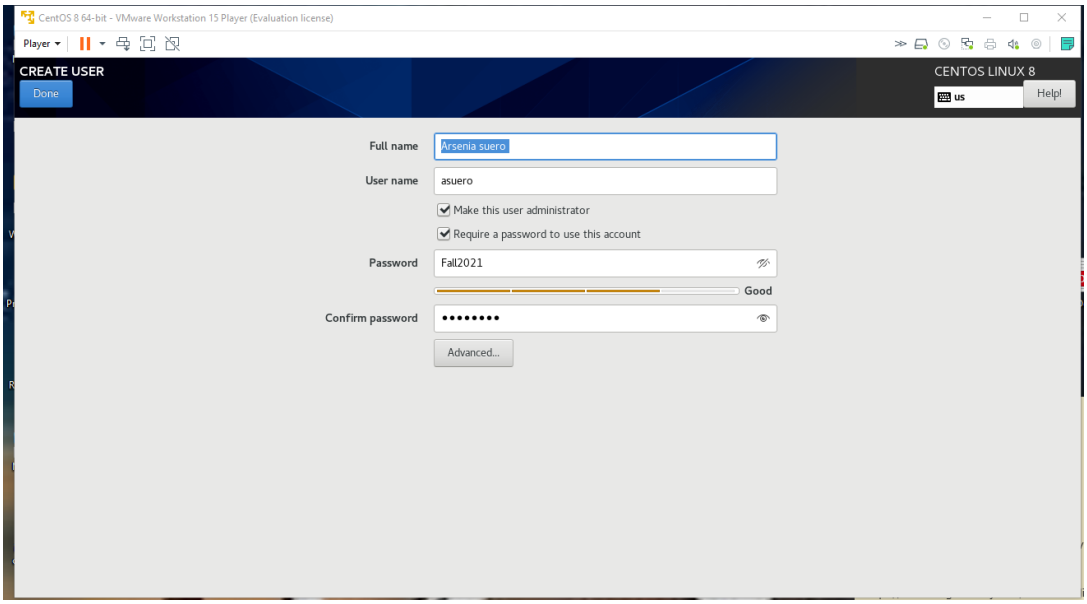
After the installation is complete please click on the blue button to reboot the system



User Creation

Create a user name and password. please select the user **full name** and the the new user **user name** we want to **make this user the administrator,** please put a checkmark in this option**,** and of course **we want require a password for this user.**

Please, use a secure password for your admin user.



After creating your user, please click Done, your system will automatically reboot, and you will be all set to start using your machine.

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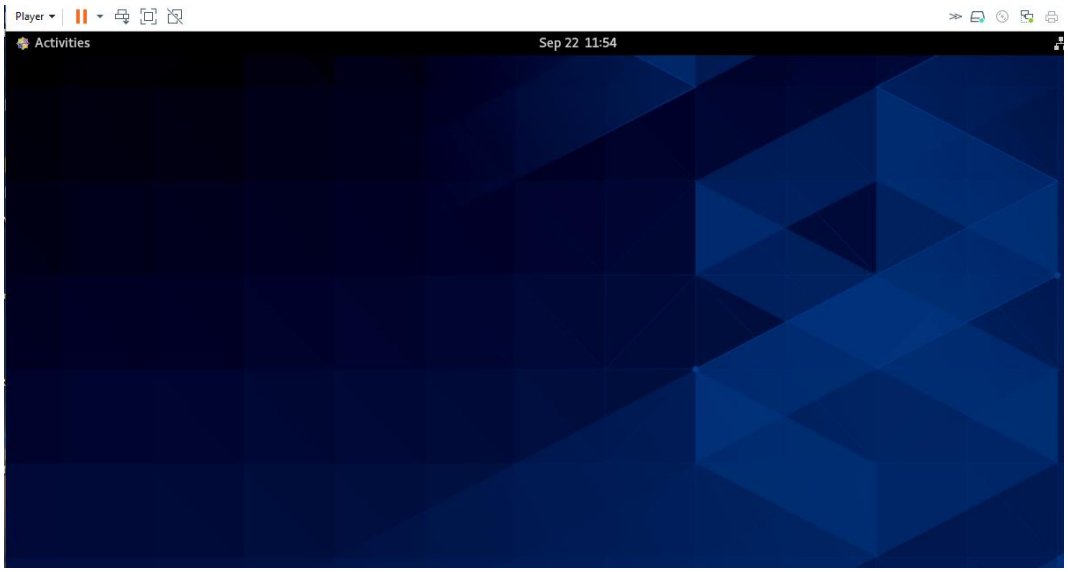
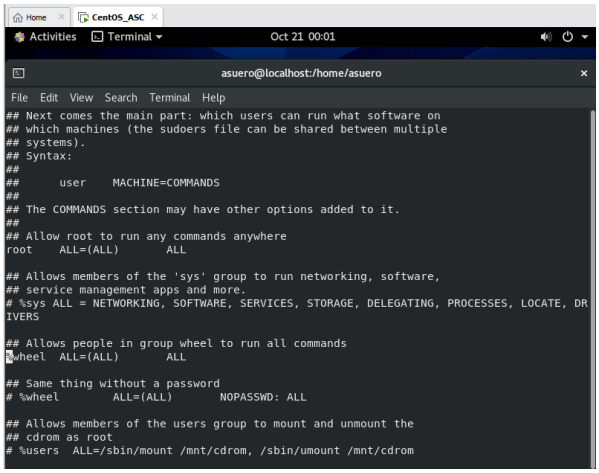
CentOS home Screen



Some updates to the server.

CentOS use **yum** instead of **apt -get.**

You can use visudo to see your configuration file



Please look in this configuration. When you check all the information on your file to exit this configuration mode, please type the fallowing to exit the configuration: qa**!**

Type **usermod -aG wheel username** to add your user to the wheel group. After that you will have root privileges.

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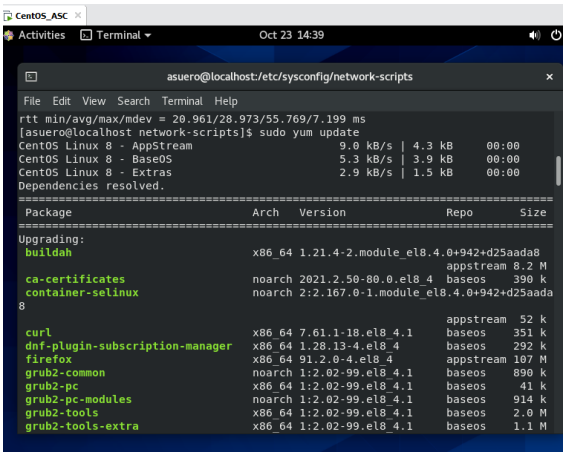
Yum Update.

Yum is like an app installer, yum is used in some Linux distros such as CentOS and fedora.

Type this command in the terminal: **sudo yum update**



Later, to get the latest version of each application, you need to update all packages list in the repository by running the below command:

$ sudo dnf update

How are we going to share our file?

I am running windows in my local host that is why I am going to use putty if your running Linux `in your local host you can use SSP with the command line.

Go to your web browser and type putty and get the installer of Putty or you can click to this link below and go directly to the web page and download it.

https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html

putty installation

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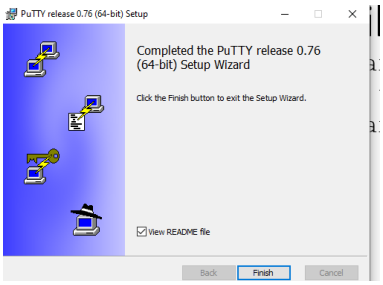
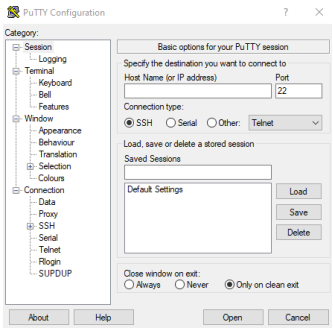
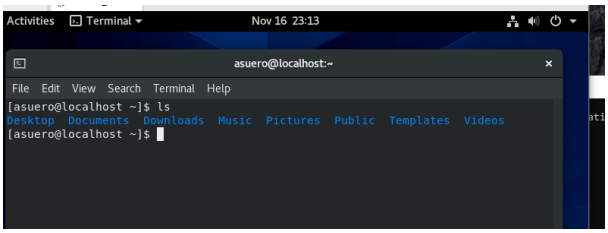


Putty main screen

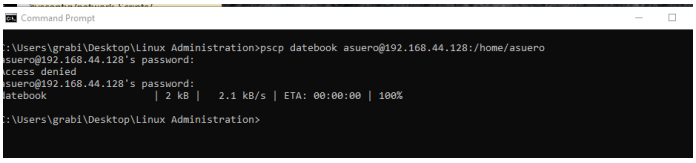


After you been installed putty, now you can transfer your files.

These are my current directory files and directories. Now, we are going to send the file datebook from my windows localhost to the Linux machine.



First, we go on cmd the command line on windows. On the command line we go to the directory where the file is located, then type **pscp the the file_name the Destination_username@Destination_hostname:the path of the directory we are going to paste it.** Then hit enter, and it should be successful if you type all the information correctly, be aware when you are typing the user and the Ip address or the hostname.



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Now, we can see we have our datebook file in our machine.