Linux MyNotes:

Slide#1

1. Why Linux 7 points?
2. 3 Components of Linux?
3. What is the value of Open source?

Slide#2

1. Hardware Requirement for Linux?
2. Physical vs Logical File System?
3. LVM?
4. Common mountpoints – why split things up?
5. Disk Partitioning – why when OS can be installed on single unpartitioned hard disk-6point?
6. Difference between windows and Linux?
7. Role of SWAP – points?
8. Red Hat Recommendatins:
   1. RAM in system:
   2. SWAP in system:
   3. Hibernation:
9. File System partition:
   1. / = /usr
   2. /boot = /var
   3. Swap = /tmp
   4. /home
10. Attacks without good partition schema – 5 points?
11. How to stay away from Attacks?
12. 3 types of Users?
13. Admin user belongs to which group?
14. Difference between su and sudo?
15. Packages now vs later?

Slide #3

1. What does GRUB stand for?
2. Where is kernel stored?
3. Where is init?
4. Where are boot activities recorded?
5. Which .target files are assigned at runlevels?
   1. Power down
   2. Single user mode
   3. Multiuser, no network or NFS
   4. Multiuser with network
   5. Not used
   6. Graphical mode
   7. Restart

Slide #4

1. Desktop environment – client server relationship is?
2. What does server accept and send to client?
3. What does Window Managers do?
   1. Common window managers?
   2. Window manager =
4. Different desktop environments – 4?

Slide #5

1. Who needs Linux command line skills?
2. What is the SHELL?
3. Where am I and what am I doing and what’s in here?
4. Relative vs Absolute?
5. File management: What do u do with files – 5?
6. Directory management: what do u with directories – 3?
7. File ownership and permissions:
   1. Ownership = UGO
   2. Permissions = rwx
   3. Change owner?
   4. Change group?
   5. Change permission?
   6. Extend permissions:
      1. ACL
      2. Get file ACL
      3. Set file ACL
8. Handling files:
   1. Grep
   2. More
   3. Less
   4. sort
   5. Diff
9. Command:
   1. Du
   2. Df
   3. Head
   4. Tail
   5. At
10. TAR files
    1. Tar xvf
    2. Tar cvf
    3. Tar -zcf
11. File Compression
    1. Gzip
    2. Gunzip
12. Commands
    1. Alias
    2. Unalias
    3. Swapon
13. Redirection
    1. Mail me < my\_letter.txt =
    2. Echo “test” > test.txt =
    3. Echo “123” >> test.txt =
    4. Role of PIPE

Slide #6

Regular expressions

Slide #7

1. What is the File System usually used with windows?
2. What is the File system usually used with Linux?
3. What is the difference between tebibyte and terabyte?
4. What is mounting? Making hard disk accessible to the computer.
5. What is mount point? Directory that connects to physical hard drive.
6. What happens if there is NO MP? Data goes directly to ROOT
7. FHS = Filesystem Hierarchy Standard
   1. /
   2. /bin
   3. /boot
   4. /dev
   5. /etc
   6. /home
   7. /lib
   8. /media
   9. /mnt
   10. /opt
   11. /proc
   12. /root
   13. /run
   14. /sbin
   15. /srv
   16. /tmp
   17. /usr
   18. /var
8. Physical vs Logical
9. What is /etc/fstab
10. What should be your location to edit fstab?
11. Which file makes the system work?
12. Heh
    1. Device = physical device or remote fs to be mounted
    2. Mountpoint = where filesystem will be mounted
    3. Filesystemtype = type of fs to be mounted
    4. Options = noauto, ro, user
    5. Dump = 0 ignore, 1 don’t ignore
    6. Fsckorder = 0 not checked, 1 errors corrected, 2 reboot
13. DEFAULT – use default mount options
    1. Rw, suid, dev, exec, auto, nouser, async
14. FDISK = command to add new disk
15. P, n, w in fdisk
16. MKFS = Create mountable partition
17. MOUNT the disk
    * + Make sure it is in working order before adding it to fstab
      + Mount /dev/sdb /mnt/disk
      + Umount /mnt/disk
18. To make things consistent – UUID
19. NFS = network file system
20. Mounted in /etc/fstab
21. ACL:
    1. Add MULTIPLE Groups/Users by using setfacl
    2. Setfacl -m “u:username:permissions”
    3. Setfacl -m “u:uid:permissions”
    4. Setfacl -m “g:groupname:permissions”
    5. Setfacl -m “g:gid:permissions”
22. Remove ALL permissions
    1. Setfacl -b
23. Check permissions
    1. Getfacl filename
    2. Getfacl directoryname

Slide #8

1. Useradd username
2. Passwd
3. Usermod
4. Userdel
5. Groupadd = groupadd apache -g 9090
6. Groupmod = groupmod -n apache apache2
7. Groupdel = groupdel apache
8. /etc/sudoers = configuration file
9. Visudo = edit configuration file
10. Syntax of /etc/passwd file:
    1. Username, password, uid, gid, userid info, hd,shell
11. Syntax of /etc/group file:
    1. Groupname, password, gid, grouplist
12. Syntax of /etc/shadow file:
    1. Username, password, lastpasschange,min,max,warn,inactive,expire