LINUX SYSTEM & NETWORK ADMINISTRATION

DAY 1



SETUP VIRTUAL BOX

- INSTALL CENTOS 7 ON VIRTUAL BOX
- MAKE PORT FORWARD FOR ACCESS GUEST OS FROM HOST OS



BASIC LINUX COMMAND

- List file and Directory (ls)
- Change Directory (cd)
- Print Working Directory (pwd)
- Make Directory (mkdir)
- Create Files (touch)
- Remove File or Directory (rm)



BASIC LINUX COMMAND

- Copy File or Directory (cp)
- Move (mv)
- Print file content (cat)
- View file (less)
- Common Editor (vi)



- What is Yellowdog
 - man yum
- Yellowdog Searcing
 - yum search [name]



- Yellowdog list Item
 - yum list all
 - yum list [exp]
 - yum list installed [exp]
 - yum list available [exp]
 - yum repolist



- Yellowdog check info package
 - yum info [package]



- Yellowdog install software
 - yum install [package]



- Yellowdog search binary
 - yum provides [bin name]



- Yellowdog remove software
 - yum remove [package]



- Yellowdog history
 - yum history list
 - yum history summary [id]
 - yum history info [id]
 - yum history new
 - database directory is /var/lib/yum/history



- Manage Source list EPEL
 - yum install epel-release -y
- Manage Source list Remi
 - wget http://mirrors.thzhost.com/remi/enterprise/remi-release-7.rpm
 - rpm -ivh rems-release-7.rpm



LINUX FILE SYSTEM

- /boot/ directory contains static files required to boot the system
- /dev/ directory contains device nodes that either represent devices that are attached to the system or virtual devices that are provided by the kernel
- /etc/ directory is reserved for configuration files that are local to the machine
- /lib/ directory should contain only those libraries needed to execute the binaries in /bin/ and /sbin/



LINUX FILE SYSTEM

- /media/ directory contains subdirectories used as mount points for removeable media
- /mnt/ directory is reserved for temporarily mounted file systems
- /opt/ directory provides storage for most application software packages
- /proc/ directory contains special files that either extract information from or send information to the kernel



LINUX FILE SYSTEM

- /sbin/ directory stores executables used by the root user
- /srv/ directory contains site-specific data served by your system
- /sys/ directory contains information similarly held in /proc/, but displays a hierarchical view
- /var variable data files. this includes spool directories and files, administrative and logging data, and transient and temporary files.



LINUX FILE SYSTEM PERMISSION

- chmod
- chown



LINUX USER MANAGEMENT

- useradd
- userdel
- groupadd
- groupdel
- usermod
- passwd



LINUX QUOTA MANAGEMENT

- install quota package
 - yum install quota -y
- add group to fstab
 - /dev/mapper/cl-home /home ext3 defaults,usrquota,grpquota 1 2
- remount file system
 - mount -o remount /home



LINUX QUOTA MANAGEMENT

- create quota disk
 - quotacheck -cugv /home
- enable quota on path
 - quotaon /home/
- remount file system
 - mount -o remount /home



LINUX QUOTA MANAGEMENT

- assign user
 - edquota -u <username>
- test create file
 - dd if=/dev/zero of=bgfile bs=1m count=8
- check status
 - repquota -as



LINUX COMPRESS WITH TAR

- create
- tar cvf <filename>
- extract
- tar xvf <filename>
- list file
- tar tvf <filename>



- extract single file
- tar xvf <tar file> <target file>
- extract group of file
- tar xvf <tar file> --wildcards '*xxx'
- append file
- tar rvf <tar file> <target file>