Ekstra kommander:

cat

touch

chkconfig --level 345 dhcpd on

dhcpd configtest

grep

ps aux | grep dhcp*

ps aux

nano /etc/inittab

Terminal gettys are handled by /etc/init/tty.conf and /etc/init/serial.conf,

with configuration in /etc/sysconfig/init.

#

For information on how to write upstart event handlers, or how

upstart works, see init(5), init(8), and initctl(8).

#

Default runlevel. The runlevels used are:

0 - halt (Do NOT set initdefault to this)

1 - Single user mode

2 - Multiuser, without NFS (The same as 3, if you do not have networking)

3 - Full multiuser mode

4 - unused

5 - X11

6 - reboot (Do NOT set initdefault to this)

#

id:5:initdefault:

init 3

introduction to the Linux Directory Structure/bin/

This is where all your programs that are accessible to all users will be stored once installed.

/dev/

This is a virtual directory where your devices are 'stored.' Devfs allows Linux to list devices (hard drives, input devices, modems, sound cards, etc.) as 'files.'

/etc/

This is where you'll find all your global settings. Daemons such as ssh, telnet, and smtp/pop3 mail servers find their configuration files here. Also in /etc/ is the system's password file, group lists, user skeletons, and cron jobs.

/home/

This is the default directory where non-root users' homes are created. When you add a user, the default home directory is created as /home/username. You can change this default in the proper file in /etc/.

/lib/

This is where shared libraries (perl, python, C, etc.) are stored. Also in /lib/ are your kernel modules.

/mnt/

This is the default location for mounting cdroms, floppy disk drives, USB memory sticks, etc. You can mount anything anywhere, but by default there is a /mnt/floppy (if you have a floppy drive) and /mnt/cdrom.

/proc/

This virtual folder contains information about your system. You can view processor statistics/specifications, PCI bus information, ISA bus information, and pretty much anything else you want to know about the hardware on your system.

/root/

This is the default home directory for the user root.

/sbin/

This is where system programs are installed. These include fdisk, tools to make partitions, certain network tools, and other things that normal users shouldn't have a need for.

/tmp/

This is the default location to place files for temporary use. When you install a program, it uses /tmp/ to put files during installation that won't be needed once the program is installed.

/usr/

This contains various programs, non-daemon program settings and program resources.

/var/

This is where your log files, system mail messages and database of installed programs are stored.