**\\ Lokesh panchal \\**

**Deploy, configure, and maintain systems Assignment**

**38.** Schedule tasks using cron or at. **Ans.** To schedule a repetitive task with cron, edit the crontab file using crontab -e and add the job in the format command\_to\_execute. For example, to run a script daily at 3:30 AM: 30 3 /path/to/script.sh.

To schedule a one-time task with at, ensure at is installed and the atd service is running. Use at 3:30 AM to enter interactive mode and type the command to execute, ending with CTRL + D.

### 39. Use apt or yum (depending on your Linux distribution) to install, update, and remove software packages. Ans. Using apt (Debian/Ubuntu)

* Install: sudo apt-get install package\_name
* Update: sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade
* Remove: sudo apt-get remove package\_name

Using yum (CentOS/RHEL)

* Install: sudo yum install package\_name
* Update: sudo yum update
* Remove: sudo yum remove package\_name

**40.** Install all httpd package **Ans.** sudo apt-get install apache2 sudo yum install httpd

**41.** Open kickstart configuration graphically **Ans.** To open the Kickstart configuration tool graphically, use the following commands depending on your Linux distribution: On Fedora, CentOS, or RHEL: 1.Install the Kickstart Configurator (if not already installed):

sudo yum install system-config-kickstart

2.Run the Kickstart Configurator: system-config-kickstart

On Debian or Ubuntu: The Kickstart Configurator is typically not available on Debian-based systems. Instead, you can Kickstart specifically, using a Red Hat-based system is recommended. If you need to create a Kickstart file on Ubuntu, you might need to do it manually by editing a text file.

42. Configure new kickstart file Ans. 1.Open the Kickstart Configurator:sudo system-config-kickstart 2.Set installation options (e.g., installation method, language, keyboard layout). 3. Configure partitioning and package selection. 4.Save the Kickstart file: Save as /path/to/your-kickstart-file.ks

43. Show full configuration of new kickstart file Ans. # Simple Kickstart file example

# System language lang en\_US.UTF-8

# Keyboard layout keyboard us

# System timezone timezone UTC

# Root password (plaintext for simplicity) rootpw mysecurepassword

# Reboot after installation reboot

# Use text mode install text

# Network configuration (using DHCP) network --bootproto=dhcp --device=eth0 --onboot=on

# Firewall configuration (default settings) firewall --enabled

# SELinux configuration selinux --enforcing

# Bootloader configuration bootloader --location=mbr

# Clear Master Boot Record zerombr

# Clear all partitions clearpart --all --initlabel

# Disk partitioning part / --fstype="ext4" --size=1 –grow part swap --size=2048

# Package selection %packages @core %end

# Post-installation script %post echo "Installation completed." > /root/installation\_log.txt %end

**44.** Validate new kickstart file **Ans.** To validate a Kickstart file, follow these steps:

1. Install pykickstart: sudo yum install pykickstart
2. Save your Kickstart file (e.g., kickstart.ks).
3. Run ksvalidator: ksvalidator kickstart.ks
4. Fix any reported errors to ensure the file is correct.

**45.** All http on firewall **Ans.** Using firewalld 1.**Allow HTTP and HTTPS services**:

sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=http --permanent

sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=https --permanent

**2.Reload the firewall to apply changes**: sudo firewall-cmd --reload

### Using iptables 1. **Allow HTTP and HTTPS traffic**:

sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT

**2.Save the iptables rules** (varies by distribution):

sudo service iptables save # For older systems

sudo iptables-save > /etc/iptables/rules.v4 # For systems using iptables-persistent

### Using ufw (Uncomplicated Firewall) 1.**Allow HTTP and HTTPS traffic**:

sudo ufw allow http

sudo ufw allow https

**2.Check the status to ensure rules are applied**: sudo ufw status

These commands will ensure that your firewall is configured to accept incoming HTTP and

**46.** Reload firewall. **Ans.** To reload the firewall and apply any changes you've made, you can use the following commands depending on your firewall management tool:

For firewalld 1.Reload the firewall: sudo firewall-cmd --reload

For iptables (if using a service management tool)

1.Save the iptables rules (if needed): sudo service iptables save # For older systems

2.Reload the iptables rules (for systems using iptables-persistent): sudo iptables-restore < /etc/iptables/rules.v4

For ufw (Uncomplicated Firewall)

1. Reload the firewall: sudo ufw reloadTop of Form**Bottom of Form**

**47.** Start and restart http **Ans.** To start or restart the HTTP service (Apache) on a Linux system, use the following commands: 1.**Start the HTTP service**:

sudo systemctl start httpd # For RHEL/CentOS/Fedora

sudo systemctl start apache2 # For Debian/Ubuntu

**2.Restart the HTTP service**: sudo systemctl restart httpd # For RHEL/CentOS/Fedora sudo systemctl restart apache2 # For Debian/Ubuntu

**48.** Install new foundation using new kickstart file **Ans.** To install a new system using a Kickstart file, follow these simple steps:

1.Prepare the Kickstart file (e.g., kickstart.ks). 2.Boot the installation media (e.g., DVD or USB) and start the installer. 3.Pass the Kickstart file to the installer: 4.If using a network-based installation: ks=http://path-to-your-kickstart-file/kickstart.ks

If using local storage, specify the path: ks=hd:/dev/sdX:/path/to/kickstart.ks

Follow the prompts to complete the installation. The system will automatically configure itself based on the Kickstart file.