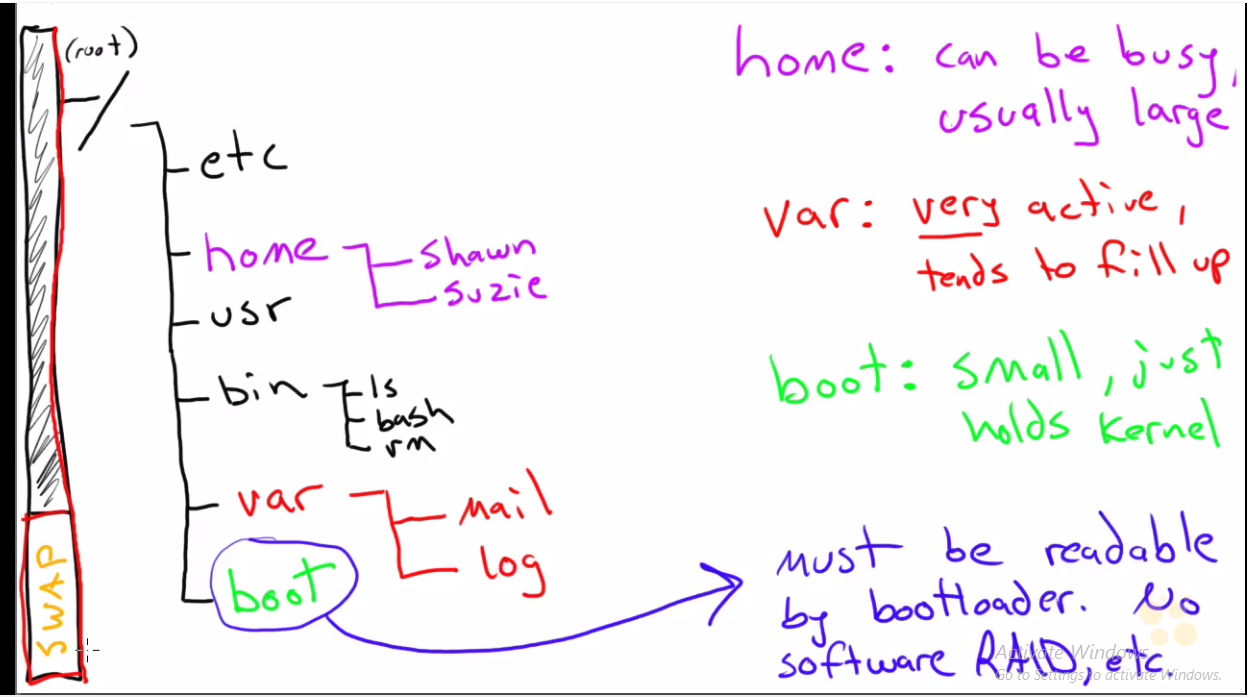
10 - Partitions & Mount Points

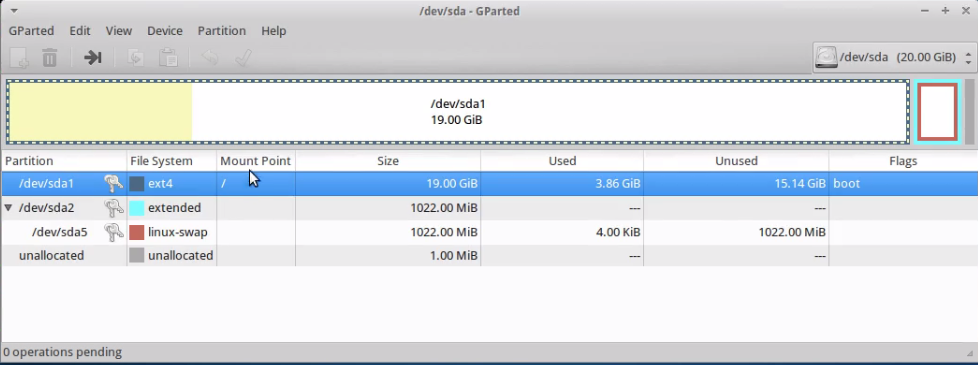
-Partitioning

-Designing filesystem Layouts

-Swap Space 

/var 🡪 Better have a separate partition other wise it fills up entire hdd with logs and all.

EX:

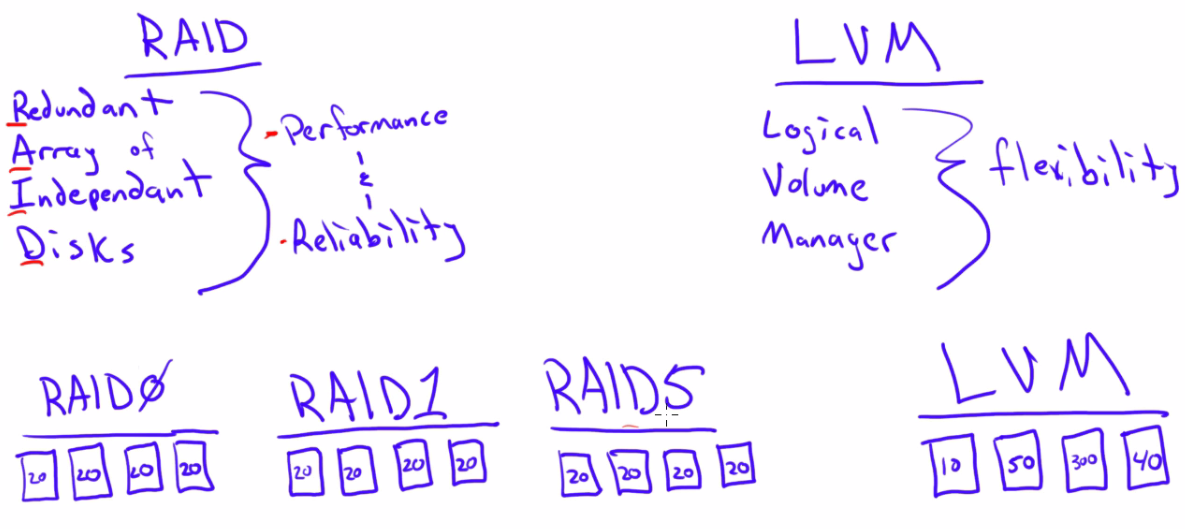


11 - RAID vs – LVM

What is RAID?

What is LVM?

Which is Better?

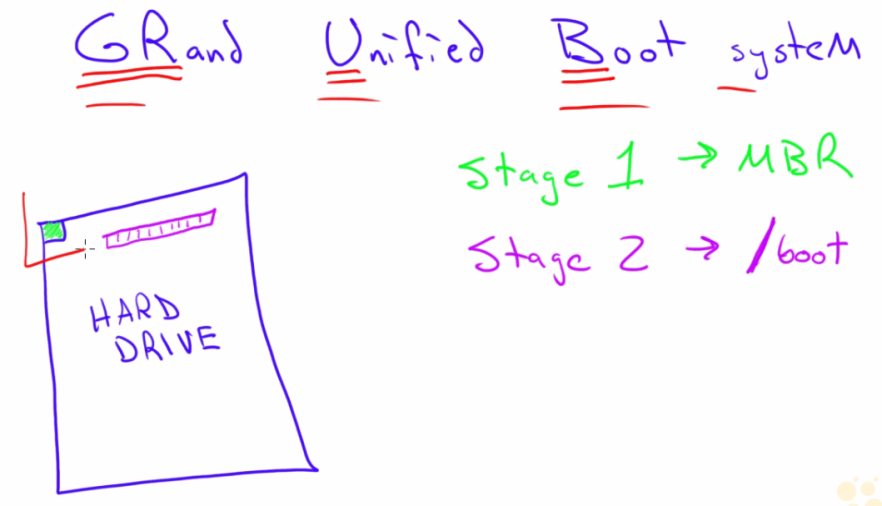


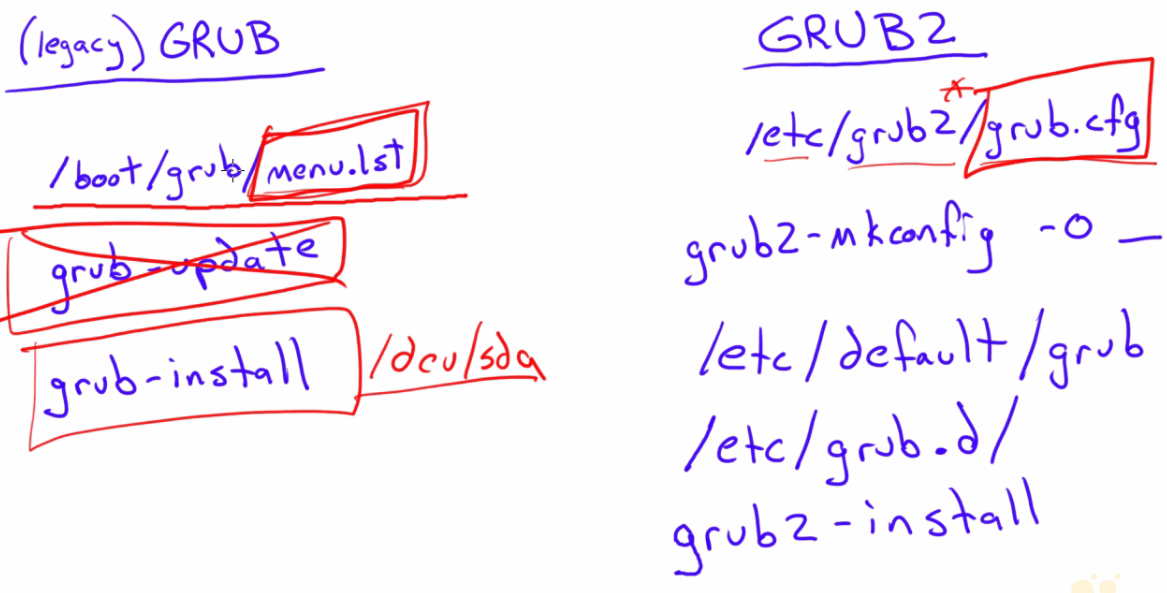
RAID0 🡪 Stripped (Maximum storage, Fast Access. It gives performance)

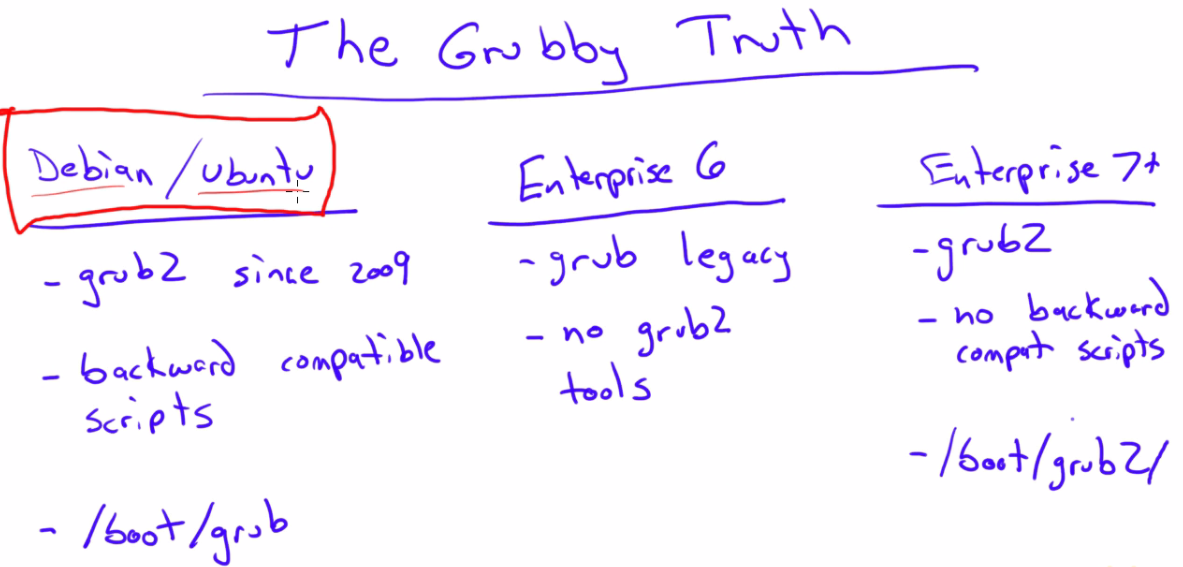
RAID1 🡪 Mirroring (It gives Reliability)

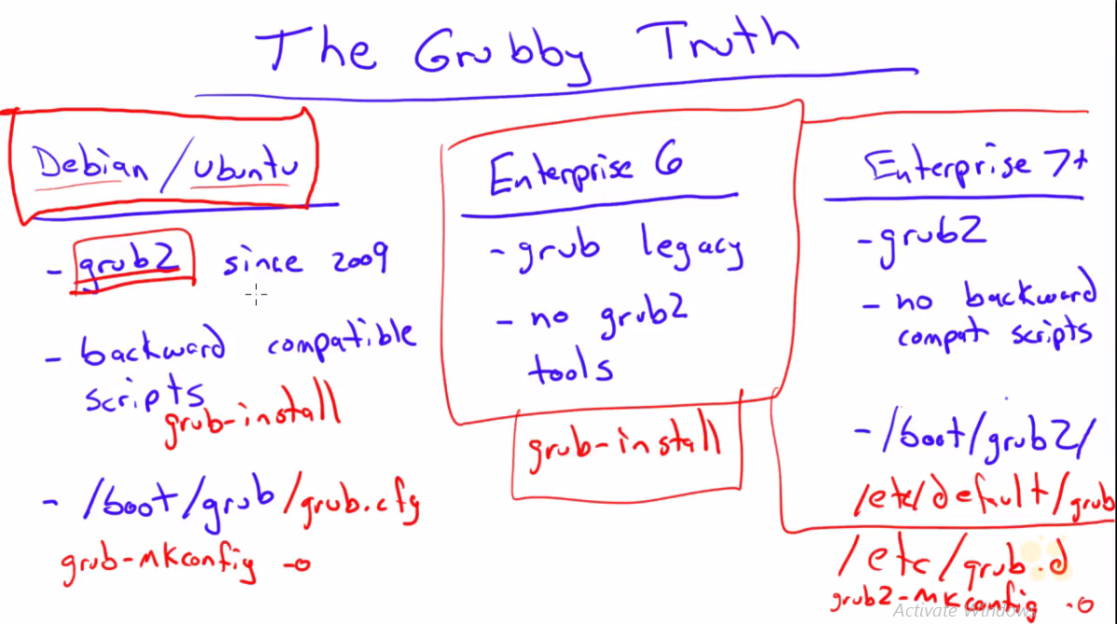
RAID5 🡪 Parity

12 - Bootloaders GRUB & GRUB2









In Cent os 6.6 (Grub)

$ cd /boot

$ cd /grub

$ ls

Menu.lst

$vi menu.lst

Change Timeout to 15 to 30

In Ubuntu 14.4 (Grub2)

$ cd /boot/grub

$ ls

Grub.cfg

You should edit it there go to

$ cd /etc/default

$vi grub

Change GRUB\_TIMEOUT=30

Grub.cfg file doesn’t get updated automatically.

To update it.

#grub-mkconfig –o /boot/grub/grub.cfg

Restart to check.

In Cent OS 7

# cd /boot/

# ls

There is two folders grub,grub2 . Go to grub2

# cd grub2

# ls

# vi /etc/default/grub

Change GRUB\_TIMEOUT=60

Grub.cfg file doesn’t get updated automatically.

To update it.

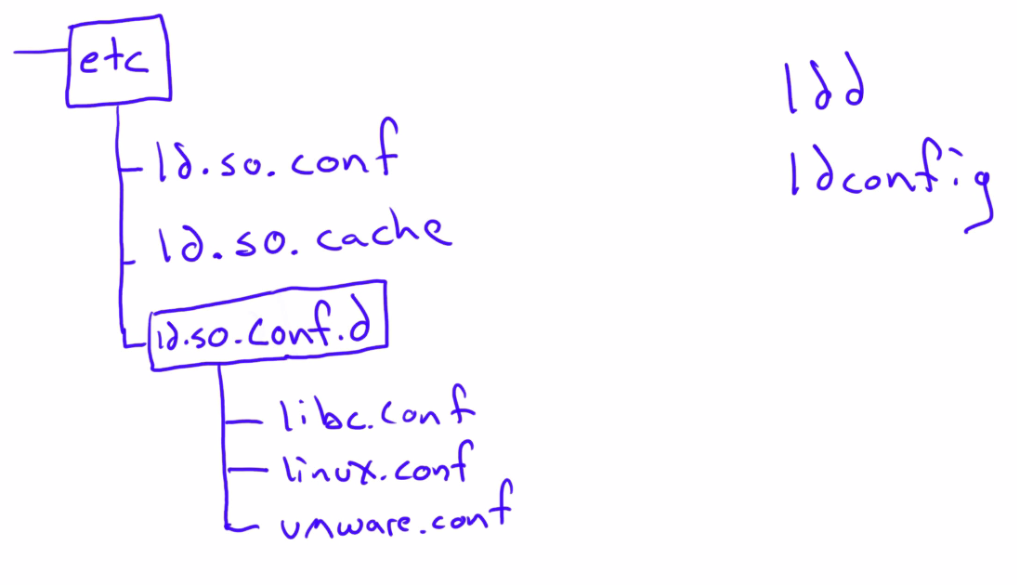
#grub2-mkconfig –o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg

13 - Managing Shared Libraries

What are shared libraries

How does the system work

How to add custom libraries



14 - Using APT (Debian Ubuntu Xubuntu)

How it works

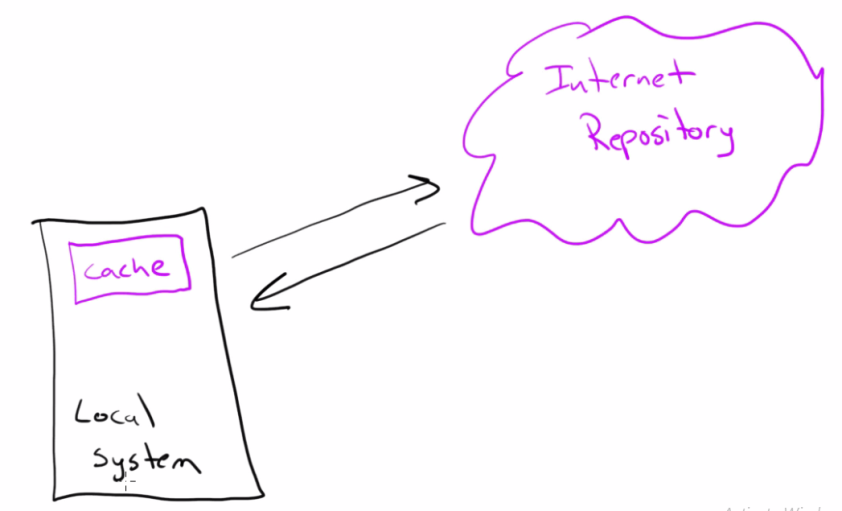
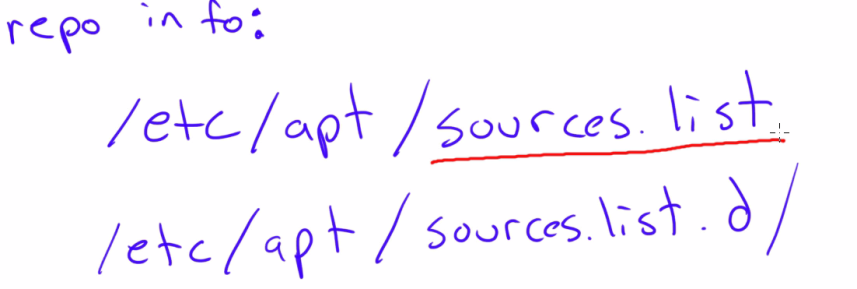
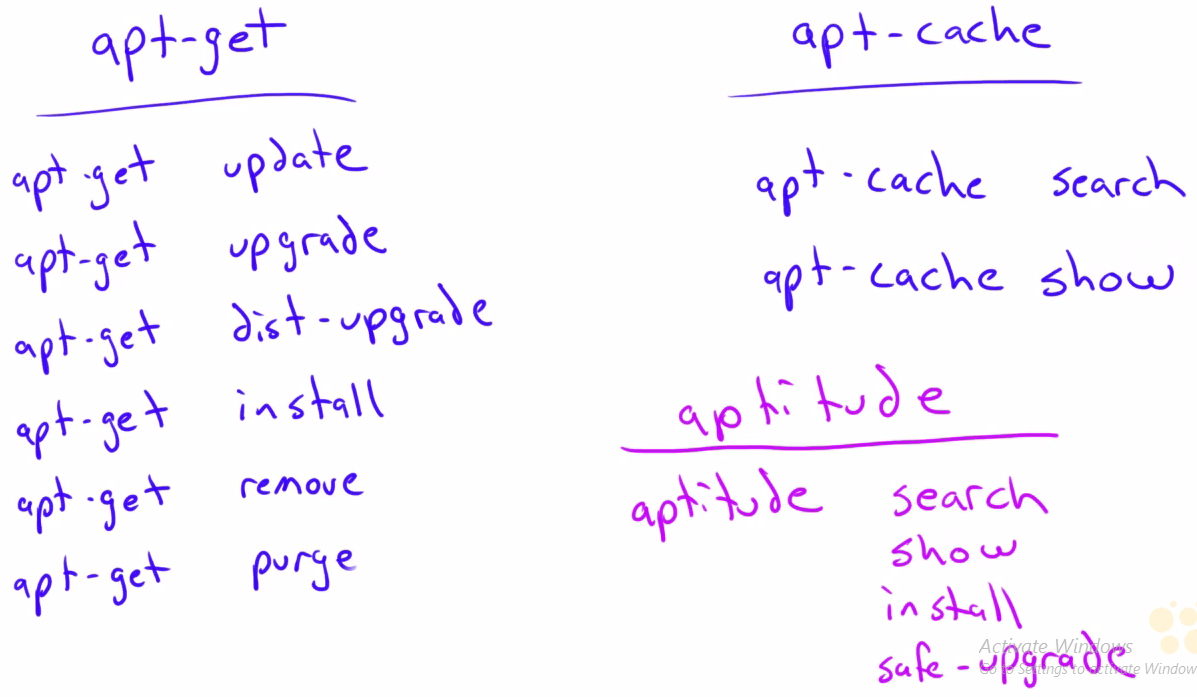


Table of content is downloaded from internet repository to local cache. We query packages from local cache.



/etc/apt/sources.list contains list of online repository details.to download packages from.



Apt-get update 🡪 Retrieves fresh copy of Table of contents from repository

Apt-get upgrade 🡪 Upgrades our system.Except Linux Kernel.

Apt-get distupgrade 🡪 Upgrades system and Linux Kernel and everything

Apt-get install 🡪 Install a package

Apt-get remove 🡪 Removes a packages

Apt-get purge 🡪 Removes a package plus all of its configuration files.

apt-get is a command line interface for retrieval of packages and information about them from authenticated sources and for installation, upgrade and removal of packages together with their dependencies.

Most used commands:

update - Retrieve new lists of packages

upgrade - Perform an upgrade

install - Install new packages (pkg is libc6 not libc6.deb)

remove - Remove packages

purge - Remove packages and config files

autoremove - Remove automatically all unused packages

dist-upgrade - Distribution upgrade, see apt-get(8)

dselect-upgrade - Follow dselect selections

build-dep - Configure build-dependencies for source packages

clean - Erase downloaded archive files

autoclean - Erase old downloaded archive files

check - Verify that there are no broken dependencies

source - Download source archives

download - Download the binary package into the current directory

changelog - Download and display the changelog for the given package

apt-cache queries and displays available information about installed and installable packages. It works exclusively on the data acquired into the local cache via the 'update' command of e.g. apt-get. The displayed information may therefore be outdated if the last update was too long ago, but in exchange apt-cache works independently of the availability of the configured sources (e.g. offline).

Most used commands:

showsrc - Show source records

search - Search the package list for a regex pattern

depends - Show raw dependency information for a package

rdepends - Show reverse dependency information for a package

show - Show a readable record for the package

pkgnames - List the names of all packages in the system

policy - Show policy settings

Apt-cache search apache 🡪It search for apache.

Apt-cache show apache 🡪 Gives details of the packages.

Aptitude Command Do same as above.

$ sudo apt-get update

This creates updated cache from onine repository.

$ apt-cache search apache2

$ apt-cache search apache2 | grep apache2

$apt-cache show apache2

Or

$aptitude show apache2

Gives all sort of information about apache2

$ sudo apt-get install apache2

$ apt-cache show apache2-utils

$ sudo apt-get install apache2 apache2-utils

To remove

$ sudo aptitude remoe apache2

To check Remote repository sources

$ cd /etc/apt

$ ls

$ sudo vi sources.list

Un comment “trusty partner ”

$ sudo apt-get update 🡪 Now its going to fetch information from partner repository also.

$ apt-cache search adobe

To modify a package.

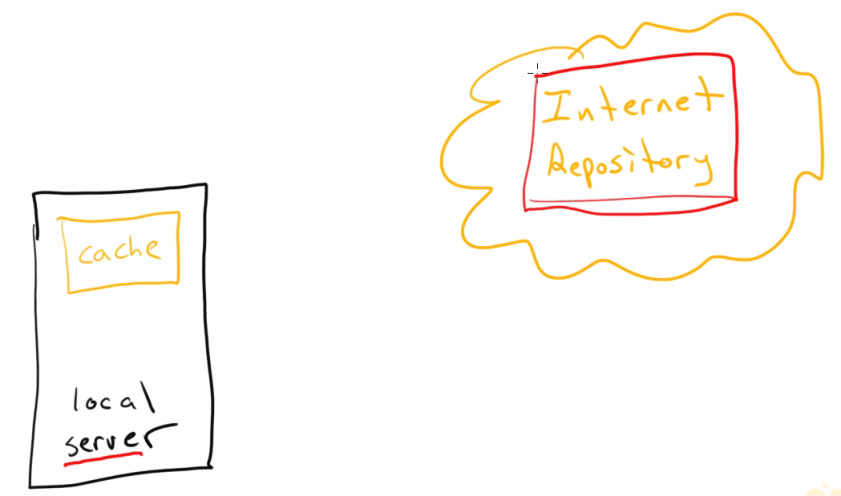
$ sudo apt-get install apache2

The below command reconfigure or reset the packages to its starting level.

$sudo dpkg-reconfigure apache2

$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure tzdata

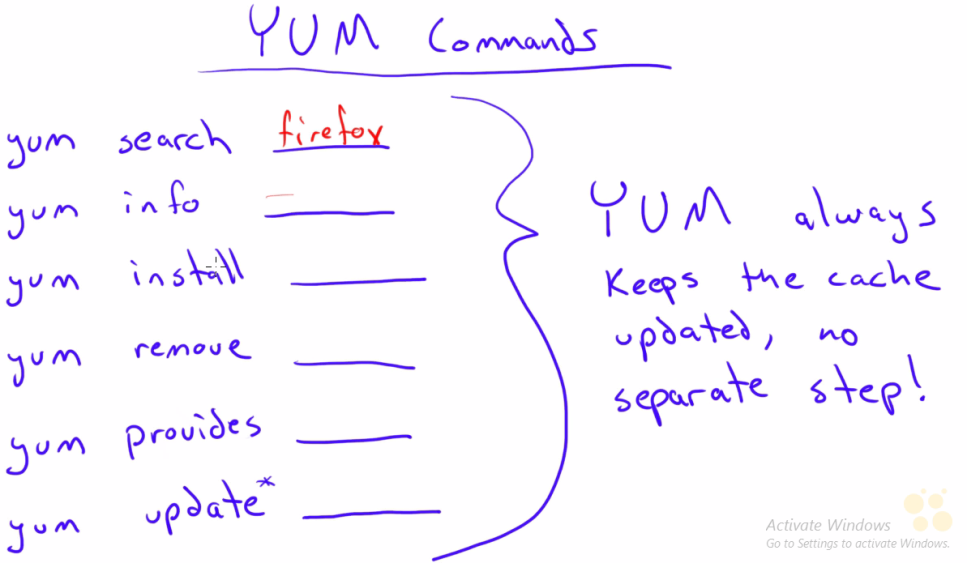
15 - Using YUM with RPM Files



RPM 🡪 Redhat Package Manager (First invented by Redhat)

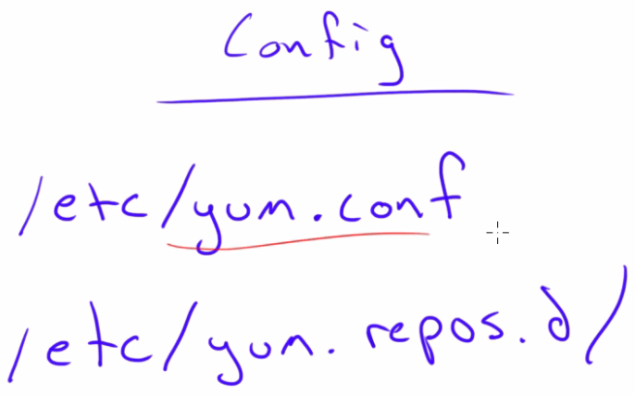
YUM 🡪 Yellowdog Updater Modifier

YUM installs packegs with required dependencies automatically.



Yum update 🡪 will update all packages if not mentioned any package name.

Yum provides /etc/ntp.conf 🡪 It show what rpm packages installed that file.



# cd /etc/

# vi yum.conf

Check Cache directory.

# cd /etc/yum.repos.d/

# ls

# vi CentOS.Base.repo

To enable some repositories change

Enable=1

# yum search firefox

# yum info firefox 🡪 Gives detailed info about firefox

#yum install firefox

# cd /etc/

# ls

# yum provides /etc/yp.conf

Yp.conf file was installed by ypbind

# yum update firefox

# yum update