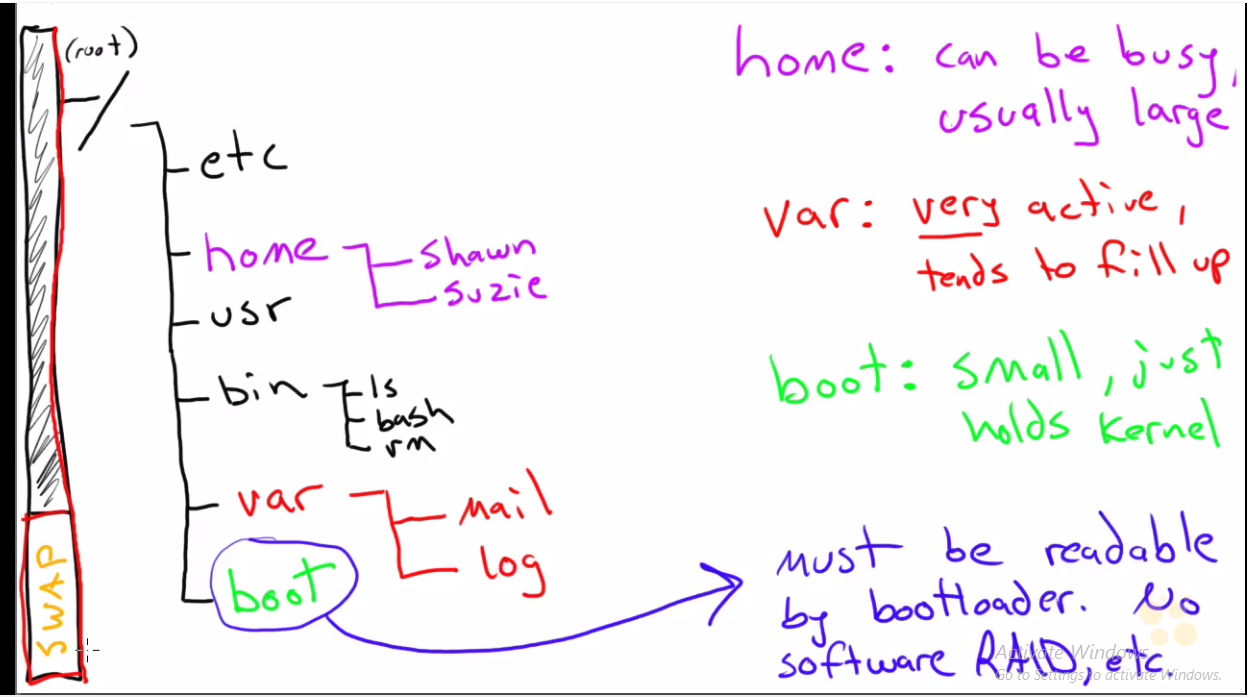
10 - Partitions & Mount Points

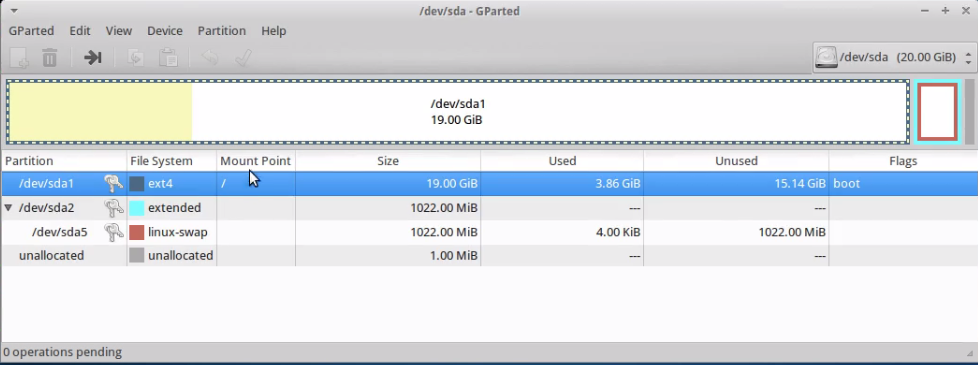
-Partitioning

-Designing filesystem Layouts

-Swap Space 

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

EX:

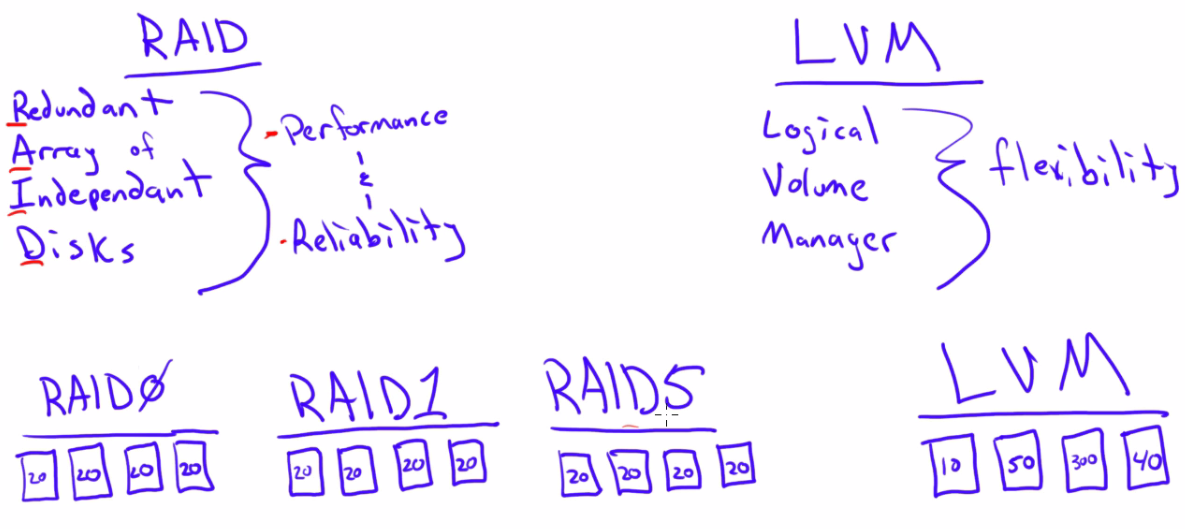


11 - RAID vs – LVM

What is RAID?

What is LVM?

Which is Better?

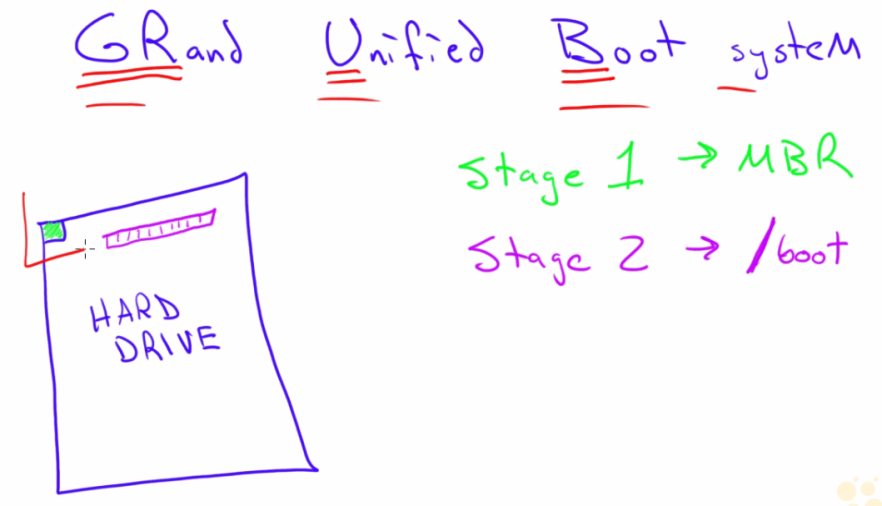


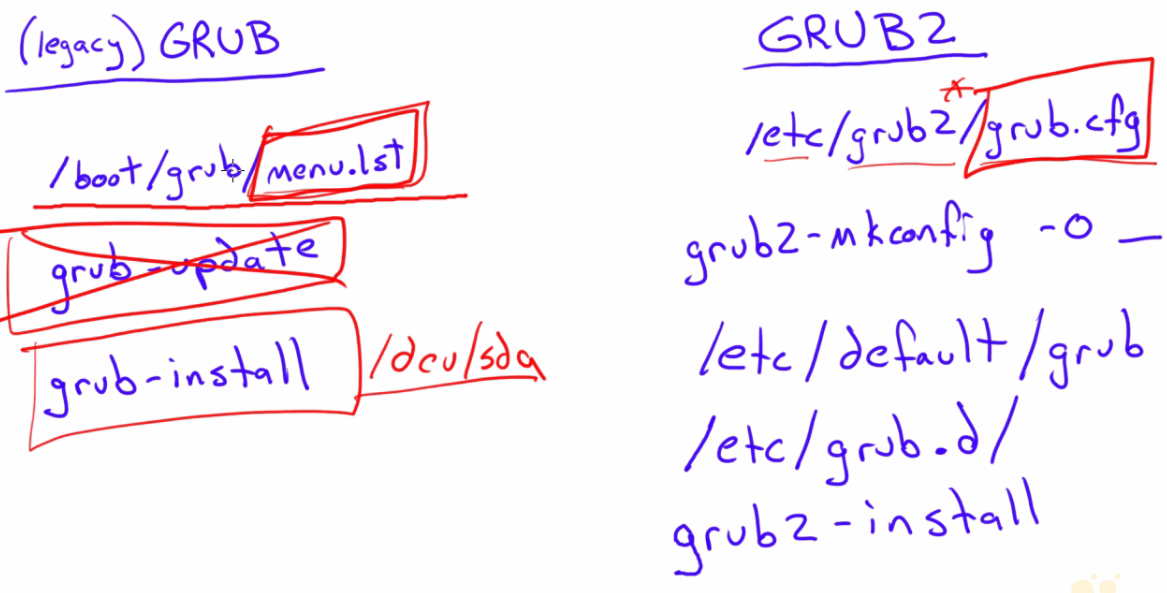
RAID0 🡪 Stripped (Maximum storage, Fast Access. It gives performance)

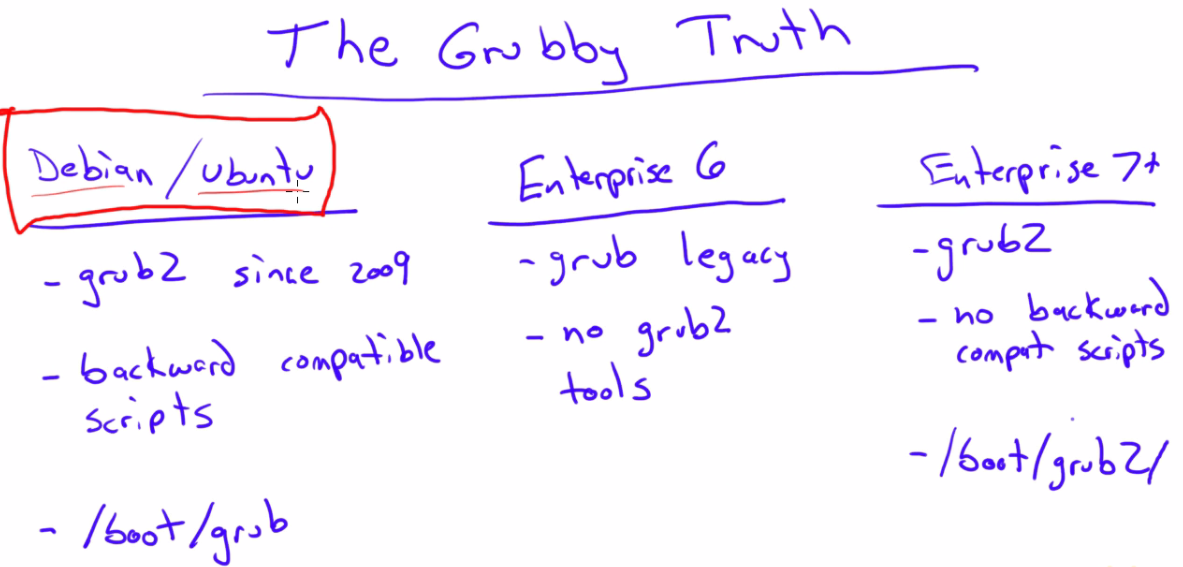
RAID1 🡪 Mirroring (It gives Reliability)

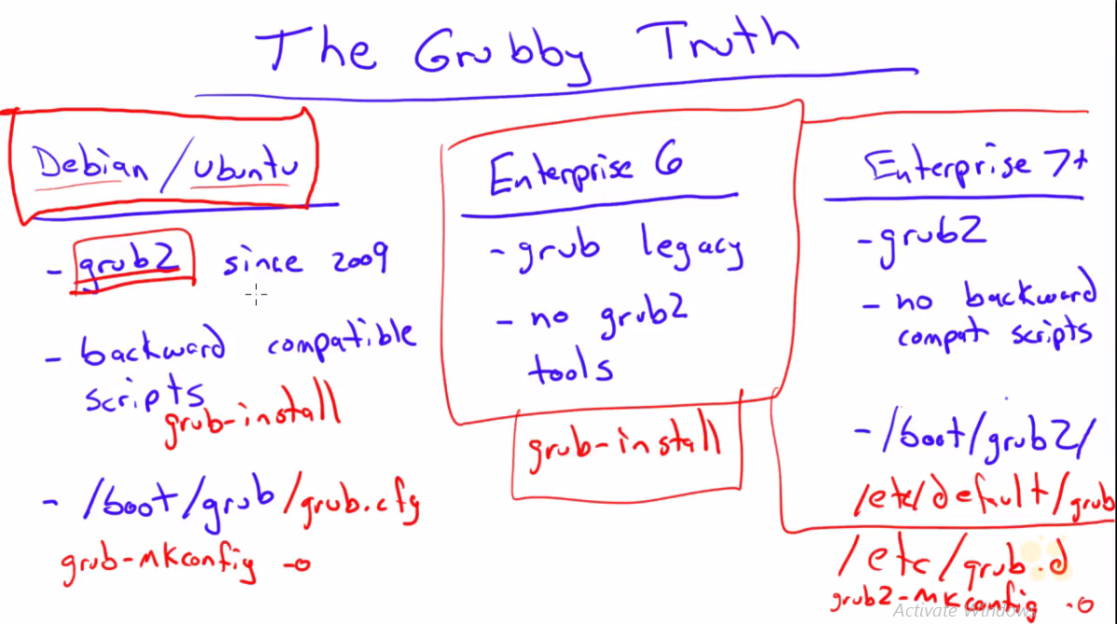
RAID5 🡪 Parity

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.

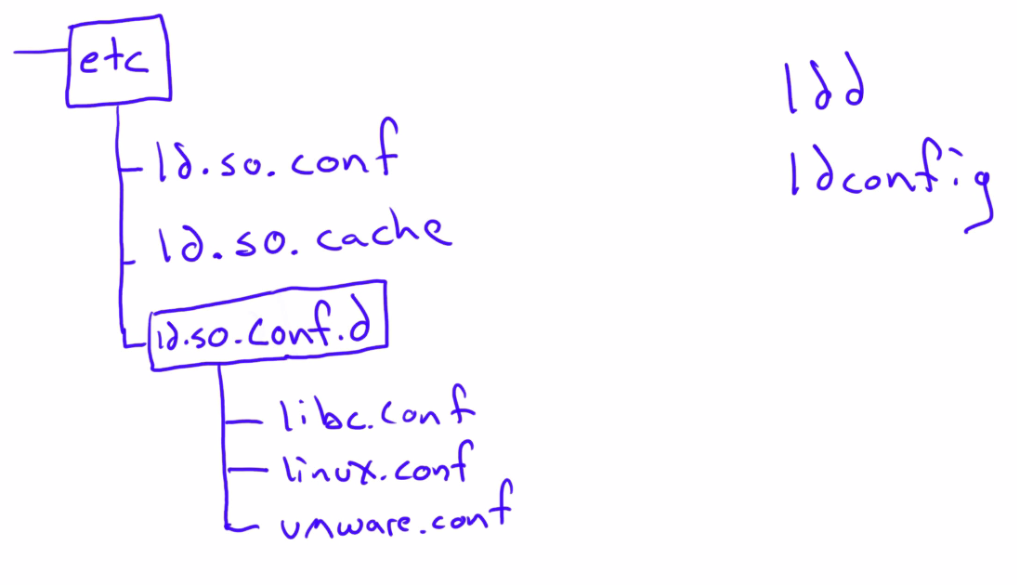
#grub2-mkconfig –o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg

**13 - Managing Shared Libraries**

What are shared libraries

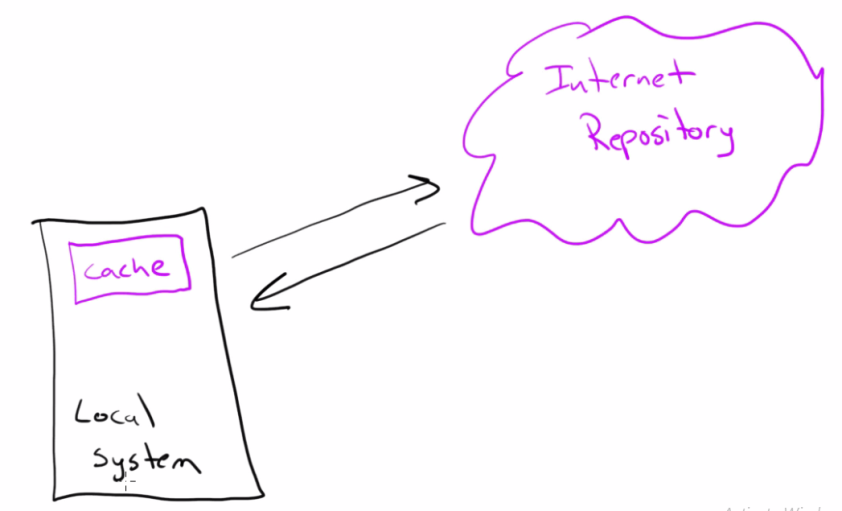
How does the system work

How to add custom libraries

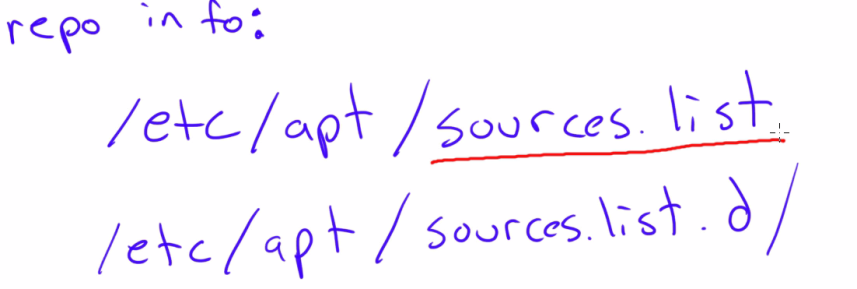


**14 - Using APT (Debian Ubuntu Xubuntu)**

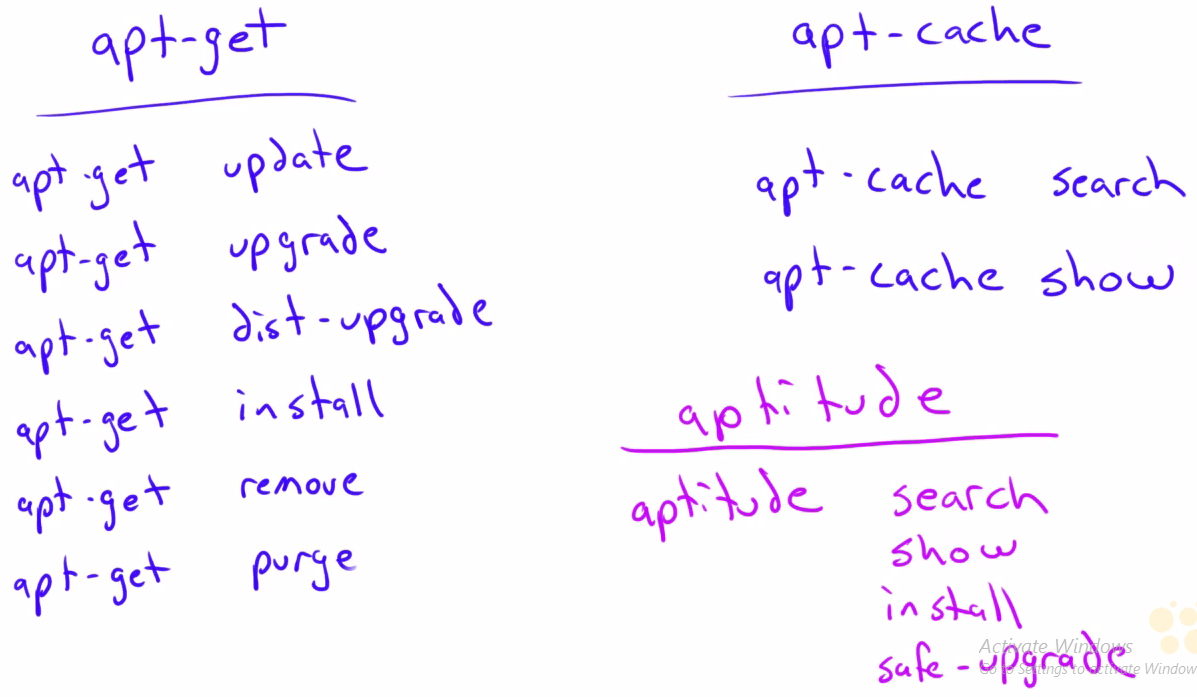
**How it works**

****

**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-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.**

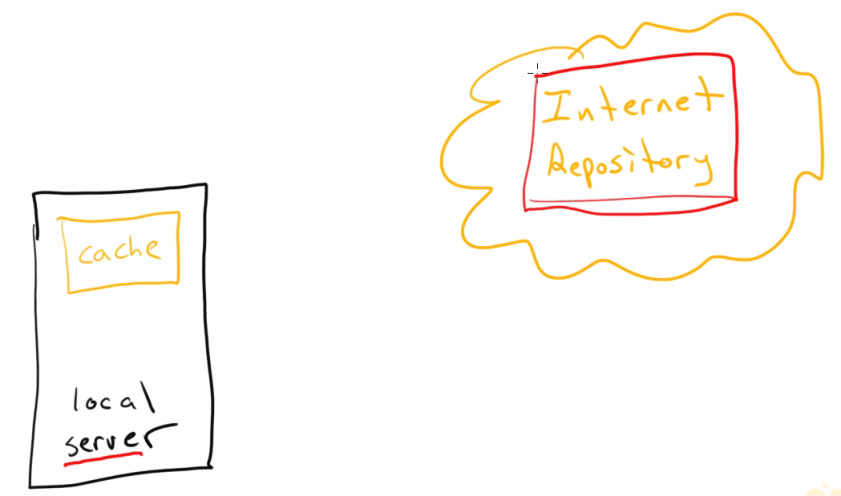
**$ sudo apt-get install apache2**

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

**$sudo dpkg-reconfigure apache2**

**$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure tzdata**

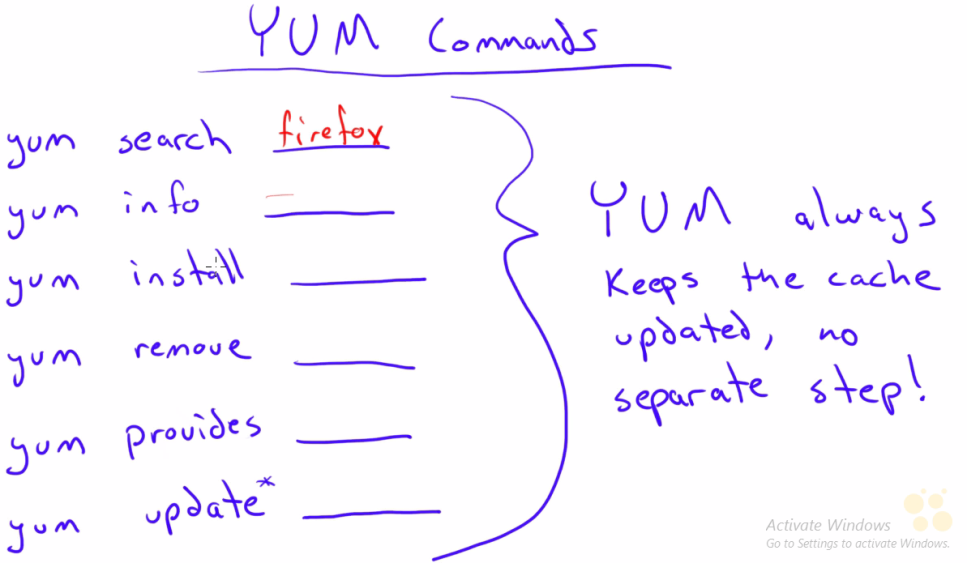
**15 - Using YUM with RPM Files**

****

**RPM 🡪 Redhat Package Manager (First invented by Redhat)**

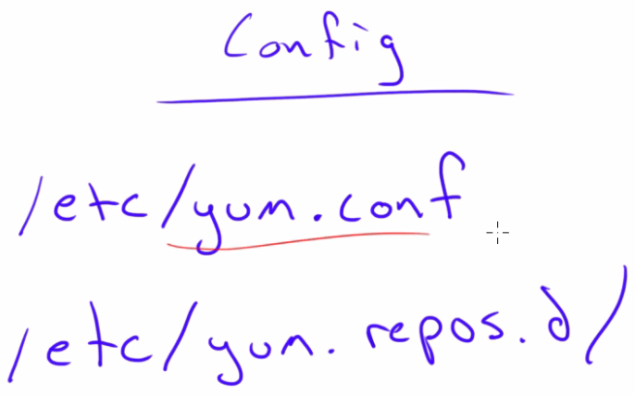
**YUM 🡪 Yellowdog Updater Modifier**

**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**