LINUX

POST INSTALLATION SETUP

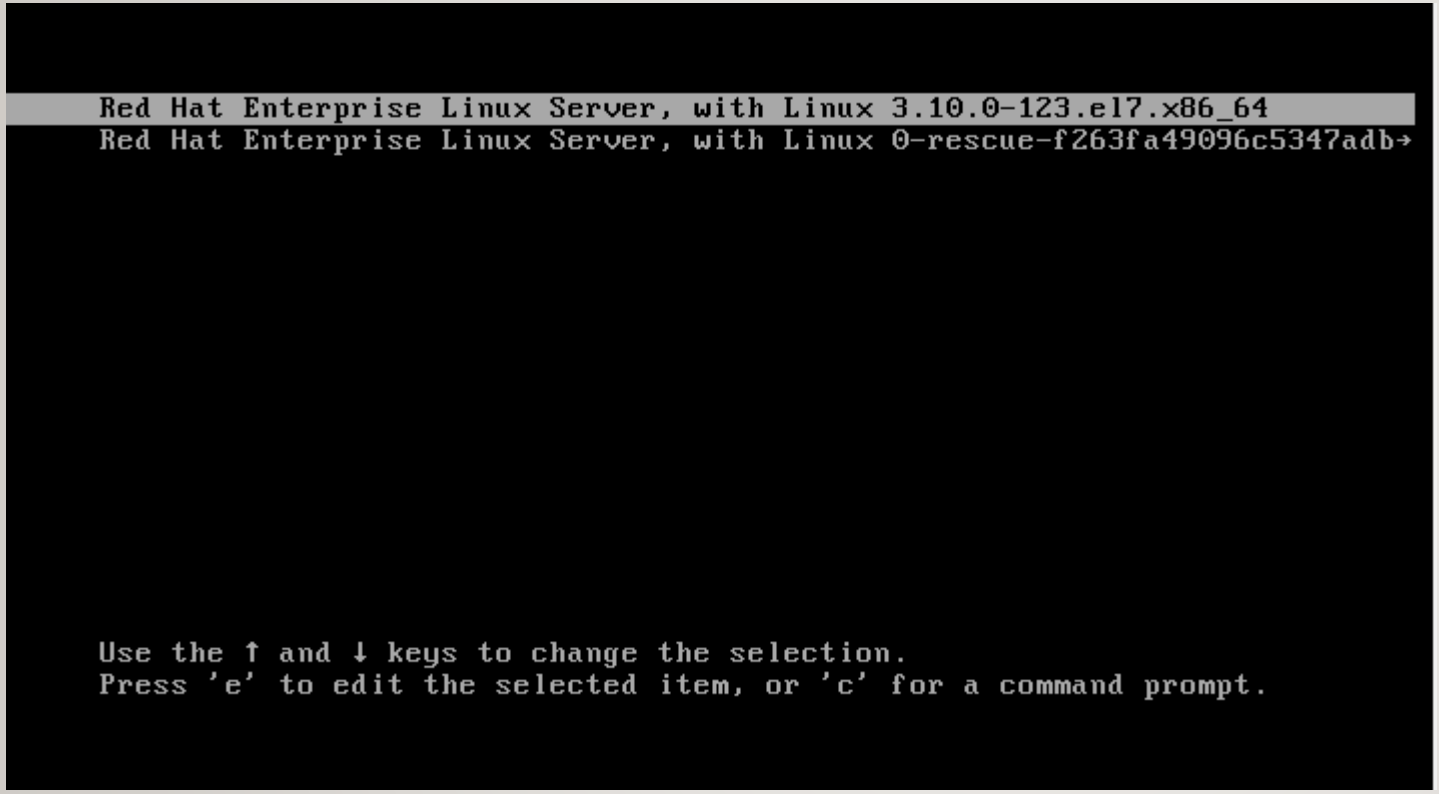
SESSION - 3

Session 3 - Agenda

- Exploring Kdump and its usage
- Red Hat Subscription Manager
- Introduction to Terminal
- Hostname configuration
- Putty connection
- Setting up YUM repository.

Time: 25 mins

- After Installation you will be asked to accept the license. Please follow the instruction and accept it.
- By the time of reboot you will get this boot loader page

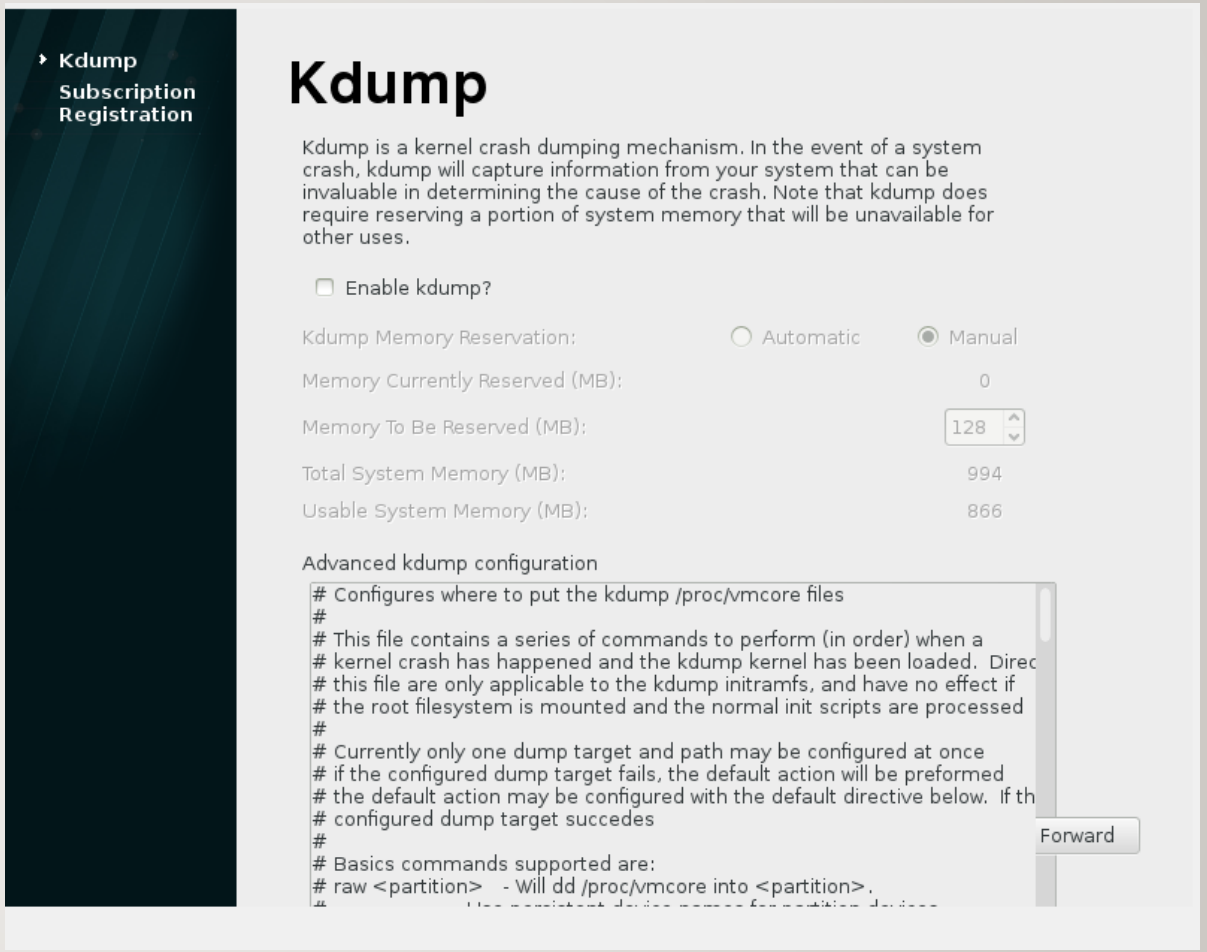


I suggest do not disturb this page until you experience troubleshooting techniques. In case you find more than one kernel version choose the one which is appropriate. Here the 2nd option is for troubleshooting your OS.

- Kdump is a kernel crash dumping mechanism.

It used to capture information from your system which causes the system crash. It occupies some system memory too.

Do not enable Kdump for practice servers.



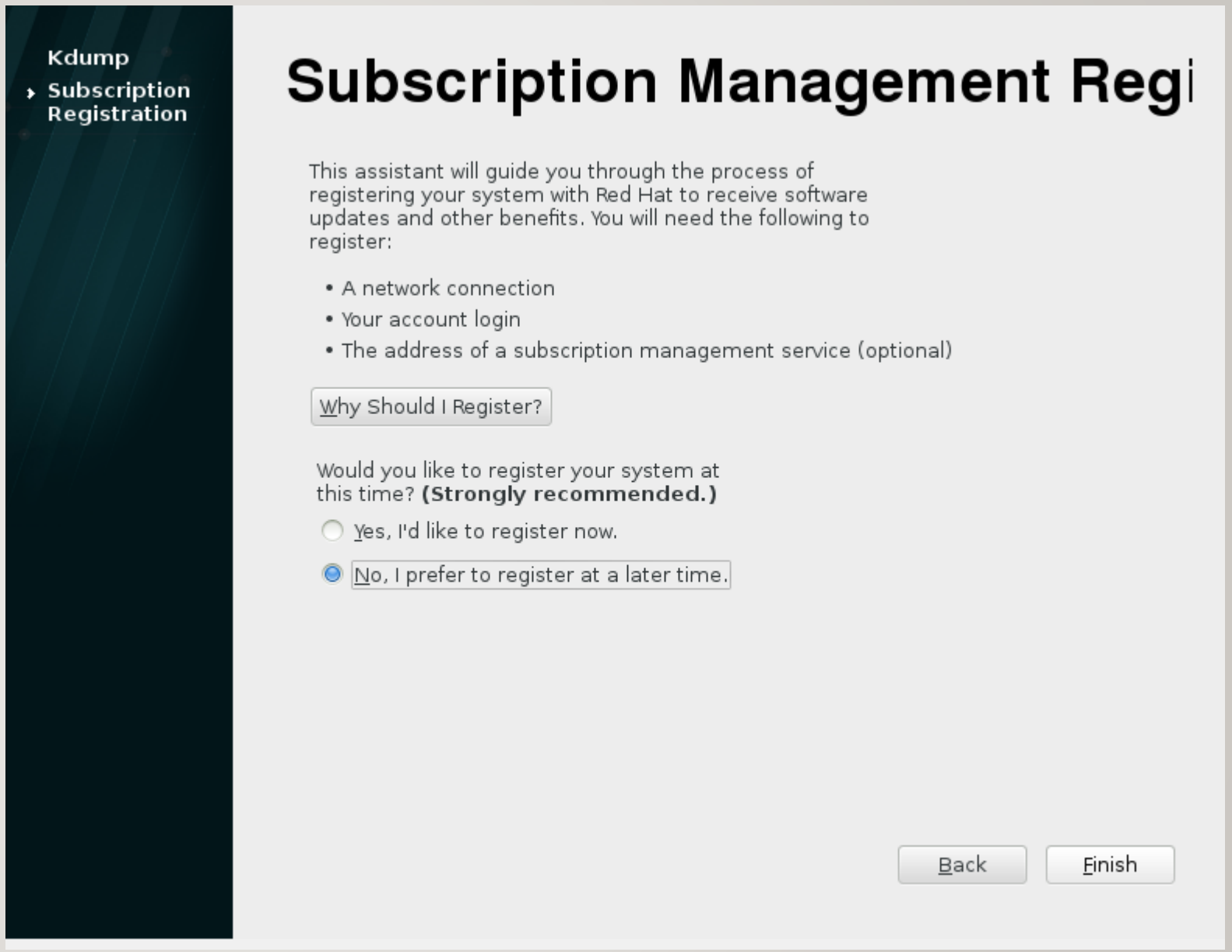
- After disabling the Kdump you will get this message, click yes and move forward.

Subscription Manager

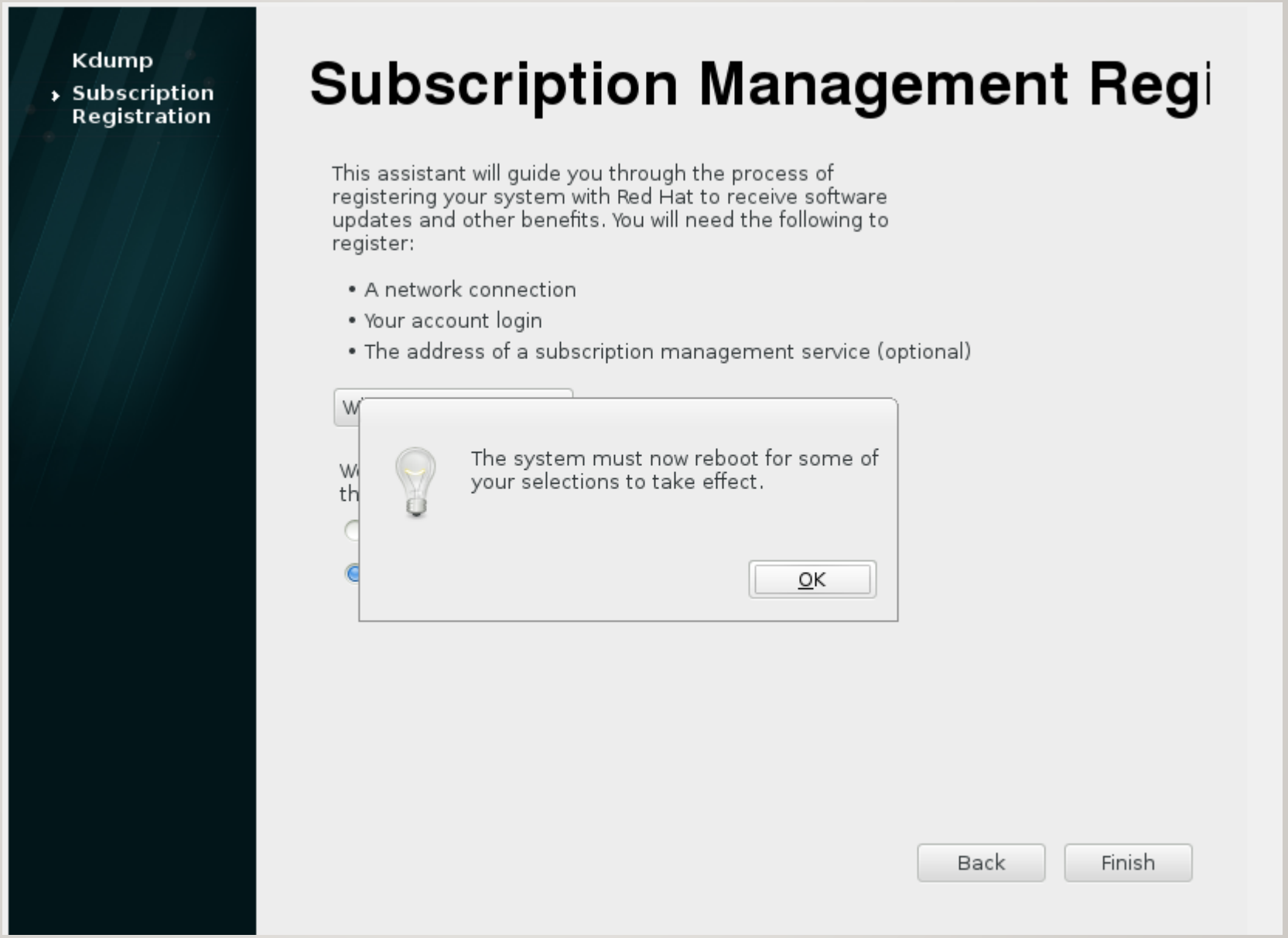
It is a client program that enables Red Hat Customer Support features like OS patches and other red hat updates. Through subscription you get benefits like OS upgrade and server support. If you are enrolled for any Red Hat certification you will get this subscription until the certificate is valid.

Select "NO" for now.

Click Finish



- click OK


Kdump
Subscription Registration
Subscription Management Regi
This assistant will guide you through the process of registering your system with Red Hat to receive software updates and other benefits. You will need the following to register:
• A network connection
• Your account login
• The address of a subscription management service (optional)
The system must now reboot for some of your selections to take effect.
OK
Back
Finish

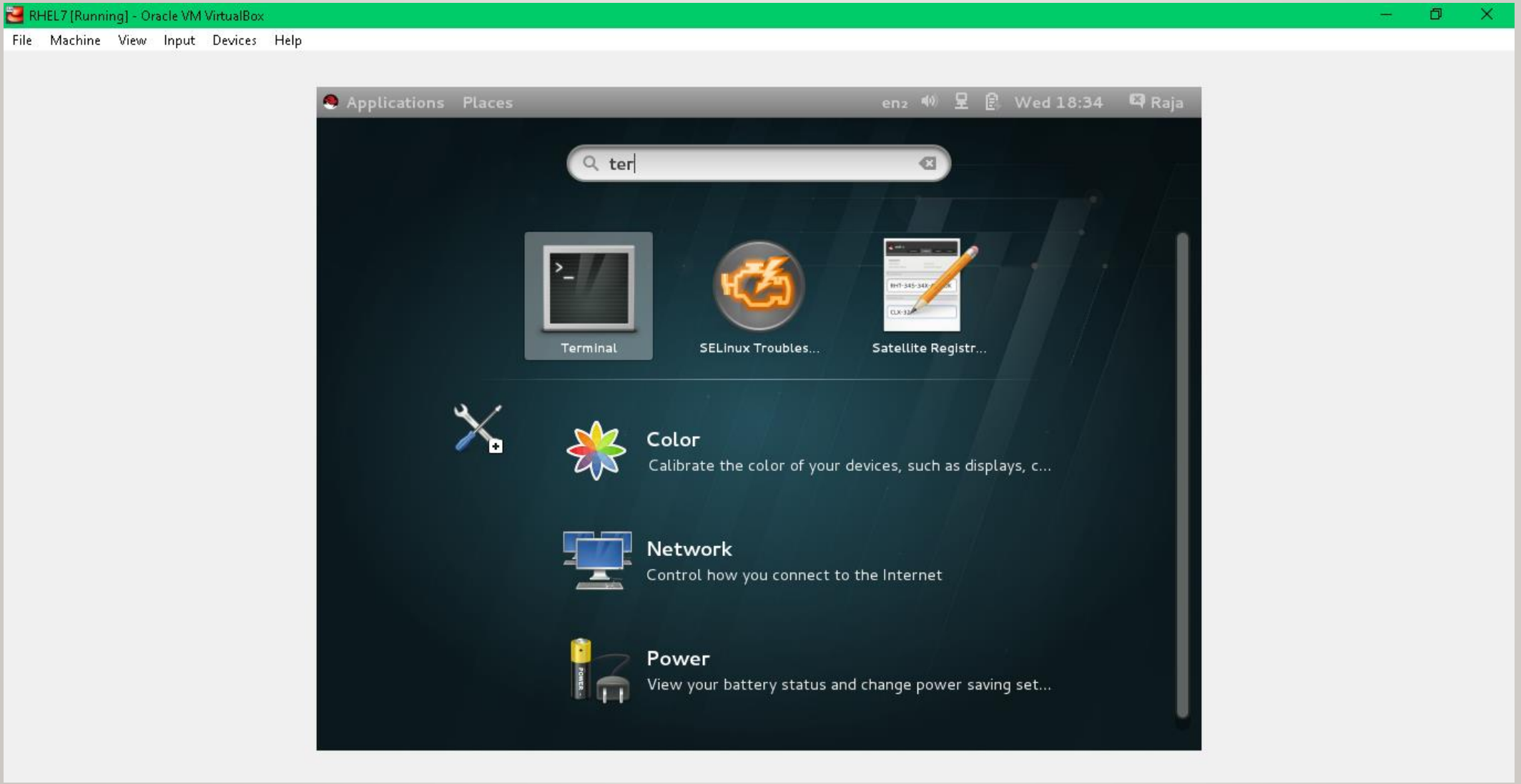
What is a Terminal?

It is also known as command line or console is an interactive program which allows you to type commands, lines of text which are interpreted as instructions to control your computer.

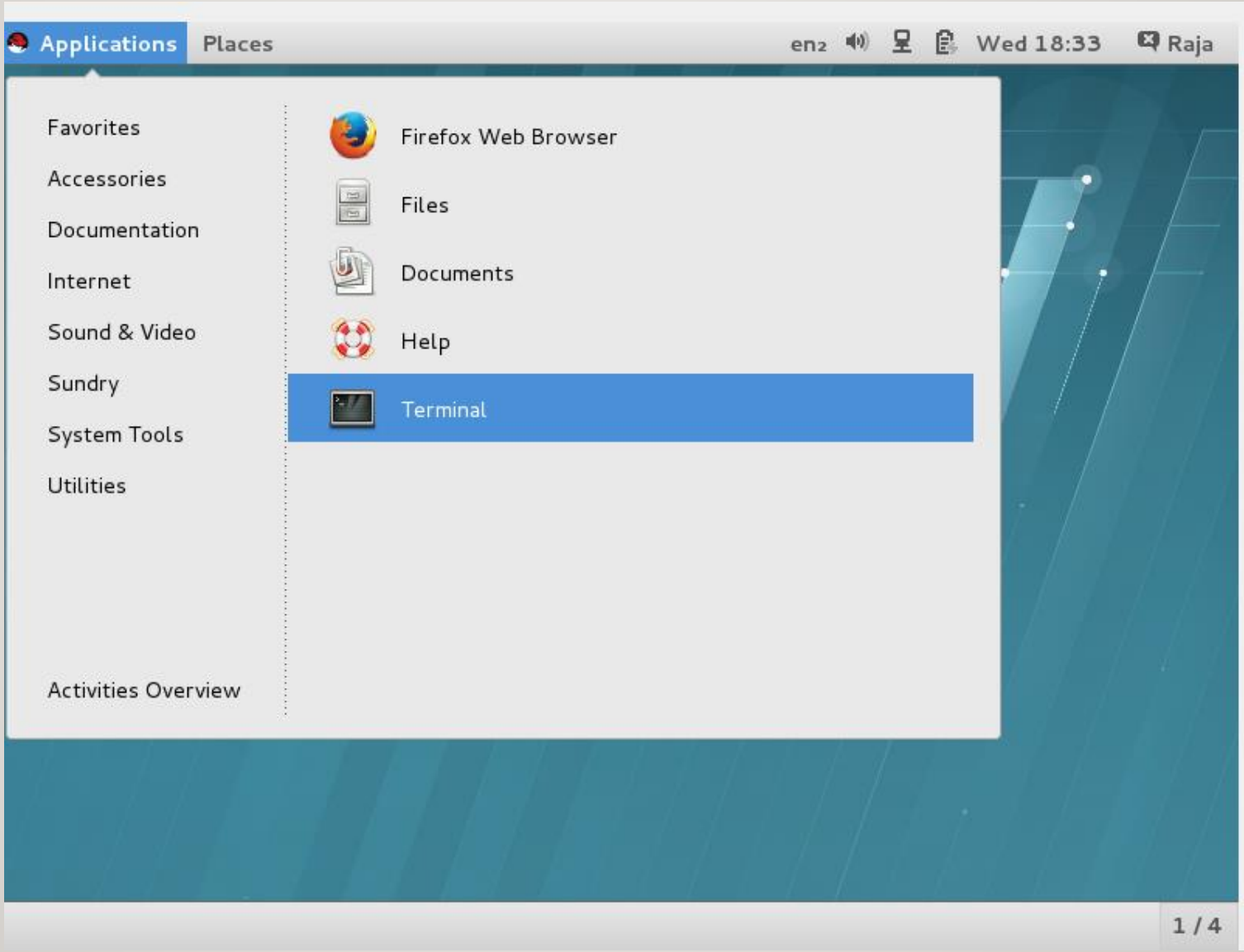
How to reach Terminal?

There are many ways to reach terminal, here are some example.

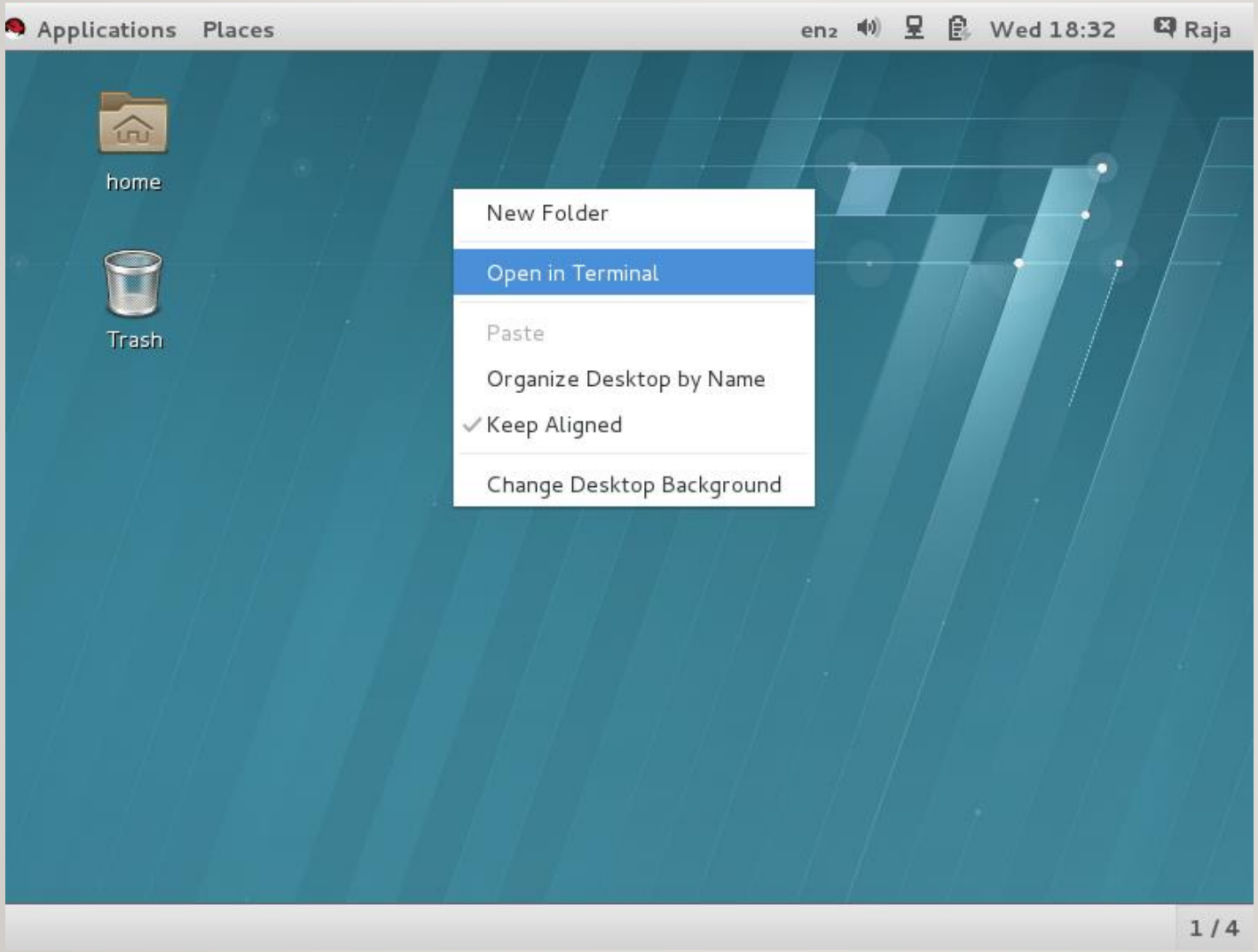
- press Windows key to reach a search bar and type terminal,



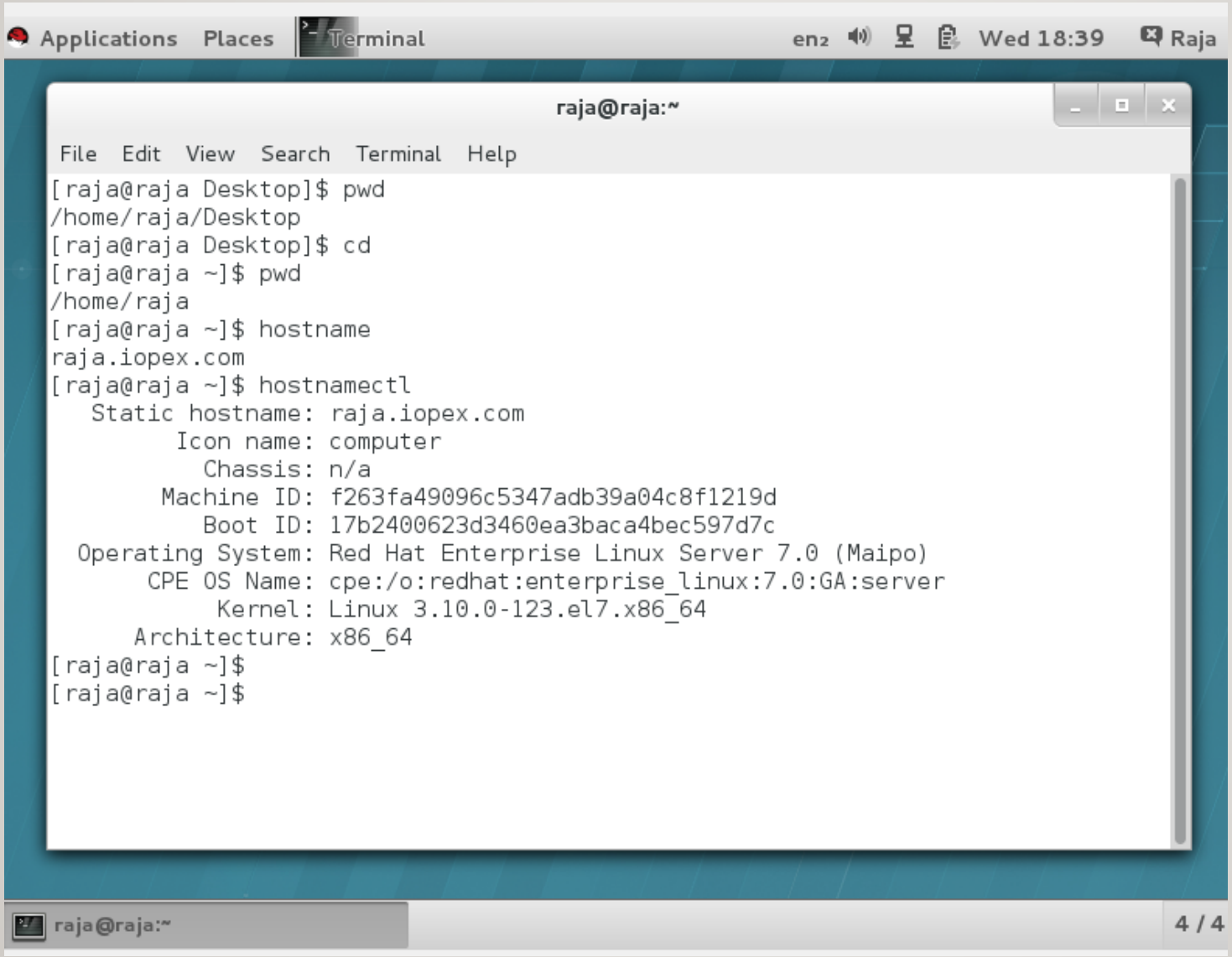
- Click Applications-→ Favourites→ Terminal



- Right click on Desktop choose Open in Terminal.



- Here is your terminal with some basic commands



HOSTNAME

- A hostname is the name of any computer that is connected to a network that is uniquely identified over a network. It can be accessed without using an IP address.
- By default, the hostname of a system can be set during the installation of OS. Even if we install a virtual machine, it is dynamically assigned by the system. But, there may be some conditions whenever we want to change the hostname. The hostname command will let us do so.

You can use either of following methods to change your hostname

1. use hostnamectl command
2. use NetworkManager command: nmcli
3. use NetworkManager user interface tool: nmtui
4. edit /etc/hostname file directly in RHEL6 (a reboot is required)

Note: for now we gonna discuss hostnamectl command in detail

You need to be a super user (root) or a Sudo user to change hostname.

Commands:

hostname → displays current hostname

hostname <new-name> → to update hostname

Changing hostname permanently:

hostnamectl set-hostname <new-name> → to change hostname

hostnamectl → to display machine details

- LAB session on Hostname

How to configure putty in windows?

- PuTTY is one of the most widely used open-source SSH clients used to connect to Cloud server, Networking devices, and Virtual private servers. It can also allow users to remotely access computers over SSH, Telnet, Rlogin network protocols
- Use this link to download putty for windows (64 bit or 32 bit) depends on your machine configuration.

https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html

- Ensure that you comply with the license requirements.
- Launch the Putty.

- LAB session on Putty connection in RHEL7

YUM repository Configuration

- One of the most important post installation setup is Yum repolist configuration.
- yum is the primary tool for **getting, installing, deleting, querying, and managing** Red Hat Enterprise Linux RPM software packages from official Red Hat software repositories, as well as other third-party repositories. yum is used in Red Hat Enterprise Linux versions 5 and later.
- Only when yum is configured you will be able install any packages
- You can use rpm commands instead of yum but need to face dependency errors.

- LAB Session on yum repository configuration.
- Step 1: detect the dvd iso location. Usually in /run/media/<username>/
- Step 2: copy all packages from the iso file (inside Packages dir) paste it in a local directory.

  Create a directory to paste all packages example: #mkdir /home/repos → userdefined name
- Step 3: change your present working directory to the copied location

  #cd /home/repos/
- Step 4: install the createrepo package using rpm command

  # rpm –ivh createrepo<press tab>
- Step 5: fire the command createrepo <copied location>. example: createrepo /home/repos/
- Step6: create a config file in the yum repos location

  # vi /etc/yum.repos.d/<filename>.repo

/etc/yum.repos.d/rhel7.repo

Press ‘i’ to edit the file and enter details as mentioned.

[rhel7]

name=rhel7

baseurl=file:///home/repos/

enabled=1

gpgcheck=0

Press ‘Esc’

Type “:wq” to save and exit

#yum clean all

#yum repolist all

- **Next Session : Basic Commands and Keyboard shortcuts.**