**CSCI 2930: Practical System Administration**

**Lab 3**

**Spring 2014**

1. Check if NetworkManager is installed and running…”ls /etc/rc3.d”
2. Configure network card by editing /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

TYPE=Ethernet

DEVICE=eth0

BOOTPROTO=static

ONBOOT=yes

IPADDR=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

NETMASK=255.255.255.0

GATEWAY=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DNS1=132.194.70.65

DNS2=140.226.189.35

DOMAIN="ucdenver.pvt ucdenver.edu"

DEFROUTE=yes

IPV6INIT=no

NAME="eth0"

Run the command “service network restart”

1. DNS resolution: Check /etc/resolv.conf to make sure it now includes these lines:

nameserver 132.194.70.65

nameserver 140.226.189.35

search ucdenver.pvt ucdenver.edu

1. Disable SElinux…edit /etc/selinux/config such that selinux will be disabled on next boot

What are the three modes you can run SElinux in? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Disable linux firewall services iptables and ip6tables

ls /etc/rc3.d (notice iptables entries)

service iptables stop

service ip6tables stop

chkconfig iptables off

chkconfig ip6tables off

chkconfig --del iptables

chkconfig --del ip6tables

ls /etc/rc3.d (make sure iptables and ip6tables are gone)

1. Reboot system using “shutdown –r now”
2. Run ifconfig to determine if network interface is up
3. ping google.com to check connectivity
4. Check kernel version using “uname -a”

Upgrade the OS using yum –upgrade or yum -update

What was the kernel before the update? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Install man

> yum install man

Using the command “man ls” determine what ls –alh will do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Install tar

> yum install tar

What option is used for expanding a tar.gz file?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Install VMware tools

> mkdir /mnt/cdrom

> mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom

> ls /mnt/cdrom (note the tar.gz package)

> cp /mnt/cdrom/VMware\*.tar.gz /root/.

> umount /mnt/cdrom

> cd /root

# untar the tar.gz package

> tar -xzvf VM\*.tar.gz

> cd vmware-tools\*

> ./vmware-install.pl

Why did that not work? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# install perl using yum

> yum install perl

> ./vmware-install.pl

# pick all defaults

> reboot

Which version of vmware tools was installed?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Install mlocate and update its database

> yum install mlocate

> updatedb

1. Install wget

> yum install wget

Use wget to fetch the epel rpm to the /root directory

> cd /root

> wget <http://mirror.itc.virginia.edu/fedora-epel/6/i386/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm>

and webmin rpm

> wget <http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/webadmin/webmin-1.630-1.noarch.rpm>

1. Install epel library using “rpm –Uvh <packageName>”

> rpm -Uvh epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm

1. Install qucs using yum

Which package repository was used?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Install webmin with “rpm –Uvh <packageName>”

> rpm -Uvh webmin-1.630-1.noarch.rpm

1. Configure Webmin for ssh by using the 2008R2 system’s browser

# Open IE and got to http://<ipOfLinuxSystem>:10000

1. Configure the file /etc/ssh/sshd\_config to allow root access

> service sshd restart

1. Configure NTP

> yum install ntp

> ls /etc/rc3.d (notice no entry for ntpd service)

> chkconfig --add ntpd

> chkconfig ntpd on

edit /etc/ntp.conf for local ntp server 132.194.10.80 and remove other “server” entries

> service ntpd restart