LINUX ADMINISTRATION

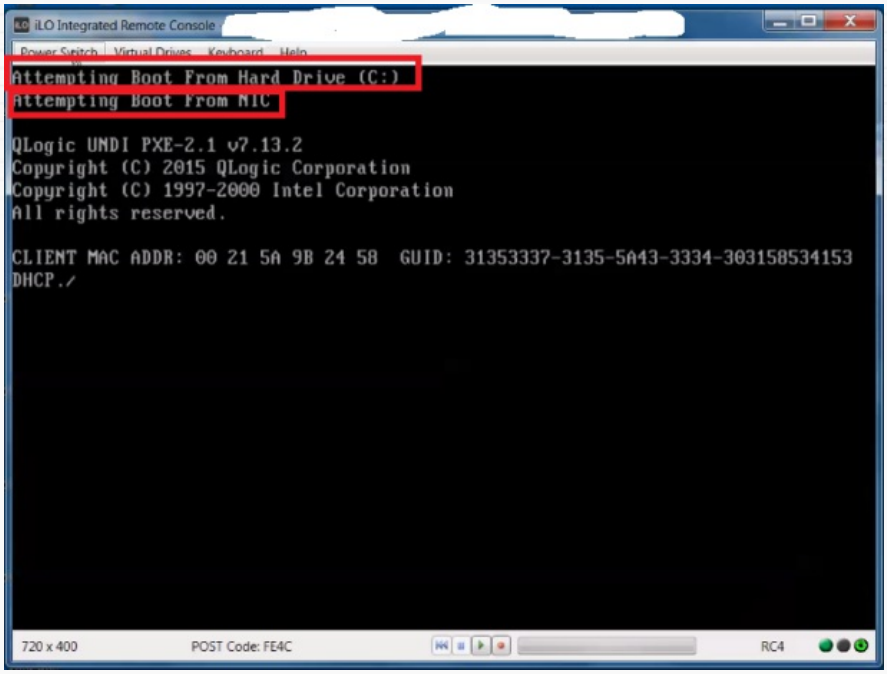
- Basic
  - Basic commands I
  - Basic Commands II
  - Basic Commands III
  - Cent vs rhel
  - Compress and Uncompress
  - Find Command
  - Hard & Soft Link
  - Hardware Info
  - History
  - Linux vs Solaris
  - Manage Files & Folders
  - Operator's in Linux
  - Suse vs rhel
  - System Admin
  - System Runlevel
  - Text Processing Tools
  - VIM Editor
- HP SNS
  - Upgrade firmware of brocade fabric switch
- improvement
  - parallel download using wget
- Interview
  - Model I
  - Model II
  - Model III
- Linux Hacking
  - SSH Brute Force
- Linux video
  - File System
  - Partition or Storage
  - system Administration I
  - System Information
- Monitoring
  - Memory
  - Network
  - Process
  - User
- Network Administration
  - ARP
  - Assign Hostname
  - Assign IP Address
    - Method I – SETUP
    - Method II – SETUP
    - Method III – File
    - Method IV – ifconfig
    - Method V – IPADDR
    - Method VI – GUI
  - Check Server IP
  - ETHTOOL
  - IP Aliases
  - IP Forwarding
  - KeepAlived

Attempting Boot from Hard Drive (C:) Attempting Boot from NIC HP BL460 C Blades Booting from PXE only

0

Posted: November 4, 2016 in **Attempting Boot from Hard Drive (C:) Attempting Boot from NIC**

2 Votes



For the Above issue ESXi keep on booting PXE only means it is not booting from local Disk.After long time analysis concluded as

In my lab,LUN id is mismatch happen between Storage host LUN id and Blade Server host LUN id.

Resolution:

Storage Boot LUN Host LUN id = ESXi Host blade SAN Boot LUN id

vDP NOT showing up in vSphere Web Client

0

Posted: October 21, 2016 in **Troubleshooting**, **vDP NOT showing up in vSphere Web Client**

- LAN Card speed
- Multi IP Ping
- NETSTAT
- NMAP
- Open Ports
- Port Number
- Services Status
- TCPDUMP
- UP & Down Eth0
- Useful Network Commands

Other Blogs
- Sun Solaris
- VMware
- Windows

Performance Tune
- FREE
- IOSTAT
- LAST
- MPSTAT
- SAR
- TOP
- uptime
- W
- WHO

PERL
- SERVER PHYSICAL STATUS
- SSH SERVICE STATUS

Programming
- C Program
- C++
- PERL

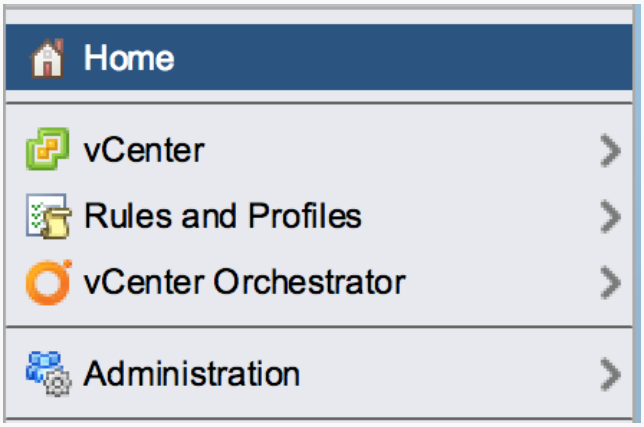
Remote Administration
- Access Windows Share
- FileZilla
- lftp
- Putty
- RDC Enable
- rdesktop
- Secure Copy
- Secure FTP
- Secure Shell
- telnet
- TigerVNC
- TightVNC

RHEL 7
- Change default network name
- Default OS Mount Path
- Disable Firewall
- Installation
- New Features
- New Features & Changes in Storage
- PPT – My Presentation about RHEL 7
- rhel6 vs rhel7
- Set Hostname
- Set Language
- What is new in RHEL 7

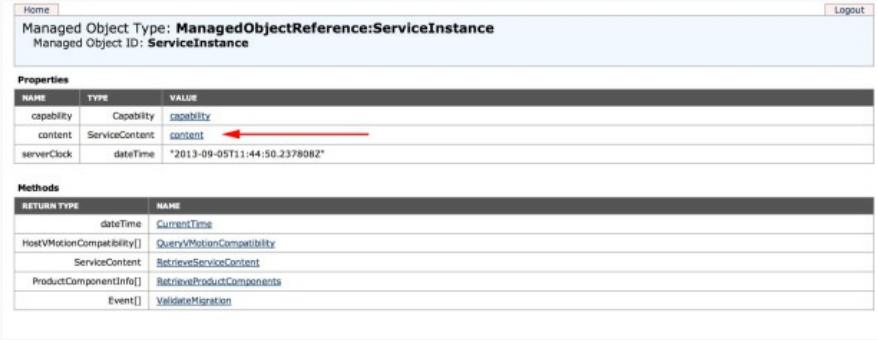
Security
- CHATTR
- Chmod
- Chown/Chgrp
- GPG
- Grub Password
- Hide Command
- Limit Terminal

1 Vote

For many users this has worked, for me, it did not. As you can see in the image below, vCenter does not have the vSphere Data Protection.



In order to resolve this problem I accessed https://<vCenterIPAddress>/mob. From there log in with your Administrator account, whatever that might be. From there you will need to select "content".



After selecting that, you will be presented with a bunch of properties. Scroll down and select "ExtensionManager"

From there you will be presented with another screen that will show you all of your extensions and provide some methods at the bottom. Verify that extensionList["com.vmware.vdp"] is listed. You will need to select "UnregisterExtension".

After selecting "UnregisterExtension" a popup willbe presented. Enter "com.vmware.vdp" without the quotes and select "InvokeMethod".

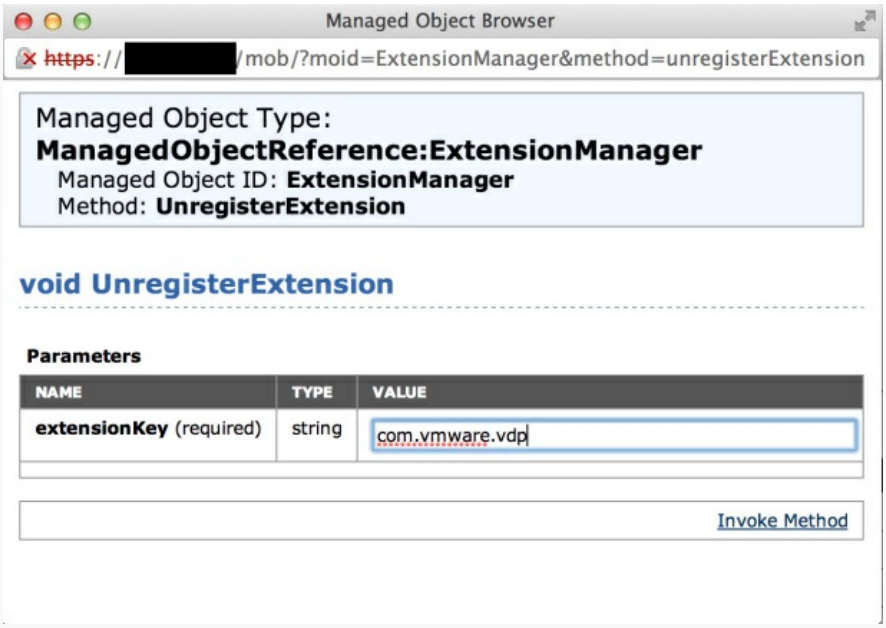
- Lock Folder
- Password Age
- Sudo
- Vim Password
- ZIP Password

Server Administration
- DHCP Server
- DNS Server
- FTP Server
- HTTP Server
- ISCSI Server
- Kickstart Server
- Mail Server
- mySQL Server
- NFS -ADD ON
- NFS Server
- Rsyslog Server
- Samba Printer
- SAMBA Server
- Squid Server
- SSH KEY Concept
- SSH Server
- Telnet Server
- VNC Server
- Yum Server

Shell Script
- Amount of Reboot Time
- Auto Patch Update
- AutoRestart Production Service
- Create List of User
- Create LVM Disk
- create new disk
- create ssh passwordless b/w two Linux server
- Create users in Multiple Server
- Delete Except recent 3 backup
- Disbable Ctl+Alt+Del in * Server
- Hardware Information
- mysql status
- Scan Disk
- Server Performance
- Server Performance Report
- Track SSH Failed login attempts
- Verify Password less SSH connection
- VMTools install or upgrade

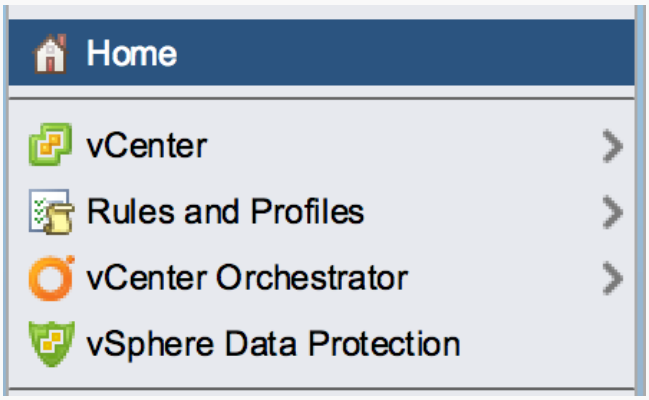
Solaris
- Assign IP Address
- CLI\GUI Setup
- Create Simple Partition
- Enable Remote login
- Install Patches
- Install VM Tools
- Installation
- Manage Services
- Mount ISO image in Solaris 10
- Net Backup Client
- Solaris Initial Setup

Storage
- Block Size
- Clear Cache
- Create Swap File
- Display Grant Total
- ext2 to ext3 to ext4
- Extended Partition



Once this has completed, you will notice that extensionList["com.vmware.vdp"] is no longer listed.

After all the steps above have been completed, reboot your vDP VM by right clicking on the virtual machine and selecting "Restart Guest OS". Once it reboots, log out of the vCenter Web Client and log back in using your credentials. This should present vSphere Data Protection extension in your vCenter.



If not working above steps reboot vcenter definitely it will work.

Hopefully this will help someone because it ate up a good portion of my time.

SSH Brute Force in Linux

0

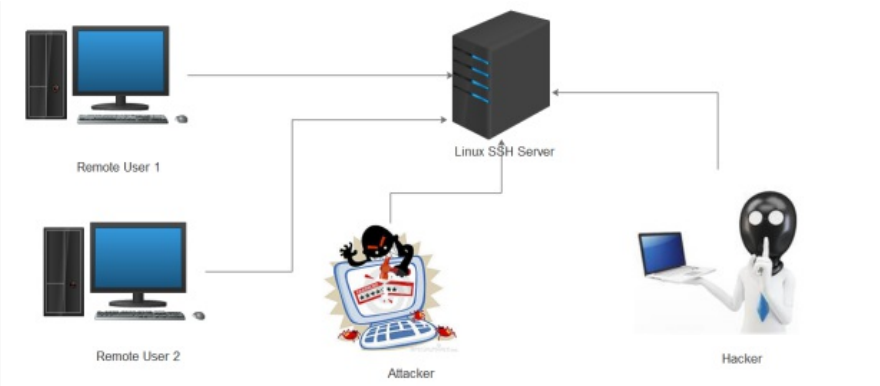
Posted: October 13, 2016 in **Linux Hacking**, **SSH Brute Force**

5 Votes

This post explaining about how to protect Linux server from attackers. It means now days many people try to hack your server using Hacking technique. In this case server should secure from hacker's. Below picture describe about how to protect SSH Linux server from attackers. This concept is called SSH brute force . Many people are accessing my Linux using SSH service. So i want to protect SSH using iptables rules.

- FHS
- File System Directory
- Files Belongs To
- Hard Disk Count
- Logical Partition
- LVM Extend
- LVM Partition
- LVM Reduce
- Mount & View ISO
- new partition without reboot
- Partition with FS Type
- Partition with Size and MP
- Primary Partition
- RAID TYPE
- Read Performance
- Reserved Space
- Resize Physcial Volume
- Storage Type
- Swap Partition
- USB Mount
- when HDD are added

- SUSE
  - Create VM in CLI
  - Create VM in GUI
  - Kernel image does not exit: /tmp
  - XEN Setup
- System Administration
  - axel vs wget
  - Boot Process
  - Chat
  - ClamAV Antivirus
  - Crontab
  - Enable & Disable CPU's
  - Force Kill User
  - GRUB TIME/TITLE
  - Local Printer
  - Logon Message
  - Online Linux Simulator
  - Online repository
  - Package Management
  - Patch Update RHEL 6
  - Patch Update RHEL5
  - Process Management
  - Record Terminal Activity
  - Root Password Break
  - Shell Script
  - Shell shortcuts
  - Shells
  - suspend & resume process
  - System Inittab
  - System Log's
  - User + root privillege
  - Users & Groups
- System Config
- System info
  - Broadcast Message
  - Continuous Memory Usage
  - CPU core
  - FileSystem Type
  - Finger
  - Format USB/ FAT FS
  - Free Online Storage
  - Hard Disk Size
  - Kernel Version



update the below rule in iptables configuration file **/etc/sysconfig/iptables**

-A INPUT -p tcp -m state –state NEW -m tcp –dport **22** -m recent –set –name SSH –rsource
-A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp –dport **22** -m recent –rcheck –seconds **60** –hitcount **3** –rttl –name SSH –rsource -j LOG –log-prefix "SSH brute force"
-A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp –dport **22** -m recent –rcheck –seconds **60** –hitcount **3** –rttl –name SSH –rsource -j REJECT –reject-with tcp-reset
-A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp –dport **22** -m recent –update –seconds **60** –hitcount **3** –rttl –name SSH –rsource -j REJECT –reject-with tcp-reset
-A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp –dport **22** -j ACCEPT

#service iptables restart

#chkconfig iptables on

Explanation

I am blocking attackers using SSH ip rule . IT will check every 60 seconds anybody trying to access my server without knowing me . It accept 3 wrong attempt for 6o seconds then it will block in the 3rd attempt for 60 seconds of SSH port number 22 and also it will log message who try to attacked my server.

Hacker (Dont know the password but he know the IP)

[root@Attacker ~]# ssh 192.168.0.100

root@1192.168.0.100's password:

[root@Attacker ~]# ssh 192.168.0.100

root@1192.168.0.100's password:

[root@Attacker ~]# ssh 192.168.0.100

ssh: connect to host 192.168.0.100 port 22: Connection refused

Linux Server (How to i track who attacked my server)

[root@Linuxserver ~]# grep "SSH brute force" /var/log/messages

Oct 13 11:52:03 Linuxserver kernel: SSH brute forceIN=eth0 OUT= MAC=00:0c:29:42:09:4e:ac:16:2d:f1:6b:00:08:00 **SRC=192.168.1.10 DST=192.168.0.100** LEN=**60** TOS=0x00 PREC=0x00 TTL=63 ID=29582 DF PROTO=TCP SPT=59907 DPT=**22** WINDOW=14600 RES=0x00 SYN URGP=0

[root@Linuxserver ~]# grep -i 'failed' /var/log/secure | tail -n 1

Oct 13 11:51:59 Linuxserver sshd[21263]: Failed password for root from **192.168.1.10** port 59906 ssh2

How to change time zone in Linux

0

Posted: October 4, 2016 in **System Config**

1 Vote

- know Web Server OS
- Linux Distribution Name and Version
- Max Partition
- No of Process
- OS Installed Date
- Processor bits
- Processor Name
- RAM Size
- Support VT
- System Boot Time
- System Language
- System Uptime
- Total Packages
- User Info
- View Domain Name
- View HostName
- View IP
- View Router IP
- View Server IP

- Tools
  - agedu
  - Bootable USB
  - Easy Admin
  - File Zilla
  - htop
  - IPTraf
  - netmap
  - Putty
  - Webmin
  - winscp
  - zenmap

- Troubleshooting
  - Attempting Boot from Hard Drive (C:) Attempting Boot from NIC
  - Auto Restart Kernel panic Error
  - cannot sync host
  - Check and Repair File System
  - Check Bad blocks
  - Clear Cache Memeory
  - clnt_create: RPC: Authentication error
  - clnt_create:RPC: unknown host
  - connection activiation faile
  - connection refused
  - Continous Reboot
  - Couldn't find device with uuid or unknown device
  - Ctrl-Alt-Delete on Linux *really* dangerous
  - deprecated VMFS Volume Found
  - Device /dev/sdb3 not found (or ignored by filtering).
  - Device eth0 does not seem to be present
  - Disk consolidation VMware Server
  - Disk is Full
  - Diskcap Control: Value XXXXX out of range
  - Errno 14] FTP Error 55 0 – Given file does not exist 0 – Given file does not exist
  - Error downloading kickstart file
  - Error performing checksum error
  - Error, some other host already uses address
  - ESXi & VM disconnected
  - ESXi host currently no manangement network redundancy

[root@test ~]# date

Tue Oct 4 10:05:15 EEST 2016

[root@test ~]# ll /etc/localtime

lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 35 Oct 4 10:04 /etc/localtime -> /usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/Helsinki

[root@test zoneinfo]# cd /usr/share/zoneinfo/

[root@test zoneinfo]# unlink /etc/localtime

[root@test zoneinfo]# cd Asia/

[root@test Asia]# pwd

/usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia

[root@test Asia]# ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Kolkata /etc/localtime

[root@test Asia]# date

Tue Oct 4 12:40:00 IST 2016

[root@test Asia]# ll /etc/localtime

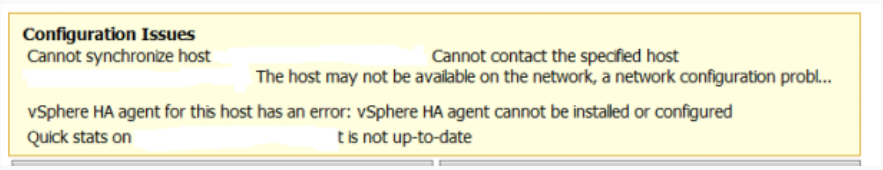
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 32 Oct 4 12:39 /etc/localtime -> /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Kolkata

Cannot Synchronize Host in ESXi Host

0

Posted: October 3, 2016 in **cannot sync host**

1 Vote



The solution was simple:

– Right click on the ESXi host and select disconnect – accept the warning message. The VM's that are running on the host will continue without disruption.

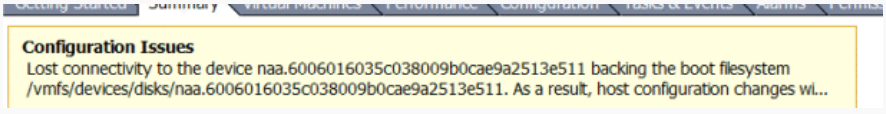
– Once disconnected then reconnect the host again. You will be prompted to enter username and password of the host.

How to fix Lost connectivity to the device backing the boot filesystem

0

Posted: October 3, 2016 in **Lost Connectivity**, **System Config**

1 Vote



Lost connectivity for boot LUN is check below things.

Network connection /Storage Connection /Host connection

If it is available means may be LUN is disconnected some seconds and it will connecting fine. this error message still

- Failed to login into NFC server
- Failed to stat /data: No such file and folders
- File System Issue
- FS UNEXPECTED INCONSTANCY
- HP Blades ILO Login is dead slow
- Insufficient space in download directory /var/cache/yum/RHEL_Server/packages
- kernel panic not syncing
- Linux yum : Peer cert cannot be verified or peer cert invalid
- Lost Connectivity
- Maintance mode
- Malware Detect
- Media Test Failure, check cable
- mount point /data does not exist
- mount.nfs: access denied by server while mounting
- Network Down
- Network error : Connection refused
- nfs RPC: Program not registered
- No DHCP or proxyDHCP
- No DHCP or proxyDHCP offers were received in HP GEN8 or GEN9 blades
- no free space on volume
- No Hypervisor Found
- No subnet declaration for eth0
- no usable disk has been found
- not enough free space on disk
- Partition Recovery
- Permission denied
- PXE : File not found
- PXE boot Problem in HP BL460c Gen 8 & Gen 9 blades
- PXE-E32 – TFTP open timeout
- read only file system
- Recover deleted LVM
- RTNETLINK answers: File exists
- slowly starting named service Generating /etc/rndc.key
- specify filesystem type
- SSH Authentication failed
- suppress rysnc message
- TFTP cannot open connection"
- The hot-plug operation failed. Failed to resume destination VM: No space left on device.
- The operation is not allowed in the current state
- time taken for Server Reboot
- unable to collect rouning table
- unable to locate configuration file
- Unable to Mount LVM
- Unable to Root User Login
- unsupported Hardware Detected
- VCSA 6.0 root not able to Login
- VCSA DNS resolution issue
- vDP NOT showing up in vSphere Web Client
- Web Server is Down
- windows not access samba share
- [Errno 14] curl#7 – "Failed connect to x.x.x.x; No route to host"
- [Errno 14] PYCURL ERROR 22 – "The requested URL returned error: 403 or [Errno 256] No more mirrors to try
- [Errno 14] PYCURL ERROR 7 –

showing in summary so you have to restart the service.

#service.sh restart

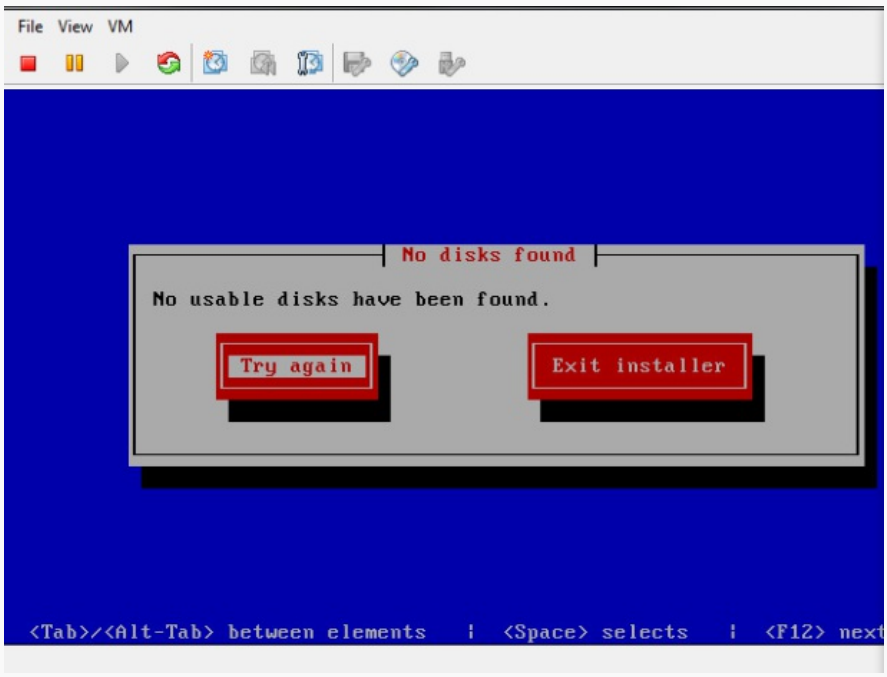
After restarting service summary message is went off.

No usable Disk has been found in Linux VMware host

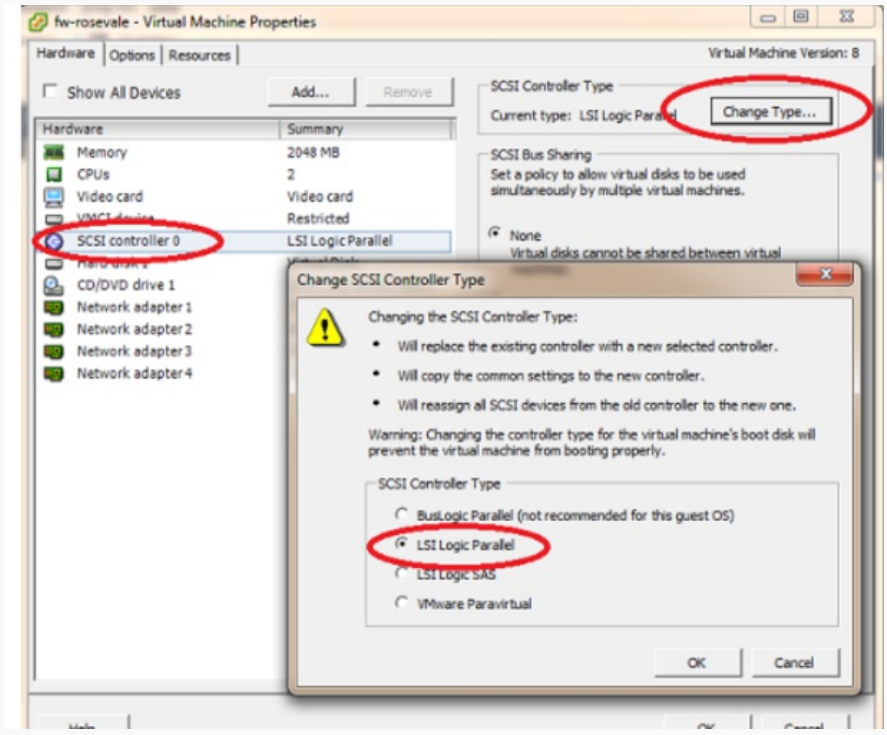
0

Posted: October 3, 2016 in **no usable disk has been found**

1 Vote



for the above issue . You have to change the scsi controller as below



For me it is working

"couldn't connect to host"

- Utilities
  - Chrome
  - Team Viewer
- VMWARE
  - ESXi Installtion
  - ESXi IP Address CLI
  - ESXi IP Address GUI
  - ESXI SSH Enable
  - Guest installation in VSphere
  - Mount & Unmount ISO
  - vSphere Client Installation
- XEN & KVM
  - Data store in KVM
  - KVM Guest OS installation in GUI
  - KVM installation
  - KVM Mount and Unmount ISO image in Guest OS
  - KVM Network Bridge