

open-shift(okd) installaion and documentation

<https://opensource.com/article/18/11/local-okd-cluster-linux>

#####

tripwire-tool

<https://www.unixmen.com/install-tripwire-intrusion-det-such-file-or-directory/>

#####

file and directorys integrity

if any one changes any file

<https://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/linux-audit-files-to-see-who-made-changes-to-a-file.html>

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-write-custom-system-audit-rules-on-centos-7#prerequisites>

<https://www.scip.ch/en/?labs.20150604>

<https://www.thegeekdiary.com/how-to-use-auditd-to-monitor-a-file-deletion-in-linux/>

<http://linux.die.net/man/8/auditd>

<http://linux.die.net/man/8/aureport>

http://linux.die.net/man/8/pam_tty_audit

<http://www.sudo.ws>

https://duckduckgo.com/?q=log+_bash+_commands&ia=qa

<https://www.newnettechnologies.com/what-are-the-recommended-audit-policy-settings-for-linux.html#file-deletion-events-by-users> >>>>> important for
audit rules

#####

for tcpdump related topics

<https://linuxide.com/linux-how-to/14-tcpdump-commands-capture-network-traffic-linux/>

#####

advanced command restriction in linux with rbash

<https://www.ostechnix.com/how-to-limit-users-access-to-the-linux-system/>

#####

for hipaa information

<https://www.fullmedia.com/a-beginners-guide-to-hipaa-compliant-websites>

<https://medium.com/@oceanbcreative/hipaa-compliance-for-app-web-based-health-platforms-aa4872f88e35>

<https://medium.com/@MedStack/hipaa-tips-for-developers-hipaa-compliant-servers-3f8951b94bc3>

<https://www.manageengine.com/products/eventlog/hipaa-compliance-reports.html>

#####

qa-server release

website > /home/drucareqa/qa/Root

python ui.py qa-website

microui > /home/drucareqa/qa/microui

python ui.py qa-microui

app 1.6 > /home/drucareqa/qa/app

python ui.py qa-app

```
new 7 .....> /home/drucareqa/qa/new
python ui.py qa-new
```

```
#####
for ssh certificate authentication
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxpGtopzdhk
```

commands to create ssh certificate

```
ssh-keygen -f test-ca
```

```
cp publickey /etc/ssh/
```

```
vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
TrustedUserKeys /etc/ssh/test.ca
```

```
#####
user-malli db server
https://www.google.com/chart?chs=200x200&chld=M|0&cht=qr&chl=otpauth://totp/malli@devdb.dru.care%3Fsecret%3DBGXOXI7ER43DC5HCAVBKMTPTAY%26issuer%3Ddevdb.dru.care
Your new secret key is: BGXOXI7ER43DC5HCAVBKMTPTAY
Your verification code is 523896
Your emergency scratch codes are:
99017398
25707289
96923203
10583261
37831789
```

```
#####
user-malli chat server

https://www.google.com/chart?chs=200x200&chld=M|0&cht=qr&chl=otpauth://totp/malli@chat.dru.care%3Fsecret%3DQ7RRKC6CNPQUZV6YWT2C2B5FWA%26issuer%3Dchat.dru.care
Your new secret key is: Q7RRKC6CNPQUZV6YWT2C2B5FWA
Your verification code is 515584
Your emergency scratch codes are:
31918664
57304709
54667247
70938598
61308471
```

```
#####
user-malli elk server
https://www.google.com/chart?chs=200x200&chld=M|0&cht=qr&chl=otpauth://totp/malli@elk.dru.care%3Fsecret%3DJNHAVML7BWG3NPAKNSSR3EYYRU%26issuer%3Delk.dru.care
Your new secret key is: JNHAVML7BWG3NPAKNSSR3EYYRU
Your verification code is 843486
Your emergency scratch codes are:
97398645
41802738
59594068
55701401
13257381
```

```
#####
user- malli dev server
```

<https://www.google.com/chart?chs=200x200&chld=M|0&cht=qr&chl=otpauth://totp/malli@dru.test01%3Fsecret%3DEHNV64YJ2QPDZKPTMWKGETNGA%26issuer%3Ddru.test01>
Your new secret key is: EHNv64YJ2QPDZKPTMWKGETNGA
Your verification code is 594722
Your emergency scratch codes are:
51942261
46931749
71181137
77740127
86984570

#####

#####

malli-user qa server
<https://www.google.com/chart?chs=200x200&chld=M|0&cht=qr&chl=otpauth://totp/malli@qa.dru.care%3Fsecret%3D6752X33LLUHTP5EWQXLEQADWC4%26issuer%3Dqa.dru.care>

Your new secret key is: 6752X33LLUHTP5EWQXLEQADWC4
Your verification code is 291093
Your emergency scratch codes are:
84711692
97585982
37842349
29526823
34877767

#####

shell-scripting pdf slides url

https://www.slideshare.net/polarahul/linux-shell-scripting-tutorial-45352341?fbclid=IwAR36vVGZHG2Uft0lPbMzmXWsjBrrE-I6Y9Xl2Kocu3x_VUhNVzQ_GqlMTk

#####

elk-server grok patterns

<https://github.com/logstash-plugins/logstash-patterns-core/blob/master/patterns/grok-patterns>

docker issues

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/47506171/start-ssh-using-systemctl-inside-the-docker-container>
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50393525/failed-to-get-d-bus-connection-operation-not-permitted>

#####

#for shell scripting advanced concepts

<https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com>

#####

finding ip from pid

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8167537/finding-the-ip-from-the-pid>

#####

<https://www.quora.com/How-do-I-become-hadoop-administrator>

#####

conversion of hexadecimal to ip and port

<https://www.browserling.com/tools/hex-to-ip>

<https://www.hexdictionary.com/hex/01BB/>

#####

for to increase bash historysize and to add time stamp to that history

<https://www.rootusers.com/17-bash-history-command-examples-in-linux/>

#####

openssl req -new -x509 -nodes -out pub.crt -keyout pub.key -days 90

for https(nginx) server purpose

#####

google time sysnchrnaization commands

<https://www.dyclassroom.com/reference-server/how-to-sync-linux-server-time-with-ntp-network-time-protocol-server>

#####

if dns failed then applied commands

vim /etc/resolv.conf

nameserver 8.8.8.8

nameserver 8.8.4.4

#####

vim /etc/hosts

192.168.2.146 malli.example.com

systemctl restart systemd-hostnamed

#####

#####

setting grub password to get rid of physical access

grub2-mkpasswd-pbkdf2

vim /etc/grub.d/40_custom

in this configuration file we have to make entry like follows..

set superusers="root"

password_pbkdf2 root (shift+insert)

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

note: before doing this backup of above mentioned two configuration files must be taken

#####

delete all the empty lines in a file

#sed '/^\$/ d' file.txt

delete all the "#symbol" lines in a file

#sed '/^#/ d' file.txt

#####

#cat /var/log/secure | grep sshd | grep Accepted | awk '{print \$11}'

#cat /var/log/secure | grep sshd | grep Disconnected | awk '{print \$11}'

```
#cat /var/log/secure | grep sshd | grep Rejected | awk '{print $11}'
```

```
#####
```

allowing multipule ports at time by using for loop

```
cat > file
121
123
8080
80
# for i in `cat tst` ; do firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=$i/tcp ; done ;
firewall-cmd --reload ; firewall-cmd --list-all
# for i in `cat tst` ; do firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-port=$i/tcp ; done
; firewall-cmd --reload ; firewall-cmd --list-all
```

for particular Zones also

```
# for i in `cat tst` ; do firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-
port=$i/tcp ; done ; firewall-cmd --reload ; firewall-cmd --list-all
```

if do not mention any zone by default it will consider "public zone"

```
#####
```

to get colour coding in yaml file use following code in .vimrc

```
# autocmd FileType yaml setlocal ai ts=2 sw=2 colorcolumn=1,3,5,7,9,11
```

```
#####
#####
```

create admin new user using git bash in centos machine:

```
=====
```

- 1.create ec2 instance
- 2.save filename.pem file in your pc
- 3.go to file location-->right click-->click on "git bash here"
- 4.ssh -i "db-testing.pem" centos@ec2-13-232-115-66.ap-south-
- 5.compute.amazonaws.com [change root to centos user]
- 6.sudo -s [change to root user]
- 6.enable port-22 and PasswordAuthentication - yes
 - *vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
 - *service sshd restart/systemctl restart sshd
- 7.adduser username
- 8.passwd username[enter and confirm password]
- 9.usermod -aG wheel username[members of the wheel group have sudo privileges]
- 10.su - username[Test sudo access on new user account]
- 11.sudo ls -la /root[only accessible to the root user.]

12.timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Kolkata changing time zone

from linux server:

```
ssh -p 15951 -i pem-file-name.pem centos@10.0.0.89
```

```
dbuser {Dru@999}
```

logs:

```
=====
```

```
tail -222f /logs/report.json
```

executing command in remote-server:

=====

ssh -p portno username@IP/dns command

ssh -p 15951 drucareqa@10.0.2.103 'python test.py veer' [asks pwd]

sshpass -p 'pwd' ssh -p 15951 drucareqa@10.0.2.103 'python test.py veer'
[passing pwd in command using sshpass]

copying directory to remote server:

=====

scp -P portno -r path/to/directory username@IP:/destination/path

scp -P 15951 -r ./deploy veer.n@13.233.123.16:/home/veer.n/ [deploy
directory is copied into destination]

copying file to remote server:

=====

scp -P portno path/to/file username@IP:/destination/path

scp -P 15951 file.txt veer.n@13.233.123.16:/home/veer.n/ [deploy directory
is copied into destination]

memory information:

=====

df -h -----[free disk space]

du -h -----[used disk space]

du -h /opt/app/jarbackup-----[size of any directory]

du -sh <foldername>

free -h -----[free ram space]

sudo du -h / | sort -rh | head -10

<http://fuzzyblog.io/blog/docker/2017/08/30/running-out-of-disc-space-with-docker.html>

timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Kolkata changing time zone

exporting a port in centos:

=====

rootusers.com/how-to-open-a-port-in-centos-7-with-firewalld/

www.rootusers.com

How To Open A Port In CentOS 7 With Firewalld

centos java installation:

=====

yum check-update

yum upgrade

yum clean all

yum install nano wget curl net-tools lsof bash-completion

wget --no-cookies --no-check-certificate --header "Cookie: gpw_e24=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2Ftechnetwork%2Fjava%2Fjavase%2Fdownloads%2Fjdk8-downloads-2133151.html; oraclelicense=accept-securebackup-cookie;"

"download.oracle.com/otn-pub/java/jdk/8u201-

b09/42970487e3af4f5aa5bca3f542482c60/jdk-8u201-linux-x64.rpm"

download.oracle.com

Unauthorized Request

sudo sh -c "echo export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_201-amd64/jre >>
/etc/environment"

#####

=====

on 1st day of every month::::::::::::cron job::::::::::::[0 0 1 * *

```
/usr/bin/python /home/drucareqa/logszip/logszipping.py]
```

```
mail file-----/var/mail/$USERNAME or /var/spool/mail/username
file location-----/etc/crontab
logs-----/var/log/cron
```

```
/usr/lib/cron/cron.allow
/usr/lib/cron/cron.deny
```

permissions for root user:

=====

for giving permissions on few commands add below line to "sudoers" file by using "sudo visudo" command

```
->username ALL = NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/mv, /usr/sbin/service, /usr/bin/kill
->username ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL -----[permissions on all commands]
```

15. Remove Unneeded Services

```
ss -tulpn
# systemctl list-units -t service
# yum remove service-name
```

27. Lock Accounts

lock:

```
# passwd -l username -----user cannot login
# usermod -L username
```

unlock:

```
# passwd -u username
# usermod -U username
```

28.Prevent Accounts Shell Access:[/usr/sbin/nologin or /bin/false]

```
# usermod -s /bin/false username-----user cannot login
or
```

```
# useradd -s /usr/sbin/nologin username
```

```
# chage -d 0 username[ immediate password expiration (user must change password
on next login)]
```

Disable SSH Root Login:

```
#vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config---->PermitRootLogin no
#systemctl restart sshd
```

Allowing Users:

```
add below property to allow particular users in "/etc/ssh/sshd_config" file
{AllowUsers username1 username2}
#systemctl restart sshd
```

/var/log/secure

password aging/expiration:

```
chage -M 30 uesrname(gammadev,betadev,deltadev,alphadev)
chage -M -1 uesrname-----disabling expiration
```

#####

netConnectivity:

Remember from open project if mails cant be send, there seems a internet issue in the server. To restore internet connectivity, do the below things.

```
$ source /root/.bash_profile
$caa -d
```

Do these things as root user. Check if internet connectivity works.

Rocket chat:

/etc/init.d/rocketchat_all start

community.openproject.com/projects/docker/work_packages/24378/activity

Use the command `docker exec -it <container name> /bin/bash` to get a bash shell in the container

Generically, use `docker exec -it <container name> <command>` to execute whatever command you specify in the container.

#####

unmount a device:<https://www.webhostinghero.com/blog/how-to-unmount-filesystems-or-partitions-in-centos-linux/>

=====

1.The first step is to find out which disks and volumes are mapped to which directories.

lsblk

2.in order to unmount a device, you must be ÅÅ standing outsideÅÅ its block device descriptor or mount point

umount /var/lib/docker

3.lsblk

mounting hard disk:

=====

1.mkfs.xfs /dev/xvdb

2.mount -t xfs /dev/xvdb /var/lib/dockers

3.open /etc/fstab

add the entry ----- /dev/xvdb /var/lib/docker xfs defaults 0 0

cyberciti.biz/faq/centos-linux-6-7-changing-timezone-command-line/

#####

>Download the activemq gzip file to the Unix machine, using either a browser or a tool, i.e., `wget`, `scp`, `ftp`, etc. for example:

`wget http://archive.apache.org/dist/activemq/5.15.3/apache-activemq-5.15.3-bin.tar.gz`

>Extract the files from the gzip file into a directory of your choice. For example:

`tar zxvf activemq-x.x.x.tar.gz -C /target/directory`

i.e: `tar zxvf apache-activemq-5.15.3-bin.tar.gz -C /var/activemq/`

`mv /var/apache-activemq-*/ /var/activemq/`

>If the ActiveMQ start-up script is not executable, change its permissions. The ActiveMQ script is located in the bin directory. For example:

`cd [activemq_install_dir]/bin`

`chmod 755 activemq`

>now create `activemq.service` file[Using Systemd service will ensure that ActiveMQ will start automatically at boot time and failures]

`vi /etc/systemd/system/activemq.service`

>Now populate the `activemq.service` file with the following content.

[Unit]

Description=ActiveMQ service

After=network.target

```
[Service]
Type=forking
ExecStart=/var/activemq/bin/activemq start
ExecStop=/var/activemq/bin/activemq stop
User=root
Group=root
Restart=always
RestartSec=9
StandardOutput=syslog
StandardError=syslog
SyslogIdentifier=activemq
```

```
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

```
-----
>systemctl start activemq
> To configure ActiveMQ to automatically start at boot time, use.
  systemctl enable activemq
>systemctl status activemq

>Using Admin Web Panel of activemq
  http://Your_Server_IP:8161/admin
>If you have firewalld installed, you will have to allow port 8161 through the
firewall. Run the following command for same.
```

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=8161/tcp
firewall-cmd --reload
```

The initial username and password for Apache ActiveMQ are admin and admin.
Once you are logged in, you will see the following interface.

```
#####
#####
backuping module ....
```

1. backup /usr/share directory to /root/usr.tar.gz (or) /root/usr.tgz
2. backup /usr/share directory to /root/usr.tar.bz2
3. backup /usr/share directory to /root/usr.tar.xz

answers ...

1. tar czvf /root/usr.tar.gz /usr/share (or) tar czvf /root/usr.tgz /usr/share
1. tar cjvf /root/usr.tar.bz2 /usr/share (small 'j')
1. tar cJvf /root/usr.tar.xz /usr/share (capital 'J')

```
#####
```

```
#utmpdump /var/run/utmp | grep malli | sed -n '2 p' | awk -F " " '{print $5,$6,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,$18,$19}'
```

```
#####
```