

Chapter – 10 MANAGING NETWORKING

Objectives:

- Manage network settings and devices using nmcli.
- Configure a server's static host name and its name resolution, and test the results.

CONFIGURING NETWORKING FROM THE COMMAND LINE

DESCRIBING NETWORKMANAGER CONCEPTS

COMMAND	PURPOSE
<code>nmcli dev status</code>	Show the NetworkManager status of all network interfaces.
<code>nmcli con show</code>	List all connections.
<code>nmcli con show <i>name</i></code>	List the current settings for the connection <i>name</i> .
<code>nmcli con add con-name <i>name</i></code>	Add a new connection named <i>name</i> .
<code>nmcli con mod <i>name</i></code>	Modify the connection <i>name</i> .
<code>nmcli con reload</code>	Reload the configuration files (useful after they have been edited by hand).
<code>nmcli con up <i>name</i></code>	Activate the connection <i>name</i> .
<code>nmcli con del <i>name</i></code>	Delete the connection <i>name</i> and its configuration file.

CONFIGURING HOST NAMES AND NAME RESOLUTION

CHANGING THE SYSTEM HOST NAME

hostname: This command displays or temporarily modifies the system's fully qualified host name.

A static host name may be specified in the `/etc/hostname` file.

hostnamectl: This command is used to modify this file and may be used to view the status of the system's fully qualified host name.

Note:

1. You can check all the network configuration settings in `/etc/sysconfig/network` file.
2. Changes made with `nmcli con mod name` are automatically saved to `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-name`. That file can also be manually edited with a text editor. After doing so, run `nmcli con reload` so that NetworkManager reads the configuration changes.