RHCE Linux - CramNotes

INSTALLATION

Use the right boot disk for the installation:
- boot.img - Standard installation
- bootnet.img - Network installation
- pcmcia.img - PCMCIA required installation

Install LILO in an appropriate location:
- MBR - If LILO will be the default bootloader
- First partition of boot sector - If you're using another OS bootloader

LINUX FILESYSTEM

The root filesystem is made up of 12 directories by default:

/bin	/home	/proc
/dev	/opt	/usr
/etc	/lost+found	/var
/sbin	/mnt	/usr/local

KERNEL COMPILING

Three options are available for configuring a kernel:
- **make config**
- **make menuconfig**
- **make xconfig**

There are two types of kernel images:
- zlmage (small kernel images)
- bzlmage (compressed kernel images)

The seven steps for compiling a kernel are:
- **make configuration (makeconfig, make menuconfig, or make xconfig)**
- **make dep**
- **make clean**
- **make bzlmage (or zlmage)**
- **make modules**
- **make modules_install**
- configure LILO and reboot

Three shorter steps for compiling a kernel are:

- **make configuration** (**make config**, **make menuconfig**, or **make xconfig**)
- **make dep clean bzlmage modules modules_install**
- configure LILO and reboot

X WINDOW SYSTEM

Three X configuration tools are:
- **Xconfigurator**
- **XF86Setup**
- **xf86config**

APACHE

The main configuration directory is /etc/httpd/conf/.

The main Apache configuration file is httpd.conf, used for **httpd** server configuration.

To configure a virtual host, follow these steps:
- Set NameVirtualHost (NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.1).
- Set VirtualHost (<VirtualHost 192.168.0.1>).
- Set DocumentRoot.
- Set ServerName.
- Set ErrorLog.
- Set TransferLog.
- Close VirtualHost (</VirtualHost>).
- Restart httpd (**/etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd restart**).

EMAIL

There are three components of email:
- MTA - Mail transfer agent (sendmail)
- MDA - Mail delivery agent (procmail)
- MUA - Mail user agent (Pine, Elm, Mutt, Netscape)

DNS/BIND

To configure a domain, follow these steps:
- Set up a zone in /etc/named.conf.
- Set up a forward zone file (db.example.com).
- Set up a reverse zone file (0.168.192.in-addr.arpa).
- Restart DNS (**/etc/rd.d/init.d/named restart**).

FTP

To configure FTP, you need these files:
- /etc / ftpaccess - For ftpd configuration
- /etc / ftpusers - For user access control
- /etc / ftphost - For host access control

SAMBA

Files used with SMB are:
- /etc / smb.com - Main configuration file
- /etc / smbpasswd - Password configuration file

To set up an SMB share, follow these steps:
- Add share to /etc/smb.conf.
- Use **testparm** to test /etc/smb.conf syntax.
- Restart SMB (**/etc/rc.d/init.d/smb restart**).
- Access SMB share (**smbclient**).

DHCP

To configure a DHCP server, follow these steps:
- Check for MULTICAST (**ifconfig**).
- Add route 255.255.255.255 (**route**).
- Start DHCP (**/etc/rd.c/init.d/dhcpd start**).
- Verify DHCP service (**/usr/sbin/dhcpd -d -f**).
- Configure /etc/dhcpd.conf.

INETD

To enable or disable network services controlled by **inetd**, you edit the /etc/inetd.conf file.

TCP_WRAPPERS

Controls access to only those services managed by **inetd**.

To specify access rules, edit:
- /etc/hosts.allow
- /etc/hosts.deny

ROUTING

To set up network and routing services, use these tools:

- Use **route** tp sipw pr cpmfogire the IP routing table.
- Use **netstat** to display network connections, routing tables and interface information.
- Use **netcfg** to configure network information, routing, host information, default servers, and interface connections.
- Use **ifconfig** to configure a network interface.

IPCHAINS

The default chains are:

- **input** - Controls incoming connections
- **output** - Controls outgoing connections
- **forward** - Forwards connections

DEBUGGING

To debug your machine, follow these steps:

- Boot your machine. Decide whether you can fix the machine as is, whether you need to boot the system into single-user mode, or whether you need to use system rescue disks.
- Obtain a set of boot disks.
- Boot the machine with a floppy disk (or boot into single-user (**linux** single) mode as determined by step a).
- Check your filesystem. (**fsck**)
- Mount your filesystems. (**mount**)
- First mount your root partition. Then mount any other filesystems under your root (/) partition. (**mount /dev/hda5/ /mnt/harddrive**)
- Fix the problem.
- Check to see if you need to restart LILO. (**lilo**, or **lilo -r**)
- Sync any changes to the disk. (**sync**)
- Unmount any manually mounted filesystems. (**umount**)
- Remove any floppies, CDs, and so on, and reboot (Ctrl+Alt+Del).

This CramNotes is provided by Coriolis. To read further details on this subject we suggest you to consider purchasing the book below.

RHCE Linux Exam Cram, 2e by Kara J. Pritchard (Paperback)
Our Price: $23.99 / Average Customer Review: ★★★★☆