

WILLIAM “BO” ROTHWELL

## Cert Guide

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# LPIC-2

(201-400 and  
202-400 exams)

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# **LPIC-2 Cert Guide**

**William “Bo” Rothwell**

**PEARSON**

800 East 96th Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46240 USA

## **LPIC-2 Cert Guide (201-400 and 202-400 exams)**

William “Bo” Rothwell

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# Contents at a Glance

Introduction      xxiii

## **Part I : Capacity Planning**

**CHAPTER 1**    Measuring and Troubleshooting Resource Usage   3

**CHAPTER 2**    Predict Future Resource Needs   27

## **Part II: Managing the Kernel**

**CHAPTER 3**    Kernel Components and Compiling   41

**CHAPTER 4**    Kernel Runtime Management and Troubleshooting   63

## **Part III: Managing System Startup**

**CHAPTER 5**    Customizing SysV-init System Startup   91

**CHAPTER 6**    Administrating System Recovery   109

**CHAPTER 7**    Alternate Boot Loaders   135

## **Part IV: Managing Filesystem and Devices**

**CHAPTER 8**    Operating the Linux Filesystem   151

**CHAPTER 9**    Maintaining a Linux Filesystem   171

**CHAPTER 10**   Creating and Configuring Filesystem Options   195

## **Part V: Administrating Advanced Storage Device**

**CHAPTER 11**   Configuring RAID   211

**CHAPTER 12**   Adjusting Storage Device Access   231

**CHAPTER 13**   Logical Volume Manager   253

## **Part VI: Configuring the Network**

**CHAPTER 14**   Basic Network Configuration   281

**CHAPTER 15**   Advanced Network Configuration and Troubleshooting   299

**CHAPTER 16**   Troubleshooting Network Issues   319

## **Part VII: Performing System Maintenance**

**CHAPTER 17**   Make and Install Programs from Source   343

**CHAPTER 18**   Backup Operations   359

**CHAPTER 19**   Notify Users on System-Related Issues   379

## **Part VIII: Administrating Domain Name Server**

**CHAPTER 20**   Basic DNS Server Configuration   395

**CHAPTER 21**   Create and Maintain DNS Zones   417

**CHAPTER 22**   Securing a DNS Server   439

## **Part IX: Configuring Web Services**

- CHAPTER 23** Implementing a Web Server 453
- CHAPTER 24** Apache Configuration for HTTPS 473
- CHAPTER 25** Implementing a Proxy Server 489

## **Part X: Administrating File Sharing**

- CHAPTER 26** SAMBA Server Configuration 507
- CHAPTER 27** NFS Server Configuration 525

## **Part XI: Managing Network Clients**

- CHAPTER 28** DHCP Configuration 541
- CHAPTER 29** PAM Authentication 555
- CHAPTER 30** Configuring an OpenLDAP Server 573
- CHAPTER 31** LDAP Client Usage 593

## **Part XII: Administrating E-Mail Services**

- CHAPTER 32** Using E-mail Servers 605
- CHAPTER 33** Managing Local E-mail Delivery 621
- CHAPTER 34** Managing Remote E-mail Delivery 633

## **Part XIII: Administrating System Security**

- CHAPTER 35** Configuring a Router 647
- CHAPTER 36** Securing FTP Servers 663
- CHAPTER 37** Secure Shell (SSH) 679
- CHAPTER 38** Security Tasks and OpenVPN 693

## **Part XIV: Exam Preparation**

- CHAPTER 39** Final Preparation 713
- GLOSSARY** 727
- APPENDIX A** Answers to “Do I Know This Already?” Quizzes and Review Questions 739
- APPENDIX B** LPIC-2 Exam Updates 773
- INDEX** 775

# Contents

Introduction                      xxiii

## Part I : Capacity Planning

### Chapter 1      **Measuring and Troubleshooting Resource Usage    3**

- “Do I Know This Already?” Quiz    3
- Foundation Topics    6
- Monitoring Your System    6
- CPU Monitoring    7
  - Basic CPU Load Information    7
  - Detailed CPU Load Information    7
- Memory Monitoring    10
  - Basic Memory Usage Information    10
  - Detailed Memory Usage Information    11
- Disk I/O Monitoring    12
  - Listing Open Files    14
- Network I/O Monitoring    17
- Additional Monitoring Tools    18
  - Listing Processes    18
  - Displaying User Activity    21
- Exam Preparation Tasks    22
- Review All Key Topics    22
- Define Key Terms    23
- Review Questions    23

## Part II: Managing the Kernel

### Chapter 2      **Predict Future Resource Needs    27**

- “Do I Know This Already?” Quiz    27
- Foundation Topics    29
- The collectd Daemon    29
  - Configuring collectd    29
  - Installing collectd    31
- Monitoring Solutions    33
  - Nagios    33
  - MRTG    33
  - Cacti    33
  - sar    34
  - Further Considerations    34
- OK, Now What?    34
- Exam Preparation Tasks    36
- Review All Key Topics    36
- Define Key Terms    36
- Review Questions    36

**Chapter 3 Kernel Components and Compiling 41**

- “Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 41
- Foundation Topics 43
- Kernel Components 43
  - Kernel Documentation 43
  - Tweaking the Kernel 44
  - Kernel Images 45
- Compiling the Kernel 46
  - Cleaning the Kernel 47
  - Create the Configuration File 48
  - Compiling the Kernel 55
- Additional Make Targets 57
- Exam Preparation Tasks 58
- Review All Key Topics 58
- Define Key Terms 58
- Review Questions 58

**Chapter 4 Kernel Runtime Management and Troubleshooting 63**

- “Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 63
- Foundation Topics 65
- Kernel Modules 65
  - Module Files 65
  - Listing Modules That Are Loaded 67
  - Loading Modules into Memory 68
  - Unloading Modules from Memory 71
  - Listing Modules Information 71
  - The **/proc/sys** Filesystem 73
  - Module Aliases 76
- Displaying Hardware Information 77
  - The **lspci** Command 77
  - The **lsdev** Command 81
  - The **lsusb** Command 82
  - The **udev** System 85
- Exam Preparation Tasks 87
- Review All Key Topics 87
- Define Key Terms 87
- Review Questions 88

**Part III: Managing System Startup****Chapter 5 Customizing SysV-init System Startup 91**

- “Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 91
- Foundation Topics 93

	The SysV-init Process	93
	Understanding Runlevels	93
	The /etc/inittab File	94
	Boot Scripts	98
	The /etc/init.d directory	101
	Modifying Runlevels	101
	The update-rc.d Command	102
	The chkconfig Command	103
	Switching Runlevels	104
	Exam Preparation Tasks	105
	Review All Key Topics	105
	Define Key Terms	105
	Review Questions	105
<b>Chapter 6</b>	<b>Administrating System Recovery</b>	<b>109</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	109
	Foundation Topics	111
	Understanding the Boot Process	111
	The BIOS/UEFI Phase	111
	The Boot loader Phase	111
	The Kernel Phase	112
	The Post-Kernel Phase	113
	GRUB	113
	Legacy GRUB Configuration	114
	Changing Legacy GRUB During Boot	117
	Bootting to Single User Mode in Legacy GRUB	120
	Securing Legacy GRUB	122
	GRUB 2 Configuration	125
	Saving GRUB 2 Changes	127
	GRUB 2 Titles	127
	Bootting to Single User Mode in GRUB 2	128
	Securing GRUB 2	128
	Fixing Filesystems	130
	Exam Preparation Tasks	131
	Review All Key Topics	131
	Define Key Terms	131
	Review Questions	132
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>Alternate Boot Loaders</b>	<b>135</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	135
	Foundation Topics	137
	LILO	137



Configuring LILO	137
Booting LILO	140
Booting to Single User Mode	141
Additional Boot loaders	143
Understanding SYSLINUX	143
Understanding EXTLINUX	144
Understanding ISOLINUX	144
Understanding PXELINUX	145
Exam Preparation Tasks	147
Review All Key Topics	147
Define Key Terms	147
Review Questions	148

## **Part IV: Managing Filesystem and Devices**

### **Chapter 8   Operating the Linux Filesystem   151**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	151
Foundation Topics	153
Filesystem Essentials	153
Filesystem Types	154
The umount Command	155
The mount Command	155
Mounting Filesystems Manually	158
Problems Unmounting Filesystems	159
Mounting Filesystems Automatically	160
Device Descriptors	162
Mount Options	163
Swap Space	166
Exam Preparation Tasks	167
Review All Key Topics	167
Define Key Terms	168
Review Questions	168

### **Chapter 9   Maintaining a Linux Filesystem   171**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	171
Foundation Topics	173
Filesystems Essentials	173
The ext2 Filesystem	173
The ext3 Filesystem	173
The ext4 Filesystem	174
The xfs Filesystem	175
The Btrfs Filesystem	175

Creating Filesystems	175
ext-Based Filesystem Tools	179
fsck.*	179
dumpe2fs	179
tune2fs	182
debugfs	182
xfs-Based Filesystem Tools	184
xfsdump and xfsrestore	184
xfs_info	187
xfs_check and xfs_repair	188
Creating Swap Devices	189
Monitoring SMART Devices	190
Exam Preparation Tasks	191
Review All Key Topics	191
Define Key Terms	192
Review Questions	192
<b>Chapter 10 Creating and Configuring Filesystem Options</b>	<b>195</b>
“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	195
Foundation Topics	197
Removable Media Filesystems	197
HFS—Hierarchical File System	197
ISO9660	197
UDF	198
Creating Removable Media Filesystems	198
Encrypted Filesystems	201
Managing autofs	204
Exam Preparation Tasks	207
Review All Key Topics	207
Key Terms	208
Review Questions	208
<b>Part V: Administrating Advanced Storage Device</b>	
<b>Chapter 11 Configuring RAID</b>	<b>211</b>
“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	211
Foundation Topics	213
RAID Fundamentals	213
RAID Levels	213
RAID Device—Entire Drive or Partition?	219
Create a RAID Device	221
Managing RAID Devices	224
Exam Preparation Tasks	226
Review All Key Topics	226

Define Key Terms 227

Review Questions 227

## **Chapter 12 Adjusting Storage Device Access 231**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 231

Foundation Topics 233

DMA, hdparm, and sdparm 233

The hdparm Command 234

The sdparm Command 236

System Resources 237

Kernel Parameters 239

iSCSI 241

Target Configuration 242

Initiator Configuration 244

Exam Preparation Tasks 248

Review All Key Topics 248

Define Key Terms 248

Review Questions 249

## **Chapter 13 Logical Volume Manager 253**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 253

Foundation Topics 255

Logical Volume Manager Concepts 255

Advantages of LVM on a System with a Single Drive 257

LVM Essentials 258

Extents 259

Logical Volumes 262

Device Naming 263

Using Logical Volumes and Additional LVM Commands 264

Displaying LVM Information 265

Additional LVM Commands 268

Resizing Logical Volumes 271

LVM Snapshots 274

Exam Preparation Tasks 277

Review All Key Topics 277

Define Key Terms 278

Review Questions 278

## **Part VI: Configuring the Network**

### **Chapter 14 Basic Network Configuration 281**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 281

Foundation Topics 283

	Ethernet Network Interfaces	283
	The <b>arp</b> Command	286
	The <b>route</b> Command	287
	The <b>ip</b> Command	288
	Access to Wireless Networks	290
	The <b>iwconfig</b> Command	290
	The <b>iwlist</b> Command	291
	Exam Preparation Tasks	294
	Review All Key Topics	294
	Define Key Terms	294
	Review Questions	295
<b>Chapter 15</b>	<b>Advanced Network Configuration and Troubleshooting</b>	<b>299</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	299
	Foundation Topics	301
	The <b>ping</b> and <b>nmap</b> Commands	301
	The <b>nmap</b> Command	302
	The <b>netstat</b> , <b>nc</b> , and <b>lsof</b> Commands	307
	The <b>lsof</b> Command	310
	The <b>nc</b> Command	312
	The <b>tcpdump</b> Command	313
	Exam Preparation Tasks	315
	Review All Key Topics	315
	Define Key Terms	315
	Review Questions	315
<b>Chapter 16</b>	<b>Troubleshooting Network Issues</b>	<b>319</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	319
	Foundation Topics	321
	Network Configuration Files	321
	The <b>/etc/resolv.conf</b> File	321
	The <b>/etc/hosts</b> File	323
	The Local Hostname	325
	The <b>/etc/network/interfaces</b> File	326
	The <b>/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts</b> Files	327
	Network Troubleshooting	328
	Log Files and Tools	328
	The <b>traceroute</b> Command	330
	The <b>/etc/hosts.allow</b> and <b>/etc/hosts.deny</b> Files	333
	Additional Network Troubleshooting Commands	336
	NetworkManager	337
	Exam Preparation Tasks	339

Review All Key Topics 339

Define Key Terms 340

Review Questions 340

## **Part VII: Performing System Maintenance**

### **Chapter 17 Make and Install Programs from Source 343**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 343

Foundation Topics 345

Securing and Unpacking Source Code 345

    Downloading Source Code on RPM-Based Systems 345

    Downloading Source Code on Debian-Based Systems 347

    Downloading Source Code from Original Source 348

    Unpacking the Source Code 349

Building and Installing from Source Code 350

Applying Patches 353

Exam Preparation Tasks 354

Review All Key Topics 354

Define Key Terms 355

Review Questions 355

### **Chapter 18 Backup Operations 359**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 359

Foundation Topics 361

Backup Strategy 361

    What Needs to Be Backed Up? 361

    How Often? 364

    Full or Incremental? 364

    Where Will the Backup Be Stored? 367

    What Backup Tool Will Be Used? 367

Standard Backup Utilities 368

    The dd Command 368

    The tar Command 369

    The rsync Command 373

Third-Party Backup Utilities 374

    Amanda 374

    Bacula 374

    BackupPC 374

Exam Preparation Tasks 375

Review All Key Topics 375

Define Key Terms 375

Review Questions 375

### **Chapter 19 Notify Users on System-Related Issues 379**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 379

Foundation Topics	381
Pre- and Post-Login Messages	381
The /etc/issue File	381
The /etc/issue.net File	383
Additional Pre-Login Messages	385
The /etc/motd File	386
Broadcasting Messages	387
The wall Command	387
The shutdown Command	389
Exam Preparation Tasks	391
Review All Key Topics	391
Define Key Terms	391
Review Questions	391

## **Part VIII: Administrating Domain Name Server**

### **Chapter 20 Basic DNS Server Configuration 395**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	395
Foundation Topics	397
DNS Essentials	397
Essential Terms	397
How Name Resolution Works	399
Basic BIND Configuration	403
The /etc/named.conf file	403
The allow-query Setting	406
Additional /etc/named.conf Settings	407
Essential BIND Commands	408
The rndc Command	408
The dig and host Commands	411
Exam Preparation Tasks	413
Review All Key Topics	413
Define Key Terms	413
Review Questions	414

### **Chapter 21 Create and Maintain DNS Zones 417**

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	417
Foundation Topics	419
Zone Files	419
Zone File Basics	419
Zone File Entries in the /etc/named.conf File	420
Zone File Syntax	421
Zone Record Types	423
The SOA Record Type	423

	The Address Record Type	425
	The Canonical Name Type	425
	The Name Server Record Type	426
	The Mail eXchange Record Type	426
	The PoinTeR Record Type	427
	Putting It All Together	427
	Testing the DNS Server	431
	The dig Command	432
	The <b>nslookup</b> and <b>host</b> Commands	433
	Exam Preparation Tasks	434
	Review All Key Topics	434
	Define Key Terms	434
	Review Questions	434
<b>Chapter 22</b>	<b>Securing a DNS Server</b>	<b>439</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	439
	Foundation Topics	441
	Send BIND to Jail	441
	Create the chroot Directory and Files	442
	Configure Named to Started in the Jail	443
	Split BIND Configuration	443
	Transaction Signatures	446
	The dnssec-keygen Command	447
	The <b>dnssec-signzone</b> Command	448
	Exam Preparation Tasks	449
	Review All Key Topics	449
	Define Key Terms	449
	Review Questions	450
<b>Part IX: Configuring Web Services</b>		
<b>Chapter 23</b>	<b>Implementing a Web Server</b>	<b>453</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	453
	Foundation Topics	455
	Basic Apache Web Server Configuration	456
	Starting the Apache Web Server	457
	Apache Web Server Log Files	458
	Enable Scripting	459
	Apache Web Server Security	463
	Essential Settings	463
	User Authentication	465
	Virtual Hosts	466
	Configuring IP-Based Virtual Hosts	466

	Configuring Name-Based Virtual Hosts	467
	Exam Preparation Tasks	468
	Review All Key Topics	468
	Define Key Terms	468
	Review Questions	468
<b>Chapter 24</b>	<b>Apache Configuration for HTTPS</b>	<b>473</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	473
	Foundation Topics	475
	SSL Essentials	475
	SSL Issues	476
	Self-Signing	477
	SSL and Apache	477
	SSL Server Certificate	478
	Apache SSL Directives	484
	Exam Preparation Tasks	486
	Review All Key Topics	486
	Define Key Terms	486
	Review Questions	486
<b>Chapter 25</b>	<b>Implementing a Proxy Server</b>	<b>489</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	489
	Foundation Topics	491
	Squid Basics	493
	Squid Access Rules	494
	Built-In acls	496
	Understanding the Squid Rules	496
	Nginx Configuration	497
	Client Configuration	500
	Exam Preparation Tasks	504
	Review All Key Topics	504
	Define Key Terms	504
	Review Questions	504
<b>Part X: Administrating File Sharing</b>		
<b>Chapter 26</b>	<b>SAMBA Server Configuration</b>	<b>507</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	507
	Foundation Topics	509
	SAMBA Configuration	510
	The [global] Section	511
	The [homes] Section	512
	The [printers] Section	513
	Custom Shares	514
	SAMBA Server	515
	SAMBA Accounts	516



	Mapping Local Accounts	517
	Accessing SAMBA Servers	518
	Mounting SAMBA Shares	520
	Exam Preparation Tasks	521
	Review All Key Topics	521
	Define Key Terms	522
	Review Questions	522
<b>Chapter 27</b>	<b>NFS Server Configuration</b>	<b>525</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	525
	Foundation Topics	527
	Configuring an NFS Server	527
	The /etc/exports File	527
	User ID Mapping	529
	NFS Server Processes	530
	Understanding portmap	531
	NFS Server Commands	533
	Configuring an NFS Client	534
	Review All Key Topics	536
	Define Key Terms	537
	Review Questions	537
<b>Part XI: Managing Network Clients</b>		
<b>Chapter 28</b>	<b>DHCP Configuration</b>	<b>541</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	541
	Foundation Topics	543
	DHCP Configuration Basics	543
	The ddns-update-style and Ignore client-updates Directives	545
	The Subnet Directive	545
	Configuring Static Hosts	547
	Configuring BOOTP Hosts	547
	DHCP Log Files	548
	Configuring a DHCP Relay Agent	549
	Exam Preparation Tasks	550
	Review All Key Topics	550
	Define Key Terms	550
	Review Questions	550
<b>Chapter 29</b>	<b>PAM Authentication</b>	<b>555</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	555
	Foundation Topics	557
	PAM Configuration Basics	557
	PAM Types	559
	Control Values	562

	PAM Modules	564
	The pam_unix Module	565
	The pam_cracklib Module	565
	The pam_limits Module	566
	The pam_listfile Module	568
	Exam Preparation Tasks	569
	Review All Key Topics	569
	Define Key Terms	569
	Review Questions	569
<b>Chapter 30</b>	<b>Configuring an OpenLDAP Server</b>	<b>573</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	573
	Foundation Topics	576
	Key LDAP Terms	576
	The slapd.conf File	579
	Customize Your LDAP Domain	579
	Configuring Logging	581
	Configuring the Database Directory	582
	Starting the LDAP Server	582
	OpenLDAP Objects	584
	OpenLDAP Schemas	584
	OpenLDAP Database Changes	586
	Exam Preparation Tasks	589
	Review All Key Topics	589
	Define Key Terms	589
	Review Questions	590
<b>Chapter 31</b>	<b>LDAP Client Usage</b>	<b>593</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	593
	Foundation Topics	595
	Using the ldapdelete Command	596
	Using the ldapsearch Command	597
	Using the ldappasswd Command	600
	Exam Preparation Tasks	601
	Review All Key Topics	601
	Review Questions	601
<b>Part XII: Administrating E-Mail Services</b>		
<b>Chapter 32</b>	<b>Using E-mail Servers</b>	<b>605</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	605
	Foundation Topics	607
	SMTP Basics	607
	Configuring Postfix	609
	Postfix Configuration File	610

	Important Postfix Settings	611
	Aliases	612
	Postfix Virtual Domains	614
	sendmail and exim	614
	Monitoring E-mail Servers	616
	Exam Preparation Tasks	617
	Review All Key Topics	617
	Define Key Terms	617
	Review Questions	618
<b>Chapter 33</b>	<b>Managing Local E-mail Delivery</b>	<b>621</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	621
	Foundation Topics	623
	procmail Basics	623
	procmail Rules	625
	mbox and Maildir Formats	628
	Exam Preparation Tasks	629
	Review All Key Topics	629
	Define Key Terms	629
	Review Questions	630
<b>Chapter 34</b>	<b>Managing Remote E-mail Delivery</b>	<b>633</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	633
	Foundation Topics	635
	IMAP and POP Essentials	635
	The Courier Server	636
	The /etc/courier/authdaemonrc File	638
	The /etc/courier/imapd File	638
	The /etc/courier/pop3d File	639
	The Dovecot Server	639
	Exam Preparation Tasks	643
	Review All Key Topics	643
	Define Key Terms	644
	Review Questions	644
<b>Part XIII: Administrating System Security</b>		
<b>Chapter 35</b>	<b>Configuring a Router</b>	<b>647</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	647
	Foundation Topics	649
	Firewall Essentials	649
	Targets	653
	iptables Examples	653

	Saving the Rules	656
	Advanced iptables Features	657
	Private Networks and NAT	658
	Exam Preparation Tasks	659
	Review All Key Topics	659
	Define Key Terms	659
	Review Questions	660
<b>Chapter 36</b>	<b>Securing FTP Servers</b>	<b>663</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	663
	Foundation Topics	665
	Configuring vsftpd	665
	Anonymous FTP	665
	Limiting User Accounts	667
	Additional Settings	669
	Configuring Pure-FTPd	670
	ProFTPd	670
	Active versus Passive Mode	671
	Exam Preparation Tasks	674
	Review All Key Topics	674
	Define Key Terms	674
	Review Questions	675
<b>Chapter 37</b>	<b>Secure Shell (SSH)</b>	<b>679</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	679
	Foundation Topics	681
	Configuring the Secure Shell Server	681
	Basic Configuration Settings	681
	Settings That Affect User Access	682
	Secure Shell Client Commands	684
	The ssh_config File	684
	The ssh Command	685
	The scp and sftp Commands	687
	Advanced SSH Features	687
	Passwordless Login	688
	Exam Preparation Tasks	690
	Review All Key Topics	690
	Review Questions	690
<b>Chapter 38</b>	<b>Security Tasks and OpenVPN</b>	<b>693</b>
	“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz	693
	Foundation Topics	695
	Security Tools	695
	fail2ban	696

OpenVAS and Snort	698
Security Alert Services	698
OpenVPN	699
CA Setup	700
Create VPN Server Certificate	701
Create VPN Client Certificate	703
Basic Server Setup	705
Basic Client Setup	706
Exam Preparation Tasks	709
Review All Key Topics	709
Define Key Terms	709
Review Questions	710

## **Part XIV: Exam Preparation**

### **Chapter 39 Final Preparation 713**

Foundation Topics	714
How to Prepare for the LPI Exams	714
Exam Objectives	714
Important Exam Facts	714
Right Before Your Exam Starts	714
How to Look at the Objectives	715
Studying for the Exams—What <i>to</i> Do	717
Machines or Virtual Machines?	717
Studying for the Exams—What <i>Not</i> to Do	718
LPI Certifications and Distributions	718
You Have to Install Something	719
LPI Exam Question Types	719
Single Answer Multiple Choice	720
Choose Multiple	721
Choose All That Apply	721
Fill-in-the-Blank	722
Final Recommendations	724
Summary	724

### **Glossary 727**

### **Appendix A Answers to “Do I Know This Already?” Quizzes and Review Questions 739**

### **Appendix B LPIC-2 Exam Updates 773**

Always Get the Latest at the Book’s Product Page	773
Technical Content	774

### **Index 775**

## About the Author

**William “Bo” Rothwell** At the impressionable age of 14, Bo crossed paths with a TRS-80 Micro Computer System (affectionately known as a “Trash 80”). Soon after, the adults responsible for Bo made the mistake of leaving him alone with the TRS-80. He immediately dismantled it and held his first computer class, showing his friends what made this “computer thing” work.

Since that experience, Bo’s passion for understanding how computers work and sharing this knowledge with others has resulted in a rewarding career in IT training. His experience includes Linux, Unix, and programming languages such as Perl, Python, Tcl, and BASH. He is the founder and president of One Course Source, an IT training organization.

## Dedication

*To Sarah, my fiancée and best friend: You have the patience of a saint and without your support, I could never have written this book.*

*To Julia, my daughter: You didn’t deserve at least half the times I yelled at you. Thanks for putting up with your grumpy Dad.*

## Acknowledgments

I feel like one of those actors who has been awarded an Oscar and tries to rattle off a bunch of names, trying to say thank you to everyone. I’m not limited to five minutes, but I am worried about missing someone!

To Sarah and Julia, my fiancée and daughter, thank you again for all your support, encouragement, and patience.

To my Dad, Richard Rothwell: I hated having to write and rewrite my papers growing up. I dreaded bringing you “draft #5” knowing there would have to be a “draft #6.” But those experiences allowed me to become a good writer, and I can’t thank you enough for that. (However, please don’t send me a marked-up copy of this book!)

To my Mom, Ann Rothwell: For every endeavor I have tackled in my life, from those first steps as a toddler to writing this book, you and Dad have been the backbone of support in my life. A great many of my successes are the direct result of your support and encouragement. Thank you!

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Finally, thank you very much Ross Brunson and Keith Wright for your hard work as technical reviewers for this book. Your feedback made this a much better publication than I could have managed alone.

## About the Technical Reviewers

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**Keith Wright** has been working as an instructor teaching computer courses since 1993. Currently, he teaches courses in Perl, Python, Project Management, Solaris, Web Development, Linux System Administration, Security, and Performance Optimization. In addition, he finds work as an author, technical editor, and photographer, and has published more than a dozen applications for Android devices.

## We Want to Hear from You!

As the reader of this book, you are our most important critic and commentator. We value your opinion and want to know what we're doing right, what we could do better, what areas you'd like to see us publish in, and any other words of wisdom you're willing to pass our way.

We welcome your comments. You can e-mail or write to let us know what you did or didn't like about this book—as well as what we can do to make our books better. Please note that we cannot help you with technical problems related to the topic of this book.

When you write, please be sure to include this book's title and author as well as your name and e-mail address. We will carefully review your comments and share them with the author and editors who worked on the book.

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## Reader Services

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# Introduction

Odds are you are reading this book because you have successfully passed the Linux+ or LPIC-1 certification exams and you are ready for the next challenge. This book focuses on one major goal: to help you prepare to pass the LPIC-2 exams (Exam 201 and Exam 202).

These are challenging exams because they cover a wide range of advanced Linux topics. In fact, some of these topics are large enough to be covered in books of their own.

It is important to realize that this book's primary goal is to help you prepare to pass the LPIC-2 exam. As a result, the depth of the topics is specifically limited to what is exam-testable.

The rest of this introduction focuses on two topics: the LPIC-2 exam and a description of this book.

## The LPIC-2 Exam

The Linux Network Professional Certification (LPIC-2) was first introduced in November 2001. To earn this certification, you need to pass two exams: 201 and 202. You also need to have an active LPIC-1 certification to be eligible to earn the LPIC-2 certification. Make sure you take the LPIC-2 exams within five years of earning your LPIC-1 certification.

The primary focus of the LPIC-2 exam is the skills that a Linux administrator should have to manage small- to medium-sized network environments. You will find a bit of redundancy with the topics on the LPIC-1 certification exams, but you should also expect the exam questions to deal with a deeper level of knowledge. For example, both exams list SysV-init system startup as an exam objective, but the questions are more challenging on the LPIC-2 exam than on the LPIC-1 exam.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** The LPIC-2 exam has a “shelf life” of five years. While topics and techniques change (sometimes rapidly) in Linux, the LPIC-2 exam does not immediately change. As a result, some of the topics that you will be tested on are no longer the standard that you find in most modern Linux distributions. I have made a point throughout the book to highlight which topics are slightly older because this should have an impact on your study methods.

For example, one of the exam objectives is 202.1 Customizing SysV-init system startup. Most modern distributions of Linux now use a different startup system (either Upstart or SystemD). For the purposes of the exam, you want to focus your studies on SysV-init. In these situations, I provide a suggestion as to which Linux distribution you should use to practice.

## Contents of the 201 and 202 Exams

Every student who takes an exam wants to know what's on the exam. As with all their exams, LPI publishes a set of exam topics. These exam topics give general guidance as to what's on the exam.

You can find the exam topics at [www.lpi.org](http://www.lpi.org). The most memorable way to navigate is to go to <https://www.lpi.org/study-resources/> and look for the LPIC-2 201 Objectives and the LPIC-2 202 Objectives.



Table I-1 lists the topics on the 201 and 202 exams, with a reference to the chapter or chapters of this book that covers the topic.

**Table I-1** 201 and 202 Topics and Chapter References

<b>Exam Section/Objective</b>	<b>Chapter Where Covered</b>
<b>Topic 200: Capacity Planning</b>	
200.1 Measure and Troubleshoot Resource Usage	Chapter 1
200.2 Predict Future Resource Needs	Chapter 2
<b>Topic 201: Linux Kernel</b>	
201.1 Kernel Components	Chapter 3
201.2 Compiling a Kernel	Chapter 3
201.3 Kernel Runtime Management and Troubleshooting	Chapter 4
<b>Topic 202: System Startup</b>	
202.1 Customizing SysV-init System Startup	Chapter 5
202.2 System Recovery	Chapter 6
202.3 Alternate Boot loaders	Chapter 7
<b>Topic 203: Filesystem and Devices</b>	
203.1 Operating the Linux Filesystem	Chapter 8
203.2 Maintaining a Linux Filesystem	Chapter 9
203.3 Creating and Configuring Filesystem Options	Chapter 10
<b>Topic 204: Advanced Storage Device Administration</b>	
204.1 Configuring RAID	Chapter 11
204.2 Adjusting Storage Device Access	Chapter 12
204.3 Logical Volume Manager	Chapter 13
<b>Topic 205: Network Configuration</b>	
205.1 Basic Networking Configuration	Chapter 14
205.2 Advanced Network Configuration and Troubleshooting	Chapter 15
205.3 Troubleshooting Network Issues	Chapter 16
<b>Topic 206: System Maintenance</b>	
206.1 Make and Install Programs from Source	Chapter 17
206.2 Backup Operations	Chapter 18
206.3 Notify Users on System-Related Issues	Chapter 19

<b>Exam Section/Objective</b>	<b>Chapter Where Covered</b>
<b>Topic 207: Domain Name Server</b>	
207.1 Basic DNS Server Configuration	Chapter 20
207.2 Create and Maintain DNS Zones	Chapter 21
207.3 Securing a DNS Server	Chapter 22
<b>Topic 208: Web Services</b>	
208.1 Implementing a Web Server	Chapter 23
208.2 Apache Configuration for HTTPS	Chapter 24
208.3 Implementing a Proxy Server	Chapter 25
208.4 Implementing Nginx as a Web Server and a Reverse Proxy	Chapter 25
<b>Topic 209: File Sharing</b>	
209.1 SAMBA Server Configuration	Chapter 26
209.2 NFS Server Configuration	Chapter 27
<b>Topic 210: Network Client Management</b>	
210.1 DHCP Configuration	Chapter 28
210.2 PAM Authentication	Chapter 29
210.3 LDAP Client Usage	Chapter 31
210.4 Configuring an OpenLDAP Server	Chapter 30
<b>Topic 211: E-mail Services</b>	
211.1 Using E-mail Servers	Chapter 32
211.2 Managing Local E-mail Delivery	Chapter 33
211.3 Managing Remote E-mail Delivery	Chapter 34
<b>Topic 212: System Security</b>	
212.1 Configuring a Router	Chapter 35
212.2 Securing FTP Servers	Chapter 36
212.3 Secure Shell (SSH)	Chapter 37
212.4 Security Tasks	Chapter 38
212.5 OpenVPN	Chapter 38

## How to Take the LPIC-201 and LPIC-202 Exams

To take the LPIC-2 exams, start at [lpi.org](http://lpi.org) to get a member ID and a link to [pearsonvue.com/lpi/](http://pearsonvue.com/lpi/) to schedule an exam.

## Who Should Take This Exam and Read This Book?

This book is intended for anyone wanting to prepare for the LPIC-2 certification exams. The audience includes self-study readers—people who pass the test by studying 100% on their own.

This book is also an excellent primer for many topics that a Linux system administrator is responsible for handling. The information in this book can also be used as a reference for when the gray matter storage device between your ears fails to return the necessary information.

## Book Organization

This book contains 39 chapters, plus a glossary and an appendix. The topics all focus in some way on LPIC-2 certification topics, making the topics somewhat focused, but with deep coverage on those topics.

The book organizes the topics into 14 major parts. The following list outlines the major part organization of this book:

- **Part I, “Capacity Planning”:** This part includes two chapters, which focus on tools designed to determine resource usage. Using this information, you can determine what additional resources may be needed in the future:
  - **Chapter 1, “Measuring and Troubleshooting Resource Usage”:** This chapter covers the tools and terms that you should know about when measuring the resources used by the system.
  - **Chapter 2, “Predict Future Resource Needs”:** This chapter covers the tools and techniques to predict what your system will need in the future, not only to help you avoid disasters, but also to provide you with the means to proactively maintain your system’s health.
- **Part II, “Managing the Kernel”:** The focus on this part is the kernel:
  - **Chapter 3, “Kernel Components and Compiling”:** In this chapter you learn about kernel parameters, discover kernel documentation that helps you understand these parameters, and learn how to create a custom kernel.
  - **Chapter 4, “Kernel Runtime Management and Troubleshooting”:** The focus of this chapter is to learn how to load LKMs, unload them from memory, and view information about the modules, not to memorize what the different modules do. You also learn how to fine-tune LKMs by adjusting module parameters.
- **Part III, “Managing System Startup”:** As an administrator you need to be able to administer how the system boots. This part focuses on how the boot process works and what changes you can make as an administrator:
  - **Chapter 5, “Customizing SysV-init System Startup”:** This chapter focuses on understanding the boot process of SysV-init systems as well as how to modify how these systems boot.

- **Chapter 6, “Administering System Recovery”:** In this chapter you learn the skills that enable you to recover a system that will not boot properly.
- **Chapter 7, “Alternate Boot loaders”:** In this chapter you learn how to configure LILO, the LInux LOader. You also learn about other boot loaders, including syslinux, extlinux, isolinux, and pxelinux.
- **Part IV, “Managing Filesystem and Devices”:** Local filesystems are stored on devices such as partitions. The ability to make partitions and place filesystems on these partitions is a critical component of the functions of a system administrator:
  - **Chapter 8, “Operating the Linux Filesystem”:** This chapter explains how the mounting process works.
  - **Chapter 9, “Maintaining a Linux Filesystem”:** In this chapter you learn about different Linux filesystems, including the family of ext-based filesystems and the xfs filesystem. You learn how to create these filesystems as well as how to maintain them. You also learn how to create swap devices and utilize SMART, a method of monitoring your hard disks.
  - **Chapter 10, “Creating and Configuring Filesystem Options”:** This chapter focuses on understanding the essentials about removable media filesystems, including ISO9660, HFS, and UDF. You also learn about encrypted filesystems and the autofs system.
- **Part V, “Administering Advanced Storage Device”:** In addition to regular partitions, you can use software RAID and LVM (Logical Volume Manager) devices to store files locally:
  - **Chapter 11, “Configuring RAID”:** This chapter focuses on how to set up and maintain software RAID devices on Linux distributions.
  - **Chapter 12, “Adjusting Storage Device Access”:** This chapter is somewhat of a hodgepodge chapter, covering a wide range of storage topics not covered in previous chapters. This includes covering iSCSI (a network-based implementation of SCSI), tools related to storage device system resources, as well as kernel parameters related to storage devices.
  - **Chapter 13, “Logical Volume Manager”:** This chapter covers Logical Volume Manager (LVM), a technology that can be used in place of traditional partitions.
- **Part VI, “Configuring the Network”:** This part focuses on configuring and troubleshooting network interfaces:
  - **Chapter 14, “Basic Networking Configuration”:** The focus of this chapter is basic networking commands, such as `ifconfig`, `arp`, and the `route` commands. The topic of wireless networking commands is also covered in this chapter.
  - **Chapter 15, “Advanced Network Configuration and Troubleshooting”:** The focus of this chapter is commands that gather network information, primarily to aid the process of troubleshooting problems. The topic includes commands that probe remote systems (the `ping` and `nmap` commands), display local network information (the `nc`, `netstat`, and `lsof` commands), and sniff local network packets (the `tcpdump` command).

- **Chapter 16, “Troubleshooting Network Issues”:** This chapter focuses on files used to configure and troubleshoot network-related issues. You learn about the different configuration files that exist on Debian and Red Hat–based systems. Various troubleshooting tools are covered to provide you with the skills to fix network issues.
- **Part VII, “Performing System Maintenance”:** This part contains a collection of topics, including installing software via source code, backing up filesystems, and sending messages to users:
  - **Chapter 17, “Make and Install Programs from Source”:** In this chapter you learn where you can access source code. After downloading it to your system, you learn how to “unpack” and configure the source code. Finally, you learn how to install and patch the source code.
  - **Chapter 18, “Backup Operations”:** This chapter introduces some of the basics that you should know about when creating your backup strategy. You learn how to answer the questions of what should be backed up and what tools should be used. You also learn about some of the standard backup tools that come with Linux as well as some of the third-party tools available.
  - **Chapter 19, “Notify Users on System-Related Issues”:** In this chapter you learn how to display both pre-login messages and post-login messages. You also learn how to send broadcast messages to all users who are currently logged in to the system.
- **Part VIII, “Administering Domain Name Server”:** This part focuses on configuring and securing a DNS server:
  - **Chapter 20, “Basic DNS Server Configuration”:** This chapter focuses on understanding the essential concepts and terms of DNS as well as how to administer the primary BIND configuration file. You also are introduced to some of the essential commands that help you administer a DNS server.
  - **Chapter 21, “Create and Maintain DNS Zones”:** In this chapter you learn how to configure a DNS zone by modifying the `/etc/named.conf` file and creating zone files.
  - **Chapter 22, “Securing a DNS Server”:** The focus of this chapter is to make DNS more secure.
- **Part IX, “Configuring Web Services”:** This section focuses on configuring and securing web servers and proxy servers:
  - **Chapter 23, “Implementing a Web Server”:** This chapter introduces the Apache Web Server. You learn how to perform basic configuration changes to both its primary configuration files and “include” directory configuration files.
  - **Chapter 24, “Apache Configuration for HTTPS”:** This chapter focuses on HTTPS, the Hypertext Transfer Protocol with SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) for authentication and encryption. You learn about the concepts of SSL and how it can be used to allow a client system to authenticate an Apache Web Server.
  - **Chapter 25, “Implementing a Proxy Server”:** In this chapter you are introduced to the concept of proxy servers. You learn how to configure a proxy server, including how to limit access to the server.

- **Part X, “Administering File Sharing”:** Files are typically shared between systems via either SAMBA or NFS. This part focuses on configuring these services:
  - **Chapter 26, “SAMBA Server Configuration”:** In this chapter you learn about the Samba server, including key configuration settings.
  - **Chapter 27, “NFS Server Configuration”:** In this chapter you learn how to set up an NFS server and connect to it from an NFS client. You also learn how to secure portmap, the service that grants access to NFS servers.
- **Part XI, “Managing Network Clients”:** This part covers a collection of services, including DHCP, PAM, and LDAP:
  - **Chapter 28, “DHCP Configuration”:** This chapter covers DHCP server configuration.
  - **Chapter 29, “PAM Authentication”:** This chapter covers PAM (pluggable authentication modules), a component of Linux designed to authorize and authenticate user accounts.
  - **Chapter 30, “Configuring an OpenLDAP Server”:** This chapter introduces LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol), a distributed directory service.
  - **Chapter 31, “LDAP Client Usage”:** This chapter focuses on the OpenLDAP database. You learn how to use the `ldapadd` and `ldapdelete` commands to make changes to the database.
- **Part XII: “Administering E-mail Services”:** This section focuses on administering various e-mail services:
  - **Chapter 32, “Using E-mail Servers”:** In this chapter you learn features such as configuration of e-mail addresses, implementing e-mail quotas, and managing virtual e-mail domains.
  - **Chapter 33, “Managing Local E-mail Delivery”:** In this chapter you learn how to set up procmail rules, both systemwide as an administrator and by individual user accounts.
  - **Chapter 34, “Managing Remote E-mail Delivery”:** You learn about the protocols used by the MDA: IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) and POP (Post Office Protocol) in this chapter. You also learn how to configure MDA services, including Dovecot and Courier.
- **Part XIII, “Administering System Security”:** In this section several security features are introduced, including router configuration, FTP servers, SSH servers, and VPN:
  - **Chapter 35, “Configuring a Router”:** In this chapter you learn how to configure a Linux system as a router and protect the internal network using a firewall. You also learn how to allow an internal, private network to access the Internet via NAT.
  - **Chapter 36, “Securing FTP Servers”:** This chapter primarily focuses on how to set up a specific FTP server called the vsftpd server. You also learn some of the key command line options of the Pure-FTPd server.
  - **Chapter 37, “Secure Shell (SSH)”:** This chapter primarily focuses on setting up a Secure Shell server, including the concepts of how the protocol works and key con-

figuration options. The Secure Shell client utilities also are covered, including how to customize the behavior of the utilities by modifying the SSH client configuration file.

- **Chapter 38, “Security Tasks and OpenVPN”:** You first learn about some key security tools, such as nmap, nc, snort, and fail2ban. You also learn how to discover important security alerts from sources such as Bugtraq, CERT, CIAC, and others. This chapter also covers the LPIC-2 objective of OpenVPN (Open Virtual Private Network).
- **Part XIV, “Final Preparation”:** This part concludes the book with recommendations for exam preparation:
  - **Chapter 39, “Final Preparation”:** This nontechnical chapter identifies and explains how to use various exam preparation tools, followed by a step-by-step strategy for using this book to prepare for the LPIC-201 and LPIC-202 exams.

In addition to the core chapters, this book also has

- **Glossary:** The glossary contains definitions for all the terms listed in the “Define Key Terms” sections at the conclusions of Chapters 1 through 38.
- **Appendix A, “Answers to ‘Do I Know This Already?’ Quizzes and Review Questions:** Includes the answers to all the questions from Chapters 1 through 38.

## Book Features and Exam Preparation Methods

This book uses several key methodologies to help you discover the exam topics on which you need more review, to help you fully understand and remember those details, and to help you prove to yourself that you have retained your knowledge of those topics. Therefore, this book does not try to help you pass the exams only by memorization but by truly learning and understanding the topics.

The book includes many features that provide different ways to study so you can be ready for the exam. If you understand a topic when you read it, but do not study it any further, you probably will not be ready to pass the exam with confidence. The features included in this book give you tools that help you determine what you know, review what you know, better learn what you don’t know, and be well prepared for the exam. These tools include

- **“Do I Know This Already?” Quizzes:** Each chapter begins with a quiz that helps you determine the amount of time you need to spend studying that chapter.
- **Foundation Topics:** These are the core sections of each chapter. They explain the protocols, concepts, and configuration for the topics in that chapter.
- **Exam Preparation Tasks:** These sections list a series of study activities that should be done after reading the Foundation Topics section. Each chapter includes the activities that make the most sense for studying the topics in that chapter. The activities include
  - **Key Topics Review:** The Key Topic icon appears next to the most important items in the Foundation Topics section of the chapter. The Key Topics Review activity lists the key topics from the chapter and their page numbers. Although the contents of the entire chapter could be on the exam, you should definitely know the information listed in each key topic. Review these topics carefully.

- **Definition of Key Terms:** Although certification exams might be unlikely to ask a question such as “Define this term,” the LPIC-201 and LPIC-202 exams require you to learn and know a lot of terminology. This section lists some of the most important terms from the chapter, asking you to write a short definition and compare your answer to the Glossary.
- **End of Chapter Review Questions:** Confirm that you understand the content that you just covered.

## Companion Website

Register this book to get access to the Pearson IT Certification test engine and other study materials plus additional bonus content. Check this site regularly for new and updated postings written by the author that provide further insight into the more troublesome topics on the exam. Be sure to check the box that you would like to hear from us to receive exclusive discounts on future editions of this product or related products.

To access this companion website, follow these steps:

1. Go to [www.pearsonITcertification.com/register](http://www.pearsonITcertification.com/register) and log in or create a new account.
2. Enter the ISBN: 9780789757142
3. Answer the challenge question as proof of purchase.
4. Click on the Access Bonus Content link in the Registered Products section of your account page to be taken to the page where your downloadable content is available.

Note that many of our companion content files can be very large, especially image and video files.

If you are unable to locate the files for this title by following these steps, visit [www.pearsonITcertification.com/contact](http://www.pearsonITcertification.com/contact) and select the Site Problems/Comments option. Our customer service representatives will assist you.

## Pearson IT Certification Practice Test Engine and Questions

The companion website includes the Pearson IT Certification Practice Test engine—software that displays and grades a set of exam-realistic multiple-choice questions. Using the Pearson IT Certification Practice Test engine, you can either study by going through the questions in Study Mode or take a simulated exam that mimics real exam conditions. You can also serve up questions in a Flash Card Mode, which displays just the question and no answer, challenging you to state the answer in your own words before checking the actual answer to verify your work.

The installation process requires two major steps: installing the software and then activating the exam. The website has a recent copy of the Pearson IT Certification Practice Test engine. The practice exam (the database of exam questions) is not on this site.

**Note:** The cardboard DVD sleeve in the back of this book includes a piece of paper. The paper lists the activation code for the practice exam associated with this book. Do not lose the activa-



tion code. Also included on the paper is a unique, one-time-use coupon code for the purchase of the Premium Edition eBook and Practice Test.

## Install the Software

The Pearson IT Certification Practice Test is a Windows-only desktop application. You can run it on a Mac using a Windows virtual machine, but it was built specifically for the PC platform. The minimum system requirements are as follows:

- Windows XP (SP3), Windows Vista (SP2), Windows 7, or Windows 8
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 Client
- Pentium-class 1 GHz processor (or equivalent)
- 512 MB RAM
- 650 MB disk space plus 50 MB for each downloaded practice exam
- Access to the Internet to register and download exam databases

The software installation process is routine as compared with other software installation processes. If you have already installed the Pearson IT Certification Practice Test software from another Pearson product, there is no need for you to reinstall the software. Simply launch the software on your desktop and proceed to activate the practice exam from this book by using the activation code included in the cardboard sleeve.

The following steps outline the installation process:

1. Download the exam practice test engine from the companion site.
2. Respond to Windows prompts as with any typical software installation process.

The installation process gives you the option to activate your exam with the activation code supplied on the paper in the cardboard sleeve. This process requires that you establish a Pearson website login. You need this login to activate the exam, so please do register when prompted. If you already have a Pearson website login, there is no need to register again. Just use your existing login.

## Activate and Download the Practice Exam

Once the exam engine is installed, you should then activate the exam associated with this book (if you did not do so during the installation process) as follows:

1. Start the Pearson IT Certification Practice Test software from the Windows Start menu or from your desktop shortcut icon.
2. To activate and download the exam associated with this book, from the My Products or Tools tab, click the Activate Exam button.
3. At the next screen, enter the activation key from the paper inside the cardboard sleeve in the back of the book. Once entered, click the Activate button.
4. The activation process downloads the practice exam. Click Next, and then click Finish.

When the activation process completes, the My Products tab should list your new exam. If you do not see the exam, make sure that you have selected the My Products tab on the menu. At this point, the software and practice exam are ready to use. Simply select the exam and click the Open Exam button.

To update a particular exam you have already activated and downloaded, display the Tools tab and click the Update Products button. Updating your exams ensures that you have the latest changes and updates to the exam data.

If you want to check for updates to the Pearson Certification Practice Test exam engine software, display the Tools tab and click the Update Application button. You can then ensure that you are running the latest version of the software engine.

## Activating Other Exams

The exam software installation process and the registration process, only have to happen once. Then, for each new exam, only a few steps are required. For instance, if you buy another Pearson IT Certification Cert Guide, extract the activation code from the cardboard sleeve in the back of that book; you do not even need the exam engine at this point. From there, all you have to do is start the exam engine (if not still up and running) and perform steps 2 through 4 from the previous list.

## Assessing Exam Readiness

Exam candidates never really know whether they are adequately prepared for the exam until they have completed about 30% of the questions. At that point, if you are not prepared, it is too late. The best way to determine your readiness is to work through the “Do I Know This Already?” quizzes at the beginning of each chapter and review the foundation and key topics presented in each chapter. It is best to work your way through the entire book unless you can complete each subject without having to do any research or look up any answers.

## Premium Edition eBook and Practice Tests

This book also includes an exclusive offer for 70% off the Premium Edition eBook and Practice Tests edition of this title. See the coupon code included with the cardboard sleeve for information on how to purchase the Premium Edition.

## LPIC-2 Exam Updates

Over time, reader feedback allows Pearson to gauge which topics give our readers the most problems when taking the exams. Additionally, LPIC does occasionally make minor updates to the LPIC-2 exam. We address that all in Appendix B “LPIC-2 Exam Updates.”

To assist readers with keeping up to date, the author might create new materials clarifying and expanding on those troublesome exam topics as well as changes to the LPIC-2 exams. This material can be found at <http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/title/9780789757142>. Alternatively this material can also be found at <http://www.OneCourseSource.com/LPIC-2-book>.



This chapter covers the following topics:

- How to access source code
- How to unpack and build source code
- How to patch source code

This chapter covers the following objective:

- 206.1 Make and Install Programs from Source



This chapter covers the following topics:

- How to develop a backup strategy
- How to use standard backup tools
- Third-party backup tools

This chapter covers the following objective:

- 206.2 Backup Operations

# Backup Operations

Almost every seasoned system administrator, as well as many end users, has horror stories that revolve around lost data. Millions of dollars have been lost and heads have rolled because either no backup strategy was put in place or the backup strategy wasn't followed.

Data is a serious business, and you don't want to be the one, hat in hand, explaining why critical company data has been lost forever. You must create a solid backup strategy and make sure it is implemented correctly.

This chapter introduces some of the basics that you should know when creating your backup strategy. You learn to answer the questions of what should be backed up and what tools should be used. You also learn about some of the standard backup tools that come with Linux as well as some of the third-party tools that are available.

## “Do I Know This Already?” Quiz

The “Do I Know This Already?” quiz enables you to assess whether you should read this entire chapter or simply jump to the “Exam Preparation Tasks” section for review. If you are in doubt, read the entire chapter. Table 18-1 outlines the major headings in this chapter and the corresponding “Do I Know This Already?” quiz questions. You can find the answers in Appendix A, “Answers to the ‘Do I Know This Already?’ Quizzes.”

**Table 18-1** “Do I Know This Already?” Foundation Topics Section-to-Question Mapping

Foundation Topics Section	Questions Covered in This Section
Backup Strategy	1
Standard Backup Utilities	2, 3
Third-Party Backup Utilities	4

1. Which directory cannot be placed in a separate filesystem from the root filesystem?
  - a. **/boot**
  - b. **/etc**
  - c. **/var**
  - d. None of the above
2. The \_\_\_\_ command is designed to back up the contents of entire disk drives, regardless of the data on the disk drive.
  - a. **zip**
  - b. **tar**
  - c. **dd**
  - d. **rsync**
3. To specify the block size, use the \_\_\_\_ option to the **dd** command.
4. Which of the following is considered a third-party backup utility available for the Linux operating system.
  - a. BackLinuxUp
  - b. CompleteBackup
  - c. Amanda
  - d. Rebecca

## Foundation Topics

### Backup Strategy

As an administrator, it is your responsibility to develop a solid backup strategy. To create this strategy, you need to answer the following questions:

- **What needs to be backed up?**—This is a critical question because it has an impact on the answers to the rest of the questions. While answering this question, you should consider breaking down your filesystem into smaller components to create a more efficient backup strategy.
- **How often?**—Several factors come into play when answering this question. If you have broken down your filesystem into smaller components, you are really going to answer this question for each component, as the answer varies depending on what is being backed up.
- **Full or incremental?**—A full backup is when everything is backed up, regardless of whether any changes have been made since the last backup. An incremental backup is when a backup is performed only on the files that have changed since a previous backup. Some backup utilities allow for complex backup strategies based on several different levels of incremental backups.
- **Where will the backup be stored?**—Will you use tape devices, optical devices (CD-ROMS/DVDs), external storage devices (USB drives), or network-accessible storage locations? Each storage location has inherent advantages and disadvantages.
- **What backup tool will be used?**—The decision that you make regarding the backup tool has a significant impact on the process of backing up and restoring data. Most Linux distributions come with several tools installed by default, such as the **dd** and **tar** commands. In many cases, additional tools are freely available; you just need to install them from the distribution repository. In addition to the tools that come with the distribution, you may want to consider exploring third-party tools, which typically offer more robust solutions.

### What Needs to Be Backed Up?



One of the reasons why administrators tend to use multiple partitions (or logical volumes) when installing the operating system is that this lends to developing good backup strategies. Certain directories change more often than others. By making these separate filesystems, you can make use of filesystem features to perform the backup.

For example, it is normally a good idea to back up data not actively being modified. This can pose challenges when backing up users' home directories. By making **/home** a separate partition, the partition can then be unmounted and a backup can be performed directly from the partitions. Even better: Make the **/home** filesystem on a logical volume and use LVM snapshots to create a “frozen” view of the filesystem in the **/home** directory. This allows users to continue to work on the filesystem while you back up the data.

This doesn't mean that you will always make separate filesystems for each directory structure that you want to back up. In fact, in some cases, like the **/etc** directory, this isn't even possible (**/etc** must be in the same filesystem as the **/** filesystem). However, whenever possible, it is generally a good idea to create separate filesystems for directory structures that you are incorporating in your backup strategy.

**Note:** You will see that I tend to use the terms “directory” and “filesystem” interchangeably in this chapter. As you know, not all directories represent entire filesystems, just the ones that are mount points. However, because I am strongly suggesting that the directories in Table 18-2 be mount points for filesystems, I decided to use the terms “directory,” “directory structure,” and “filesystem” interchangeably when I am discussing these sorts of directories.

So, what directories/filesystems should you consider including in your backup strategy? Table 18-2 highlights the ones that are commonly part of a backup strategy.

**Table 18-2** Directories/Filesystems to Consider Including in Your Backup Strategy

Directory/Filesystem	Why You Should Consider
<b>/home</b>	If your system has any regular users, this directory structure is certain to be a part of your backup strategy. On servers with no regular users, however, this directory is normally ignored when developing the backup strategy.
<b>/usr</b>	The <b>/usr</b> directory rarely changes as this is the location of most of the system's commands, documentation, and programs. This directory structure normally only changes when new software is added to the system or when existing software is updated. Some administrators argue not to ever back up <b>/usr</b> because if something goes wrong, you can always just reinstall the software. The flaw in this reasoning is that few administrators keep a list of all the software installed on all the systems they administer. So, you should include this directory in your backup strategy.



Directory/Filesystem	Why You Should Consider
<b>/bin</b>	If you back up the <b>/usr</b> directory, consider including the <b>/bin</b> directory as some of the operating system software is installed in this directory structure.
<b>/sbin</b>	If you back up the <b>/usr</b> directory, consider including the <b>/sbin</b> directory as some of the operating system software is installed in this directory structure.
<b>/opt</b>	If you have a lot of third-party software installed on your system, you may consider backing up this directory. This isn't typically the case in most Linux distributions.
<b>/var</b>	The primary data stored in the <b>/var</b> directory structure includes log files, the incoming email queue, and the print queue. The print queue should not need backing up, but log files and the email queue may be important, depending on the function of the system. Typically this filesystem is backed up on servers, but often ignored on desktop systems.
<b>/boot</b>	The kernel is located in this directory structure. If you install a new kernel, consider backing up this directory structure. Typically it is not backed up on a regular basis.
<b>/lib</b> and <b>/lib64</b>	If you back up the <b>/usr</b> directory, consider including the <b>/lib</b> and <b>/lib64</b> directories as the operating system libraries are installed in these directory structures. As software is added to the system, new libraries are sometimes added as well.
<b>/etc</b>	This directory structure is often overlooked in the backup strategy, but it is also often the directory that changes most frequently. Regular system administration tasks, such as administering software configuration files and managing user/group accounts, result in changes in the <b>/etc</b> directory structure. On an active system, this directory should be backed up on a regular basis. Important note: The <b>/etc</b> directory must be a part of the <b>/</b> filesystem; it cannot be a separate filesystem.

Which directories/filesystems should you never back up? The following directories either are not stored on the hard drive or contain temporary information that never needs to be backed up:

- **/dev**
- **/media**
- **/mnt**
- **/net**

- **/proc**
- **/srv**
- **/sys**
- **/var/tmp**

### **How Often?**

There is no exact rule that tells you how often to perform backups. To determine how often to perform backups, determine which directories/filesystems you are going to back up and then get an idea of how often data changes on each of them.

Based on your observations, you should be able to determine how often to perform backups. It will likely be a different schedule for different directories, and you also need to consider how often to perform full versus incremental backups.

### **Full or Incremental?**

Not all software tools provide the flexibility to perform incremental backups. But if you are using one that does provide this feature, consider including it in your backup strategy.

If the backup tool does provide incremental backups, there are probably several different levels available. For example:

- A level 0 backup would be a full backup.
- A level 1 backup would back up all files that have changed since the last lower backup (level 0).
- A level 2 backup would back up all files that have changed since the last lower backup (level 0 or 1).

Typically these incremental backups would include the values 1–9. So level 9 backup would back up all files that have changed since the last lower backup (which could be level 0, level 1, level 2, etc.).

To better understand incremental backups, first look at Figure 18-1.

**Key  
Topic**

<b>Week 1</b>	Sun 0	Mon 2	Tue 3	Wed 4	Thur 5	Fri 6	Sat 7
<b>Week 2</b>	Sun 1	Mon 2	Tue 3	Wed 4	Thur 5	Fri 6	Sat 7
<b>Week 3</b>	Sun 1	Mon 2	Tue 3	Wed 4	Thur 5	Fri 6	Sat 7
<b>Week 4</b>	Sun 1	Mon 2	Tue 3	Wed 4	Thur 5	Fri 6	Sat 7

**Figure 18-1** Backup strategy #1

The strategy in Figure 18-1 demonstrates a four-week backup period. Every four weeks this cycle repeats. On the first day of the period, a full (level 0) backup is performed. The next day, Monday, a level 2 backup is performed. This backs up everything that changed since the last lower number backup (level 0), essentially one day's worth of changes.

On Tuesday, a level 3 backup is performed. This backs up everything that has changed since the last lower number backup, the level 2 performed on Monday. Each day during the week, a backup is performed that backs up the last 24 hours of changes to the directory/filesystem.

The following Sunday, a level 1 backup is performed. This backs up all changes since the last lower backup, the level 0 performed at the beginning of the cycle. Essentially, this backs up a week's worth of changes.

The advantage of this backup plan is that the backups each night take comparatively little time. Sunday's backups take longer each week, but the rest of the week is a relatively small backup.

The disadvantage of this backup plan is in the recovery. If the filesystem must be restored because the data was lost on Friday of the third week, then the following restores must be performed in order:

- The level 0 backup
- The level 1 backup performed on Sunday of week 3
- The level 2 backup performed on Monday of week 3
- The level 3 backup performed on Tuesday of week 3

- The level 4 backup performed on Wednesday of week 3
- The level 5 backup performed on Thursday of week 3

Now compare the previous backup strategy from Figure 18-1 with the backup strategy in Figure 18-2.

Week 1	Sun 0	Mon 5	Tue 5	Wed 5	Thur 5	Fri 5	Sat 5
Week 2	Sun 1	Mon 5	Tue 5	Wed 5	Thur 5	Fri 5	Sat 5
Week 3	Sun 1	Mon 5	Tue 5	Wed 5	Thur 5	Fri 5	Sat 5
Week 4	Sun 1	Mon 5	Tue 5	Wed 5	Thur 5	Fri 5	Sat 5

**Figure 18-2** Backup strategy #2

With the backup strategy in Figure 18-2, you also perform a full backup on the first day of the cycle. The backups performed Monday through Saturday back up all files that have changed since Sunday. The backup performed on the following Sunday includes all files that have changed since the first backup of the cycle.

The disadvantage of this method is each backup takes more time as the week progresses. The advantage is the recovery process is easier and quicker. If the filesystem must be restored because the data was lost on Friday of the third week, then the following restores must be performed in order:

- The level 0 backup
- The level 1 backup performed on Sunday of week 3
- The level 5 backup performed on Thursday of week 3

There are many other backup strategies, including the famous Tower of Hanoi, which is based on a mathematical puzzle game. The important thing to remember is that you should research the different methods and find the one that is right for your situation.

Where Will the Backup Be Stored?

**Note:** Consider following the 3-2-1 rule: Store three copies of all important backup data. Use at least two types of media for the backups. Make sure at least one backup is offsite.



There are four primary locations where you can store backup data. Table 18-3 describes each and provides some of the advantages and disadvantages that you should consider.

**Table 18-3** Backup Storage Locations

Location	Advantage	Disadvantage
Tape	Low cost	Slow
	Medium shelf life	Requires special hardware
		Requires a lot of maintenance
Disk	Fast	Not portable
	Easily available	
Remote	Normally easily available	Depends on network access
	Easy to have data secured offsite	Could be expensive
		Could be slow
Optical media	Decent speed	Low storage capacity
	Low cost	Most often “once write,” can’t be reused
	Hardware easy to obtain and affordable	

What Backup Tool Will Be Used?

The rest of this chapter explores different backup tools. The following tools are explored as they are all LPIC-2 exam objectives:

- **dd**
- **tar**
- **rsync**
- **Amanda**
- **Bacula**
- **BackupPC**

In addition to these backup tools, you should be aware of a few other tools used for creating and restoring files:

- **dump/restore**—Not used as often as in the past, these tools were designed to back up and restore entire filesystems. They do support both full and incremental backups, which makes them one of the few standard backup tools that have this feature.
- **cpio**—Similar to the **tar** command, the **cpio** command can be used to merge files from multiple locations into a single archive.
- **gzip/gunzip**—While the **gzip** command doesn't provide an essential feature that you want a backup tool to provide (namely, it doesn't merge files together), it does compress files. As a result, it could be used to compress a backup file.
- **bzip2/bunzip2**—While the **bgzip2** command doesn't provide an essential feature that you want a backup tool to provide (namely, it doesn't merge files together), it does compress files. As a result, it could be used to compress a backup file.
- **zip/unzip**—An advantage of this tool is not only does it merge files together and compress them, but it uses a standard compression technique used on multiple operating systems, including many non-Linux operating systems.

**Note:** These utilities are not part of the LPCI-2 exam objectives, but they are important ones to consider when you are deciding which backup utility to use.

## Standard Backup Utilities

These utilities are considered standard as you can expect them to be on just about every distribution of Linux. The advantage of this is that not only can you use the tools to perform a backup on just about every system, but even more importantly, you can view and restore the backups on just about every system. It is frustrating and time-consuming to deal with an esoteric backup file that you lack the software for to even determine what is in the backup.

### The dd Command

#### Key Topic

The **dd** command is useful to back up entire devices, either entire hard disks, individual partitions, or logical volumes. For example, to back up an entire hard disk to a second hard disk, execute a command like the following:

```
[root@localhost ~]# dd if=/dev/sda of=/dev/sdb
```

The **if** option is used to specify the input device. The **of** option is used to specify the output device. Make sure when you execute this command that the **/dev/sdb** hard disk is at least as large as the **/dev/sda** hard disk.

What if you don't have a spare hard disk, but you have enough room on a device (such as an external USB hard disk)? In this case, place the output into an image file:

```
[root@localhost ~]# dd if=/dev/sda of=/mnt/hda.img
```

You can also use the **dd** command to back up the contents of a CD-ROM or DVD into an ISO image:

```
[root@localhost ~]# dd if=/dev/cdrom of=cdrom.iso
```

The ISO image file can be used to create more CD-ROMs. Or it can be shared via the network to make the contents of the CD-ROM easily available (rather than passing the CD-ROM disc around the office).

It is also helpful to know that both image and ISO files can be treated as regular filesystems in the sense they can be mounted and explored:

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /test
[root@localhost ~]# mount -o loop /mnt/had.img /test
```

One of the advantages of the **dd** command is that it can back up anything on the hard disk, not just files and directories. For example at the beginning of each disk is an area called the MBR (master boot record). For the boot disk the MBR contains the boot loader (GRUB) and a copy of the partition table. It can be useful to have a backup of this data:

```
[root@localhost ~]# dd if=/dev/sda of=/root/mbr.img bs=512 count=1
```

The **bs** option indicates the block size, and the **count** indicates how many blocks to back up. The values of 512 and 1 make sense because the MBR size is 512 bytes.

I would suggest storing the MBR image on an external device. If the system fails to boot because of a corrupted MBR, you can boot off a recovery CD and restore the MBR with a single command:

```
[root@localhost ~]# dd if=mbr.img of=/dev/sda
```

## The tar Command



The **tape archive** command was originally designed to back up filesystems to tape devices. While many people now use the **tar** command to back up to nontape devices, you should be aware of how to use tape devices as well.

Tape device names in Linux follow the **/dev/st\*** and **/dev/nst\*** convention. The first tape device name is assigned the device name of **/dev/st0**, and the second tape device is accessible via the **/dev/st1** device name.

The name **/dev/nst0** also refers to the first tape device, but it sends a no rewind signal to the tape device. This is important for when you need to write multiple volumes to the tape. The default behavior of the tape drive is to automatically rewind when the backup is complete. If you wrote another backup to the same tape, you would end up overwriting the first backup unless you used the **/dev/nst0** device name when performing the first backup.

If you are working with tape devices, you should be aware of the **mt** command. This command is designed to allow you to directly manipulate the tape devices, including moving from one volume to another and deleting the contents of a tape. Some common examples:

```
[root@localhost ~]# mt -f /dev/nst0 fsf 1           #skip forward one file
(AKA, volume)
[root@localhost ~]# mt -f /dev/st0 rewind           #rewinds the tape
[root@localhost ~]# mt -f /dev/st0 status           #prints information about
tape device
[root@localhost ~]# mt -f /dev/st0 erase            #erases tape in tape
drive
```

**Note:** For the following examples I am going to assume that you don't have a tape drive in your system. The examples provided for the **tar** command place the tar ball in a regular file; however, if you have a tape drive, you can just replace the filename with your tape device file.

To create a backup (AKA, a tar ball) with the **tar** utility, use the **-c** (create) option in conjunction with the **-f** (filename) option:

```
[root@localhost ~]# tar -cf /tmp/xinet.tar /etc/xinetd.d
tar: Removing leading '/' from member names
```

The leading **/** characters are removed from the filenames, so instead of backing up absolute pathnames, the pathnames are relative. This makes it easier to specify where the files are restored. Having the leading **/** would result in files always being stored in the exact same location.

To see the contents of a tar ball, use the **-t** (table of contents) option in conjunction with the **-f** option, as shown in Example 18-1.

#### Example 18-1 Contents of a tar Ball Using **tar -tf**

```
[root@localhost ~]# tar -tf /tmp/xinet.tar
etc/xinetd.d/
etc/xinetd.d/rsync
```



```

etc/xinetd.d/discard-stream
etc/xinetd.d/discard-dgram
etc/xinetd.d/time-dgram
etc/xinetd.d/echo-dgram
etc/xinetd.d/daytime-stream
etc/xinetd.d/chargen-stream
etc/xinetd.d/daytime-dgram
etc/xinetd.d/chargen-dgram
etc/xinetd.d/time-stream
etc/xinetd.d/telnet
etc/xinetd.d/echo-stream
etc/xinetd.d/tcpmux-server

```

You often want to see detailed information when listing the contents of the tar ball. Include the **-v** (verbose) option to see additional information, as shown in Example 18-2.

**Example 18-2** The **-v** Option to See Details of the tar Ball

```

[root@localhost ~]# tar -tvf /tmp/xinet.tar
drwxr-xr-x root/root          0 2015-11-02 11:52 etc/xinetd.d/
-rw-r--r-- root/root        332 2014-03-28 03:54 etc/xinetd.d/rsync
-rw----- root/root       1159 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/discard-stream
-rw----- root/root       1157 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/discard-dgram
-rw----- root/root       1149 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/time-dgram
-rw----- root/root       1148 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/echo-dgram
-rw----- root/root       1159 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/daytime-stream
-rw----- root/root       1159 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/chargen-stream
-rw----- root/root       1157 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/daytime-dgram
-rw----- root/root       1157 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/chargen-dgram
-rw----- root/root       1150 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/time-stream
-rw----- root/root        302 2015-11-02 11:52 etc/xinetd.d/telnet
-rw----- root/root       1150 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/echo-stream
-rw----- root/root       1212 2013-10-07 10:35 etc/xinetd.d/tcpmux-server

```

To extract all the contents of the tar ball into the current directory, use the **-x** (extract) option in conjunction with the **-f** option, as shown in Example 18-3.

**Example 18-3** Using **tar -xf** for Extracting Contents from the tar Ball

```

[root@localhost ~]# cd /tmp
[root@localhost tmp]# tar -xf xinet.tar
[root@localhost tmp]# ls

```

```
backup          pulse-iqQ3aLCZD30z  virtual-root.MLN2pc  virtual-root.zAkrYZ
etc             pulse-lZAnjZ6xlqVu  virtual-root.o6Mepr  xinet.tar
keyring-9D6mpL  source              virtual-root.vtPUaj  zip-3.0-1.el6.src.rpm
orbit-gdm       virtual-root.7AHBKz  virtual-root.y6Q4gw
orbit-root      virtual-root.EaUiye  virtual-root.Yelrtc
[root@localhost tmp]# ls etc
xinetd.d
[root@localhost tmp]# ls etc/xinetd.d
chargen-dgram  daytime-stream  echo-dgram  tcpmux-server  time-stream
chargen-stream  discard-dgram  echo-stream  telnet
daytime-dgram  discard-stream  rsync       time-dgram
```

Suppose your tar ball contains thousands of files and you only need a few files. You can list the filenames at the end of the **tar** command to perform this partial restore:

```
[root@localhost tmp]# tar -xf xinet.tar etc/xinetd.d/rsync
[root@localhost tmp]# ls etc/xinetd.d
rsync
```

There are many options to the **tar** command; consult Table 18-4 to learn about some of the more useful options (including those already covered, which are listed in **bold**).

**Table 18-4** Useful **tar** Options

Option	Description
-A	Append to an existing tar ball.
-c	<b>Create a tar ball.</b>
-C	Set the current directory.
-d	Display the difference between an existing tar ball and what is currently on the filesystem.
--delete	Delete files from tar ball; not possible on tapes.
-j	<b>Compress tar ball with the bzip2 command.</b>
-t	<b>List the table of contents of the tar ball.</b>
-x	<b>Extract the contents of the tar ball.</b>
-z	<b>Compress tar ball with the gzip command.</b>
-W	Attempt to verify after writing. Note: One of the objectives on the exam is to verify the integrity of backup files, so you may be asked a question regarding this option.

## The rsync Command

### Key Topic

The **rsync** command provides a different set of backup features than those provided by the **tar** and **dd** commands. It is designed to back up files to a remote system. It can communicate via SSH, making the backup process secure. Additionally, it only backs up files that have changed since the last backup.

For example, the command shown in Example 18-4 performs a recursive backup of the **/etc/xinetd.d** directory to the **/backup** directory of the **server1** machine.

### Example 18-4 The rsync Command

```
[root@localhost ~]# rsync -av -e ssh /etc/xinetd.d server1:/backup
root@server1's password:
sending incremental file list
xinetd.d/
xinetd.d/chargen-dgram
xinetd.d/chargen-stream
xinetd.d/daytime-dgram
xinetd.d/daytime-stream
xinetd.d/discard-dgram
xinetd.d/discard-stream
xinetd.d/echo-dgram
xinetd.d/echo-stream
xinetd.d/rsync
xinetd.d/tcpmux-server
xinetd.d/telnet
xinetd.d/time-dgram
xinetd.d/time-stream

sent 14235 bytes  received 263 bytes  1159.84 bytes/sec
total size is 13391  speedup is 0.92
```

The options used from the previous command: **-v** = verbose, **-a** = archive, **-e ssh** = execute via ssh. The first argument is what to copy, and the second argument is where to copy it.

Suppose a change takes place to one of the files in the **/etc/xinetd.d** directory:

```
[root@localhost ~]# chkconfig telnet off      #changes /etc/xinetd.d/telent
```

Note that when the **rsync** command is executed again, only the modified file is transferred:

```
[root@localhost ~]# rsync -av -e ssh /etc/xinetd.d server1:/backup
root@server1's password:
```

```

sending incremental file list
xinetd.d/
xinetd.d/telnet

sent 631 bytes  received 41 bytes  192.00 bytes/sec
total size is 13392  speedup is 19.93

```

## Third-Party Backup Utilities

### Key Topic

Many third-party backup utilities are available for Linux. If you are studying for the LPIC-2 certification exam, you should realize that the exam objective states “Awareness of network backup solutions such as Amanda, Bacula, and BackupPC.” This means you should understand what these solutions provide, but don’t need to know any details.

### Amanda

The Advanced Maryland Automatic Network Disk Archiver (AMANDA) is an open source software tool popular on both UNIX and Linux distributions. While there is a freely available community version, there is also an enterprise version that provides support (for a fee, of course).

Amanda provides a scheduler, making it easier for a system administrator to automate the backup process. It also supports writing to either tape device or hard disk.

### Bacula

Bacula is an open source product that supports clients from different platforms, including Linux, Microsoft Windows, OS X, and UNIX. One of the compelling features of Bacula is the capability to automate backup, freeing the system administrator from this routine task.

Configuration of Bacula on the server side can be accomplished via a web interface, GUI-based tools, or command line tools.

One disadvantage of Bacula is that the format of the backup data is not compatible with other backup formats, such as the **tar** command’s format. This makes it difficult to deal with the backup data unless you have the Bacula tools installed on the system.

### BackupPC

The BackupPC software provides a disk-to-disk solution that includes a web-based front end. Because it runs through a web interface, no client software needs to be installed. The server software provides the web interface to perform the backup.

Another advantage of BackupPC is that the server runs on many different Linux distributions as well as on several UNIX systems. The software also supports several standard protocols to transfer the data, including NFS, SSH, rsync, and SMB (Server Message Blocks, a Microsoft Windows protocol). This provides you with flexibility in backing up data from different client systems.

## Exam Preparation Tasks

### Review All Key Topics

Review the most important topics in this chapter, noted with the Key Topics icon in the outer margin of the page. Table 18-5 lists a reference of these key topics and the page numbers on which each is found.



**Table 18-5** Key Topics for Chapter 18

Key Topic Element	Description	Page Number
Paragraph	What should be backed up	361
Figure 18-1	Incremental backups	365
Paragraph	Storage solutions	367
Paragraph	The <b>dd</b> command	368
Paragraph	The <b>tar</b> command	369
Paragraph	The <b>rsync</b> command	373
Paragraph	Third-party backup utilities	374

### Define Key Terms

Define the following key terms from this chapter and check your answers in the glossary:

Tower of Hanoi, tape device, tar ball, Amanda, Bacula, BackupPC

### Review Questions

The answers to these review questions are in Appendix A.

1. For tools that use numbers to specify full and incremental backups, what number specifies a full backup?
2. Which of the following directories do not need to be backed up? (Choose two.)
  - a. `/etc`
  - b. `/var`
  - c. `/dev`
  - d. `/sys`
3. Which of the following directories do not need to be backed up? (Choose two.)
  - a. `/usr`
  - b. `/tmp`
  - c. `/proc`
  - d. `/boot`
4. The \_\_\_\_ command is used to remotely back up data; by default it only backs up data that has changed since the last time the command was used.
5. Which of the following backup storage locations is likely to be the fastest?
  - a. CD-ROM
  - b. Tape
  - c. Hard disk
  - d. Remote network location
6. Which option to the **dd** command specifies the device that you are backing up?
  - a. `count=`
  - b. `bs=`
  - c. `of=`
  - d. `if=`
7. Fill in the following to mount the **test.iso** file under the **/mnt** directory:  
**mount -o \_\_\_\_ test.iso /mnt.**
8. The “no rewind” device name for the first tape device on the system is **/dev/\_\_\_\_\_**.

9. Which option to the **tar** command is used to extract data from a tar ball?
- a. **-a**
  - b. **-x**
  - c. **-e**
  - d. **-X**
10. The \_\_\_ option to the **rsync** command is used to enable data transfer via SSH.

# Index

## Symbols

---

- ~ (approximate match filter expression), 599**
- \* (asterisks)**
  - pattern matching character, 626
  - wildcard filter expression, 599
- , (commas) SAMBA configuration file comments, 510**
- # (comments), 510**
- /\* \*/ (C style comments), 405**
- // (C++ style comments), 405**
- @ (current origin) character, 422**
  - / directory, 153
- >= (equal to or greater than filter expression), 599**
- <= (equal to or less than filter expression), 599**
- = (exact match filter expression), 599**
- ! (exclamation point)**
  - logical not operator, 599
  - negation character, 407
- & (logical and) operator, 599**
- \n pattern matching character, 626**
- ^ pattern matching character, 626**
- . pattern matching character, 626**
- + pattern matching character, 626**
- | (pipe)**
  - logical or operator, 599
  - pattern matching character, 626
- \$ pattern matching character, 626**
- # (Unix style comments), 405**
- 6 option (nc command), 312**

## A

---

- a option**
  - exportfs command, 534
  - mount command, 164
  - rsync command, 373
  - smbpasswd command, 517
  - sysctl command, 73-74
- A option**
  - iptables command, 654

tar command, 372

**ACCEPT target, 653**

### access

- anonymous FTP
  - not permitted*, 666-667
  - Pure-FTPd*, 670
  - testing*, 666
- Apache Web Server client restrictions, 463-464
- control, 587-588
- FTP servers, 667-669
- NFS servers, 532-533
- SAMBA server shares, 518
- services, 333
- SSH user logins, 682-683
- system files, 441

**access\_log file, 458**

### accounts

- anonymous, 666
- PAM, 559-560
- root, 580
- SAMBA
  - creating*, 516-517
  - data, storing*, 512
  - local accounts, mapping*, 517-518
- user
  - adding to etc/vsftpd.ftputers*, 668
  - FTP server access, limiting*, 667-669
  - superuser, creating*, 129
- Windows, mapping, 517

**acl statement, 494**

**Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), 286**

### addresses

- destination, 612
- IP
  - active, displaying*, 306
  - banning*, 696
  - hostnames conversion to*, 325
  - hostname translations*, 286
  - load balancing*, 399
  - MAC address translation*, 286



- static, assigning*, 327
- white listing*, 697
- IPv4 loopback, 323
- IPv6 DHCP, 327
- MAC, 286
- predefined, 407
- Advanced Technology (AT)**, 233
- alerts (security)**
  - monitoring, 695
  - services, 698
- aliases (Postfix)**, 612-614
- allow-query setting (etc/named.conf file)**, 406
- AllowGroups keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file)**, 683
- AllowUsers keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file)**, 682
- alternation pattern matching character (|)**, 626
- Amanda (Advanced Maryland Automatic Network Disk Archiver) utility**, 374
- anon\_max\_rate directive (vsftpd servers)**, 669
- anon\_mkdir\_write\_enable setting (anonymous FTP)**, 666
- anon\_upload\_enable setting (anonymous FTP)**, 666
- anonymous\_enable setting (anonymous FTP)**, 666
- anonymous FTP**
  - Pure-FTPd access, 670
  - vsftpd servers, 665-667
- another program action**, 627
- Apache Web Servers**, 455
  - configuration file
    - directives*, 456-457
    - example*, 456
    - location*, 455
  - killing off extra servers, 464
  - log files, 458
  - maximum number of clients, 464
  - modules, loading, 460
  - scripting, enabling
    - Perl*, 461-462
    - PHP*, 459-460
  - security, 463-464
- SSL**
  - CA chain*, 484
  - certificate file location*, 484
  - certificates directory*, 484
  - ciphers*, 485
  - client authentication*, 484
  - directives*, 484-485
  - header response information*, 485
  - implementing*, 477-478
  - private key file location*, 484
  - protocol, specifying*, 485
  - traces*, 485
  - turning on/off*, 484
  - starting, 457-458
  - user authentication, 465-466
  - verifying, 457
  - versions, 457
  - virtual hosts, 466-467
- apache2ctl utility**, 457
- approximate match filter expression (~)**, 599
- apt-get command**, 347, 637
- architecture (system)**, 382
- arguments**
  - iostat command, 9
  - openssl command, 479-480
  - SSLProtocol directive, 485
- ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)**, 286-287
- arp command**, 286
  - advantages, 288
  - d option, 287
  - replacing with ip command, 289
- asterisks (\*)**
  - pattern matching character, 626
  - wildcard filter expression, 599
- asymmetric cryptography**, 475
- async option (etc/fstab file)**, 164
- at option (netstat command)**, 309
- AT (Advanced Technology)**, 233
- ATA (AT Attachment)**, 233
- ATAPI (ATA Packet Interface)**, 233
- attacks**
  - hijack, 441
  - man-in-the-middle, 477
- attempts option (etc/resolv.conf file)**, 322

## attributes

defined, 576

PVs, 270

**-au option (netstat command), 309**

**auth PAM configuration type, 559**

**auth\_param statement, 494**

**authdaemonrc daemon, 638**

## authentication

Apache Web Server, 465-466

clients, 494

PAM, 555

*configuration file, 557*

*configuration types, 559-562*

*control values, 562-564*

*etc/pam.d directory contents, 558*

*features, 557*

SSH, 683

SSL clients, 484

**authoritative name servers, 398, 420**

**autofs, 204-207**

**+auto.master setting (etc/auto.master file), 205**

**auto option (etc/fstab file), 164**

**automatic filesystems, mounting, 160-162, 204-207**

**awareness topics, 716**

## B

**b command, 120**

**B flag (procmail utility), 625**

**-b option**

free command, 10

ldapsearch command, 598

**background NFS mounts, 535**

**BackupPC utility, 374-375**

## backups

compressing/uncompressing, 368

data, selecting for, 361-363

directories, selecting for, 362-363

filesystems

*LVM snapshots, 274-277*

*selecting for, 362-363*

frequency, 364

full, 366

incremental, 364-366

MBR, 369

merging files into single archives, 368

remote systems, 373-374

storing, 367

strategies, creating, 361

tape devices, 369-370

tar balls, 370

*appending to existing, 372*

*compressing, 372*

*contents, displaying, 370-371*

*creating, 372*

*current directory, setting, 372*

*deleting files from, 372*

*differences, displaying, 372*

*extracting contents, 371-372*

*partial restore, 372*

*table of contents, displaying, 372*

*verifying, 372*

third-party utilities, 374-375

Tower of Hanoi, 366

user home directories, 362

utilities

*dd command, 368-369*

*selecting, 367*

*tar command, 369-372*

xfv filesystems

*xfsdump command, 184-186*

*xfrestore command, 186-187*

**Bacula utility, 374**

**banner\_file directive (vsftpd servers), 669**

**banner setting (SSH login setting), 683**

**banners (vsftpd servers), 669**

**banning hosts, 697**

**bantime setting (fail2ban configuration), 697**

**base\_dir setting (Dovecot server), 641**

**baselines (monitoring), 35**

**Basic Input/Output System (BIOS), 111**

**baudrate, 382**

**beginning of line pattern matching character (^), 626**

**benchmarking tests, 235-236**

**bin directory, 363**

**BIND (Berkeley Internet Name Domain), 399**

configuring, 403-406

*configuration file, 403-406*

*DNSSEC, 406*

- dump file location, 405*
- ports/interfaces for listening to, 405*
- Process IDs, 406*
- recursion, 406*
- statistical information from memory, copying, 405*
- systems for responding, 406*
- TSIG session key storage, 406*
- workind directory, 405*
- defined, 399
- rndc command, 408-411
- split configuration, 443-445
  - forwarders, 445*
  - internal/external network example, 444-445*
  - techniques, 444*
- bindkeys-file setting (etc/named.conf file), 406**
- BIOS (Basic Input/Output System), 111**
- BIOS/UEFI (Basic Input/Output System) (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface)**
  - boot process phase, 111**
- blkid command, 163**
- block devices, 52**
- block group descriptors, 181**
- blocks, 181**
- blocks in/out, 12**
- Boolean operators, 599**
- boot directory, backing up, 363**
- boot loaders**
  - boot process, 111-112
  - EXTLINUX, 144
  - GRUB 2. *See* GRUB 2
  - installing, 112
  - ISOLINUX, 144-145
  - Legacy GRUB. *See* Legacy GRUB
  - LILLO
    - boot: prompt, 141*
    - boot screen, 140*
    - configuring, 137-139*
    - GRUB, compared, 137*
    - overview, 137*
    - security, 142*
    - single user mode, booting, 141*
  - PXELINUX, 145-146
  - storing, 112
  - SYSLINUX, 143-144
- boot drives, 139**
- boot process**
  - boot scripts, 98-102
  - corrupt filesystems, fixing, 130
  - etc/init.d directory, 101-102
  - etc/inittab file
    - contents, displaying, 94*
    - fields, 95*
    - keywords, 96-97*
    - Red Hat-based system typical entries, 97*
  - etc/rc5.d directory commands, 98-99
  - EXTLINUX boot loader, 144
  - GRUB 2. *See* GRUB 2
  - GUI, 94
  - halting the system, 93
  - ISOLINUX boot loader, 144-145
  - Legacy GRUB. *See* Legacy GRUB
  - LILLO
    - boot: prompt, 141*
    - boot screen, 140*
    - configuring, 137-139*
    - GRUB, compared, 137*
    - overview, 137*
    - security, 142*
    - single user mode, booting, 141*
  - networking, 94
  - no GUI, 94
  - phases, 111
    - BIOS/UEFI, 111*
    - bootloader, 111-112*
    - kernel, 112-113*
    - post-kernel, 113*
  - PXELINUX boot loader, 145-146
  - rebooting the system, 94
  - runlevels, 93
    - default, 96*
    - features, 94*
    - modifying, 101-104*
    - sets, 93-94*
    - switching, 104*
  - single user mode, 94
    - GRUB 2, 128*
    - Legacy GRUB, 120-122*
    - LILLO, 141*
  - SYSLINUX boot loader, 143-144

system

*as base state, 98*

*initialization technologies, 93*

**boot scripts, 98-102**

**-boot option (etc/lilo.conf file), 139**

**boot: prompt, 141**

**boot/grub2/grub.cfg, 125**

**boot/grub/grub.cfg, 125**

**boot/grub/grub.conf file, 114-117**

common settings, 115

encrypted password, adding, 123

title section, 116

**BOOTP hosts (DHCP), 547-548**

**boss screens, 332**

**broadcasting user messages**

shutdowns, 389-390

wall, 387-389

**-bs option (dd command), 369**

**B-tree filesystem. *See* HFS filesystems**

**Btrfs filesystems, 154, 175**

**BugTraq, 698**

**build-key-server script, 701-703**

**built-in targets, 653**

**bunzip command, 350**

**bunzip2 command, 368**

**bytes option (free command), 10**

**bzImage files, 46**

**bzip2 command, 368**

## C

**c command, 120**

**c flag (procmail utility), 625**

**-c option**

fdisk command, 176

iostat command, 7-8

netstat command, 18

ping command, 301

Pure-FTPd command line, 670

tar command, 372

**-C option**

Pure-FTPd command line, 670

tar command, 372

**C style comments (*/\* \*/*), 405**

**cache\_dir statement, 493**

## caches

name servers, 398

named, 410

poisoning (DNS), 447

static data, 493

**Cacti, 33-34**

**CA.pl script, 482**

**CAs (Certificate Authorities), 476**

chains, 484

configuring, 700

CSRs, 481-482

digital signatures, 476

self-signed certificates, 477

self-signed keys, creating, 480

**cat command, 224-225**

**cd command, 700**

**CDs**

backing up, 369

ejecting, 240

**CERT (Computer Emergency Response Teams), 698**

**CERT-CC (CERT Coordination Center), 698**

**Certificate Signing Requests. *See* CSRs**

**certificates**

client, 703-705

digitally signed

*CAs, 476*

*creating, 478-483*

*CSR, 479*

*RSA key file, 478*

directory location, 484

file location, 484

self-signed, 477, 480

server, 701-703

signing requests, 479

*creating, 481*

*signing, 482*

**SSL**

*creating, 478-483*

*CSRs, 479-481*

*RSA key file, creating, 478*

*self-signing, 480*

*signing requests, 482*

*storing, 483*

storing, 483

**-cf option (tar command), 370**

**chkconfig command, 102-104**

**choose all that apply exam questions, 721-722**

**choose multiple exam questions, 721**

**chown command, 443**

**chroot jail**

configuring named process to start in chrooted jail, 443

defined, 441

directories, 442-443

vsftpd servers, 669

**chroot\_local\_users directive (vsftpd servers), 669**

**chroot/named/dev directory, 442**

**chroot/named/etc directory, 442**

**chroot/named/var/named directory, 442**

**chroot/named/var/run directory, 442**

**CIFS (Common Internet File System), 509**

**ciphers, 485**

**classes, 576**

**clean target (make command), 48**

**cleaning kernel, 47-48**

**client-side DNS settings, defining, 321**

**clients**

authentication, 494

certificates, creating, 703-705

FTP, 669

iSCSI, 241

NFS

*mount information, displaying, 534*

*mounting NFS shares, 534*

*persistent mounts across reboots, 535*

*unmounting NFS shares, 535*

*verifying NFS shares mounts, 534*

OpenVPN, 706-708

proxy server configuration, 500-503

SSH commands, 684-687

SSL authentication, 484

utilities, 509

**CNs (common names), 577, 598**

**collectd daemon**

collected data, displaying/analyzing, 29

configuring, 29-31

features, 29

installing, 31-32

statistics for monitoring, 30

**comma (,) SAMBA configuration file**

**comments, 510**

**command field (etc/inittab file), 95**

**command line, 670**

**command line interface (NetworkManager), 338**

**commands**

apt-get, 347, 637

arp, 286

*advantages, 288*

*-d option, 287*

*replacing with ip command, 289*

b, 120

BIND, 408-411

blkid, 163

bunzip, 350

bunzip2, 368

bzip2, 368

c, 120

cat, 224-225

cd, 700

chkconfig, 102-104

chown, 443

cpio, 368

cryptsetup, 202-203

dd, 368-369

debugfs, 182-184

depmod, 66

diff, 353

dig, 412, 432-433

dmesg, 86, 330

dnssec-keygen, 447-448

dnssec-signzone, 448-449

dovecot -n, 639

dracut, 113

dump, 274, 368

dumpdb, 410

dumpe2fs

*ext-based filesystems, 179-180*

*filesystem features, 181*

e2label, 162-163

egrep, 626

etc/rc5.d directory, executing, 98-99

exportfs, 533

fdisk, 176, 220

flush, 410

- flushname, 411
- free, 10
- fsck, 130, 179
- fuser, 159
- genisoimage, 200
- grep, 511
- grub2-mkconfig, 127
- GRUB, executing, 120
- grub-install, 112
- grub-md5-crypt, 123
- gunzip
  - compressing files, 368*
  - server.conf.gz file, 705*
- gzip
  - compressing files, 368*
  - source code, unpacking, 349*
- hdparm
  - d option, 235*
  - I option, 234*
  - t option, 235*
  - T option, 236*
- help, 120
- host, 411, 433
- hostname, 325-326
- htop, 22
- ifconfig
  - advantages, 288*
  - network information, 283*
  - network settings, temporarily modifying, 285*
  - primary network cards information, 284-285*
  - replacing with ip command, 289*
- ifup eth0, 328
- init, 104
- insmod, 69
- iostat
  - arguments, 9*
  - c option, 7-8*
  - device I/O statistics, 12-13*
  - disk I/O monitoring, 12-13*
  - d option, 12*
  - iowait value, 8*
  - values, 8*
- ip, 289-290
- ip6tables, 650
- iptables, 654
- iscsiadm, 244
- ivcreate, 263
- iwconfig, 290-291
- iwevent, 294
- iwlist, 291-293
- iwpriv, 294
- iwspy, 294
- kill, 408
- ldapadd, 586, 595
- ldapdelete, 587, 596
- ldapmodify, 587
- ldappasswd, 600-601
- ldapsearch, searching objects by, 597-600
  - Boolean operators, 599*
  - common names, 598*
  - filter expressions, 599-600*
  - output, 598-599*
  - types, 597-598*
- ldd, 333
- lilo, 140
- lotop, 22
- ls, 182
- lsblk, 12
- lsdev, 81-82
- lsmod, 67-68
- lsuf, 14-17, 310-311
- lspci, 77
- lspci -k, 80
- lspci -v, 78-79
- lspci -vv, 79
- lspci -vvv, 79
- lsusb, 82-84
- lvchange, 270
- lvcreate, 262-263, 274
- lvdisplay, 267
- lvextend, 272
- lvm, 268-270
- LVM, 270
- lvreduce, 271
- make, 48
- make clean, 48
- make config, 48
- make menuconfig, 48
- mdadm, 221-223
- mingetty, 97

- mkfs, 177-178
- mkinitrd, 113
- mkisofs
  - HFS filesystems, 200*
  - f option, 199*
  - removable media filesystems, creating, 198*
  - R option, 199*
  - UDF filesystems, 200*
- modinfo, 72-73
- modprobe
  - kernel module parameters, setting, 72*
  - loading into memory, 70*
  - r option, 71*
- mount, 165
  - a option, 164*
  - loading into memory, 69*
  - mounted filesystems, displaying, 155-157*
  - NFS shares, 534*
  - o option, 158*
  - ro option, 158*
  - t option, 159*
- mpstat, 10
- mt, 370
- mtr, 332
- named-checkconfig, 431
- named-checkzone, 431-432
- netstat
  - at option, 309*
  - au option, 309*
  - c option, 18*
  - e option, 309*
  - i option, 309*
  - l option, 309*
  - lt option, 18*
  - lu option, 18*
  - network I/O monitoring, 17-18*
  - n option, 18, 309*
  - p option, 18, 309*
  - rloption, 18*
  - r option, 17*
  - s option, 17, 307*
- network troubleshooting, 336
- nfsstat, 534
- nmap
  - iflist option, 306*
  - network ports reachability, 302-303*
  - O option, 305*
  - port scanning, 303*
  - probing machines, 305*
  - sP option, 306*
  - sU option, 303*
  - sV option, 304*
- nmblookup, 518
- nmcli, 338
- nm-tool, 337
- nslookup, 433
- openssl
  - CSRs, creating, 479*
  - RSA key file, creating, 478*
- passwd, 121
- ping
  - c option, 301*
  - f option, 302*
  - remote systems, 301-302*
- postconf, 610-611
- procmail -h, 625
- ps, 18-19
- pstree, 19
- pvchange, 270
- pvcreate, 258
- pvdisplay, 262, 267
- pvmove, 270
- pvremove, 270
- reconfig, 411
- resize2fs, 272-273
- restore, 368
- rmmod, 71
- rndc, 410
- rndc-confgen, 408
- route
  - advantages, 288*
  - displaying routing tables, 287*
  - replacing with ip command, 289*
- routing tables, 308
- rpcinfo, 531
- rpm2cpio, 346
- rsync, 373-374
- sar
  - CPU monitoring, 9*
  - disk I/O monitoring, 14*
  - as monitoring tool, 34*

- scp, 687
- scsi\_id, 246
- sftp, 687
- sdparm, 236
- showmount, 534
- shutdown, 96, 389-390
- slapadd, 577
- slapcat, 587, 595
- slapindex, 587
- slappasswd, 580
- smartctl, 190-191
- smbclient, 518
- smbpasswd, 517
- smbstatus, 520
- source, 701
- ssh, 685-686
- SSH client, 684-687
- ssh-keygen, 683
- stat, 183
- status, 411
- stop, 411
- swapon, 166-167, 189
- sync, 166
- sysctl, 73-74
- tar
  - A option*, 372
  - backups*, 369-372
  - cf option*, 370
  - c option*, 372
  - C option*, 372
  - delete option*, 372
  - d option*, 372
  - filenames, listing at end*, 372
  - j option*, 350, 372
  - source code, unpacking*, 349
  - tf option*, 370
  - t option*, 372
  - v option*, 371
  - W option*, 372
  - xf option*, 371
  - x option*, 372
  - xzf option*, 349
  - z option*, 372
- tcpdump, 313-314
- telinit, 104

- testparm, 515-516
- tgt-admin --show, 243
- top, 20
- traceroute, 330-331
- tune2fs, 182
- udevadm monitor, 86
- uname
  - current kernel, displaying*, 65
  - platforms, determining*, 352
- unmount, 155
- unzip, 368
- update-rc.d, 102-103
- uptime, 7
- vgchange, 270
- vgdisplay, 260-261
  - after LV creation*, 265-267
  - v option*, 261
- vgextend, 270
- vmstat, 11-12
- w, 21
- wall, 387-389
- watch, 21
- xfs\_check, 189
- xfsdump, 184-186
- xfs\_info, 187
- xfs\_repair, 188-189
- xfsrestore, 186-187
- yumdownloader, 346
- zip, 368

#### **comments**

- etc/SAMBA/smb.conf file, 510
- files, adding, 405
- zone files, 421

#### **Common Internet File System (CIFS), 509**

#### **common names (CNs), 577, 598**

#### **compiling kernel**

- cleaning the kernel, 47-48
- configuration file, creating, 48-50
- source code, downloading, 47
- unpacking, 47

#### **compressing**

- files, 368
- tar balls, 372

#### **Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERT), 698**



**configuration files**

Apache Web Server configuration, 456-457

boot/grub2/grub.cfg, 125

boot/grub/grub.cfg, 125

boot/grub/grub.conf, 114-117

*common settings*, 115

*encrypted password*, adding, 123

*title section*, 116

Courier, 637-639

etc/collectd/collectd.conf, 29-30

etc/courier/authdaemonrc, 637

etc/courier/imapd, 637

etc/courier/pop3d, 637

etc/default/grub

*changes*, saving, 127

*common settings*, 126

*example*, 125

etc/dhcpd.conf, 543

*ddns-update-style directive*, 545

*example*, 543-544

*ignore client-updates directive*, 545

*subdirectives*, 546

*subnet directive*, 545-546

etc/dovecot/dovecot.conf, 639

etc/fail2ban/jail.conf, 696

etc/iscsi/iscsid.conf, 244

etc/lilo.conf, 137

*example*, 138

*global options*, 138

*images*, 139

*kernel file location*, 139

*security options*, 142

etc/named.conf

*allow-query setting*, 406

*comments*, adding, 405

*example*, 403-404

*include settings*, 407

*logging settings*, 407

*settings*, 405-406

*zone file entries*, 420-421

*zone settings*, 407

etc/pam.d/system-auth, 565

etc/postfix/main.cf, 610-611

etc/resolv.conf, 400

etc/rndc.conf

*creating*, 408-409

*permissions*, 410

etc/SAMBA/smb.conf, 510

*comments*, 510

*example*, 510

*global section*, 511-512

*homes section*, 512-513

*printers section*, 513-514

*verifying*, 515-516

etc/ssh/sshd\_config, 681

*AllowGroups keyword*, 683

*AllowUsers keyword*, 682

*DenyGroups keyword*, 683

*DenyUsers keyword*, 682

*ListenAddress keyword*, 681

*LogLevel keyword*, 681

*Port keyword*, 681

*Protocol keyword*, 681

etc/sysctl.conf, 74, 649

etc/tgt/targets.conf, 242

etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf, 665, 669

etc/yum.conf, 345

\$HOME/.procmailrc, 623

kernel, creating, 48-50

*block devices*, selecting, 52

*device drivers*, selecting, 51

*make config command*, 48

*make menuconfig command*, 48

named servers, reloading, 408

network, 321

*etc/hosts*, 323-324

*etc/network/interfaces*, 326

*etc/network-scripts directory*, 327

*etc/resolv.conf*, 321-323

pam.conf, 557

slapd.conf, 576-581

Squid, 493

syslinux.cfg, 144

**configuring**

BIND, 403-406

*configuration file*, 403-406

*DNSSEC*, 406

*dump file location*, 405

*ports/interfaces for listening to*, 405

*Process IDs*, 406

- recursion*, 406
- statistical information from memory, copying*, 405
- systems for responding*, 406
- TSIG session key storage*, 406
- working directory*, 405
- CAs, 700
- collectd daemon, 29-31
- Courier servers
  - authdaemonrc daemon*, 638
  - configuration files*, 637
  - imap daemon*, 638
  - POP daemon*, 639
- DHCP servers
  - configuration file*, 543-544
  - DDNS updates*, 545
  - IP information for*, 545-546
- DNS slave servers, 420
- Dovecot servers
  - clean configuration*, 639-640
  - settings*, 641
- etc/fail2ban/jail.conf*, 697
- firewalls, 695
  - chains*, 652
  - examples*, 653-654
  - features*, 650
  - filtering*, 650, 654
  - options*, 654
  - targets*, 653
- GRUB 2, 125-130
- iSCSI initiators, 244
- LDAP, 579-580
- Legacy GRUB
  - configuration file*, 114-117
  - default settings*, 115
  - initrd parameter*, 116
  - kernel parameter*, 116
  - menu, hiding*, 115
  - root parameter*, 116
  - splashimages*, 115
  - timeouts*, 115
  - title parameter*, 116
- LILO
  - configuration file*, 137
  - global options*, 138
  - images*, 139
  - kernel file location*, 139
- Linux system as routers, 649
- named process to start in chrooted jail, 443
- NFS servers
  - etc/exports file*, 527-528
  - NFS client mount information, displaying*, 534
  - NFS servers access*, 532-533
  - NFS software, installing*, 527
  - processes*, 530-531
  - RPC service*, 527, 531
  - shared resources, displaying*, 533
  - sharing options*, 528
  - UID mapping*, 529-530
- PAM
  - environment*, 560
  - etc/pam.d directory*, 558
  - pam.conf file*, 557
- Pure-FTPd, 670
- SAMBA
  - configuration file*, 510
  - directory shares*, 514
  - global settings*, 511-512
  - home directories*, 512-513
  - printers*, 513-514
  - share security*, 514
  - verifying*, 515-516
- split BIND, 443-444
  - forwarders*, 445
  - internal/external network example*, 444-445
  - techniques*, 444
- SSH servers
  - authentication*, 683
  - log messages*, 681
  - network card connections*, 681
  - ports*, 681
  - protocol connections*, 681
  - user logins*, 682-683
- targets, 243
- VPNs, 705
- Connection Editor**, 338
- connections**
  - FTP clients, 669
  - POP versus IMAP, 636
  - SSH, 681

**control values (PAM), 562-564**

**count argument (iostat command), 9**

**courier-imap package, 636**

**courier-pop package, 636**

**Courier servers, 636-637**

configuration files, 637

configuring, 638-639

installing, 637

Maildir format, 638

as SMTP server, 636

**cpio command, 368**

**CPU, monitoring, 6-7**

iostat command, 7-9

load average, 7

mpstat command, 10

sar command, 9

**creating**

backup strategies, 361

*backup data, storing, 367*

*frequency, 364*

*full backups, 366*

*incremental backups, 364-366*

*utilities, selecting, 367*

*what needs to be backed up, determining, 361-363*

client certificates, 703-705

custom shares, 514

DNS servers, 427-431

encrypted filesystems, 202-203

etc/rndc.conf file, 408-409

files, 368

filesystems, 177-178

GRUB encrypted password, 122

initramfs files, 113

initrd files, 113

kernel configuration file, 48-50

*block devices, selecting, 52*

*device drivers, selecting, 51*

*make config command, 48*

*make menuconfig command, 48*

labels, 162

LVs, 262-263

partitions, 176-177

removable media filesystems, 200

*HFS, 200*

*ISO9660, 198-199*

*UDF, 200*

repository files, 345

reverse lookup zones, 421

SAMBA user accounts, 516-518

server certificates, 701-703

source code

*configure script, executing, 350-351*

*directory storage, 352*

*Makefile, 352-353*

*platforms, determining, 352*

SSL certificates, 478-483

*CSRs, 479-481*

*RSA key file, 478*

*self-signing, 480*

*signing requests, 482*

*storing, 483*

tar balls, 370-372

*appending to existing, 372*

*compressing, 372*

*contents, displaying, 370-371*

*current directory, setting, 372*

*deleting files from, 372*

*differences, displaying, 372*

*extracting contents, 371-372*

*partial restore, 372*

*table of contents, displaying, 372*

*verifying, 372*

targets, 242

zone files, 421

**cryptsetup command, 202-203**

**CSRs (Certificate Signing Requests), 479**

creating, 481

generating, 479

signing, 482

**C++ style comments (//), 405**

**ctrlaltdel keyword, 96**

**cups options setting (SAMBA), 512**

**CUPS printers, sharing, 512-514**

**current origin (@), 422**

**custom shares (SAMBA), 514**

**customizing**

LDAP domains, 579-580

login prompt messages, 381-382

## D

### D flag (procmail utility), 625

#### -d option

- arp command, 287
- hdparm command, 235
- iostat command, 12
- lsusb command, 82-84
- sar command, 14
- tar command, 372

#### -D option

- ldapdelete command, 596
- ldappasswd command, 600

### daemons

- authdaemonrc, 638
- collectd
  - collected data, displaying/analyzing, 29*
  - configuring, 29-31*
  - features, 29*
  - installing, 31-32*
  - statistics for monitoring, 30*
- iscsid, 244
- NetworkManager, 337-339
  - command line interface, displaying, 338*
  - components status, 338*
  - current network device status, 337*
  - disabling, 337*
  - etc/resolv.conf file, populating, 323*
  - existence, checking for, 337*
  - GUI-based tool, 338*
  - overview, 337*
  - WiFi, disabling, 338*
- POP, 639
- smartd, 190
- tgtd, 242
- udev, 85-86, 246

### data

- backups
  - selecting for, 361-363*
  - storing, 367*
- collected by collectd daemon, displaying/analyzing, 29
- Dovecot server, storing, 641
- moving between PVs, 270
- parity, 215
- SAMBA account, storing, 512

- SOA records, 423
- static, 493

### databases (OpenLDAP)

- access control, 587-588
- changes, 586-588
- deleting objects, 596
- directory, 582
- passwords, 600-601
- populating, 595
- searching for objects by
  - Boolean operators, 599*
  - common names, 598*
  - filter expressions, 599-600*
  - types, 597-598*

### dates, displaying at login prompt, 382

### dd command, 368-369

### ddns-update-style directive, 545

### Debian-based systems

- boot scripts, 102
- DRUB 2 configuration file, 125
- etc/HOSTNAME file, 325
- etc/network/interfaces file, 326
- repositories, 347
- runlevel set, 93
- source code, downloading, 347-348
- update-grub command, 127
- update-rc.d command, 102-103
- var/log/boot.log file, 330
- var/log/syslog file, 328

### debugfs command, 182-184

### DEBUG log levels (SSH), 682

### DEBUG\_LOGIN setting (authdaemonrc daemon), 638

### debugging, 182-184

### default-lease-time subdirective, 546

#### -default option

- etc/fstab file), 163
- etc/lilo.conf file, 139

#### -delete option (tar command), 372

### deleted files, displaying, 184

#### deleting

- ARP table entries, 287
- gateways, 288
- OpenLDAP database objects, 596
- PVs from VGs, 270

- RAID devices, 225
- swap devices, 167
- tar ball files, 372
- deny client-update directive, 545**
- DenyGroups keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file), 683**
- DenyUsers keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file), 682**
- dependencies (kernel modules), displaying, 66**
- depmod command, 66**
- des3 option, 479**
- descriptors (device)**
  - block group, 181
  - labels, 162-163
  - UUIDs, 163
- destination addresses, 612**
- Destination NAT (DNAT), 647**
- device field (mount command), 156**
- device\_to\_mount field (etc/fstab file), 161**
- devices**
  - active network, displaying, 283
  - block, 52
  - converting to PVs, 258
  - descriptors, 162-163
  - drivers, 51
  - files, 442
  - hardware, 237
  - information, displaying
    - lsdev command, 81-82*
    - lspci command, 77*
    - lspci -k command, 80*
    - lspci -v command, 78-79*
    - lspci -vv command, 79*
    - lspci -vvv command, 79*
    - udev daemon, 85-86*
    - var/log/messages file, 84*
  - I/O statistics, displaying, 12-13
  - iSCSI target names, 244-245
  - kernel module associations, displaying, 80
  - mapper names, 13
  - naming, 263-264
  - network, 337
  - partitions, 176-177
  - PCI, 77-79
  - RAID
    - creating, 221-223*
    - managing, 224-226*
    - partitions versus entire hard disks, 219-220*
  - SCSI, 236
  - storage
    - information, displaying, 237-239*
    - kernel parameter affects, 239-241*
  - swap, 166-167, 189-190
  - tape, 369-370
  - TTY, 382
  - USB, 82-84
  - UUIDs, 163
- dev option (etc/fstab file), 164**
- dev/mapper/VG-LV naming convention, 264**
- dev/VG/LV naming convention, 264**
- df plugin, 30-31**
- DFS (Distributed File System), 509**
- dhclient utility, 323**
- DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), 541**
- dhcp package, 543**
- DHCP servers**
  - configuration file, 543-544
  - DDNS updates, 545
  - IP information for, 545-546
  - IPv6 DHCP addresses, 327
  - log files, 548-549
  - packages, 543
  - relay agents, 549
  - rogue, 543
  - static hosts, 547-548
  - virtual machines, 543
- dhcp3-server, 543**
- dhcp4-server, 543**
- dhcp-server package, 543**
- diff command, 353**
- Diffie-Hellman parameters, 703**
- dig (domain information groper), 336**
- dig command, 412, 432-433**
- Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA), 479**
- digital signatures, 476**
- dir, 205**
- direct autofs maps, 207**

**directives**

- Apache Web Server, 456-457
- DHCP server, 545-546
- etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf file, 669
- modules, loading, 460
- SSL-based Apache, 484-485
- subnet, 544
- userlist\_deny, 668
- userlist\_enable, 668
- userlist\_file, 668

**Direct Memory Access (DMA), 233-235****directories**

- /, 153
- Apache Web Server configuration file location, 455
- backing up, selecting for, 362-363
- bin, 363
- BIND working, configuring, 405
- boot, 363
- chroot, 442-443
- etc, 363
- etc/courier, 637
- etc/dovecot/conf.d, 639
- etc/init.d, 101-102
- etc/modprobe.d, 76-77
- etc/openvpn, 703
- etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys, 703
- etc/pam.d, 558
- etc/pki, 483
- etc/rc5.d, 98-99
- etc/squid, 493
- etc/ssl, 483
- etc/sysconfig/network-scripts, 327
- etc/udev/rules.d, 85-86
- etc/yum.repo.d, 345
- files, 182
- home
  - backing up, 362*
  - procmail, adding, 624*
- include (Dovecot server), 641
- LDAP, 577, 582
- lib, 363
- lib64, 363
- lib/modules, 65-66
- lib/modules/kernel\_version, 65-66

- mail spool, 624
- opt, 363
- proc/sys, 44-45, 73
- sbin, 363
- shares, 514
- sharing from NFS servers to NFS clients, 527-528
- tar balls
  - contents, extracting into, 371*
  - current, setting, 372*
- user home
  - backing up, 362*
  - sharing, 512-513*
- usr, 362
- usr/share/doc/kernel-doc/Documentation, 43
- usr/share/doc/SAMBA-3.X.Y/htmldocs/index.html, 510
- usr/share/easy-rsa, 700
- usr/src, 47, 349
- usr/src/linux/Documentation, 43
- var, 363
- var/log/SAMBA, 516
- var/named, 419
- var/spool/postfix, 610
- var/www/html, 458

**directory servers, 573****directory setting (etc/named.conf file), 405****dirmessage\_enable setting (anonymous FTP), 666****disable\_vrfy\_command setting (Postfix), 612****disabling**

- DMA support, 235
- file uploads on vsftpd servers, 669
- NetworkManager daemon, 337
- promiscuous mode, 285
- suid permission set, 164
- WiFi, 338

**disk plugin, 30****disks**

- backups, 367
- drives, mirroring, 214
- hard
  - benchmarking tests, 235-236*
  - converting to PVs, 258*
  - DMA support, enabling/disabling, 235*

- IDE*, 116
- information, displaying*, 234
- SATA*, 116
- single hard disk systems*, 257-258
- SMART*, 190-191
- striping*, 214
- versus partitions for RAID devices*, 219-220
- I/O, monitoring, 6
  - iostat command*, 12-13
  - lsblk command*, 12
  - lsof command*, 14-17
  - sar command*, 14
- displaying**
  - active IP addresses, 306
  - ARP table, 286
  - boss screens, 332
  - collected data from collectd daemon, 29
  - CPU statistics
    - iostat command*, 7-9
    - mpstat command*, 10
    - sar command*, 9
  - deleted files, 184
  - device I/O statistics, 12-13
  - directory files, 182
  - disk I/O statistics
    - iostat command*, 12-13
    - lsof command*, 14-17
    - sar command*, 14
  - etc/inittab file, 94
  - hardware information
    - lsdev command*, 81-82
    - lspci command*, 77
    - lspci -k command*, 80
    - lspci -v command*, 78-79
    - lspci -vv command*, 79
    - lspci -vvv command*, 79
    - udev daemon*, 85-86
    - var/log/messages file*, 84
  - interrupts, 237
  - kernel module
    - dependencies*, 66
    - device associations*, 80
  - kernel ring buffer, 328
  - labels, 163
  - libwrap library services, 333
  - libwrapped services, 333
  - local hostnames, 325-326
  - local networks
    - packet information*, 307
    - traffic*, 313-314
  - LV information, 267
  - memory statistics, 10-12
  - mounted filesystems, 155
    - etc/mtab file*, 156
    - proc/mounts file*, 157
  - named server status, 411
  - networks
    - information*, 283-285
    - interfaces*, 306-309
    - I/O statistics*, 17-18
  - NetworkManager, 338
  - NFS, 533-534
  - nonresponsive internal gateways, 330-332
  - parameters (modules), 72-73
  - partitions, 176
  - Postfix configuration settings, 610-611
  - processes
    - relationships*, 19
    - statistics*, 18-20
    - using the filesystem*, 159
  - PVs, 262, 267
  - PVs/LVs associated with VGs, 261
  - root servers, 400-401
  - routing tables, 287
    - local networks*, 308
    - remote systems*, 306
  - SAMBA server
    - shares*, 518
    - status*, 520
  - SCSI device information, 236
  - storage device information, 237-239
  - tar ball contents, 370-371
  - USB device information, 82-84
  - UUIDs (devices), 163
  - VG information, 260-261, 265-267
  - WiFi
    - interface parameters*, 290-291
    - wireless routers available*, 291-293
- distclean target (make command)**, 47
- distinguished names (DNs)**, 577

- Distributed File System (DFS), 509**
- distributions for exam preparation, 718-719**
- djbdns servers, 399**
- DMA (Direct Memory Access), 233-235**
- DMCrypt kernel module, 201**
- dmesg command, 86, 330**
- DNAT (Destination NAT), 647**
- DNS (Domain Name Service), 397**
  - authoritative name servers, 398
  - BIND
    - commands, 408-411*
    - configuring, 403-406*
  - cache
    - poisoning, 447*
    - name servers, 398*
  - chroot jail
    - configuring named process to start in chrooted jail, 443*
    - copying files to directories, 442-443*
    - creating directories, 442*
    - defined, 441*
  - client-side settings, defining, 321
  - defined, 397
  - dig command, 412
  - djbdns servers, 399
  - dnsmasq servers, 399
  - DNSSEC, 447
  - domain names, 397
  - forwarders, 399, 445
  - FQDNs, 397
  - hosts, 397
  - lookups, 399
  - named process, 441
  - name resolution, 399
    - .com DNS servers, querying, 402*
    - host command, 411*
    - onecoursesource.com DNS servers, querying, 402*
    - root servers, 400-401*
  - PowerDNS, 399
  - queries, 321, 336
  - records, 398
  - root servers, 400-401
  - servers, 406-407
    - configuration files, reloading, 408*
    - creating, 427-431*
    - current status, displaying, 411*
    - defined, 398*
    - dump files, creating, 410*
    - etc/resolv.conf file, 321*
    - multiple, 400*
    - SOA records, 423*
    - stopping, 411*
    - testing, 431-433*
    - zone files, reloading, 408*
  - slave servers, 420
  - split configuration, 443-445
  - subdomains, 398
  - top-level domains, 397
  - TTL, 398
  - views, 444
  - zone files
    - @ (current origin) character, 422*
    - comments, 421*
    - creating, 421*
    - defined, 398*
    - etc/named.conf file entries, 420-421*
    - local host file, 419*
    - record fields, 422*
    - reverse lookup, 421*
    - root servers, listing of, file, 419*
    - storage location, 419*
    - storing in chroot directory, 442*
    - syntax, 421-422*
    - transferring, 421, 446*
    - TTL, 422*
  - zone records, 423-425
- DNs (distinguished names), 577**
- dnsmasq servers, 399**
- dns plugin, 30**
- DNSSEC (Domain Name System Security Extensions)**
  - BIND configuration settings, 406
  - private/public keys, creating, 447-448
  - zone files, 448-449
- dnsssec-enable setting (etc/named.conf file), 406**
- dnsssec-keygen command, 447-448**
- dnsssec-lookaside setting (etc/named.conf file), 406**
- dnsssec-signzone command, 448-449**



**dnssec-validation setting (etc/named.conf file), 406**

**documentation**

kernel, 43-44

SAMBA 3, 510

**DocumentRoot directive, 456**

**domain information groper (dig), 336**

**Domain Name Service. *See* DNS**

**domain-name-servers subnet-mask subdirective, 546**

**domain-name subdirective, 546**

**domains**

LDAP, 577-580

names

*defined, 397*

*fully qualified (FQDNs), 397*

Postfix, 612-614

specifying for searching (etc/resolv.conf file), 322

subdomains, 398

top-level, 397

**dovecot -n command, 639**

**Dovecot servers, 639**

clean configuration, 639-640

data, storing, 641

include directory, 641

installing, 639

interfaces for listening, 641

mailboxes, finding, 641

protocols, 641

settings, 641-643

**downloading source code**

Debian-based systems, 347-348

from original sources, 348-349

kernel, 47

RPM-based systems, 345-347

**dracut command, 113**

**drivers (devices), 51**

**drives**

boot, 139

disk, mirroring, 214

single drive systems, 257-258

striping, 214

**DROP target, 653**

**DSA (Digital Signature Algorithm), 479**

**dump command, 274, 368**

**dump files, 410**

**dumpdb command, 410**

**dumpe2fs command**

ext-based filesystems, 179-180

filesystem features, 181

**dump-file setting (etc/named.conf file), 405**

**dump\_level field (etc/fstab file), 161**

**DVDs, backing up, 369**

**Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), 541**

## E

---

**-e option**

netstat command, 309

Pure-FTPd command line, 670

**-E option, 670**

**-e ssh option (rsync command), 373**

**e2label command, 162-163**

**egrep command, 626**

**EIDE (Extended Integrated Drive Electronics), 233**

**ejecting CDs, 240**

**El Torito extension (ISO9660 filesystem), 144, 198**

**e-mail**

addresses

*action, 627*

*SOA records, 424*

Courier server, 636-637

*authdaemonrc daemon, 638*

*configuration files, 637*

*imap daemon, 638*

*installing, 637*

*Maildir format support, 638*

*POP daemon, 639*

*as SMTP server, 636*

Dovecot server, 639

*clean configuration, 639-640*

*data, storing, 641*

*include directory, 641*

*installing, 639*

*interfaces for listening, 641*

*mailboxes, finding, 641*

*protocols, 641*

*settings, 641-643*

- exim server, 605, 615
- harvesting prevention, 612
- IMAP, 635-636
- mail spool directory, choosing, 624
- messages
  - handling with POP versus IMAP, 636*
  - retrieving with POP versus IMAP, 636*
  - storing, 610, 628-629*
- POP, 636
- Postfix, 605
  - aliases, 612-614*
  - all configuration settings, displaying, 610*
  - client outgoing hostnames, 612*
  - configuration file, 610-611*
  - destination addresses, 612*
  - domains, 612*
  - e-mail harvesting prevention, 612*
  - hostnames, 612*
  - interfaces for listening, 612*
  - monitoring, 616*
  - relay setting, 612*
  - settings, displaying, 611-612*
  - var/spool/postfix directory, 610*
  - virtual domains, 614*
- procmail
  - advantage over MTAs, 623*
  - defined, 621*
  - installing, 623*
  - lockfile, 626*
  - MTA automatic usage, determining, 623*
  - rules, 625-628*
  - as SPAM filter, 624*
- RFCs, 607
- sending, 608
- sendmail server, 605, 615
- servers, monitoring, 616
- SMTP, 607-608
- enabled setting (fail2ban configuration), 697**
- enabling**
  - ARP, 286
  - DMA support, 235
  - DNSSEC, 406
  - executable files, 164
  - IPv6 DHCP addresses, 327
  - promiscuous mode, 285
  - scripting
    - Perl, 461-462*
    - PHP, 459*
  - SSL, 484-485
  - suid permission set, 164
  - swap devices, 167
  - targets, 243
- encrypting**
  - file level, 201
  - filesystems, 201
    - benefits, 201*
    - creating, 202-203*
    - Linux Unified Key Setup (LUKS), 201*
  - passwords, 122
  - Triple DES, 479
- end of line pattern matching character (\$), 626**
- environment, 560**
- equal to or greater than filter expression (>=), 599**
- equal to or less than filter expression (<=), 599**
- error\_log file, 458**
- errors**
  - bad superblocks, 181
  - kernel, 330
  - unmounting filesystems, 159
- ESMTP (Extended SMTP), 607**
- etc/apt/sources.list file, 347**
- etc/auto.master file**
  - CentOS 7.X system example, 204
  - default settings, 205
- etc/auto.misc file, 206**
- etc/collectd/collectd.conf file, 29-30**
- etc/courier/authdaemonrc file, 637**
- etc/courier directory, 637**
- etc/courier/imapd file, 637-639**
- etc/courier/pop3d file, 637**
- etc/default/grub file**
  - changes, saving, 127
  - common settings, 126
  - example, 125
- etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf file, 543**
  - ddns-update-style directive, 545
  - example, 543-544

- ignore-client-updates directive, 545
- subdirectives, 546
- subnet directive, 545, 546
- etc directory, 363**
- etc/dovecot/conf.d directory, 639**
- etc/dovecot/dovecot.conf file, 639**
- etc/exports file**
  - hostnames, 528
  - NFS sharing options, 528
  - syntax, 527
- etc/fail2ban/jail.conf file, 696-697**
- etc/fstab file**
  - default options, 163-165
  - filesystems, mounting, 160-161
  - NFS mount options, 535-536
  - persistent NFS mounts across reboots, 535
  - UUIDs, 163
- etc/grub.d/40\_custom file, 128**
- etc/HOSTNAME file, 325**
- etc/hosts.allow file, 334-335, 532**
- etc/hosts.deny file, 334-335, 532**
- etc/hosts file**
  - format, 323
  - IPv4 loopback addresses, 323
  - local network name resolution, 323-324
- etc/init.d directory, 101-102**
- etc/inittab file**
  - contents, displaying, 94
  - fields, 95
  - keywords, 96-97
  - Red Hat-based system typical entries, 97
- etc/iscsi/iscsid.conf file, 244**
- etc/issue file, 381-382**
- etc/lilo.conf file, 137**
  - example, 138
  - global options, 138
  - images, 139
  - kernel file location, 139
  - security options, 142
- etc/modprobe.d directory, 76-77**
- etc/mtab file**
  - mounted filesystems, displaying, 156
  - proc/mounts file, compared, 157
- etc/named.conf file**
  - allow-query setting, 406
  - comments, adding, 405
  - example, 403-404
  - include settings, 407
  - logging settings, 407
  - settings, 405-406
  - zone file entries, 420-421
  - zone settings, 407
- etc/network/interfaces file, 326**
- etc/openvpn directory, 703**
- etc/openvpn/easy-ras/keys directory, 703**
- etc/pam.d directory, 558**
- etc/pam.d/system-auth file, 565**
- etc/pki directory, 483**
- etc/postfix/main.cf file, 610-611**
- etc/procmailrc file, 624**
- etc/rc5.d directory, 98-99**
- etc/rc5.d/S55sshd script, 100**
- etc/rc.d/rc script, 98**
- etc/rc.d/rc.sysint script, 98**
- etc/resolv.conf file, 321-323**
  - attempts, 322
  - DNS, 321, 400
  - domains, specifying for searching, 322
  - populating, 323
  - resolver settings, 322
  - route, 322
  - timeouts, 322
- etc/rndc.conf file**
  - creating, 408-409
  - permissions, 410
- etc/SAMBA/smb.conf file, 510**
  - comments, 510
  - example, 510
  - global section, 511-512
  - homes section, 512-513
  - printers section, 513-514
  - verifying, 515-516
- etc/shadow file, 562**
- etc/squid directory, 493**
- etc/ssh/ssh\_config file, 681**
  - AllowGroups keyword, 683
  - AllowUsers keyword, 682
  - DenyGroups keyword, 683
  - DenyUsers keyword, 682
  - ListenAddress keyword, 681

- LogLevel keyword, 681
- Port keyword, 681
- Protocol keyword, 681
- etc/ssl directory, 483**
- etc/sysconfig/network file, 327**
- etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directory, 327**
- etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file, 327**
- etc/sysctl.conf file, 74, 649**
- etc/tgt/targets.conf file, 242**
- etc/udev/rules.d directory, 85-86**
- etc/vsftpd.ftpusers file, 668**
- etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf file, 665, 669**
- etc/yum.conf file, 345**
- etc/yum.repo.d directory, 345**
- ethtool, 336**
- exact match filter expression (=), 599**
- exam preparation**
  - distributions, 718-719
  - exam facts, 714
  - exam objectives, 714-716
    - awareness topics, 716*
    - Key Knowledge Areas, 716*
    - LPI.org website, 714*
    - subtopic weight, 716*
    - topics/subtopics, 715*
  - immediately before, 714
  - question types, 719-720
    - choose all that apply, 721-722*
    - choose multiple, 721*
    - fill-in-the-blank, 723*
    - single answer multiple choice, 720*
  - studying, 717
    - machines, 717*
    - virtual machines, 718*
    - what not to do, 718*
  - things to remember, 724
- exclamation points (!)**
  - logical not operator, 599
  - negation character, 407
- exec option (etc/fstab file), 164**
- executable files, enabling, 164**
- exim e-mail server, 605**
- expiry value (SOA records), 424**
- exportfs command, 533**

- ext2 filesystems, 173**
  - debugging, 182-183
  - defined, 154
  - details, displaying, 179-181
  - fsck command, 130, 179
  - modifying, 182
- ext3 filesystems, 173-174**
  - debugging, 182-183
  - defined, 154
  - details, displaying, 179-181
  - fsck command, 130, 179
  - journals, 173
  - modifying, 182
- ext4 filesystems, 174**
  - debugging, 182-183
  - defined, 154
  - details, displaying, 179-181
  - fsck command, 130, 179
  - modifying, 182
  - mount options, 165
- Extended Integrated Drive Electronics (EIDE), 233**
- Extended SMTP (ESMTP), 607**
- extensions**
  - ISO9660 filesystem, 198
  - Joliet, 199
  - Rock Ridge, 199
  - targets, 653
- extents**
  - logical, 262
  - physical, 259-260
- EXTLINUX boot loader, 144**

## F

---

- f option (ping command), 302**
- fail2ban utility, 696-697**
- FAT filesystems, 69, 143**
- fdisk command, 176, 220**
- fe option (ps command), 18**
- fields**
  - etc/fsatb file, 161
  - etc/inittab file, 95
  - mount command, 156
- file-handles allocation, modifying, 45**
- file-max file, 44-45**

**filename action, 627****files**

- Apache Web Server configuration
  - directives, 456-457*
  - example, 456*
  - location, 455*
- boot/grub2/grub.cfg, 125
- boot/grub/grub.cfg, 125
- boot/grub/grub.conf, 114-117
  - common settings, 115*
  - encrypted password, adding, 123*
  - title section, 116*
- bzImage, 46
- certificate, 484
- compressing, 368
- Courier, 638-639
- creating/restoring utilities, 368
- deleted, displaying, 184
- device, storing in chroot directory, 442
- directories, displaying, 182
- dump, 410
- encryption, 201
- etc/apt/sources.list, 347
- etc/auto.master
  - CentOS 7.X system example, 204*
  - default settings, 205*
- etc/auto.misc, 206
- etc/collectd/collectd.conf, 29-30
- etc/courier/authdaemonrc, 637
- etc/courier/impad, 637
- etc/courier/pop3d, 637
- etc/default/grub
  - changes, saving, 127*
  - common settings, 126*
  - example, 125*
- etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf, 543-545
  - ddns-update-style directive, 545*
  - example, 543-544*
  - ignore client-updates directive, 545*
- etc/dovecot/dovecot.conf, 639
- etc/exports
  - hostnames, 528*
  - NFS sharing options, 528*
  - syntax, 527*
- etc/fail2ban/jail.conf, 696-697

## etc/fstab

- default options, 163-165*
- NFS mount options, 535-536*
- persistent NFS mounts across reboots, 535*
- UUIDs, 163*

## etc/fstab/filesystems, mounting, 160-161

## etc/grub.d/40\_custom, 128

## etc/HOSTNAME, 325

## etc/hosts.allow, 334-335, 532

## etc/hosts.deny, 334-335, 532

## etc/inittab

- contents, displaying, 94*

- fields, 95*

- keywords, 96-97*

- Red Hat-based system typical entries, 97*

## etc/iscsi/iscsid.conf, 244

## etc/issue

- login prompt, customizing, 381-382*

- special values, 382*

## etc/lilo.conf, 137

- example, 138*

- global options, 138*

- images, 139*

- kernel file location, 139*

- security options, 142*

## etc/modprobe.d directory, 76-77

## etc/mtab

- mounted filesystems, displaying, 156*

- proc/mounts file, compared, 157*

## etc/named.conf

- allow-query setting, 406*

- comments, adding, 405*

- example, 403-404*

- include settings, 407*

- logging settings, 407*

- settings, 405-406*

- zone file entries, 420-421*

- zone settings, 407*

## etc/pam.d/system-auth, 565

## etc/postfix/main.cf, 610-611

## etc/procmailrc, 624

## etc/resolv.conf, 400

## etc/rndc.conf

- creating, 408-409*

- permissions, 410*

- etc/SAMBA/smb.conf, 510
  - comments*, 510
  - example*, 510
  - global section*, 511-512
  - homes section*, 512-513
  - printers section*, 513-514
  - verifying*, 515-516
- etc/shadow, 562
- etc/ssh/sshd\_config, 681
  - AllowGroups keyword*, 683
  - AllowUsers keyword*, 682
  - DenyGroups keyword*, 683
  - DenyUsers keyword*, 682
  - ListenAddress keyword*, 681
  - LogLevel keyword*, 681
  - Port keyword*, 681
  - Protocol keyword*, 681
- etc/sysconfig/network, 327
- etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0, 327
- etc/sysctl.conf, 74, 649
- etc/tgt/targets.conf, 242
- etc/udev/rules.d directory, 85-86
- etc/vsftpd.ftputers, 668
- etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf, 665, 669
- etc/yum.conf, 345
- executable, enabling, 164
- file-max, 44-45
- grub.cfg, 128
- \$HOME/.procmailrc, 623
- initramfs, 113
- initrd, 113
- ISO image, 369
- kernel configuration, creating, 48-50
  - block devices, selecting*, 52
  - device drivers, selecting*, 51
  - make config command*, 48
  - make menuconfig command*, 48
- kernel image, 46
- LDIF, 584
- libphp5.so, 459
- local device, 246
- lockfiles, 626
- log
  - Apache Web Server*, 458
  - DHCP*, 548-549
  - etc/named.conf file setting*, 407
  - LDAP*, 581-582
  - for network troubleshooting*, 328-330
  - SSH connections, configuring*, 681
  - var/log/SAMBA directory*, 516
- Makefile, 47, 352-353
- merging into single archives, 368
- mod\_perl.so, 461
- modules.dep, 66
- network configuration, 321
  - etc/hosts*, 323-324
  - etc/network/interfaces*, 326
  - etc/resolv.conf*, 321-323
  - etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directory*, 327
- pam.conf, 557
- passwd.ldif, 595
- proc/devices, 238
- proc/diskstats, 239
- proc/dma, 82
- proc/filesystems, 239
- proc/interrupts, 82, 237
- proc/ioports, 82
- proc/mounts
  - displaying*, 534
  - etc/mtab file, compared*, 157
  - mounted filesystems, displaying*, 157
- proc/partitions, 239
- proc/sys/dev/cdrom/lock, 240
- proc/sys directory, 73-74
- proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward, 649
- repository, creating, 345
- RSA key, creating, 478
- server.conf/gz, 705
- slapd.conf, 576, 579-581
- source
  - storing*, 349
  - unzipping*, 349-350
- Squid configuration, 493
- ssh\_config, 684-685
- syslinux.cfg, 144
- tar ball, deleting, 372
- .tar.gz, 349
- uncompressing, 368
- undeleting, 183
- usr/share/doc/kernel-doc-2.6.32/
  - Documentation/sysctl/fs.txt file, 44

var/log/messages, 84, 328

var/log/syslog, 84, 328

vmlinuz, 139

zImage, 46

zone

  @ (current origin) character, 422

  comments, 421

  creating, 421

  defined, 398

  DNSSEC, 448-449

  etc/named.conf file, 407, 420-421

  forward, 420

  local host file, 419

  record fields, 422

  reloading, 408

  reverse lookup, 421

  root servers, listing of, file, 419

  storage location, 419

  storing in chroot directory, 442

  syntax, 421-422

  transferring, 421, 446

  TTL, 422

## filesystems

  autofs, 204-207

  backing up

    LVM snapshots, 274-277

    selecting for, 362-363

  block group descriptors, 181

  block size, 181

  Btrfs

    defined, 154

    overview, 175

  corrupt, fixing, 130

  creating, 177-178

  debugging, 184

  deleted files, displaying, 184

  encrypted, 201

    benefits, 201

    creating, 202-203

    Linux Unified Key Setup (LUKS), 201

  ext2, 154, 173

  ext3, 154, 173-174

  ext4, 154, 165, 174

  ext-based

    debugging, 182-183

    details, displaying, 179-181

    fsck command, 130, 179

    modifying, 182

  features, 181

  HFS, 155

  inodes, counting, 181

  ISO9660, 155

  mounting

    access timestamp, 165

    automatically, 160-162, 204-207

    default options, 163-165, 181

    device files, allowing, 164

    executable files, enabling, 164

    labels, 162-163

    manually, 158-159

    mounted filesystems, displaying, 155-157

    as read-only, 164

    suid permission, set, 164

    syncing, 164

    users, restricting, 164

    UUIDs, 163

  mount points, 153

  physical, 153

  proc

    devices file, 238

    diskstats file, 239

    filesystems file, 239

    interrupts file, 237

    partitions file, 239

    storage device information, 237-239

  processes using, displaying, 159

  removable media, 197

    creating, 198-200

    HFS, 197

    ISO9660, 197-198

    UDF, 198

  resizing, 272-273

  superuser reserved blocks counting, 181

  swap, 166-167

  types, listing of, 154-155

  UDF, 155

  unmounting, 155, 159-160

  vfat, 69

  virtual, 153-154

  xfs-based, 175, 184

*backing up and restoring, 184-187*

*defined, 154*

*information, displaying, 187*

*problems, checking for, 189*

*unmounted, fixing, 188-189*

**fill-in-the-blank exam questions, 723**

**filter expressions (OpenLDAP databases), 599-600**

**filtering**

iptables, 650-654

packet, 650

procmail rules, 625

SPAM, 624

**finding**

kernel errors, 330

OpenLDAP database objects by

*Boolean operators, 599*

*common names, 598*

*filter expressions, 599-600*

*types, 597-598*

source code, 345

**findtime setting (fail2ban configuration), 697**

**firewalls**

chains, 652

configuring

*chains, 652*

*examples, 653-654*

*features, 650*

*filtering, 650, 654*

*options, 654*

*targets, 653*

examples, 653

filtering points, 650

targets, 653

troubleshooting, 333

**firmware, 111**

**flush command, 410**

**flushname command, 411**

**foreground NFS mounts, 535**

**formatting partitions as swap devices, 189**

**FORWARD filtering point, 651**

**forward lookups, 399**

**forward proxy servers, 491**

**forward zone files, 420**

**forwarders (DNS)**

defined, 399

split BIND configuration, 445

**FQDNs (Fully Qualified Domain Names), 397**

**frameworks, 649**

**free command, 10**

**fsck command, 130, 179**

**fsck\_value field (etc/fstab file), 162**

**fs\_type field**

etc/fstab file, 161

mount command, 156

**FTP (File Transfer Protocol)**

anonymous, 665

*access not permitted, 667*

*Pure-FTPd access, 670*

*settings, 666*

*testing, 666*

*uploading content, 666*

client connections, 669

ProFTPd, 665, 670-671

Pure-FTPd, 665, 670

vsftpd, 665

*active versus passive mode, 671-674*

*anonymous FTP, 665-667*

*anonymous users uploading content, 666*

*banners, 669*

*chroot jailing local user accounts, 669*

*configuration file, 665*

*directives, 669*

*file uploading, disabling, 669*

*FTP client connections, 669*

*installing, 665*

*pre-login messages, 669*

*transfer rates, 669*

*user accounts, limiting, 667-669*

**ftpd\_banner directive, 669**

**full backups, 366**

**Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs), 397**

**fuser command, 159**

## G

**-g option (free command), 10**

**gateways**

adding/deleting, 288

default, 288

nonresponsive internal, 330-332

routing table information, displaying, 287



**genisoimage command**, 200  
**genrsa argument (openssl command)**, 479  
**geographic-based LDAP structure**, 578  
**-giga option (free command)**, 10  
**GitHub website**, 348  
**global section (SAMBA configuration file)**, 511-512  
**Golden Shield Project**, 447  
**Great Firewall of China**, 447  
**grep command**, 511  
**GRUB**  
     commands, executing, 120  
     help command, 120  
     IDE/SATA drives naming convention, 116  
     Legacy, 113  
         *commands, executing*, 120  
         *configuring*, 114-117  
         *GRUB 2, compared*, 114  
         *modifying during boot*, 117-120  
         *security*, 122-124  
         *single user mode, booting*, 120-122  
     LILO, compared, 137  
**GRUB 2**  
     configuring, 125-127  
     Legacy GRUB, compared, 114  
     security, 128-130  
     single user mode, booting, 128  
     titles, 127  
**grub2-mkconfig command**, 127  
**grub.cfg file**, 128  
**grub-install command**, 112  
**grub-md5-crypt command**, 123  
**GUI boot process**, 94  
**gunzip command**  
     compressing files, 368  
     server.conf.gz file, 705  
**gzip command**  
     compressing files, 368  
     source code, unpacking, 349

## H

---

**H flag (procmail utility)**, 625  
**-h option**  
     dumpe2fs command, 179-180  
     free command, 10  
     shutdown command, 390

**-H option (smartctl command)**, 191  
**hard disks**  
     benchmarking tests, 235-236  
     converting to PVs, 258  
     DMA support, enabling/disabling, 235  
     IDE, 116  
     information, displaying, 234  
     SATA, 116  
     single hard disk systems, 257-258  
     SMART, 190-191  
     striping, 214  
     versus partitions for RAID devices, 219-220  
**hardware**  
     devices, 237  
     information, displaying  
         *lsdev command*, 81-82  
         *lspci command*, 77  
         *lspci -k command*, 80  
         *lspci -v command*, 78-79  
         *lspci -vv command*, 79  
         *lspci -vvv command*, 79  
         *udev daemon*, 85-86  
         *USB devices*, 82-84  
         *var/log/messages file*, 84  
     kernel module associations, displaying, 80  
     RAID, 213  
**harvesting e-mail prevention**, 612  
**hdparm command**  
     -d option, 235  
     -I option, 234  
     -t option, 235  
     -T option, 236  
**help command**, 120  
**HFS (Hierarchical File System) filesystems**  
     creating, 200  
     defined, 155, 197  
**high memory**, 46  
**High Sierra Format (HSF)**, 197  
**hijack attacks**, 441  
**home directories**  
     backing up, 362  
     procmail, adding, 624  
     sharing, 512-513  
**\$HOME/.procmailrc file**, 623  
**homes section (SAMBA configuration file)**, 512-513

**host command**, 411, 433

**hostname command**, 325-326

**hostnames**

- client outgoing, 612
- converting to IP addresses, 325
- displaying at login prompt, 382
- etc/exports file, 528
- local, 325-326
- modifying, 325
- Postfix, 612
- translating into IP addresses, 286

**hosts**

- banning, 697
- defined, 397
- DHCP static, 547-548
- local, 419
- virtual, 466-467, 477

**HSF (High Sierra Format)**, 197

**HTML (HyperText Markup Language)**, 455

**htop command**, 22

**HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)**, 455, 494

**http\_access statement**, 494

**httpd process**, 457

**http\_port statement**, 494

**HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol with SSL)**, 473-475

**-human option (free command)**, 10

## I

---

**-i option**

- lvcreate command, 263
- lsof command, 310-311
- netstat command, 309
- smartctl command, 191

**-I option (hdparm command)**, 234

**I/O (input/output)**, 6

- blocks in/out, 12
- disk, monitoring, 6, 12-17
- network, monitoring, 6, 17-18

**ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)**, 302

**IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics)**, 116, 233

**id field (etc/inittab file)**, 95

**idle value (iostat command)**, 8

**IDs**

- partitions, 220
- process, 406

**IDS (Intrusion Detection System)**, 698

**ifconfig command**

- advantages, 288
- network information, 283
  - primary network cards*, 284-285
  - temporarily modifying settings*, 285
- replacing with ip command, 289

**-iflsit option (nmap command)**, 306

**IfModule prefork.c directive**, 460

**-if option (dd command)**, 369

**ifup eth0 command**, 328

**ignoreip setting (fail2ban configuration)**, 697

**images**

- boot process, defining, 139
- ISO, 369
- kernel, 45-46
- splashimages, 115

**IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)**, 608

- connections, 636
- Courier server, 636-637
  - authdaemonrc daemon*, 638
  - configuration files*, 637
  - imap daemon*, 638
  - installing*, 637
  - POP daemon*, 639

Dovecot server, 639

- clean configuration*, 639-640
- data, storing*, 641
- include directory*, 641
- installing*, 639
- interfaces for listening*, 641
- mailboxes, finding*, 641
- protocols*, 641
- settings*, 641-643

folders, 636

implementing, 636

message handling, 636

POP, compared, 635-636

**importing LDAP schemas**, 579

**!include setting (Dovecot server)**, 641

**include directory (Dovecot server)**, 641

- include PAM control value, 563
- incremental backups, 364-366
- indirect autofs maps, 205
- inet\_interfaces setting (Postfix), 612
- INFO log level (SSH), 682
- init command, 104
- initdefault keyword, 96
- initiators
  - configuring, 244
  - defined, 241
- initramfs file, 113
- initrd file, 113
- initrd parameter, 116
- inodes, counting, 181
- INPUT filtering point, 651
- input/output. *See* I/O
- insmod command, 69
- install option (etc/lilo.conf file), 139
- installing
  - bootloaders, 112
  - collectd daemon, 31-32
  - Courier server software, 637
  - Dovecot server, 639
  - fail2ban, 696
  - NFS software, 527
  - OpenLDAP, 576
  - OpenVPN, 699
  - procmail, 623
  - Squid, 493
  - SSH software, 681
  - vsftpd servers, 665
- Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE), 116, 233
- interfaces
  - BIND listening, configuring, 405
  - Dovecot server listening, 641
  - network
    - displaying*, 306
    - etc/network/interfaces configuration file*, 326
    - etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directory*, 327
    - flags*, 285
    - local*, 309
  - NetworkManager command line, 338
  - Postfix listening, 612
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), 302

- Internet Message Access Protocol. *See* IMAP
- Internet Protocol (IP), 286
- Internet Small Computer System Interface. *See* iSCSI
- interrupts, displaying, 237
- interval argument (iostat command), 9
- Interval value (etc/collectd/collectd.conf file), 29
- Intrusion Detection System (IDS), 698
- iostat command
  - CPU monitoring
    - arguments*, 9
    - c option*, 7-8
    - iowait value*, 8
    - values*, 8
  - device I/O statistics, 12-13
  - disk I/O monitoring, 12-13
  - d option*, 12
- iowait value (iostat command), 8
- IP (Internet Protocol), 286
- IP addresses
  - active, displaying, 306
  - banning, 696
  - hostnames conversion to, 325
  - hostname translations, 286
  - load balancing, 399
  - MAC address translation, 286
  - static, assigning, 327
  - white listing, 697
- IP-based virtual hosts, 466-467
- ip command, 289-290
- ip6tables command, 650
- iptables-ipv6 package, 650
- iptables utility, 695
  - chains, 652
  - examples, 653-656
  - features, 650
  - filtering, 650, 654
  - options, 654
  - packet redirection, 657-658
  - rules, saving, 656-657
  - targets, 653
- IPv4 loopback addresses, 323
- IPv6 DHCP addresses, 327
- isc-dhcp-server package, 543

**iscid daemon, 244**

**iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface), 241**

clients, 241

defined, 241

initiators, 244

LUNs, 242

targets

*creating, 242*

*defined, 241*

*local devices, 244-247*

*verifying configuration, 243*

WWID, 241

**iscsi script, 244**

**iscsiadm command, 244**

**iscsi-imitator-utils package, 244**

**ISO images, 369**

**ISO network model, 286**

**ISO9660 filesystems**

creating, 198-200

defined, 155

extensions, 198

overview, 197

**ISOLINUX boot loader, 144-145**

**iwconfig command, 290-291**

**iwevent command, 294**

**iwlist command, 291-293**

**iwpriv command, 294**

**iwspy command, 294**

## J

**-j option**

iptables command, 654

tar command, 350, 372

**-J option (mkisofs command), 199**

**jail**

configuring named process to start in chrooted jail, 443

defined, 441

directories, 442-443

vsftpd servers, 669

**Joliet extension (ISO9660 filesystem), 198-199**

**journals, 173**

## K

**-k option**

lspci command, 80

nc command, 312

shutdown command, 390

**kernel**

cleaning, 47-48

compiling, 55

*cleaning the kernel, 47-48*

*configuration file, creating, 48-50*

*source code, downloading, 47*

*unpacking, 47*

configuration file, creating, 48-50

*block devices, selecting, 52*

*device drivers, selecting, 51*

*make config command, 48*

*make menuconfig command, 48*

documentation location, 43-44

errors, finding, 330

file-handles allocated, modifying, 45

images, 45-46

modifying, 44-45

modules

*aliases, 76-77*

*defined, 43*

*dependencies, displaying, 66*

*device associations, displaying, 80*

*DMCCrypt, 201*

*lib/modules/kernel\_version directory, 65-66*

*Loadable Kernel Modules (LKMs), 45*

*loaded, listing, 67-68*

*loading during boot process, 112-113*

*loading into memory, 68-71*

*modifying, 73-74*

*parameters, 65, 72-73*

*storage location, 65-66*

*storing during boot process, 113*

*unloading from memory, 71*

*vfat, loading, 69-70*

parameters

*effects on storage devices, 239-241*

*Legacy GRUB configuration, 116*

ring buffer, displaying, 328

source code, downloading, 47

unpacking, 47

website, 43

## Key Knowledge Areas, 716

**-key option (openssl command), 480**

### keys

asymmetric cryptography, 475

ciphers, 485

DNSSEC, creating, 447-448

private, 484

public, 683

RSA, 478

self-signing, 480

TSIG session, storing, 406

VPNs

*client certificates, 704*

*server certificates, 703*

**keyword field (etc/inittab file), 95**

### keywords

AllowGroups, 683

AllowUsers, 682

DenyGroups, 683

DenyUsers, 682

etc/inittab file, 96-97

ListenAddress, 681

LogLevel, 681

PermitRootLogin, 682

Port, 681

Protocol, 681

**kill command, 408**

**KVM, 718**

## L

---

### -l option

fdisk command, 176

kill command, 408

netstat command, 18, 309

Pure-FTPd command line, 670

### -L option

iptables command, 654

ldapsearch command, 599

smbclient command, 518

### labels (partitions)

creating, 162

displaying, 163

**LANANA (Linux Assigned Names and Numbers Authority), 234**

**large-memory option (etc/lilo.conf file), 139**

**lba32 option (etc/lilo.conf file), 139**

**LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol), 573**

access control, 587-588

attributes, 576

classes, 576

common names (CNs), 577

configuration settings, 579-580

database directory, 582

directory structure, 577

distinguished names (DNs), 577

domains, customizing, 579-580

logging, 581-582

objects, 576

OpenLDAP. *See* OpenLDAP

schemas

*defined, 576*

*importing, 579*

servers, 580-584

**ldapadd command, 586, 595**

**ldapdelete command, 587, 596**

**ldapmodify command, 587**

**ldappasswd command, 600-601**

**ldapsearch command, searching for objects by, 597-600**

Boolean operators, 599

common names, 598

filter expressions, 599-600

output, 598-599

types, 597-598

**ldd command, 333**

**LDIF (LDAP Data Interchange Format), 577, 584**

**Legacy GRUB, 113**

commands, executing, 120

configuring

*configuration file, 114-117*

*default settings, 115*

*initrd parameter, 116*

*kernel parameter, 116*

*menu, hiding, 115*

*root parameter, 116*

*splashimages, 115*

- timeouts*, 115
- title parameter*, 116
- GRUB 2, compared, 114
- modifying during boot, 117-120
- security, 122-124
- single user mode, booting, 120-122
- levels (RAID)**, 213
  - 0, 214, 218
  - 0+1, 217-219
  - 1, 214, 218
  - 4, 215, 218
  - 5, 215, 219
  - 10, 216, 219
  - 50, 216, 219
- lib directory**, 363
- lib64 directory**, 363
- lib/modules directory**, 65-66
- lib/modules/kernel\_version directory**
  - contents, 65
  - subdirectories, 66
- libphp5.so file**, 459
- libwrap library**
  - etc/hosts.allow file, 334
  - services
    - accessing*, 333
    - blocking access*, 334
    - displaying*, 333
- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. See LDAP**
- LILO (LIinux LOader)**, 113
  - booting
    - boot: prompt*, 141
    - boot screen*, 140
    - single user mode*, 141
  - configuring
    - configuration file*, 137
    - global options*, 138
    - images*, 139
    - kernel file location*, 139
  - GRUB, compared, 137
  - overview, 137
  - security, 142
- lilo command**, 140
- linear RAID**, 217
- Linux Assigned Names and Numbers Authority (LANANA)**, 234

**LIinux LOader. See LILO**

## Linux systems

- configuring as routers, 649
- Standard Base runlevel set, 93

**Linux Unified Key Setup (LUKS)**, 201

**ListenAddress keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file)**, 681

**Listen directive**, 456

**listen-on setting (etc/named.conf file)**, 405

**listen-on-v6 setting (etc/named.conf file)**, 405

**listen setting (Dovecot server)**, 641

**-list option (chkconfig command)**, 103-104

**LKMs (Loadable Kernel Modules)**, 45

**-LL option (ldapsearch command)**, 599

**-LLL option (ldapsearch command)**, 599

**load (CPU)**

- average, 7
- balancing, 399
- utilization statistics
  - iostat command*, 7-9
  - mpstat command*, 10
  - sar command*, 9

**load printers setting (SAMBAs)**, 512

**loading**

- Apache Web Server modules, 460
- kernel modules
  - during boot process*, 112-113
  - into memory*, 68-71

**LoadPlugin value (etc/collectd/collectd.conf file)**, 30

**local\_enable setting (anonymous FTP)**, 666

**local hosts**, 419

**local\_max\_rate directive**, 669

**local networking**

- hostnames, 325-326
- interface statistics, 309
- login messages, 381-382
- name resolution, 323-324
- packet information, 307
- routing tables, 308
- traffic, displaying, 313-314

**locations**

- backup storage, 367
- kernel
  - documentation*, 43-44
  - modules*, 65-66

**lockfiles, 626****log files**

- Apache Web Server, 458
- DHCP, 548-549
- etc/named.conf file setting, 407
- LDAP, 581-582
- for network troubleshooting, 328-330
- SSH connections, configuring, 681
- var/log/SAMBA directory, 516

**logged in users, monitoring, 21****logical and operator (&), 599****logical extents, 262****logical not operator (!), 599****logical or operator (|), 599****Logical Unit Numbers (LUNs), 242****Logical Volume Management. *See* LVM****logical volumes. *See* LVs****logins**

- messages, 669
- prompt, customizing, 381-382
- SSH users, 682-683

**LogLevel directive, 457****LogLevel keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file), 681****LOG target, 653****lookups, 399****loopback addresses, 323****lotop command, 22****low memory, 46****LPI Marketplace, 717****LPI.org website, 714****lsblk command, 12****ls command, 182****lsdev command, 81-82****lsmod command, 67-68****lsuf command, 14-17, 310-311****lspci command, 77**

- k option, 80
- v option, 78-79
- vv option, 79
- vvv option, 79

**lsusb command, 82-84****-lt option (netstat command), 18****LUKS (Linux Unified Key Setup), 201****LUNs (Logical Unit Numbers), 242****-lu option (netstat command), 18****lvchange command, 270****lvcreate command, 262-263, 274****lvdisplay command, 267****lvextend command, 272****LVM (Logical Volume Management), 214**

- advantages, 256
- commands, 268-270
- device naming, 263-264
- disadvantages, 256
- implementations, 255
- LVs
  - creating, 262-263*
  - information, displaying, 267*
  - logical extents, 262*
  - making available to operating system, 264-265*
  - resizing, 271-274*
  - VG associations, displaying, 261*

**mental barriers, 255****overview, 253****PVs**

- adding to VGs, 259*
- attributes, modifying, 270*
- creating, 258*
- information, displaying, 262, 267*
- moving data between, 270*

**single drive systems, 257-258****snapshots, 256, 274-277****VGs**

- activating, 270*
- information, displaying, 260-261, 265-267*
- physical extents, 259-260*
- PVs/LVs associations, displaying, 261*
- size, extending, 270*
- visual representation, 259*

**lvm command, 268-270****lvreduce command, 271****LVs (logical volumes), 259**

- creating, 262-263
- information, displaying, 267
- logical extents, 262
- making available to operating system, 264-265
- resizing, 271-274
- VG associations, displaying, 261



## M

---

- m option (free command), 10
- MAC (Media Access Control), 286
- MAC address translation, 286
- machines for studying, 717
- Mail Delivery Agents (MDAs), 608, 635
- mail spool directories, choosing, 624
- Mail Submission Agents (MSAs), 608
- Mail Transfer Agents. *See* MTAs
- Mail User Agents (MUAs), 607
- Maildir format, 628, 638
- mail\_location setting (Dovecot server), 641
- make clean command, 48
- make commands, 48
- make config command, 48
- make menuconfig command, 48
- Makefile file, 47, 352-353
- managed-keys-directory setting (etc/named.conf file), 406
- mandatory option (etc/lilo.conf file), 142
- man-in-the-middle attacks, 477
- mapping
  - direct autofs maps, 207
  - indirect autofs maps, 205
  - iSCSI targets to local device files, 246
  - UIDs, 529-530
  - username maps, 517-518
  - Windows accounts, 517
- master boot record. *See* MBR
- master name servers, 420
- MaxAuthTries setting (SSH login setting), 683
- max\_clients directive, 669
- MaxClients setting (Apache Web Server), 464
- max-lease-time subdirective, 546
- max\_per\_ip directive, 669
- MaxRequestsPerChild setting (Apache Web Server), 464
- maxretry setting (fail2ban configuration), 697
- MaxSpareServers setting (Apache Web Server), 464
- mbox format, 628
- MBR (master boot record), 112
  - backing up, 369
  - bootloaders, storing, 112
- md5 pam\_unix module option, 565
- mdadm command, 221-223
- MDAs (Mail Delivery Agents), 608, 635
- Media Access Control (MAC), 286
- mega option (free command), 10
- memory
  - DMA (Direct Memory Access), 233
  - high, 46
  - low, 46
  - modules, 68-71
  - monitoring, 6, 10-12
    - free command*, 10
    - vmstat command*, 11-12
  - virtual, 10
- memstatistics-file setting (etc/named.conf file), 405
- merging files into single archives, 368
- messages
  - digests, 476
  - e-mail
    - handling*, 636
    - retrieving*, 636
    - sending*, 608
    - storing*, 610, 628-629
  - log, 681
  - login, 669
  - pre-login, 381-382
  - shutdown, 389-390
  - wall, 387-389
- mingetty command, 97
- minimum value (SOA records), 425
- MinSpareServers setting (Apache Web Server), 464
- mirroring, 214
- mkfs command, 177-178
- mkinitrd command, 113
- mkisofs command
  - HFS filesystems, 200
  - J option, 199
  - removable media filesystems, creating, 198
  - R option, 199
  - UDF filesystems, 200
- modifying
  - ext-based filesystems, 182
  - hostnames, 325



- kernel modules
  - etc/sysctl.conf* file, 74
  - proc/sys* directory, 44-45, 73
  - sysctl* command, 73-74
- Legacy GRUB during boot, 117-120
- network settings temporarily, 285
- OpenLDAP database passwords, 600-601
- PAM passwords, 560, 565
- PV attributes, 270
- runlevels, 101-104
- tape devices, 370
- modinfo** command, 72-73
- mod\_perl.so** file, 461
- modprobe** command
  - kernel module parameters, setting, 72
  - loading modules into memory, 70
  - r option, 71
- mod\_ssl** module, 477-478
- modules**
  - Apache Web Server, loading, 460
  - kernel
    - aliases*, 76-77
    - defined*, 43
    - dependencies*, 66
    - device associations, displaying*, 80
    - DMCCrypt*, 201
    - lib/modules/kernel\_version* directory, 65-66
    - Loadable Kernel Modules (LKMs)*, 45
    - loaded, listing*, 67-68
    - loading during boot process phase*, 112-113
    - loading into memory*, 68-71
    - modifying*, 73-74
    - parameters*, 65, 72-73
    - storage location*, 65-66
    - storing during boot process*, 113
    - unloading from memory*, 71
    - vfat, loading*, 69-70
  - mod\_ssl*, 477-478
  - PAM, 564-569
- modules.dep** file, 66
- monitoring**
  - CPU, 6-7
    - iostat* command, 7-9
    - load average*, 7
    - mpstat* command, 10
    - sar* command, 9
  - disk I/O, 6
    - iostat* command, 12-13
    - lsblk* command, 12
    - lsof* command, 14-17
    - sar* command, 14
  - e-mail servers, 616
  - logged in users, 21
  - memory, 6, 10
    - free* command, 10
    - vmstat* command, 11-12
  - network I/O, 6, 17-18
  - processes
    - detailed information, displaying*, 18
    - htop* command, 22
    - iotop* command, 22
    - ps* command, 19
    - pstree* command, 19
    - relationships, displaying*, 19
    - top* command, 20
    - w* command, 21
    - watch* command, 22
  - security, 695
  - SMART devices, 190-191
  - systems, 6
  - tools
    - baselines*, 35
    - Cacti*, 33-34
    - data, analyzing*, 35
    - measurement requirements*, 34
    - MRTG*, 34
    - Nagios*, 33
    - running*, 35
    - sar* command, 34
    - selecting*, 34
- mount** command, 165
  - a option, 164
  - loading modules into memory, 69
  - mounted filesystems, displaying, 155-157
  - NFS shares, 534
  - o option, 158
  - ro option, 158
  - t option, 159
- mount\_options** field
  - etc/fstab* file, 161
  - mount* command, 156

**mount\_point field**

etc/fstab file, 161

mount command, 156

**mount points, 153****mounting**

## filesystems

*access timestamp, 165**automatically, 160-162, 204-207**default options, 163-165, 181**device files, allowing, 164**executable files, enabling, 164**labels, 162-163**manually, 158-159**mounted filesystems, displaying, 155-157**as read-only, 164**suid permission set, 164**syncing, 164**users, restricting, 164**UUIDs, 163*

NFS shares, 206-207, 534

*foreground/background, 535**options, 535-536**persistent mounts across reboots, 535**READ requests maximum byte size, 536**read-write/read-only, 536**retrying, 535**soft/hard options, 535**timing out, 535**unmounting, 535**verifying, 534**WRITE requests maximum byte size, 536*

SAMBA shares, 520-521

**mpstat command, 10****mrproper target (make command), 47****Multi Router Traffic Grapher (MRTG), 33****MSAs (Mail Submission Agents), 608****MTAs (Mail Transfer Agent), 608**

procmail, 623

as push servers, 635

**mt command, 370****mtr command, 332****MUAs (Mail User Agents), 607****Multi Router Traffic Grapher (MRTG), 33****multiuser mode with/without GUI boot, 94****mydestination setting (Postfix), 612****mydomain setting (Postfix), 612****myhost setting (Postfix), 612****myorigin setting (Postfix), 612**

---

**N****-n option**

dovecot command, 639

lsof command, 310-311

netstat command, 18, 309

postconf command, 610

**Nagios, 33****name-based virtual hosts, 467****name servers**

authoritative, 398, 420

caching, 398

configuration files, reloading, 408

creating, 427-431

current status, displaying, 411

defined, 398

dump files, creating, 410

master, 420

multiple, 400

slave, 420

SOA records, 423

stopping, 411

testing, 431-433

zone files, reloading, 408

**named caches, flushing, 410****named processes**

running as non-root user, 441

starting in chrooted jail, configuring, 443

storing data, 442

**named-checkconfig command, 431****named-checkzone command, 431-432****names**

## devices

*LVM, 263-264**mapper, 13*

domains, 397

GRUB hard disk naming convention, 116

## hostnames

*client outgoing, 612**converting to IP addresses, 325**displaying at login prompt, 382**etc/exports file, 528*

- local*, 325-326
- modifying*, 325
- Postfix*, 612
- translating into IP addresses*, 286
- iSCSI targets, 244-245
- kernel image files, 46
- NIS domain, 382
- partitions, 162-163
- resolution, 399
  - DNS queries*, 402
  - local networks*, 323-324
  - root servers*, 400-401
- system, 382
- tape devices, 369
- TTY devices, 382
- NAT (Network Address Translation)**, 647, 658-659
- nc command**, 312-313, 695
- negation character (!)**, 407
- nested block action**, 627
- NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System)**, 512
- netfilter framework**, 649
- net -hosts setting (etc/auto.master file)**, 205
- netstat command**
  - at option, 309
  - au option, 309
  - c option, 18
  - e option, 309
  - i option, 309
  - l option, 18, 309
  - lt option, 18
  - lu option, 18
  - network I/O monitoring, 17-18
  - n option, 18, 309
  - p option, 18, 309
  - r option, 17
  - routing tables, 308
  - s option, 17, 307
- Network Address Translation (NAT)**, 647, 658-659
- Network Basic Input/Output System (NetBIOS)**, 512
- Network File System. See NFS**
- NetworkManager daemon**, 337-339
  - command line interface, displaying, 338

- components status, 338
- current network device status, 337
- disabling, 337
- etc/resolv.conf file, populating, 323
- existence, checking for, 337
- GUI-based tool, 338
- overview, 337
- WiFi, disabling, 338
- networks**
  - active devices, displaying, 283
  - ARP, 286-287
  - cards, 681
  - configuration files, 321
    - etc/hosts*, 323-324
    - etc/network/interfaces*, 326
    - etc/resolv.conf*, 321-323
    - etc/sysconfig/network-scripts* directory, 327
  - devices, 337
  - gateways
    - adding/deleting*, 288
    - default*, 288
    - nonresponsive internal*, 330-332
    - routing table information, displaying*, 287
  - information, 283
    - primary network cards*, 284-285
    - temporarily modifying settings*, 285
  - interfaces
    - displaying*, 306
    - etc/network/interfaces* configuration file, 326
    - etc/sysconfig/network-scripts* directory, 327
    - flags*, 285
    - local*, 309
  - I/O, monitoring, 6, 17-18
  - ip command, 289-290
  - ISO network model, 286
  - local
    - hostnames, displaying*, 325-326
    - interface statistics, displaying*, 309
    - login messages*, 381-382
    - name resolution*, 323-324
    - packet information, displaying*, 307
    - routing tables, displaying*, 308
    - traffic, displaying*, 313-314
  - ports. *See* ports
  - primary network card information, displaying, 284-285

- private, 658-659
  - remote
    - active IP addresses, displaying, 306*
    - availability, checking for, 301-302*
    - operating system types, 305*
    - packet loss, testing, 302*
    - ports, 302-304*
    - probing machines, 305*
    - UDP ports, scanning, 303*
  - routing tables, displaying, 287, 306
  - runlevel, 94
  - settings, temporarily modifying, 285
  - sockets, 310
  - troubleshooting
    - commands for, 336*
    - firewalls, 333*
    - log files for, 328-330*
    - NetworkManager daemon, 337-338*
    - nonresponsive internal gateways, 330-332*
    - TCP wrappers, 333*
  - virtual private. *See* VPNs
  - wireless. *See* WiFi
  - new option (openssl command), 480**
  - newline pattern matching character (\n), 626**
  - NFS (Network File System), 525**
    - access, 532-533
    - client
      - mount information, displaying, 534*
      - mounting NFS shares, 534*
      - persistent mounts across reboots, 535*
      - unmounting NFS shares, 535*
      - verifying NFS share mounts, 534*
    - configuring, 527
    - etc/exports file, 527-528
    - NFS client mount information, displaying, 534
    - processes, 530-531
    - RPC service, 527, 531
    - shares
      - mounting, 206-207, 534-536*
      - options, 535-536*
      - persistent mounts across reboots, 535*
      - resources, displaying, 533*
      - unmounting, 535*
      - verifying, 534*
    - sharing options, 528
    - UID mapping, 529-530
  - nfs startup script, 527**
  - nfs-kernel-server package, 527**
  - nfs-kernel-service startup script, 527**
  - nfsserver startup script, 527**
  - nfsstat command, 534**
  - nfs-utils package, 527**
  - Nginx, 492, 497-500**
  - nice value (iostat command), 8**
  - NIS domain names, 382**
  - nmap command, 695**
    - iflist option, 306
    - network ports reachability, 302-303
    - O option, 305
    - port scanning, 303
    - probing machines, 305
    - sP option, 306
    - sU option, 303
    - sV option, 304
  - nmbd process, 516**
  - nmblookup command, 518**
  - nmcli command, 338**
  - nm-tool command, 337**
  - non-root users, 441**
  - nosuid option (etc/fstab file), 164**
  - nouser option (etc/fstab file), 164**
  - nslookup command, 433**
  - nullok pam\_unix module option, 565**
- 
- ## O
- 
- o option**
    - exportfs command, 534
    - mount command, 158
  - O option (nmap command), 305**
  - objects**
    - attributes, 576
    - common names (CNs), 577
    - defined, 576
    - distinguished names (DNs), 577
    - OpenLDAP databases
      - adding, 595*
      - deleting, 596*
      - searching, 597-600*

**-of option (dd command), 369**

**one ore more pattern matching character (+), 626**

**OpenLDAP databases**

- access control, 587-588
- changes, 586-588
- deleting objects, 596
- passwords, 600-601
- populating, 595
- schemas, 584-586
- searching for objects by
  - Boolean operators*, 599
  - common names*, 598
  - filter expressions*, 599-600
  - types*, 597-598

**openldap-server package, 576**

**OpenLDAP servers, 576**

**openssl command**

- CSRs, creating, 479
- RSA key file, creating, 478

**OpenVAS utility, 696-698**

**OpenVPN (Open Virtual Private Network), 693**

- configuring
  - CAs*, 700
  - certificates*, 701-705
  - clients*, 706-708
  - servers*, 705

installing, 699

**operating systems. *See* OSs**

**operators (Boolean), 599**

**opt directory, 363**

**optical media, 367**

**optional PAM control value, 563**

**option routers subdirective, 546**

**option subnet-mask subdirective, 546**

**options**

- 6 (nc command), 312
- a
  - exportfs command*, 534
  - mount command*, 164
  - rsync command*, 373
  - smbpasswd command*, 517
  - sysctl command*, 73-74

**-A**

- iptables command*, 654
- tar command*, 372

**-at (netstat command), 309**

**-au (netstat command), 309**

**-b option**

- free command*, 10
- ldapsearch command*, 598

**-bs (dd command), 369**

**-c**

- fdisk command*, 176
- iostat command*, 7-8
- netstat command*, 18
- ping command*, 301
- Pure-FTPd command line*, 670
- tar command*, 372

**-C**

- Pure-FTPd command line*, 670
- tar command*, 372

**-cf (tar command), 370**

**-d**

- arp command*, 287
- bdparm command*, 235
- lsusb command*, 82-84
- tar command*, 372

**-D**

- ldapdelete command*, 596
- ldappasswd command*, 600

**-delete (tar command), 372**

**-des3, 479**

**-e**

- netstat command*, 309
- Pure-FTPd command line*, 670

**-E (Pure-FTPd command line), 670**

**-e ssh (rsync command), 373**

**-f (ping command), 302**

**-fe (ps command), 18**

**free command, 10**

**-h**

- dumpe2fs command*, 179-180
- free command*, 10
- shutdown command*, 390

**-H (smartctl command), 191**

- i
  - lsof command*, 310–311
  - lvcreate command*, 263
  - netstat command*, 309
  - smartctl command*, 191
- I (hdparm command), 234
- if (dd command), 369
- iflist (nmap command), 306
- iostat command, 12
- j
  - iptables command*, 654
  - tar command*, 350, 372
- J (mkisofs command), 199
- k
  - lspci command*, 80
  - nc command*, 312
  - shutdown command*, 390
- key (openssl command), 480
- l
  - fdisk command*, 176
  - kill command*, 408
  - netstat command*, 18, 309
  - Pure-FTPd command line*, 670
- L
  - iptables command*, 654
  - ldapsearch command*, 599
  - smbclient command*, 518
- LL (ldapsearch command), 599
- LLL (ldapsearch command), 599
- lt (netstat command), 18
- lu (netstat command), 18
- n
  - dovecot command*, 639
  - lsof command*, 311
  - netstat command*, 18, 309
  - postconf command*, 610
- netstat command, 309
- new (openssl command), 480
- o
  - exportfs command*, 534
  - mount command*, 158
- O (nmap command), 305
- of (dd command), 369
- out (openssl command), 480
- p (netstat command), 18, 309
- P (lsof command), 311
- Pure-FTPd command line, 670
- r
  - modprobe*, 71
  - netstat command*, 17, 308
  - shutdown command*, 390
- R (mkisofs command), 199
- ro (mount command), 158
- s
  - lvcreate command*, 274
  - netstat command*, 17, 307–309
  - swapon command*, 166–167
- S
  - ldappasswd command*, 600
  - Pure-FTPd command line*, 670
- sar command, 14
- signreq, 482
- sP (nmap command), 306
- sU (nmap command), 303
- sV (nmap command), 304
- t
  - bdparm command*, 235
  - iptables command*, 654
  - mount command*, 159
  - tar command*, 372
  - telinit command*, 104
  - xfstrestore command*, 186
- T (hdparm command), 236
- tf (tar command), 370
- u
  - fdisk command*, 176
  - lsof command*, 14
  - nc command*, 312
- U (smbclient command), 518
- v
  - lspci command*, 78–79
  - lsusb command*, 82–84
  - rsync command*, 373
  - tar command*, 371
  - vgdisplay command*, 261
- vv (lspci command), 79
- vvv (lspci command), 79
- w (nc command), 312

**-W**

*ldapdelete command*, 596  
*ldappasswd command*, 600  
*tar command*, 372

**-x**

*ldapdelete command*, 596  
*ldappasswd command*, 600  
*ldapsearch command*, 597  
*tar command*, 372

**-xf** (tar command), 371

**-xzf** (tar command), 349

**-z**

*nc command*, 313  
*tar command*, 372

**OSs (operating systems)**

LVs, making available, 264-265  
 release numbers, displaying, 382  
 remote systems, determining, 305  
 sharing between. *See* SAMBA  
 versions, displaying, 382

**-out option (openssl command)**, 480

**P**

**-p option (netstat command)**, 18, 309

**-P option (lsof command)**. 310-311

**packages**

courier-imap, 636  
 courier-pop, 636  
 DHCP servers, 543  
 iptables-ipv6, 650  
 iscsi-initiator-utils, 244  
 nfs-kernel-server, 527  
 nfs-utils, 527  
 openldap-server, 576  
 procmail, 623  
 SAMBA, listing of, 509  
 scsi-target-utils, 242  
 source code  
   *downloading from original sources*, 348-349  
   *downloading on Debian-based systems*, 347-348  
   *downloading on RPM-based systems*, 345-347  
   *unpacking*, 349-350

SSH, 681

**packets**

filtering, 650  
 ICMP, 302  
 local networks, 307  
 loss, 302  
 netfilter framework, 649  
 redirection (iptables utility), 657-658

**PADL migration tool**, 595

**PAM (pluggable authentication modules)**, 555, 564-565

configuration file, 557

configuration types, 559-562

*account*, 559

*auth*, 559

*password*, 560

*session*, 560

control values, 562-564

etc/pam.d directory contents, 558

features, 557

FTP user account access, limiting, 668

modules, 564-569

passwords, 565

user accounts

*environment, configuring*, 560

*passwords*, 559-560

*verifying*, 559

**pam.conf file**, 557

**pam\_cracklib module**, 565-566

**pam\_limits module**, 566-567

**pam\_listfile module**, 568

**pam\_unix module**, 565

**paper clip CD eject method**, 240

**Parallel ATA (PATA)**, 233

**Parallels**, 718

**parameters**

boot: prompt, passing, 141

Diffie-Hellman, 703

initrd, 116

kernel

*displaying*, 72-73

*effects on storage devices*, 239-241

*Legacy GRUB configuration*, 116

modules, 65

root, 116

title, 116

wireless networks, displaying 290-291

**parity data, 215**

**partitions**

- adding to devices, 176
- creating, 176-177
- displaying, 176
- formatting as swap devices, 189
- IDs, 220
- labels, 162-163
- versus hard disks for RAID, 219-220

**passdb backend setting (SAMBA), 512**

**passphrases, 202**

**passwd command, 121**

**passwd.ldif file, 595**

**-password option (etc/lilo.conf file), 142**

**passwords**

- encrypted
  - filesystems, 202*
  - GRUB 2, 130*
  - Legacy GRUB, 122*
- LDAP, 580
- LILO, 142
- OpenLDAP databases, 600-601
- PAM
  - changing, 560*
  - configuration type, 560*
  - modifying, 565*
  - verifying, 559*
- root, modifying, 121
- rootdn, 580
- SSH authentication, 683

**PATA (Parallel ATA), 233**

**patching source code, 353-354**

**pattern matching, 626**

**PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect), 77**

**PCI devices, listing, 77-79**

**Perl scripting, 461-462**

**PermitEmptyPasswords setting (SSH login setting), 683**

**PermitRootLogin keyword, 682**

**persistent mounts across reboots, 535**

**phases (boot process), 111**

- BIOS/UEFI, 111
- bootloader, 111-112
- kernel, 112-113
- post-kernel, 113

**PHP scripting, 459-460**

**physical extents (VGs), 259-260**

**physical filesystems, 153**

**physical volumes. *See* PVs**

**pid-file setting (etc/named.conf file), 406**

**ping command**

- c option, 301
- floods, 302
- f option, 302
- remote systems, 301-302

**pipes (|)**

- logical or operator, 599
- pattern matching character, 626

**platforms, determining, 352**

**pluggable authentication modules. *See* PAM**

**plugins, listing of website, 30**

**POP (Post Office Protocol), 608**

- connections, 636
- Courier server, 636-637
  - authdaemonrc daemaon, 638*
  - configuration files, 637*
  - imap daemaon, 638*
  - installing, 637*
  - POP daemaon, 639*
- Dovecot server, 639
  - clean configuration, 639-640*
  - data, storing, 641*
  - include directory, 641*
  - installing, 639*
  - interfaces for listening, 641*
  - mailboxes, finding, 641*
  - protocols, 641*
  - settings, 641*

folders, 636

IMAP, compared, 635-636

implementing, 636

message handling, 636

**populating LDAP databases, 595**

**Port keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file), 681**

**portmap utility**

- network port numbers, 531
- RPC service, 527
- TCP wrappers, 532-533

**ports**

- BIND listening, configuring, 405
- connections, listening for, 313-314



- defined, 310
- HTTP, 494
- network
  - reachability*, 302-303
  - RPC-based services*, 531
- scanning, 303
- service versions, 304
- SSH connections, configuring, 681
- UDP, 303
- Post Office Protocol. See POP**
- post-kernel boot process phase, 113**
- postconf command**
  - all Postfix configuration settings, 610
  - error checking, 611
  - n option, 610
- Postfix, 605**
  - configuration file, 610-611
  - configuration settings
    - all, displaying*, 610
    - client outgoing hostnames*, 612
    - configuration file only, displaying*, 610
    - destination addresses*, 612
    - domains*, 612
    - e-mail harvesting prevention*, 612
    - hostnames*, 612
    - interfaces for listening*, 612
    - relay setting*, 612
    - specific, displaying*, 611
  - var/spool/postfix directory, 610
- POSTROUTING filtering point, 651**
- PowerDNS, 399**
- powerfail keyword, 96**
- powerokwait keyword, 96**
- predefined addresses, 407**
- pre-login messages, 381-382**
- preparing for exams**
  - distributions, 718-719
  - exam facts, 714
  - exam objectives, 714-716
    - awareness topics*, 716
    - Key Knowledge Areas*, 716
    - LPI.org website*, 714
    - subtopic weight*, 716
    - topics/subtopics*, 715
  - immediately before, 714
  - question types, 719-720
    - choose all that apply*, 721-722
    - choose multiple*, 721
    - fill-in-the-blank*, 723
    - single answer multiple choice*, 720
  - studying, 717-718
  - things to remember, 724
- PREROUTING filtering point, 651**
- primary network cards, 284-285**
- printers**
  - CUPS, 512
  - shares, creating, 514
  - sharing, 513-514
- printers section (SAMBAs configuration file), 513-514**
- PrintMotd setting (SSH login setting), 683**
- privacy (users), violating, 682**
- private keys**
  - asymmetric cryptography, 475
  - DNSSEC, creating, 447
  - file location, 484
- private networks, 658-659**
- probing machines, 305**
- proc/devices file, 238**
- proc/diskstats file, 239**
- proc/dma file, 82**
- Process IDs, 406**
- processes**
  - detailed information, displaying, 18
  - hijacked, 441
  - httpd, 457
  - monitoring
    - htop command*, 22
    - iotop command*, 22
    - ps command*, 19
    - pstree command*, 19
    - top command*, 20
    - w command*, 21
    - watch command*, 21
  - named
    - running as non-root user*, 441
    - starting in chrooted jail, configuring*, 443
    - storing data*, 442
  - nmbd, 516
  - relationships, displaying, 19
  - smbd, 516
  - using the filesystem, displaying, 159

**proc filesystem**

- devices file, 238
- diskstats file, 239
- filesystems file, 239
- interrupts file, 237
- partitions file, 239
- storage device information, 237-239

**proc/filesystems file, 239****proc/interrupts file, 82, 237****proc/ioports file, 82****procmail utility**

- advantage over MTAs, 623
- defined, 621
- global configuration, 624
- h option, 625
- installing, 623
- lockfile, 626
- mail spool directory, choosing, 624
- MTA automatic usage, determining, 623
- rules
  - actions*, 626-627
  - examples*, 627-628
  - filters*, 625
  - flags*, 625
  - pattern matching*, 626
  - syntax*, 625
- as SPAM filter, 624
- users adding procmail to home directories, 624

**proc/mounts file, 157, 534****proc/partitions file, 239****proc/sys/dev/cdrom/lock file, 240****proc/sys directory, 44-45, 73****proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward file, 649****ProFTPD servers, 665, 670-671****promiscuous mode, enabling/disabling, 285****-prompt option (etc/lilo.conf file), 139****prompts**

- boot:, 141
- login, customizing, 381-382

**Protocol keyword (etc/ssh/sshd\_config file), 681****protocols**

- CIFS, 509
- DHCP, 541
- DNS. *See* DNS

- Dovecot server, 641

- HTTP, 455, 494

- HTTPS, 473-475

**IMAP**

- connections*, 636
- Courier server*, 636-639
- Dovecot server*, 639-641
- folders*, 636
- implementing*, 636
- message handling*, 636
- POP, compared*, 635-636

**LDAP, 573**

- attributes*, 576
- classes*, 576
- common names (CNs)*, 577
- configuration settings*, 579-580
- directory structure*, 577
- distinguished names (DNs)*, 577
- domains, customizing*, 579-580
- objects*, 576
- OpenLDAP*, 576
- schemas*, 576, 579
- servers*, 580

- NFS. *See* NFS

**POP**

- connections*, 636
- Courier server*, 636-639
- Dovecot server*, 639-641
- folders*, 636
- IMAP, compared*, 635-636
- implementing*, 636
- message handling*, 636

- SMB, 509

- SMTP, 605-608

- SSH, 679

- authentication*, 683
- configuration file*, 681
- log messages*, 681
- network card connections*, 681
- OpenVAS utility*, 697-698
- ports*, 681
- protocol connections*, 681
- software, installing*, 681
- user logins*, 682-683

- TLS, 475

**protocols setting (Dovecot server), 641****proxy servers**

- client configuration, 500-503
- defined, 491
- forward, 491
- Nginx, 492, 497-500
- reverse, 492
- Squid, 493-497
- tunneling, 491
- types, 491-492

**ps command, 18-19****pstree command, 19****public keys**

- asymmetric cryptography, 475
- DNSSEC, 447
- SSH authentication, 683

**pull servers, 635****Pure-FTPd servers, 665, 670****push servers, 635****pvchange command, 270****pvcreate command, 258****pvdisplay command, 262, 267****pvmove command, 270****pvremove command, 270****PVs (physical volumes), 258**

- adding to VGs, 259
- attributes, modifying, 270
- creating, 258
- deleting from VGs, 270
- information, displaying, 262, 267
- moving data between, 270
- VG associations, displaying, 261

**PXELINUX boot loader, 145-146****Q****queries (DNS), 321, 336, 406-407****question types (exam), 719-720**

- choose all that apply, 721-722
- choose multiple, 721
- fill-in-the-blank, 723
- single answer multiple choice, 720

**R****-r option**

- modprobe command, 71
- netstat command, 17, 308

- shutdown command, 390

**-R option (mkisofs command), 199****RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks), 211**

- 0, 214, 218
- 0+1, 217-219
- 1, 214, 218
- 4, 215, 218
- 5, 215, 219
- 10, 216, 219
- 50, 216, 219
- devices

- creating*, 221-223

- managing*, 224-226

- hardware, 213

- levels, 213

- linear, 217

- partitions versus entire hard disks, 219-220

- software, 213

**[range] pattern matching character, 626****range subdirective, 546****rc script, 98****rc.sysinit script, 98****read-only NFS shares, 536****READ requests, 536****read-write NFS shares, 536****rebooting systems, 94****reconfig command, 411****record fields (zone files), 422****records**

- defined, 398

- zone

- SOA*, 423-425

- updating*, 421

**recursion setting (etc/named.conf file), 406****Red Hat-based systems**

- boot scripts, 102

- configuring named processes to start in chroot-ed jail, 443

- etc/inittab file entries, 97

- etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directory, 327

- GRUB 2 configuration file, 125

- grub2-mkconfig command, 127

- local hostnames, displaying, 326

- repositories, 345

- runlevel set, 93
- static IP addresses, 327
- var/log/messages file, 328
- var/log/secure file, 330
- redundancy (RAID) 10, 216**
- Redundant Array of Independent Disks.**  
  *See RAID*
- refresh data, 424**
- REJECT target, 653**
- relatime option (etc/fstab file), 165**
- relay agents (DHCP), 549**
- relay\_domains setting (Postfix), 612**
- relayhost setting (Postfix), 612**
- remember=x pam\_unix module option, 565**
- remote storage, 367**
- remote systems**
  - availability, checking for, 301-302
  - backing up, 373-374
  - network interfaces, displaying, 306
  - network ports reachability, 302-303
  - operating system types, 305
  - packet loss, testing, 302
  - ports, 304
  - probing machines, 305
  - routing tables, displaying, 306
  - service versions, 306
  - UDP ports, scanning, 303
- removable media filesystems, 197**
  - creating, 200
  - HFS, 197, 200
  - ISO9660, 197-199
  - UDF, 198-200
- repositories**
  - Debian-based systems, 347
  - files, creating, 345
  - Red Hat-based systems, 345
- req argument (openssl command), 480**
- required PAM control value, 563**
- requisite PAM control value, 563**
- resolver**
  - converting hostnames to IP addresses, 325
  - etc/resolv.conf file settings, 322
- respawn keyword, 97**
- restore command, 368**
- restoring**
  - files, 368
  - xfx filesystems, 186-187
- restricted option (etc/lilo.conf file), 142**
- retrieving e-mail messages, 636**
- retrying NFS mounts, 535**
- retry value (SOA records), 424**
- reverse lookups, 399, 421**
- reverse proxy servers, 492**
- RFC 821, 607**
- ring buffer (kernel), 328**
- rmmod command, 71**
- rndc command, 408-411**
  - confgen option, 408
  - etc/rndc.conf
    - creating, 408-409*
    - permissions, 410*
  - named server configuration files, reloading, 408
- Rock Ridge extension (ISO9660 filesystem), 198-199**
- Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman (RSA), 479**
- ro option (mount command), 158**
- root accounts, 580**
- root parameter (Legacy GRUB configuration), 116**
- root password, 121**
- root servers**
  - defined, 400
  - displaying, 400-401
  - zone file listing of, 419
- root users, 682**
- root\_squash share option (NFS servers), 530**
- rootdn passwords, 580**
- rootdn setting (LDAP configuration), 580**
- rootpw setting (LDAP configuration), 580**
- Round-Robin Database tool (RRDtool), 33**
- route command**
  - advantages, 288
  - replacing with ip command, 289
  - routing tables, displaying, 287
- route option (etc/resolv.conf file), 322**
- routers**
  - firewalls
    - chains, 652*

- examples, 654*
- features, 650*
- filtering, 650, 654*
- iptables features, 650*
- targets, 653*
- iptables, 653-654
- Linux system as, configuring, 649
- routing tables, displaying, 287**
  - local networks, 308
  - remote systems, 306
- RPC-based services**
  - NFS, 527, 531-533
  - port numbers, 531
- rpcinfo command, 531**
- rpm2cpio command, 346**
- RPM-based systems, 345-347**
- RRDtool (Round-Robin Database tool), 33**
- RSA key files, creating, 478**
- RSA (Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman), 479**
- rsync command, 373-374**
- rules**
  - iptables utility, 656-657
  - procmail utility
    - actions, 626-627*
    - examples, 627-628*
    - filters, 625*
    - flags, 625*
    - pattern matching, 626*
    - syntax, 625*
  - Squid access, 494-497
  - udev daemon, 85-86
- runlevel field, 95**
- runlevels, 93**
  - 0, 93
  - 1, 94
  - 2, 94
  - 3, 94
  - 5, 94
  - 6, 94
  - default, 96
  - etc/inittab file
    - contents, displaying, 94*
    - fields, 95*
    - keywords, 96-97*
    - Red Hat-based systems typical entries, 97*

- features, 94
- modifying, 101-104
- sets, 93-94
- switching, 104

**rw option (etc/fstab file), 164**

## S

---

### -s option

- lvcreate command, 274
- netstat command, 17, 307
- swapon command, 166-167

### -S option

- ldappasswd command, 600
- Pure-FTPd command line, 670

## SAMBA

- account data, storing, 512
- client package, 509
- common package, 509
- configuring
  - configuration file, 510*
  - global settings, 511-512*
  - home directories, 512-513*
  - printers, 513-514*
  - verifying, 515-516*
- CUPS printers, sharing, 512
- documentation, 510
- NetBIOS workgroup, setting, 512
- packages, listing of, 509
- security, 512
- servers
  - accessing, 518-520*
  - available shares, displaying, 518*
  - descriptions, 512*
  - mounting shares, 520-521*
  - specific shares, accessing, 518*
  - starting, 516*
  - status, 520*
- shares
  - available, displaying, 518*
  - directory, 514*
  - mounting, 520-521*
  - printer, 514*
  - security, 514*
  - specific, accessing, 518*
- user accounts, creating, 516-518

**SAMBA 3 documentation, 510****sar command**

- CPU monitoring, 9
- disk I/O monitoring, 14
- as monitoring tool, 34

**SATA (Serial AT Attachment), 116, 233****sbin directory, 363****scanning ports**

- nmap command, 303
- service versions, 304
- UDP, 303

**schemas**

- defined, 576
- LDAP, importing, 579
- OpenLDAP, 584-586

**scp command, 687****scripts**

- Apache Web Server, enabling
  - Perl*, 461-462
  - PHP*, 459-460
- boot, 98-102
- build-key, 703
- build-key-server, 701-703
- CA.pl, 482
- configuration, 244
- configure, 350-351
- nfs, 527
- nfs-kernel-service, 527
- nfsserver, 527

**SCSI devices, 236****scsi\_id command, 246****scsi-target-utils package, 242****sdparm command, 236****Secure Shell. *See* SSH****Secure Sockets Layer. *See* SSL****security**

- access control, 587-588
- alerts
  - monitoring*, 695
  - services*, 698
- Apache Web Server, 463-464
- asymmetric cryptography, 475
- attacks
  - bijack*, 441
  - man-in-the-middle*, 477

authentication. *See* authentication

**chroot jail**

- configuring named process to start in chrooted jail*, 443
- copying files to directories*, 442-443
- creating directories*, 442
- defined*, 441

**DNS cache poisoning, 447****DNSSEC**

- BIND configuration settings*, 406
- public/private keys, creating*, 447

**e-mail harvesting prevention, 612****firewalls. *See* firewalls****GRUB 2, 128-130****iptables utility, 695**

- chains*, 652
- examples*, 653-656
- features*, 650
- filtering*, 650, 654
- options*, 654
- packet redirection*, 657-658
- rules, saving*, 656-657
- targets*, 653

**Legacy GRUB, 122-124****LILO, 142****OpenVPN, 699****passwords. *See* passwords****permissions, 410****potential holes, monitoring, 695****SAMBA, 512-514****software updates, 695****SSH, 687-689****SSL, 476-477****TSIG, 406, 447****utilities, 695**

- fail2ban*, 696-697
- iptables*, 695
- nc*, 695
- nmap*, 695
- OpenVAS*, 696-698
- Snort*, 696-698
- telnet*, 695

**VPNs**

- CAs, configuring*, 700
- client certificates, creating*, 703-705

- server certificates, creating*, 701-703
- server configuration*, 705
- zone transfer limitations, 446
- security setting (SAMBAs)**, 512
- selecting**
  - collectd daemon statistics for monitoring, 30
  - data for backups, 361-363
  - directories, 362-363
  - filesystems, 362-363
  - kernel configuration file options, 51-52
  - LDAP directory structure, 577
  - mail spool directory, 624
  - monitoring tools, 34
- Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART) devices**, 190-191
- self-signed certificates**, 480
- SELinux**, 442
- sending e-mail messages**, 608
- sendmail e-mail server**, 605
- Serial AT Attachment (SATA)**, 116, 233
- serial numbers (SOA records)**, 424
- Server Message Block (SMB)**, 509
- server string setting (SAMBAs)**, 512
- server.conf.gz file**, 705
- ServerRoot directive**, 456
- servers**
  - Apache Web
    - authentication*, 465-466
    - configuration file*, 455-456
    - directives*, 456-457
    - implementing SSL with mod\_ssl module*, 477-478
    - killing off extra servers*, 464
    - log files*, 458
    - maximum number of clients*, 464
    - modules, loading*, 460
    - Perl scripting, enabling*, 461-462
    - PHP scripting, enabling*, 459-460
    - security*, 463-464
    - SSL directives*, 484-485
    - starting*, 457-458
    - verifying*, 457
    - versions*, 457
    - virtual hosts*, 466-467

- BIND, configuring, 403-406
- certificates, creating, 701-703
- Courier, 636-637
  - authdaemonrc daemon*, 638
  - configuration files*, 637
  - imap daemon*, 638
  - installing*, 637
  - Maildir format*, 638
  - POP daemon*, 639
  - as SMTP server*, 636
- descriptions in SAMBA, 512
- DHCP
  - configuration file*, 543-544
  - DDNS updates*, 545
  - IP information for*, 545-546
  - log files*, 548-549
  - packages*, 543
  - relay agents*, 549
  - rogue*, 543
  - static hosts*, 547-548
  - virtual machines*, 543
- djbdns, 399
- DNS. *See* DNS, servers
- dnsmasq, 399
- Dovecot, 639-641
- exim, 605, 615
- FTP, 665
  - active versus passive mode*, 671-674
  - configuration file*, 665
  - ProFTPD*, 665, 670-671
  - Pure-FTPd*, 665, 670
  - vsftpd*, 665-669
- LDAP, 580-584
- name
  - authoritative*, 398, 420
  - caching*, 398
  - configuration files, reloading*, 408
  - current status, displaying*, 411
  - defined*, 398
  - dump files, creating*, 410
  - master*, 420
  - multiple*, 400
  - slave*, 420
  - SOA records*, 423
  - stopping*, 411
  - zone files, reloading*, 408

**NFS**

- access*, 532-533
- etc/exports file*, 527-528
- NFS client mount information, displaying*, 534
- NFS software, installing*, 527
- processes*, 530-531
- RPC services*, 527, 531
- shared resources, displaying*, 533
- sharing options*, 528
- UID mapping*, 529-530

**Postfix, 605**

- all configuration settings, displaying*, 610
- client outgoing hostnames*, 612
- configuration file*, 610-611
- destination addresses*, 612
- domains*, 612
- e-mail harvesting prevention*, 612
- hostnames*, 612
- interfaces for listening*, 612
- relay setting*, 612
- specific settings only, displaying*, 611
- var/spool/postfix directory*, 610

**proxy**

- client configuration*, 500-503
- defined*, 491
- forward*, 491
- Nginx*, 492, 497-500
- reverse*, 492
- Squid*, 493-497
- tunneling*, 491
- types*, 491-492

**pull, 635****push, 635****root**

- defined*, 400
- displaying*, 400-401
- zone file listing of*, 419

**SAMBA**

- accessing*, 518-520
- available shares, displaying*, 518
- mounting shares*, 520-521
- specific shares, accessing*, 518
- starting*, 516
- status*, 520

- sendmail*, 605, 615

- SMTP*, 636

**SSH**

- authentication*, 683
- configuration file*, 681
- log messages*, 681
- network card connections*, 681
- ports*, 681
- protocol connections*, 681
- user logins*, 682-683

- VPN, configuring*, 705

**ServerSignature directive, 485****ServerTokens directive, 485****services**

- accessing*, 333
- autofs*, 204-207
- directory*, 573
- libwrapped*
  - blocking access*, 334
  - displaying*, 333
- ports*, 304
- resolver*, 325
- RPC*

- NFS*, 527, 531-533

- port numbers*, 531

**session-keyfile setting (etc/named.conf file), 406****session keys, 406****session PAM configuration type, 560****sftp command, 687****sha256 pam\_unix module option, 565****shares**

- custom*, 514

**NFS**

- mounting*, 206-207, 534-536
- persistent mounts across reboots*, 535
- unmounting*, 535
- verifying*, 534

**SAMBA**

- available, displaying*, 518
- mounting*, 520-521
- specific, accessing*, 518

**sharing**

- between operating systems. See SAMBA*
- home directories*, 512-513



- printers, 512-514
- resources from NFS servers to NFS clients
  - directories*, 527-528
  - NFS server processes*, 530-531
  - options*, 528
  - UIDs, mapping*, 529-530
- showmount command**, 534
- shutdown command**, 96, 389-390
- shutdown messages**, 389-390
- shutting down systems**, 96
- signatures**
  - digital, 476
  - transaction (TSIG), 406, 447
- signreq option**, 482
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)**, 605-608, 636
- single answer multiple choice exam questions**, 720
- single character pattern matching character** (.), 626
- single drive systems**, 257-258
- single user mode**
  - GRUB 2, 128
  - Legacy GRUB, booting, 120-122
  - LILO, booting, 141
  - runlevel, 94
- size**
  - blocks, 181
  - filesystems, 272-273
  - LVs, 271-274
  - physical extents, 259-260
  - VGs, 270
- slapadd command**, 577
- slapcat command**, 587, 595
- slapd.conf file**, 576-581
- slapindex command**, 587
- slappasswd command**, 580
- slave name servers**, 420
- slave servers (DNS)**, 420
- SMART (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology) devices**, 190-191
- smartctl command**, 191
- smartd daemon**, 190
- SMB (Server Message Block)**, 509
- smbclient command**, 518
- smbd process**, 516
- smbpasswd command**, 517
- SMB sharing**. *See* **SAMBA**
- smbstatus command**, 520
- SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)**, 605-608, 636
- snapshots (LVM)**, 256, 274-277
- sniffers**, 313-314, 698
- Snort utility**, 696-698
- SOA (Start of Authority) records**, 423-425
- sockets**, 310
- software**
  - RAID, 213
  - updates, 695
- source code**
  - building
    - configure script, executing*, 350-351
    - directory storage*, 352
    - Makefile*, 352-353
    - platforms, determining*, 352
  - downloading
    - Debian-based systems*, 347-348
    - from original sources*, 348-349
    - RPM-based systems*, 345-347
  - finding, 345
  - kernel, downloading, 47
  - patching, 353-354
  - unpacking, 349-350
- source command**, 701
- source files**, 349-350
- SPAM filters**, 624
- splashimages**, 115
- split BIND configuration**, 443-445
  - forwarders, 445
  - internal/external network example, 444-445
  - techniques, 444
- sP option (nmap command)**, 306
- Squid**, 493
  - access settings, 494
  - client authentication, 494
  - configuration file, 493
  - as HTTP forward proxy server, 494
  - HTTP port requests, 494
  - installing, 493
  - static data, caching, 493
- squid.conf file**, 493

**SSH (Secure Shell), 679**

- authentication, 683
- client commands, 684-687
- configuration file, 681
- log messages, 681
- network card connections, 681
- OpenVAS utility, 697-698
- ports, 681
- protocol connections, 681
- security, 687-689
- software, installing, 681
- user logins, 682-683

**ssh command, 687****ssh\_config file, 684-685****ssh-keygen command, 683****SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), 475**

- Apache directives, 484-485
- asymmetric cryptography, 475
- CA chains, 484
- certificates
  - creating, 478-483*
  - CSRs, 479-481*
  - directory, 484*
  - file location, 484*
  - RSA key file, creating, 478*
  - self-signing, 480*
  - signing requests, 482*
  - storing, 483*
- ciphers, 485
- client authentication, 484
- header response information, 485
- implementing, 477-478
- private key file location, 484
- protocol, specifying, 485
- security concerns, 476-477
- self-signed certificates, 477
- traces, 485
- turning on/off, 484

**SSLCACertificateFile directive, 484****SSLCACertificatePath directive, 484****SSLCertificateChainFile directive, 484****SSLCertificateFile directive, 484****SSLCertificateKeyFile directive, 484****SSLCipherSuite directive, 485****SSLEngine directive, 484****SSLProtocol directive, 485****SSSD (System Security Services Daemon), 577****start argument (update-rc.d command), 102-103****Start of Authority (SOA) records, 423-425****starting**

- Apache Web Server, 457-458
- iscsid daemon, 244
- LDAP servers, 582-584
- runlevels, 102-104
- SAMBA server, 516
- system. *See* boot process
- tgttd daemon, 242

**StartServers setting (Apache Web Server), 464****startup. *See* boot process****stat command, 183****static hosts (DHCP), 547-548****statements**

- acl, 494
- auth\_param, 494
- cache\_dir, 493
- http\_access, 494
- http\_port, 494
- view, 444

**static data, 493****static IP addresses, assigning, 327****statistics, displaying**

- collectd daemon, 30

**CPU**

- iostat command, 7-9*
- mpstat command, 10*
- sar command, 9*

**device I/O, 12-13****disk I/O**

- iostat command, 12-13*
- lsof command, 14-17*
- sar command, 14*

**memory**

- free command, 10*
- vmstat command, 11-12*

**network I/O, 17-18****processes**

- htop command, 22*
- lotop command, 22*

*ps command*, 18-19

*pstree command*, 19

*top command*, 20

*w command*, 21

*watch command*, 21

## **status**

name servers, displaying, 411

network devices, 337

NetworkManager components, 338

SAMBA servers, displaying, 520

## **status command**, 411

## **steal value (iostat command)**, 8

## **stop command**, 411

## **storage**

backup data, 367

bootloaders, 112

certificates, 483

devices

*information, displaying*, 237-239

*kernel parameter affects*, 239-241

Dovecot server data, 641

e-mail messages, 610, 628-629

kernel modules, 113

parity data, 215

SAMBA account data, 512

source files, 349

TSIG session keys, 406

zone files, 419

## **strace**, 336

## **stripes**, 263

## **striping**, 214

## **studying for exams**, 717-718

## **subdomains**, 398

## **subnet 192.168.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0**

**subdirective**, 546

## **subnet directive**, 544-546

## **subtopic weight**, 716

## **sufficient PAM control value**, 563

## **suffix setting (LDAP configuration)**, 580

## **suid option (etc/fstab file)**, 164

## **-sU option (nmap command)**, 303

## **superuser accounts, creating**, 129

## **-sV option (nmap command)**, 304

## **swap devices**, 189-190

## **swapon command**, 166, 189

## **swap space**, 166-167, 189

## **sync command**, 166

## **syncing**, 164

## **syntax**

etc/exports file, 527

etc/hosts.allow file, 335

etc/hosts.deny file, 335

multiple-line directives, 457

procmail rules, 625

SAMBA configuration file, verifying, 515-516

SOA records, 423

zone files, 421-422

## **sysctl command**, 73-74

## **sysinit keyword**, 96

## **SYSLINUX boot loader**, 143-144

## **syslinux.cfg file**, 144

## **System Security Services Daemon (SSSD)**, 577

## **system value (iostat command)**, 8

## **systems**

architecture, displaying at login prompt, 382

base state, booting, 98

files, limiting access. *See* chroot jail

halting, 93

initialization technologies, 93

monitoring, 6

names, displaying at login prompt, 382

probing machines, 305

rebooting, 94

remote

*active IP addresses, displaying*, 306

*availability, checking for*, 301-302

*backing up*, 373-374

*network interfaces, displaying*, 306

*network ports reachability*, 302-303

*operating system types*, 305

*packet loss, testing*, 302

*port service versions*, 304

*routing tables, displaying*, 306

*UDP ports, scanning*, 303

shutting down, 96

single drives, 257-258

startup. *See* boot process

storage devices

*displaying*, 237-239

*kernel parameter affects*, 239-241

SysV-init system runlevels, 93-940, 93

1, 94

2, 94

3, 94

5, 94

6, 94

*default*, 96

*etc/inittab* file, 94-97

*features*, 94

*sets*, 93-94

### SysV-init system runlevels, 93-94

0, 93

1, 94

2, 94

3, 94

5, 94

6, 94

boot scripts, 98-102

default, 96

etc/init.d directory, 101-102

etc/inittab file, 94-97

features, 94

runlevels, 101-104

sets, 93-94

## T

---

### -t option

hdparm command, 235

iptables command, 654

mount command, 159

tar command, 372

telinit, 104

xsrestore command, 186

### -T option (hdparm command), 236

table of contents (tar balls), 372

### tables

#### ARP

*deleting entries from*, 287

*displaying*, 286

routing, displaying

*local networks*, 308

*remote systems*, 306

tape archive command. *See* tar command

tape backups, 367

tape devices, 369-370

### tar balls

appending to existing, 372

compressing, 372

contents

*displaying*, 370-371

*extracting*, 371-372

*partial restore*, 372

creating, 370-372

current directory, setting, 372

deleting files from, 372

differences, displaying, 372

table of contents, displaying, 372

verifying, 372

### tar command

backups, 369-372

filenames, listing at end, 372

options

*-A*, 372

*-cf*, 370

*-c*, 372

*-C*, 372

*-delete*, 372

*-d*, 372

*-j*, 350, 372

*-tf*, 370

*-t*, 372

*-v*, 371

*-W*, 372

*-xf*, 371

*-x*, 372

*-xzf*, 349

*-z*, 372

source code, unpacking, 349

### tar.gz files, 349

### targets, 57

defined, 48

iptables, 653

iSCSI

*creating*, 242

*defined*, 241

*local devices*, 244-247

*verifying configuration*, 243

### tcpdump command, 313-314

### TCP wrappers, 333, 532-533

blocking access, 334

libwrapped services, displaying, 333

**telinit command, 104**

**telnet utility, 616, 695**

**testing**

- anonymous FTP settings, 666
- benchmarking, 235-36
- DNS servers, 431-433
- OpenVPN server configuration, 705
- VPNs, 705

**testparm command, 515-516**

**-tf option (tar command), 370**

**tgt-admin --show command, 243**

**tgtd daemon, starting, 242**

**third-party backup utilities, 374-375**

**thrashing, 164**

**time, displaying at login prompt, 382**

**timeout option (etc/lilo.conf file), 139**

**timeouts**

- etc/resolv.conf file, 322
- Legacy GRUB configuration, 115
- NFS mounts, 535

**Time To Live. *See* TTL**

**title parameter (Legacy GRUB configuration), 116**

**titles (GRUB 2) , 127**

**TLS (Transport Layer Security), 475**

**top command, 20**

**top-level domains, 397**

**Tower of Hanoi backup strategy, 366**

**TraceEnable directive, 485**

**traceroute command, 330-331**

**traces (SSL), 485**

**traffic (local network), displaying, 313-314**

**Transaction SIGNatures (TSIG), 406, 447**

**transfer rates, 669**

**transferring zone files, 421, 446**

**translating IP addresses to MAC addresses, 286**

**Transport Layer Security (TLS), 475**

**transporting e-mail messages, 608**

**Triple DES encryption, 479**

**troubleshooting**

- Apache Web Server, 458
- bad superblocks, 181
- commands for, 336
- filesystems

*corrupt, 130*

*unmounted xfs, 188-189*

*unmounting, 159-160*

firewalls, 333

kernel errors, 330

networks

*log files for, 328-330*

*NetworkManager daemon, 337-338*

*nonresponsive internal gateways, 330-332*

TCP wrappers, 333

**TSIG (Transaction SIGNatures), 406, 447**

**TTL (Time To Live)**

defined, 398

zone files, 422

**TTY device names, 382**

**tune2fs command, 182**

**tunneling proxy servers, 491**

**types**

filesystems, listing of, 154-155

PAM configuration, 559-562

*account, 559*

*auth, 559*

*password, 560*

*session, 560*

proxy servers, 491-492

*forward, 491*

*reverse, 492*

*tunneling, 491*

zone records, 423-425

## U

---

**-u option**

fdisk command, 176

lsof command, 14

nc command, 312

**-U option (smbclient command), 518**

**UATA (Ultra Advanced Technology Attachment), 233**

**udevadm monitor command, 86**

**udev daemon, 85-86, 246**

**UDP ports, scanning, 303**

**UDF (Universal Disk Format) filesystems, 198**

creating, 200

defined, 155

**UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface), 111**

**UIDs, mapping, 529-530**

**uname command**

- current kernel, displaying, 65
- platforms, determining, 352

**uncompressing files, 368**

**undeleting files, 183**

**Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), 402**

**Universally Unique Identifiers (UUIDs), 163**

**Unix style comments (#), 405**

**unloading modules from memory, 71**

**unmount command, 155**

**unmounting**

- filesystems, 155, 159-160
- NFS shares, 535

**unpacking**

- kernel, 47
- source code, 349-350

**unzip command, 368**

**unzipping source files, 349-350**

**update-rc.d command, 102-103**

**updates**

- software, 695
- source code, 353-354
- zone records, 421

**uptime command, 7**

**URLs (Uniform Resource Locators), 402**

**USB devices, 82-84**

**US-CERT, 698**

**user value (iostat command), 8**

**userlist\_deny directive, 668**

**userlist\_enable directive, 668**

**userlist\_file directive, 668**

**username maps, 517-518**

**users**

- accounts
  - adding to etc/vsftpd.ftppusers file, 668*
  - FTP server access, limiting, 667-669*
- anonymous, 666
- authentication. *See* authentication
- filesystem mounting restrictions, 164
- home directories
  - backing up, 362*
  - procmail utility, adding, 624*
  - sharing, 512-513*

logged in

- displaying at login prompt, 382*
- monitoring, 21*

messages

- shutdown, 389-390*
- wall, 387-389*

non-root, 441

PAM accounts, 559-560

privacy violations, 682

root, 682

SAMBA accounts, creating, 516-518

SSH logins, 682-683

superusers, 129, 181

**usr directory, 362**

**usr/share/doc/kernel-doc-2.6.32/Documentation/sysctl/fs.txt file, 44**

**usr/share/doc/kernel-doc/Documentation directory, 43**

**usr/share/doc/SAMBA-3.X.Y/htmldocs/index.html directory, 510**

**usr/share/easy-rsa directory, 700**

**usr/src directory, 47, 349**

**usr/src/linux/Documentation directory, 43**

**utilities. *See also* commands**

apachectl, 457

backup

- dd command, 368-369*
- selecting, 367*
- tar command, 369-372*

creating/restoring files, 368

dhclient, 323

fail2ban, 696-697

iptables, 695

*chains, 652*

*examples, 653-656*

*features, 650*

*filtering, 650, 654*

*packet redirection, 657-658*

*rules, saving, 656-657*

*targets, 653*

nc, 312-313, 695

nmap, 695

OpenVAS, 696-698

PADL migration, 595

**portmap***network port numbers, 531**RPC service, 527**TCP wrappers, 532-533***procmail***advantage over MTAs, 623**defined, 621**global configuration, 624**installing, 623**lockfile, 626**mail spool directory, choosing, 624**MTA automatic usage, determining, 623**rules, 625-627**as SPAM filter, 624**users adding procmail home directories, 624***rndc, 410****SAMBA client, 509****security, 695***fail2ban, 696-697**iptables, 695**nc, 695**nmap, 695**OpenVAS, 696-698**Snort, 696-698**telnet, 695***Snort, 696-698****telnet, 616, 695****third-party backup, 374-375****UIDs (Universally Unique Identifiers), 163****V****-v option****lspci command, 78-79****lsusb command, 82-84****rsync command, 373****tar command, 371****vgdisplay command, 261****values****blocks in/out, 11-12****etc/collectd/collectd.conf file, 29-30****etc/issue file, 382****file-max file, 45****free command, 10****iostat command, 8****PAM control, 562-564****var directory, 363****var/log/auth.log file, 330****var/log/boot.log file, 330****var/log/messages file, 84, 328****var/log/SAMBA directory, 516****var/log/secure file, 330****var/log/syslog file, 84, 328****var/named directory, 419****var/named/named.ca file, 419****var/named/named.localhost file, 419****var/spool/postfix directory, 610****var/www/html directory, 458****verifying****Apache Web Server, 457****NFS share mounts, 534****PAM passwords/user accounts, 559****SAMBA configuration file, 515-516****scripting****Perl, 462****PHP, 460****tar balls, 372****target configuration, 243****versions****Apache Web Server, 457****kernel image filenames, 46****OSs, displaying at login prompt, 382****Very Secure FTP daemon. *See* vsftpd servers****vfat filesystems, 69-70****vgchange command, 270****vgdisplay command, 260-261****after LV creation, 265-267****-v option, 261****vgextend command, 270****VGs (volume groups), 259****activating, 270****information, displaying, 260-261, 265-267****LVs****associations, displaying, 261****creating, 262-263****physical extents, 259-260****PVs****adding, 259****associations, displaying, 261****deleting, 270****size, extending, 270****visual representation, 259**

view statement, 444

VirtualBox, 718

virtual domains (Postfix), 614

virtual filesystems

  / directory, 153

  defined, 153

  example, 154

  mount points, 153

virtual hosts, 466, 477

virtual machines

  DHCP servers, 543

  studying for exams, 718

virtual memory, 10

Virtual Private Networks. *See* VPNs

vmlinuz file, 139

vmstat command, 11-12

VMWare, 718

volume groups. *See* VGs

VPNs (Virtual Private Networks), 699

  CAs, 700

  clients

*certificates, creating*, 703-705

*configuring*, 706-708

  OpenVPN, 699

  servers

*certificates, creating*, 701-703

*configuration*, 705

**vsftpd servers (Very Secure FTP daemon), 665**

  anonymous FTP, 665

*access not permitted*, 667

*settings*, 666

*testing*, 666

*user accounts, limiting*, 669

  anonymous users uploading content, 666

  banners, 669

  chroot jailing local user accounts, 669

  configuration file, 665

  directives, 669

  file uploads, disabling, 669

  FTP client connections, 669

  installing, 665

  pre-login messages, 669

  transfer rates, 669

  user accounts, limiting, 667-668

**-vv option (lspci command), 79**

**-vvv option (lspci command), 79**

## W

---

w command, 21

w flag (procmail utility), 625

W flag (procmail utility), 625

**-w option (nc command), 312**

**-W option**

  ldapdelete command, 596

  ldappasswd command, 600

  tar command, 372

wait keyword, 96

wall command, 387-389

wall messages, 387-389

watch command, 21

websites

  df plugin, 30

  disk plugin, 30

  dns plugin, 30

  GitHub, 348

  kernel.org, 43

  LPI Marketplace, 717

  LPI.org, 714

  PADL migration tool, 595

  plugins, listing of, 30

  tools for displaying collectd daemon data, 31

  US-CERT, 698

  VMWare, 718

**white listing IP addresses, 697**

**wildcard filter expression, (\*), 599**

**WiFi**

  disabling, 338

  interface parameters, displaying, 290-291

  wireless routers available, listing, 291-293

**Windows accounts, mapping, 517**

**wireless routers available, displaying, 291-293**

**wireshark, 336**

**workgroup setting (SAMBAs), 512**

**write\_enable directive, 669**

**WRITE requests, 536**

**WWIDs (World Wide Identifiers), 241**

## X

---

**-x option**

  ldapdelete command, 596



ldappasswd command, 600

ldapsearch command, 597

tar command, 372

**X11Forwarding setting (SSH login setting), 683**

**XEN, 718**

**-xf option (tar command), 371**

**xfs-based filesystems, 184**

backing up/restoring

*xfsdump command, 184-186*

*xfsrestore command, 186-187*

information, displaying, 187

problems, checking for, 189

unmounted, fixing, 188-189

**xfs\_check command, 189**

**xfsdump command, 184-186**

**xfs filesystems, 154, 175**

**xfs\_info command, 187**

**xfs\_repair command, 188-189**

**xfsrestore command, 186-187**

**{x.y} pattern matching character, 626**

**-xzf option (tar command), 349**

## Y

---

**YUM, source code, downloading, 345-347**

**yumdownloader command, 346**

## Z

---

**zero or more pattern matching character (\*), 626**

**zImage files, 46**

**zip command, 368**

**zone files**

@ (current origin) character, 422

comments, 421

creating, 421

defined, 398

DNSSEC, 448-449

etc/named.conf file, 407, 420-421

forward, 420

local host file, 419

record fields, 422

reloading, 408

reverse lookup, 421

root servers, listing of, file, 419

storage location, 419

storing in chroot directory, 442

syntax, 421-422

transferring, 421, 446

TTL, 422

**zone records**

SOA, 423-425

updating, 421

**-z option**

*nc command, 313*

*tar command, 372*