

# UNIX TOOLBOX

That's all folks!

This document is a collection of Unix/Linux/BSD commands and tasks which are useful for IT work or for advanced users. This is a practical guide with concise explanations, however the reader is supposed to know what *s/he* is doing.

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The latest version of this document can be found at <http://cb.vu/unixtoolbox.xhtml>. Replace .xhtml on the link with .pdf for the PDF version and with .book.pdf for the booklet version. On a duplex printer the booklet will create a small book ready to bind. See also the about page.  
Error reports and comments are most welcome - [c@cb.vu](mailto:c@cb.vu) Colin Barschel.

## 1 SYSTEM

Hardware (p2) | Statistics (p2) | Users (p3) | Limits (p3) | Runlevels (p4) | root password (p5) | Compile kernel (p6) | Repair grub (p7) | Misc (p7)

Running kernel and system information

```
# uname -a
# lsb_release -a
# cat /etc/SUSE-release
# cat /etc/debian_version
# Get Debian version
```

Use /etc/DISTR-release with DISTR= lsb (Ubuntu), redhat, gentoo, mandrake, sun (Solaris), and so on. See also /etc/issue.

```
# uptime
# hostname
# hostname -i
# man hier
# last reboot

# Show how long the system has been running + load
# system's host name
# Display the IP address of the host. (linux only)
# Description of the file system hierarchy
# Show system reboot history
```

### 1.1 Hardware Informations

Kernel detected hardware

```
# dmesg
# lsddev
# dd if=/dev/mem bs=1k skip=768 count=256 2>/dev/null | strings -n 8 # Read BIOS
```

Linux

```
# cat /proc/cpuinfo
# cat /proc/meminfo
# grep MemTotal /proc/meminfo
# watch -n1 'cat /proc/interrupts'
# free -m
# cat /proc/devices
# lspci -tv
# lsusb -tv
# lshw
# dmidecode

# CPU model
# Hardware memory
# Display the physical memory
# Watch changeable interrupts continuously
# Used and free memory (-m for MB)
# Configured devices
# Show PCI devices
# Show USB devices
# Show a list of all devices with their properties
# Show DMI/SMBIOS: hw info from the BIOS
```

FreeBSD

```
# sysctl hw.model
# sysctl hw
# sysctl hw.ncpu
# sysctl vm
# sysctl hw.realmem
# sysctl -a | grep mem
# sysctl dev
# pciiconf -l -cv
# usbdevs -v
# atacontrol list
# camcontrol devlist -v

# CPU model
# Gives a lot of hardware information
# number of active CPUs installed
# Memory usage
# Hardware memory
# Kernel memory settings and info
# Configured devices
# Show PCI devices
# Show USB devices
# Show ATA devices
# Show SCSI devices
```

### 1.2 Load, statistics and messages

The following commands are useful to find out what is going on on the system.

```
# top
# mpstat 1
# vmstat 2
# iostat 2
# systat -vmstat 1
# systat -top 1
# systat -netstat 1
# systat -ifstat 1

# display and update the top cpu processes
# display processors related statistics
# display virtual memory statistics
# display I/O statistics (2 s intervals)
# BSD summary of system statistics (1 s intervals)
# BSD top connections (try also -!p)
# BSD active network connections
# BSD network traffic through active interfaces
```

### The program simplecpp.cpp

```
#include "IPv4.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main (int argc, char* argv[]) {
    string ipstr;
    unsigned long ipint = 1347861486;
    GenericIPL::IPv4 iputils;
    ipstr = iputils.IPrint_to_IPquad(ipint);
    cout << ipint << " = " << ipstr << endl;
    // print the result

    return 0;
}
```

Compile and execute with:

```
# g++ -c IPv4.cpp simplecpp.cpp
# g++ IPv4.o simplecpp.o -o simplecpp.exe
# ./simplecpp.exe
1347861486 = 80.86.187.238
```

Use ldd to check which libraries are used by the executable and where they are located. Also used to check if a shared library is missing or if the executable is static.

```
# ldd /sbin/ifconfig
# ar rcs staticlib.a *.o
# ar t staticlib.a
# ar x /usr/lib/libc.a version.o
# nm version.o

# list dynamic object dependencies
# create static archive
# print the objects list from the archive
# extract an object file from the archive
# show function members provided by object
```

### 22.5 Simple Makefile

The minimal Makefile for the multi-source program is shown below. The lines with instructions *must begin with a tab!* The back slash "\ " can be used to cut long lines.

```
CC = g++
CFLAGS = -O
OBJ1 = IPv4.o simplecpp.o

simplecpp: ${OBJ1}
${CC} -o simplecpp ${CFLAGS} ${OBJ1}

clean:
rm -f ${TARGET} ${OBJ1}
```

## 23 ONLINE HELP

### 23.1 Documentation

Linux Documentation [en.tldp.org](http://en.tldp.org)  
 Linux Man Pages [www.linuxmanpages.com](http://www.linuxmanpages.com)  
 Linux commands directory [www.oreillynet.com/linux/cmd](http://www.oreillynet.com/linux/cmd)  
 Linux doc man howtos [linux.die.net](http://linux.die.net)  
 FreeBSD Handbook [www.freebsd.org/handbook](http://www.freebsd.org/handbook)  
 FreeBSD Man Pages [www.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi](http://www.freebsd.org/cgi/man.cgi)  
 FreeBSD user wiki [www.freebsdwiki.net](http://www.freebsdwiki.net)  
 Solaris Man Pages [docs.sun.com/app/docs/coll/40.10](http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/coll/40.10)

### 23.2 Other Unix/Linux references

Rosetta Stone for Unix [bhami.com/rosetta.html](http://bhami.com/rosetta.html) (a Unix command translator)  
 Unix guide cross reference [unixguide.net/unixguide.shtml](http://unixguide.net/unixguide.shtml)  
 Linux commands line list [www.linuxcmd.org](http://www.linuxcmd.org)

Now the admin can connect directly to the client cliuser with:

```
# ssh -p 3022 admin@localhost
# local:3022 -> gate:2022 -> client:22
```

### Connect to VNC behind NAT

Suppose a Windows client with VNC listening on port 5900 has to be accessed from behind NAT. On client cliwin to gate:

```
# ssh -R 15900:localhost:5900 user@gate
On client cliadmin (from host to gate):
# ssh -L 5900:localhost:15900 admin@gate
```

Now the admin can connect directly to the client VNC with:

```
# vncconnect -display :0 localhost
```

### Dig a multi-hop ssh tunnel

Suppose you can not reach a server directly with ssh, but only via multiple intermediate hosts (for example because of routing issues). Sometimes it is still necessary to get a direct client - server connection, for example to copy files with scp, or forward other ports like smb or vnc. One way to do this is to chain tunnels together to forward a port to the server along the hops. This "carrier" port only reaches its final destination on the last connection to the server.

Suppose we want to forward the ssh port from a client to a server over two hops. Once the tunnel is build, it is possible to connect to the server directly from the client (and also add an other port forward).

Create *tunnel in one shell*

```
client-> host1 -> host2 -> server and dig tunnel 5678
client># ssh -L5678:localhost:5678 host1 # 5678 is an arbitrary port for the tunnel
host1># ssh -L5678:localhost:5678 host2 # chain 5678 from host1 to host2
host2># ssh -L5678:localhost:22 server # end the tunnel on port 22 on the server
```

Use *tunnel with an other shell*

```
client-> server using tunnel 5678
# ssh -p 5678 localhost # connect directly from client to server
# scp -P 5678 myfile localhost:/tmp/ # or copy a file directly using the tunnel
# rsync -e 'ssh -p 5678' myfile localhost:/tmp/ # or rsync a file directly to the server
```

### Autoconnect and keep alive script

I use variations of the following script to keep a machine reachable over a reverse ssh tunnel. The connection is automatically rebuilt if closed. You can add multiple -L or -R tunnels on one line.

```
#!/bin/sh
COMMAND="ssh -N -f -g -R 3022:localhost:22 colin@cb.vu"
pgrep -f -x "$COMMAND" > /dev/null 2>&1 || $COMMAND
exit 0

1 * * * colin /home/colin/port_forward.sh # crontab entry (here hourly)

5.1 sshfs
Mount a filesystem with ssh.
# sshfs cb@cb.vu:/ /Users/barschel/cbvu -oauto_cache,reconnect,defer_permissions \
,noopdoubledir,negative_vncache,volname=cbvu

Or via a two hops tunnel
# ssh -Y -A -t -L20022:127.0.0.1:20022 cbarschel@lbgw ssh -Y -A -t -L20022:127.0.0.1:22 rootcbgv@bvgvctrl
# sshfs -p 20022 cb@cb.vu:/ /Users/barschel/cbvu -oauto_cache,reconnect,defer_permissions \
,noappdoubledir,negative_vncache,volname=cbvu
```

```
# systat -iostat 1 # BSD CPU and disk throughput
# ipcsc -a # information on System V interprocess
# tail -n 500 /var/log/messages # Last 500 kernel/syslog messages
# tail /var/log/warn # System warnings messages see syslog.conf
```

### 1.3 Users

```
# id # Show the active user id with login and group
# last # Show last logins on the system
# who # Show who is logged on the system
# groupadd admin # Add group "admin" and user colin (Linux/Solaris)
# useradd -c "Colin Barschel" -g admin -m colin # Add existing user to group (Debian)
# usermod -a -g <group> <user> # Add existing user to group (SuSE)
# userdel colin # Delete user colin (Linux/Solaris)
# adduser joe # FreeBSD add user joe (interactive)
# rmuser joe # FreeBSD delete user joe (interactive)
# pw groupadd admin # Use pw on FreeBSD
# pw groupmod colin -m newmember # Add a new member to a group
# pw useradd colin -c "Colin Barschel" -g admin -m -s /bin/tcsh # Add useradd colin -c "Colin Barschel" -g admin -m -s /bin/tcsh
# pw userdel colin; pw groupdel admin # pw userdel colin; pw groupdel admin
```

Encrypted passwords are stored in `/etc/shadow` for Linux and Solaris and `/etc/master.passwd` on FreeBSD. If the `master.passwd` is modified manually (say to delete a password), run `# pwd_mkdb -p master.passwd` to rebuild the database.

To temporarily prevent logins system wide (for all users but root) use `nologin`. The message in `nologin` will be displayed (might not work with ssh pre-shared keys).

```
# echo "Sorry no login now" > /etc/nologin # (Linux)
# echo "Sorry no login now" > /var/run/nologin # (FreeBSD)
```

### 1.4 Limits

Some application require higher limits on open files and sockets (like a proxy web server, database). The default limits are usually too low.

#### Linux

Per *shell/script*

The shell limits are governed by `ulimit`. The status is checked with `ulimit -a`. For example to change the open files limit from 1024 to 10240 do:

```
# ulimit -n 10240 # This is only valid within the shell
```

The `ulimit` command can be used in a script to change the limits for the script only.

Per *user/process*

Login users and applications can be configured in `/etc/security/limits.conf`. For example:

```
# cat /etc/security/limits.conf
* hard nproc 250 # Limit user processes
asterisk hard nofile 409600 # Limit application open files
```

#### Kernel wide

Kernel limits are set with `sysctl`. Permanent limits are set in `/etc/sysctl.conf`.

```
# sysctl -a # View all system limits
# sysctl fs.file-max # View max open files limit
# sysctl fs.file-max=102400 # Change max open files limit
# echo "1024 50000" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_local_port_range # port range
# cat /etc/sysctl.conf # Permanent entry in sysctl.conf
fs.file-max=102400 # Permanent entry in sysctl.conf
# cat /proc/sys/fs/file-nr # How many file descriptors are in use
```

**FreeBSD***Per shell/script*

Use the command `limits` in `csn` or `tcsh` or as in Linux, use `ulimit` in an `sh` or `bash` shell.

*Per user/process*

The default limits on login are set in `/etc/login.conf`. An unlimited value is still limited by the system maximal value.

*System wide*

Kernel limits are also set with `sysctl`. Permanent limits are set in `/etc/sysctl.conf` or `/boot/loader.conf`. The syntax is the same as Linux but the keys are different:

```
# sysctl -a
# sysctl kern.maxfiles=XXXX
# sysctl kern.nmbclusters=32768
# sysctl kern.maxfiles=5536
# sysctl kern.maxfilesproc=32768
# sysctl kern.somaxconn=8192
# sysctl kern.openfiles
# sysctl kern.ipc.numopensockets
# sysctl kern.inet.ip.portrange.last=50000 # Default is 1024-5000
# netstat -m
# network memory buffers statistics
```

See The FreeBSD handbook Chapter 11<sup>1</sup> for details. And also FreeBSD performance tuning<sup>2</sup>

**Solaris**

The following values in `/etc/system` will increase the maximum file descriptors per proc:

```
set rlim_fd_max = 4096
set rlim_fd_cur = 1024
```

**1.5 Runlevels****Linux**

Once booted, the kernel starts `init` which then starts `rc` which starts all scripts belonging to a runlevel. The scripts are stored in `/etc/init.d` and are linked into `/etc/rc.d/rcN.d` with `N` the runlevel number.

The default runlevel is configured in `/etc/inittab`. It is usually 3 or 5:

```
# grep default: /etc/inittab
id:3:initdefault:
```

The actual runlevel can be changed with `init`. For example to go from 3 to 5:

```
# init 5
# Enters runlevel 5

0 Shutdown and halt
1 Single-User mode (also S)
2 Multi-user without network
3 Multi-user with network
5 Multi-user with X
6 Reboot
```

Use `chkconfig` to configure the programs that will be started at boot in a runlevel.

```
# chkconfig --list
# chkconfig --list sshd
# chkconfig sshd --level 35 on
# chkconfig sshd off
```

Debian and Debian based distributions like Ubuntu or Knoppix use the command `update-rc.d` to manage the runlevels scripts. Defaults is to start in 2,3,4 and 5 and shutdown in 0,1 and 6.

1. <http://www.freebsd.org/handbook/configuring-kernel-limits.html>  
2. <http://serverfault.com/questions/64336/freebsd-performance-tuning-sysctl-loader-conf-kernel>

**Direct forward on the gate**

Let say we want to access the CVS (port 2401) and http (port 80) which are running on the gate. This is the simplest example, `desthost` is thus `localhost`, and we use the port 8080 locally instead of 80 so we don't need to be root. Once the ssh session is open, both services are accessible on the local ports.

```
# ssh -L 2401:localhost:2401 -L 8080:localhost:80 user@gate
```

**Netbios and remote desktop forward to a second server**

Let say a Windows smb server is behind the gate and is not running ssh. We need access to the smb share and also remote desktop to the server.

```
# ssh -L 139:smbserver:139 -L 3388:smbserver:3389 user@gate
```

The smb share can now be accessed with `\\127.0.0.1\`, but only if the local share is disabled, because the *local share is listening on port 139*.

It is possible to keep the local share enabled, for this we need to create a new virtual device with a new IP address for the tunnel, the smb share will be connected over this address. Furthermore the *local RDP is already listening on 3389*, so we choose 3388. For this example let's use a virtual IP of 10.1.1.1.

- With `putty` use `Source port=10.1.1.1:139`. It is possible to create multiple loop devices and tunnel. On Windows 2000, only `putty` worked for me. On Windows Vista also forward the port 445 in addition to the port 139. Also on Vista the patch KB942624 prevents the port 445 to be forwarded, so I had to uninstall this patch in Vista.
- With the `ssh.com` client, disable "Allow local connections only". Since `ssh.com` will bind to all addresses, only a single share can be connected.

Now create the loopback interface with IP 10.1.1.1:

- # System->Control Panel->Add Hardware # Yes, Hardware is already connected # Add a new hardware device (at bottom).
- # Install the hardware that I manually select # Network adapters # Microsoft , Microsoft Loopback Adapter.
- Configure the IP address of the fake device to 10.1.1.1 mask 255.255.255.0, no gateway.
- advanced->WINS, Enable LMHosts Lookup; Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP.
- # Enable Client for Microsoft Networks. # Disable File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks.

I HAD to reboot for this to work. Now connect to the smb share with `\\10.1.1.1` and remote desktop to 10.1.1.1:3388.

*Debug*

If it is not working:

- Are the ports forwarded: `netstat -an?` Look at 0.0.0.0:139 or 10.1.1.1:139
- Does telnet 10.1.1.1 139 connect?
- You need the checkbox "Local ports accept connections from other hosts".
- Is "File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks" disabled on the loopback interface?

**Connect two clients behind NAT**

Suppose two clients are behind a NAT gateway and client `cladmin` has to connect to client `cluser` (the destination), both can login to the gate with `ssh` and are running Linux with `sshd`. You don't need root access anywhere as long as the ports on gate are above 1024. We use 2022 on gate. Also since the gate is used locally, the option `GatewayPorts` is not necessary.

On client `cluser` (from destination to gate):

```
# ssh -R 2022:localhost:22 user@gate
# forwards client 22 to gate:2022
```

On client `cladmin` (from host to gate):

```
# ssh -L 3022:localhost:2022 admin@gate
# forwards client 3022 to gate:2022
```



- Create a key pair with the `puTTYgen` program.
- Save the public and private keys (for example into `C:\Documents and Settings\%USERNAME%\ssh`).
- Copy the public key to the server into the `~/ssh` folder:
 

```
# scp .ssh/puttykey.pub root@192.168.51.254:~/ssh/
```
- Use the `ssh-keygen` command on the server to convert the key for OpenSSH:
 

```
# cd ~/.ssh
# ssh-keygen -i -f puttykey.pub >> authorized_keys2
```
- Point the private key location in the putty settings: Connection - SSH - Auth

## 5.2 Check fingerprint

At the first login, `ssh` will ask if the unknown host with the fingerprint has to be stored in the known hosts. To avoid a man-in-the-middle attack the administrator of the server can send you the server fingerprint which is then compared on the first login. Use `ssh-keygen -l` to get the fingerprint (on the server):

```
# ssh-keygen -l -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub # For RSA key
2048 61:33:be:9b:ae:6c:36:31:fd:83:98:b7:99:2d:9f:cd /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
# ssh-keygen -l -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key.pub # For DSA key (default)
2048 14:4a:aa:d9:73:25:46:6a:0a:48:35:c7:f4:16:d4:ee /etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key.pub
```

Now the client connecting to this server can verify that he is connecting to the right server:

```
# ssh linda
The authenticity of host 'linda (192.168.16.54)' can't be established.
DSA key fingerprint is 14:4a:aa:d9:73:25:46:6a:0a:48:35:c7:f4:16:d4:ee.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
```

## 5.3 Secure file transfer

Some simple commands:

```
# scp file.txt host-two:/tmp
# scp joe@host-two:/www/*.html /www/tmp
# scp -r joe@host-two:/www /www/tmp
# scp -P 20022 cb@cb.vu:unixtoolbox.xhtml # connect on port 20022
```

In Konqueror or Midnight Commander it is possible to access a remote file system with the address **fish:/user@gate**. However the implementation is very slow. Furthermore it is possible to mount a remote folder with **sshfs** a file system client based on SCP. See fuse [sshfs](#)<sup>14</sup>.

`ssh_exchange_identification: Connection closed by remote host`

With this error try the following on the server:

```
echo 'SSHD: ALL' >> /etc/hosts.allow
/etc/init.d/sshd restart
```

## 5.4 Tunneling

SSH tunneling allows to forward or reverse forward a port over the SSH connection, thus securing the traffic and accessing ports which would otherwise be blocked. This only works with TCP. The general nomenclature for forward and reverse is (see also `ssh` and NAT example):

```
# ssh -L localhost:desthost:destport user@gate # desthost as seen from the gate
# ssh -R destport:desthost:localhost user@gate # forwards your localhost to destination
# desthost:localhost as seen from the client initiating the tunnel
# ssh -X user@gate # To force X forwarding
```

This will connect to gate and forward the local port to the host `desthost:destport`. Note `desthost` is the destination host as seen by the gate, so if the connection is to the gate, then `desthost` is localhost. More than one port forward is possible.

```
# update-rc.d sshd defaults # Activate sshd with the default runlevels
# update-rc.d sshd start 2 3 4 5 . stop 20 0 1 6 . # With explicit arguments
# update-rc.d -f sshd remove # Disable sshd for all runlevels
# shutdown -h now (or # poweroff) # Shutdown and halt the system
```

## FreeBSD

The BSD boot approach is different from the `SysV`, there are no runlevels. The final boot state (single user, with or without X) is configured in `/etc/ttyx`. All OS scripts are located in `/etc/rc.d/` and in `/usr/local/etc/rc.d/` for third-party applications. The activation of the service is configured in `/etc/rc.conf` and `/etc/rc.conf.local`. The default behavior is configured in `/etc/defaults/rc.conf`. The scripts responds at least to `start|stop|status`.

```
# /etc/rc.d/sshd status
sshd is running as pid 552.
# shutdown now # Go into single-user mode
# exit # Go back to multi-user mode
# shutdown -p now # Shutdown and halt the system
# shutdown -i now # Reboot
```

The process `init` can also be used to reach one of the following states level. For example `# init 6` for reboot.

- 0 Halt and turn the power off (signal `USR2`)
- 1 Go to single-user mode (signal `TERM`)
- 6 Reboot the machine (signal `INT`)
- c Block further logins (signal `TSTP`)
- q Rescan the `ttyx(5)` file (signal `HUP`)

## Windows

Start and stop a service with either the service name or "service description" (shown in the Services Control Panel) as follows:

```
net stop WSearch # start search service
net start WSearch # start search service
net stop "Windows Search" # same as above using descr.
net start "Windows Search"
```

## 1.6 Reset root password

### Linux method 1

At the boot loader (`lilo` or `grub`), enter the following boot option:

```
init=/bin/sh
```

The kernel will mount the root partition and `init` will start the bourne shell instead of `rc` and then a runlevel. Use the command `passwd` at the prompt to change the password and then reboot. Forget the single user mode as you need the password for that.

If, after booting, the root partition is mounted read only, remount it `rw`:

```
# mount -o remount,rw /
# passwd # or delete the root password (/etc/shadow)
# sync; mount -o remount,ro / # sync before to remount read only
# reboot
```

### FreeBSD method 1

On FreeBSD, boot in single user mode, remount `/ rw` and use `passwd`. You can select the single user mode on the boot menu (option 4) which is displayed for 10 seconds at startup. The single user mode will give you a root shell on the `/` partition.

```
# mount -u /; mount -a # will mount / rw
# passwd # reboot
```

<sup>13</sup>. <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>  
<sup>14</sup>. <http://fuse.sourceforge.net/sshfs.html>

## Unixes and FreeBSD and Linux method 2

Other Unixes might not let you go away with the simple init trick. The solution is to mount the root partition from an other OS (like a rescue CD) and change the password on the disk.

- Boot a live CD or installation CD into a rescue mode which will give you a shell.
- Find the root partition with fdisk e.g. fdisk /dev/sda
- Mount it and use chroot:

```
# mount -o rw /dev/ad4s3a /mnt
# chroot /mnt
# passwd
# reboot
```

```
# chroot into /mnt
```

## 1.7 Kernel modules

### Linux

```
# lsmod
# modprobe isdn
```

```
# List all modules loaded in the kernel
# To load a module (here isdn)
```

### FreeBSD

```
# kldstat
# kldload crypto
```

```
# List all modules loaded in the kernel
# To load a module (here crypto)
```

## 1.8 Compile Kernel

### Linux

```
# cd /usr/src/linux
# make mrproper
# make oldconfig
# make menuconfig
# make
# make modules
# make modules_install
# make install
# reboot
```

```
# Clean everything, including config files
# Reuse the old .config if existent
# or xconfig (QE) or gconfig (GTK)
# Create a compressed kernel image
# Compile the modules
# Install the modules
# Install the kernel
```

### FreeBSD

Optionally update the source tree (in /usr/src) with csup (as of FreeBSD 6.2 or later):

```
# csup <supfile>
I use the following supfile:
*default host=cvsup5.FreeBSD.org # www.freebsd.org/handbook/cvsup.html#CVSUP-MIRRORS
*default prefix=/usr
*default base=/Var/db
*default release=cvs delete tag=RELENG_7
src-all
```

To modify and rebuild the kernel, copy the generic configuration file to a new name and edit it as needed (you can also edit the file `GENERIC` directly). To restart the build after an interruption, add the option `NO_CLEAN=YES` to the make command to avoid cleaning the objects already build.

```
# cd /usr/src/sys/i386/conf/
# cp GENERIC MYKERNEL
# cd /usr/src
# make buildkernel KERNCONF=MYKERNEL
# make installkernel KERNCONF=MYKERNEL
```

To rebuild the full OS:

```
# make buildworld
# make buildkernel
# make installkernel
```

```
# Build the full OS but not the kernel
# Use KERNCONF as above if appropriate
```

## Other hacks

Specially here, you must know what you are doing.

### Remote shell

Option -e only on the Windows version? Or use nc 1.10.

```
# nc -lp 4444 -e /bin/bash
# nc -lp 4444 -e cmd.exe
```

```
# Provide a remote shell (server backdoor)
# remote shell for Windows
```

### Emergency web server

Serve a single file on port 80 in a loop.

```
# while true; do nc -l -p 80 < unixtoolbox.xhtml; done
```

### Chat

Alice and Bob can chat over a simple TCP socket. The text is transferred with the enter key.

```
alice# nc -lp 4444
bob # nc 192.168.1.1 4444
```

## 5 SSH SCP

Public key (p23) | Fingerprint (p24) | SCP (p24) | Tunneling (p24) | SSHFS (p26)

See other tricks 25 ssh cmd<sup>12</sup>

### 5.1 Public key authentication

Connect to a host without password using public key authentication. The idea is to append your public key to the authorized\_keys2 file on the remote host. For this example let's **connect host-client to host-server**, the key is generated on the client. With cygwin you might have to create your home directory and the .ssh directory with `mkdir -p /home/USER/.ssh`

- Use ssh-keygen to generate a key pair. `~/ssh/id_dsa` is the private key, `~/ssh/id_dsa.pub` is the public key.
- Copy only the public key to the server and append it to the file `~/ssh/authorized_keys2` on your home on the server.

```
# ssh-keygen -t dsa -N ''
# cat ~/ssh/id_dsa.pub | ssh you@host-server "cat - >> ~/ssh/authorized_keys2"
```

### Using the Windows client from ssh.com

The non commercial version of the ssh.com client can be downloaded the main ftp site: `ftp.ssh.com/pub/ssh/`. Keys generated by the ssh.com client need to be converted for the OpenSSH server. This can be done with the ssh-keygen command.

- Create a key pair with the ssh.com client: Settings - User Authentication - Generate New....
- I use Key type DSA; key length 2048.
- Copy the public key generated by the ssh.com client to the server into the `~/ssh` folder.
- The keys are in C:\Documents and Settings\%USER%\Application Data\SSH\UserKeys.
- Use the ssh-keygen command on the server to convert the key:

```
# cd ~/ssh
# ssh-keygen -i -f keyfilename.pub >> authorized_keys2
```

*Notice:* We used a DSA key, RSA is also possible. The key is not protected by a password.

### Using putty for Windows

Putty<sup>13</sup> is a simple and free ssh client for Windows.

12. <http://blog.urfix.com/25-ssh-commands-tricks/>

## FreeBSD

The max link bandwidth is 500Kbit/s and we define 3 queues with priority 100:10:1 for VoIP:ssh:all the rest.

```
# ipfw pipe 1 config bw 500Kbit/s
# ipfw queue 1 config pipe 1 weight 100
# ipfw queue 2 config pipe 1 weight 10
# ipfw queue 3 config pipe 1 weight 1
# ipfw add 10 queue 1 proto udp dst-port 10000-11024
# ipfw add 11 queue 1 proto udp dst-ip 123.23.0.1 # or/and use server IP
# ipfw add 20 queue 2 dsp-port ssh
# ipfw add 30 queue 3 from me to any
# all the rest
```

Status and remove with

```
# ipfw list
# ipfw pipe list
# ipfw flush
# rules status
# pipe status
# deletes all rules but default
```

## 4.13 NIS Debugging

Some commands which should work on a well configured NIS client:

```
# ypswhich # get the connected NIS server name
# domainname # The NIS domain name as configured
# ypcat group # should display the group from the NIS server
# cd /var/yp && make # Rebuild the yp database
# rpcinfo -p servername # Report RPC services of the server
```

Is ypbind running?

```
# ps auxww | grep ypbind
/usr/sbin/ypbind -s -m -S servername1,servername2 # FreeBSD
/usr/sbin/ypbind # Linux
# yppoll passwd.byname
Map passwd.byname has order number 1190635041. Mon Sep 24 13:57:21 2007
The master server is servername.domain.net.
```

## Linux

```
# cat /etc/yp.conf
ypserver servername
domain domain.net broadcast
```

## 4.14 Netcat

Netcat<sup>9</sup> (nc) is better known as the "network Swiss Army Knife", it can manipulate, create or read/write TCP/IP connections. Here some useful examples, there are many more on the net, for example g-loaded.eu[...]<sup>10</sup> and here<sup>11</sup>.

You might need to use the command netcat instead of nc. Also see the similar command socat.

### File transfer

Copy a large folder over a raw tcp connection. The transfer is very quick (no protocol overhead) and you don't need to mess up with NFS or SMB or FTP or so, simply make the file available on the server, and get it from the client. Here 192.168.1.1 is the server IP address.

```
server# tar -cf - -C VIDEO_TS . | nc -l -p 4444 # Serve tar folder on port 4444
client# nc 192.168.1.1 4444 | tar xpf - -C VIDEO_TS # Pull the file on port 4444
server# cat largefile | nc -l 5678 # Server a single file
client# nc 192.168.1.1 5678 > largefile # Pull the single file
server# dd if=/dev/da0 | nc -l 4444 # Server partition image
client# nc 192.168.1.1 4444 | dd of=/dev/da0 # Pull partition to clone
client# nc 192.168.1.1 4444 | dd of=da0.img # Pull partition to file
```

9. <http://netcat.sourceforge.net>

10. <http://www.g-loaded.eu/2006/11/06/netcat-a-couple-of-useful-examples>

11. <http://www.terminally-incoherent.com/blog/2007/08/07/few-useful-netcat-tricks>

```
# reboot
# mergemaster -p # Compares only files known to be essential
# make installworld # make installworld
# mergemaster -i -U # Update all configurations and other files
# reboot
```

For small changes in the source you can use NO\_CLEAN=yes to avoid rebuilding the whole tree.

```
# make buildworld NO_CLEAN=yes # Don't delete the old objects
# make buildkernel KERNCONF=MYKERNEL NO_CLEAN=yes
```

## 1.9 Repair grub

So you broke grub? Boot from a live cd, [find your linux partition under /dev and use fdisk to find the linux partition] mount the linux partition, add /proc and /dev and use grub-install /dev/xyz. Suppose linux lies on /dev/sda6:

```
# mount /dev/sda6 /mnt # mount the linux partition on /mnt
# mount --bind /proc /mnt/proc # mount the proc subsystem into /mnt
# mount --bind /dev /mnt/dev # mount the devices into /mnt
# chroot /mnt # change root to the linux partition
# grub-install /dev/sda # reinstall grub with your old settings
```

## 1.10 Misc

Disable OSX virtual memory (repeat with load to re-enable). Faster system, but a little risky.

```
# sudo launchctl unload -w /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.dynamic_pager.plist
# sleep 3600; pmset sleepnow # go to standby in one hour (OSX)
# defaults write -g com.apple.mouse.scaling -float 8 # OSX mouse acceleration (use -1 to reverse)
```

# 2 PROCESSES

Listing (p7) | Priority (p7) | Background/Foreground (p8) | Top (p8) | Kill (p8)

## 2.1 Listing and PIDs

Each process has a unique number, the PID. A list of all running process is retrieved with ps.

```
# ps -auxefw # Extensive list of all running process
```

However more typical usage is with a pipe or with pgrep (for OS X install proctools from MacPorts (page 47)):

```
# ps auxww | grep cron # All processes in a tree format (Linux)
586 ?? Is 0:01.48 /usr/sbin/cron -s # Find all ssh pids without the grep pid
# ps auxjf # Find the PIDs of processes by (part of) name
# ps aux | grep 'ss[h] ' # The PID of your shell
# pgrep -l sshd # List processes using port 22 (Linux)
# echo $$ # Memory map of process (hunt memory leaks) (Linux)
# fuser -va 22/tcp # List processes accessing the /home partition
# pmap PID # Trace system calls and signals
# fuser -va /home # same as above on FreeBSD/Solaris/Unixware
# strace df #
# truss df
```

## 2.2 Priority

Change the priority of a running process with renice. **Negative numbers have a higher priority.** the lowest is -20 and "nice" have a positive value.

```
# renice -5 586 # Stronger priority
586: old priority 0, new priority -5
```

Start the process with a defined priority with `nice`. Positive is "nice" or weak, negative is strong scheduling priority. Make sure you know if `/usr/bin/nice` or the shell built-in is used (check with `which nice`).

```
# nice -n -5 top           # Stronger priority (/usr/bin/nice)
# nice -n 5 top           # Weaker priority (/usr/bin/nice)
# nice +5 top             # tch built-in nice (same as above!)
```

While `nice` changes the CPU scheduler, an other useful command `ionice` will schedule the disk IO. This is very useful for intensive IO application (e.g. compiling). You can select a class (idle - best effort - real time), the man page is short and well explained.

```
# ionice c3 -p123         # set idle class for pid 123 (Linux only)
# ionice -c2 -n0 firefox  # Run firefox with best effort and high priority
# ionice -c3 -p$$        # Set the actual shell to idle priority
```

The last command is very useful to compile (or debug) a large project. Every command launched from this shell will have a lower priority. `$$` is your shell pid (try `echo $$`).

```
FreeBSD uses idprio/rtprio (0 = max priority, 31 = most idle):
# idprio 31 make          # compile in the lowest priority
# idprio 31 -1234        # set PID 1234 with lowest priority
# idprio -t -1234        # -t removes any real time/idle priority
```

## 2.3 Background/Foreground

When started from a shell, processes can be brought in the background and back to the foreground with `[Ctrl]-[Z]` (`^Z`), `bg` and `fg`. List the processes with `jobs`. When needed detach from the terminal with `disown`.

```
# ping cb.vu > ping.log
^Z
# bg                      # ping is suspended (stopped) with [Ctrl]-[Z]
# jobs -l                 # put in background and continues running
[1] - 36233 Running       # List processes in background
[2] + 36233 Suspended (tty output) ping cb.vu > ping.log
# fg %2                   # Bring process 2 back in foreground
```

```
# make                   # start a long compile job but need to leave the terminal
^Z                        # suspended (stopped) with [Ctrl]-[Z]
# bg                     # put in background and continues running
# disown -h %1           # detach process from terminal, won't be killed at logout
```

No straight forward way to re-attach the process to a new terminal, try `reptyr` (Linux). Use `nohup` to start a process which has to keep running when the shell is closed (immune to hangups).

```
# nohup ping -l 60 > ping.log &
```

## 2.4 Top

The program `top` displays running information of processes. See also the program `htop` from `htop.sourceforge.net` (a more powerful version of `top`) which runs on Linux and FreeBSD (`ports/sysutils/htop/`). While `top` is running press the key `h` for a help overview. Useful keys are:

- **u** [**user name**] To display only the processes belonging to the user. Use `+` or blank to see all users
- **k** [**pid**] Kill the process with `pid`.
- **1** To display all processors statistics (Linux only)
- **R** Toggle normal/reverse sort.

## 2.5 Signals/Kill

Terminate or send a signal with `kill` or `killall`.

```
Running: FreeBSD 5.X
Uptime 33.120 days (since Fri Aug 31 11:41:04 2007)
```

Other non standard but useful tools are `hping` ([www.hping.org](http://www.hping.org)) an IP packet assembler/analyzer and `fping` (`fping.sourceforge.net`). `fping` can check multiple hosts in a round-robin fashion.

## 4.12 Traffic control (qos)

Traffic control manages the queuing, policing, scheduling, and other traffic parameters for a network. The following examples are simple practical uses of the Linux and FreeBSD capabilities to better use the available bandwidth.

### Limit upload

DSL or cable modems have a long queue to improve the upload throughput. However filling the queue with a fast device (e.g. ethernet) will dramatically decrease the interactivity. It is therefore useful to limit the device upload rate to match the physical capacity of the modem, this should greatly improve the interactivity. Set to about 90% of the modem maximal (cable) speed.

Linux

For a 512 Kbit upload modem.

```
# tc qdisc add dev eth0 root tbf rate 480kbit latency 50ms burst 1540
# tc -s qdisc ls dev eth0          # Status
# tc qdisc del dev eth0 root      # Delete the queue
# tc qdisc add dev eth0 root tbf rate 220kbit latency 50ms burst 1540
```

### FreeBSD

FreeBSD uses the `dummynet` traffic shaper which is configured with `ipfw`. Pipes are used to set limits the bandwidth in units of `[K|M]{bit/s|Byte/s}`. 0 means unlimited bandwidth. Using the same pipe number will reconfigure it. For example limit the upload bandwidth to 500 Kbit.

```
# kldload dummynet
# ipfw pipe 1 config bw 500kbit/s  # load the module if necessary
# ipfw add pipe 1 ip from me to any # create a pipe with limited bandwidth
# ipfw add pipe 1 ip from me to any # divert the full upload into the pipe
```

### Quality of service

Linux

Priority queuing with `tc` to optimize VoIP. See the full example on [voip-info.org](http://voip-info.org) or [www.howtforge.com](http://www.howtforge.com). Suppose VoIP uses udp on ports 10000:11024 and device `eth0` (could also be `ppp0` or `so`). The following commands define the QoS to three queues and force the VoIP traffic to queue 1 with QoS 0x1e (all bits set). The default traffic flows into queue 3 and QoS *Minimize-Delay* flows into queue 2.

```
# tc qdisc add dev eth0 root handle 1: prio priomap 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
# tc qdisc add dev eth0 parent 1:1 handle 10: sfq
# tc qdisc add dev eth0 parent 1:2 handle 20: sfq
# tc qdisc add dev eth0 parent 1:3 handle 30: sfq
# tc filter add dev eth0 protocol ip parent 1: prio 1 u32 \
  match ip dport 10000 0x3C00 Flowid 1:1      # use server port range
  match ip dst 123.23.0.1 Flowid 1:1        # or/and use server IP
```

Status and remove with

```
# tc -s qdisc ls dev eth0          # queue status
# tc qdisc del dev eth0 root      # delete all qos
```

### Calculate port range and mask

The `tc` filter defines the port range with port and mask which you have to calculate. Find the 2<sup>n</sup> ending of the port range, deduce the range and convert to HEX. This is your mask. Example for 10000 -> 11024, the range is 1024.

```
# 2^13 (8192) < 10000 < 2^14 (16384)          # ending is 2^14 = 16384
# echo "obase=16;(2^14)-1024" | bc           # mask is 0x3C00
```



The lease with the full information is stored in:

```
/var/db/dhclient.leases.bge0
```

Use

```
/etc/dhclient.conf
```

to prepend options or force different options:

```
# cat /etc/dhclient.conf
interface "rl0" {
    prepend domain-name-servers 127.0.0.1;
    default domain-name "sleepyowl.net";
    supersede domain-name "sleepyowl.net";
}
```

## Windows

The dhcp lease can be renewed with ipconfig:

```
# ipconfig /renew # renew all adapters
# ipconfig /renew LAN # renew the adapter named "LAN"
# ipconfig /release WLAN # release the adapter named "WLAN"
```

Yes it is a good idea to rename you adapter with simple names!

## 4.1.1 Traffic analysis

Bmon<sup>7</sup> is a small console bandwidth monitor and can display the flow on different interfaces.

### Sniff with tcpdump

```
# tcpdump -n -i bge0 not port ssh and src \ (192.168.16.121 or 192.168.16.54)
# tcpdump -n -i eth1 net 192.168.16.121 # select to/from a single IP
# tcpdump -n -i eth1 net 192.168.16.0/24 # select traffic to/from a network
# tcpdump -l > dump && tail -f dump # Buffered output
# tcpdump -i rl0 -w traffic.rlo # Write traffic headers in binary file
# tcpdump -i rl0 -s 0 -w traffic.rlo # Write traffic + payload in binary file
# tcpdump -r traffic.rlo # Read from file (also for ethernet)
# tcpdump port 80 # The two classic commands
# tcpdump host google.com # Check if pop or imap is secure
# tcpdump -i eth0 -X port \ (110 or 143) # Only catch pings
# tcpdump -n -i eth0 icmp # -s 0 for full packet -A for ASCII
# tcpdump -i eth0 -s 0 -A port 80 | grep GET
```

Additional important options:

```
-A Print each packets in clear text (without header)
-X Print packets in hex and ASCII
-l Make stdout line buffered
-D Print all interfaces available
```

On Windows use windump from [www.winpcap.org](http://www.winpcap.org). Use windump -D to list the interfaces.

### Scan with nmap

Nmap<sup>8</sup> is a port scanner with OS detection, it is usually installed on most distributions and is also available for Windows. If you don't scan your servers, hackers do it for you...

```
# nmap cb.vu # scans all reserved TCP ports on the host
# nmap -sP 192.168.16.0/24 # Find out which IP are used and by which host on 0/24
# nmap -sS -sV -O cb.vu # Do a stealth SYN scan with version and OS detection
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
25/tcp open smtp Sendmail smtpd 8.13.6/8.13.6
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.0.59 ((FreeBSD) DAV/2 PHP/4.
[...]
```

7. <http://people.suug.ch/~tgr/bmon/>  
8. <http://insecure.org/nmap/>

```
# ping -i 60 cb.vu > ping.log &
[1] 4712
# kill -s TERM 4712 # same as kill -15 4712
# killall -l httpd # Kill HUP processes by exact name
# pkill -9 httpd # Kill TERM processes by (part of) name
# pkill -TERM -u www # Kill TERM processes owned by www
# fuser -k -TERM -m /home # Kill every process accessing /home (to umount)
```

Important signals are:

- 1 HUP (hang up)
- 2 INT (interrupt)
- 3 QUIT (quit)
- 9 KILL (non-catchable, non-ignorable kill)
- 15 TERM (software termination signal)

## 3 FILE SYSTEM

Disk info (p9) | Boot (p9) | Disk usage (p10) | Opened files (p10) | Mount/remount (p10) | Mount SMB (p12) | Mount image (p12) | Burn ISO (p13) | Create image (p14) | Memory disk (p14) | Disk performance (p15)

### 3.1 Permissions

Change permission and ownership with `chmod` and `chown`. The default `umask` can be changed for all users in `/etc/profile` for Linux or `/etc/login.conf` for FreeBSD. The default `umask` is usually 022. The `umask` is subtracted from 777, thus `umask 022` results in a permission of 755.

```
1 -x execute # Mode 764 = exec/read/write | read/write | read
2 -w write # For: -- Owner --| - Group-| |Oth|
4 r-- read # u=user, g=group, o=others, a=everyone
ugoa=
# chmod [OPTION] MODE[,MODE] FILE # MODE is of the form [ugoa]*([-+=]([rwxXst]))
# chmod 640 /var/log/maillog # Restrict the log -rw-r-----
# chmod u=rw,g=r,o= /var/log/maillog # Recursive remove other readable for all users
# chmod -R o-r /home/* # Same as above
# chmod u+s /path/to/prog # Set SUID bit on executable (know what you do!)
# find / -perm -u+s -print # Find all programs with the SUID bit
# chown user:group /path/to/file # Change the user and group ownership of a file
# chgrp group /path/to/file # Change the group ownership of a file
# chmod 640 `find . / -type f -print` # Change permissions to 640 for all files
# chmod 751 `find . / -type d -print` # Change permissions to 751 for all directories
```

### 3.2 Disk information

```
# diskinfo -v /dev/ad2 # information about disk (sector/size) FreeBSD
# hdparm -I /dev/sda # information about the IDE/ATA disk (Linux)
# fdisk /dev/ad2 # Display and manipulate the partition table
# smartctl -a /dev/ad2 # Display the disk SMART info
```

### 3.3 Boot

#### FreeBSD

To boot an old kernel if the new kernel doesn't boot, stop the boot at during the count down.

```
# unload
# load kernel.old
# boot
```

### 3.4 System mount points/Disk usage

```
# mount | column -t          # Show mounted file-systems on the system
# df                          # display free disk space and mounted devices
# cat /proc/partitions      # Show all registered partitions (Linux)
```

#### Disk usage

```
# du -sh *                   # Directory sizes as listing
# du -ks * | sort -n -r      # Total directory size of the current directory
# ls -lSr                    # Sort everything by size in Kilobytes
# Show files, biggest last
```

### 3.5 Who has which files opened

This is useful to find out which file is blocking a partition which has to be unmounted and gives a typical error of:

```
# mount /home/
mount: unmount of /home
failed: Device busy          # unmount impossible because a file is locking home
```

#### FreeBSD and most Unixes

```
# fstat -f /home            # for a mount point
# fstat -p PID              # for an application with PID
# fstat -u user              # for a user name
```

Find opened log file (or other opened files), say for Xorg:

```
# ps ax | grep Xorg | awk '{print $1}'
1252
# fstat -p 1252
USER  CMD          PID  FD MOUNT          INUM MODE          SZ|DV R/W
root  Xorg          1252 root /                2 drwxr-xr-x  512 r
root  Xorg          1252 text /usr         216016 -rws--x--x  1679848 r
root  Xorg          1252 0 /var            212042 -rw-r--r--  56987  w
```

The file with inum 212042 is the only file in /var:

```
# find -x /var -inum 212042
/var/Log/Xorg.0.Log
```

#### Linux

Find opened files on a mount point with fuser or lsof:

```
# fuser -m /home           # List processes accessing /home
# lsof /home
COMMAND PID  USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE NODE NAME
tcsh    29029 eedcoba cwd  DIR  0,18  12288  1048587 /home/eedcoba (quan:/home)
lsof    29140 eedcoba cwd  DIR  0,18  12288  1048587 /home/eedcoba (quan:/home)
```

About an application:

```
ps ax | grep Xorg | awk '{print $1}'
3324
# lsof -p 3324
COMMAND PID  USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE NODE NAME
Xorg     3324 root  0w   REG  8,6   56296  12492 /var/Log/Xorg.0.Log
```

About a single file:

```
# lsof /var/Log/Xorg.0.Log
COMMAND PID USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE NODE NAME
Xorg     3324 root  0w   REG  8,6  56296  12492 /var/Log/Xorg.0.Log
```

### 3.6 Mount/remount a file system

For example the cdrom. If listed in /etc/fstab:

```
# mount /cdrom
```

#### Flush DNS

Flush the OS DNS cache, some application using their own cache (e.g. Firefox) and will be unaffected.

```
# /etc/init.d/nscd restart # Restart nscd if used - Linux/BSD/Solaris
# lookupd -flushcache     # OS X Tiger
# dscacheutil -flushcache # OS X Leopard and newer
# ipconfig /flushdns      # Windows
```

#### Forward queries

Dig is you friend to test the DNS settings. For example the public DNS server 213.133.105.2 ns.second-ns.de can be used for testing. See from which server the client receives the answer (simplified answer).

```
# dig sleepyowl.net 600 IN A 78.31.70.238
sleepyowl.net.
; SERVER: 192.168.51.254#53(192.168.51.254)
```

The router 192.168.51.254 answered and the response is the A entry. Any entry can be queried and the DNS server can be selected with @:

```
# dig MX google.com # To test the local server
# dig @127.0.0.1 NS sun.com # Query an external server
# dig AXFR @ns1.xname.org cb.vu # Get the full zone (zone transfer)
```

The program host is also powerful.

```
# host -t MX cb.vu # Get the mail MX entry
# host -t NS -f sun.com # Get the NS record over a TCP connection
# host -a sleepyowl.net # Get everything
```

#### Reverse queries

Find the name belonging to an IP address (in-addr.arpa.). This can be done with dig, host and nslookup:

```
# dig -x 78.31.70.238
# host 78.31.70.238
# nslookup 78.31.70.238
```

#### /etc/hosts

Single hosts can be configured in the file /etc/hosts instead of running named locally to resolve the hostname queries. The format is simple, for example:

```
78.31.70.238 sleepyowl.net sleepyowl
```

The priority between hosts and a dns query, that is the name resolution order, can be configured in /etc/nsswitch.conf AND /etc/host.conf. The file also exists on Windows, it is usually in:

```
C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\DRIVERS\etc
```

### 4.10 DHCP

#### Linux

Some distributions (SUSE) use dhcpcd as client. The default interface is eth0.

```
# dhcpcd -n eth0 # Trigger a renew (does not always work)
# dhcpcd -k eth0 # release and shutdown
```

The lease with the full information is stored in:

```
/var/lib/dhcpcd/dhcpcd-eth0.info
```

#### FreeBSD

FreeBSD (and Debian) uses dhclient. To configure an interface (for example bge0) run:

```
# dhclient bge0
```

## FreeBSD

Check and enable with:

```
# sysctl net.inet.ip.forwarding # Check IP forward 0=off, 1=on
# sysctl net.inet.ip.forwarding=1
# sysctl net.inet.ip.fastforwarding=1 # For dedicated router or firewall
Permanent with entry in /etc/rc.conf:
gateway_enable="YES" # Set to YES if this host will be a gateway.
```

## Solaris

```
# ndd -set /dev/ip ip_forwarding 1 # Set IP forward 0=off, 1=on
```

## 4.8 NAT Network Address Translation

### Linux

```
# iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE # to activate NAT
# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp -d 78.31.70.238 --dport 20022 -j DNAT \
--to 192.168.16.44:22 # Port forward 20022 to internal IP port ssh
# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp -d 78.31.70.238 --dport 993:995 -j DNAT \
--to 192.168.16.254:993-995 # Port forward of range 993-995
# ip route flush cache
# iptables -L -t nat # Check NAT status
```

Delete the port forward with `-D` instead of `-A`. The program `netstat-nat6` is very useful to track connections (it uses `/proc/net/ip_conntrack` or `/proc/net/nf_conntrack`).

# netstat-nat -n # show all connections with IPs

### FreeBSD

```
# natd -s -m -u -dynamic -f /etc/natd.conf -n Exp0
Or edit /etc/rc.conf with:
firewall_enable="YES" # Set to YES to enable firewall functionality
firewall_type="open" # Firewall type (see /etc/rc.firewall)
natd_enable="YES" # Enable natd (if firewall_enable == YES).
natd_interfaces="bum0" # Public interface or IP address to use.
natd_flags="-s -m -u -dynamic -f /etc/natd.conf"
```

Port forward with:

```
# cat /etc/natd.conf
same_ports yes
use_sockets yes
unregistered_only
# redirect port tcp insideIP:2300-2399 3300-3399 # port range
redirect_port udp 192.168.51.103:7777 7777
```

## 4.9 DNS

On Unix the DNS entries are valid for all interfaces and are stored in `/etc/resolv.conf`. The domain to which the host belongs is also stored in this file. A minimal configuration is:

```
nameserver 78.31.70.238
search sleepyowl.net intern.lab
domain sleepyowl.net
```

Check the system domain name with:

```
# hostname -d # Same as dnsdomainname
```

## Windows

On Windows the DNS are configured per interface. To display the configured DNS and to flush the DNS cache use:

```
# ipconfig /? # Display help
# ipconfig /all # See all information including DNS
```

6. <http://tweegy.nl/projects/netstat-nat>

Or find the device in `/dev/` or with `dmesg`

## FreeBSD

```
# mount -v -t cd9660 /dev/cd0c /mnt # cdrom
# mount_cd9660 /dev/wcd0c /cdrom # other method
# mount -v -t msdos /dev/fd0c /mnt # floppy
```

Entry in `/etc/fstab`:

```
# Device Mountpoint FStype Options Dump Pass#
/dev/acd0 /cdrom cd9660 ro,noauto 0 0
```

To let users do it:

```
# sysctl vfs.usermount=1 # Or insert the line "vfs.usermount=1" in /etc/sysctl.conf
```

## Linux

```
# mount -t auto /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom # typical cdrom mount command
# mount /dev/hdc -t iso9660 -r /cdrom # typical IDE
# mount /dev/scd0 -t iso9660 -r /cdrom # typical SCSI cdrom
# mount /dev/sdc0 -t ntfs-3g /windows # typical SCSI
```

Entry in `/etc/fstab`:

```
/dev/cdrom /media/cdrom subfs noauto,fs=cdfs,ro,procluid,nosuid,nODEV,exec 0 0
```

## Mount a FreeBSD partition with Linux

Find the partition number containing with `fdisk`, this is usually the root partition, but it could be an other BSD slice too. If the FreeBSD has many slices, they are the one not listed in the `fdisk` table, but visible in `/dev/sda*` or `/dev/hda*`.

```
# fdisk /dev/sda # Find the FreeBSD partition
/dev/sda3 * 5357 7905 20474842+ a5 FreeBSD
# mount -t ufs -o ufstype=ufs2,ro /dev/sda3 /mnt
/dev/sda10 = /tmp; /dev/sda11 /usr # The other slices
```

## Remount

Remount a device without unmounting it. Necessary for `fsck` for example

```
# mount -o ro,ro / # Linux
# mount -o ro -u / # FreeBSD
```

Copy the raw data from a cdrom into an iso image (default 512 blocksize might cause problems):

```
# dd if=/dev/cd0c of=file.iso bs=2048
```

## Virtualbox

Allow a share on the host:

```
# VBoxManage sharedfolder add "GuestName" --name "share" --hostpath "C:\hostshare"
```

Mount share on guest (linux, FreeBSD)

```
# sudo mount -t vboxsf share /home/vboxshare # -o uid=1000,gid=1000 (as appropriate)
share /home/colin/share vboxsf defaults,uid=colin 0 # fstab entry
```

## OSX

```
# diskutil list # List the partitions of a disk
# diskutil unmountDisk /dev/disk1 # Unmount an entire disk (all volumes)
# chflags hidden ~/Documents/folder # Hide folder (reverse with unhidden)
```

## 3.7 Add swap on-the-fly

Suppose you need more swap (right now), say a 2GB file `/swap2gb` (Linux only).

```
# dd if=/dev/zero of=/swap2gb bs=1024k count=2000
# mkswap /swap2gb # create the swap area
# swapon /swap2gb # activate the swap. It now in use
```

```
# swaponoff /swap2gb # when done deactivate the swap
# rm /swap2gb
```

### 3.8 Mount an SMB share

Suppose we want to access the SMB share myshare on the computer smbserver, the address as typed on a Windows PC is \\smbserver\myshare\ . We mount on /mnt/smbshare. Warning> cifs wants an IP or DNS name, not a Windows name.

#### Linux/OSX

```
# smbclient -U user -I 192.168.16.229 -L //smbshare/ # List the shares
# mount -t smbfs -o username=winuser //smbserver/myshare /mnt/smbshare
# mount -t cifs -o username=winuser,password=winpwd //192.168.16.229/myshare /mnt/share
```

#### Mount Samba share through ssh tunnel

```
# ssh -C -f -N -p 20022 -L 445:127.0.0.1:445 me@server # connect on 20022, tunnel 445
# mount -t smbfs //collin@localhost/collin ~/mnt
# mount smbfs //collin:mypassword@127.0.0.1:/private /Volumes/Private # I use this on OSX + ssh
```

Additionally with the package mount.cifs it is possible to store the credentials in a file, for example /home/user/.smb:

```
username=winuser
password=winpwd
```

And mount as follow:

```
# mount -t cifs -o credentials=/home/user/.smb //192.168.16.229/myshare /mnt/smbshare
```

#### FreeBSD

Use -I to give the IP (or DNS name); smbserver is the Windows name.

```
# smbutil view -I 192.168.16.229 //winuser@smbserver # List the shares
# mount smbfs -I 192.168.16.229 //winuser@smbserver/myshare /mnt/smbshare
```

### 3.9 Mount an image

```
# hdutil mount image.iso # OS X
```

#### Linux loop-back

```
# mount -t iso9660 -o loop file.iso /mnt # Mount a CD image
# mount -t ext3 -o loop file.img /mnt # Mount an image with ext3 fs
```

#### FreeBSD

With memory device (do # kldload md.ko if necessary):

```
# mdconfig -a -t vnode -f file.iso -u 0 # Cleanup the md device
# mount -t cd9660 /dev/md0 /mnt
# umount /mnt; mdconfig -d -u 0
```

Or with virtual node:

```
# vnconfig /dev/vn0c file.iso; mount -t cd9660 /dev/vn0c /mnt # Cleanup the vn device
# umount /mnt; vnconfig -u /dev/vn0c
```

#### Solaris and FreeBSD

with loop-back file interface or lofi:

```
# lofiadm -a file.iso # Cleanup the lofi device
# mount -F hsfs -o ro /dev/lofi/1 /mnt
# umount /mnt; lofiadm -d /dev/lofi/1
```

### 4.4 Change MAC address

Normally you have to bring the interface down before the change. Don't tell me why you want to change the MAC address...

```
# ifconfig eth0 down
# ifconfig eth0 hw ether 00:01:02:03:04:05 # Linux
# ifconfig fxp0 link 00:01:02:03:04:05 # FreeBSD
# ifconfig hme0 ether 00:01:02:03:04:05 # Solaris
# sudo ifconfig en0 ether 00:01:02:03:04:05 # OS X Tiger, Snow Leopard LAN*
# sudo ifconfig en0 lladdr 00:01:02:03:04:05 # OS X Leopard
```

\*Typical wireless interface is en1 and needs do disassociate from any network first (osxdial howto).

```
# echo "alias airport='/System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Current/Resources
>> ~/.bash_profile # or symlink to /usr/sbin
# airport -z # Disassociate from wireless networks
# airport -I # Get info from wireless network
```

Many tools exist for Windows. For example etherchange<sup>5</sup>. Or look for "Mac Makeup", "smac".

### 4.5 Ports in use

Listening open ports:

```
# netstat -an | grep LISTEN
# lsof -i # Linux list all Internet connections
# socklist # Linux display list of open sockets
# sockstat -4 # FreeBSD application listing
# netstat -anp --udp --tcp | grep LISTEN # Linux
# netstat -tup # List active connections to/from system (Linux)
# netstat -tupl # List listening ports from system (Linux)
# netstat -ano # Windows
```

### 4.6 Firewall

Check if a firewall is running (typical configuration only):

```
Linux
# iptables -L -n -v # For status
Open the iptables firewall
# iptables -P INPUT ACCEPT # Open everything
# iptables -P FORWARD ACCEPT
# iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
# iptables -Z # Zero the packet and byte counters in all chains
# iptables -F # Flush all chains
# iptables -X # Delete all chains
```

#### FreeBSD

```
# ipfw show # For status
# ipfw list 65535 # if answer is "65535 deny ip from any to any" the fw is disabled
# sysctl net.inet.ip.fw.enable=0 # Disable
# sysctl net.inet.ip.fw.enable=1 # Enable
```

### 4.7 IP Forward for routing

#### Linux

Check and then enable IP forward with:

```
# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward # Check IP forward 0=off, 1=on
# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

or edit /etc/sysctl.conf with:

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
5. http://nsecurity.nu/toolbox/etherchange
```



```
static_routes="myroute"
route_myroute="-net 212.117.0.0/16 192.168.1.1"
```

### OS X

```
# sudo route -n add 192.168.0.0/27 192.168.0.62
# netstat -nr
# add a route
# routing table
```

### Linux

```
# route add -net 192.168.20.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 192.168.16.254
# ip route add 192.168.20.0/24 via 192.168.16.254 # same as above with ip route
# route add -net 192.168.20.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 dev eth0
# route add default gw 192.168.51.254
# ip route add default via 192.168.51.254 dev eth0
# route delete -net 192.168.20.0 netmask 255.255.255.0
```

### Solaris

```
# route add -net 192.168.20.0 -netmask 255.255.255.0 192.168.16.254
# route add default 192.168.51.254 1
# route change default 192.168.50.254 1
# 1 = hops to the next gateway
```

Permanent entries are set in entry in `/etc/defaultrouter`.

### Windows

```
# Route add 192.168.50.0 mask 255.255.255.0 192.168.51.253
# Route add 0.0.0.0 mask 0.0.0.0 192.168.51.254
```

Use add `-p` to make the route persistent.

## 4.3 Configure additional IP addresses

### Linux

```
# ifconfig eth0 192.168.50.254 netmask 255.255.255.0 # First IP
# ifconfig eth0:0 192.168.51.254 netmask 255.255.255.0 # Second IP
# ip addr add 192.168.50.254/24 dev eth0 # Equivalent ip commands
# ip link set dev eth0 up # Activate eth0 network interface
# ip addr add 192.168.51.254/24 dev eth0 label eth0:1
# ip link ls dev eth0 # Get info on eth0
# ip addr del 1.2.3.4/32 dev eth0 # Remove an IP
# ip addr flush dev eth0 # Remove all addresses
```

### FreeBSD

```
# ifconfig fxp0 inet 192.168.50.254/24 # First IP
# ifconfig fxp0 alias 192.168.51.254 netmask 255.255.255.0 # Second IP
# ifconfig fxp0 -alias 192.168.51.254 # Remove second IP alias
```

### Permanent entries in `/etc/rc.conf`

```
ifconfig_fxp0="inet 192.168.50.254 netmask 255.255.255.0"
ifconfig_fxp0_alias0="192.168.51.254 netmask 255.255.255.0"
```

### OS X

```
# sudo ifconfig en3 10.10.10.201/24 # First IP
# sudo ifconfig en3 delete 10.10.10.201 # Delete IP
# sudo ifconfig en1 down ; sudo ifconfig en1 up # current IP address
# ipconfig getifaddr en1
```

### Solaris

Check the settings with `ifconfig -a`

```
# ifconfig hme0 plumb # Enable the network card
# ifconfig hme0 192.168.50.254 netmask 255.255.255.0 up # First IP
# ifconfig hme0:1 192.168.51.254 netmask 255.255.255.0 up # Second IP
```

## 3.1.0 Create and burn an ISO image

This will copy the `cd` or `DVD` sector for sector. Without `conv=notrunc`, the image will be smaller if there is less content on the `cd`. See below and the `dd` examples (page 42).

```
# dd if=/dev/hdc of=/tmp/mycd.iso bs=2048 conv=notrunc
```

Use `mkisofs` to create a `CD/DVD` image from files in a directory. To overcome the file names restrictions: `-r` enables the Rock Ridge extensions common to UNIX systems, `-J` enables Joliet extensions used by Microsoft systems. `-L` allows ISO9660 filenames to begin with a period.

```
# mkisofs -J -L -r -V TITLE -o imagefile.iso /path/to/dir
# hdiutil makehybrid -iso -joliet -o dir.iso dir/ # OS X
```

On `FreeBSD`, `mkisofs` is found in the ports in `sysutils/cdrtools`.

### Burn a CD/DVD ISO image

#### FreeBSD

`FreeBSD` does not enable `DMA` on `ATAPI` drives by default. `DMA` is enabled with the `sysctl` command and the arguments below, or with `/boot/loader.conf` with the following entries:

```
hw.ata.dma="1"
hw.ata.atapi_dma="1"

Use burned with an ATAPI device (burned is part of the base system) and cdrecord (in sysutils/cdrtools) with a SCSI drive.
# burncd -f /dev/acd0 data imagefile.iso fixate # For ATAPI drive
# cdrecord -scanbus # To find the burner device (like 1,0,0)
# cdrecord dev=1,0,0 imagefile.iso
```

### Linux

Also use `cdrecord` with `Linux` as described above. Additionally it is possible to use the native `ATAPI` interface which is found with:

```
# cdrecord dev=ATAPI -scanbus
```

And burn the `CD/DVD` as above.

### `dvd+rw-tools`

The `dvd+rw-tools` package (`FreeBSD`: `ports/sysutils/dvd+rw-tools`) can do it all and includes `growisofs` to burn `CDs` or `DVDs`. The examples refer to the `dvd` device as `/dev/dvd` which could be a symlink to `/dev/scd0` (typical `scsi` on `Linux`) or `/dev/cd0` (typical `FreeBSD`) or `/dev/rcd0c` (typical `NetBSD/OpenBSD` character `SCSI`) or `/dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s2` (`Solaris` example of a character `SCSI/ATAPI` `CD-ROM` device). There is a nice documentation with examples on the `FreeBSD` handbook chapter 18.7<sup>3</sup>.

```
# -dvd-compat closes the disk
# growisofs -dvd-compat -Z /dev/dvd=imagefile.iso # Burn existing iso image
# growisofs -dvd-compat -R /dev/dvd -J -R /p/to/data # Burn directly
```

### Convert a Nero .nrg file to .iso

`Nero` simply adds a `300Kb` header to a normal `iso` image. This can be trimmed with `dd`.

```
# dd bs=1k if=imagefile.nrg of=imagefile.iso skip=300
```

### Convert a bin/cue image to .iso

The little `bchunk` program<sup>4</sup> can do this. It is in the `FreeBSD` ports in `sysutils/bchunk`.

```
# bchunk imagefile.bin imagefile.cue imagefile.iso
```

3. <http://www.freebsd.org/handbook/creating-dvds.html>  
4. <http://freshmeat.net/projects/bchunk/>

### 3.1.1 Create a file based image

For example a partition of 1GB using the file /usr/vdisk.img. Here we use the vnode 0, but it could also be 1.

#### FreeBSD

```
# dd if=/dev/random of=/usr/vdisk.img bs=1K count=1M
# mdconfig -a -t vnode -f /usr/vdisk.img -u 0          # Creates device /dev/md1
# bsdiabel -w /dev/md0
# newfs /dev/md0c
# mount /dev/md0c /mnt
# mount /mnt; mdconfig -d -u 0; rm /usr/vdisk.img      # Cleanup the md device
# mount /mnt; mdconfig -d -u 0; rm /usr/vdisk.img      # Cleanup the md device with #
# mdconfig -d -u 0).
```

The file based image can be automatically mounted during boot with an entry in /etc/rc.conf and /etc/fstab. Test your setup with # /etc/rc.d/mdconfig start (first delete the md0 device with # mdconfig -d -u 0).

Note however that this automatic setup will only work if the file image is NOT on the root partition. The reason is that the /etc/rc.d/mdconfig script is executed very early during boot and the root partition is still read-only. Images located outside the root partition will be mounted later with the script /etc/rc.d/mdconfig2.

```
/boot/loader.conf:
md_load="YES"
```

```
/etc/rc.conf:
# mdconfig_md0="t vnode -f /usr/vdisk.img"           # /usr is not on the root partition
# ffsstab : (The 0 0 at the end is important, it tell fsck to ignore this device, as it does not exist yet)
/dev/md0      /usr/vdisk    ufs      rw      0      0
```

It is also possible to increase the size of the image afterward, say for example 300 MB larger.

```
# mount /mnt; mdconfig -d -u 0
# dd if=/dev/zero bs=1m count=300 >> /usr/vdisk.img
# mdconfig -a -t vnode -f /usr/vdisk.img -u 0
# growfs /dev/md0
# mount /dev/md0c /mnt                                # File partition is now 300 MB larger
```

#### Linux

```
# dd if=/dev/zero of=/usr/vdisk.img bs=1024k count=1024
# mkfs.ext3 /usr/vdisk.img
# mount -o loop /usr/vdisk.img /mnt
# umount /mnt; rm /usr/vdisk.img                      # Cleanup
```

#### Linux with losetup

/dev/zero is much faster than urandom, but less secure for encryption.

```
# dd if=/dev/urandom of=/usr/vdisk.img bs=1024k count=1024
# losetup /dev/loop0 /usr/vdisk.img                  # Creates and associates /dev/loop0
# mkfs.ext3 /dev/loop0
# mount /dev/loop0 /mnt
# losetup -a
# umount /mnt                                       # Check used loops
# losetup -d /dev/loop0                            # Detach
# rm /usr/vdisk.img
```

### 3.1.2 Create a memory file system

A memory based file system is very fast for heavy IO application. How to create a 64 MB partition mounted on /memdisk:

#### FreeBSD

```
# mount mfs -o rw -s 64M md /memdisk
# umount /memdisk; mdconfig -d -u 0                  # Cleanup the md device
# mount /memdisk mfs rw,-s64M 0 0                   # /etc/fstab entry
```

#### Linux

```
# mount -t tmpfs -osize=64m tmpfs /memdisk
```

### 3.1.3 Disk performance

Read and write a 1 GB file on partition ad4s3c (/home)

```
# time dd if=/dev/ad4s3c of=/dev/null bs=1024k count=1000
# time dd if=/dev/zero bs=1024k count=1000 of=/home/1Gb.file
# hdparm -tT /dev/hda                               # Linux only
```

## 4 NETWORK

Routing (p15) | Additional IP (p16) | Change MAC (p17) | Ports (p17) | Firewall (p17) | IP Forward (p17) | NAT (p18) | DNS (p18) | DHCP (p19) | Traffic (p20) | QoS (p21) | NIS (p22) | Netcat (p22)

### 4.1 Debugging (See also Traffic analysis) (page 20)

#### Linux

```
# ethtool eth0                                     # Show the ethernet status (replaces mi-ddiag)
# ethtool -s eth0 speed 100 duplex full # Force 100Mbit Full duplex
# ethtool -s eth0 autoneg off # Disable auto negotiation
# ethtool -p eth1                                  # Blink the ethernet led - very useful when supported
# ip link show                                     # Display all interfaces on Linux (similar to ifconfig)
# ip link set eth0 up                               # Bring device up (or down). Same as "ifconfig eth0 up"
# ip addr show                                     # Display all IP addresses on Linux (similar to ifconfig)
# ip neigh show                                    # Similar to arp -a
```

#### Other Oses

```
# ifconfig fxp0                                     # Check the "media" field on FreeBSD
# arp -a                                             # Check the router (or host) ARP entry (all OS)
# ping cb.vu                                        # The first thing to try...
# traceroute cb.vu                                  # Print the route path to destination
# ifconfig fxp0 media 100baseT mediaopt full-duplex # 100Mbit full duplex (FreeBSD)
# netstat -s                                        # System-wide statistics for each network protocol
```

Additional commands which are not always installed per default but easy to find:

```
# arping 192.168.16.254                            # Ping on ethernet layer
# tcptraeroute -f 5 cb.vu                          # uses top instead of icmp to trace through firewalls
```

### 4.2 Routing

#### Print routing table

```
# route -n                                         # Linux or use "ip route"
# netstat -rn                                       # Linux, BSD and UNIX
# route print                                       # Windows
```

#### Add and delete a route

##### FreeBSD

```
# route add 212.117.0.0/16 192.168.1.1
# route delete 212.117.0.0/16
# route add default 192.168.1.1
```

Add the route permanently in /etc/rc.conf

## 21 SCRIPTING

Basics (p54) | Script example (p55) | awk (p55) | sed (p55) | Regular Expressions (p55) | useful commands (p56)

The Bourne shell (/bin/sh) is present on all Unix installations and scripts written in this language are (quite) portable; `man 1 sh` is a good reference.

### 21.1 Basics

#### Variables and arguments

Assign with `variable=value` and get content with `$variable`

```
MESSAGE="Hello World"
PI=3.1415
N=8
TWOON=`expr $N * 2`
TWOPI=$(($N * 2))
TWOPI="echo "$PI * 2" | bc -l`
ZERO="echo "c(($PI/4)-sqrt(2)/2" | bc -l`
```

The command line arguments are

```
$0, $1, $2, ...
#$
$*
```

- # \$0 is the command itself
- # The number of arguments
- # All arguments (also \$@)

#### Special Variables

```
$$
$?
command
if [ $? != 0 ]; then
echo "command failed"
fi
mypath=`pwd`
mypath=${mypath}/file.txt
echo ${mypath##*/}
echo ${mypath%%.*}
foo=/tmp/my.dir/filename.tar.gz
path = ${foo%/*}
var2=${var:=string}
size=$(stat -c%s "$file")
filesize=${size:-1}
```

- # The current process ID
- # exit status of last command
- # Display the filename only
- # Full path without extension
- # Full path without extension
- # Use var if set, otherwise use string
- # assign string to var and then to var2.
- # get file size in bourne script

#### Constructs

```
for file in `ls`
do
echo $file
done
count=0
while [ $count -lt 5 ]; do
echo $count
sleep 1
count=$((count + 1))
done
myfunction() {
find . -type f -name "*.1" -print
}
myfunction "txt"
```

- # \$1 is first argument of the function

## 6 VPN WITH SSH

As of version 4.3, OpenSSH can use the `tun/tap` device to encrypt a tunnel. This is very similar to other TLS based VPN solutions like OpenVPN. One advantage with SSH is that there is no need to install and configure additional software. Additionally the tunnel uses the SSH authentication like pre shared keys. The drawback is that the encapsulation is done over TCP which might result in poor performance on a slow link. Also the tunnel is relying on a single (fragile) TCP connection. This technique is very useful for a quick IP based VPN setup. There is no limitation as with the single TCP port forward, all layer 3/4 protocols like ICMP, TCP/UDP, etc. are forwarded over the VPN. In any case, the following options are needed in the `sshd_conf` file:

```
PermitRootLogin yes
PermitTunnel yes
```

### 6.1 Single P2P connection

Here we are connecting two hosts, `hclient` and `hserver` with a peer to peer tunnel. The connection is started from `hclient` to `hserver` and is done as `root`. The tunnel end points are `10.0.1.1 (server)` and `10.0.1.2 (client)` and we create a device `tun5` (this could also be an other number). The procedure is very simple:

- Connect with SSH using the tunnel option `-w`
- Configure the IP addresses of the tunnel. Once on the server and once on the client.

#### Connect to the server

Connection started on the client and commands are executed on the server.

Server is on Linux

```
cli># ssh -w5:5 root@hserver
srv># ifconfig tun5 10.0.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.252 # Executed on the server shell
```

Server is on FreeBSD

```
cli># ssh -w5:5 root@hserver
srv># ifconfig tun5 10.0.1.1 10.0.1.2 # Executed on the server shell
```

#### Configure the client

Commands executed on the client:

```
cli># ifconfig tun5 10.0.1.2 netmask 255.255.255.252 # Client is on Linux
cli># ifconfig tun5 10.0.1.2 10.0.1.1 # Client is on FreeBSD
```

The two hosts are now connected and can transparently communicate with any layer 3/4 protocol using the tunnel IP addresses.

### 6.2 Connect two networks

In addition to the `p2p` setup above, it is more useful to connect two private networks with an SSH VPN using two gates. Suppose for the example, `netA` is `192.168.51.0/24` and `netB` `192.168.16.0/24`. The procedure is similar as above, we only need to add the routing. NAT must be activated on the private interface only if the gates are not the same as the default gateway of their network. `192.168.51.0/24 (netA)|gateA <-> gateB|192.168.16.0/24 (netB)`

- Connect with SSH using the tunnel option `-w`.
- Configure the IP addresses of the tunnel. Once on the server and once on the client.
- Add the routing for the two networks.
- If necessary, activate NAT on the private interface of the gate.

The setup is started from `gateA` in `netA`.

## Connect from gataea to gaterB

Connection is started from gataea and commands are executed on gaterB.

### gaterB is on Linux

```
gaterA># ssh -w5:5 root@gaterB
gaterB># ifconfig tun5 10.0.0.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.252 # Executed on the gaterB shell
gaterB># route add -net 192.168.16.0/24 10.0.0.1.2 # Only needed if not default gw
gaterB># echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward # Only needed if not default gw
gaterB># iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

### gaterB is on FreeBSD

```
gaterA># ssh -w5:5 root@gaterB
gaterB># ifconfig tun5 10.0.0.1.1 10.0.0.1.2 # Creates the tun5 devices
gaterB># route add 192.168.51.0/24 10.0.0.1.2 # Executed on the gaterB shell
gaterB># sysctl net.inet.ip.forwarding=1 # Only needed if not default gw
gaterB># natd -s -m -u -dynamic -n fxp0 # see NAT (page 18)
gaterA># sysctl net.inet.ip.fw.enable=1
```

## Configure gataea

Commands executed on gataea:

### gataea is on Linux

```
gaterA># ifconfig tun5 10.0.0.1.2 netmask 255.255.255.252
gaterA># route add -net 192.168.16.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 dev tun5
gaterA># echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
gaterA># iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

### gataea is on FreeBSD

```
gaterA># ifconfig tun5 10.0.0.1.2 10.0.0.1.1
gaterA># route add 192.168.16.0/24 10.0.0.1.2
gaterA># sysctl net.inet.ip.forwarding=1
gaterA># natd -s -m -u -dynamic -n fxp0 # see NAT (page 18)
gaterA># sysctl net.inet.ip.fw.enable=1
```

The two private networks are now transparently connected via the SSH VPN. The IP forward and NAT settings are only necessary if the gates are not the default gateways. In this case the clients would not know where to forward the response, and nat must be activated.

## 7 RSYNC

RSync can almost completely replace cp and scp, furthermore interrupted transfers are efficiently restarted. A trailing slash (and the absence thereof) has different meanings, the man page is good... Here some examples:

Copy the directories with full content:

```
# rsync -a /home/colin/ /backup/colin/ # "archive" mode. e.g keep the same
# rsync -a /var/ /var bak/
# rsync -ar --delete-during /home/user/ /backup/ # use relative (see below)
# /opt/local/bin/rsync -azv --iconv=UTF-8-MAC,UTF-8 ~/Music/Itac/ me@server:/dst/ # convert filenames OSX UTF8 to Windows UTF8
```

Same as before but over the network and with compression. Rsync uses SSH for the transport per default and will use the ssh key if they are set. Use ":" as with SCP. A typical remote copy:

```
# rsync -axRzv /home/user/ user@server:/backup/user/ # Copy to remote
# rsync -a 'user@server:My Documents' My Documents # Quote AND escape spaces for the remote shell
Exclude any directory tmp within /home/user/ and keep the relative folders hierarchy, that is the remote directory will have the structure /backup/home/user/. This is typically used for backups.
# rsync -azR --exclude=tmp/ /home/user/ user@server:/backup/
Use port 20022 for the ssh connection:
```

```
# rsync -az -e 'ssh -p 20022' /home/colin/ user@server:/backup/colin/
```

```
# in .bashrc
bind '"\e[A":history-search-backward # Use up and down arrow to search
bind '"\e[B":history-search-forward # the history. Invaluable!
set -o emacs # Set emacs mode in bash (see below)
set bell-style visible # Do not beep, inverse colors
# Set a nice prompt like [user@host]/path/odir>
PS1="[\033[1;30m]\[\033[1;34m]\v\[\033[1;30m]"
PS1="[\033[0;30m]\[\033[0;34m]\v\[\033[1;30m]\[\033[0;37m]"
PS1="[\033[1;30m]\v\[\033[0m]"
# To check the currently active aliases, simply type alias
alias ls='ls -aF' # Append indicator (one of */=>0)
alias ll='ls -aFls' # Listing
alias la='ls -all'
alias ..='cd ..'
alias ...='cd ../..'
export HISTFILESIZE=5000 # Larger history
export HIGHLIGHT=1 # Use colors (if possible)
export LSCOLORS=ExGxFxdxCxDxBxBxBxBx
```

## 20.2 tcsh

Redirects and pipes for tcsh and csh (simple > and >> are the same as sh):

```
# cmd >& file # Redirect both stdout and stderr to file.
# cmd | cmd2 # Append both stdout and stderr to file.
# cmd1 |& cmd2 # pipe stdout to cmd2 # pipe stdout and stderr to cmd2
```

The settings for csh/tcsh are set in ~/.cshrc, reload with "source .cshrc". Examples:

```
# in .cshrc
alias ls 'ls -aF'
alias ll 'ls -aFls'
alias la 'ls -all'
alias .. 'cd ..'
alias ... 'cd ../..'
set prompt = "%B%#d%#B%#> " # Like user@host/path/odir>
set history = 5000
set savehist = ( 6000 merge ) # Report possible completions with tab
set autohist # Do not beep, inverse colors
set visblebell
```

```
# Bindkey and colors
bindkey -e # Select Emacs bindings # Use emacs keys to edit the command prompt
bindkey -k up history-search-backward # Use up and down arrow to search
bindkey -k down history-search-forward
setenv CIRCOLOR 1 # Use colors (if possible)
setenv LSCOLORS ExGxFxdxCxDxBxBxBxBx
```

The emacs mode enables to use the emacs keys shortcuts to modify the command prompt line. This is extremely useful (not only for emacs users). The most used commands are:

- C-a Move cursor to beginning of line
- C-e Move cursor to end of line
- C-b Move cursor back one word
- M-f Move cursor forward one word
- M-d Cut the next word
- C-w Cut the last word
- C-u Cut everything before the cursor
- C-k Cut everything after the cursor (rest of the line)
- C-y Paste the last thing to be cut (simply paste)
- C-\_ Undo

Note: C- = hold control, M- = hold meta (which is usually the alt or escape key).



change the values of *soft* and *hard*. If not specified, the blocks are 1k. The grace period is set with `edquota -t`. For example:

```
# edquota -u colin
```

## Linux

```
Disk quotas for user colin (uid 1007):
Filesystem      soft    hard    blocks      inodes     soft    hard
/dev/sda8       1000    2000    108          1          0      0
```

## FreeBSD

```
Quotas for user colin:
/home: kbytes in use: 504184, limits (soft = 700000, hard = 800000)
inodes in use: 1792, limits (soft = 0, hard = 0)
```

## For many users

The command `edquota -p` is used to duplicate a quota to other users. For example to duplicate a reference quota to all users:

```
# edquota -p refuser `awk -F: '§3 > 499 {print $1}' /etc/passwd`
# edquota -p refuser user1 user2 # Duplicate to 2 users
```

## Checks

Users can check their quota by simply typing `quota` (the file `quota.user` must be readable). `Root` can check all quotas.

```
# quota -u colin # Check quota for a user
# repquota /home # Full report for the partition for all users
```

# 20 SHELLS

Most Linux distributions use the bash shell while the BSDs use `tcsh`, the bourne shell is only used for scripts. Filters are very useful and can be piped:

```
grep Pattern matching
sed Search and Replace strings or characters
cut Print specific columns from a marker
sort Sort alphabetically or numerically
uniq Remove duplicate lines from a file
```

For example used all at once:

```
# ifconfig | sed 's/ / /g' | cut -d" " -f1 | uniq | grep -E "[a-z0-9]+" | sort -r
# ifconfig | sed '/.*inet addr:./;/s/././;/|sort -t. -k1,1n -k2,2n -k3,3n -k4,4n
```

The first character in the `sed` pattern is a tab. To write a tab on the console, use `ctrl-v` `ctrl-tab`.

## 20.1 bash

Redirects and pipes for bash and sh:

```
# cmd 1> file # Redirect stdout to file.
# cmd 2> file # Redirect stderr to file.
# cmd 1>> file # Redirect and append stdout to file.
# cmd &> file # Redirect both stdout and stderr to file.
# cmd >file 2>&1 # Redirects stderr to stdout and then to file.
# cmd1 | cmd2 # pipe stdout to cmd2
# cmd1 2>&1 | cmd2 # pipe stdout and stderr to cmd2
```

Modify your configuration in `~/.bashrc` (it can also be `~/.bash_profile`). The following entries are useful, reload with `". .bashrc"`. With cygwin use `~/.bash_profile`; with `rxvt` past with `shift + left-click`.

Using the `rsync` daemon (used with `":."`) is much faster, but not encrypted over `ssh`. The location of `/backup` is defined by the configuration in `/etc/rsyncd.conf`. The variable `RSYNC_PASSWORD` can be set to avoid the need to enter the password manually.

```
# rsync -axSRz /home/ user@hostname::rmodule/backup/
# rsync -axSRz user@hostname::rmodule/backup/ /home/ # To copy back
```

Some important options:

```
-a, --archive archive mode; same as -rptgoD (no -H)
-I, --recursive recurse into directories
-R, --relative use relative path names
-H, --hard-links preserve hard links
-S, --sparse handle sparse files efficiently
-x, --one-file-system don't cross file system boundaries
--exclude=PATTERN exclude files matching PATTERN
--delete-during receiver deletes during xfer, not before
--delete-after receiver deletes after transfer, not before
```

## 7.1 Rsync on Windows

`Rsync` is available for Windows through `cygwin` or as stand-alone packaged in `cwrsync`<sup>15</sup>. This is very convenient for automated backups. Install one of them (*not both*) and add the path to the Windows system variables: # Control Panel -> System -> System -> tab Advanced, button Environment Variables. Edit the "Path" system variable and add the full path to the installed `rsync`, e.g. C:\Program Files\cwRsync\bin or C:\cygwin\bin. This way the commands `rsync` and `ssh` are available in a Windows command shell.

## Public key authentication

`Rsync` is automatically tunneled over `SSH` and thus uses the `SSH` authentication on the server. Automatic backups have to avoid a user interaction, for this the `SSH` public key authentication can be used and the `rsync` command will run without a password.

All the following commands are executed within a Windows console. In a console (Start -> Run -> `cmd`) create and upload the key as described in `SSH`, change "user" and "server" as appropriate. If the file `authorized_keys2` does not exist yet, simply copy `id_dsa.pub` to `authorized_keys2` and upload it.

```
# ssh-keygen -t dsa -N '' # Creates a public and a private key
# rsync user@server::ssh/authorized_keys2 . # Copy the file locally from the server
# cat id_dsa.pub >> authorized_keys2 # Or use an editor to add the key
# rsync authorized_keys2 user@server::ssh/ # Copy the file back to the server
# del authorized_keys2 # Remove the local copy
```

Now test it with (in one line):

```
rsync -rv "/cygdrive/c/Documents and Settings/%USERNAME%/My Documents/" \
'user@server:My\ Documents/'
```

## Automatic backup

Use a batch file to automate the backup and add the file in the scheduled tasks (Programs -> Accessories -> System Tools -> Scheduled Tasks). For example create the file `backup.bat` and replace `user@server`.

```
@ECHO OFF
REM rsync the directory My Documents
SETLOCAL
SET CWRSSYNCHOME=C:\PROGRAM FILES\CWRSSYNC
SET CYGWIN=nonsec
SET CWOLDPATH=%PATH%
REM uncomment the next line when using cygwin
SET PATH=%CWRSSYNCHOME%\BIN;%PATH%
echo Press Control-C to abort
```

15. <http://sourceforge.net/projects/seretis>

```
rsync -av "/cygdrive/c/Documents and Settings/%USERNAME%/My Documents/" \
"user$server:My\ Documents/"
pause
```

## 8 SUDO

Sudo is a standard way to give users some administrative rights without giving out the root password. Sudo is very useful in a multi user environment with a mix of server and workstations. Simply call the command with sudo:

```
# sudo /etc/init.d/dhdpd restart           # Run the rc script as root
# sudo -u sysadmin whoami                 # Run cmd as an other user
```

### 8.1 Configuration

Sudo is configured in `/etc/sudoers` and must only be edited with `visudo`. The basic syntax is (the lists are comma separated):

```
user hosts = (runas) commands           # In /etc/sudoers
```

users one or more users or %group (like %wheel) to gain the rights

hosts list of hosts (or ALL)

runas list of users (or ALL) that the command rule can be run as. It is enclosed in ( ) !

commands list of commands (or ALL) that will be run as root or as (runas)

Additionally those keywords can be defined as alias, they are called `User_Alias`, `Host_Alias`, `Runas_Alias` and `Cmd_Alias`. This is useful for larger setups. Here a sudoers example:

```
# cat /etc/sudoers
# Host aliases are subnets or hostnames.
Host_Alias DMZ = 212.118.81.40/28
Host_Alias DESKTOP = work1, work2

# User aliases are a list of users which can have the same rights
User_Alias ADMINS = colin, luca, admin
User_Alias DEVEL = joe, jack, julia
Runas_Alias DBA = oracle, pgsq1

# Command aliases define the full path of a list of commands
Cmd_Alias SYSTEM = /sbin/reboot,/usr/bin/kill,/sbin/halt,/sbin/shutdown,/etc/init.d/
Cmd_Alias FW = /usr/bin/passwd [A-z]*, !/usr/bin/passwd root # Not root pwd!
Cmd_Alias DEBUG = /usr/sbin/tcpdump,/usr/bin/wireshark,/usr/bin/nmap

# The actual rules
root,ADMINS ALL = (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL           # ADMINS can do anything w/o a password.
DEVEL DESKTOP = (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL           # Developers have full right on desktops.
DEVEL DMZ = (ALL) NOPASSWD: DEBUG            # Developers can debug the DMZ servers.

# User sysadmin can mess around in the DMZ servers with some commands.
sysadmin DMZ = (ALL) NOPASSWD: SYSTEM,FW,DEBUG
sysadmin ALL,!DMZ = (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL       # Can do anything outside the DMZ.
%dba ALL = (DBA) ALL                          # Group dba can run as database user.

# anyone can mount/unmount a cd-rom on the desktop machines
ALL DESKTOP = NOPASSWD: /sbin/mount /cdrom,/sbin/umount /cdrom
```

## 9 ENCRYPT FILES

### 9.1 Openssl

#### A single file

Encrypt and decrypt:

#### Dump and restore

It can be useful to dump and restore an SQLite database. For example you can edit the dump file to change a column attribute or type and then restore the database. This is easier than messing with SQL commands. Use the command `sqlite3` for a 3.x database.

```
# sqlite database.db .dump > dump.sql           # dump
# sqlite database.db < dump.sql                 # restore
```

#### Convert 2.x to 3.x database

```
sqlite database_v2.db .dump | sqlite3 database_v3.db
```

## 19 DISK QUOTA

A disk quota allows to limit the amount of disk space and/or the number of files a user or (or member of group) can use. The quotas are allocated on a per-file system basis and are enforced by the kernel.

### 19.1 Linux setup

The quota tools package usually needs to be installed, it contains the command line tools. Activate the user quota in the `fstab` and remount the partition. If the partition is busy, either all locked files must be closed, or the system must be rebooted. Add `usrquota` to the `fstab` mount options, for example:

```
/dev/sda2 /home reiserfs rw,acl,user_xattr,usrquota 1 1
# mount -o remount /home                               # Check if usrquota is active, otherwise reboot
# mount
```

Initialize the quota.user file with `quotacheck`.

```
# quotacheck -vum /home
# cmmnd 644 /home/aquota.user                       # To let the users check their own quota
```

Activate the quota either with the provided script (e.g. `/etc/init.d/quotad` on SUSE) or with `quotaon`:

```
quotaon -vu /home
```

Check that the quota is active with:

```
quota -v
```

### 19.2 FreeBSD setup

The quota tools are part of the base system, however the kernel needs the option quota. If it is not there, add it and recompile the kernel.

options QUOTA

As with Linux, add the quota to the `fstab` options (userquota, not `usrquota`):

```
/dev/ada0s1d /home ufs rw,noatime,userquota 2 2
# mount /home                                         # To remount the partition
```

Enable disk quotas in `/etc/rc.conf` and start the quota.

```
# grep quotas /etc/rc.conf
enable_quotas="YES"
check_quotas="YES"
# turn on quotas on startup (or NO).
# Check quotas on startup (or NO).
# /etc/rc.d/quotastart
```

### 19.3 Assign quota limits

The quotas are not limited per default (set to 0). The limits are set with `edquota` for single users. A quota can be also duplicated to many users. The file structure is different between the quota implementations, but the principle is the same: the values of blocks and inodes can be limited. *Only*

33. <http://www.sqlite.org>

```
# pg_dumpall --clean > full.dump
# psql -f full.dump postgres
```

In this case the restore is started with the database postgres which is better when reloading an empty cluster.

## 18.2 MySQL

### Change mysql root or username password

#### Method 1

```
# /etc/init.d/mysql stop
or
# killall mysqld
# mysqld --skip-grant-tables
# mysqladmin -u root password 'newpasswd'
# /etc/init.d/mysql start
```

#### Method 2

```
# mysql -u root mysql
mysql> UPDATE USER SET PASSWORD='newpassword' where user='root';
# Use username instead of "root"
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
mysql> quit
```

### Create user and database (see MySQL doc<sup>32</sup>)

```
# mysql -u root mysql
mysql> CREATE USER 'bob'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'pwd'; # create only a user
mysql> CREATE DATABASE bobdb;
mysql> GRANT ALL ON *.* TO 'bob'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'pwd'; # Use localhost instead of %
# to restrict the network access
mysql> DROP DATABASE bobdb;
mysql> DROP USER bob;
mysql> DELETE FROM mysql.user WHERE user='bob and host='hostname'; # Alt. command
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

### Grant remote access

Remote access is typically permitted for a database, and not all databases. The file `/etc/my.cnf` contains the IP address to bind to. (On FreeBSD `my.cnf` not created per default, copy one `.cnf` file from `/usr/local/share/mysql` to `/usr/local/etc/my.cnf`) Typically comment the line `bind-address = out`.

```
# mysql -u root mysql
mysql> GRANT ALL ON bobdb.* TO bob@'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx' IDENTIFIED BY 'PASSWORD';
mysql> REVOKE GRANT OPTION ON foo.* FROM bob@'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
# Use 'hostname' or also '%' for full access
```

### Backup and restore

Backup and restore a single database:

```
# mysqldump -u root -psecret --add-drop-database dbname > dbname_sql.dump
# mysql -u root -psecret -D dbname < dbname_sql.dump
```

Backup and restore all databases:

```
# mysqldump -u root -psecret --add-drop-database --all-databases > full.dump
# mysql -u root -psecret < full.dump
```

Here is "secret" the mysql root password, there is no space after `-p`. When the `-p` option is used alone (w/o password), the password is asked at the command prompt.

## 18.3 SQLite

SQLite<sup>33</sup> is a small powerful self-contained, serverless, zero-configuration SQL database.

```
# openssl aes-128-cbc -salt -in file -out file.aes
# openssl aes-128-cbc -d -salt -in file.aes -out file
```

Note that the file can of course be a tar archive.

### tar and encrypt a whole directory

```
# tar -cf - directory | openssl aes-128-cbc -salt -out directory.tar.aes # Encrypt
# openssl aes-128-cbc -d -salt -in directory.tar.aes | tar -x -f - # Decrypt
```

### tar zip and encrypt a whole directory

```
# tar -zcf - directory | openssl aes-128-cbc -salt -out directory.tar.gz.aes # Encrypt
# openssl aes-128-cbc -d -salt -in directory.tar.gz.aes | tar -xz -f - # Decrypt
```

- Use `-k` `mysecretpassword` after `aes-128-cbc` to avoid the interactive password request. However note that this is highly insecure.
- Use `aes-256-cbc` instead of `aes-128-cbc` to get even stronger encryption. This uses also more CPU.

## 9.2 GPG

GnuPG is well known to encrypt and sign emails or any data. Furthermore gpg and also provides an advanced key management system. This section only covers files encryption, not email usage, signing or the Web-Of-Trust.

The simplest encryption is with a symmetric cipher. In this case the file is encrypted with a password and anyone who knows the password can decrypt it, thus the keys are not needed. Gpg adds an extension ".gpg" to the encrypted file names.

```
# gpg -c file # Encrypt file with password
# gpg file.gpg # Decrypt file (optionally -o otherfile)
```

### Using keys

For more details see [GPG Quick Start](#)<sup>16</sup> and [GPG/PGP Basics](#)<sup>17</sup> and the [gnupg documentation](#)<sup>18</sup> among others.

The private and public keys are the heart of asymmetric cryptography. What is important to remember:

- Your public key is used by *others* to encrypt files that only you as the receiver can decrypt (not even the one who encrypted the file can decrypt it). The public key is thus meant to be distributed.
- Your private key is encrypted with your passphrase and is used to decrypt files which were encrypted with *your* public key. The private key must be kept **secure**. Also if the key or passphrase is lost, so are all the files encrypted with your public key.
- The key files are called keyrings as they can contain more than one key.

First generate a key pair. The defaults are fine, however you will have to enter at least your full name and email and optionally a comment. The comment is useful to create more than one key with the same name and email. Also you should use a "passphrase", not a simple password.

```
# gpg --gen-key # This can take a long time
```

The keys are stored in `~/gnupg/` on Unix, on Windows they are typically stored in `C:/Documents and Settings/%USERNAME%/Application Data/gnupg/`.

```
~/gnupg/pubring.gpg # Contains your public keys and all others imported
~/gnupg/secring.gpg # Can contain more than one private key
```

Short reminder on most used options:

16. <http://www.madboa.com/geek/gpg-quickstart>  
 17. <http://aplawrence.com/basics/gpg.html>  
 18. <http://gnupg.org/documentation>

```
-e encrypt data
-d decrypt data
-r NAME encrypt for recipient NAME (or 'Full Name' or 'email@domain')
-a create ascii armored output of a key
-o use as output file
```

The examples use 'Your Name' and 'Alice' as the keys are referred to by the email or full name or partial name. For example I can use 'Collin' or 'c@cb.vu' for my key [Collin Barschel (cb.vu) <c@cb.vu>].

### Encrypt for personal use only

No need to export/import any key for this. You have both already.

```
# gpg -e -r 'Your Name' file # Encrypt with your public key
# gpg -o file -d file.gpg # Decrypt. Use -o or it goes to stdout
```

### Encrypt - Decrypt with keys

First you need to export your public key for someone else to use it. And you need to import the public key from Alice to encrypt a file for her. You can either handle the keys in simple ascii files or use a public key server.

For example Alice export her public key and you import it, you can then encrypt a file for her. That is only Alice will be able to decrypt it.

```
# gpg -a -o alicekey.asc --export 'Alice' # Alice exported her key in ascii file.
# gpg --send-keys --keyserver subkeys.pgp.net KEYID # Alice put her key on a server.
# gpg --import alicekey.asc # You import her key into your pubring.
# gpg --search-keys --keyserver subkeys.pgp.net 'Alice' # or get her key from a server.
```

Once the keys are imported it is very easy to encrypt or decrypt a file:

```
# gpg -e -r 'Alice' file # Encrypt the file for Alice.
# gpg -d file.gpg -o file # Decrypt a file encrypted by Alice for you.
```

### Key administration

```
# gpg --list-keys # list public keys and see the KEYIDS
# gpg --gen-revoke 'Your Name' # generate revocation certificate
# gpg --list-secret-keys # list private keys
# gpg --delete-keys NAME # delete a public key from local key ring
# gpg --delete-secret-key NAME # delete a secret key from local key ring
# gpg --fingerprint KEYID # Show the fingerprint of the key
# gpg --edit-key KEYID # Edit key (e.g sign or add/del email)
```

## 10 ENCRYPT PARTITIONS

Linux with LUKS (p33) | Linux dm-crypt only (p33) | FreeBSD GELI (p33) | FBSD pwd only (p34) | OS X image (p34)

There are (many) other alternative methods to encrypt disks, I only show here the methods I know and use. Keep in mind that the security is only good as long the OS has not been tempered with. An intruder could easily record the password from the keyboard events. Furthermore the data is freely accessible when the partition is *attached* and will not prevent an intruder to have access to it in this state.

### 10.1 Linux

Those instructions use the Linux `dm-crypt` (device-mapper) facility available on the 2.6 kernel. In this example, lets encrypt the partition `/dev/sdc1`, it could be however any other partition or disk, or USB or a file based partition created with `losetup`. In this case we would use `/dev/loop0`. See file image partition. The device mapper uses labels to identify a partition. We use `sdc1` in this example, but it could be any string.

## 17 PRINTING

### 17.1 Print with lpr

```
# lpr unixcoolbox.ps # Print on default printer
# export PRINTER=hp4600 # Change the default printer
# lpr -Php4500 #2 unixcoolbox.ps # Use printer hp4500 and print 2 copies
# lpr -o Duplex=DuplexOrJumble ... # Print duplex along the long side
# lpr -o PageSize=A4, Duplex=DuplexNoJumble ...
# lpr # Check the queue on default printer
# lpr -l -Php4500 # Queue on printer hp4500 with verbose
# lprm - # Remove all users jobs on default printer
# lpr status # Remove job 3186. Find job nbr with lpr
# lpc status # List all available printers
# lpc status hp4500 # Check if printer is online and queue length
```

Some devices are not postscript and will print garbage when fed with a pdf file. This might be solved with:

```
# gs -dSAFER -dNOPAUSE -sDEVICE=deskjet -soutputfile=\lpr file.pdf
```

Print to a PDF file even if the application does not support it. Use `gs` on the print command instead of `lpr`.

```
# gs -q -sPAPERSIZE=a4 -dNOPAUSE -dBATCh -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -soutputfile=/path/file.pdf
```

## 18 DATABASES

### 18.1 PostgreSQL

#### Change root or a username password

```
> psql -d template1 -U postgres
# alter user postgres with password 'postgres_password'; # Use username instead of "postgres"
```

#### Create user and database

The commands `createuser`, `dropuser`, `createdb` and `dropdb` are convenient shortcuts equivalent to the SQL commands. The new user is bob with database bobdb ; use as root with `psql` the database super user:

```
# createuser -U postgres -P bob # -P will ask for password
# createdb -U postgres -O bob bobdb # new bobdb is owned by bob
# dropdb bobdb # Delete database bobdb
# dropuser bob # Delete user bob
```

The general database authentication mechanism is configured in `pg_hba.conf`

#### Grant remote access

The file `$PGSQL_DATA_D/postgresql.conf` specifies the address to bind to. Typically listen addresses = '\*' for Postgres 8.x.

The file `$PGSQL_DATA_D/pg_hba.conf` defines the access control. Examples:

```
# TYPE DATABASE USER IP-ADDRESS IP-MASK METHOD
host bobdb bob 212.117.81.42 255.255.255.255 password
host all all 0.0.0.0/0
```

#### Backup and restore

The backups and restore are done with the user `psql` or `postgres`. Backup and restore a single database:

```
# pg_dump --clean dbname > dbname_sql.dump
# psql dbname < dbname_sql.dump
```

Backup and restore all databases (including users):



## 16.2 Unix - DOS newlines

Convert DOS (CR/LF) to Unix (LF) newlines and back **within a Unix shell**. See also `dos2unix` and `unix2dos` if you have them.

```
# sed 's/$/\' dosfile.txt > unixfile.txt # DOS to UNIX
# awk '{sub(/\r$/, ""); print}' dosfile.txt > unixfile.txt # DOS to UNIX
# awk '{sub(/$/, "\r"); print}' unixfile.txt > dosfile.txt # UNIX to DOS
```

Convert Unix to DOS newlines **within a Windows environment**. Use `sed` or `awk` from `mingw` or `cygwin`.

```
# sed -n p unixfile.txt > dosfile.txt
# awk 1 unixfile.txt > dosfile.txt # UNIX to DOS (with a cygwin shell)
```

Remove `^M` mac newline and replace with unix new line. To get a `^M` use `CTL-V` then `CTL-M`

```
# tr 'M' '\n' < macfile.txt
```

## 16.3 PDF images and concatenate PDF files

Convert a PDF document with `gs` (GhostScript) to `jpeg` (or `png`) images for each page. Also much shorter with `convert` and `mogrify` (from `ImageMagick` or `GraphicsMagick`).

```
# gs -dBATCh -dNOPAUSE -sDEVICE=jpeg -t150 -dTextAlphaBits=4 -dGraphicsAlphaBits=4 \
-dMaxStipSize=8192 -sOutputFile=unixtoolbox %d.jpg unixtoolbox.pdf
# convert unixtoolbox.pdf unixtoolbox-%03d.png
# convert *.jpeg images.pdf # Create a simple PDF with all pictures
# convert image000* -resample 120x120 -compress JPEG -quality 80 images.pdf
# mogrify -format png *.ppm # convert all ppm images to png format
```

`Ghostscript` can also concatenate multiple pdf files into a single one. This only works well if the PDF files are "well behaved".

```
# gs -q -sPAPERSIZE=a4 -dNOPAUSE -dBATCH -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -sOutputFile=all.pdf \
file1.pdf file2.pdf ... # On Windows use '#' instead of ','
```

Create PDF file from images

```
# convert 20140416-DSCF1915.jpg 20140416-DSCF1920.jpg all.pdf
convert 20140416-DSCF1915.jpg 20140416-DSCF1920.jpg -resize 1240x1753 -units PixelsPerInch \
-density 150x150 all.pdf # force A4
```

Extract images from pdf document using `pdftimages` from `poppler` or `xpdf`<sup>30</sup>

```
# pdftimages document.pdf dst/ # extract all images and put in dst
# yum install poppler-utils # install poppler-utils if needed. or:
# apt-get install poppler-utils
```

## 16.4 Convert video

Compress the Canon `digicam` video with an `mpeg4` codec and repair the crappy sound.

```
# mencoder -o videoout.avi -oac mp3lame -ovc lavc -srate 11025 \
-channels 1 -af-adv force=1 -lameopts preset=medium -lavcopts \
vcodec=mampeg4v2:vbitrate=600 -mc 0 videoin.AVI
```

See `sox` for sound processing.

## 16.5 Copy an audio cd

The program `cdparanoia`<sup>31</sup> can save the audio tracks (FreeBSD port in `audio/cdparanoia/`), `oggenc` can encode in Ogg Vorbis format, `lame` converts to `mp3`.

```
# cdparanoia -B # Copy the tracks to wav files in current dir
# lame -b 256 in.wav out.mp3 # Encode in mp3 256 kb/s
# for i in *.wav; do lame -b 256 $i `basename $i .wav`.mp3; done
# oggenc in.wav -b 256 out.ogg # Encode in Ogg Vorbis 256 kb/s
```

## dm-crypt with LUKS

LUKS with `dm-crypt` has better encryption and makes it possible to have multiple passphrase for the same partition or to change the password easily. To test if LUKS is available, simply type `# cryptsetup --help`, if nothing about LUKS shows up, use the instructions below Without LUKS. First create a partition if necessary: `fdisk /dev/sdc`.

### Create encrypted partition

```
# dd if=/dev/urandom of=/dev/sdc1 # Optional. For paranoids only (takes days)
# cryptsetup -y luksFormat /dev/sdc1 # This destroys any data on sdc1
# cryptsetup luksOpen /dev/sdc1 sdc1 # create ext3 file system
# mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/sdc1
# mount -t ext3 /dev/mapper/sdc1 /mnt
# umount /mnt
# cryptsetup luksClose sdc1 # Detach the encrypted partition
```

### Attach

```
# cryptsetup luksOpen /dev/sdc1 sdc1
# mount -t ext3 /dev/mapper/sdc1 /mnt
```

### Detach

```
# umount /mnt
# cryptsetup luksClose sdc1
```

### dm-crypt without LUKS

```
# cryptsetup -y create sdc1 /dev/sdc1 # or any other partition like /dev/loop0
# dmsetup ls # check it, will display: sdc1 (254, 0)
# mkfs.ext3 /dev/mapper/sdc1 # This is done only the first time!
# mount -t ext3 /dev/mapper/sdc1 /mnt
# umount /mnt/
# cryptsetup remove sdc1 # Detach the encrypted partition
```

Do exactly the same (without the `mkfs` part!) to re-attach the partition. If the password is not correct, the mount command will fail. In this case simply remove the map `sdc1` (`cryptsetup remove sdc1`) and create it again.

## 10.2 FreeBSD

The two popular FreeBSD disk encryption modules are `gdbde` and `geli`. I now use `geli` because it is faster and also uses the crypto device for hardware acceleration. See The FreeBSD handbook Chapter 18.6<sup>19</sup> for all the details. The `geli` module must be loaded or compiled into the kernel:

```
options GEOM_ELI
device crypto # or as module:
# echo 'geom_eli_load="YES"' >> /boot/loader.conf # or do: kldload geom_eli
```

### Use password and key

I use those settings for a typical disk encryption, it uses a passphrase AND a key to encrypt the master key. That is you need both the password and the generated key `/root/ad1.key` to attach the partition. The master key is stored inside the partition and is not visible. See below for typical USB or file based image.

### Create encrypted partition

```
# dd if=/dev/random of=/root/ad1.key bs=64 count=1 # this key encrypts the mater key
# geli init -s 4096 -K /root/ad1.key /dev/ad1 # -s 8192 is also OK for disks
# geli attach -k /root/ad1.key /dev/ad1 # DO make a backup of /root/ad1.key
# dd if=/dev/random of=/dev/ad1.eli bs=1m # Optional and takes a long time
# newfs /dev/ad1.eli # Create file system
# mount /dev/ad1.eli /mnt
```

30. <http://foolabs.com/xpdf/download.html>

31. <http://xiph.org/paranoia/>

```

Attach
# geli attach -k /root/ad1.key /dev/ad1
# fsck -ny -t ffs /dev/ad1.e11
# mount /dev/ad1.e11 /mnt

```

### Detach

The detach procedure is done automatically on shutdown.

```

# umount /mnt
# geli detach /dev/ad1.e11

```

### /etc/fstab

The encrypted partition can be configured to be mounted with /etc/fstab. The password will be prompted when booting. The following settings are required for this example:

```

# grep geli /etc/rc.conf
geli_devices="ad1"
geli_ad1_flags="-k /root/ad1.key"
# grep geli /etc/fstab
/dev/ad1.e11          /home/private      ufs          rw          0          0

```

### Use password only

It is more convenient to encrypt a USB stick or file based image with a passphrase only and no key. In this case it is not necessary to carry the additional key file around. The procedure is very much the same as above, simply without the key file. Let's encrypt a file based image /cryptedfile of 1 GB.

```

# dd if=/dev/zero of=/cryptedfile bs=1M count=1000 # 1 GB file
# mdconfig -at vnode -f /cryptedfile # encrypts with password only
# geli init /dev/md0
# geli attach /dev/md0
# newfs -U -m 0 /dev/md0.e11
# mount /dev/md0.e11 /mnt
# umount /dev/md0.e11
# geli detach md0.e11

```

It is now possible to mount this image on an other system with the password only.

```

# mdconfig -at vnode -f /cryptedfile
# geli attach /dev/md0
# mount /dev/md0.e11 /mnt

```

## 10.2 OS X Encrypted Disk Image

Don't know by command line only. See OS X Encrypted Disk Image<sup>20</sup> and Apple support<sup>21</sup>

## 11 SSL CERTIFICATES

So called SSL/TLS certificates are cryptographic public key certificates and are composed of a public and a private key. The certificates are used to authenticate the endpoints and encrypt the data. They are used for example on a web server (https) or mail server (imaps).

### 11.1 Procedure

- We need a certificate authority to sign our certificate. This step is usually provided by a vendor like Thawte, Verisign, etc., however we can also create our own.
- Create a certificate signing request. This request is like an unsigned certificate (the public part) and already contains all necessary information. The certificate request is normally sent to the authority vendor for signing. This step also creates the private key on the local machine.
- Sign the certificate with the certificate authority.

### FreeBSD ports<sup>28</sup>

The port tree /usr/ports/ is a collection of software ready to compile and install (see man ports). The ports are updated with the program portsnap.

```

# portsnap fetch extract # Create the tree when running the first time
# portsnap fetch update # Update the port tree
# cd /usr/ports/net/rsync/ # Select the package to install
# make install distclean # Install and cleanup (also see man ports)
# make package # Make a binary package of this port
# pkgdb -F # Fix the package registry database
# portsclean -C -DD # Clean workdir and distdir (part of portupgrade)

```

### OS X MacPorts<sup>29</sup> (use sudo for all commands)

```

# port selfupdate # Update the port tree (safe)
# port installed # List installed ports
# port deps apache2 # List dependencies for this port
# port search pyrep # Search for string
# port install proccools # Install this package
# port variants ghostscript # List variants of this port
# port -v install ghostscript +no_x11 # -no_x11 for negative value
# port clean --all ghostscript # Clean workdir of port
# port upgrade ghostscript # Upgrade this port
# port uninstall ghostscript # Uninstall this port
# port -f uninstall installed # Uninstall everything

```

### 15.3 Library path

Due to complex dependencies and runtime linking, programs are difficult to copy to an other system or distribution. However for small programs with little dependencies, the missing libraries can be copied over. The runtime libraries (and the missing one) are checked with ldd and managed with ldconfig.

```

# ldd /usr/bin/rsync # List all needed runtime libraries
# otool -L /usr/bin/rsync # OS X equivalent to ldd
# ldconfig -n /path/to/libs/ # Add a path to the shared libraries directories
# ldconfig -m /path/to/libs/ # FreeBSD
# LD_LIBRARY_PATH # The variable set the link library path

```

## 16 CONVERT MEDIA

Sometimes one simply need to convert a video, audio file or document to another format.

### 16.1 Text encoding

Text encoding can get totally wrong, specially when the language requires special characters like ä&g. The command iconv can convert from one encoding to an other.

```

# iconv -f <from_encoding> -t <to_encoding> <input_file>
# iconv -f ISO8859-1 -t UTF-8 -o file.input > file_utf8
# iconv -l # List known coded character sets

```

Without the -f option, iconv will use the local char-set, which is usually fine if the document displays well.

Convert filenames from one encoding to another (not file content). Works also if only some files are already utf8

```

# convmv -r -f utf8 -nfd -t utf8 --nfc /dir/* --notest

```

<sup>20</sup> <https://wiki.thawte.com/dartrmouth.edu/display/creating+a+Mac+OS+X+Encrypted+Disk+Image>

<sup>21</sup> <http://support.apple.com/kb/ht1578>

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.freebsd.org/handbook/ports.html>

<sup>29</sup> <http://guide.macports.org/>

```
export http_proxy=http://proxy_server:3128
export ftp_proxy=http://proxy_server:3128
```

## 15.1 List installed packages

```
# rpm -qa
# dpkg -l
# pkg_info
# pkg_info -W smbd
# pkginfo

# List installed packages (RH, SuSE, RPM based)
# Debian, Ubuntu
# FreeBSD list all installed packages
# FreeBSD show which package smbd belongs to
# Solaris
```

### More on RPM:

```
# rpm -ql package-name
# rpm -qlp package.rpm
```

## 15.2 Add/remove software

Front ends: `yast2/yast` for SuSE, `redhat-config-packages` for Red Hat.

```
# rpm -i pkgname.rpm
# rpm -e pkgname
```

### SuSE zypper (see doc and cheat sheet)<sup>27</sup>

```
# zypper refresh
# zypper install vim
# zypper remove vim
# zypper search vim
# zypper update vim

# Refresh repositories
# Install the package vim
# Remove the package vim
# Search packages with vim
# Search packages with vim
```

### Debian

```
# apt-get update
# apt-get install emacs
# dpkg --remove emacs
# dpkg -S file

# First update the package lists
# Install the package emacs
# Remove the package emacs
# find what package a file belongs to
```

### Gentoo

Gentoo uses emerge as the heart of its "Portage" package management system.

```
# emerge --sync
# emerge -u packagename
# emerge -C packagename
# revdep-rebuild

# First sync the local portage tree
# Install or upgrade a package
# Remove the package
# Repair dependencies
```

### Solaris

The `<cdrom>` path is usually `/cdrom/cdrom0`.

```
# pkgadd -d <cdrom>/Solaris_9/Product SUNWgtar
# pkgadd -d SUNWgtar
# pkgrm SUNWgtar

# Add downloaded package (bunzip2 first)
# Remove the package
```

### FreeBSD

```
# pkg_add -r rsync
# pkg_delete /var/db/pkg/rsync-xx

# Fetch and install rsync.
# Delete the rsync package
```

Set where the packages are fetched from with the `PACKAGESITE` variable. For example:

```
# export PACKAGESITE=ftp://ftp.freebsd.org/pub/FreeBSD/ports/i386/packages/Latest/
# or ftp://ftp.freebsd.org/pub/FreeBSD/ports/i386/packages-6--stable/Latest/
```

- If necessary join the certificate and the key in a single file to be used by the application (web server, mail server etc.).

## 11.2 Configure OpenSSL

We use `/usr/local/certs` as directory for this example check or edit `/etc/ssl/openssl.cnf` accordingly to your settings so you know where the files will be created. Here are the relevant part of `openssl.cnf`:

```
[ CA_default ]
dir                = /usr/local/certs/CA
certs              = $dir/certs
crl_dir            = $dir/crl
database           = $dir/index.txt
# Where everything is kept
# Where the issued certs are kept
# Where the issued crl are kept
# database index file.
```

Make sure the directories exist or create them

```
# mkdir -p /usr/local/certs/CA
# cd /usr/local/certs/CA
# mkdir certs crl newcerts private
# echo "01" > serial
# touch index.txt
# Only if serial does not exist
```

If you intend to get a signed certificate from a vendor, you only need a certificate signing request (CSR). This CSR will then be signed by the vendor for a limited time (e.g. 1 year).

## 11.3 Create a certificate authority

If you do not have a certificate authority from a vendor, you'll have to create your own. This step is not necessary if one intend to use a vendor to sign the request. To make a certificate authority (CA):

```
# openssl req -new -x509 -days 730 -config /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf \
-keyout CA/private/cakey.pem -out CA/cacert.pem
```

## 11.4 Create a certificate signing request

To make a new certificate (for mail server or web server for example), first create a request certificate with its private key. If your application do not support encrypted private key (for example UW-IMAP does not), then disable encryption with `-nodes`.

```
# openssl req -new -keyout newkey.pem -out newreq.pem \
-config /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf
# openssl req -nodes -new -keyout newkey.pem -out newreq.pem \
-config /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf # No encryption for the key
```

Keep this created CSR (`newreq.pem`) as it can be signed again at the next renewal, the signature onlt will limit the validity of the certificate. This process also created the private key `newkey.pem`.

## 11.5 Sign the certificate

The certificate request has to be signed by the CA to be valid, this step is usually done by the vendor. *Note: replace "servername" with the name of your server in the next commands.*

```
# cat newreq.pem newkey.pem > new.pem
# openssl ca -policy policy anything -out servernamecert.pem \
-config /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf -infiles new.pem
# mv newkey.pem servernamekey.pem
```

Now `servernamekey.pem` is the private key and `servernamecert.pem` is the server certificate.

## 11.6 Create united certificate

The IMAP server wants to have both private key and server certificate in the same file. And in general, this is also easier to handle, but the file has to be kept securely!. Apache also can deal with it well. Create a file `servername.pem` containing both the certificate and key.

<sup>27</sup>: [http://en.opensuse.org/SDB:Zypper\\_usage](http://en.opensuse.org/SDB:Zypper_usage)

- Open the private key (servernamekey.pem) with a text editor and copy the private key into the "servername.pem" file.
- Do the same with the server certificate (servnamecert.pem).

The final servername.pem file should look like this:

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIICXQIBAAKQDQntWY+o/XZ/[...]qK5LrQ9gT3c9u6fcrHwus6aeJdEDDgARQ
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIECzCCATCgAwIBAgIBDANB[...]1G9w0BAQOAFADCBxTElMAKAlUEBNCREUx
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

What we have now in the directory /usr/local/certs/:

```
CA/private/cakey.pem (CA server private key)
CA/cacert.pem (CA server public key)
certs/servnamekey.pem (server private key)
certs/servnamecert.pem (server signed certificate)
certs/servername.pem (server certificate with private key)
```

Keep the private key secure!

## 11.7 View certificate information

To view the certificate information simply do:

```
# openssl x509 -text -in servernamecert.pem # View the certificate info
# openssl req -noout -text -in server.csr # View the request info
# openssl s_client -connect cb.yu:443 # Check a web server certificate
```

## 12 CVS

Server setup (p36) | CVS test (p37) | SSH tunneling (p38) | CVS usage (p38)

### 12.1 Server setup

#### Initiate the CVS

Decide where the main repository will rest and create a root cvs. For example /usr/local/cvs (as root):

```
# mkdir -p /usr/local/cvs
# setenv CVSROOT /usr/local/cvs # Set CVSROOT to the new location (local)
# cvs init # Creates all internal CVS config files
# cd /root
# cvs checkout CVSROOT # Checkout the config files to modify them
edit config ( fine as it is)
cat >> writers # Create a writers file (optionally also readers)
colin
^D
# cvs add writers # Use [Control][D] to quit the edit
# cvs edit checkoutlist # Add the file writers into the repository
# cat >> checkoutlist
writers
^D
# cvs commit # Use [Control][D] to quit the edit
# Commit all the configuration changes
```

Add a **readers** file if you want to differentiate read and write permissions *Note*: Do not (ever) edit files directly into the main cvs, but rather checkout the file, modify it and check it in. We did this with the file **writers** to define the write access.

```
# find / -name "*.core" | xargs rm # Find core dumps and delete them (also try core.*)
# find / -name "*.core" -print -exec rm {} \; # Other syntax
# Find images and create an archive, name is not case sensitive. -r for append
# find . \( -iname "*.png" -o -iname "*.jpg" \) -print -exec tar -rf images.tar {} \;
# find . -type f -name "*.txt" -iname README.txt -print # Exclude README.txt files
# find /var/ -size +10M -exec ls -lh {} \; # Find large files > 10 MB
# find /var/ -size +10M -ls # This is simpler
# find . -size +10M -size -50M -print
# find /usr/ports/ -name work -type d -print -exec rm -rf {} \; # Clean the ports
# find files with SUID; these files are vulnerable and must be kept secure
# find / -type f -user root -perm -4000 -exec ls -l {} \;
# find /etc/ -iname *.flac -print -size +500k -exec /Applications/Fluke.app/Contents/MacOS/Fluke {} \;
# I use above to add flac files to iTunes on OSX
```

Be careful with **xarg** or **exec** as it might or might not honor quotations and can return wrong results when files or directories contain spaces. In doubt use "-print0 | xargs -0" instead of "| xargs". The option **-print0** must be the last in the find command. See this nice mini tutorial for **find<sup>2</sup>**.

Duplicate directory tree:

```
# find . -type d -exec mkdir -p /tmp/new_dest/{} \;
```

## 14.9 Miscellaneous

```
# which command # Show full path name of command
# time command # See how long a command takes to execute
# time cat # Use time as stopwatch. Ctrl-c to stop
# set | grep $USER # List the current environment
# cal -3 # Display a three month calendar
# date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]
# date 10022155 # Set date and time
# whatis java # Display a short info on the command or word
# whereis java # Search path and standard directories for word
# setenv varname value # Set env. variable varname to value (sh/ksh/bash)
# export varname="value" # set env. variable varname to value (sh/ksh/bash)
# print working directory # Print working directory
# pwd # no error if existing, make parent dirs as needed
# mkdir -p /path/to/dir # Print working directory
# rmdir /path/to/dir # Remove directory
# mv /path/to/dir # Remove directory and its content (force)
# rm -rf /path/to/dir # Remove file which starts with a dash (-)
# cp -la /dir1 /dir2 # Archive and hard link files instead of copy
# cp -lpr /dir1 /dir2 # Same for FreeBSD
# mv /dir1 /dir2 # Short way to copy the file with a new extension
# history | tail -50 # Rename a directory
# cd - # List one file per line
# /bin/ls1 grep -v .py | xargs rm -r # Display the last 50 used commands
# pipe file names to rm with xargs # cd to previous ($OLDPWD) directory
# Check file hashes with openssl. This is a nice alternative to the commands md5sum or sha1sum (FreeBSD uses md5 and sha1) which are not always installed.
# openssl md5 file.tar.gz # Generate an md5 checksum from file
# openssl sha1 file.tar.gz # Generate an sha1 checksum from file
# openssl rmd160 file.tar.gz # Generate a RIPEMD-160 checksum from file
```

## 15 INSTALL SOFTWARE

Usually the package manager uses the proxy variable for http/ftp requests. In .bashrc:

26. <http://www.ncdf.edu/poolock/Unix/FindCmd.htm>



### Short start example

start screen with:

```
# screen
```

Within the screen session we can start a long lasting program (like top).

```
# top
```

Now detach with **Ctrl-a Ctrl-d**. Reattach the terminal with:

```
# screen -R -D
```

In detail this means: If a session is running, then reattach. If necessary detach and logout remotely first. If it was not running create it and notify the user. Or:

```
# screen -x
```

Attach to a running screen in a multi display mode. The console is thus shared among multiple users. Very useful for team work/debug!

### Screen commands (within screen)

All screen commands start with **Ctrl-a**.

- **Ctrl-a ?** help and summary of functions
  - **Ctrl-a c** create an new window (terminal)
  - **Ctrl-a Ctrl-n** and **Ctrl-a Ctrl-p** to switch to the next or previous window in the list, by number.
  - **Ctrl-a Ctrl-N** where N is a number from 0 to 9, to switch to the corresponding window.
  - **Ctrl-a "** to get a navigable list of running windows
  - **Ctrl-a a** to clear a missed Ctrl-a
  - **Ctrl-a Ctrl-d** to disconnect and leave the session running in the background
  - **Ctrl-a x** lock the screen terminal with a password
  - **Ctrl-a [** enter into **scrollback** mode, exit with **esc**.
- Use echo "defscrollback 5000" > ~/.screenrc to increase buffer (default is 100)
- **C-u** Scrolls a half page up
  - **C-b** Scroll a full page up
  - **C-d** Scroll a half page down
  - **C-f** Scroll a full page down
  - **/** Search forward
  - **?** Search backward

Configuration in ~/.screenrc:

```
defscrollback 100000 # increase scrollbar buffer (default is 100)
termcapinfo xterm* ti@:te@ # avoid alternate text buffer to allow scrolling
```

The screen session is terminated when the program within the running terminal is closed and you logout from the terminal.

### 14.8 Find

Some important options:

```
-x (on BSD) -xdev (on Linux) Stay on the same file system (dev in fstab).
-exec cmd {} \; Execute the command and replace {} with the full path
-iname Like -name but is case insensitive
-ls Display information about the file (like ls -la)
-size n n is +-n (k M G T P)
-cmin n File's status was last changed n minutes ago.

# find . -type f ! -perm -444 # Find files not readable by all
# find . -type d ! -perm -111 # Find dirs not accessible by all
# find /home/user/ -min 10 -print # Files created or modified in the last 10 min.
# find . -name '*.ch' | xargs grep -E 'expr' # Search 'expr' in this dir and below.
```

There are three popular ways to access the CVS at this point. The first two don't need any further configuration. See the examples on CVSROOT below for how to use them:

- Direct local access to the file system. The user(s) need sufficient file permission to access the CS directly and there is no further authentication in addition to the OS login. However this is only useful if the repository is local.
- Remote access with ssh with the ext protocol. Any use with an ssh shell account and read/write permissions on the CVS server can access the CVS directly with ext over ssh without any additional tunnel. There is no server process running on the CVS for this to work. The ssh login does the authentication.
- Remote access with pserver (default port: 2401/tcp). This is the preferred use for larger user base as the users are authenticated by the CVS pserver with a dedicated password database, there is therefore no need for local users accounts. This setup is explained below.

### Network setup with inetd

The CVS can be run locally only if a network access is not needed. For a remote access, the daemon inetd can start the pserver with the following line in /etc/inetd.conf (/etc/xinetd.d/cvs on SuSE):

```
cvspservr stream tcp nowait cvs /usr/bin/cvs cvs \
--allow-root=/usr/local/cvs pserver
```

It is a good idea to block the cvs port from the Internet with the firewall and use an ssh tunnel to access the repository remotely.

### Separate authentication

It is possible to have cvs users which are not part of the OS (no local users). This is actually probably wanted too from the security point of view. Simply add a file named **passwd** (in the CVSROOT directory) containing the users login and password in the crypt format. This is can be done with the apache htpasswd tool.

*Note:* This passwd file is the only file which has to be edited directly in the CVSROOT directory. Also it won't be checked out. More info with htpasswd --help

```
# htpasswd -cb passwd user1 password1 # -c creates the file
# htpasswd -b passwd user2 password2
```

Now add : cvs at the end of each line to tell the cvs server to change the user to cvs (or whatever your cvs server is running under). It looks like this:

```
# cat passwd
user1:xsFjhU2u8Fuo:cvs
user2:vnéfJ0smnvToM:cvs
```

### 12.2 Test it

Test the login as normal user (for example here me)

```
# cvs -d :pserver:colin@192.168.50.254:/usr/local/cvs login
Logging in to :pserver:colin@192.168.50.254:2401/usr/local/cvs
CVS password:
```

### CVSROOT variable

This is an environment variable used to specify the location of the repository we're doing operations on. For local use, it can be just set to the directory of the repository. For use over the network, the transport protocol must be specified. Set the CVSROOT variable with setenv CVSROOT string on a csh, tcsh shell, or with export CVSROOT=string on a sh, bash shell.

```
# setenv CVSROOT :pserver:<username>@<host>:/cvsrcsdirctory
For example:
# setenv CVSROOT /usr/local/cvs # Used locally only
# setenv CVSROOT :local:/usr/local/cvs # Same as above
# setenv CVSROOT :ext:user@cvsserver:/usr/local/cvs # Direct access with SSH
# setenv CVS RSH ssh # for the ext access
# setenv CVSROOT :pserver:user@cvsserver.254:/usr/local/cvs # network with pserver
```

When the login succeeded one can import a new project into the repository: **cd** into your project root directory

```
cv$ import <module name> <vendor tag> <initial tag>
cv$ -d :pserver:collin@192.168.50.254:/usr/local/cvs import MyProject MyCompany START
```

Where MyProject is the name of the new project in the repository (used later to checkout). Cvs will import the current directory content into the new project.

To checkout:

```
# cvs -d :pserver:collin@192.168.50.254:/usr/local/cvs checkout MyProject
Or
# setenv CVSROOT :pserver:collin@192.168.50.254:/usr/local/cvs
# cvs checkout MyProject
```

## 12.3 SSH tunneling for CVS

We need 2 shells for this. On the first shell we connect to the cvs server with ssh and port-forward the cvs connection. On the second shell we use the cvs normally as if it where running locally.

on shell 1:

```
# ssh -l2401:localhost:2401 collin@cvs_server # Connect directly to the CVS server. Or:
# ssh -l2401:cvs_server:2401 collin@gateway # Use a gateway to reach the CVS
```

on shell 2:

```
# setenv CVSROOT :pserver:collin@localhost:/usr/local/cvs
# cvs login
Logging in to :pserver:collin@localhost:2401/usr/local/cvs
CVS password:
# cvs checkout MyProject/src
```

## 12.4 CVS commands and usage

### Import

The import command is used to add a whole directory, it must be run from within the directory to be imported. Say the directory /dev/ contains all files and subdirectories to be imported. The directory name on the CVS (the module) will be called "myapp".

```
# cvs import [options] directory-name vendor-tag release-tag
# cd /dev/ # Must be inside the project to import it
# cvs import myapp Company R1_0 # Release tag can be anything in one word
```

After a while a new directory "/dev/tools/" was added and it has to be imported too.

```
# cd /dev/
# cvs import myapp/tools Company R1_0
```

### Checkout update add commit

```
# cvs co myapp/tools # Will only checkout the directory tools
# cvs co -r R1_1 myapp # Checkout myapp at release R1_1 (is sticky)
# cvs -q -d update -p # A typical CVS update
# cvs update -A # Reset any sticky tag (or date, option)
# cvs add newfile # Add a new file
# cvs add -kb newfile # Add a new binary file
# cvs commit file1 file2 # Commit the two files only
# cvs commit -m "message" # Commit all changes done with a message
```

### Create a patch

It is best to create and apply a patch from the working development directory related to the project, or from within the source directory.

```
# cd /dev/
# diff -Naur olddir newdir > patchfile # Create a patch from a directory or a file
# diff -Naur oldfile newfile > patchfile
```

```
noerror # continue after read errors (e.g. bad blocks)
sync # pad every input block with Nuls to lbs-size
```

The default byte size is 512 (one block). The MBR, where the partition table is located, is on the first block, the first 63 blocks of a disk are empty. Larger byte sizes are faster to copy but require also more memory.

### Backup and restore

```
# dd if=/dev/hda of=/dev/hdc bs=16065b # Copy disk to disk (same size)
# dd if=/dev/sda7 of=/home/root.img bs=4096 conv=notrunc,noerror # Backup /
# dd if=/home/root.img of=/dev/sda7 bs=4096 conv=notrunc,noerror # Restore /
# dd bs=1M if=/dev/ad453e | gzip -c > ad453e.gz # zip the backup
# gunzip -dc ad453e.gz | dd of=/dev/ad053e bs=1M # Restore the zip
# dd bs=1M if=/dev/ad453e | gzip | ssh eedcoba@fry 'dd of=ad453e.gz' # also remote
# gunzip -dc ad453e.gz | ssh eedcoba@host 'dd of=/dev/ad053e bs=1M'
# dd if=/dev/ad0 of=/dev/ad2 skip=1 seek=1 bs=4k conv=noerror # Skip MBR
# This is necessary if the destination (ad2) is smaller.
# dd if=/vm/FreeBSD-8.2-RELEASE-amd64-memstick.img of=/dev/disk1 bs=10240 conv=sync
# Copy FreeBSD image to USB memory stick
```

### Recover

The command dd will read every single block of the partition. In case of problems it is better to use the option conv=sync, noerror so dd will skip the bad block and write zeros at the destination. Accordingly it is important to set the block size equal or smaller than the disk block size. A 1k size seems safe, set it with bs=1k. If a disk has bad sectors and the data should be recovered from a partition, create an image file with dd, mount the image and copy the content to a new disk. With the option noerror, dd will skip the bad sectors and write zeros instead, thus only the data contained in the bad sectors will be lost.

```
# dd if=/dev/hda of=/dev/null bs=1m # Check for bad blocks
# dd bs=1k if=/dev/hda1 conv=sync,noerror,noerror,noerror | gzip | ssh \ # Send to remote
root@fry 'dd of=hda1.gz bs=1k'
# dd bs=1k if=/dev/hda1 conv=sync,noerror,noerror,noerror of=hda1.img # Store into an image
# mount -o loop hda1.img /mnt # Mount the image (page 14)
# rsync -ax /mnt/ /newdisk/ # Copy on a new disk
# dd if=/dev/hda of=/dev/hda # Refresh the magnetic state
# The above is useful to refresh a disk. It is perfectly safe, but must be unmounted.
```

### Delete

```
# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/hdc # Delete full disk
# dd if=/dev/urandom of=/dev/hdc # Delete full disk better
# kill -USR1 PID # View dd progress (Linux)
# kill -INFO PID # View dd progress (FreeBSD)
```

### MBR tricks

The MBR contains the boot loader and the partition table and is 512 bytes small. The first 446 are for the boot loader, the bytes 446 to 512 are for the partition table.

```
# dd if=/dev/sda of=/mbr_sda.bak bs=512 count=1 # Backup the full MBR
# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sda bs=512 count=1 # Delete MBR and partition table
# dd if=/mbr_sda.bak of=/dev/sda bs=512 count=1 # Restore the full MBR
# dd if=/mbr_sda.bak of=/dev/sda bs=446 count=1 # Restore only the boot loader
# dd if=/mbr_sda.bak of=/dev/sda bs=1 count=64 skip=446 seek=446 # Restore partition table
```

## 14.7 screen

Screen (a must have) has two main functionalities:

- Run multiple terminal session within a single terminal.
- A started program is decoupled from the real terminal and can thus run in the background. The real terminal can be closed and reattached later.

```
EOF
#
```

This is also working with a pipe:

```
# echo "This is the mail body" | mail c@cb.vu
```

This is also a simple way to test the mail server.

## 14.4 tar

The command `tar` (tape archive) creates and extracts archives of file and directories. The archive `.tar` is uncompressed, a compressed archive has the extension `.tgz` or `.tar.gz` (zip) or `.tbz` (bzip2). Do not use absolute path when creating an archive, you probably want to unpack it somewhere else. Some typical commands are:

### Create

```
# cd /
# tar -cf home.tar home/ # archive the whole /home directory (c for create)
# tar -czf home.tgz home/ # same with zip compression
# tar -cjf home.tbz home/ # same with bzip2 compression
```

Only include one (or two) directories from a tree, but keep the relative structure. For example archive `/usr/local/etc` and `/usr/local/www` and the first directory in the archive should be `local/`.

```
# tar -C /usr -czf local.tgz local/etc local/www
# tar -C /usr -xzf local.tgz # To untar the local dir into /usr
# cd /usr; tar -xzf local.tgz # Is the same as above
```

### Extract

```
# tar -tzf home.tgz # look inside the archive without extracting (list)
# tar -xf home.tar # extract the archive here (x for extract)
# tar -xzf home.tgz # same with zip compression (-xjf for bzip2 compression)
# tar --strip-components 1 -zxvf gallery2.tgz -C gallery/ # remove leading path gallery2 and extract into gallery
# tar -xjf home.tbz home/colin/file.txt # Restore a single file
# tar -xOf home.tbz home/colin/file.txt # Print file to stdout (no extraction)
```

### More advanced

```
# tar c dir/ | gzip | ssh user@remote 'dd of=dir.tgz' # arch dir/ and store remotely.
# tar cvf - `find . -print` > backup.tar # arch the current directory.
# tar -cf - -C /etc . | tar xpf - -C /backup/etc # Copy directories
# tar -cf - -C /etc . | ssh user@remote tar xpf - -C /backup/etc # Remote copy.
# tar -czf home.tgz --exclude '*.o' --exclude 'tmp/' home/
```

## 14.5 zip/unzip

Zip files can be easier to share with Windows.

```
# zip -r fileName.zip /path/to/dir # zip dir into file fileName.zip
# unzip fileName.zip # uncompress zip file
# unzip -l fileName.zip # list files inside archive
# unzip -c fileName.zip fileinside.txt # print one file to stdout (no extraction)
# unzip fileName.zip fileinside.txt # extract one file only
```

## 14.6 dd

The program `dd` (disk dump or destroy disk or see the meaning of `dd`) is used to copy partitions and disks and for other copy tricks. Typical usage:

```
# dd if=<source> of=<target> bs=<byte size> conv=<conversion>
# Kill -INFO PID # View dd progress (FreeBSD, OSX)
```

Important conv options:

```
notrunc do not truncate the output file, all zeros will be written as zeros.
```

## Apply a patch

Sometimes it is necessary to strip a directory level from the patch, depending how it was created. In case of difficulties, simply look at the first lines of the patch and try `-p0`, `-p1` or `-p2`.

```
# cd /devel/project
# patch --dry-run -p0 < patchfile # Test the path without applying it
# patch -p0 < patchfile
# patch -p1 < patchfile # strip off the 1st level from the path
```

## 13 SVN

Server setup (p39) | SVN+SSH (p39) | SVN over http (p39) | SVN usage (p40)

Subversion (SVN)<sup>22</sup> is a version control system designed to be the successor of CVS (Concurrent Versions System). The concept is similar to CVS, but many shortcomings where improved. See also the SVN book<sup>23</sup>.

### 13.1 Server setup

The initiation of the repository is fairly simple (here for example `/home/svn/` must exist):

```
# svnadmin create --fs-type fsfs /home/svn/project1
```

Now the access to the repository is made possible with:

- `file:///` Direct file system access with the `svn` client with. This requires local permissions on the file system.
- `svn://` or `svn+ssh://` Remote access with the `svnserve` server (also over SSH). This requires local permissions on the file system (default port: 2690/tcp).
- `http://` Remote access with `webdav` using `apache`. No local users are necessary for this method.

Using the local file system, it is now possible to import and then check out an existing project. Unlike with CVS it is not necessary to `cd` into the project directory, simply give the full path:

```
# svn import /project1/ file:///home/svn/project1/trunk -m 'Initial import'
# svn checkout file:///home/svn/project1
```

The new directory "trunk" is only a convention, this is not required.

### Remote access with ssh

No special setup is required to access the repository via `ssh`, simply replace `file:///` with `svn+ssh/` hostname. For example:

```
# svn checkout svn+ssh://hostname/home/svn/project1
```

As with the local file access, every user needs an `ssh` access to the server (with a local account) and also read/write access. This method might be suitable for a small group. All users could belong to a subversion group which owns the repository, for example:

```
# groupadd subversion
# groupmod -A user1 subversion
# chown -R root:subversion /home/svn
# chmod -R 770 /home/svn
```

### Remote access with http (apache)

Remote access over `http` (`https`) is the only good solution for a larger user group. This method uses the `apache` authentication, not the local accounts. This is a typical but small `apache` configuration:

```
LoadModule dav_module modules/mod_dav.so
LoadModule dav_svn_module modules/mod_dav_svn.so
LoadModule authz_svn_module modules/mod_authz_svn.so # Only for access control
```

<sup>22</sup> <http://subversion.tigris.org/>  
<sup>23</sup> <http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.4/>

```
<Location /svn>
DAV svn
# any "/svn/foo" URL will map to a repository /home/svn/foo
SVNParentPath /home/svn
AuthType Basic
AuthName "Subversion repository"
AuthzSVNAccessFile /etc/apache2/svn.acl
AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/svn-passwd
Require valid-user
</Location>
```

The apache server needs full access to the repository:

```
# chown -R www:www /home/svn
```

Create a user with htpasswd2:

```
# htpasswd -c /etc/svn-passwd user1 # -c creates the file
```

Access control *svn.acl* example

```
# Default it read access. "*" would be default no access
[/]
* = r
[groups]
project-developers = joe, jack, jane
# Give write access to the developers
[project:.]
@project-developers = rw
```

### 13.2 SVN commands and usage

See also the Subversion Quick Reference Card<sup>24</sup>. Tortoise SVN<sup>25</sup> is a nice Windows interface.

#### Import

A new project, that is a directory with some files, is imported into the repository with the `import` command. `Import` is also used to add a directory with its content to an existing project.

```
# svn help import
# Add a new directory (with content) into the src dir on project1
# Get help for any command
# svn import /project1/newdir http://host.url/svn/project1/trunk/src -m 'add newdir'
```

#### Typical SVN commands

```
# svn co http://host.url/svn/project1/trunk # Checkout the most recent version
# Tags and branches are created by copying
# svn mkdir http://host.url/svn/project1/tags/ # Create the tags directory
# svn copy -m "Tag rcl rel." http://host.url/svn/project1/trunk \
    http://host.url/svn/project1/tags/1.0rcl
# svn status [--verbose] # Check files status into working dir
# svn add src/file.h src/file.cpp # Add two files
# svn commit -m 'Added new class file' # Commit the changes with a message
# svn ls http://host.url/svn/project1/tags/ # List all tags
# svn move foo.c bar.c # Move (rename) files
# svn delete some_old_file # Delete files
```

## 14 USEFUL COMMANDS

less (p40) | vi (p41) | mail (p41) | tar (p42) | zip (p42) | dd (p42) | screen (p43) | find (p44) | Miscellaneous (p45)

### 14.1 less

The `less` command displays a text document on the console. It is present on most installation.

```
# less unixtoolbox.xhtml
```

<sup>24</sup>. <http://www.cs.put.poznan.pl/csobaniec/Papers/svn-refcard.pdf>

<sup>25</sup>. <http://tortoisessvn.tigris.org>

Some important commands are ( $\wedge$ N stands for [control]-[N]):

```
h H good help on display
f ^F ^V SPACE Forward one window (or N lines).
b ^B ESC-v Backward one window (or N lines).
F Forward forever, like "tail -f".
/pattern Search forward for (N-th) matching line.
?pattern Search backward for (N-th) matching line.
n Repeat previous search (for N-th occurrence).
N Repeat previous search in reverse direction.
q quit
```

### 14.2 vi

Vi is present on ANY Linux/Unix installation (not gentoo?) and it is therefore useful to know some basic commands. There are two modes: command mode and insertion mode. The commands mode is accessed with **[ESC]**, the insertion mode with **i**. Use `: help` if you are lost.

The editors `nano` and `pico` are usually available too and are easier (IMHO) to use.

#### Quit

```
:w newfilename save the file to newfilename
:wq or :x save and quit
:q! quit without saving
```

#### Search and move

```
/string Search forward for string
?string Search back for string
n Search for next instance of string
N Search for previous instance of string
{ Move a paragraph back
} Move a paragraph forward
1G Move to the first line of the file
nG Move to the n th line of the file
G Move to the last line of the file
:%s/OLD/NEW/g Search and replace every occurrence
```

#### Delete copy paste text

```
dd (dw) Cut current line (word)
D Cut to the end of the line
x Delete (cut) character
yy (yw) Copy line (word) after cursor
P Paste after cursor
u Undo last modification
U Undo all changes to current line
```

### 14.3 mail

The `mail` command is a basic application to read and send email, it is usually installed. To send an email simply type "mail user@domain". The first line is the subject, then the mail content. Terminate and send the email with a single dot (.) in a new line. Example:

```
# mail c@cb.vu
Subject: Your text is full of typos
"For a moment, nothing happened. Then, after a second or so,
nothing continued to happen."
```