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# RedHat Enterprise Linux 6

가

## Platform

- Version : RHEL6
- : x86, AMD64, Intel64 # x86\_64bit
- Kernel : RHEL 6(Linux 2.6.32 ),
- : x86\_64 : 64TB
- 1. : ext4-16TB:
  2. : ext4-16TB
- : 22
- : 1G / 5G
- URL : <http://www.redhat.com/products/enterprise-linux/server/compare.html>

## Partition

OS (300G )

		(GB)					
Primary(sda1)	/boot	2G	kernel		platform		(v2.0)
Primary(sda3)	Swap		* 1.5	8G	8G	8G	1.5
platform	(v2.0)						
Primary(sda2)	/	60G	60G				

## DATA

- DATA LVM . OS LVM
- Default Inode 2 .
- DATA fstab
- Internal Disk OS , LVM /boot
- DATA ,
- SAN Disk VGName vgwork11~ vgwork12, vgwork21~ vgwork22 (LVM Stripe
- )
- LVM Stripe
- LVM

## Application

	(GB)
--	------

/dev/vgwork11/netbackup	/netbackup	5G	Apache, tomcat
/dev/vgwork11/was_mms	/was_mms	10G	
/dev/vgwork11/was_sms	/was_sms	10G	

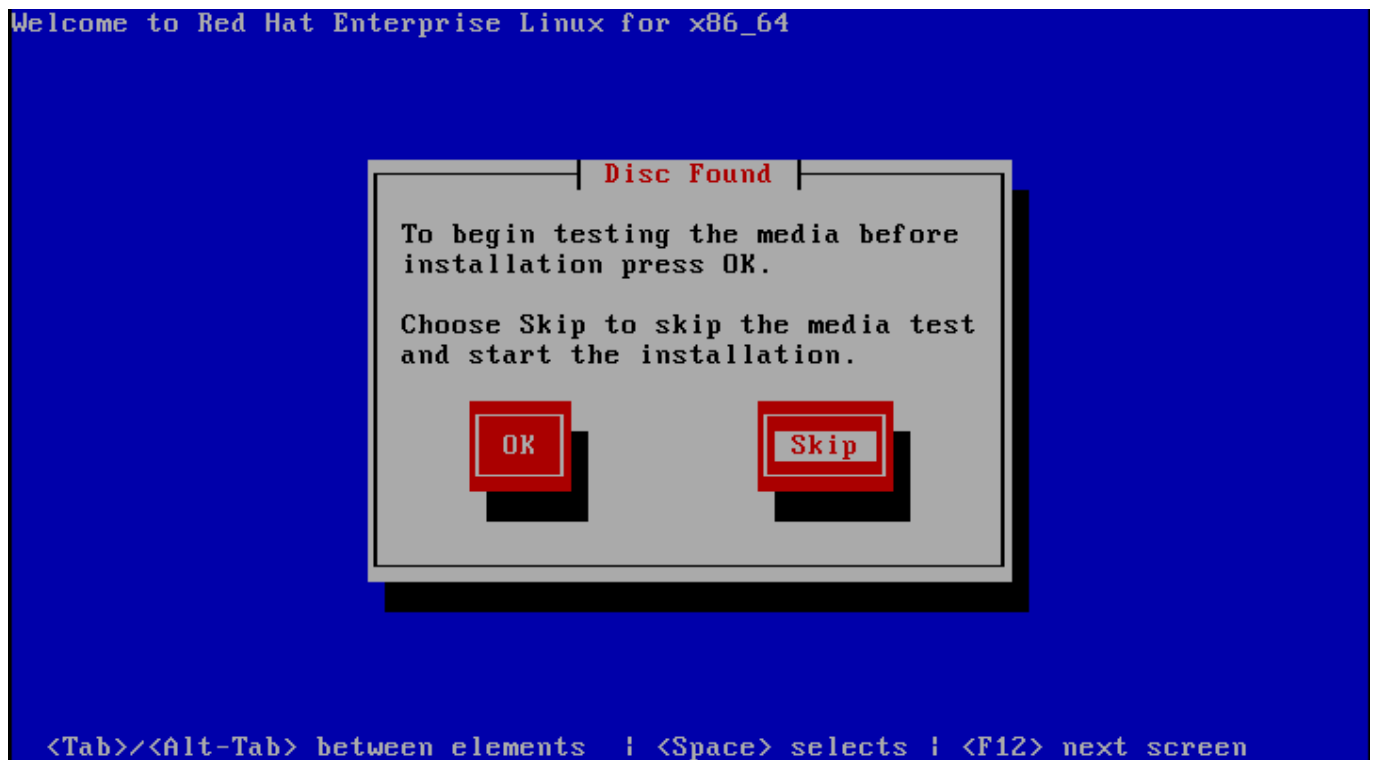
## Oracle Services

	(GB)		
/dev/vgwork11/oracle	/oracle	30G	Oracle
/dev/vgwork11/oradata	/oradata	400G	
/dev/vgwork11/archive	/archive	100G	
/dev/vgwork11/oratrace	/oratrace	50G	
/dev/vgwork11/dbawork	/dbawork	100G	

## OS



- Install or upgrade an existing system



- skip



What language would you like to use during the installation process?

- Hebrew (עברית)
- Hindi (हिन्दी)
- Hungarian (Magyar)
- Icelandic (Icelandic)
- Iloko (Iloko)
- Indonesian (Indonesia)
- Italian (Italiano)
- Japanese (日本語)
- Kannada (ಕನ್ನಡ)
- Korean (한국어)**
- Macedonian (Македонски)
- Maithili (मैथिली)
- Malay (Melayu)
- Malayalam (മലയാളം)
- Marathi (मराठी)
- Nepali (Nepali)
- Northern Sotho (Northern Sotho)

← Back      Next →

- Korean( ) ( )



시스템에 사용할 키보드를 선택해 주십시오.

- U.S. International
- U.S. 영어**
- 그리스어
- 네델란드어
- 노르웨이어
- 덴마크어
- 덴마크어 (latin1)
- 독일어
- 독일어 (latin1 w/ deadkeys 없음)
- 독일어 (latin1)
- 드보락
- 라틴 어메리칸
- 러시아어
- 루마니아어
- 마케도니아어
- 벨기에어 (be-latin1)
- 불가리아어
- 불가리아어 (Phonetic)

← 뒤로(B)

→ 다음(N)

- : U.S.

설치와 관련된 장치의 종류는 무엇입니까?

**기본 저장 장치**

- 전형적인 저장 장치에 설치 또는 업그레이드를 진행합니다. 어떤 옵션이 여러분에게 맞는지 모르신다면, 이 옵션을 선택하십시오.

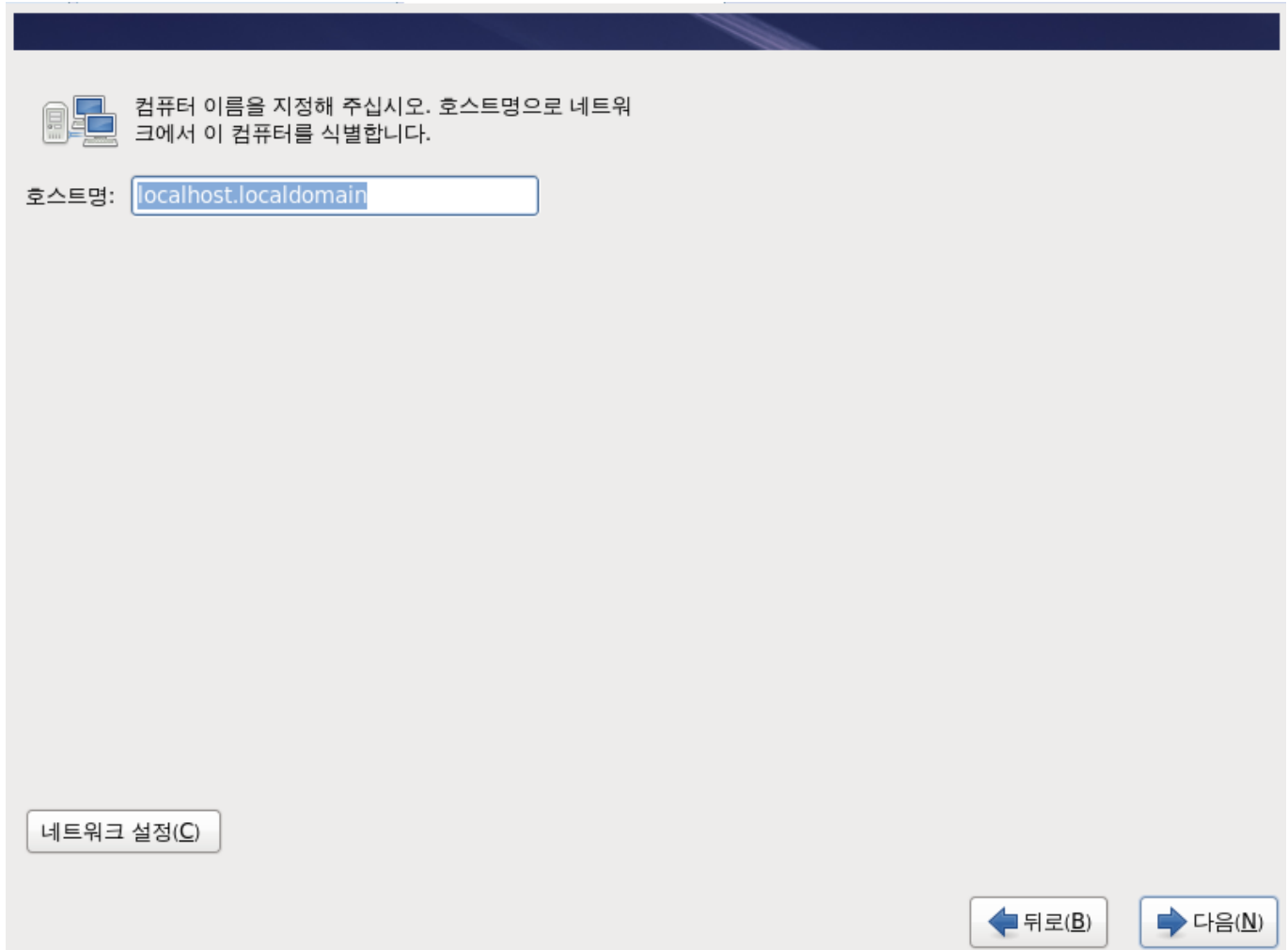
**특별한 저장 장치**

- 저장소 지역 네트워크(Storage Area Network, SANs)과 같은 엔터프라이즈 장치를 설치하거나 업그레이드 합니다. 이 옵션을 사용하면 FCoE / iSCSI / zFCP 디스크를 추가하거나, 설치 프로그램이 무시해야하는 장치를 지정할 수 있습니다.

← 뒤로(B)

→ 다음(N)

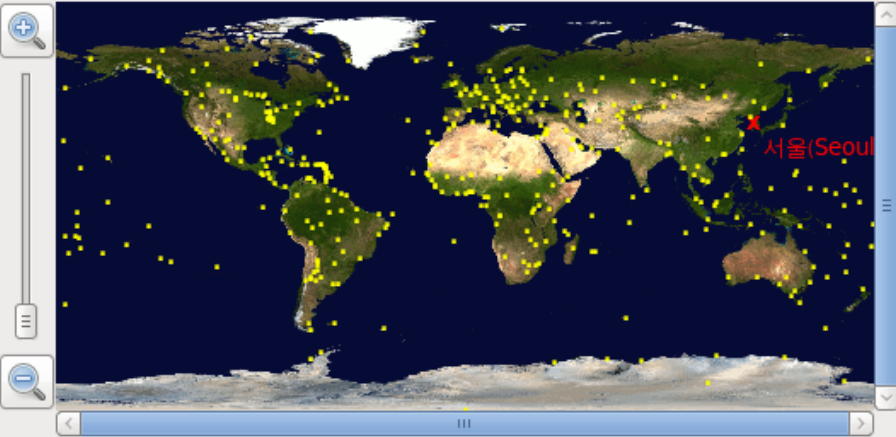




- Full Name
- .

## Timezone

속한 시간대에서 가장 근접한 도시를 선택해 주십시오:




선택한 도시: 서울(Seoul), 아시아

아시아/서울(Seoul)

시스템의 시간을 UTC에 맞춤(S)

← 뒤로(B)    다음(N) →

- Asia/Seoul
- UTC                    ,                    (TSC                    ; VM  
                  !!                    )



루트(root) 계정은 시스템 관리에 사용됩니다. 루트 (root) 사용자 암호를 입력하십시오.






Root 암호(P):

확인(C):

← 뒤로(B)      → 다음(N)

• . 가 .

어떤 종류의 설치를 원하십니까?

-  **모든 공간 사용**  
선택된 드라이브의 모든 파티션을 삭제합니다. 다른 운영체제가 만든 파티션도 함께 삭제합니다.  
**팁:** 이 선택사항은 선택한 드라이브의 모든 데이터를 삭제할 것입니다. 백업을 했는지 확인하십시오.
-  **기존의 Linux 시스템 교체**  
(이전의 리눅스 설치가 생성한) 리눅스 파티션만을 제거합니다. 저장 디바이스에 있는 다른 파티션(예를 들어 VFAT이나 FAT32)은 삭제하지 않습니다.  
**팁:** 선택한 장치의 데이터가 삭제될 것입니다. 백업을 했는지 확인하십시오.
-  **현재 시스템 축소하기**  
기본 레이아웃을 위해 필요한 여유 공간을 만들기 위해 기존 파티션의 크기를 줄입니다.
-  **여유공간 사용**  
여유 공간이 충분히 있는 경우, 여러분의 현재 데이터와 파티션을 보존하고, 선택한 디바이스에 있는 파티션 되지 않은 공간만을 활용합니다.
-  **사용자 레이아웃 만들기**  
선택한 장치에 파티션 도구를 활용해 여러분 자신의 사용자 레이아웃을 수동으로 만듭니다.

- 시스템 암호화(E)
- 파티션 레이아웃 확인 및 변경(V)

•  
•

“ ”

### 장치를 선택해 주십시오

장치	용량 (MB)	마운트 지점/ RAID/볼륨	유형	포맷
▼ 하드 드라이브				
▼ sda (/dev/sda)				
여유공간	8189			

만들기(C)   편집(E)   삭제(D)   재설정(S)

← 뒤로(B)   다음(N) →

•

/dev/sda 상에 부트로더 설치(L)    장치 변경(C)

부트로더 암호 사용(U)    암호 변경(P)

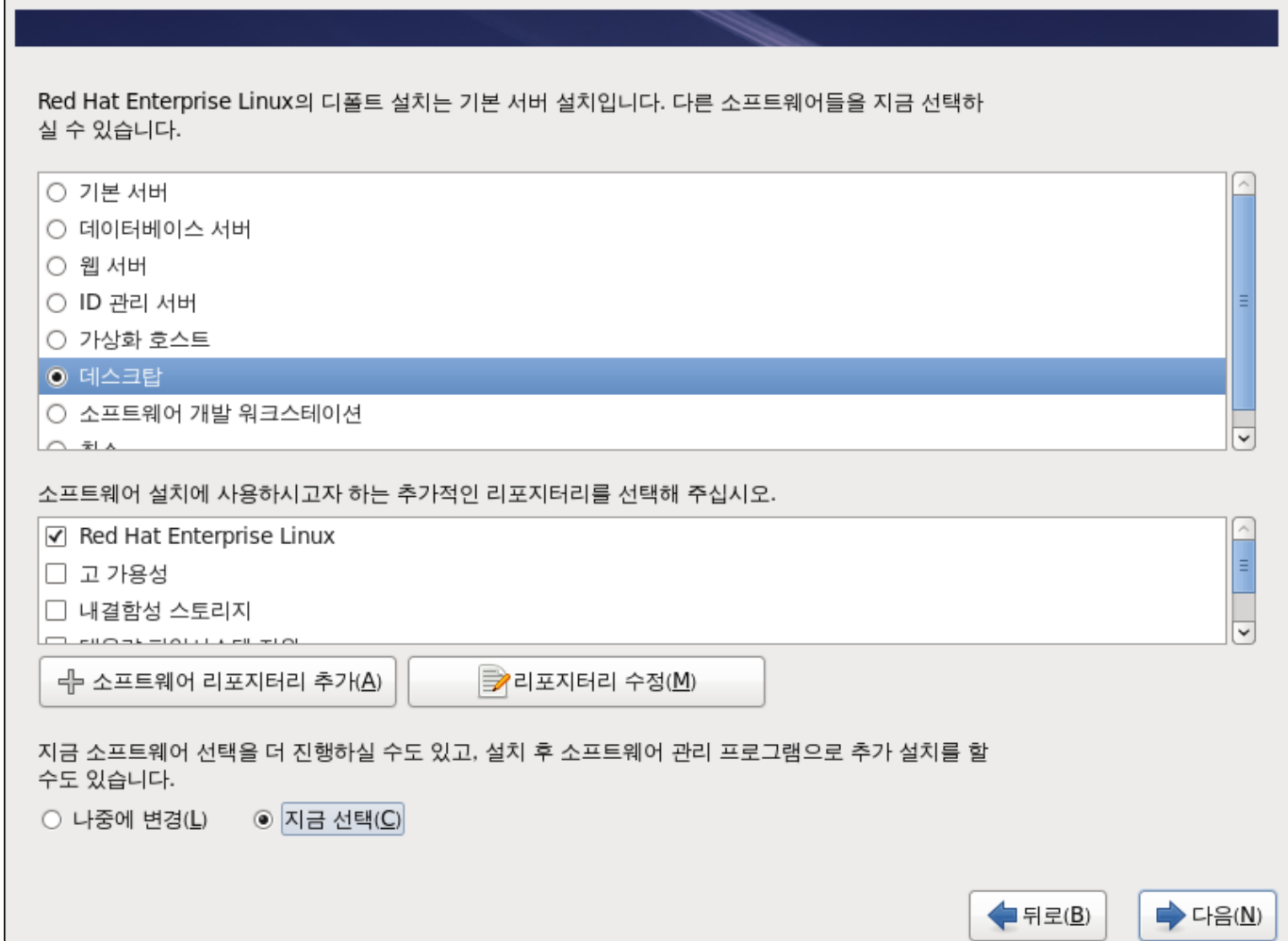
**부트로더 운영 체제 목록**

기본부팅	레이블	장치
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Red Hat Enterprise Linux	/dev/sda2

추가(A)    편집(E)    삭제(D)

← 뒤로(B)    다음(N) →

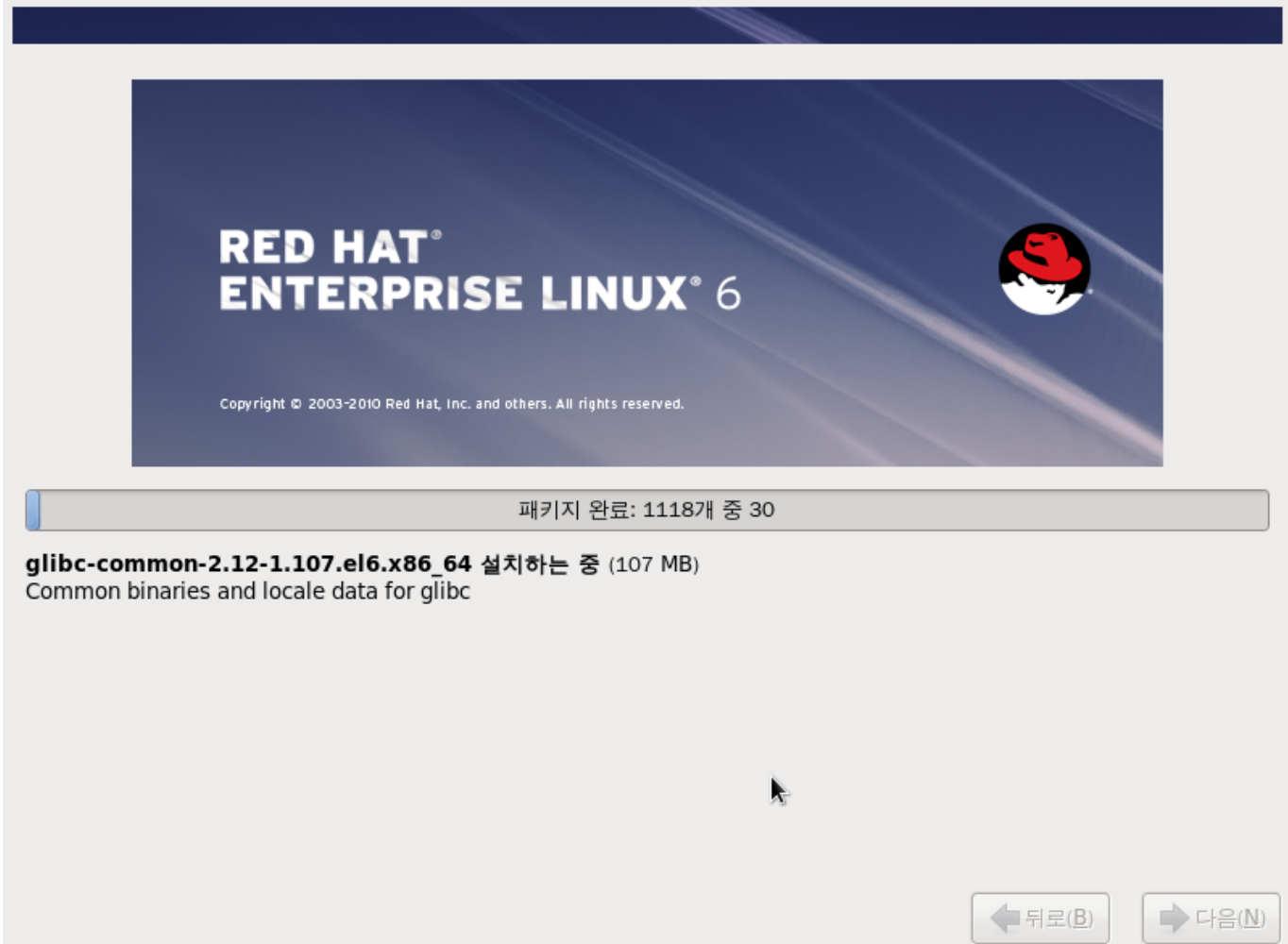
- . (default )



- “ , Red Hat Enterprise Linux, ”

- Rpm Package





RED HAT®  
ENTERPRISE LINUX® 6

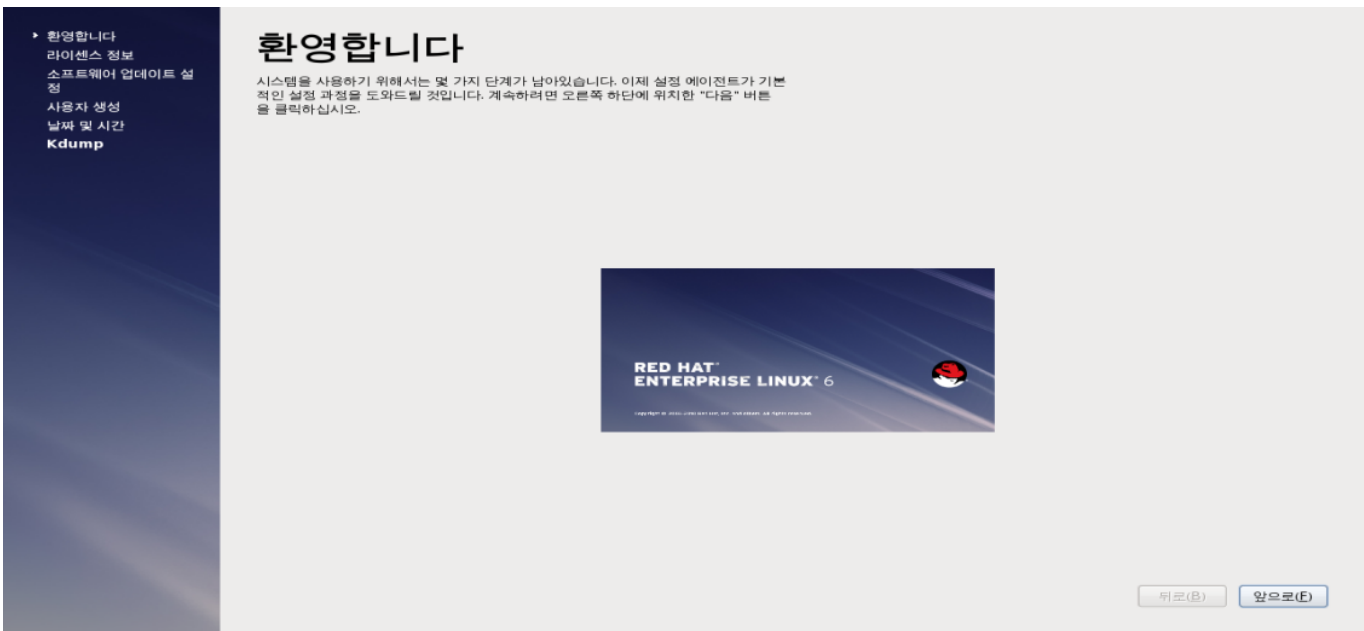
Copyright © 2003-2010 Red Hat, Inc. and others. All rights reserved.

패키지 완료: 1118개 중 30

**glibc-common-2.12-1.107.el6.x86\_64 설치하는 중 (107 MB)**  
Common binaries and locale data for glibc

← 뒤로(B)    → 다음(N)

•



환영합니다

라이선스 정보  
소프트웨어 업데이트 설정  
사용자 생성  
날짜 및 시간  
Kdump

**환영합니다**

시스템을 사용하기 위해서는 몇 가지 단계가 남아있습니다. 이제 설정 에이전트가 기본적인 설정 과정을 도와드릴 것입니다. 계속하려면 오른쪽 하단에 위치한 "다음" 버튼을 클릭하십시오.

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← 뒤로(B)    → 앞으로(F)

•

# 가

환영합니다  
라이선스 정보  
소프트웨어 업데이트 설정  
▶ 사용자 생성  
날짜 및 시간  
Kdump

## 사용자 생성

명소에 시스템을 사용하기 위한 (관리자가 아닌) '사용자 이름'을 생성하셔야 합니다. 시스템에 '사용자 이름'을 만들려면, 아래에 요구하는 정보를 기입해 주십시오.

사용자 이름(U):

성명(E):

암호(P):

암호 확인(M):

커베로스나 NIS와 같은 네트워크 인증을 사용하시려면, 네트워크 로그인 사용 버튼을 클릭해 주십시오.

사용자를 생성할 때 필요한 설정이 더 있다면(홈 디렉터리 설정, UID 설정 등), 고급 설정 버튼을 클릭해 주십시오.

- 가 . ( )

환영합니다  
라이선스 정보  
소프트웨어 업데이트 설정  
▶ 날짜 및 시간  
Kdump

## 날짜 및 시간

시스템 날짜 및 시간을 설정하시기 바랍니다.

날짜 및 시간(T)

현재 날짜 및 시간: 2013년 10월 19일 (토) 오후 10시 39분 32초

네트워크를 통해 날짜 및 시간을 동기화(O)

시스템의 날짜 및 시간을 수동으로 설정:

<b>날짜 (D)</b>	<b>시간</b>																																																	
<input type="button" value="2013"/> <input type="button" value="10월"/>	시(H): <input type="text" value="22"/>																																																	
<table border="1"><tr><td>일</td><td>월</td><td>화</td><td>수</td><td>목</td><td>금</td><td>토</td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	일	월	화	수	목	금	토	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	분(M): <input type="text" value="30"/>
일	월	화	수	목	금	토																																												
29	30	1	2	3	4	5																																												
6	7	8	9	10	11	12																																												
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26																																												
27	28	29	30	31	1	2																																												
3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																												
	초(S): <input type="text" value="5"/>																																																	

- NTP

## Kdump

환영합니다

라이선스 정보

소프트웨어 업데이트 설정

사용자 생성

날짜 및 시간

▶ **Kdump**

## Kdump

kdump는 커널 충돌 덤프 기술입니다. 시스템 충돌 시, kdump는 충돌의 원인을 파악하는데 유용한 시스템 정보를 캡처합니다. kdump는 시스템 메모리의 한 부분을 차지하며, 이 부분은 다른 목적으로 사용할 수 없음을 알려드립니다.

kdump를 활성화하겠습니까?(E)

전체 시스템 메모리 (MB) (T): 988

Kdump 메모리 (MB) (K): 128

사용 가능한 시스템 메모리 (MB) (U): 860

**Advanced kdump configuration**

```
# Configures where to put the kdump /proc/vmcore files
#
# This file contains a series of commands to perform (in order) when a
# kernel crash has happened and the kdump kernel has been loaded. Di
# this file are only applicable to the kdump initramfs, and have no effect
# the root filesystem is mounted and the normal init scripts are proces
#
# Currently only one dump target and path may be configured at once
# if the configured dump target fails, the default action will be preform
# the default action may be configured with the default directive below
# configured dump target succeeds
#
# Basics commands supported are:
# path <path>          - Append path to the filesystem device which y
#                      dumping to. Ignored for raw device dumps.
#                      If unset, will default to /var/crash.
#
#
```

뒤로(B) 완료(E)

- Kdump

## RPM Package

1. **base** (Base System)
  1. FCoE (FCoE Storage Client)
  2. Infiniband (Infiniband Support)
  3. iSCSI (iSCSI Storage Client)
  4. (Large Systems Performance)
  5. (Base)
  6. (Network file system client)
  7. (Networking Tools)
    1. Optional - nmap
  8. (Directory Client)
  9. (Debugging Tools)
  10. (Legacy UNIX compatibility)
    1. Optional - telnet, telnet-server
  11. (Mainframe Access)
  12. (Performance Tools)
    1. Optional- sg3\_util
  13. 가 (Storage Availability Tools)
  14. (Hardware monitoring utilities)
    1. Optional - lm\_sensor
  15. (Compatibility libraries)
  16. (Dial-up Networking Support)
    1. Optional - lrzsz ,
2. **server** (Servers)
  1. FTP (FTP Server)

- 2. (Server Platform)
- 3. (System administration tools)
- 3. (System Management)
  - 1. SNMP (SNMP Support)
  - 2. (System Management)
    - 1. Optional - OpenIPMI
- 4. (Desktop) ※ KDE Desktop
  - 1. X Window (X Window System)
  - 2. (Graphical Administration Tools)
  - 3. (Desktop)
  - 4. (Desktop Debugging and Performace Tools)
  - 5. (Desktop Platform)
  - 6. X Windows (Legacy X Window System compatibility)
  - 7. (General Purpose Desktop)
  - 8. (Remote Desktop Clients)
  - 9. (Input Method)
  - 10. (Fonts)
- 5. (Applications)
  - 1. TeX (TeX support)
  - 2. (Technical Writing)
  - 3. (Internet Browser)
- 6. (Development)
  - 1. (Development tools)
  - 2. (Desktop Platform Development)
  - 3. (Server Platform Development)
  - 4. 가 (Additional Development)
    - 1. Optional - oracle-devel (RHEL 5.x)
    - 2. Optional - net-snmp-devel 가
    - 3. Optional - java 1,6 or 1.7 ( 1.7.x가
- 7. (Languages)
  - 1. (Korean Support)

## OS

### Kernel Parameter

- /etc/sysctl.conf 가 - #sysctl -p

Kernel Parameter		value	
kernel.msgmni	7644	1024	
kernel.sem	250 32000 32 128	1000 32000 32 512	
kernel.shmmax	68719476736	2147483648	
kernel.threads-max	60827	270335	

Kernel Parameter		value	
net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog	2048	8192	
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies	1	1	syn backlog queue가 syncookies
net.ipv4.tcp_fin_timeout	60	30	FIN_WAIT-2
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time	7200	600	Keepalive가 TCP가 Keepalive
net.ipv4.tcp_syn_retries	5	2	TCP SYNC
net.ipv4.tcp_retries2	15	5	TCP
net.core.rmem_default	124928	4194304	
net.core.wmem_default	124928	4194304	
net.core.rmem_max	124928	8388608	
net.core.wmem_max	124928	8388608	
net.ipv4.tcp_mem	364896 486528 729792	8388608 8388608 8388608	TCP stack
net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6	0	1	ipv6 off

```
# /etc/sysctl.conf 가 sysctl -p .
kernel.sem = 1000 32000 32 512
kernel.threads-max = 270335
net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 8192
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_time = 600

# TCP SYN .
# 255 . 5 , 180 .
# Default : 5
net.ipv4.tcp_syn_retries = 2

# passive TCP 가 SYNACKs . 255
# . 5 , 180 .
# Default : 5
net.ipv4.tcp_synack_retries = 2

# , keepalive probe .
# Default : 9
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_probes = 5

# keepalive_probes . probe , probes * intvl
#
# 11 15 .
# Default : 75
net.ipv4.tcp_keepalive_intvl = 10
```

```
# 가 , network layer reporting
# . RPC 3 , RT0 3
# 8
net.ipv4.tcp_retries1 = 3
net.ipv4.tcp_retries2 = 5

# tcp ip
# Decrease the time default value for tcp_fin_timeout connection
# close FIN
# Default : 30
net.ipv4.tcp_fin_timeout = 20

# Socket Buffer Tuning
#
#
net.core.rmem_default = 4194304
net.core.wmem_default = 4194304
net.core.rmem_max = 8388608
net.core.wmem_max = 8388608
net.ipv4.tcp_mem = 8388608 8388608 8388608

# IPv6 Disable
net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6 = 1
```

## Ulimit

\* /etc/security/limits.conf 가

```
Domain(USER) type item value
* soft nofile 8192 가
* hard nofile 65535 가
* soft nproc 8192
* soft core 20480
```

## Selinux off

```
[user@host]# vi/etc/sysconfig/selinux
SELINUX=disabled
<code vim>

==== Sar collect(10 -> 5 ) ====
<code vim>
[user@host]# vi /etc/cron.d/sysstat (default value 10)

# run system activity accounting tool every 10 minutes
*/5 * * * * root /usr/lib64/sa/sa1 1 1
```

```

<code vim>

==== Bonding      ====
<code vim>
[user@host]# vi /etc/modprobe.d/bonding.conf(      )
alias bond0 bonding
alias bond1 bonding

[user@host]# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-bond*
DEVICE = bond*
BOOTPROTO = static
ONBOOT = yes
IPADDR = xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
NETMASK = xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
GATEWAY = xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
USERCTL = no
NM_CONTROLLED=no
BONDING_OPTS = "mode=1 miimon=100"

[user@host]# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth*
DEVICE = eth*
HWADDR=<MAC      >
BOOTPROTO = none
ONBOOT = yes
MASTER = bond0
SLAVE = yes
USERCTL=no
NM_CONTROLLED=no

```



- bonding bond0(public ), bond1(private ) ( )
- public gateway , private gateway
- bonding 가 gateway

### LVM (DATA , Oracle )



LVM Type Filesystem 가 Direct PV fdisk -l  
 PV fdisk LVM Type Filesystem PV  
 -cu Disk Align Disk I/O가

### fdisk (2TB )

```

[root@host ~]# fdisk -cu /dev/sdc # 1TB
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF

```

## disklabel

Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x8404002b.  
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.  
After that, of course, the previous content won't be recoverable.

Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by  
w(rite)

```
#  
Command (m for help): n  
Command action  
  e   extended  
  p   primary partition (1-4)  
p  
Partition number (1-4): 1  
First sector (2048-2147483647, default 2048): [ENTER]  
Using default value 2048 # 2048  
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G} (2048-2147483647, default 2147483647):  
[ENTER]  
Using default value 2147483647 #
```

```
Command (m for help): p  
Disk /dev/sdc: 1099.5 GB, 1099511627776 bytes  
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 133674 cylinders, total 2147483648 sectors  
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
Disk identifier: 0x8404002b
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdc1		2048	2147483647	1073740800	83	Linux

```
# LVM
```

```
Command (m for help): t  
Selected partition 1  
Hex code (type L to list codes): 8E  
Changed system type of partition 1 to 8e (Linux LVM)
```

```
#  
Command (m for help): p  
Disk /dev/sdc: 1099.5 GB, 1099511627776 bytes  
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 133674 cylinders, total 2147483648 sectors  
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
Disk identifier: 0x8404002b
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdc1		2048	2147483647	1073740800	8e	Linux LVM

```
#  
Command (m for help): w  
The partition table has been altered!
```



```

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
#
[root@security ~]# kpartx /dev/sdc
sdc1 : 0 2147481600 /dev/sdc 2048

```

## parted (2TB )

```

[root@host]# parted /dev/sdb
# mklabel GPT (msdos type 2TB 가)
(parted) mklabel
New disk label type? gpt
# mkpart LVM
(parted) mkpart
Partition name? []?
File system type? [ext2]? ext4
Start? 1
End? -1
# LVM Type
(parted) t
Partition number? 1
Flag to Invert? lvm
# ( compact )
(parted) u
Unit? [compact]? s
#
(parted) p
Model: VMware, VMware Virtual S (scsi)
Disk /dev/sdb: 20971520s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt

Number Start End Size File system Name Flags
 1 2048s 20969471s 20967424s lvm

```

## PV

```

[user@host]# pvcreate /dev/sdb*
[user@host]# pvdisplay -v

```

## VG

```

[user@host]# vgcreate VGWORK11 /dev/sdb*
[user@host]# vgdisplay -v

```

## LV

```
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 5G -n netbackup VGWORK11
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 10G -n was_mms VGWORK11
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 10G -n was_sms VGWORK11
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 30G -n oracle VGWORK11
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 400G -n oradata VGWORK11
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 100G -n archive VGWORK11
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 50G -n oratrace VGWORK11
[user@host]# lvcreate -L 100G -n dbawork VGWORK11
```

```
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-netbackup
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-was_mms
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-was_sms
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-oracle
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-oradata
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-archive
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-oratrace
[user@host]# mkfs.ext4 -i 2048 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-dbawork
```

```
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-netbackup
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-was_mms
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-was_sms
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-oracle
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-oradata
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-archive
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-oratrace
[user@host]# tune2fs -c '-1' -i 0 /dev/mapper/VGWORK11-dbawork
```



- tune2fs -c Default Inode 2 .
- tune2fs -c mount
- tune2fs -i 0 .

## Mount

- blkid UUID ,

```
[user@host]# blkid /dev/sda1
/dev/sda1: UUID="8ff42fc7-d3f5-4291-8299-05b017b64863" TYPE="ext4"
```

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/fstab
```

```

UUID=51b53fa3-6646-427e-9b9b-42c2d0ae71ac /netbackup ext4 defaults
0 0
UUID=2256dce2-0643-4215-90f4-faa941f2c1ad /was_mms ext4 defaults
0 0
UUID=fc70af47-16e5-4e85-84f3-08f5ba105aff /was_sms ext4 defaults
0 0
UUID=11d99296-d5e7-4c74-868f-213624236592 /oracle ext4 defaults
0 0
UUID=fc336d3e-4997-4ff5-be11-c9f5e1abad46 /oradata ext4 defaults
0 0
UUID=b115ef6f-3a0c-4ab1-9c48-8ba44c85a10f /archive ext4 defaults
0 0
UUID=5ed3e93b-253e-4be6-b0eb-72be857c7c99 /oratrace ext4 defaults
0 0
UUID=dcd42217-29f3-4956-b63b-5cbbb436d05c /dbawork ext4 defaults
0 0

```



- DATA

fstab

.

## Kdump

Hang vmcore root cause

```

[user@host]# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
kernel.sysrq=1
[user@host]# sysctl -p

```

1. Alt + sysRq + C
2. echo c > /proc/sysrq-trigger
3. core dump

## Routing Table

### Zero Configuration Networking

Routing Wireless 169.254.0.0/16 가

```

[user@host]# vi /etc/sysconfig/network
NOZEROCONF=yes # 가.

```

## Routing Table

```
[user@host]# route add -net 172.18.167.242 netmask 255.255.255.255 gateway 172.18.167.1
[user@host]# route add -net 192.168.201.155 netmask 255.255.255.255 gateway 172.18.167.1
```

```
. rc.local 가
file .
```

### route

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-script/route-bond0
#
172.18.160.0/24 via 172.18.167.1
192.168.201.155 via 172.18.167.1
#
192.168.10.0/24 via dev eth0
```

## NTP (NTP 가 )

### /etc/ntp.conf

```
# Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
# Please consider joining the pool (http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).
server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 1.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 2.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 3.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
```

```
ntp ntp 가
```

### /etc/sysconfig/ntpd

```
ntp ntpdate .
```

```
[user@host]# chkconfig ntpdate on
```

```
[user@host]# vim /etc/sysconfig/ntpdate
```

```
# Options for ntpdate
OPTIONS="-U ntp -s -b"

# Number of retries before giving up
RETRIES=2

# Set to 'yes' to sync hw clock after successful ntpdate
SYNC_HWCLOCK=yes
```

```
SYNC_HWCLOCK=yes
```

가

## SSH root

yes → no

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
PermitRootLogin no
```

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/login.defs
PASS_MAX_DAYS 70 #
PASS_MIN_DAYS 0 # 0
PASS_MIN_LEN 8 # 8
PASS_WARN_AGE 7 # 7
```

```
[user@host]# /etc/profile
HOSTNAME=`/bin/hostname 2>/dev/null`
HISTSIZE=5000
HISTTIMEFORMAT="%F %T "
if [ "$HISTCONTROL" = "ignorespace" ] ; then
    export HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth
else
```

```
export HISTCONTROL=ignoredups
fi

export PATH USER LOGNAME MAIL HOSTNAME HISTSIZE HISTCONTROL HISTTIMEFORMAT
```

(10 )

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/profile
TMOUT=600
export TMOUT
```

## FTP

(FTP 가 가 . SFTP )

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/vsftpd/vsftpd.conf
anonymous_enable=NO
local_umask=077
```

## Root

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
PermitRootLogin no
PermitEmptyPasswords no
```

## Setuid, setgid

```
[user@host]# chmod -s /sbin/dump
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/lpq-lpd
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/newgrp
[user@host]# chmod -s /sbin/restore
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/lpr
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/sbin/lpc
[user@host]# chmod -s /sbin/unix_chkpwd ( - 가 )
```

```
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/lpr-lpd
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/sbin/lpc-lpd
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/at
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/lprm
[user@host]# chmod -s /bin/traceroute
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/lpq
[user@host]# chmod -s /usr/bin/lprm-lpd
```

## openssh, openssl

```
[root@security ~]# rpm -qa |grep -E "open(ssh|ssl)"
openssh-clients-5.3p1-104.el6.x86_64
openssl-1.0.1e-30.el6.x86_64
openssl-devel-1.0.1e-30.el6.x86_64
openssh-askpass-5.3p1-104.el6.x86_64
openssl098e-0.9.8e-18.el6_5.2.x86_64
openssh-5.3p1-104.el6.x86_64
openssh-server-5.3p1-104.el6.x86_64
```

- (2014-12-16)
- RHEL 6.x
  - openssh-5.3p1-104.el6\_6.1
  - openssl-1.0.1e-30.el6\_6.4
- RHEL 5.x
  - openssh-4.3p2-82.el5
  - openssl-0.9.8e-31.el5\_11

## kernel

2.6.32-431.el6.x86\_64

```
[user@host]# yum update kernel*
```

- (2014-12-16)
  - RHEL 6.x : kernel-2.6.32-504.3.3.el6
  - RHEL 5.x : kernel-2.6.18-400.el5

## bash

```
[user@host]# yum update bash
```

- (2014-12-16)
  - RHEL 6.x : bash-4.1.2-29.el6
  - RHEL 5.x : bash-3.2-33.el5\_11.4

```
[user@host]# chkconfig cgconfig on (DCB by FCoE)
[user@host]# chkconfig ntpdate on
[user@host]# chkconfig ntpd on
[user@host]# chkconfig NetworkManager off
[user@host]# chkconfig cups off
[user@host]# chkconfig cpuspeed off
[user@host]# chkconfig ip6tables off
[user@host]# chkconfig iptables off
[user@host]# chkconfig bluetooth off
```

## banner

(Telnet, FTP, SMTP ) ,

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/issue
[user@host]# vi /etc/issue.net
```

## (at, crontab)

/etc/at.allow, /etc/cron.allow 가 가 at, crontab 가

```
[user@host]# touch /etc/at.allow /etc/cron.allow
[user@host]# chmod 600 /etc/at.allow /etc/cron.allow
```

su - wheel 가

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/pam.d/su
auth required pam_wheel.so use_uid #
```

su wheel 가 [user@host]# usermod -G wheel <account>



```
[user@host]# vi /var/log/messages
[user@host]# grep -i "\(error\|fail\|warn\)" /var/log/messages
```

## logrotate

```
logrotate          4          . 3      (12 )
```

```
[user@host]# vi /etc/logrotate.conf

# keep 4 weeks worth of backlogs
# 12 (3 )
rotate 12

# uncomment this if you want your log files compressed
# .gz
compress
compressext .gz
```

- vim 가
- ex) [root@host]# vim /var/log/message-2014-12-12.gz

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