

## ADMINISTRATION IN THE WORLD OF SYSTEMD

## CONNECTING TO THE LAB EQUIPMENT

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

## **EXERCISE 1 – MANAGING SERVICES**

Perform the following steps on your virtual machine:

- 1. Login as **root**, with the password "**redhat**", or if you prefer, login in as **student** with the password "**student**" and become **root** in a shell.
- 2. Install the **httpd** package.

[root@serverX ~]# yum -y install httpd

3. Using **systemctl** verify the current state of the **httpd** daemon.

```
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl status httpd
httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled)
Active: inactive (dead)
```

4. Start the **httpd** daemon.

[root@serverX ~]# systemctl start httpd

5. Verify the status of the **httpd** daemon.

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6. Ensure the **httpd** daemon will start at boot.

```
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl enable httpd
```

You've decided to configure your machine to use iptables instead of firewalld.

7. Verify firewalld is running on the system.

```
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl status firewalld
...Output Truncated...
Active: active (running) since Tue 2014-04-16 13:51:46 EDT; 1 weeks
1 days ago
```

8. Stop and disable firewalld.

```
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl disable firewalld
```

9. Apply a mask to firewalld.

```
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl mask firewalld
```

10. Unmask iptables.

[root@serverX ~]# systemctl unmask iptables

11. Start and enable iptables, then verify it's state.

```
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl start iptables
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl enable iptables
[root@serverX ~]# systemctl status iptables
```

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## **EXERCISE 2 – TROUBLESHOOTING A BOOT ISSUE**

Perform the following steps on your virtual machine

- 1. Log into the machine as **root** using a password of **redhat**.
- 2. Run lab-breakme setup.
- 3. Upon reboot, the machine will not boot up, but instead will prompt you for the root password for maintenance mode. Log in.
- 4. View the boot errors on your system.

[root@serverX ~]# journalctl -b -p err

5. Resolve the issue in the /etc/fstab file.

[root@serverX ~]# vi /etc/fstab