

*ESUMER* administration

*Fedora*

: Réalisé par -

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## Méthode 1 , non permanente

```
[youna@localhost ~]$ su -  
Password:  
[root@localhost ~]#PATH=$PATH:/sbin
```

## Méthode 2 permanent

```
[youna@localhost ~]$ su -  
Password:  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# ls -al  
total 200  
drwxr-x---  7 root root 4096 jan  3 16:04 .  
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root 4096 jan  3 15:54 ..  
-rw-----  1 root root 1087 jan  3 15:45 anaconda-ks.cfg  
-rw-r--r--  1 root root   24 déc  3 2004 .bash_logout  
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  191 déc  3 2004 .bash_profile  
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  176 déc  3 2004 .bashrc  
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  100 déc  3 2004 .cshrc  
,  
,  
[root@localhost ~]# gedit .bash_profile  
# .bash_profile  
# Get the aliases and functions  
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then  
    . ~/.bashrc  
fi  
# User specific environment and startup programs  
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:/sbin  
export PATH  
unset USERNAME  
[root@localhost ~]# source ~/.bash_profile
```

---

## Configuration statique des interfaces réseau

### 1) Configuration statique non permanente

```
ifconfig {nom-interface} {adresseIP} netmask {masque}  
exemple:  
ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

### 2) Configuration statique permanente

✓ éditer le fichier ifcfg-eth0

#### méthode1

```
gedit /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
```

## **méthode2**

```
[youna@localhost ~]$ cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
```

```
[youna@localhost ~]$ ls
```

```
[youna@localhost ~]$ vi ifcfg-eth0
```

## **fichier par défaut**

```
DEVICE=eth0  
BOOTPROTO=dhcp  
ADDR=00:0C:29:92:8C:C8  
ONBOOT=yes  
TYPE=Ethernet
```

## **Après la modification**

```
DEVICE=eth0  
BOOTPROTO=static  
IPADDR=192.168.40.1  
NETMASK=255.255.255.0  
GATEWAY=192.168.40.1  
NETWORK=192.168.40.0  
ADDR=00:0C:29:92:8C:C8  
ONBOOT=yes  
TYPE=Ethernet
```

## **3)méthode configuration graphique de l'adresse ip**

Environnement de bureau ---> paramètre de système --> réseau --> modifier --> configuration  
statiquement

- ✓ pour redémarre service de la carte réseau :

```
[root@localhost ~]# service network restart
```

## Installation de dns + creation des zones (direct et inverse )

```
[root@server RPMS]# cd /media/cdrecorder/Fedora/RPMS
```

```
[root@server RPMS]# find bind*
```

- ✓ **Pour installer le dns taper :**

```
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh bind-9.3.1-4.i386.rpm
```

- ✓ **pour verifier si un package est. déjà installer :**

```
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -q bind-9.3.1-4.i386.rpm
```

### éditer fichier de configuration DNS :

```
[root@server RPMS]# gedit /etc/named.conf
```

#### • Zone de recherche directe

```
zone "tri.ma" IN {                // la zone tri.ma
    type master ;                 // c'est une zone premiere
    file "tri.ma.zone" ;         // le chemin du fichier de zone
};
```

- **Créer un fichier :**

```
[root@server named]# gedit tri.ma.zone
```

- ✓ **Cpier le contenu de “localhost.zone” dans “tri.ma.zone”**

```
[root@server named]# cat localhost.zone > tri.ma.zone
```

✓ **Editer Le fichier de zone :**

```
[root@server named]# gedit tri.ma.zone
```

```
-----  
$TTL 86400  
@          IN SOA      serveur.tri.ma.  root.tri.ma. (  
                42          ; serial (d. adams)  
                3H          ; refresh  
                15M         ; retry  
                1W          ; expiry  
                1D )        ; minimum  
  
          IN NS      serveur.tri.ma.  
serveur.tri.ma.  IN A  192.168.4.1  
c1.tri.ma.      IN A  192.168.4.2  
c2.tri.ma.      IN A  192.168.4.3  
www             IN CNAME serveur.tri.ma.
```

✓ Ajouter les lignes suivantes au fichier `/etc/resolv.conf`

La ligne search précise dans quel domaine effectuer les requêtes DNS.

La ligne nameserver précise l'adresse IP du serveur DNS

```
[root@server named]# gedit /etc/resolv.conf
```

```
search tri.ma  
nameserver 192.168.4.1  
nameserver 172.0.0.1
```

✓ ***Il faut alors relancer le service named à l'aide de la commande :***

```
[root@server named]# service named start
```

```
Démarrage de named : [ OK ]
```

□ **La commande NSlookup :**

La commande NSlookup permet de diagnostiquer et d'interroger en mode interactive le serveur DNS,

Elle permet aussi de visualiser tous les enregistrements d'une zone.

```
[root@server named]# nslookup
```

```
> c1.tri.ma  
Server:      192.168.4.1  
Address:    192.168.4.1#53  
  
Name:  c1.tri.ma  
Address: 192.168.4.2  
>
```

---

```
[root@server named]# gedit /etc/sysconfig/network
```

✓ **Le fichier hosts :**

Le fichier host est un fichier qui se trouve dans chaque machine disposant de sa propre base de données de noms qui contient les mappages entre les noms et les adresses IP : Sur des réseaux importants, cette base de données dupliquée n'est pas simple à maintenir.

Dans Linux le fichier hosts se trouve dans le répertoire suivant : `/etc/hosts`

Pour configurer le fichier hosts :

Ouvrez le fichier.

Saisissez les lignes faisant correspondre l'adresse ip au nom d'hôte.

```
[root@server named]# gedit /etc/hosts
```

✓ Ajouter les lignes suivantes au fichier `/etc/resolv.conf`

La ligne search précise dans quel domaine effectuer les requêtes DNS.

La ligne nameserver précise l'adresse IP du serveur DNS

```
[root@server named]# gedit /etc/resolv.conf
```

---

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✓ **Zone de recherche inverse**

```
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/named.conf
```

```
zone "4.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "tri.ma.youna";
    allow-update { none; };
};
```

```
[root@server ~]# cd /var/named/
```

```
[root@server named]# touch tri.ma.youna
```

```
[root@server named]# more localhost.zone > tri.ma.youna
```

## Editer Le fichier de zone :

```
[root@server named]# gedit tri.ma.youna
```

```
$TTL 86400
@      IN SOA  server.tri.ma.  root.tri.ma. (
        42      ; serial (d. adams)
        3H     ; refresh
        15M    ; retry
        1W     ; expiry
        1D )   ; minimum

        IN NS   server.tri.ma.youna.
1      IN PTR  server.tri.ma.youna.
2      IN PTR  c1.tri.ma.youna.
```

```
[root@server named]# service named restart
```

```
[root@server named]# service named start
```

```
[root@server named]# nslookup
```

```
> 192.168.4.1
Server:      192.168.4.1
Address:     192.168.4.1#53

1.4.168.192.in-addr.arpa    name = server.tri.ma.
```

## Configuration de serveur primaire et secondaire

✓ Dans le serveur secondaire :

✓ **methode1:**

```
[youna@server ~]$ ls -l /var
```

```
[root@server ~]# ls -l /var/named
```

```
[root@server ~]# chmod g+w /var/named
```

```
[root@server ~]# ls -l /var
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 mai 23 2005 local
drwxrwxr-x 4 root lock 4096 jan 31 16:48 lock
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4096 jan 31 16:51 log
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 jan 3 15:34 mail -> spool/mail
drwxr-x--- 4 root named 4096 jan 31 17:19 named
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 mai 23 2005 nis
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 mai 23 2005 opt
```

```
.
```

```
[root@server ~]# chmod g+w /var/named
```

```
[root@server ~]# service named restart
```

```
Arrêt de named : [ OK ]
```

```
^[ADémarrage de named : [ OK ]
```

```
[root@server ~]# service dhcpd restart
```

```
Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Server V3.0.2
```

```
Copyright 2004 Internet Systems Consortium.
```

```
All rights reserved.
```

```
For info, please visit http://www.isc.org/sw/dhcp/
```

```
Arrêt de dhcpd : [ OK ]
```

```
Démarrage de dhcpd : [ OK ]
```

```
[root@server ~]# ls /var/named/
```

```
data          ista-bz.ma.youna.jnl  ista-bz.ma.zone.jnl  named.broadcast
named.local
ista-bz.ma.youna  ista-bz.ma.zone    localdomain.zone    named.ca
named.zero
ista-bz.ma.youna~ ista-bz.ma.zone~   localhost.zone      named.ip6.local
slaves
```



✓ **methode2 :**

✓ *dans le server primaire:*

```
[root@server2 named]# gedit /etc/named.conf
```

```
zone "efm.ma" IN {                // la zone tri.ma
    type master ;                 // c'est une zone premiere
    file "efm.ma.zone" ;         // le chemin du fichier de zone
    Allow-transfer{192.168.10.20;}; // adresse de server secondaire
};
```

✓ *Dans le server secondaire :*

```
[root@server2 named]# gedit /etc/named.conf
```

```
zone "efm.ma" IN {                //Nom de zone
    type slave;                  // type de serveur : secondaire
    file "slaves/efm.ma.zone";   // fichier de zone
    masters {192.168.10.10;};     // l'adresse Ip du serveur primaire
    allow-update { none; };       // mise à jour DNS
};
```

```
[root@server2 named]# service named restart
```

✓ Pour verifier si le fichier de la zone si copier ou non dans server *secondaire*

```
[root@server2 named]# ls /var/named/slaves/
```

```
efm.ma.zone
[root@server2 named]#
```

```
[root@server2 named]# nslookup
```

```
> server.efm.ma
Server: 192.168.10.20
Address: 192.168.10.20#53
```

```
Name: server.efm.ma
Address: 192.168.10.10
```

```
>
```

## Configuration de dhcp

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```
[root@server RPMS]# cd /media/cdrecorder/Fedora/RPMS
```

```
[root@server RPMS]# find dhcp*
```

```
dhcp-3.0.2-12.i386.rpm
dhcp-devel-3.0.2-12.i386.rpm
dhcpv6-0.10-13.i386.rpm
dhcpv6_client-0.10-13.i386.rpm
```

### ✓ Pour installer le package dhcp :

```
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh dhcp-3.0.2-12.i386.rpm
```

attention: dhcp-3.0.2-12.i386.rpm: Entête signature V3 DSA: NOKEY, key ID 4f2a6fd2

```
Préparation... ##### [100%]
```

```
1:dhcp ##### [100%]
```

```
[root@server RPMS]#
```

### ✓ pour vérifier :

```
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -q dhcp-3.0.2-12.i386.rpm
```

le paquetage dhcp-3.0.2-12.i386.rpm n'est pas installé

```
[root@server RPMS]#
```

### ✓ copier le fichier ..

```
[root@server dhcp-3.0.2]# cd /usr/share/doc/dhcp*
```

```
[root@server dhcp-3.0.2]# gedit dhcpd.conf.sample
```

```
[root@server dhcp-3.0.2]# cp dhcpd.conf.sample /etc/dhcpd.conf
```

```
[root@server dhcp-3.0.2]# gedit /etc/dhcpd.conf
```

```
ddns-update-style interim;
```

ignore client-updates;

```
subnet 192.168.3.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
```

```
# --- default gateway
```

```
option routers          192.168.3.1;
option subnet-mask      255.255.255.0;
```

```
option nis-domain       "domain.org";
option domain-name      "tubtechno.ma";
option domain-name-servers 192.168.3.1;
```

```
option time-offset      -18000;    # Eastern Standard Time
```

```
# option ntp-servers     192.168.1.1;
```

```
# option netbios-name-servers 192.168.1.1;
```

```
# --- Selects point-to-point node (default is hybrid). Don't change this unless
```

```
# -- you understand Netbios very well
```

```
# option netbios-node-type 2;
```

```
range dynamic-bootp 192.168.3.6 192.168.3.254;
```

```
default-lease-time 21600;
```

```
max-lease-time 43200;
```

```
# we want the nameserver to appear at a fixed address
```

```
host ns {
```

```
    next-server marvin.redhat.com;
```

```
    hardware ethernet 12:34:56:78:AB:CD;
```

```
    fixed-address 207.175.42.254;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
[root@server ~]# service dhcpd start
```

Démarrage de dhcpd :

---\_--

14/02/2013

❖ **Server :**

afficher les enregistremant de dhcp

```
[root@server ~]# gedit /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.leases
```

❖ **Client :**

Sous linux ça ne va pas marcher car les machines linux n'envoient pas leur nom de machine par défaut

Pour résoudre ce problème il faut créer un fichier appelé **dhclient.conf**. Le fichier doit être dans la directive /etc

; « Ce fichier contiendra au moins cette ligne : **send host-name « nom\_machine**

: Exemple

créer un fichier :

```
[root@server2 ~]# touch /etc/dhclient.conf
```

```
[root@server2 ~]# gedit /etc/dhclient.conf
```

```
send host-name "client2";
```

✓ ***pour vérifier si le client est membre dans le domain ou non :***

```
[root@server2 ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

```
; generated by /sbin/dhclient-script  
search tubtechno.ma  
nameserver 192.168.3.1  
[root@server2 ~]#
```

Exemple 2 :

```
[root@server2 network-scripts]# cat /etc/resolv.conf  
; generated by /sbin/dhclient-script  
search tubtechno.ma  
nameserver 192.168.3.1  
[root@server2 network-scripts]# echo 0 > /etc/resolv.conf  
[root@server2 network-scripts]# cat /etc/resolv.conf  
0  
[root@server2 network-scripts]# cat > /etc/resolv.conf  
[root@server2 network-scripts]# cat /etc/resolv.conf  
[root@server2 network-scripts]# dhclient -r
```

```
[root@server2 network-scripts]# dhclient  
[root@server2 network-scripts]# cat /etc/resolv.conf  
; generated by /sbin/dhclient-script  
search tubtechno.ma  
nameserver 192.168.3.1  
[root@server2 network-scripts]#
```

## ❖ **Server :**

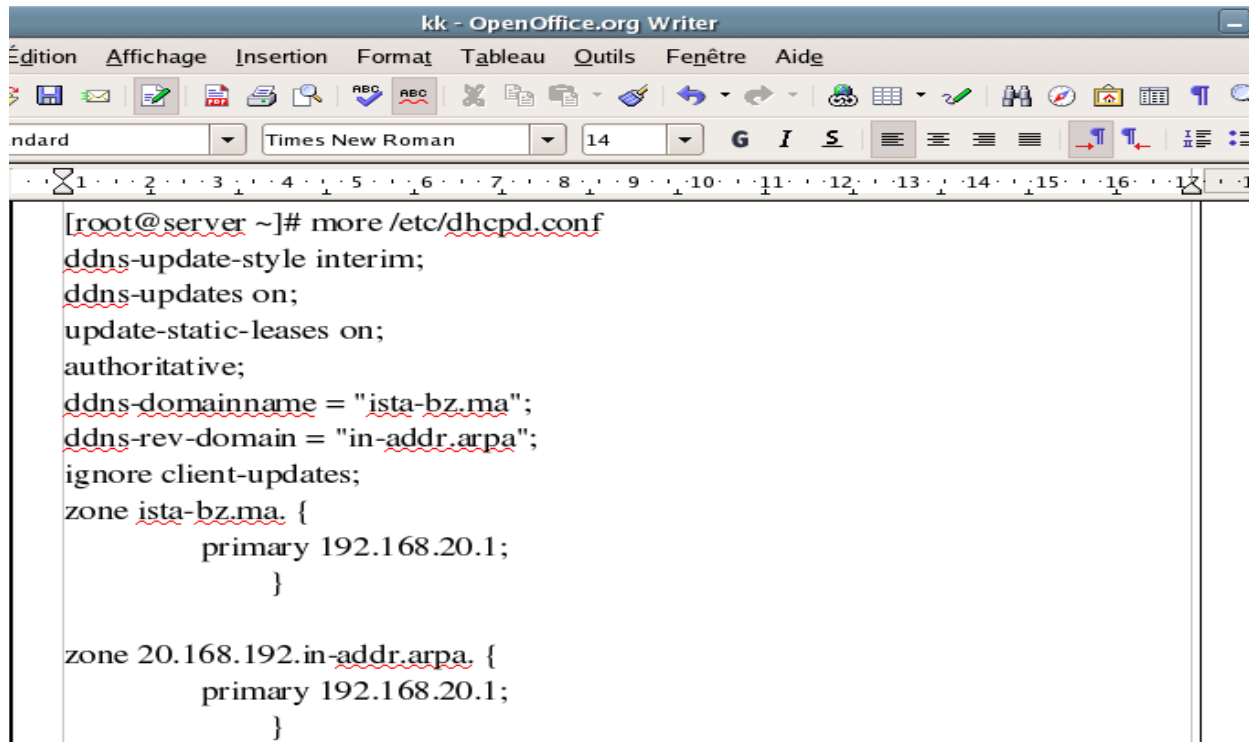
✓ Configurer le serveur DHCP pour faire les mises à jour dynamiques de DNS.

Pour cela ; vous devez modifier les deux fichiers de configuration `/etc/named.conf` et `/etc/dhcpd.conf`

Pour le fichier `/etc/named.conf` :

```
zone "ista-bz.ma" in {  
    type master ;  
    file "ista-bz.ma.zone" ;  
    allow-update { 192.168.20.1 ; } ; // l'adresse de serveur DNS  
}
```

: Pour le fichier `/etc/dhcpd.conf`



The screenshot shows a window titled "kk - OpenOffice.org Writer" with a menu bar (Édition, Affichage, Insertion, Format, Tableau, Outils, Fenêtre, Aide) and a toolbar. The main text area contains the following configuration for `/etc/dhcpd.conf`:

```
[root@server ~]# more /etc/dhcpd.conf  
ddns-update-style interim;  
ddns-updates on;  
update-static-leases on;  
authoritative;  
ddns-domainname = "ista-bz.ma";  
ddns-rev-domain = "in-addr.arpa";  
ignore client-updates;  
zone ista-bz.ma. {  
    primary 192.168.20.1;  
}  
  
zone 20.168.192.in-addr.arpa. {  
    primary 192.168.20.1;  
}
```

- 
- 
-

## Le routage

### ❖ Server :

```
[root@server ipv4]# more /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
0
[root@server ipv4]#
```

#### ✓ pour configurer routage non permanente

```
[root@server ipv4]# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
[root@server ipv4]# more /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
1
[root@server ipv4]#
```

- ✓ pour activer le routage d'une manière permanente ouvrir le fichier le fichier `/etc/sysctl.conf` et modifier la variable [net.ipv4.ip\\_forward](#) ( mettre la valeur 1 )

#### ➤ avant la modification :

```
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sysctl.conf

# Kernel sysctl configuration file for Red Hat Linux
#
# For binary values, 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled.  See sysctl(8) and
# sysctl.conf(5) for more details.

# Controls IP packet forwarding
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0

# Controls source route verification
net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter = 1
.
.
```

➤ ***après la modification :***

```
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
# Kernel sysctl configuration file for Red Hat Linux
#
# For binary values, 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled. See sysctl(8) and
# sysctl.conf(5) for more details.
```

```
# Controls IP packet forwarding
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

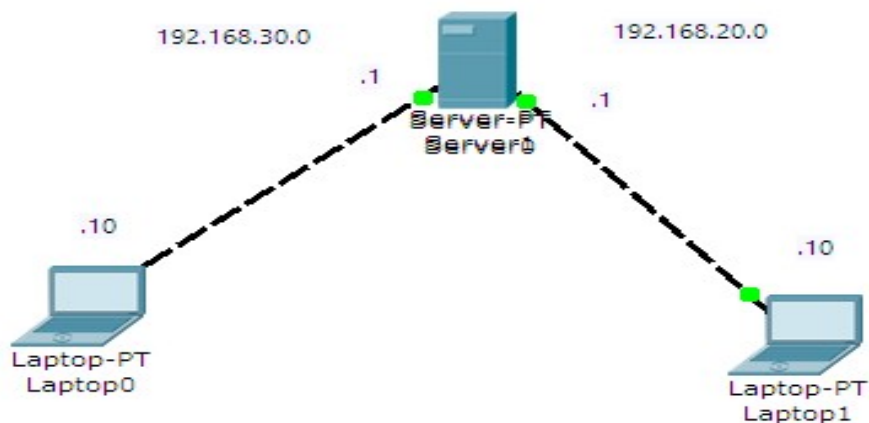
```
# Controls source route verification
```

```
net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter = 1
```

```
.
.
```

**Resumer :**

- ✓ routage permanente :



```
[youna@server ~]$ su -
Password:
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sys
sysconfig/ sysctl.conf syslog.conf
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sysctl.conf
[root@server ~]# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
0
[root@server ~]# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
[root@server ~]# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
1
[root@server ~]# more /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
# For binary values, 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled. See sysctl(8) and
# sysctl.conf(5) for more details.
```

```
# Controls IP packet forwarding
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

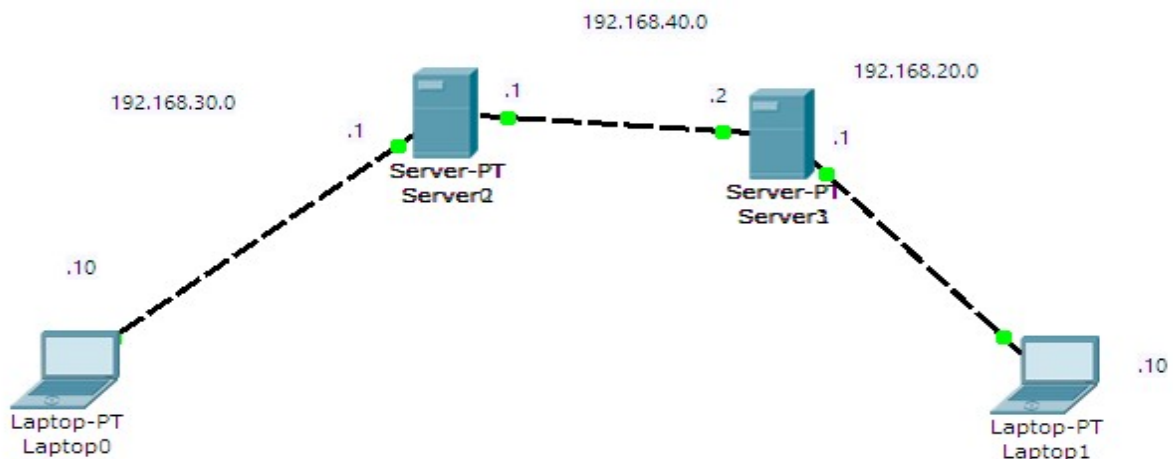
```
# Controls source route verification
```

-----  
01/04/2013

✓ *Routage statique :*

❖ *Server1 :*

❖ *Server2 :*





```
[youna@server ~]$ su -
Password:
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sys
sysconfig/ sysctl.conf syslog.conf
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sysctl.conf
[root@server ~]# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
0
[root@server ~]# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
[root@server ~]# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
1
[root@server ~]# more /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
[root@server ~]# gedit /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
# For binary values, 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled. See sysctl(8) and
# sysctl.conf(5) for more details.
```

```
# Controls IP packet forwarding
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

```
# Controls source route verification
```

### ❖ Server1

- Ajouter une route statique :

```
[root@server ~]# route add -net 192.168.20.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 192.168.40.2
```

### ❖ Server2:

```
[root@server2 ~]# route add -net 192.168.30.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 192.168.40.1
```

- Supprimer une route statique “ sur le deux machine “ :

```
[root@server2 ~]# route del -net 192.168.30.0 netmask 255.255.255.0
```

- Afficher la table de routage:

```
[root@server2 ~]# route
```

## ❖ Example:

```
root@server:~
Fichier  Édition  Affichage  Terminal  Onglets  Aide
RX bytes:10478080 (9.9 MiB)  TX bytes:10478080 (9.9 MiB)

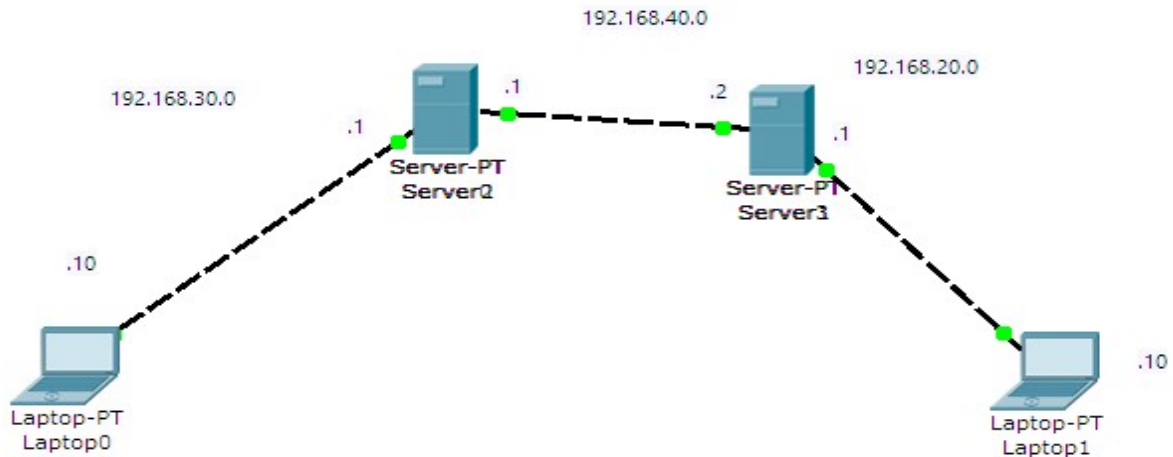
[root@server ~]# route add -net 192.168.40.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 192.168.30.3
[root@server ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg  install.log  install.log.syslog
[root@server ~]# cd
[root@server ~]# route
Table de routage IP du noyau
Destination      Passerelle      Genmask          Indic  Metric  Ref    Use  Iface
192.168.20.0     *               255.255.255.0   U      0        0     0   eth0
192.168.30.0     *               255.255.255.0   U      0        0     0   eth1
192.168.40.0     192.168.30.3   255.255.255.0   UG     0        0     0   eth1
169.254.0.0      *               255.255.0.0     U      0        0     0   eth1
default          server          0.0.0.0         UG     0        0     0   eth0
[root@server ~]# route del -net 192.168.40.0 netmask 255.255.255.0
[root@server ~]# route
Table de routage IP du noyau
Destination      Passerelle      Genmask          Indic  Metric  Ref    Use  Iface
192.168.20.0     *               255.255.255.0   U      0        0     0   eth0
192.168.30.0     *               255.255.255.0   U      0        0     0   eth1
169.254.0.0      *               255.255.0.0     U      0        0     0   eth1
default          server          0.0.0.0         UG     0        0     0   eth0
[root@server ~]# █
```

## ✓ Routing dynamique :

Pour configurer le routage dynamique . on doit installer le package :

“**quagga-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm** “

```
[root@server ]# cd /media/cdrom/Fedora/RPMS
[root@server RPMS]# find qua*
quagga-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm
quagga-contrib-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm
quagga-devel-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh quagga-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm
attention: quagga-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm: Entête signature V3 DSA: NOKEY, key ID
4f2a6fd2
Préparation...      ##### [100%]
 1:quagga           ##### [100%]
[root@server RPMS]#
```



Pour configurer le fichier **/etc/quagga/zebra.conf**

```
[root@server ]# more /etc/quagga/zebra.conf
```

```
{ hostname { nom-serveur
{ password { mot-de - passe
```

✓ **Example :**

```
[root@server ]# gedit /etc/quagga/zebra.conf
```

```
hostname server
password pa$$word
```

➤ **pour configurer le protocole de routage Rip :**

créer le fichier de configuration **/etc/quagga/ripd.conf**

```
[root@server ]# touch /etc/quagga/ripd.conf
```

**configuration**

```
[root@server ]# gedit /etc/quagga/ripd.conf
```

```
hostname server
password pa$$word
```

## ➤ pour configurer le protocole de routage ospf :

créer le fichier de configuration **/etc/quagga/ospfd.conf**

```
[root@server ]# touch /etc/quagga/ospfd.conf
```

### configuration

```
[root@server ]# gedit /etc/quagga/ospfd.conf
```

```
hostname    server
password    pa$$word
```

## ➤ service telnet :

✓ installer le package **xinetd** :

```
[root@server ]# cd /media/cdrom/Fedora/RPMS
[root@server RPMS]# find xinetd*
xinetd-2.3.13-6.i386.rpm
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh xinetd-2.3.13-6.i386.rpm
attention: xinetd-2.3.13-6.i386.rpm: Entête signature V3 DSA: NOKEY, key ID
4f2a6fd2
Préparation...      ##### [100%]
 1:xinetd           ##### [100%]
[root@server RPMS]#
```

✓ Installer le package “**telnet-server**”:

```
[root@server ]# cd /media/cdrom/Fedora/RPMS
[root@server RPMS]# find telnet-server *
telnet-server-0.17-35.i386.rpm
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh telnet-server-0.17-35.i386.rpm
attention: telnet-server-0.17-35.i386.rpm: Entête signature V3 DSA: NOKEY, key ID
4f2a6fd2
Préparation...      ##### [100%]
 1:telnet-server    ##### [100%]
[root@server RPMS]#
```

## ✓ modifier le fichier /etc/xinetd.d/telnet

Modifier le fichier /etc/xinetd.d/telnet , (on ajoute la ligne “ port = 23 “ et modifier le parametre disable , on met “ no “ )

```
# default: on
# description: The telnet server serves telnet
sessions; it uses \
#       unencrypted username/password
pairs for authentication.
service telnet
{
    flags          = REUSE
    socket_type    = stream
    wait          = no
    user          = root
    server         =
/usr/sbin/in.telnetd
    log_on_failure += USERID
    disable       = yes
}
```



```
# default: on
# description: The telnet server serves telnet sessions; it #
uses \
#       unencrypted username/password pairs for
authentication.
service telnet
{
    flags          = REUSE
    socket_type    = stream
    wait          = no
    user          = root
    server         = /usr/sbin/in.telnetd
    log_on_failure += USERID
    disable       = no
    port          = 23
}
```

## ❖ Ajouter un utilisateur avec un mot de passe :

```
[root@server ]# useradd -m sara
[root@server ]# passwd sara
Changing password for user sara.
New UNIX password:
BAD PASSWORD: it is based on a dictionary word
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@server ]#
```

## ❖ démarrer le service xinetd :

```
[root@server RPMS]# service xinetd start
Démarrage de xinetd : [ OK ]
[root@server RPMS]#
```

## ❖ tester l'accès depuis une machine client :

```
[youna@server2 ~]$ telnet
telnet> open 192.168.30.2
Trying 192.168.30.2...
Connected to 192.168.30.2 (192.168.30.2).
Fedora Core release 4 (Stentz)
Kernel 2.6.11-1.1369_FC4 on an i686
login: sara
Password:
Last login: Tue Mar 19 22:24:13 from 192.168.30.3
[sara@server2 ~]$ mkdir zhour younes omar abdo
```

192.168.30.2 => l'adresse de servuer

❖ Pour fermer la ssesion

```
[u1@server2 ~]$exit
```

verfier la création des rep " zhour younra " a partir le serveur :

Méthode 1 :

```
[youna@server ~]$ su - u1
Password:
[u1@server ~]$ ls
zhour younes omar abdo
[sara@server ~]$
```

Méthode 2 :

```
[root@server RPMS]# ls /home/u1
zhour younes omar abdo
[root@server~ ]#
```

résumer la configuration de rip :

✓ sur R1 et R2 :

- ❖ Server1
- ❖ Server2

- installer xinetd et telnet-server
- installer quoagga
- création fichier de configuration ripd,conf
- demarrerg xinetd , zebra et ripd
- configurer le routage rip taper la commande :

telnet 127.0.0.1 2602

ou

telnet 172.0.0.1 ripd

- configurer les deux routeurs

```
[root@server RPMS]# cd /media/cdrom/Fedora/RPMS
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh quagga-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm
attention: quagga-0.98.3-2.i386.rpm: Entête signature V3 DSA: NOKEY, key ID 4f2a6fd2
Préparation... ##### [100%]
 1:quagga ##### [100%]
[root@server RPMS]# gedit /etc/quagga/ripd.conf
```

```
hostname server
password pa$$word
```

```
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh xinetd-2.3.13-6.i386.rpm
attention: xinetd-2.3.13-6.i386.rpm: Entête signature V3 DSA: NOKEY, key ID 4f2a6fd2
Préparation... ##### [100%]
 1:xinetd ##### [100%]
[root@server RPMS]# rpm -ivh telnet-server-0.17-35.i386.rpm
attention: telnet-server-0.17-35.i386.rpm: Entête signature V3 DSA: NOKEY, key ID
4f2a6fd2
Préparation... ##### [100%]
 1:telnet-server ##### [100%]
root@server ]# gedit /etc/xinetd.d/telnet]
```

```
.
.
disable = no
port = 23
}
```

```
[root@server ~]# service zebra start
Démarrage de zebra :Nothing to flush. [OK]
[root@server ~]# service ripd start
Démarrage de ripd : [Ok]
[root@server ~]# telnet 127.0.0.1 ripd
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1).
Escape character is '^'.
Hello, this is Quagga (version 0.98.3).
User Access Verification
Password:
server> enable
server# conf t
server(config)# router rip
server(config-router)# version 2
server(config-router)# network 192.168.20.0/24
server(config-router)# network 192.168.30.0/24
server(config-router)#
```