

NAME: [redacted]
PROJECT #01

Changing to /home/ckelly/it341/[redacted]/reports

Current working directory is: /home/ckelly/it341/[redacted]/reports

-rw-r--r-- 1 [redacted] it341-1G 6436 Feb 15 21:34 report_01.txt
january 23 of 2018

+ My partner and I logged into the physical machine 6 using my Windows login account [redacted] and
- Download the instructions for project1 from the website.

specificity matters!
IT 26?
Because "Windows" is a proper noun

+ We checked to make sure the Ethernet cable was connected on the IT server on the RHS on CAT5 on the Outlet.

+ We opened VMWare Workstation software to create a new virtual machine.
- Created a new Virtual Machine (VM).
- We chose the Typical settings.
- We chose to install the Operating System (OS) later, after we created the VM.

+ For the guest Operating system we chose Linux with the Ubuntu 64-bit for the version.

lowercase

+ We name our VM as ITVM26-2b based on our group name.
- We saved this VM on a directory section2b of It341 on a local C:
- C:/It341/section2b.

+ We split the Virtual Disk into multiple file and assigned 20GB as the size allocated for this VM.
- That concludes the creation and preparation of our VM.

+ We Shut Down the machine.

+ We setup the CD Driver to hold a copy of the ISO image of the Ubuntu Server

OS version?

+ We Power the VM back on.
- Whenever the machine powered back on it boots the ISO file on the CD Driver.

+ The installation of Linux Ubuntu boots and starts.
- We chose English as the language for the installation.
- We chose install Ubuntu Server from the drop-down menu.
- We chose English as the language for the OS.
- We chose U.S. as the Location for the OS.
- We declined Ubuntu to choose the keyboard layout and we chose English (US).
- We gave our group name ITVM26-2b as the hostname.
- We gave sysadmin as the username for the machine.
- We chose our password for our machine to be our group name.
- We chose to not encrypt our home directory.
- We chose New York as are time zone.
- We chose to use the entire disk for our partition by use Guided Use entire disk.
- We clicked yes to format and apply new settings to our disk portioning.
- We left the proxy in blank.
- We chose to not run automatic updates.
- We didn't install any additional software components at the moment, so we chose Standard system utilities from the drop-down menu.
- We install GRUB boot loader to the master boot record.
- We continue to conclude the installation.

+ We shut down the VM.

+ We remove the ISO file from the CD driver so it won't boot the Linux Ubuntu

Installation again when we power the machine back on.

January 26 of 2018

What did you change that setting to?

- + We power on the machine.
- + We log on into Linux Ubuntu using our username sysadmin and the password itvm26-2b.
- + We test our connection by using Ping.
 - We ping yahoo.com and we successfully received the feedback conclude that we had Internet access and connection.
- + We used our root privileges by using sudo we updated our catalog.
 - We perform it by using sudo apt-get update.
 - Which came as a success.
- + We perform an Upgrade as well using our root privileges.
 - Sudo apt-get upgrade.
 - Which came as a success.
- + We install SSH server into our machine.
 - Sudo apt-get install openssh-server.
 - Which installed successfully.
 - As the SSH client were already installed we did not need to perform any changes to it.
- + We log out of our VM.
- + We Created a Snapshot of our VM (which is a backup version of our VM).
- + We created a clone (backup version) into our pen-driver as a second form of back up.

lowercase

Snapshot location?

Good idea!

Questions

1. What does LTS stand for, and what does that mean? Please explain.
 LTS stands for an abbreviation of Long Term Support, which means that in Ubuntu desktop version it will have 3 years of support and 5 years of support in the Ubuntu server version. Both versions of Ubuntu are free but is a method that ensure that all of their clients are receiving the best version, also it helps them to not have to create support for older and outdated version.

Release cycle?

2. What is an LVM? (It stands for "logical volume manager".) Please explain what a logical volume is and what a logical volume manager does.
 LVM is a Linux tool for logical volume manager that allocates disk and modify logical volumes. A Logical Volume is a place where all the physical volumes such as hard drivers are combined which makes the space used and available not counting the boot as The boot cannot be read. Logical volume manager grabs all the space on all the hard drivers and other available storage devices and combine into one single location to easy access of the Kernels and fast response, it manages all the free space of disk and the space used that can be read.

3. Please explain what the sudo command is, how it is used, and why we need it.
 Sudo is a Linux command used to give the current user administrator or root (Super User) privileges, as in Linux many modifications to the software can only be done by a special account called root that holds full privilege into the system. As a system administrator (SA) you can chose to log in as root, which most SA don't do due to the high risk as all the commands entered will have full power in the entire system, so instead they use sudo which gives temporarily root privilege to that specific command to perform that modification and the next command comes back to their normal account, this is done to minimize chances of enter wrong commands that can modify or damage the system.

4. Please explain what apt-get is and why we use it.
 Apt-get is a command-line tool used for getting APT (Advanced Packaging

Tool) software packages. Basically apt-get is used to download and install important packages from APT which is successor of Debian to the Linux environments. It is used because is easier than go online and search for the appropriate version for the environment and latest version, as when run as a command it will get the latest and right version for that environment.

A few other things?

5. Please explain what "snapshots" are and why they are useful to us.

Snapshots are a form of back up, it basically saves all the settings and information contained into that system when created, so in case of need to revert back to that point and state in the future it can be easily convert back to it using the snapshot. So the snapshot is a form of security method in case of a major crash in the system to be able to restore to the previous state, that's the importance of always keep a current snapshot in case of an emergency.

Formatting	<i>1.5</i>	/ 1.5
1.5 = Good, 1 = Acceptable, 0.5 = Needs Improvement, 0 = Unacceptable		
Writing Quality	<i>1.4</i>	/ 1.5
1.5 = Good, 1 = Acceptable, 0.5 = Needs Improvement, 0 = Unacceptable		
Log Content	<i>4.9</i>	/ 5.0
5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Fair, 2 = Needs Improvement, 1 = Poor, 0 = Nothing/Minimal		
Questions Content	<i>1.8</i>	/ 2.0
2 = Great, 1.5 = Good, 1 = Fair, 0.5 = Poor, 0 = Nothing/Minimal		
TOTAL	<i>9.6</i>	/ 10.0