

Linux - Bag of Tricks (Part 2): Certificates, Databases, Disks & Boot

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Create a CERT

First, you need to generate the private key and the Certificate Signing Request (CSR). You can do this via the `openssl` command:

```
openssl req -nodes -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout privatekey.key -out mail.csr
```

Then, generate a signing request

```
openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in mail.csr -signkey privatekey.key -out secure.crt
```

Create a localhost cert on the server

```
openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout /etc/pki/tls/private/localhost.key -x509 -days 365 -out  
/etc/pki/tls/certs/localhost.crt
```

Mariadb Log Rotate

If log file is large, try if the logrotate

```
logrotate --force /etc/logrotate.d/mariadb
```

MySQL Fail to Start

If MySQL does not restart, it probably will not as the index of the log files will not be changed

```
:d /var/lib/mysql
mv ib_logfile0 ib_logfile0.old
mv ib_logfile1 ib_logfile1.old
systemctl restart mariadb
```

Configure Rsync

Useful for system migrations

Create a “/etc/rsyncd.conf” containing:

[root]

exclude = /dev /etc/fstab /proc /sys

path = /

read only = yes

list = yes

uid = root

gid = root

Enable and start:

systemctl enable rsyncd.service

systemctl start rsyncd.service

Change Run level

systemctl set-default multi-user.target

To switch from graphical to multi-user:

systemctl isolate multi-user.target;

Change Local settings

timedatectl set-timezone Europe/London

localectl set-locale LANG=en_GB.UTF-8

localectl set-keymap uk

Temporary change

\$ loadkeys us

Configure Alternate Authentication

authconfig-tui

SSD Considerations

Change the value of "issue_discards" option from 0 to 1 in "/etc/lvm/lvm.conf"

```
#  
systemctl enable fstrim.timer
```

Adjust "/etc/fstab"

```
/dev/mapper/xxx /XXX xfs defaults,noatime,discard 0 0
```

Optionally set /tmp in RAM

```
# systemctl enable tmp.mount
```

Adding a Disk

```
# parted /dev/sdx
```

```
mklabel gpt
```

```
unit s
```

```
mkpart primary 2048s 100%
```

```
set 1 lvm on
```

```
quit
```

```
# pvcreate /dev/sdx1
```

```
# vgcreate rl_ssd /dev/sdx1
```

```
# lvcreate -L 50GB -n mysql rl_ssd
```

```
# mkfs.xfs /dev/rl-ssd/mysql
```

```
# blkid /dev/sdc
```

```
# chown mysql:mysql /var/lib/mysql
```

Growing a lvm partition

```
# parted /dev/sdc
```

(parted) unit b

(parted) print free

Number	Start	End	Size	Type	File system	Flags
1	31744B	5368709119B	5368677376B	primary		
	5368709120B	21474836479B	16106127360B			Free Space

(parted) resizepart 1 21474836479B

(parted) quit

pvresize /dev/sdc1

Updating Bootloader configuration

/etc/default/grub

grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg

NMAP Scan for all Open Ports

TCP

```
sudo nmap -sT -p- example.com
```

UDP

```
sudo nmap -sU -p- example.com
```

Look for open Ports

```
nc -vz 203.0.113.10 514
```

Trace route

```
sudo tracepath 203.0.113.10
```

Looking at the Journal, this is an example to look at the mariadb process

```
journalctl -u mariadb -f
```

Search in sub folders

```
grep -r "MYSQL_HOST" . --include="compose.yaml" --include="docker-compose.yaml"
```

Change Lines in KIDSENV and make a backup of it with a .bak extentions

```
find . -type f -name "KIDSENV" -exec sed -i.bak 's/^KWSQL_LOG=query/#KWSQL_LOG=query/' {} +
```

Delete file on the server

```
find . -type f \( -name "SQLQRY*" -o -name "SQLINFO" -o -name "SQLERROR" \) -delete
```

Delete files over 100M

```
find . -type f -size +100M
```

Delete files over 100M and list them

```
find . -type f -size +100M -exec ls -lh {} +
```

Grep files named TX*.DA that are only 1 month back and files lines that have RETDT or RETHD

```
find . -type f -name "TX*.DA" -mtime -30 -exec grep -iE "RETDT|RETHD" {} +
```

Remove certain directory

```
find /path/to/drive/root -type d -name "@eaDir" -print0 | xargs -0 rm -rf
```

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