

<https://www.thegeekstuff.com/2011/06/iptables-rules-examples/>

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/0B5XljGK7VWryWm54eWtrMnpESkE/edit>

SSL_Certificate ZIMBRA MAIL

<https://programmersought.com/article/52005916673/>

https://wiki.zimbra.com/wiki/Installing_a_LetsEncrypt_SSL_Certificate

B. .net/2012/ B 04/configuring-nagios-part-ii/

g.

.... 5. 55 5. 5 5 5 t t 5t. TO 55ttt. 5 555 55. 5555. 5. 55 5 55t. T. 5 t
t555. 5t try t. 55ttt. T. T. 5ttt. 5. . T.
5. 5 5 5. T. T. 5 5 5. 5 tt t Tt t. T. 5. T. T.
T.Y5. 55tyy5. .php.B 5 66..

-
- on=1.5.0p21&edition=dcme

<https://Blinuxhost6uuuuusupport.com/blog/how-to-install-cacti-snmp-monitoring-tool-on-debian-9/>

Writer

<https://github.com/Cacti/cacti/issues/1475>

SSL CONF ALL LINUX

<https://support.globalsign.com/customer/en/portal/articles>

<https://support.globalsign.com/customer/portal/articles/1309527>

1. Quit Bash Shell Without Saving History: Unset HISTFILE .

```
unset HISTFILE && exit
```

Simple Bash Ping Script

```
for i in `seq 1 255`; do ping -c 1 210.4.64.$i | tr '\n ' ' ' | awk '/1 received/ {print $2}'; done
```

How to disable the VISUAL mode in Debian 9

```
touch ~/.vimrc
```

```
echo "set mouse-=a" > ~/.vimrc
```

```
source ~/.vimrc
```

3

It's a PATH variable bug.

Try this:

```
apt-get install mlocate
```

```
updatedb
```

```
locate a2enmod
```

the output is:

```
/usr/sbin/a2enmod
```

then

```
grep PATH /etc/profile
```

```
PATH="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin"
```

```
PATH="/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/games:/usr/games"
```

```
Export PATH
```

As you can see, /usr/sbin is not in root \$PATH

So, edit the first line to

```
PATH="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin"
```

And then

```
# . /etc/profile
```

And then you are OK.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13489398/delete-files-older-than-10-days-using-shell-script-in-unix>

1. [PageSpeed Insights](#)
2. [Pingdom Tools](#)
3. [Website Speed and Performance Optimization](#)
4. [Website Performance and Optimization Test](#)
5. [Website Speed Test - Monitis](#)
6. [Website Speed Test - Uptrends](#)

For detailed info look at [test your website speed](#)

Hell0g&ict

```
root@bn24apps:~# cat memfree
```

```
sync
```

```
echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches
```

```
=====RAMDISK=====
```

```
https://www.linuxbabe.com/command-line/create-ramdisk-linux
```

```
http://www.omh.cc/mycnf/
```

```
Linux Crontab Format:
```

```
=====
```

```
* * * * * <cmd>
```

```
1 2 3 4 5
```

```
1 = Minutes (0-59)
```

```
2 = Hour (0-23)
```

```
3 = day of month(1-31)
```

```
4 = Months (1-12)
```

```
5 = Day of Week (0-6) here 0 or 7 is sunday
```

```
<cmd> = command to be execute
```

```
* * * * * root /usr/local/bin/rsyncWWW.sh > /dev/null 2>&1
```

```
=====
```

```
192.168.0.120 root calvin ILO port info dell
```

```
=====
```

```
APNIC Member Account >>>> BDCOM-BD
```

```
aminul@office.bdcom.com
```

```
Hell0Dhaka3393**
```

```
=====
```

```
534 netstat -anp |grep SYN_RECV -wc
```

```
535 netstat -anp |grep SYN_RECV -wc
```

```
536 netstat -nat |grep SYN_RECV -wc
```

```
537 netstat -nat |grep SYN
```

```
538 netstat -nat |grep SYN
```

```
ESTABLISHED
    The socket has an established connection.
SYN_SENT
    The socket is actively attempting to establish a connection.
SYN_RECV
    A connection request has been received from the network.
FIN_WAIT1
    The socket is closed, and the connection is shutting down.
FIN_WAIT2
    Connection is closed, and the socket is waiting for a shutdown
    from the remote end.
TIME_WAIT
    The socket is waiting after close to handle packets still in the
    network.
CLOSE The socket is not being used.
CLOSE_WAIT
    The remote end has shut down, waiting for the socket to close.
LAST_ACK
    The remote end has shut down, and the socket is closed. Waiting
    for acknowledgement.
LISTEN The socket is listening for incoming connections. Such sockets
    are not included in the output unless you specify the
    --listening (-l) or --all (-a) option.
CLOSING
    Both sockets are shut down but we still don't have all our data
    sent.
UNKNOWN
    The state of the socket is unknown.
```

=====SFTP jail =====

```
useradd bnquisusr --gid bngrp --groups bngrp -m --shell /usr/sbin/nologin
```

```
useradd njuser --gid ntvjgroup --groups ntvjgroup -m --shell /bin/false
```

```
useradd bpdbgov --gid bpdbgroup --groups bpdbgroup -m --shell /bin/false
```

```
vi /etc/passwd
```

```
njuser:x:1002:117::/var/www/ntvdocs/ntvjobs:/bin/false
```

```
root@ntv:/var/www/ntvdocs# ls -la
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jan 24 23:08 ntvjobs
```

```
root@ntv:/var/www/ntvdocs/ntvjobs# ls -la
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 njuser ntvjgroup 4096 Jan 24 23:21 public_html
```

```
=====Full Config SFTP==== =====
```

```
Specify Chroot Directory for a Group
```

You want to put only certain users (i.e users who belongs to sftpusers group) in the chroot jail environment. Add the following lines at the end of /etc/ssh/sshd_config

```
Match Group ntvjgroup
```

```
ChrootDirectory %h
```

```
X11Forwarding no
```

```
AllowTcpForwarding no
```

```
ForceCommand internal-sftp
```

```
service ssh restart
```

```
addgroup --system ntvjgroup
```

```
useradd njuser --gid ntvjgroup --groups ntvjgroup -m --shell /bin/false
```

```
kdVZvd@2@U
```

```
root@ntv:/home# ls -la
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 njuser ntvjgroup 4096 Jan 24 22:56 njuser
```

```
# set password
```

```
passwd njuser
```

```
vi /etc/passwd
```

```
njuser:x:1002:117::/var/www/ntvdocs/ntvjobs:/bin/false
```

```
Setup Appropriate Permission
```

```
root@ntv:/var/www# ls -la
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 3 root www-data 4096 Jan 24 23:08 ntvdocs
```

```
root@ntv:/var/www# cd ntvdocs
```

```
root@ntv:/var/www/ntvdocs# ls -la
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Jan 24 23:08 ntvjobs
```

```
root@ntv:/var/www/ntvdocs/ntvjobs# ls -la
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 njuser ntvjgroup 4096 Jan 24 23:21 public_html
```



```
Free -h
ps -aux | grep ( any sarch )
Grep -R aminul | more
-----for check user and user permission -----
finger -m nagios
root@bdcomnms:/etc/smokeping/config.d# apt install finger
root@bdcomnms:/etc/smokeping/config.d# finger -m alerts
```

```
===== vi .bashrc for Coller=====
```

```
Restart
source ~/.bashrc
```

```
# You may uncomment the following lines if you want `ls' to be colorized:
```

```
export LS_OPTIONS='--color=auto'
eval "`dircolors`"
alias ls='ls $LS_OPTIONS'
alias ll='ls $LS_OPTIONS -l'
alias l='ls $LS_OPTIONS -lA'
```

```
#
```

```
# Some more alias to avoid making mistakes:
```

```
alias rm='rm -i'
alias cp='cp -i'
alias mv='mv -i'
```

```
===== /etc/apt/sources.list=====
```

```
#deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 8.2.0 _Jessie_ - Official amd64 NETINST Binary-1
20150906-11:09]/ jessie main
```

```
deb http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/ jessie main
deb-src http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/ jessie main
```

```
deb http://security.debian.org/ jessie/updates main
deb-src http://security.debian.org/ jessie/updates main
```

```
# jessie-updates, previously known as 'volatile'
```

```
deb http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/ jessie-updates main
deb-src http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian/ jessie-updates main
```

```
-----
vi .bashrc
-----
```


04##=====4th sysadm user sudo permission =====

```
useradd sysadm
adduser pbtusr
userdel pbtusr
useradd -G www-data -s /bin/bash -m pbtrun
cat /etc/passwd
userdel -r pbtrun
```

```
Apt-get install sudo
visudo
sysadm  ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

For Live server existing user password and user group copy from (vi /etc/shadow)

```
cat /etc/shadow
cat /etc/passwd = user document root
cd /etc/group = user grup info
```

05##=====5th change root password =====

```
https://www.random.org/passwords/
passwd root
sysadm@ntvdb:~$ su -
Password:
root@ntvdb:~
```

06##=====etc/hosts file check=====

```
vi etc/hosts
cat etc/hostname ( This is important for full collyfi domain name )
```

07##=====7th environment add for Locale =====

```
cat /etc/environment
LC_ALL="en_US.utf8"
dpkg-reconfigure locales
Add language suport.
export LANGUAGE=en_US.UTF-8
export LC_ALL=en_US.UTF-8
export LANG=en_US.UTF-8
```


09##=====9th Firewall implement IPV4 & IPV6=====

```
tar -zxf /home/sysadm/conf.tar.gz<<<>>>
```

```
service memcached stop
```

```
ps -aef |grep memcached
```

```
killall -9 memcached
```

```
netstat -anp |grep LISTEN
```

```
/etc/rc.local
```

```
echo 515312 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/netfilter/ip_conntrack_max
```

```
/usr/bin/memcached -p 11311 -d -m 512 -c 16000 -u nobody
```

```
/usr/bin/memcached -p 11411 -d -m 512 -c 16000 -u nobody
```

```
/usr/bin/memcached -p 11511 -d -m 512 -c 16000 -u nobody
```

```
/usr/bin/memcached -p 11611 -d -m 512 -c 16000 -u nobody
```

```
#
```

```
/usr/local/bin/shield.fw
```

```
netstat -tulpn | grep memcached
```

```
=====memfree command === php sessions file permission 733 abd +t ===
```

```
root@ntvapps:~# cd /var/lib/php
```

```
php5/          phpmyadmin/
```

```
root@ntvapps:~# cd /var/lib/php5/
```

```
root@ntvapps:/var/lib/php5# ls
```

```
modules old_sess sess sessions sessio_old
```

```
root@ntvapps:/var/lib/php5#
```

```
Mv sessio sessio_old
```

```
Rm -rf sessio_old
```

```
Mkdir sessions
```

```
Chmod 733 sessions
```

```
Chmod +t sessions
```

```
root@ntvapps:/var/lib/php5# ls -la
```

```
drwx-wx-wt 2 root root 613220352 Oct 23 09:49 sess
```

```
drwx-wx-wt 2 root root      24576 Oct 23 09:49 sessions
```

```
drwx-wx-wt 2 root root 590000128 May 14 12:38 sessio_old
```

```
root@ntvapps:/var/lib/php5# cd
```

```
root@ntvapps:~# memfree
```

```
root@ntvapps:~# service apache2 --full--restart
```

```
root@ntvapps:~# free -h
root@ntvapps:~# du -sh
```

```
Chwon -R 777 shield.fw
(/usr/local/bin/shield.fw
)For enabling shield.fw ipv4 file <<<need two time include >>>
```

```
ps -aef |grep memcached
/sbin/ip6tables-restore < /usr/local/bin/ip6tables_fw
ip6tables-restore ip6tables_fw
ip6tables -nvxL
```

```
iptables -nvxL -t filter | grep 203.202.242.125
```

```
iptables -F
iptables -F -t filter
iptables -F -t mangle
ip6tables -F
iptables -F -t filter
ip6tables -F -t filter
ip6tables -F -t mangle
iptables -F -t mangle
```

```
ps -aux |more
iptables -nvxL
cat /proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/all/disable_ipv6
echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/all/disable_ipv6

## Disabled IPv6
echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/all/disable_ipv6
## Enabled Only ETH0
#echo "0" > /proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/eth0/disable_ipv6
```

```
10##=====10th apache2 chown =====
```

```
cd /etc/apache2/
```

```
chown 0 . apache2.conf ports.conf conf-available sites-available
```

```
chgrp 0 . apache2.conf ports.conf conf-available sites-available
```

```
chmod 755 . apache2.conf ports.conf conf-available sites-available
```

```
cd /var/log
```

```
chown 0 . apache2
```

```
chgrp 0 . apache2
```

```
chmod 755 . apache2
```

```
cd /usr/sbin/
```

```
chown 0 . apache2 apache2ctl
```

```
chgrp 0 . apache2 apache2ctl
```

```
chmod 755 . apache2 apache2ctl
```

```
-----  
a2ensite example.com.conf
```

```
=====000-default.conf config for security =====
```

```
DirectoryIndex index.html
```

```
DocumentRoot /var/www/html
```

```
<Directory "/var/www/html/">
```

```
Options FollowSymLinks MultiViews
```

```
Options -Indexes
```

```
AllowOverride All
```

Require all granted

</Directory>my

=====

Pm2 status

```
root@system:~# pm2 status
```

App name	id	version	mode	pid	status	restart	uptime	cpu	mem	user	watching
Actatek	0	1.0.0	fork	12423	online	41	4h	0.2%	44.8 MB	root	disabled

Use `pm2 show <id/name>` to get more details about an app

```
aptop
top
free -h
cat /etc/crontab
mytab
/var/www/ntv_bn_site/
ls ../sites-enabled/
a2ensite enntv.conf
/etc/apache2/sites-available/
-----For Apache Restart -----
cd /usr/local/bin/apres
service apache2 restart
chmod 755 apres
vi /etc/crontab
# m h dom mon dow user  command
*/3 * * * * root /usr/local/bin/apres

top
```

```
-----
11##=====11th server apt-get update & reboot then pack install=====
apt-get update & reboot
apt-get -y update && apt-get -y upgrade && apt-get -y dist-upgrade
12##=====12th pack install=====
```


vi/pack

```
apt-get install apache2 apache2.2-common apache2-doc apache2-mpm-prefork apache2-utils  
libapache2-mod-php5 php5 php5-common php5-gd php5-mysql php5-cli php5-mcrypt mcrypt  
php5-imagick php5-curl php5-intl php5-pspell php5-xmlrpc php5-json php5-memcache  
php5-memcached memcached php-pear
```

```
apt-get install apache2 apache2.2-common apache2-doc apache2-mpm-prefork apache2-utils  
libapache2-mod-php5 php5 php5-common php5-gd php5-mysql php5-cli php5-mcrypt mcrypt  
php5-imagick php5-curl php5-intl php5-pspell php5-xmlrpc php5-json php-pear zip unzip
```

<https://medium.com/@lazycoding/installing-apache-2-php-5-6-mysql-on-ubuntu-14-04-eb3887c4eee1>

./pack

```
apt-get --purge remove apache2-mpm_event
```

```
apt-cache search php7.0
```

```
apache2 apache2-doc apache2-utils Libapache2-mpm-itk  
libapache2-mod-php7.0
```

Pick the ones you need and install them like this:

```
apt-get -y install php7.0-mysql php7.0-curl php7.0-gd  
php7.0-intl php-pear php-imagick php7.0-imap php7.0-mcrypt  
php-memcache php7.0-pspell php7.0-recode php7.0-sqlite3  
php7.0-tidy php7.0-xmlrpc php7.0-xsl php7.0-mbstring php-gettext
```

Opcache and APCu can be installed as follows:

```
apt-get -y install php7.0-opcache php-apcu
```

NEW PHP7*

<https://thishosting.rocks/install-php-on-ubuntu/>

12##=====12th MYSQL=====

```
apt-get remove --purge mysql\*
```

```
apt-get remove --purge mariadb\*
```

```
sudo apt-get autoremove
```

```
sudo
```

```
sudo dpkg --configure -a
```

```
sudo apt-get install -f
```

```
apt-get remove --purge mysql-server mysql-client mysql-common
```

```
sudo apt-get remove --purge "^mysql.*"
```

```
sudo apt-get autoremove
```

```
sudo apt-get autoclean
```

```
sudo rm -rf /var/lib/mysql
```

```
sudo rm -rf /var/log/mysql
```

===== VVV MYSQL DATA DELET ===

=====vi /etc/my.cnf without pass mysql login ===

add below to vi /etc/my.cnf and reboot mysql then try to login mysql -p -u root

```
[mysqld]
```

```
#skip-grant-tables
```

```
='
```

```
gunzip < tds_www_main_allDB-May-17-2021.sql.gz | mysql -p
```

```
update user set host='210.4.77.170' where User='librenms' and host='103.16.74.131'
```

```
mysqldump -p'GhrDS987D' archive > /home/sysadm/archive.sql
```

```
mysql> use radius
```

```
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
```

```
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

```
Database changed
```

```
mysql> delete FROM `radacct` WHERE `acctstarttime` < '2016-12-31 23:59:59';
```

```
Query OK, 69242 rows affected (27.72 sec)
```

```
===== if table data full =====
```

```
use radius
```

```
truncate table radacct;
```

```
=====
```

```
dpkg -l | grep mysql | grep i
```

```
https://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql-apt-repo-quick-guide/en/=====
```

```
https://www.globo.tech/learning-center/install-mysql-5-7-debian-9/
```

```
https://www.pantz.org/software/mysql/mysqlcommands.html
```

```
mysql -uroot -p
```

```
mysql -uroot -p
```

```
bpdbnewdb.sql
```

```
FUKnV!V5z![C\F
```

```
-----
```

```
mysql -uroot -p
```

```
CREATE DATABASE bpdbnewdb182019;
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON bpdbnewdb182019.* TO bpdbnewdb182019@'localhost'
```

```
IDENTIFIED BY "bpdbnewdb182019";
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON bpdbnewdb182019.* TO bpdbnewdb182019@'%' IDENTIFIED
```

```
BY "bpdbnewdb182019";
```

```
flush privileges;
```

```
CREATE DATABASE roundcubemail;
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON roundcubemail.* TO roundcubemail@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY
"Str0nGPa55W0rd";
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON roundcubemail.* TO roundcubemail@'%' IDENTIFIED BY
"Str0nGPa55W0rd";
flush privileges;
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO backup@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY "4{mdLK9pwB59X";
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO backup@'%' IDENTIFIED BY "4{mdLK9pwB59X";
```

=====user password not working set user

pass=====

<https://blog.sqlauthority.com/2017/06/27/mysql-fix-error-password-not-satisfy-current-policy-requirements/>

WORKAROUND/SOLUTION

From the image you can clearly see that there are various variables are set up for password validation. You can now change these variables based on your requirements. I personally prefer that you keep your password policy to strong, but there are times when it is not practical or is a business requirement.

Let us see various methods to resolve this issue.

Method 1: Let us see how we can set the password_policy to low:

```
1 SET GLOBAL validate_password_policy=LOW;
```

=====mariaDB password set =====

mysql_secure_installation

```
use mysql;
```

```
update user set plugin="" where User='root';
```



```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
Exit
```

=====centos =====

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-linux-apache-mysql-php-lamp-stack-on-centos-6>

service mysqld start

Initializing MySQL database: Installing MySQL system tables...

OK

Filling help tables...

OK

To start mysqld at boot time you have to copy support-files/mysql.server to the right place for your system

PLEASE REMEMBER TO SET A PASSWORD FOR THE MySQL root USER !

To do so, start the server, then issue the following commands:

```
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
```

```
/usr/bin/mysqladmin -u root -h syslog.bdc.com password 'new-password'
```

Alternatively you can run:

/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation

which will also give you the option of removing the test databases and anonymous user created by default. This is strongly recommended for production servers.

See the manual for more instructions.

You can start the MySQL daemon with:

```
cd /usr ; /usr/bin/mysqld_safe &
```

You can test the MySQL daemon with mysql-test-run.pl

```
cd /usr/mysql-test ; perl mysql-test-run.pl
```

Please report any problems with the /usr/bin/mysqlbug script!

=====

Failed to restart mysql.service: Unit mysql.service is masked.

Hello,

I come over this little issue while downgrading my MySQL version. The fix is so concise it's worth sharing:

```
systemctl unmask mysql.service
service mysql start
```

=====

```
show slave status \G
```

```
Use mysql
```

```
select * from db;
```

```
grant all privileges on bddbtribune_en.* to 'btenusr'@'localhost' identified by
'YmXRaHGVcyzvCQ2E';
```

=====

```
USE events;
DESCRIBE potluck;
SELECT * FROM potluck;
DELETE from potluck where name='Sandy';
```

```
DROP DATABASE database name;
CREATE DATABASE database name;
flush privileges;
```

```
SET PASSWORD FOR 'abe'@'host_name' = 'eagle';
```

```
SET PASSWORD FOR 'abe'@'host_name' = PASSWORD('eagle');
```

```
CREATE TABLE potluck (id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
name VARCHAR(20),  
food VARCHAR(30),  
confirmed CHAR(1),  
signup_date DATE);
```

<http://www.omh.cc/mycnf/>

```
-----  
https://www.redips.net/mysql/replication-slave-relay-log-corrupted/  
show slave status \G  
show master status;  
show slave status;  
show processlist;  
show databases;  
start slave;  
stop slave;  
drop database ntonline_live_comments;  
flush privileges;  
select * from user;  
CHANGE MASTER TO  
MASTER_USER='ntv_mir',  
MASTER_HOST='10.243.205.34'  
-----
```

```
tail -f /var/log/mysql/mysql-slow.log
```

```
13##=====13th mysql phpmyadmin =====
```

```
apt-get install phpmyadmin  
dpkg-reconfigure phpmyadmin
```

```
-----/etc/phpmyadmin# vi apache.conf -----
```

```
Alias /phpmyadmin /usr/share/phpmyadmin
```

```
<Directory /usr/share/phpmyadmin>
```

```
Options FollowSymLinks
```

```
DirectoryIndex index.php
```

```
<IfModule mod_php5.c>
```

```
AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
```



```
php_flag magic_quotes_gpc Off
php_flag track_vars On
php_flag register_globals Off
php_value include_path .
```

```
</IfModule>
```

```
#Allowing remote access to PHPMYAdmin
```

```
Order Deny,Allow
```

```
Deny from All
```

```
#Allow from All
```

```
Allow from 210.4.64.0/24 180.211.136.0/24 103.204.211.181/32
```

```
</Directory>
```

```
-----
```

```
/etc/phpmyadmin
```

```
root@apps:/etc/phpmyadmin# vi config.inc.php
```

```
//$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowRoot'] = TRUE; // whether to allow root login
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowRoot'] = FALSE; // whether to allow root login
```

In `/etc/phpmyadmin/config.inc.php`, look for the following line and make sure the `AllowRoot` directive is set to `FALSE`:

```
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowRoot'] = FALSE;
```

```
61 /* Configure according to dbconfig-common if enabled */
62 if (!empty($dbname)) {
63     /* Authentication type */
64     $cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'cookie';
65     $cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowRoot'] = FALSE;
66     /* Server parameters */
67     if (empty($dbserver)) $dbserver = 'localhost';
68     $cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = $dbserver;
69
```

Disable Root Login in PhpMyAdmin

In Ubuntu/Debian, you need to add these two lines as shown:

```
/* Authentication type */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'cookie';
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowRoot'] = false;
```

Save changes and restart Apache.

```
=====  
=====apache Document  apache soft file create =====command  
ln -s webmail www_ebmail [ Document root name ]
```

```
=====  
mysql -p phpmyadmin < create_tables.sql
```

```
14th##=====14th apache2.conf =====
```

```
vi /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

```
KeepAlive Off
```

```
HostnameLookups Off
```

```
-----  
vi /etc/apache2/ports.conf
```

```
Listen 80
```

```
-----  
ls conf-enabled/
```

```
vi conf-enabled//security.conf
```

```
ServerTokens Prod
```

```
ServerSignature Off
```

```
TraceEnable Off
```

```
apache2-doc.conf    localized-error-pages.conf  security.conf
charset.conf       other-vhosts-access-log.conf  serve-cgi-bin.conf
javascript-common.conf  phpmyadmin.conf
```

```
a2disconf serve-cgi-bin
a2disconf apache2-doc
ls conf-available/
apache2-doc.conf    localized-error-pages.conf  security.conf
charset.conf       other-vhosts-access-log.conf  serve-cgi-bin.conf
javascript-common.conf  phpmyadmin.conf
```

```
vi conf-available/security.conf
ServerTokens Prod
ServerSignature Off
TraceEnable Off
```

```
ls mods-enabled/
vi mods-available/mpm_prefork.conf
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
    StartServers      2
    MinSpareServers   5
    MaxSpareServers   10
    ServerLimit       210
    MaxRequestWorkers 200
    MaxConnectionsPerChild 100
</IfModule>
```

```
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
#   StartServers      5
#   MinSpareServers   5
#   MaxSpareServers   10
#   MaxRequestWorkers 150
#   MaxConnectionsPerChild 0
    StartServers      5
    MinSpareServers   5
    MaxSpareServers   10
    ServerLimit       1600
    MaxClients        1610
    MaxRequestWorkers 1900
    MaxRequestsPerChild 10000
```

</IfModule>

```
-----  
vi mods-available/env.load  
LoadModule env_module /usr/lib/apache2/modules/mod_env.so  
apache2ctl -M  
a2enmod rewrite  
a2enmod headers
```

15th=====15th ini.php=====

```
vi /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini  
vi php.ini
```

```
----- default-----  
;disable_functions =  
pcntl_alarm,pcntl_fork,pcntl_waitpid,pcntl_wait,pcntl_wifexited,pcntl_wifstopped,pcntl_wifsignale  
d,pcntl_wexitstatus,pcntl_wtermsig,pcntl_wstoposig,pcntl_signal,pcntl_signal_dispatch,pcntl_get_  
last_error,pcntl_strerror,pcntl_sigprocmask,pcntl_sigwaitinfo,pcntl_sigtimedwait,pcntl_exec,pcntl_  
_getpriority,pcntl_setpriority,
```

```
-----  
disable_functions = _getppid, apache_child_terminate, apache_get_modules,  
apache_get_version, apache_getenv, apache_note, apache_setenv, cat, cd, chgrp, chmod,  
chown, cmd, cp, dbase_open, dbmopen, define_syslog_variables, delete, deleted,  
diskfreespace, dl, edit, escapeshellarg, escapeshellcmd, eval, exec, file_upload, fp, fpassthru,  
fpaththru, fput, ftp_alloc, ftp_cdup, ftp_chdir, ftp_chmod, ftp_close, ftp_connect, ftp_delete,  
ftp_exec, ftp_fget, ftp_fput, ftp_get, ftp_get_option, ftp_login, ftp_mdtm, ftp_mkdir,  
ftp_nb_continue, ftp_nb_fget, ftp_nb_fput, ftp_nb_get, ftp_nb_put, ftp_nlist, ftp_pasv, ftp_put,  
ftp_pwd, ftp_quit, ftp_raw, ftp_rawlist, ftp_rename, ftp_rmdir, ftp_set_option, ftp_site, ftp_size,  
ftp_ssl_connect, ftp_systyp, get_current_user, getenv, getmypid, getmyuid, gzinflate,  
highlight_file, ignore_user_abord, ini_alter, ini_get_all, ini_restore, ini_set, inject_code, leak,  
link, listen, ln, mv, mysql_get_client_info, mysql_list_dbs, openlog, parse_ini_file, parse_perms,  
passthru, pclose, pcntl_alarm, pcntl_exec, pcntl_fork, pcntl_get_last_error, pcntl_getpriority,  
pcntl_setpriority, pcntl_signal, pcntl_signal_dispatch, pcntl_sigprocmask, pcntl_sigtimedwait,  
pcntl_sigwaitinfo, pcntl_strerror, pcntl_wait, pcntl_waitpid, pcntl_wexitstatus, pcntl_wifexited,  
pcntl_wifsignaled, pcntl_wifstopped, pcntl_wstoposig, pcntl_wtermsig, pconnect, pfsckopen,  
pg_lo_import, phpAds_XmlRpc, phpAds_remoteInfo, phpAds_xmlrpcDecode,  
phpAds_xmlrpcEncode, php_uname, pico, popen, posix, posix_ctermid, posix_getcwd,  
posix_getegid, posix_geteuid, posix_getgid, posix_getgrgid, posix_getgrnam, posix_getgroups,  
posix_getlogin, posix_getpgid, posix_getpgrp, posix_getpid, posix_getpwnam, posix_getpwuid,  
posix_getrlimit, posix_getsid, posix_getuid, posix_isatty, posix_kill, posix_mkfifo, posix_setegid,
```

posix_seteuid, posix_setgid, posix_setpgid, posix_setsid, posix_setuid, posix_times,
posix_ttyname, posix_uname, proc_close, proc_get_status, proc_nice, proc_open,
proc_terminate, rename, shell_exec, show_source, socket_accept, socket_bind,
socket_clear_error, socket_close, socket_connect, socket_create, socket_create_listen,
socket_create_pair, socket_listen, socket_select, socket_strerror, source, stream_select,
symlink, syslog, system, tmpfile, touch, virtual, xmlrpc_entity_decode, phpinfo

```
max_execution_time = 360
max_input_time = 120
display_errors = On
ignore_repeated_errors = On
post_max_size = 128M
    upload_max_filesize = 128M
max_file_uploads = 10
```

=====

```
/var/www/html/info.php
<?php phpinfo(); ?>
tail -f /var/log/php-fpm/error.log
```

===== CENTOS HTTPD CONF VVI =====

```
<Directory />
    Options -Indexes -ExecCGI -FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride none
    Require all denied
</Directory>

<Directory "/var/www">
    #Options -Indexes -ExecCGI -Include -FollowSymLinkss
    Options -Indexes -ExecCGI -FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
    # Allow open access:
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

```
<Directory "/var/www/html">

    Options FollowSymLinks
    Options -Indexes -ExecCGI -Includes

    AllowOverride None
```

```
Require all granted
</Directory>
```

At the end before last line

```
ServerSignature Off
ServerTokens Prod
FileETag None
Header append X-FRAME-OPTIONS "SAMEORIGIN"
<IfModule mod_headers.c>
  Header set X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block"
  Header edit Set-Cookie ^(.*)$ $1;HttpOnly;Secure
</IfModule>
```

Also HASH info and userdir module in the following file

/etc/httpd/conf.modules.d/00-base.conf

```
=====
http://uptimerobot.com/
https://analytics.google.com/analytics/web/provision?authuser=0#provision/SignUp/
```

```
=====Rsync=====
Server1 192.168.230.254 main server and rsync backup server 192.168.230.252
Ssh public key upload at backup server 192.168.230.252
```

1. ssh
2. rsync
3. crontab
4. For run multiple rsync you need must be change lockfile name (LOCKFILE=/tmp/main-lock) (LOCKFILE=/tmp/main-lock1)

```
===== Maltipul =====
LOCKFILE=/tmp/main-lock
```

```
[ -f "$LOCKFILE" ] && exit 0
```

```
touch $LOCKFILE
```

```
rsync -av -e "ssh -p 2222 -l root" /var/www/html/aminul/  
root@192.168.230.252:/var/www/html/aminul/ --log-file=/var/log/rsync.log
```

```
rm -f $LOCKFILE
```

```
----- normal -----
```

```
rsync -av -e "ssh -p 10222 -l root" root@119.81.207.211:/var/www/subdomain/m/  
/var/www/subdomain/m/ --log-file=/var/log/rsync.log
```

```
=====2nd =====
```

```
LOCKFILE=/tmp/main-lock1
```

```
[ -f "$LOCKFILE" ] && exit 0
```

```
touch $LOCKFILE
```

```
rsync -av -e "ssh -p 2222 -l root" /var/www/html/aminul/  
root@192.168.230.252:/var/www/html/aminul/ --log-file=/var/log/rsync.log
```

```
rm -f $LOCKFILE
```

```
=====crontab fro 30 day the file will runn after 1 minit =====
```

```
30 1 * root /usr/local/bin/rsync.sh
```

```
55 11 * * * root /usr/local/bin/rsync_wwwnew.sh ---- parday 55 is m and 11 is heure AM
```

```
=====IPV6 config on LINUX=====
```

```
## Disabled IPv6
```

```
echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/all/disable_ipv6
```

```
## Enabled Only ETH0
```

```
echo "0" > /proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/eth0/disable_ipv6
```

```
#
```

```
iface eth1 inet6 static
```

```
address 2403:4000:16:4::2
```

```
netmask 64
```

```
gateway 2403:4000:16:4::1
```

```
dns-nameservers 2403:4000:0:2::3
```

```
nameserver 2403:4000:0:2::3
nameserver 2403:4000:0:2::4
```

```
/sbin/ip -6 addr add 2403:4000:16:4::2/64 dev eth1
/sbin/ip -6 route add 2004:4000:16:4::1 dev eth1
```

```
-----
/sbin/route -A inet6 add default gw 2403:4000:16:1::1
/sbin/ifconfig eth0 inet6 add 2403:4000:16:1::3/64
```

```
-----
=====password file backup and replace command =====
```

```
Ctrl + G
O
```

```
cp /etc/passwd
cp /etc/group
cp /etc/shadow
```

```
Vi /etc/passwd .....vi /etc/group -----vi /etc/shadow
:r etc/password_back [ note: pass_back old server pass file
:r etc/group
:r etc/shadow
```

```
visudo
aminul ALL=(ALL) ALL
```

```
=====apache Document apache soft file create =====command
```

```
Ln -s webmail www_ebmail
```

```
ln -s nfsen.php index.php
```

```
-----HTML Page redirect --- mail.bdc.com.net to bdc.com.net -----
```

```
Vi index.html
<HTML>
<META HTTP-EQUIV="refresh" CONTENT="0;URL=http://www.bdc.com.net/">
</HTML>
```

```
-----
=====htaccess pass
```


3HjZXb\$@&
sysadm

http://mtnbd.net/upload-ftpall/

apt-get install apache2 apache2-utils

htpasswd -c /var/www/html/dbbl/.htpasswd dbbl

```
root@hdv:/var/www/html/upload-ftpall# ls -la
total 728
drwxr-xr-x 3 uploadusr ftpgroup 4096 Nov 12 10:36 .
drwxr-xr-x 6 root      root    4096 Nov 12 10:04 ..
drwx----- 2 uploadusr ftpgroup 4096 Nov 7 00:13 .cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root    116 Nov 12 10:22 .htaccess
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root    45 Nov 12 10:12 .htpasswd
-rw-r--r-- 1 uploadusr ftpgroup 450353 Jul 11 11:19 index.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 uploadusr ftpgroup 69196 Jul 9 2016 LICENSE.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root      root    203241 Jul 11 20:25 phpFileManager-1.0.zip
```

```
-----
AuthName "Authentication Base"
AuthType Basic
AuthUserFile /var/www/mrtg/dbbl/.htpasswd
Require valid-user
```

```
-----
root@hdv:/etc/apache2/sites-available# ls
000-default.conf default-ssl.conf ftp.conf
root@hdv:/etc/apache2/sites-available# cat ftp.conf
Alias /upload-ftpall /var/www/html/upload-ftpall
<Directory "/var/www/html/upload-ftpall/">
Options FollowSymLinks
Options -Indexes
    AllowOverride All
    Require all granted
</Directory>
```

How to install Composer on Debian

To make Composer (globally) available on Debian:

```
$ cd /usr/src
$ sudo apt-get install curl php5-cli
$ curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | sudo php --
--install-dir=/usr/local/bin --filename=composer
```

Verify installation:

```
$ composer --version
Composer version 4ecdbf89c4a3d1e5dfe73c57e3202a5e2a18c87e 2014-07-28 20:12:27
```

Step 2 - Detecting USB Drive

After you plug in your USB device to your Linux system USB port, It will add new block device into /dev/ directory. To verify it, use the following command

```
$ sudo fdisk -l
```

The sample output should be like this -

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 15.7 GB, 15664676864 bytes
```

```
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1904 cylinders, total 30595072 sectors
```

```
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
```

```
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

```
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

```
Disk identifier: 0x00000000
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/sdb1	*	32	30595071	15297520	c	W95 FAT32 (LBA)

We can observe from the above result that, device boot, blocks, id and system format are displayed.

Step 3 - Creating Mount Point

To mount the USB, use the following command -

```
$ mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt
```

To create a directory in the mounted device, use the following commands -

```
$ cd /mnt
```

```
/mnt$ mkdir john
```

The above command creates a directory called john in USB device.

Step 4 - Delete a Directory in USB

To delete a directory in USB, use the following command -

```
/mnt$ rmdir john
```

Step 5 - Formatting the USB

You should unmount the device first to format the USB device, then use the following command to unmount the device -

```
$ sudo umount /dev/sdb1
```

Now use either of the commands as per file system based on your requirement. To format a USB drive, users generally prefer **VFAT** or **NTFS** file systems because they can be easily mounted on Windows operating systems and Linux systems.

Format vFat FileSystem

To format USB with vFat File System, use the following command -

```
$ sudo mkfs.vfat /dev/sdb1
```

Format NTFS FileSystem

To format a USB Flash Drive with NTFS file system, use the following command -

```
$ sudo mkfs.ntfs /dev/sdb1
```

Format EXT4 FileSystem

To format a USB with EXT4 file system, use the following command -

```
$ sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1
```

Congratulations! Now, you know "How to Mount USB Drive in a Linux System?". We'll learn more about these types of commands in our next Linux post. Keep reading!

```
# Listen for connections from the local system only
agentAddress udp:103.16.74.226:161
#agentAddress udp:127.0.0.1:161
# Listen for connections on all interfaces (both IPv4 *and* IPv6)
#agentAddress udp:161,udp6:[::1]:161

#####
#
# SNMPv3 AUTHENTICATION
#
# Note that these particular settings don't actually belong here.
# They should be copied to the file /var/lib/snmp/snmpd.conf
# and the passwords changed, before being uncommented in that file *only*.
# Then restart the agent

# createUser authOnlyUser MD5 "remember to change this password"
# createUser authPrivUser SHA "remember to change this one too" DES
# createUser internalUser MD5 "this is only ever used internally, but still change the password"

# If you also change the usernames (which might be sensible),
# then remember to update the other occurrences in this example config file to match.

#####
#
# ACCESS CONTROL
#

view systemonly included .1.3.6.1.2.1.1 # system + hrSystem groups only
view systemonly included .1.3.6.1.2.1.25.1 # Full access from the local host

#rocommunity public localhost
rocommunity 8RQE%XFsc4Pq localhost
rocommunity 8RQE%XFsc4Pq 103.16.74.231 # Default access to basic system info
```

Snmp linrenms conf

CENTOS SNMP CONF

```

#          SNMP configuration - Customzie by Sam KUON          #
#####
# Agent address
agentaddress  udp:161
agentaddress  udp6:161

## Access control
### Firstly, Map the community into a security name
#          sec.name          source          community
#com2sec  <sec.name>        <monitor_server>    <community_password>
#com2sec6 <sec.name>        <monitor_server_ipv6> <community_password>
com2sec    AllowSpecific    192.168.50.10       only4spec!
com2sec    AllowAll         192.168.50.10       not4you!

### Secondly, Map the security name into a group
# group.name sec.model          sec.name
#group  <group_name>          <security_mode>      <security_name>
group   SpecificGroup        v2c                  AllowSpecific
group   AllGroup             v2c                  AllowAll

### Thirdly, Create a view to let group have rights to:
### Open up the whole tree for ro, make the RFC 1213 required ones rw.
# Define 'SystemView', which includes everything under .1.3.6.1.2.1.1 (or .1.3.6.1.2.1.25.1)
# Define 'AllView', which includes everything under .1
#          view.name          incl/excl          subtree.mask(Optional)
view     SystemView          included           .1.3.6.1.2.1.1
view     SystemView          included           .1.3.6.1.2.1.25.1.1
view     AllView             included           .1

### Finally, Grant right to group
# Give 'SpecificGroup' read access to objects in the view 'SystemView'
# Give 'AllGroup' read access to objects in the view 'AllView'
#          group.name      context model  level  prefix  read      write  notify
access   SpecificGroup    ""      any    noauth exact  SystemView none  none
access   AllGroup         ""      any    noauth exact  AllView  none  none

## System contact information
#syslocation  <location set>
#syscontact   <contact_info>
syslocation   Infrastructure, PNH, KH
syscontact    Sam KUON, Email:sam.kuonssp@gmail.com, Mob: 086231646

```

<https://sites.google.com/site/mysharingwiki/home/linux/install-and-configure-snmp-on-centos-7>

<https://www.howtoforge.com/using-old-debian-versions-in-your-sources.list>

2 Modifying `/etc/apt/sources.list`

VVI Command ## `sed -i 's/jessie/stretch/g' /etc/apt/sources.list`

After a Debian version has reached EOL (end of life), its repositories go to the Debian archive. Therefore we can use this archive to get packages for our distribution. The syntax for our `/etc/apt/sources.list` is as follows:

```
deb http://archive.debian.org/debian/ wheezy main non-free  
contrib
```

```
deb-src http://archive.debian.org/debian/ wheezy main non-free  
contrib
```

```
deb http://archive.debian.org/debian-security/ <version>/updates  
main non-free contrib
```

```
deb-src http://archive.debian.org/debian-security/  
<version>/updates main non-free contrib
```

So for Debian Etch, you'd comment out all other repositories in `/etc/apt/sources.list` and add the following lines:

```
vi /etc/apt/sources.list
```

```
deb http://archive.debian.org/debian/ etch main  
non-free contrib  
deb-src http://archive.debian.org/debian/ etch main  
non-free contrib  
  
deb http://archive.debian.org/debian-security/  
etch/updates main non-free contrib  
    deb-src http://archive.debian.org/debian-security/  
        etch/updates main non-free contrib
```

Run

```
apt-get update
```

afterwards to update the packages database.

If you get an error like

```
W: There is no public key available for the following key IDs:
```

```
9AA38DCD55BE302B
```

```
W: GPG error: http://archive.debian.org etch/updates Release:  
The following signatures couldn't be verified because the public  
key is not available: NO_PUBKEY 9AA38DCD55BE302B
```

```
W: You may want to run apt-get update to correct these problems
```

just install the `debian-archive-keyring` package...

```
apt-get install debian-archive-keyring
```

... and run

```
apt-get update
```

How to add rc.local in Debian 9 & 10

Filed under: [Debian,linux](#) — Tags: [Debian](#), [linux](#), [rc.local](#) — admin @ 10:59 am

Debian has removed rc.local from its recent releases.

I have created a simple script which adds rc.local back to the system.

You need to run the following command as root:

```
1 bash <(curl -s  
https://www.adminsehow.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/rc-local.t  
xt)
```


or if you are skeptical to run a script from internet, you can create rc-local.txt yourself and run it.

rc-local.txt :

```
----- touch rc.local.txt chmod 777 rc.local.txt -----
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
echo '[Unit]
Description=/etc/rc.local
ConditionPathExists=/etc/rc.local
```

```
[Service]
Type=forking
ExecStart=/etc/rc.local start
TimeoutSec=0
StandardOutput=tty
RemainAfterExit=yes
SysVStartPriority=99
```

```
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target' >
/etc/systemd/system/rc-local.service
```

```
echo '#!/bin/sh -e
#
# rc.local
#
# This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
# Make sure that the script will "exit 0" on success or any
other
# value on error.
#
# In order to enable or disable this script just change the
execution
# bits.
```

```
#  
# By default this script does nothing.
```

```
exit 0' > /etc/rc.local
```

```
chmod +x /etc/rc.local  
systemctl enable rc-local
```

<https://www.thesslstore.com/knowledgebase/ssl-install/install-ssl-certificate-zimbra-mail-server/>

https://wiki.zimbra.com/wiki/Installing_a_GoDaddy_Commercial_Certificate

<https://www.ssllabs.com/knowledgebase/how-to-install-an-ssl-certificate-on-zimbra/>

```
[zimbra@mailx ~]$ /opt/zimbra/bin/zmcertmgr verifycrt comm  
/opt/commercial.key /opt/commercial.crt /opt/commercial_ca.crt  
** Verifying '/opt/commercial.crt' against '/opt/commercial.key'  
Certificate '/opt/commercial.crt' and private key '/opt/commercial.key'  
match.
```

```
** Verifying '/opt/commercial.crt' against '/opt/commercial_ca.crt'  
ERROR: Unable to validate certificate chain: /opt/commercial.crt: CN  
= *.tbsnews.net
```

```
commercial.key >> Private.key
```

```
commercial_ca.crt >> Intermediate+ROOT CA combine
```

```
commercial.crt >> commercial public certificate
```