PingER Monitoring Node Installation Hands On Session

By:

Kashif Sattar

PhD Candidate/RA
PingER Project-Pakistan



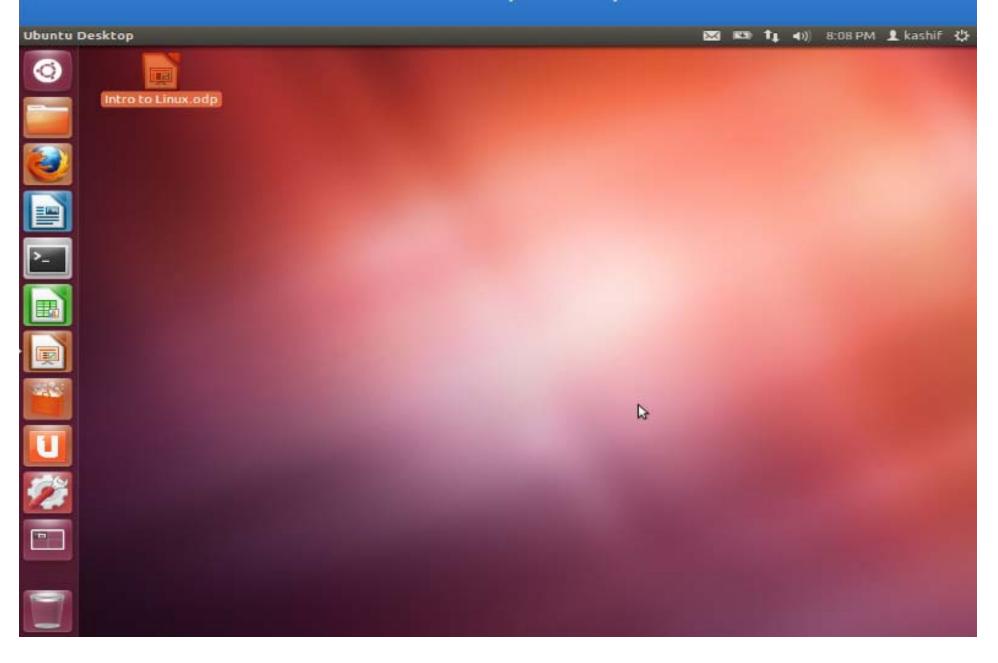
National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

Presentation Outline

- ➤ Brief Introduction of Linux
- ➤ Linux Basic Commands
- ➤ Pre-Reqs of PingER
- ➤ Monitoring Node Installation
- > Configuration

Introduction to Linux

Ubuntu 11.04, 11.10, 12.04



Create Root User

Activate root user

kashif@kashif-aspire:~\$ sudo passwd root

[sudo] password for kashif:

Enter new UNIX password:

Retype new UNIX password:

passwd: password updated successfully

Deactivate root user

kashif@kashif-aspire:~\$ sudo passwd -l root

Switch to root

kashif@kashif-aspire:~\$ su root

Exit from root

root@kashif-aspire:/home/kashif# exit

[sudo: An application to perform administrative task, lst user by default has sudo access]

GUI root login

- Activate the root user as on previous slide and type:
 - kashif@kashif-aspire:~\$ sudo sh -c 'echo "greeter-show-manual-login=true" >> /etc/lightdm/lightdm.conf'
- Restart the system or restart the lightdm service
- After login as a root user it will display guest on the desktop but actually it is root user.

Directory Description

- bin Essential command binaries e.g. Is
- boot Static files of the boot loader e.g. grub
- dev Device files e.g. cdrom
- etc Host-specific system configuration
 e.g. hostname
- lib Essential shared lib. & kernel modules
- media Mount point for removeable media e.g. Flash drive
- mnt Mount point for mounting a file system temporarily

Directory Description

- opt Add-on application software packages
- sbin Essential system binaries e.g. ifconfig
- srv Data for services provided by system
- tmp Temporary files
- usr User Oriented data and apps e.g themes
- var
 Variable data e.g log files
- home User home directories
- root Home directory for the root user

Command	Description
Is	list files and directories
ls -a	list all files and directories
mkdir directory	make a directory
cd directory	change to named directory
cd	change to parent directory
cd ~ or cd	change to home directory
pwd	display the path of the current directory
cd /	change to root directory

Command	Description
Is	list files and directories
ls -a	list all files and directories
mkdir directory	make a directory
cd directory	change to named directory
cd	change to parent directory
cd ~ or cd	change to home directory
pwd	display the path of the current directory
cd /	change to root directory

Command	Description
clear	Clear the contents of terminal
wc file2	count no. of lines/words/characters in file2
date	It displays the current system date and time
uname uname -a lsb_release -a	It displays the OS name, It displays the OS in detail It displays the OS version
hostname	It displays the system name
who am i	It displays the current user of the system
who	It displays who is on the system with you For multiple terminals it will show all
echo 'string'	It will display what you write as string

Is -I command

kashif@kashif-aspire:~\$ Is -I

total 60

drwxr-xr-x 2 kashif seecs 4096 Sep 11 18:51 Desktop

-rw-rw-r-- 1 kashif seecs 997 Sep 11 17:45 file1

- d represents directory
- rwx represents read write and execute
 - First rwx for author
 - Second rwx for group
 - Third rwx for everyone
- 2 represents no of files and directories in this directory
- kashif represents user/owner of the file
- Seecs represents group
- 4096 represents file size, Date and time represents file creation time
- Desktop is the name of the directory

Changing file Rights

```
kashif@kashif-aspire:~$ chmod a+rwx file1
kashif@kashif-aspire:~$ ls -l
-rwxrwxrwx 1 kashif seecs 997 Sep 11 17:45 file1
```

- a for everyone, + for add rights
- Other options:
 - for subtract rights
 - u for user
 - g for group
 - o for other
- Other example:

```
kashif@kashif-aspire:~$ chmod go-rwx file1
kashif@kashif-aspire:~$ ls -l
-rwx----- 1 kashif seecs 997 Sep 11 17:45 file1
```

Other Useful Commands

Command	Description
gzip filename	Compress the file and store as filename.gz
gunzip filename.gz	Uncompress the file
zcat filename.gz	Read the file without uncompressing
file *	Description/type of the files e.g word, txt etc
history	Display list of all previous commands
exit	Exit from the user/terminal
Shutdown -h now	Shutdown the system
ping IP	Ping the IP to check system is working

vi Editor

Starting vi:

kashif@kashif-aspire:~\$ vi file1

- It will open the file if it exists otherwise create new file
- On-screen, you will see blank lines:

~

~

"file1" [New file]

vi Modes

- vi has two modes:
 - command mode (by pressing <Esc> key) → Editing fn's
 - insert mode (usually by pressing by 'i' key → For contents

vi Editor

Basic Editing

You must be in command mode.

Key	Purpose
X	remove one character
3x	remove 3 characters
dw	remove one word (you must be at first character)
dd	remove one line
2dd	remove two lines
D	remove from cursor position to end of line
a	for append mode → insert after the cursor position
0	for inserting new line below cursor position
O	for inserting new line above cursor position
J	for joining two lines> put the cursor on the 1st line
3J	for joining three lines

Some Useful Links:

http://pinger.seecs.edu.pk/

➤ code →Installation files

➤ monthly-report → Analysis reports

→ pinger.xml → Important file having

updated beacon list

Types of Installations

- > Trace Route Server
 - Pinger.seecs.edu.pk/cgi-bin/traceroute.pl
 - > Version: 6.0
- ➤ Pinger2 Host
 - pinger.seecs.edu.pk/cgi-bin/ping_data.pl
 - > Version: 3.93
 - > 48 set of pings daily
 - Packet Size
 - > 100B
 - > 1000B

Monitoring Node Installation See Tutorial

What at the end Required

- > DNS:
 - > e.g. pingerlhr.pern.edu.pk
- > Public IP:
 - ➤ e.g. 111.68.105.106
- ➤ Node Coordinates e.g.
 - > Longitude: 74.352967
 - > Latitude: 31.510717
- > Node Location
 - Complete Postal Address
- Contact Person
 - Name
 - Designation
 - Contact Number
 - > E-mail Address

Thanks