

Course Outline

LPI 101

Duration: 5 days (30 hours)

Learning Objectives:

- Everything you need to know to prepare for the LPI 101 exam
- All the key core elements of the Linux operating system installation, file system, RPMs, network configuration, backup, restore, X Window, Kernel configuration, application management
- The core Internet related technologies- e-mail, security, DNS, Apache, Squid

Target Audience:

- Anyone interested in gaining a greater understanding of Linux
- Anyone responsible for providing basic installation, operation, and troubleshooting services on Linux workstations and servers
- Microsoft professionals seeking to add Linux expertise

Prerequisites:

No Prerequisites

Topics Covered:

- Linux Fundamentals
 - Objectives
 - What is Linux
 - The Story of Linux
 - The Free Software Model
 - Linux Features
 - Loadable Device Modules
 - GUI Window Managers
 - Programming Languages
 - Linux Advantages
 - GUI is Not Necessary
 - Remote Administration is Easy
 - Rebooting is Uncommon
 - Viruses are Rare
 - Linux Limitations
 - Linux Distribution Mechanism
 - Linux Standards
 - FHS and LSB
 - Linux Documentation



- The Linux Documentation Project
- System Administration
- Operational vs. Administrative
- Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- Installing a Linux System
 - Objectives
 - Installation Options
 - Getting Ready- System Type
 - Types of Servers and Workstations
 - Linux PRE-Installation
 - Creating a Boot Floppy
 - Drive Partitions
 - Preparing Your System to Dual-Boot
 - Partition the Drive
 - Other Partitioning Methods
 - Linux Boot Loaders
 - X Window System Installation
 - System Initialization
 - Boot Sequence- Init and / etc/inittab
 - Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- Linux Usage
 - Objectives
 - Command Line Basics
 - Common Commands
 - File System Basics
 - The Linux File System
 - Navigating the Directory Tree
 - Permissions
 - Copying, Moving & Removing Files
 - Creating, and Deleting Directories
 - Interpreting Files
 - Linux Text Editors
 - Basic vi
 - Vi Modes
 - The Linux Shell
 - Profiles
 - Environment
 - Using the bash Shell
 - Redirecting Input and Output
 - Background Jobs

- Bash Scripting
- Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- Linux System Background
 - Objectives
 - Hardware and Architecture
 - System Resources
 - IRQ
 - I/O Addresses
 - DMA
 - Devices and Drivers
 - Hard Drives
 - Network Interface Controllers
 - Adding RAM
 - Modems
 - Audio Controllers
 - The Linux File System
 - Which File System is Best?
 - File System Structure
 - Directory Hierarchy
 - File-related Commands
 - Windows NT-and Linux File Permissions
 - Permissions and Ownership in a GUI
 - Mounting File Systems
 - Managing Shared Libraries
 - Process Management
 - The /proc File System
 - Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- Administration Utilities
 - Objectives
 - Online Documentation
 - man Pages
 - Manual Entries
 - Linux Documentation Project
 - System Information
 - Identifying the System
 - System Default Files
 - Identifying and Communicating with Active Users
 - Finding Files
 - The Find Command
 - The Locate Command

- Locating Commands
- Interpreting Files
- Text Processing
- The grep Family
- Regular Expressions
- Filters
- Sed
- Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- Files and Directories
 - Objectives
 - Standard Directories
 - Linux File System
 - Long Directory Listing
 - Access Control
 - File and Directory Permission
 - File Manipulation Permissions
 - Set User and Group Ids
 - The Sticky Bit
 - File Permission Commands
 - Links
 - Hard Link
 - Symbolic Link
 - Labs
- Processes
 - Objectives
 - Processes
 - The Linux Kernel
 - Programs and Processes
 - Daemons and Zombies
 - Key Attributes of a Process
 - Running Processes
 - Checking on Processes
 - The /proc File System
 - Signals
 - Sending Signals
 - Intercepting Signals
 - Scheduling Processes
 - The at Command
 - Listing and Deleting at Jobs
 - The crontab Command

- Administering at and crontab
- Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- System Startup and Shutdown
 - Objectives
 - Standard Boot Process
 - Typical lilo.conf
 - Boot Problems
 - Manual Boot
 - Startup Flow Control
 - Run Levels
 - The init Control File: /etc/inittab
 - Run Command Scripts (System V)
 - rc Script Details (System V)
 - Changing Run Levels
 - Shutting Down
 - Maintenance Mode
 - Labs
- Managing Users
 - Objectives
 - Creating New User Accounts
 - New User Requirements
 - Preparing Groups
 - The /etc/passwd File
 - Allocating User IDs
 - Adding/Removing Users
 - Changing User Attributes
 - Changing Group Membership
 - Security
 - Setting Passwords
 - Choosing Passwords
 - The /etc/Shadow File
 - Account Security
 - Labs
- User Environments
 - Objectives
 - Login Shell
 - Restricted root Access
 - Environment Files
 - Environment Definitions
 - The unmask Command

- Security Issues
- Message of the Day (motd)
- Guest Accounts
- Shared Accounts
- Shared Group Directories
- Labs
- File Systems
 - Objectives
 - File System Structure
 - File System Types
 - Making a File System
 - Mounting a File System
 - Kernel File Cache
 - The lost+found Directory
 - Corrupt File Systems
 - Identifying Lost Files
 - File System Configuration File
 - Utilities
 - Free Disk
 - Disk Usage
 - Quota
 - User Disk Quota
 - Getting a Report on a User's Quota Status
 - Turning on Quota at Boot Time
 - Maintaining Quota
 - Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- Backup and Restore
 - Objectives
 - Why Perform Backups
 - When to Backup
 - Where to Store Backups
 - What to Backup
 - Backup Media
 - Magnetic Tape
 - Optical Disks
 - Removable Disks
 - Backup Utilities
- Linux Backup Terminology
 - Tape Archive and Restore
 - Copy to I/O

- Using cpio
- Direct Device Access
- Using dd to identify a File Type
- Using Compression and dd
- Handling Tapes with mt
- Linux Tape Device Names
- Working with MS-DOS Diskettes
- Network Backups
- Labs & Self-Directed Exercises
- Security, Monitoring, and Troubleshooting
 - Objectives
 - Your Role in Security
 - Physical Security
 - Software Security
 - Exploits
 - Security Tools
 - Basic NFS Security
 - Security and NFS
 - Client Security
 - X Windows Security
 - Monitoring System Performance
 - What to Monitor
 - CPU Process Reporter (top)
 - Monitoring Memory Usage
 - Virtual Memory Usage
 - /proc/ meminfo
 - Other Utilities
 - Monitoring Log Files
 - Inspecting Log Files
 - Remote Logging
 - Troubleshooting
 - Preparing for Trouble
 - Potential Installation Problems
 - LILO Error Messages
 - Printing Troubleshooting
 - Repairing File Systems
 - Mail System Maintenance
 - Emergency Booting
 - Hardware vs. IRQ Problems
 - Problems with SCSI Controllers and Devices

- Setting Your System's Clock
- Troubleshooting Routing Issues
- Labs