

## Re: Networks,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

**Source:** <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Mailing-Lists/Fedora/2004-10/3451.html>

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**From:** Phil Scherzinger ([pscherz\\_at\\_earthlink.net](mailto:pscherz_at_earthlink.net))

**Date:** 10/17/04

To: "Thomas Cameron" <[thomas.cameron@camerontech.com](mailto:thomas.cameron@camerontech.com)>, "For users of Fedora Core releases" <[fedora-list@redhat.com](mailto:fedora-list@redhat.com)>  
Date: Sun, 17 Oct 2004 14:06:15 -0500

What I have is two pc's actually sitting next to each other. They are connected to a single router so I can share the high speed connection I have. I would like to be able to share files and, hopefully, a printer between the two. Nothing too fancy. Eventually, I would like to be able to access files at work, but that will require working through a vpn and all the security at work. That is a someday project.

The reason I picked on the term NFS is that I am, by trade a manager of an AIX support group. While AIX is a very good unix platform, it doesn't do too well on an intel platform. It requires a power pc chipset. We use nfs all the time at work. Linux at home, well it is very different, and we be learning as fast as I can.

Thomas, and all of you, it is wonderful to be able to post a question on this site, and get an answer the quality of the one I just received. Please, don't ever get tired of answering our questions. It is appreciated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Phil Scherzinger  
[pscherz@earthlink.net](mailto:pscherz@earthlink.net)

> *[Original Message]*  
> *From: Thomas Cameron <[thomas.cameron@camerontech.com](mailto:thomas.cameron@camerontech.com)>*  
> *To: <[pscherz@earthlink.net](mailto:pscherz@earthlink.net)>; For users of Fedora Core releases <[fedora-list@redhat.com](mailto:fedora-list@redhat.com)>*  
> *Date: 10/16/2004 9:19:35 PM*  
> *Subject: Re: Networks,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,*  
>  
> *On Sat, 2004-10-16 at 20:36 -0500, Phil Scherzinger wrote:*  
> > *I have two computers. Each wired to a linksys broadband router. The*  
> > *see and can access the outside world, but I can not telenet or ftp*  
> > *them. I can ping the ip address that the router (with dhcp) has given*  
> > *them.*  
> >  
> > *What I would like to do is:*  
> >  
> > *1. be able to share files between the two boxes, like nfs.*

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> > 2. be able to address the boxes by a name rather than a number  
> > 3. make telnet, ftp and ssh work between the two  
> > 4. because the router uses dhcp, can I get the same ip on each box  
> > everytime?  
> >  
> >  
> > I know this is a big task, but can some one help me get started?  
> >  
> >  
> > Phil Scherzinger  
> > pscherz@earthlink.net  
>  
>  
> Wow, Paul. Not asking much, are you? :-)  
>  
> For future reference, please do not post to the list in HTML. It looks  
> like you are using Earthlink's mail. I don't know how to turn HTML off  
> there, but you should really investigate that.  
>  
> Answers below:  
>  
> 1) You said you wanted to "share files between the two boxes, like  
> nfs."  
>  
> To run an NFS server you need at the very least the portmap, nfslock and  
> nfs services to run. To do this, run these commands as root:  
>  
> chkconfig portmap on  
> chkconfig nfslock on  
> chkconfig nfs on  
>  
> After that, you can run the commands:  
>  
> service portmap restart  
> service nfslock restart  
> service nfs restart  
>  
> Now, since you are asking these services to restart and they may or may  
> not already be running, you might see some [FAILED] errors when the try  
> to shut down. No worries there, ignore it.  
>  
> Next, you will need to decide what part of your hard drive to share (in  
> the Linux and Unix world, sharing a section of your hard drive is called  
> "exporting a filesystem"). For example's sake, I will pretend you've  
> decided to export the /home directory. The file you will want to modify  
> is /etc/exports. It's a plain text file and you can edit it with your  
> favorite text editor. You will add a line that looks something like  
> this:  
>  
> /home \*(ro)  
>

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- > *This shares the /home directory to everyone (this is really bad security*
- > *but is the most simple setup). The asterisk (\*) is a wildcard meaning*
- > *"everyone." The (ro) means that the directory is shared read only.*
- > *Please run the command:*
- >
- > *man exports*
- >
- > *for a better explanation of the format for the /etc/exports file.*
- >
- > *Once you have the exports file set up, you can run the command:*
- >
- > *exportfs -a*
- >
- > *This will export all the filesystems listed in /etc/exports. Please*
- > *issue the command:*
- >
- > *man exportfs*
- >
- > *for more details.*
- >
- > *2) You said you wanted to be able to "address the boxes by a name*
- > *rather than a number." There are a number of ways you can do that. For*
- > *now, since you are new, I will describe what I consider the easiest way*
- > *to do it.*
- >
- > *There is a file called /etc/hosts. It's syntax is like this:*
- >
- > *10.20.30.40 fullname.example.com alias*
- >
- > *The first part is the ip address of the host you are identifying. The*
- > *second field is the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), also referred to*
- > *as the canonical hostname, of the host. The third field is the alias or*
- > *short name of the host.*
- >
- > *So, if you have two computers called bill.example.com and*
- > *ted.example.com, and bill.example.com has the address 192.168.0.101 and*
- > *ted.example.com has the address 192.168.0.102, then your hosts file*
- > *might have the following two lines in it:*
- >
- > *192.168.0.101 bill.example.com bill*
- > *192.168.0.102 ted.example.com ted*
- >
- > *Note that these lines need to be there on both bill's and ted's hosts*
- > *file!*
- >
- > *You will find that the hosts file seems messed up on each of the*
- > *machines when you first open it. On bill it will probably look like*
- > *this:*
- >
- > *127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost bill.example.com bill*
- >

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- > *It's like that for a reason, but if you are going to assign static*
- > *addresses then you can fix it so it looks like this:*
- >
- > *127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost*
- > *192.168.0.101 bill.example.com bill*
- > *192.168.0.102 ted.example.com ted*
- >
- > *Please issue the command:*
- >
- > *man hosts*
- >
- > *for further details.*
- >
- > *3) You said you wanted to "make telnet, ftp and ssh work between the*
- > *two." Well, to do that, you need to make sure that the telnet, ftp and*
- > *ssh servers and clients are installed.*
- >
- > *Run this command:*
- >
- > *rpm -qa | egrep "telnet/ssh/ftp"*
- >
- > *You want to make sure that the following (at least) are installed:*
- >
- > *telnet-server*
- > *telnet*
- > *openssh-server*
- > *openssh-clients*
- > *vsftpd*
- > *ftp*
- >
- > *Having said that, I strongly recommend that you NOT use telnet – it is*
- > *horribly insecure. ssh is just as easy to use and it doesn't send your*
- > *password in plain text over the network. IMHO, telnet is a Bad Thing*
- > *(TM). I will include the instructions for telnet below in case you*
- > *really really like to be wild and dangerous.*
- >
- > *Anyway, once you see that the servers are installed, you will want to do*
- > *this:*
- >
- > *chkconfig telnet on*
- > *chkconfig vsftpd on*
- > *chkconfig sshd on*
- >
- > *service vsftpd restart*
- > *service sshd restart*
- >
- > *You don't need to worry about the telnet daemon – it is handled by*
- > *xinetd and xinetd restarts when one of the services it manages is turned*
- > *on by chkconfig.*
- >
- > *So, once that is done, you can test connectivity between each box. To*

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> *test ftp, issue the command:*  
>  
> *ftp bill.example.com*  
>  
> *Obviously you will substitute your hostname for bill.example.com.*  
>  
> *To test ssh, you will issue the command:*  
>  
> *ssh user@bill.example.com*  
>  
> *Substitute your user and hostname.*  
>  
> *For telnet, you can just issue the command:*  
>  
> *telnet bill.example.com*  
>  
> *with the appropriate substitutions.*  
>  
> *Please issue the following commands:*  
>  
> *man vsftd*  
> *man vsftd.conf*  
> *man telnetd*  
> *man telnet*  
> *man sshd*  
> *man sshd\_config*  
> *man ssh*  
>  
> *for more info on all these services.*  
>  
> *4) You asked "can I get the same ip on each box everytime?" Yes, you*  
> *can. You can do it two ways.*  
>  
> *The first is via static DHCP assignments on your DHCP server (the*  
> *broadband router you have). Read the instructions that came with it – I*  
> *don't know what you have so I can't help you there.*  
>  
> *The second is to not use DHCP for your Linux hosts. To statically*  
> *assign addresses, issue either the command:*  
>  
> *system-config-network*  
>  
> *or*  
>  
> *netconfig*  
>  
> *Since you are new, I recommend you use system-config-network from inside*  
> *your GUI so that you can access the most excellent manual from the Help*  
> *menu.*  
>  
> *In either case, you will want to assign your static ip address (like*

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- > 192.168.0.101), your hostname, and so on. Read the manual for full
- > details.
- >
- > I hope that you've found this information helpful. In the future, you
- > might seriously consider asking one question per post. I almost deleted
- > your post because you asked so much information all at once. It is more
- > likely that someone will see a single question and fire off a quick
- > answer than to write the volume that I've written here.
- >
- > Cheers!
- > --
- > A: Because people read from top to bottom
- > Q: Why is top posting bad?
- >
- > Thomas Cameron, RHCE, CNE, MCSE, MCT

--  
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fedora-list@redhat.com  
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