CSE 265: System and Network Administration

- Sharing System Files
  - Motivation
  - Copying files around
  - NIS: Network Information Service
  - NIS+ and LDAP
Sharing system files

- A typical host has tens or possibly hundreds of configuration files
  - passwd, shadow, group, hosts, services, aliases, printcap
- A typical network has tens or hundreds of hosts
- The result is too much to configure by hand!
- Solutions
  - Group similarly configured machines and distribute configuration files when they change
  - Use a central server instead of individual config files
    - Possibly slower, but never out of date
Copying files around

- Brute-force copying isn't elegant, but it
  - works on all machines
  - is easy to set up and maintain
  - reliable
  - flexible (such as copying apps and data, too)
  - handles some files that aren't supported otherwise
    - /etc/sendmail.cf, /etc/ntp.conf
- Push vs. pull model of file distribution
Pushing with rdist

- **rdist** distributes files when they are out of date
- Preserves ownership, permissions, timestamps
- Originally used **rsh** mechanism (insecure!)
  - Now **ssh** is typically used
- Looks for a Distfile in current directory
  - Specifies options, source files, destination hosts
  - Format:
    - *label: pathnames* -> *destinations commands*
# Example Distfile
SYS_FILES = (/etc/passwd /etc/group /etc/mail/aliases)
GET_ALL = (chimchim lollipop barkadon)
GET_SOME = (whammo spiff)

# files -> targets
all: ${SYS_FILES} -> ${GET_ALL}
  notify barb;
  special /etc/mail/aliases "/usr/bin/newaliases";

some: ${SYS_FILES} -> ${GET_SOME}
  except /etc/mail/aliases;
  notify eddie@spiff;

- Copies the three listed files, sends mail to barb@destination with updates or errors
- Need ssh at target, no password
Option #2: rsync

- rsync – similar to rdist, but doesn't just copy
  - Attempts to transfer only the changes to a file
  - Client can run rsync out of inetd (no rsh!)
    - Can require a password, restrict access to certain dirs

- Example:

  ```
  # rsync -gopt -password-file=/etc/rsync.pwd /etc/passwd lollipop::sysfiles
  ```

- Uses /etc/rsyncd.conf
rsync configuration

# This is /etc/rsyncd.conf

# sysfiles is just an arbitrary title for the particular module
[sysfiles]
# This is the path you allow files to be pushed to. It could be just /
path = /etc

# This is the secrets file containing the username/password pair for
# authenticating the module
secrets file = /etc/rsyncd.secrets
# Can be read only if you are pulling files
read only = false
# UID and GID under which the transfer will be done
uid = root
gid = root
# List of hosts that are allowed to connect
hosts allow = master-host

- Secrets file is just name:password
  - root access only!
Pulling files

- Simple copy utilities
  - Can use `wget` from ftp or web site (or `ncftp`, etc.)
  - Can use NFS and just `cp`
  - Might want to have script verify contents before installing
- Can use `rsync`
- Need to stagger access to server
  - Can't just use a cron at same time!
  - Wrap with Perl script to randomize

```perl
#!/usr/bin/perl
sleep rand() * 600; # sleep 0-600s (i.e., 10 minutes)
system(copy_files_down);
```
How programs get to system files

- Many configuration files have routines in standard C library
  - `getpwuid`, `getpwnam`, `getpwent` for `passwd`
  - Routines are capable of using alternative sources

- In Linux, sources of info are determined by `/etc/nsswitch.conf`

- `nsccd`: caches many lookup responses
  - cache `passwd`, `group`, `DNS` results
  - `/etc/nsccd.conf`
Sample /etc/nsswitch.conf

passwd: files nis
shadow: files nis
group: files nis

hosts: db files nisplus nis dns
hosts: files nis dns

bootparams: nis [NOTFOUND=return] files

netgroup: files
ethers: files
netmasks: files
networks: files
protocols: files nisplus
rpc: files
services: files nisplus

automount: files nisplus
aliases: files nisplus
NIS: Network Information Service

- Originally called Sun Yellow Pages
- Shares records (i.e., one line per file)
- Master server maintains authoritative copies of system files, in original locations as before
  - Server process makes contents available over net
  - Server maintains multiple NIS “maps” for lookups
    - e.g., lookup passwd.byname passwd.byuid
- Permits use of slave servers to replicate content
  - File changes on master must be pushed to slaves
  - Clients think they are all servers (no difference)
NIS organization

- Domain
  - A server and its clients constitute an NIS domain

- Netgroups
  - Named sets of users, machines, or networks for easy reference in system files
  - Defined in /etc/netgroup, shared as an NIS map
    - Format: groupname list-of-members
    - Member format: (hostname, username, nisdomainname)
    - Example: (boulder,-,)
      - Dash/hyphen indicates negation
      - Empty fields match everything
Netgroups

- Larger /etc/netgroup example

```
bobcats   (snake,,) (headrest,,)
servers   (anchor,,) (moet,,) (piper,,) (kirk,,)
anchorclients (xx,,) (watneys,,) (molson,,)
beers     (anchor,,) (anchor-gateway,,) anchorclients
allhosts  beers  bobcats  servers
```

- Netgroups can be used in /etc/exports

```
/export/projects    -access=@bobcats
/export/homefiles   -access=@anchorclients,root=@servers
```

- Also in **sudo**

- Netgroups can be used without NIS
NIS

- Client has list of servers in /etc/yp.conf
  - Often supplied by DHCP
- NIS server data files are in /var/yp
  - Subdirectories are NIS domains, e.g.:
    - /var/yp/cssuns/passwd.bynname
    - /var/yp/cssuns/passwd.byuid
  - Makefile in /var/yp will generate db files from flat (text) files, and run `yppush` to propagate to slaves
- `ypbind` runs on all NIS machines
  - C library contacts local ypbind daemon for every query (if config'd by /etc/nsswitch.conf)
Setting up NIS domain

- NIS must be initialized on all masters and slaves

- On servers (in /var/yp)
  - Set NIS domain name using `domainname`
  - Run `ypinit -m/-s master`
  - Run `ypserv`

- On slaves, also want `crontab` entries to pull fresh copies

- On clients
  - Set NIS domain (in /etc/sysconfig/network for RHEL/CentOS)
  - Still need /etc/passwd and /etc/group for root without NIS
NIS, NIS+ and LDAP

- NIS: Common, but out of date
- NIS+
  - Extended, “fixed” re-write of NIS with better security
  - Buggy (on Linux), and development has stopped
- LDAP: Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
  - Really, just a database schema
  - Basis for Microsoft Active Directory
  - Can contain admin config data, but more typically contact information (phone, email, address, etc.)
    - Most email clients can use LDAP (e.g., my pine mailer)
  - RHEL/CentOS comes with API, clients and servers from OpenLDAP.org