Week 4 Notes

Review

You should now have an idea of:

- **DNS** works
- Different Internet **protocols**
- **OSI Model**
- Know what a **three-way handshake** is
- What is **DHCP** and what it used
- What is **NAT** and when it is utilized
- And be more comfortable in using a computer without a mouse

Please do not send me any files with a **doc** extension. It is a pain to open them up in Linux.

This week's topics are: **Apache, daemons, filesystems**

Apache

- An HTTP Web Server for almost all platforms: UNIX, BSD, Windows, etc
- Open-Source software, meaning that anybody can make any modifications (compare Microsoft's IIS)
- Two claims of where name came from: "a patchy", or official version is that it came out of a name of an Indian tribe
- For a complete FAQ: http://httpd.apache.org/docs/1.3/misc/FAQ.html

Daemons

- Apache is an example of a **daemon** - httpd
- **daemon** is a process running in the background
- Most daemons usually end in a d, like **sshd, ftpd, syslogd**

- **ftpd** - a process that allows you to transfer files to and from a remote network site
- **sshd** - provides for logging into a remote machine and executing commands on it
- **syslogd** - takes care of logging on the machine

Filesystems

- A structure to store and organize files and data
- Many different file systems and each has its advantages and disadvantages
- **ntfs** - New Technology File System - the Windows file system used for recent Windows released, precedes FAT (File Allocation Table)
- **ext3** - third extended filesystem, mostly used for Linux distributions
- **ext3** is a journalling file system, meaning that before changes are made everything is written into a journal
- All of the currently detected devices with file systems are written into **mtab** and **fstab**
- **mount** - mounts different file systems
- **fsck** - used to check and repair a UNIX file system