Advanced Unix System Administration

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Steven Luo <sluo+decal@OCF.Berkeley.EDU>

- init
- syslogd(8)
 - Programs call openlog(), closelog(), syslog() to write to /dev/log
 - Daemon picks up log messages, and writes them to logs, pipes, or over the network
 - Usually picks up kernel messages in a system-dependent manner
 - Configured in /etc/syslog.conf

- cron(8)
 - Runs commands at intervals based on contents of crontab files
 - Crontabs installed using crontab(1)
 - For systems not up all the time, anacron(8)
 can be used to ensure that cron jobs get run
- atd(8)
 - Runs commands at scheduled time
 - Jobs installed using at(1)

- inetd(8)
 - Service multiplexer
 - Listens on lots of ports for incoming connections, hands them off to other programs
 - Configured via /etc/inetd.conf (usually)
 - Advantages: services run only when needed
 - Disadvantages: very poor performance

- portmap(8)/rpcbind(1M)
 - Multiplexing scheme for Sun/ONC RPC services
 - Clients connect to port 111 and get a list of running RPC services
 - Advantages: allows dynamic port assignments for running services, ports > 1024 to be used
 - Disadvantages: gives lots of information for an attacker

- C library
 - Provides more comfortable/less implementation-dependent interface to the kernel
 - Provides standard/required functions
 - Provides timezone interpretation and localization features
- gettext(1)/msgformat(1)
 - Provides standard interface to localized messages

- Mail transport agent
 - Programs expect /usr/lib/sendmail or /usr/sbin/sendmail to allow sending mail
 - Traditionally this is Sendmail, but could be almost anything nowadays
- X Window System
 - Provides graphical display services to X clients
 - Network transparent

- Name Service Switch
 - C library grew functions getpwnam(), etc., to have standard ways of reading /etc/passwd, looking up hostnames, etc.
 - NSS mechanism allows C library to load (via dlopen()) different providers for this information
 - Providers include files, DNS, NIS, NIS+; can be written/installed separately from libc
 - Configured via /etc/nsswitch.conf

- Pluggable Authentication Modules
 - (Mostly) standardized way of checking users' passwords
 - Allows powerful access controls, multiple authentication providers via dlopen()
 - Available on Linux, Free/NetBSD, Solaris, most commercial Unix
- BSD Authentication
 - Like PAM, but uses program helpers instead of shared libraries; OpenBSD and BSDi