# 1.113.1

# Configure and manage inetd, xinetd, and related services Weight 4

Linux Professional Institute Certification — 102

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#### Outline

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1. Context 1.113.1

## 1 Context

## **Topic 113 Networking Services [24]**

## 1.113.1 Configure and manage inetd, xinetd, and related services [4]

**1.113.2** Operate and perform basic configuration of sendmail [4]

**1.113.3** Operate and perform basic configuration of Apache [4]

**1.113.4** Properly manage the NFS, smb, and nmb daemons [4]

**1.113.5** Setup and configure basic DNS services [4]

**1.113.7** Set up secure shell (OpenSSH) [4]

# 2 Objective

## **Description of Objective**

Candidates should be able to configure which services are available through inetd, use topwrappers to allow or deny services on a host-by-host basis, manually start, stop, and restart internet services, configure basic network services including telnet and ftp. Set a service to run as another user instead of the default in inetd.conf.

## Key files, terms, and utilities include:

```
/etc/inetd.conf — configuration file for the older inetd
/etc/hosts.allow — TCP Wrappers configuration file, consulted first
/etc/hosts.deny — TCP Wrappers configuration file, consulted second
/etc/services — file mapping service names ↔ network ports
/etc/xinetd.conf — configuration file for xinetd, which has built-in support for TCP Wrappers, so is now used more than inetd
/etc/xinetd.log — a file that appears to exist only in LPI objectives, but see
$ man 5 xinetd.log ←
```

3. inetd, xinetd 1.113.1

# 3 inetd, xinetd

#### inetd/xinetd

- The internet "super-server"
- A daemon which listens on many ports and fires off the appropriate command to handle incoming requests
- inetd is used in older/smaller systems
  - Controlled through /etc/inetd.conf
- xinetd is an enhanced replacement
  - Controlled through /etc/xinetd.conf...
  - ... and through individual files in directory /etc/xinetd.d/

#### 3.1 inetd.conf

#### Fields are:

service\_name sock\_type proto flags user server\_path args

```
# UW-IMAP server
imap2 stream tcp nowait root /usr/sbin/tcpd /usr/sbin/imapd
imap3 stream tcp nowait root /usr/sbin/tcpd /usr/sbin/imapd
imaps stream tcp nowait root /usr/sbin/tcpd /usr/sbin/imapd
# Exim mail server
smtp stream tcp nowait mail /usr/sbin/exim exim -bs
```

#### Built-in services (often disabled)

```
stream tcp nowait root
echo
                                 internal
                     wait
echo
        daram
                udp
                             root.
                                 internal
chargen stream tcp
                    nowait root internal
                     wait
chargen
        dgram
                udp
                             root internal
                    nowait root internal
discard
        stream
                tcp
discard dgram
                udp
                     wait
                             root internal
daytime
       stream
                    nowait root internal
               tcp
daytime
        dgram
                     wait
                             root internal
                udp
                    nowait root internal
time
        stream
               tcp
time
        dgram
                udp wait
                             root internal
```

## 4. tcpwrappers 1.113.1 4

# 4 tcpwrappers

### hosts.allow / hosts.deny

```
# /etc/hosts.allow
sshd: ALL
imapd: 10.0.6.19
ALL: 10.0.128.96/255.255.255.224
# /etc/hosts.deny
#ALL: PARANOID
ALL: ALL
```

Manpage is hosts access(5)

## 5 xinetd

#### xinetd

- Same function as inetd
- Has built-in support for TCP Wrappers, so is now used for recent distributions instead
  of inetd
- package management system (i.e., dpkg, rpm) drops a file into directory
   /etc/xinetd.d/ instead of having to edit /etc/inetd.conf
- Here is such a file for the exim mail server to run under xinetd:

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