

Basic system configuration tasks such as setting

Topics : [Centos Server](#)

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Basic system configuration tasks in CentOS typically involve setting up hostname, configuring network settings, managing users, and performing basic system maintenance. Here's how you can perform these tasks:

1. Setting Hostname:

- Open a terminal or connect to your CentOS system via SSH.
- Use the `hostnamectl` command to set the hostname:

```
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname yourhostname
```

- Replace `yourhostname` with the desired hostname for your system.
- Optionally, you can edit the `/etc/hostname` file directly and add your hostname there.

2. Configuring Network Settings:

- Network settings in CentOS are typically configured using the `nmcli` or `nmtui` commands.
- Use `nmcli` to manage network connections from the command line:

```
sudo nmcli connection modify <connection-name> ipv4.addresses <IP-address>
sudo nmcli connection modify <connection-name> ipv4.gateway <gateway-IP>
sudo nmcli connection modify <connection-name> ipv4.dns <DNS-server-IP>
sudo nmcli connection up <connection-name>
```

- Replace `<connection-name>` with the name of your network connection (e.g., `eth0`, `ens33`).
- Replace `<IP-address>`, `<gateway-IP>`, and `<DNS-server-IP>` with your desired IP address, gateway, and DNS server IP addresses, respectively.

3. Managing Users:

- Use the `useradd` command to add a new user:

```
sudo useradd -m username
```

- Replace `username` with the desired username.

- Set a password for the new user using the `passwd` command:

```
sudo passwd username
```

- Provide a password when prompted.
- Optionally, you can add the new user to specific groups using the `usermod` command.

4. Basic System Maintenance:

- Update package repositories and install available updates:

```
sudo yum update
```

- Install additional software packages as needed using the `yum install` command.
- Monitor system resources using tools like `top`, `htop`, or `sar`.
- Manage system services using commands like `systemctl start`, `systemctl stop`, and `systemctl enable`.

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