

Index

Note to the reader: Throughout this index **boldfaced** page numbers indicate primary discussions of a topic. *Italicized* page numbers indicate illustrations.

Symbols & Numbers

% Disk Time counter, 615
% Free Space counter, 615
% Usage counter, 615
% Usage Peak counter, 615
10 Gigabit Ethernet, 29
100VG-AnyLAN cable, 29

A

A (Address) DNS record, 283
AAAA DNS record, 283
acceptable use policy (AUP), **139–144**, 704
access bits in Unix, 130
 administrative utilities, **132–133**
 numeric equivalents, 132
access control list (ACL), 113, 704
Access Control right (NetWare), 134
Access log, 704
access speed for hard drive, 30
access.conf file, 490, 704
account policy, creating, 184–187
acknowledgment message (DHCP), 94
ACL (access control list), 113, 704
active connection, maintaining, 620
Active Directory, **158–169**, 704
 installation, **159–162**
Active Directory Installation Wizard
 Configure DNS screen, 162, 162
 Database and Log Locations screen, *161*, 161
 Domain Controller Type screen, *160*, 160
 New Domain Name screen, *160*, 161
 Welcome screen, *159*
Active Directory Users and Computers tool,
 163–169, 175
 to activate account policy, 185
 assigning permissions to groups, **167–169**
 for audit policies, 191–192
 group creation, **165–167**
 user accounts creation, **163–165**
 for user accounts, home folders and logon scripts,
 210–211
 for user rights, 207
Active Server Pages (ASP), 498, 503, 704
ActivePerl, 499
ActiveX, 704
ActiveX controls, 497
ActiveX Data Objects (ADO), 704
adapter, 704
add command (Unix restore), 658
Add Counters dialog box, *618*, 618
Add Stand-alone Snap-in dialog box, 170
Address (A) DNS record, 283
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), 704
administrative privilege, 135
administrator account, 217
 name change, 684–686
ADO (ActiveX Data Objects), 704
Adobe Acrobat Reader, 437
ADSL (Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line), 36
Advanced TCP/IP Settings dialog box, 398, 398
agent log file, 597, 704
aging passwords, *179*, **179–180**
alias
 for virtual directory, 401
 for web directory, 466
aliasing, 704
 by e-mail server, 564–565
.alt newsgroup, 442

734 AMD processors – backup

AMD processors, 32
anonymous access, 704
 to web site, 474, 475
anonymous FTP, 382–385, 704
 server configuration for, 390–391
AnotherLevel, 49
antivirus software, 704
Apache web server, 464, 487–488, 704
 administration, 488–493
 configuration, 490–491
 processes, 489–490
 virtual servers, 491–493
 error logs, 596–597
 optimization, 622–625
 and Perl, 501
 as proxy server, 679–681
 testing for package installation, 488
Apcon POWERSWITCH, 450
API (applications programming interface), 705
Apple QuickTime player, 437
applets, 705
Application Configuration dialog box, 499
 App Mappings tab, 500
Application layer, 705
application-layer firewall, 444–445
application-level gateway, 705
application-level gateway proxy, 688, 705
Application log, 193
application server, 498
applications, 705
applications programming interface (API), 705
archive bit
 and backup methods, 648
 copy method of backup and, 649
archives, tar to create and extract, 654–656
ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), 704
arp program, 92
ascii command (FTP), 384
ASP (Active Server Pages), 498, 503, 704
.asp file extension, 501
asymmetric-key encryption, 705
asymmetric public-key cryptography, 523

Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL), 36
asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), 705
Audit Object Access dialog box, 195
auditing, 705
 Local Security Settings MMC snap-in for, 177
 and security, 686
 in Windows 2000, 190–199
 exercise, 195–199
AUP (acceptable use policy), 139–144
authentication, 107–117, 705. *See also* user
 accounts
 in channel security, 523
 passwords, 136–137
 for web site access, 474
Authentication Methods dialog box, 474–475, 475
automatic RAID, 641
average connection speed, 41
Average Disk Queue Length counter, 615

B

B (bearer) channels, 35
b-node (NetBIOS), 335
backbone, 705
backbone services, 7–8, 705
backup, 12–13
 with dump and restore, 657–658
 exam essentials, 664–665
 in Linux, 654–658
 with compress/uncompress and gzip/gunzip,
 656–657
 with tar, 654–656
 offsite storage, 643
 planning strategy, 647–653
 of resources, 451
 restoration procedures for, 650
 tape and removable media, 646–647
 types, 648–650
 in Windows 2000, 650–653
 of WINS database, 342

Backup Properties dialog box, Sharing tab, 109, 109–110

Backup Wizard, 652

bandwidth, 32–38, 705

- assessing network needs, 40–41
- cable modems, 37–38
- calculating throughput to determine necessary, 42–43
- DSL (Digital Subscriber Line), 36–37
- fractional T1, 33
- ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), 35–36
- proxy server and, 677
- T1 line, 33
- T2, 34
- T3, 34
- throttling, 477, 705
- utilization, 38

bash (Bourne Again shell), 47

.bash_profile file, 237

.bashrc file, 237

basic authentication, 705

- for web site access, 475

Basic Rate Interface (BRI), 35

bastion host, 689, 706

.bat file extension, 213

baud, 41

Berkeley Internet Name Daemon (BIND), 307–308

Berkeley Systems Distribution, 45–46

binary command (FTP), 384

bind, 706

bits per second, converting kilobytes and megabytes to, 39–40

BlackBox, 48

boot disk, for Linux, 659

boot sector, 706

BootP protocol, 93

bootsec.dos file, 659

Borland, Interbase, 440

bottleneck, 26, 706

- logs for determining, 590
- multiple CPUs to avoid, 32
- reducing, 611–612

bound state in DHCP, 94

Bourne Again shell (bash), 47

Bourne shell (sh), 47

BRI (Basic Rate Interface), 35

bridge/router, 33

broadband, 706

broadcast address, 706

broadcast node (NetBIOS), 335

brownout, 643

browser, 437, 465, 467–468, 706, 731

- logging use of, 597

browser cache, 706

brute-force attacks, 684, 706

buffer, 706

bugs, news about, 686

bus speed, 27

bye command (FTP), 384

C

C shell (csh), 47

CA (certificate authority), 523, 707

- becoming, 532–535

cable modems, 37–38, 706

cache, 706

- initializing for internal domain name servers, 311
- for web servers, 473

cache memory, 32

caching, 30

caching-only server, 280–281, 706

Caldera Systems, 48

canonical name (CNAME) DNS record, 283, 706

case sensitivity, in Linux and Unix, 238

cd command, 706

cd command (smbclient), 358

cd command (FTP), 384

cd command (Unix restore), 658

CD-ROM

- for backup, 647
- for booting to install NOS, 62

CDE (Common Desktop Environment), 49

736 Celeron processor – connections, SWAT configuration to accept

- Celeron processor, 32
- central logon, 707
- central processing unit (CPU), 31–32, 707
- centralized user accounts database, in user-level access, 114, 114
- CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations), 34
- CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team), 136
- certificate authority (CA), 523, 707
 - becoming, 532–535
- Certificate dialog box, Details tab, 540, 540
- certificate server, 707
- Certificate Server (Microsoft), 505
 - exam essentials, 542
- certificates. *See* digital certificate
- certreq command, 533
- CGI (Common Gateway Interface), 465, 708
 - Perl for, 498–499
- CGI Requests/sec counter, 617
- chage command (Unix), 133, 249–251
- Change permission (NTFS), 126
- Change Permission permission (NTFS), 128
- channel security, 523
- channel service unit/data service (CSU/DSU), 707
- Channel Service Units (CSU), 33
- chargen protocol, 419
- chgroup command (Unix), 133
- chgrp command (Unix), 364
- child processes, for Apache server, 489
- Chili!Soft, 503
- chkconfig command, 259
- chmod command (Unix), 133, 364
- chown command (Unix), 133, 364
- CIFS (Common Internet File System), 348
- circuit-level gateway, 445
- circuit-level gateway proxy, 688, 707
- CISC (complex instruction set computing), 31
- Class A address, 707
- Class B address, 707
- Class C address, 707
- Class D address, 707
- Class E address, 707
- Client Authentication phase, in SSL handshake, 526
- CLIENT-DH-KEY message, in SSL, 526
- CLIENT-FINISHED message, in SSL, 527
- CLIENT-HELLO message, in SSL, 525
- CLIENT-MASTER-KEY message, in SSL, 526
- client/server model, 707
- CLIENT-SESSION-KEY message, in SSL, 526
- client-side applications, 707
- client-side script, 708
- client-side web applications, 497
- clients, 707. *See also* web browsers
 - FTP, 382–387
 - modifying for proxy server, 678–681
 - WINS, configuring, 340
- clustering, 450
- CNAME (canonical name) DNS record, 283, 706
- co-location, 708
- ColdFusion (Macromedia), 498
- com domain, 276
- command line, for FTP connection, 383
- command-line interface, 708
- comments, in /etc/named.conf file, 310
- Common Desktop Environment (CDE), 49
- Common Gateway Interface (CGI), 465, 708
- Common Internet File System (CIFS), 348
- Compaq, 53–54
- complex instruction set computing (CISC), 31
- complexity requirements for passwords, 181–182
- compress program (Linux), 656–657
- computer. *See also* system architecture
 - hardware vendors, 53–54
- computer chip. *See* central processing unit
- Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT), 136
- Computer Management, 129, 129, 142
 - to connect to another computer, 194–195
 - to create users, 170, 171
- connection speed, 39–42
 - average and peak, 41
 - evaluating and recommending, 43
- connection timeout, for web site, 470
- connections, SWAT configuration to accept, 350–352

convert command, for FAT to NTFS, 190
 cookie, 708
 copy method of backup, 649
 cost reduction, proxy server for, 676
 country, top-level domains by, 276–277
 CPU (central processing unit), 31–32, 707
 crackers. *See* hackers and crackers
 Create right (NetWare), 134
 csh (C shell), 47
 CSU (Channel Service Units), 33
 CSU/DSU (channel service unit/data service), 707
 Current Anonymous Users counter, 617
 cvsupd programs, 644
 CyberKit Professional, 316

D

D (delta) channel, 35
 daemons, 7, 414, 708
 listing all with current run levels, 259
 run levels for, 259–260
 data: command (SMTP), 567
 Data Service Units (DSU), 33
 database, 708
 for e-commerce, 502–503
 database management system (DBMS), 440, 708
 database server, 438–441
 daytime protocol, 419
 DB2 (IBM), 440
 DBMS (database management system), 708
 dcpromo command, 159, 708
 DDNS (Dynamic DNS), 8, 274, 710
 in Windows 2000, 288
 stale records, 289
 Debian, 48
 Debugging Mode, in Windows 2000, 662
 dedicated virtual servers, 708
 FTP, 396
 web, 480
 default accounts, and cracker access, 684

default document
 for virtual directory, 485
 for Web server directory, 467, 471
 Default FTP Site Properties dialog box
 Directory Security tab, 394–395, 395
 FTP Site tab, 389, 389
 Home Directory tab, 393, 394
 Messages tab, 392, 393
 Security Accounts tab, 390, 390–392, 392
 default gateway, 80, 708
 and proxy server, 679
 default run level, 257
 default settings for user accounts, 238
 Default Web Site Properties dialog box
 Custom Errors tab, 478, 478–479
 Directory Security tab, 474, 474
 Documents tab, 471–473, 472
 Home Directory tab, 470–471, 471, 473
 Performance tab, 477, 477
 Web Site tab, 469, 470
 delete: command (POP3), 568
 DELETE command (HTTP request), 494
 delete command (Unix restore), 658
 Delete permission (NTFS), 128
 deleting user accounts in Linux, 240
 with linuxconf utility, 245–246
 demilitarized zone (DMZ), 689, 708
 denial of service attacks, 420, 644, 708
 device drivers
 for network interface card, 77–79
 in Unix/Linux, 78
 in Windows 2000, 79
 safe mode to minimize, 661–662
 DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), 38,
 79, 93–94, 710
 dial-in settings, for user accounts, 213–216
 dictionary program, 708
 differential backup, 648–649, 650, 708
 dig application, 284, 316
 digital, 708

738 digital certificate – dnswalk utility

- digital certificate, 523, 709
 - advantages and disadvantages, 530–532
 - concerns, 532
 - exercise
 - becoming CA, 532–535
 - signing and processing certificate request, 537–541
 - SSL server certificate request, 535–537
 - requesting and installing, 528–530
 - types available, 528
 - X.509v3 standard, 528–529
 - revocation lists, 530
- Digital Signal hierarchy, 34
- Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), 36–37, 709
- DIMM (dual inline memory module), 31
- dir command (smbclient), 358
- dir command (ftp), 404
- Direct Memory Access (DMA), 709
- directories. *See also* files and folders
 - home directories, 712
 - for FTP account, 385
 - for user accounts, 123, 210–213, 237
 - when creating account, 239
 - virtual FTP, 400–405
 - on Web server, browsing, 466–467, 467
- Directory Service log, 193
- directory services, 8, 709
- Directory Services Restore Mode, in Windows 2000, 662
- disaster assessment and recovery, 658–663, 709
 - boot disk, 658–660
 - emergency boot disk, for Linux, 659
 - system state data, in Windows 2000, 660–661
- disconnecting users from FTP server, 389
- discover message (DHCP), 93
- disk cache, 709
- disk duplexing, 639, 709
- disk mirroring (RAID), 638, 638–639, 709
- Disk Reads/sec counter, 615
- disk striping (RAID), 637, 638, 709
- disk striping with large blocks (RAID), 639, 640
- disk striping with parity (RAID), 639, 640, 641, 709
- % Disk Time counter, 615
- Disk Writes/sec counter, 615
- diskperf command, 615–616
- DMA (Direct Memory Access), 709
- dmesg command (Linux), 87, 709
- DMZ (demilitarized zone), 689, 708
- DNS (Domain Name Service), 8, 80, 274, 710
 - accessing hosts by name, 278–281
 - server types, 279–281
 - BIND (Berkeley Internet Name Daemon), 307–308
 - configuring in Linux, 308–314
 - configuring in Windows 2000, 288–305
 - master DNS server creation, 294–297
 - preparation, 291–294
 - record creation for forward zone, 298–299
 - reverse lookup zone, 302–305
 - server configuration as DNS client, 300–302
 - zone parameters, 290
 - controlling zone transfers in Windows 2000, 306–307
 - domain name space, 275–278
 - exam essentials, 317–318
 - hierarchy, 275
 - MX records and e-mail servers, 571–576
 - interdomain e-mail, 572–576, 573
 - intradomain e-mail, 572, 572
 - nslookup to query databases, 284–288
 - propagating changes from primary to secondary server, 305
 - terminology, 278–279
 - troubleshooting, 314–316
 - WINS vs., 337–338
 - zone files and resource records, 281–284
- DNS client, 279
- DNS domain, 709
- DNS MMC snap-in, 292–293
 - zone listing in, 296
- DNS poisoning, 288
- DNS Professional, 316
- DNS Server log, 193
- dnswalk utility, 316

document root, for Apache, 487
documentation, man utility to read, 407
domain access level in Samba, 361
domain controller, 158–159, 710
Domain Controllers Properties dialog box, 207
Domain Name Service (DNS), 710. *See also* DNS
(Domain Name Service)
domain names, converting IP addresses to, 283–284
domain Properties dialog box, Group Policy tab,
175, 185
domain, security settings, 175–187
domain.hosts file, 313–314
DoS (Denial of service) attack, 420, 708
DOS Client, 62
dotted quad, 710
DrakeConf (Linux), 84
drive Properties dialog box, General tab, 195
drop directory, 710
for e-mail, 562, 563
DSL (Digital Subscriber Line), 36–37, 709
DSU (Data Service Units), 33
dual-homed bastion, 710
dump command (Unix), 657–658
duration, of account lockout, 182–183
dynamic, 710
Dynamic DNS (DDNS), 8, 274, 710
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), 38,
79, 93–94, 710

E

E-carrier line, 34–35
e-commerce, 710
web applications and, 496–498
web servers
and gateways, 502–503
and Perl, 498–499
e-commerce server, 441
e-mail, 9, 710
agents, 562–563
exam essentials, 578–579
MX (Mail Exchanger) DNS record and servers,
571–576
interdomain e-mail, 572–576, 573
intradomain e-mail, 572, 572
protocols, 566–570
IMAP (Internet Mail Access Protocol),
568–569
LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Pro-
tocol), 569
POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3), 568
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol),
566–568
sending and delivery, 561, 561–562
server terminology, 563–566
aliasing, 564–565
masquerading, 564
relaying, 565–566
web mail, 569–570
e-mail address, for person responsible for DNS
server, 290
e-mail server, 443
E1, 710
E3, 710
echo protocol, 419
edu domain, 276
effective permissions, 127
ehlo: command (SMTP), 566–567
EIDE (Enhanced integrated drive electronics), 27
emergency boot disk, for Linux, 659
emergency repair disk, for Windows, 661, 710
enabling session state, 620
encryption, 710. *See also* Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
of passwords in Samba, 361
end-user support, by IT departments, 10
Enhanced integrated drive electronics (EIDE), 27
enterprise networks, 710
ephemeral ports, 710
and FTP, 381
Erase right (NetWare), 134
error logs, 711
of web server, 596–597
error messages, logs to determine, 591

740 /etc/default/useradd file – execute permission

- /etc/default/useradd file, 234
- /etc/ftpaccess file, 405, 406
- /etc/ftpconversions file, 406
- /etc/ftpgroups file, 406
- /etc/ftphosts file, 405
- /etc/ftpusers file, 406
- /etc/group file, 234
 - editing, 252–254
- /etc/hosts file, 87, 355
- /etc/hosts.allow file, 416
- /etc/hosts.deny file, 416
- /etc/httpd/conf directory, 490
- /etc/inetd.conf file, 415
- /etc/inittab file, 255
 - for default run level, 257
- /etc/lilo.conf file, 659–660
- /etc/logon.defs file, 234
 - utilities to modify, 237
- /etc/named.conf file, 308, 309–311
- /etc/passwd file, 233
 - editing, 235
- /etc/rc.d/ directories, 255
- /etc/rc.d/init.d/httpd file, 487
- /etc/rc.d/init.d/named script, 309
- /etc/rc.d/init.d/smb file, 349–350
- /etc/resolv.conf file, 284, 309
- /etc/samba/smb.conf file, 349, 350, 355
 - to configure Linux server as WINS client, 356
 - password encryption, 361
- /etc/samba/smbpasswd file, 349
- /etc/samba/smbusers file, 349
- /etc/services file, 351
- /etc/shadow file, 233, 236, 687
 - fields in records, 249
- /etc/skel directory, 237
- /etc/sysconfig/network file, 87
- /etc/sysconfig/networkscripts/ifcfg-eth0 file, editing
 - for NIC configuration, 86
- /etc/syslog.conf file, 598
- /etc/xinetd.conf file, 415
- /etc/xinetd.d/swat file, 351
- /etc/xinetd.d/telnet script file, 414
- Ethereal, 613
- Ethernet, 29, 711
- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), 34
- Event Properties dialog box, 194, 199
- Event Viewer, 589
 - audit settings results in, 193, 193–194
 - for troubleshooting DNS, 315
- Everyone group, in Windows 2000, 125–126
- exam essentials
 - backup, 664–665
 - Certificate Server (Microsoft), 542
 - DNS (Domain Name Service), 317–318
 - e-mail, 578–579
 - fault tolerance, 664–665
 - foundation services, 452–453
 - FTP (File Transfer Protocol), 421
 - hardware, 64
 - IT departments, common tasks and services, 14
 - Linux, 263
 - log files, 599–600
 - mission-critical services, 452–453
 - Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP), 577–578
 - operating systems, 63–64
 - performance monitoring and optimization, 625–626
 - proxy servers, 692–694
 - Samba, 368
 - Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), 542
 - security, 220, 692–694
 - servers, monitoring and optimizing, 625–626
 - services, foundation, 452–453
 - TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol), 95–96
 - Telnet, 421
 - user accounts, 220
 - user management, 145–146
 - Web servers, 508–510
 - WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service), 367–368
- execute permission, 125

Execute permission (NTFS), 128
 Execute permission (Unix), 131
 execution rights, for web scripts, 500
 Exit message, for FTP site users, 392
 expiration date, for user accounts, 239, 249
 expiration policy, 711
 for news server, 557–558
 Expires header, 553, 711
 Extended Logging Properties dialog box, Extended
 Properties tab, 594, 594
 external interface, 711
 extract command (Unix restore), 658
 extranet, 10, 711

F

failed logon attempts, logs to determine, 591
 Failsafe mode, 49
 Fast Ethernet, 29
 Fast SCSI, 28
 FAT (File Allocation Table)
 conversion to NTFS, 190
 features, 189
 and Windows 2000, 188
 fault tolerance, 449, 636–645, 711. *See also* backup
 and DNS resolution, 280
 exam essentials, 664–665
 folder replication, 643
 offsite storage, 643
 RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks),
 637–642
 automatic, 641
 disk mirroring, 638, 638–639
 disk striping, 637, 638
 disk striping with large blocks, 639, 640
 disk striping with parity, 639, 640, 641
 high-availability disk subsystems, 642
 site mirroring, 643–644
 site redirection, 644–645
 UPS (uninterruptible power supply), 642–643
 fields in database, 438–439
 File Replication Service log, 193
 File Scan right (NetWare), 134
 File Transfer Protocol (FTP), 711. *See also* FTP
 (File Transfer Protocol)
 files and folders. *See also* permissions
 Access Control Settings for, 197
 ownership, 202–207
 replication, 643, 711
 selecting for backup, 647
 sharing in Samba, 363–366
 in Unix, 131
 finger, 381, 418–419, 711
 Finished phase, in SSL handshake, 527
 firewall-friendly FTP, 382
 firewalls, 444, 687–688, 711
 attacks inside, 689
 and linuxconf, 242
 logging and, 591
 FireWire, 28
 floppy disk
 for backup, 646
 for booting to install NOS, 61
 folder Properties dialog box
 Security tab, 168, 168–169, 169, 200
 Sharing tab, 116
 folders. *See* files and folders; permissions
 forward lookup zone, 294, 711
 forward-only server, 712
 forward zone file, 282, 283, 313–314
 DNS records for, 298–299
 forwarding-only server in DNS, 281
 forwarding server in DNS, 281
 foundation services, 435–447
 data and resource sharing, 436
 database server, 438–441
 e-commerce server, 441
 e-mail server, 443
 exam essentials, 452–453
 HTTP Server, 436–438
 name resolution, 435

742 Foundation Suite – hard disk controllers

- news server, 442
- security services, 443–445
 - firewall, 444
 - system logging, 445–447
- Foundation Suite, 644
- FQDN (fully-qualified domain name), 280, 712
- fractional T1, 33
- frame relay, 712
- % Free Space counter, 615
- FreeBSD, 46
- FTP (File Transfer Protocol), 380, 711
 - clients, 382–387
 - exam essentials, 421
 - implementation in Windows 2000, 388–405
 - logon limits for server, 404–405
 - site configuration, 388–395
 - virtual directories, 400–405
 - virtual FTP servers, 395–400
 - server creation in Linux, 405–407
 - logon limits, 406–407
 - servers, 381–382
 - log files, 592–598
 - user authentication, 386
- FTP log files, 712
- full access share, 110
- full backup, 648, 712
- Full Control permission (NTFS), 126
- fully qualified domain name (FQDN), 712
- fuser command, 359

G

- gateway, 712
 - default, 80
 - e-commerce web servers and, 502–503
- Gauntlet (Network Associates), 688
- get command (smbclient), 358
- get command (FTP), 384, 400
- GET command (HTTP request), 494
- get command (FTP), 712
- GID (group ID), 234, 712

- Gigabit Ethernet, 29
- global groups, 712
 - in Windows 2000, 120–121
- GNOME desktop, 48, 49
- Gnome X Window System, linuxconf from, 241
- GNU, 712
- gov domain, 276
- gpsswd command, 253–254
- Graphical User Interface (GUI), 712
 - in Unix, 44
- grep command (Linux), 87
- group associations, for user accounts, 120–122
- group ID (GID), 234, 712
- Group Policy MMC snap-in, 175
- groupadd command, 253–254
- groups
 - Active Directory to create, 165–167
 - assigning permissions to, 167–169
 - Computer Management to create, 172
 - in Linux, 252–254
 - utilities to create, 253–254
 - Select Users or Groups dialog box to add, 201
 - when creating account, 239
- Guest account, 217
- GUI (Graphical User Interface), 712
 - in Unix, 44
- gunzip utility (Linux), 656–657
- .gz file extension, 656
- gzip utility (Linux), 650, 656–657

H

- H command (top), 623
- h-node (NetBIOS), 335
- hackers and crackers, 682, 683, 708, 712
 - restricting from FTP site, 394
 - use of trivial protocols, 420
- hard disk controllers
 - for mirroring, 639
 - for RAID, 637

- hard drive, 29–30
 - for booting to install NOS, 62
 - Windows 2000 use of, 614
 - hardware
 - exam essentials, 64
 - for network operating systems, 52
 - optimizing server performance, 612–613
 - for streaming servers, 505
 - vendors, 53–54
 - hardware compatibility list (HCL), 57
 - consulting, 58–61
 - HEAD command (HTTP request), 494
 - helo: command (SMTP), 566
 - help command (smbclient), 358
 - help command (FTP), 384
 - help command (Unix restore), 658
 - Hewlett-Packard HP-UX, 46
 - HINFO DNS record, viewing, 286–287
 - Hint zone file, 282
 - history of passwords, 178–179
 - hits, impressions vs., 42
 - home directories, 712
 - for FTP account, 385
 - for user accounts, 123, 210–213
 - in Linux, 237
 - when creating account, 239
 - home page, 712
 - homes share, 363
 - host, 712
 - host application, 284, 316
 - host-based intrusion detection, 690
 - host headers, 480
 - hosts file, 336, 712–713
 - hot fix, 13, 713
 - hot-swappable disk subsystems, 642
 - hot swapping, 713
 - HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), 465, 713
 - custom error messages, 478, 478–479
 - HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), 465, 470, 493–496, 713
 - HTTP replies, 495–496
 - HTTP requests, 493–494
 - queues, 611
 - HTTP Server, 436–438
 - log files, 446–447, 592–598
 - configuring, 593–595
 - httpd daemon, 489–490
 - httpd.conf file, 490, 713
 - HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure), 713
 - hybrid intrusion detection, 690
 - hybrid node (NetBIOS), 335
 - hyperlink, 713
 - hypertext, 713
 - Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), 465, 713
 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), 493–496, 713
 - HTTP replies, 495–496
 - HTTP requests, 493–494
 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS), 713
-
- I**
- IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority), ports
 - for encrypted SSL, 527
 - IBM, 30
 - DB2, 440
 - IBM AIX, 46
 - IBM Corporation, hardware, 54
 - IBM Net.Commerce, 441
 - IBM WebSphere Application Server, 498
 - ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), 714
 - ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol), 714
 - icons, for share, 111
 - IDC (Internet Database Connector), 497, 714
 - IDE (integrated drive electronics), 27, 713
 - IDS (intrusion detection system), 445, 689–690, 715
 - ifconfig command (Linux), 77, 83, 86, 713
 - to configure static IP address in Linux, 88–89
 - ifdown command (Linux), 83
 - ifup command (Linux), 83
 - IIS (Internet Information Services). *See* Internet Information Services (IIS)
 - IIS Certificate Wizard, 536, 536–537
 - IMAP (Internet Mail Access Protocol), 9, 443, 568–569, 714

- Imation SuperDisk, 646
- impressions, vs. hits, 42
- in-addr.arpa domain, 283, 302
- IN (Internet) DNS record, 282
- incremental backup, 649, 713
- incremental file transfers, software for, 644
- index for database, 439
- inetd daemon, 415–416, 713
 - Samba Web Administration Tool (SWAT) and, 352
- inheritance, 201
- initializing state for DHCP, 93
- INND news server, 713
- input/output, 27–28
 - IDE (integrated drive electronics), 27
 - SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), 27
 - Ultra ATA (Advanced Technology Attainment), 28
- insider attacks, 713
- insmod command (Linux), 78
- installation
 - Active Directory, 159–162
 - Samba, 349
- int domain, 276
- integrated circuits, Moore's Law on, 31
- integrated drive electronics (IDE), 27, 713
- Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), 35–36, 713
- Integrated Windows Authentication, 475, 714
- Intel processors, 31
- Interactive mode, in Linux, 663
- Interbase (Borland), 440
- internal interface, 714
- Internet, 714
- Internet architecture, 714
- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), ports
 - for encrypted SSL, 527
- Internet Connection Wizard, 555
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), 714
- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), 714
- Internet Database Connector (IDC), 497, 714
- Internet (IN) DNS record, 282
- Internet Explorer
 - to administer IIS, 486, 486
 - connecting to proxy server, 678–679
 - disabling friendly error messages, 478–479
 - Linux version Login As screen, 387
 - user-based FTP authentication, 386
- Internet Information Services (IIS), 388, 464, 714
 - configuration, 468–479
 - controlling access by IP address, 476
 - controlling access by user account, 475
 - custom HTML error messages, 478–479
 - editing root directory, 472–473
 - web server administration, 469–477
 - default directory, 465
 - Internet Explorer to administer, 486, 486
 - optimizing, 620–622
 - script execution, 500–501
 - setting logon limits for FTP Server, 404–405
 - virtual servers, 481–485
- Internet Information Services MMC snap-in, 402
- Internet layer, 714
- Internet Mail Access Protocol (IMAP), 9, 443, 568–569, 714
- Internet Network Information Center (InterNIC), 280, 714
- Internet operating systems and platforms, web sites
 - for information about, 13
- Internet Options dialog box, 478–479
 - Advanced tab, 479
 - Connection tab, 678
- Internet Protocol (IP), 714
- Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
 - dialog box, 397
- Internet protocols, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and, 522
- Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI), 497, 714
- Internet Service Provider (ISP), 715
- Internet Services Manager (ISM) snap-in, 388, 388, 468, 469
- Internet standard, 715

InterNIC (Internet Network Information Center),
 280, 714

interpreter, for Perl, 498

intranet, 10, 715

Intruder Alert, 690

intrusion detection system (IDS), 445, 689–690, 715

Iomega Corporation, Zip drive, 646

IP (Internet Protocol), 714

IP Address and Domain Name Restrictions dialog
 box, 476, 476

IP addresses, 715

- assigning, 79–80
- to control web site access, 476
- converting to domain names, 283–284
- dynamic assignment, 93–94
- for FTP site, 389
- management, 8
- matching dynamically assigned to names, 338
- static, 80–85
 - Linux configuration, 83–85
 - Windows 2000 configuration, 81–82

IP spoofing, 644

Ipchains command, 688

ipconfig command, 76, 81–82, 715

iPlanet, 440

Iptables command, 688

IPX (Internetwork Packet Exchange) protocol, 50

IRIX, 46

ISAPI (Internet Server Application Programming
 Interface), 497, 714

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), 35–36, 713

ISP (Internet Service Provider), 715

ISS RealSecure, 690

IT (Information Technology) departments, 713

- common tasks and services, 5–10
 - backbone services, 7–8
 - end-user support, 10
 - exam essentials, 14
 - mission-critical services, 8–9

IUSR_COMPUTERNAME account, 384–385

- setting permissions, 217–219

IWAM_COMPUTERNAME account, 217

J

Java, 715

- NetWare 5 support for, 50–51

Java servlet, 715

Java Virtual Machine (JVM), 715

JavaScript, 497, 715

jukeboxes, 451, 647

K

K command (top), 623

KDE (K Desktop Environment), 48

Kerberos, 8, 715

kernel, 715

- in Unix, 44

kernel log daemon, 598

Key Exchange phase, in SSL handshake, 525–526

keys, 715

- for database, 439

kilobytes, converting to bits per second, 39–40

Korn shell (ksh), 47

ksh (Korn shell), 47

L

LAN (local area network), 716

- vs. WAN, 10

Last Known Good Configuration, in
 Windows 2000, 662

lastlog command, 715

LAT (local address table), 677

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol),
 569, 716

lease in DHCP, 94, 94

legacy applications, 715

lending digital certificates, 531–532

length of password, 180–181

license, 715

- licensing costs, of network operating systems, 52
- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), 569, 716
- Linux, 47–48, 716
 - account creation, 232–252
 - account creation manually, 233–237
 - addition to user database, 234–236
 - resource creation, 236–237
 - account creation with utilities, 237–246
 - with linuxconf utility, 240–246
 - useradd utility, 238–240
 - adding NIC device drivers, 78
 - advantages, 232
 - Apache web server, 464, 487–488
 - backup in, 654–658
 - with compress/uncompress and gzip/gunzip, 656–657
 - with tar, 654–656
 - configuring server as WINS client, 356
 - and DDNS, 289
 - DNS configuration, 308–314
 - exam essentials, 263
 - groups, 252–254
 - utilities to create, 253–254
 - logs, 446
 - manual interface configuration, 86–90
 - newsgroup creation, 558–560
 - passwords, 246–252
 - recovery from bootup problem, 659
 - run levels, 255–262
 - chkconfig command, 259
 - configuring, 259–262
 - determining current, 256–257
 - ntsysv command, 257–258
 - for rebooting, 256
 - site-mirroring software, 644
 - static IP addresses, 83–85
 - troubleshooting, 663
 - troubleshooting WINS, 356–357
 - web site on security, 686
- linuxconf command (Linux), 83, 84, 84, 237, 240–246, 716
 - to add groups, 253–254
 - to add users, 243–245
 - to change user password, 247–248
 - to configure static IP address in Linux, 89–90
 - to delete users, 245–246
 - installation, 240–241
 - and permissions, 133
 - User Account Creation tab, 242
 - via Telnet, 85
- list: command (POP3), 568
- list server, 442, 570, 716
- live streaming, 506
- lmhosts file, 336, 716
 - sample, 337
- load balancing, 449, 450, 716
 - from site mirroring, 643
- local address table (LAT), 677
- Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, 300, 340, 482
- local area network (LAN), 716
 - vs. WAN, 10
- Local Area Network (LAN) Settings dialog box, 678
- local groups, 716
 - in Windows 2000, 120–121
- local permission, 122
- local profiles, 123–124, 716
- Local Security Settings MMC snap-in, 175, 176–177, 177
 - Account Policies, 182, 182
 - Audit Policy folder, 191, 191
 - to set password history, 178, 178
- local Unix logon and X Window system, 48–49
- Local zone file, 282
- lockout policy for user accounts, 182–187
 - duration, 182–183
 - reset counter, 184
 - threshold, 183
- log files
 - benefits, 588
 - in Event Viewer, 193, 193
 - exam essentials, 599–600
 - HTTP and FTP server, 592–598
 - configuring, 593–595
 - information, 588–591
 - locations, 599
 - from proxy server, 677

- and security, 686
- system, 445–447
 - configuring, 598–599
 - viewing on remote servers, 194
 - for web servers, 470, 493
- Logical Disk object, counters for monitoring, 615
- logon
 - centralized, 8
 - setting FTP limits, 406–407
- logon account, 716. *See* user accounts
- logon scripts, 716
 - for user accounts, 123, 210–213
- logon shell
 - changing, 240
 - when creating account, 239
- lookup tables for database, 439
- loopback, 716
- loopback network, named.local file for, 311
- LS-120 technology, 646
- ls command (FTP), 384, 717
- ls command (smbclient), 358
- ls command (Unix restore), 658
- lsmod command (Linux), 78

M

- m-node (NetBIOS), 335
- MAC (Message Authentication Code), 523
- MAC (Media Access Control) address, 717
- Macromedia ColdFusion, 498
- magic file, 490
- Mail Delivery Agent (MDA), 563, 717
- Mail Exchange (MX) DNS record, 283, 717
 - and e-mail servers, 571–576
 - interdomain e-mail, 572–576, 573
 - intradomain e-mail, 572, 572
 - fields, 574
- mail from: command (SMTP), 567
- mail server, 717
- Mail Transfer Agent (MTA), 562, 717
- Mail User Agent (MUA), 563, 717
- maintenance of systems, 12–13
- man utility, 407
- mapping applications for web servers, 499
- masquerading, 564, 717
- master server in DNS, 280, 717
 - creating in Windows 2000, 294–297
- maximum age of password, 179
- Maxtor, 30
- MDA (Mail Delivery Agent), 563, 717
- Media Access Control (MAC) address, 717
- Media Player (Windows), 437, 731
- media servers, streaming, 505–508
- megabytes, converting to bits per second, 39–40
- memory (random access memory), 30–31, 723
- Memory object, counter for monitoring, 617
- Message Authentication Code (MAC), 523
- message queue, 563, 717
- messages, for FTP site users, 392
- mget command (smbclient), 358
- mget command (FTP), 384, 717
- microprocessor. *See* central processing unit
- Microsoft Certificate Server, 505
 - installation, 532–535
- Microsoft Cluster Server, 450
- Microsoft IIS Log Format, 592
- Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS). *See* Internet Information Services (IIS)
- Microsoft Management Console (MMC), 121, 169–174, 717
 - DNS snap-in, 292–293
 - zone listing in, 296
 - Group Policy snap-in, 175
 - Internet Information Services snap-in, 402
 - Internet Services Manager (ISM) snap-in, 388, 388, 468, 469
 - Local Security Settings snap-in, 175, 176–177, 177
 - Account Policies, 182, 182
 - Audit Policy folder, 191, 191
 - to set password history, 178, 178
 - WINS snap-in, 340
- Microsoft Proxy Server, Windows 2000 for, 188
- Microsoft Site Server E-commerce edition, 441
- Microsoft Transaction Server, 498
- Microsoft Web Security Advisor, 686

Microsoft Windows. *See* Windows (Microsoft);
 Windows 2000 (Microsoft)
middleware, 9, 717
mil domain, 276
MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions),
 437, 718
minimum age of password, setting, 180
mirror set, 638
mirroring, 643–644, 717
mission-critical services, 8–9, 434–435, 718
 e-mail as, 9
 exam essentials, 452–453
 logging and, 590–591
mixed node (NetBIOS), 335
mkbootdisk program, 659–660
MMC. *See* Microsoft Management Console (MMC)
modem, 718
Modify right (NetWare), 134
modprobe command (Linux), 78, 718
modules, 718
 in Linux, 78
Moore's Law, 31
motherboard, 27
mount point, 358
 for RealServer, 507
mput command (FTP), 384, 718
MTA (Mail Transfer Agent), 562, 717
MUA (Mail User Agent), 563, 717
multimedia, compression, 505
multiplexor, 33
multiprocessing, 32
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME),
 437, 718
MX (Mail Exchange) DNS record, 283, 717
 and e-mail servers, 571–576
 interdomain e-mail, 572–576, 573
 intradomain e-mail, 572, 572
 fields, 574

N

n-tier application, 497
name resolution. *See* DNS (Domain Name Service);
 WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service)
Name Resolve Order, 355
name resolver, 718
 in DNS, 279
name server, 718
 in DNS, 278–279
 locating, 284
 specifying for nslookup, 287
Name Server (NS) DNS record, 282
 viewing, 286
named daemon, 307
named pipe, 347, 718
named.boot file, 307–308
named.ca file, 309, 311
named.conf file, 308
named.local file, 309, 311–313
NameVirtualHost directive, for Apache server, 492
naming services, 8, 718
NAT (Network Address Translation), 445, 677, 719
National Center for Supercomputing Applications
 (NCSA) Common Log File Format, 592
nbtstat (NetBIOS over TCP/IP statistics),
 331–333, 718
NCBs (Network Control Blocks), 436
NCP (NetWare Core Protocol), 50
NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing
 Applications) Common Log File Format, 592
NDS (Novell Directory Services), 8, 51, 720
NDS Manager, 135
net domain, 276
net use commands, for logon scripts, 213
NetBackup, 644
NetBEUI (NetBIOS Enhanced User Interface),
 331, 718
NetBIOS (Network Basic Input Output System),
 330, 719
NetBIOS name cache, 335, 719

- NetBIOS names, 719
- NetBIOS over TCP/IP, 331–336, 436
 - nbtstat command, 331–333
 - to locate NetBIOS names, 333
 - resolving NetBIOS names in Windows, 334–336
- NetBIOS over TCP/IP statistics (nbtstat), 331–333, 718
- NetBSD, 46
- NetProwler, 690
- Netscape Navigator
 - Linux version password prompt, 387
 - user-based FTP authentication, 386
- netstat command, 90, 90–91, 719
- NetWare (Novell), 50–51, 720
 - group associations, 122
 - rights, 133–135
 - administrative utilities, 134–135
 - user accounts, 120
- network, 719
 - assessing bandwidth needs, 40–41
 - operating system installation from, 62
- Network Access layer, 719
- Network Address Translation (NAT), 445, 677, 719
- network analyzer, 719
- network-based intrusion detection, 689–690
- Network Basic Input Output System (NetBIOS), 330, 719
- Network Control Blocks (NCBs), 436
- Network dialog box (Windows 98), Identification tab, 112
- Network File System (NFS), 436, 720
- network interface card (NIC), 29, 719
 - drivers, 77–79
 - in Unix/Linux, 78
 - in Windows 2000, 79
 - for Internet server, 76
- Network layer, 719
- Network Monitor, 613
- Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP), 442, 552–560, 719
 - exam essentials, 577–578
 - Expires header, 553
 - news server expiration policy, 557–558
 - newsgroup creation in Linux, 558–560
 - newsgroup creation in Windows 2000, 553–558
 - service installation, 553–554
 - verifying virtual server, 554, 554
 - Outlook Express, configuration as news client, 555–557
 - private and Usenet servers, 553
- network operating systems (NOS), 43–53, 719
 - choosing, 51–53
 - installation, 54–62
 - hardware considerations, 57–61
 - information gathering, 54–57
 - local and network, 61–62
 - Linux, 47–48
 - local Unix logon and X Window system, 48–49
 - Microsoft Windows, 44, 45
 - Novell NetWare and NDS, 50–51
 - remote Unix logon, 49–50
 - System V and Berkeley Systems Distribution, 45–46
 - Unix, 44–45
 - Unix shells, 47
- Network Time Protocol (NTP), 420
- networks, security policies, 137–139
- New Group dialog box, 172
- New Host dialog box, 298, 298–299
- New Object - Group dialog box, 166, 166
- New Object - User dialog box, 164, 164
- New Resource Record dialog box, 303, 303
- New Static Mapping dialog box, 343, 343–344
- New Technology File System (NTFS), 719
- New User dialog box, 142, 171, 171–172
- New Zone Wizard, 295
- news client, Outlook Express as, 555–557
- news server, 442
- newsfeed, 719
- Newsgroup Subscriptions dialog box, 556, 556
- newsgroups, 442, 719. *See* Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)
- NFS (Network File System), 436, 720
- NIC (network interface card), 29, 719

nmbd daemon, 720
nmblookup command, 356
NNTP. *See* Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)
No Access permission (NTFS), 126
No Access right (NetWare), 134
non-authoritative answer, from nslookup, 285
nonrelational database, 720
nonroutable, 720
normal backup, 648, 720
NOS. *See* network operating systems (NOS)
Novell Directory Services (NDS), 51, 720
Novell NetWare, 50–51, 720
 group associations, 122
 rights, 133–135
 administrative utilities, 134–135
 user accounts, 120
NS (Name Server) DNS record, 282
 viewing, 286
nslookup to query DNS databases, 284–288, 720
 set type command for, 285–287
NT Directory Services (NTDS), 8, 720
NT LAN Manager authentication (NTLM), 410
ntbootdd.sys file, 659
NTBugtraq web site, 685, 685
NTDS (NT Directory Services), 8, 720
NTFS (New Technology File System), 719
 benefits, 188
 converting FAT to, 190
 features, 189
 ownership, 202–207
 partition, 188–190
 permissions, 126, 127–128, 199–210
 testing, 205–207
NTLM (NT LAN Manager authentication), 410
NTP (Network Time Protocol), 420
ntsysv command, 257–258, 260–262, 720
NWAdmin, 134

O

ODBC (Open Database Connectivity), 504–505
 logging, 592
ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog box, 504, 504–505
offer message (DHCP), 93
offsite storage, 643
OmniFORCE, 644
on-demand streaming media, 506
one-way encryption, 720
Open Database Connectivity (ODBC), 504–505
Open Request File dialog box, 533, 535, 538, 538
open source movement, 720
 Linux and, 47
Open Standards Interconnect (OSI) reference model, 77
Open Standards Interconnect Reference Model (OSI/RM), 720
operating system policies, 721
operating systems, 721. *See also* network operating systems
 exam essentials, 63–64
 files and RAID 5, 641
 information about weaknesses, 685
 security issues, 682
optimizing server performance, 447–450
 tools, 613–614
OPTIONS command (HTTP request), 494
org domain, 276
organization in NDS, 51
organizational unit in NDS, 51
OSI (Open Standards Interconnect) reference model, 77
OSI/RM (Open Standards Interconnect Reference Model), 720
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protocol, 92
Outlook Express, as news client, 555–557
outstanding offers, 93
ownership of files and folders, 202–207

P

-
- P command (top), 623
 - p-node (NetBIOS), 334
 - packet, 721
 - packet filter, 688, 721
 - packet-filtering firewall, 444
 - packet loss, 43
 - packet sniffers, 613–614, 721
 - Pages/sec counter, 617
 - paging file, 614, 721
 - Paging File object, counters for monitoring, 615
 - PAMs (Pluggable Authentication Modules), 236, 416–417, 722
 - parallel-processing clustering, 450
 - parity, disk striping with (RAID), 639, 640, 641
 - partitions
 - in NTFS, 188–190
 - and security, 683
 - pass: command (POP3), 568
 - passive FTP mode, 381–382, 721
 - passwd command, 248
 - password sniffing, 721
 - passwords, 12, 136–137, 138, 721
 - for access to share, 110, 111
 - Active Directory to reset, 163–165
 - in Linux, 246–252
 - aging, 249–251
 - changing, 247–248
 - testing, 252
 - policies, 177–181
 - aging, 179, 179–180
 - complexity, 181–182
 - history, 178–179
 - length, 176, 180–181
 - testing, 187
 - in Samba, 361
 - for Samba administrators, 354
 - security for, 686
 - for user accounts, 120
 - changing, 172
 - PASV command, 382
 - pathping utility, 43, 92, 721
 - PDF (Portable Document Format), 437
 - peak connection speed, 41
 - peak usage rates, logs to determine, 591
 - peer-to-peer network security model, 107, 107–113, 721
 - advantages and disadvantages, 108
 - share establishment, 108–110
 - share identification, 111–112
 - workgroups, 112–113
 - peer-to-peer node (NetBIOS), 334
 - Pentium processors, 32
 - Performance Monitor, 722
 - performance monitoring and optimization, 12
 - Apache server optimization, 622–625
 - determining connection speed and, 39–42
 - exam essentials, 625–626
 - hardware optimization, 612–613
 - Internet Information Services (IIS), 620–622
 - logging and, 590
 - optimization tools, 613–614
 - packet loss, 43
 - queues and bottlenecks, 610–612
 - remote monitoring and, 616
 - for servers, 447–450
 - fault tolerance, 449
 - load balancing and clustering, 450
 - System Monitor in Windows, 614–620
 - of web server, 477
 - performance, vs. security, 691
 - Perl (Practical Extraction and Report Language), 498–499
 - Apache web server and, 501
 - permissions, 11, 722
 - Active Directory to assign to groups, 167–169
 - files and folders, 124–135
 - NetWare, 133–135
 - Unix, 130–133
 - in Windows 2000, 125–130
 - NTFS, 188, 199–210
 - testing, 205–207

752 personal certificate – protocols

- vs. rights, 110, 207
- and security, 682
- for user accounts, 122, 122–123
- for Web server, 470
- personal certificate, 528, 722
- PHP: Pre Hypertext Processor, 498
- Physical Disk object, counters for monitoring, 615
- ping command, 77, 722
 - for troubleshooting DNS, 314
- Ping Plotter, 316
- .pl file extension, 499
- plaintext, 722
- plug-ins, 437, 722
- Pluggable Authenticaion Modules (PAMs), 236, 416–417, 722
- Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), 722
- Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE), 37
- Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), 722
- Pointer (PTR) DNS record, 283, 722
 - creating, 304
- policies
 - account lockout, 182–187
 - auditing, 190–199
 - for checking logs, 591
 - impact of change, 187
 - for network security, 137–139
 - for operating systems, 683
 - for passwords, 136–137, 138, 177–181
 - aging, 179, 179–180
 - complexity, 181–182
 - history, 178–179
 - length, 180–181
- Portable Document Format (PDF), 437
- ports, 722
 - for encrypted SSL, 527
 - for FTP, 381
 - for NNTP, 552
 - in URL for virtual server, 481
- POST command (HTTP request), 494
- Post Office Protocol (POP), 9, 443, 722
- Post Office Protocol 3 (POP3), 568
- power surge, 643
- PowerSync, 644
- PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol), 722
- PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet), 37
- PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol), 722
- prettyname field, 722
- PRI (Primary Rate Interface), 35
- primary DNS server, propagating changes secondary server, 305
- Primary Rate Interface (PRI), 35
- print permission, 125
- printers, SWAT for options, 354
- private newsgroup, 442
- Processor object, counters for monitoring, 616–617
- profiles, for user accounts, 123–124
- protocols, 722. *See also* FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
 - ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), 704
 - BootP protocol, 93
 - DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), 38, 79, 93–94, 710
 - for e-mail, 566–570
 - IMAP (Internet Mail Access Protocol), 9, 443, 568–569, 714
 - LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol), 569, 716
 - POP (Post Office Protocol), 9, 443, 722
 - POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3), 568
 - SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), 566–568
 - HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), 465, 470, 493–496, 713
 - HTTP replies, 495–496
 - HTTP requests, 493–494, 611
 - ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol), 714
 - IP (Internet Protocol), 714
 - IPX (Internetwork Packet Exchange) protocol, 50
 - NTP (Network Time Protocol), 420
 - OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) protocol, 92
 - PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol), 722
 - PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet), 37
 - PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol), 722

SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, 330, 347–348, 436, 725
 TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), 729
 TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol), 76, 330, 729. *See also* IP addresses
 exam essentials, 95–96
 manual interface configuration in Linux, 86–90
 NetWare 5 support for, 50–51
 troubleshooting, 90–92
 UDP (User Datagram Protocol), 730
 proxy server, Apache web server as, 679–681
 proxy servers, 445, 676–681, 722
 client modification, 678–681
 connecting to, 678
 exam essentials, 692–694
 NAT (Network Address Translation), 677
 PTR (Pointer) DNS record, 283, 722
 creating, 304
 public key encryption, 113, 723
 determining policies, 177
 pull replication, 346–347
 push replication, 345–346
 put command (smbclient), 358
 put command (FTP), 384, 400, 723
 PUT command (HTTP request), 494

Q

Quantum, 30
 queries, 440
 Queue Length counter, 617
 queues, 610–612, 723
 QuickTime player (Apple), 437
 quit command (smbclient), 358
 quit command (FTP), 384
 quit command (Unix restore), 658
 quit: command (SMTP), 567
 quit: command (POP3), 568

R

RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks), 30, 449, 637–642, 723
 automatic, 641
 disk mirroring, 638, 638–639
 disk striping, 637, 638
 disk striping with large blocks, 639, 640
 disk striping with parity, 639, 640, 641
 high-availability disk subsystems, 642
 random access memory (RAM), 30–31, 723
 Raptor Firewall, 688
 Rconsole, 135
 rcp (Unix), 644
 rcpt to: command (SMTP), 567
 read-only share, 110
 read permission, 124
 Read permission (NTFS), 126, 127
 Read permission (Unix), 131
 Read right (NetWare), 134
 RealNetworks
 RealOne Player, 437
 RealServer, 506–507
 RealVideo, 505
 RealOne Player, 723
 rebooting Linux, run level for, 256
 records in database, 439
 Red Hat Bugzilla, 686
 Red Hat Linux, 47
 HCL (hardware compatibility list), 59–60
 kickstart installation, 62
 linuxconf installation, 240–241
 Red Hat Package Manager (RPM), 488, 724
 reduced instruction set computing (RISC), 31–32
 Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks (RAID). *See*
 RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks)
 referential integrity, 439
 Referrer log, 597, 723
 refresh interval, for secondary DNS server, 290, 305
 registered port number, 723
 regular files in Linux, 233

754 relational database – Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

- relational database, 439, 723
- relational database management system, 440–441, 723
- relaying, 723
 - by e-mail server, 565–566
- reliability. *See* fault tolerance
- remote access. *See* Telnet
- remote monitoring, and performance, 616
- remote servers, viewing logs on, 194
- remote Unix logon, 49–50
- removable media backup, 646–647
- replicating folders, 643
- replicating WINS database, 345–347
- REQUEST-CERTIFICATE message, in SSL, 526
- requesting state (DHCP), 94
- Requests for Comments. *See* RFCs (Requests for Comments)
- reserved IP addresses, 723
- reset counter, of account lockout, 184
- Reset Password dialog box, 165, 165
- resolv.conf file, 87
- resource records in DNS, 282–283
 - for forward zone, 298–299
 - viewing various types, 285–287
- resources. *See also* system resources
 - auditing consumption of, 193
 - backup of, 451
- restoration procedures for backup, 650
 - in Windows 2000, 653
- restore command (Unix), 657–658
- Restore Wizard, 653
- retr: command (POP3), 568
- retry interval, for contacting primary DNS server, 290
- rev.domain.hosts file, 314
- reverse DNS resolution, 274
- reverse lookup zone, 294, 724
 - creating, 302–305
- Reverse zone file, 282, 283, 314
- revocation lists, 724
 - of certificate authorities, 530
- RFCs (Requests for Comments), 723
 - 854 on Telnet, 408
 - 855 on Telnet, 408
 - 977 on NNTP, 442
 - 1001 on NetBIOS, 331
 - 1579 on firewall-friendly FTP, 382
 - 1777 for LDAP, 569
 - 1918 on private IP addresses, 677
 - 2060 for IMAP, 569
 - 2251 for LDAP version 3, 569
 - 2821 on postmaster alias, 565
 - 2980 on NNTP, 442
 - web sites, 93
- rights
 - files and folders in NetWare, 133–135
 - vs. permissions, 110
- RIP (Routing Information Protocol), 92
- RISC (reduced instruction set computing), 31–32
- roaming profiles, 724
 - for user accounts, 123–124
- Roaring Penguin Software, 37
- robot, 724
- root account (Unix), 135
- root account (Linux), 232–233
- root directory
 - for FTP server, 400
 - for Web server, 465, 470
 - editing, 472–473
- root-level DNS domain, 724
- root level in DNS, 275
- root servers in DNS, 279–280, 724
- routable, 724
- routers, 724
 - configuring, 92
 - and firewall, 688
- routing, 8
- Routing and Remote Access dialog box, 214, 214
- Routing and Remote Access Server Setup Wizard, 214–215
 - Common Configurations screen, 214
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP), 92

RPM (Red Hat Package Manager), 488, 724
 rpm command, 501
 RRAS (Routing and Remote Access Server), for user
 dial-in, enabling, 213–214
 rsh command (Linux), 644
 rsync (Unix), 644
 rule, in firewall database, 689, 724
 run levels, 724
 in Linux, 255–262
 chkconfig command, 259
 configuring, 259–262
 determining current, 256–257
 ntsysv command, 257–258

S

s command (top), 622
 S command (top), 623
 S/MIME (Secure MIME), 437, 725
 safe mode, in Windows 2000, 661–662
 SAM (Security Accounts Manager), 174, 725
 Samba, 8, 348–367, 724
 access levels, 360–361
 clients, 357–359
 smbclient, 357–358
 smbmount, 358–359
 configuring Linux server as WINS client, 356
 exam essentials, 368
 files, 348–350
 installation, 349
 Linux file sharing, 363–366
 Samba Web Administration Tool (SWAT),
 350–354, 353
 configuration to accept connections, 350–352
 and inetd, 352
 troubleshooting, 366–367
 WINS in Linux systems, 356–357
 and Windows systems, 361–362
 and WINS, 354–355
 SAN (Storage Area Network), 451
 /sbin/groupadd command, 253
 /sbin/ifconfig command (Linux), 83
 /sbin/ifdown command (Linux), 83
 /sbin/ifup command (Linux), 83
 /sbin/init command, 257
 /sbin/linuxconf command (Linux), 83
 /sbin/yast command (Linux), 84
 SCO, 46
 scripts on web pages
 executing in IIS, 500–501
 permissions and, 470
 SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), 27, 726
 Seagate, 30
 search engine, 724
 second-level domains, 277, 724
 secondary server in DNS, 280
 Secure MIME (S/MIME), 437, 725
 Secure Shell (SSH), 414
 Secure SMTP (SSMTP), 725
 Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), 437, 524–525, 725
 advantages, 522
 applying encryption, 527
 architecture, 520–523, 521, 522
 exam essentials, 542
 NNTP support for, 552
 requesting and installing certificate, 528–530
 SSL handshake, 521, 523–527, 524, 727
 Client Authentication phase, 526
 Finished phase, 527
 Hello phase, 524–525
 Key Exchange phase, 525–526
 Server Verify phase, 526
 Session Key Production phase, 526
 SSL record, 521–522, 727
 security, 682–691, 725. *See also* passwords
 account lockout policy, 182–187
 auditing, 190–199
 enhancing server, 686–687
 exam essentials, 220, 692–694
 logs for monitoring, 590
 models, 107–117
 peer-level access, 107, 107–113
 user-level access, 113–117

756 Security Account Manager database – share access level in Samba

- network policies, 137–139
- proxy server for, 676
- TCP wrappers to enforce policy, 417
- tradeoffs, 691
- user rights, 207–210, 208
- Security Account Manager database, 158
- Security Accounts Manager (SAM), 174, 725
- Security log, 193
- Security Policy Setting dialog box, 209
- security services, 443–445
 - firewall, 444
- Select Users or Groups dialog box, 173, 201, 201
- selecting state (DHCP), 93
- sendmail, 567–568
- server access level in Samba, 360
- server-based network, 725
- server certificate, 528, 725
- SERVER-FINISHED message, in SSL, 527
- Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, 330, 347–348, 436, 725
- server root, for Apache, 487
- server-side web applications, 497, 725
- SERVER-VERIFY message, in SSL, 526
- Server Verify phase, in SSL handshake, 526
- Server Work Queues counter, 616
- ServerName directive, for Apache server, 492
- servers, 725. *See also* proxy servers; Web servers
 - accounts for, 682–683
 - application, 498
 - efficiency, logs for determining, 589
 - FTP (File Transfer Protocol), 381–382
 - monitoring and optimizing, 610
 - Apache server optimization, 622–625
 - counters for Internet-based, 616–617
 - exam essentials, 625–626
 - hardware optimization, 612–613
 - Internet Information Services (IIS), 620–622
 - queues and bottlenecks, 610–612
 - System Monitor in Windows, 614–620
 - tools, 613–614
 - performance monitoring and optimization, 447–450
 - fault tolerance, 449
 - load balancing and clustering, 450
 - streaming media, 505–508
 - service network, 689
 - service packs, 13, 725
 - services, 108, 725
 - accounts for, 682–683
 - foundation, 435–447
 - data and resource sharing, 436
 - database server, 438–441
 - e-commerce server, 441
 - e-mail server, 443
 - exam essentials, 452–453
 - HTTP Server, 436–438
 - name resolution, 435
 - news server, 442
 - security services, 443–445
 - system logging, 445–447
 - in Linux, run levels for activating, 255
 - mission-critical, 434–435
 - removing unnecessary, 687
 - user accounts for, 217–219
 - Session Key Production phase, in SSL handshake, 526
 - session keys, 725
 - in SSL, 526
 - set type command for nslookup, 285–287
 - sh (Bourne shell), 47
 - shadow passwords, 236, 726
 - share, 107, 726
 - in peer-to-peer network
 - establishment, 108–110
 - identification, 111–112
 - in Samba
 - additional options, 365–366
 - creating, 363–365
 - mounting, 359
 - SWAT to define, 354
 - in user-level access, establishment, 115–116
 - share access level in Samba, 360

- share-based permission, 122
 - and NTFS permission, 128–129
- shared folders, 211
- shared virtual servers, 726
 - FTP, 396
 - web, 480
- shell, 726
 - in Linux, 234–235
 - in Unix, 44, 47
 - when creating account, 239
- shell account, 726
- .shtml file extension, 501
- signal degradation in DSL, 37
- SIMM (single inline memory module), 31
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), 9, 443, 566–568, 726
- simple virtual servers, 726
 - FTP, 396
 - connecting to, 400
 - creating, 396–400
 - web, 480
- single-homed bastion, 726
- single mode, in Linux, 663
- single-user maintenance mode, 257
- site mirroring, 643–644, 726
- site redirection, 644–645
- Slackware Linux, 48
- slave server in DNS, 280, 726
- Small Computer System Interface (SCSI), 27, 726
- smart card, 727
- SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, 330, 347–348, 436, 725
- smbadduser command, 362
- smbclient, 357–358
- smbd daemon, 727
- smbmount, 356, 358–359
- smbpasswd command, 362
- SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), 9, 443, 566–568, 726
- SMTP header, masquerading to change, 564
- snap-ins, 727. *See also* Microsoft Management Console (MMC)
- Sniffer Portable WAN, 613
- Sniffer Wireless, 613
- Snort, 690
- SOA (Start of Authority) DNS record, 282, 727
 - Properties dialog box, 297, 297
 - refresh interval, 305
 - viewing, 285–286
- sockets, 727
- soft reboot, 257
- software publisher certificate, 528, 727
- SOP (standard operating procedures), 139–144
- spamming, 727
 - relaying and, 566
- spider, 727
- SQL (Structured Query Language), 439, 440
- Squid Proxy Server, 688
- srm.conf file, 490, 727
- SSH (Secure Shell), 50, 414
- ssh command (Linux), 644
- SSL. *See* Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- SSMTP (Secure SMTP), 725
- stability, of network operating systems, 52
- stale records for DDNS, 289
- standard operating procedures, 139–144
- Start of Authority (SOA) DNS record, 282, 727
 - Properties dialog box, 297, 297
 - refresh interval, 305
 - viewing, 285–286
- static IP addresses, 80–85
 - configuring in Linux, 83–85
 - configuring in Windows 2000, 81–82
- static mapping, 727
 - in WINS, 343–344
- statistics, for NetBIOS over TCP/IP, 331–333
- Storage Area Network (SAN), 451
- storage, offsite, 643
- streaming audio and video, 727
- streaming media, 727
- streaming media players, 437

758 streaming media servers – three-tier application

- streaming media servers, 505–508
 - stripe set, 637
 - strong authentication, 727
 - Structured Query Language (SQL), 439, 440
 - subdomains, 277–278
 - subnet mask, 80, 728
 - subscribing to list, 570
 - Sun Cluster, 450
 - Sun Microsystems, 45
 - Sun SPARC chip, 32
 - SunOS, 46
 - super daemon, 351, 414
 - Supervisor account (NetWare), 135
 - Supervisor right (NetWare), 134
 - SuSE Linux, 48
 - swap file, 614, 728
 - SWAT (Samba Web Administration Tool), 724
 - symmetric-key encryption, 728
 - syslogd daemon, 598
 - system accounts in Linux, viewing, 260–262
 - system architecture, 26–32
 - bus speed, 27
 - central processing unit, 31–32
 - hard drive, 29–30
 - input/output, 27–28
 - IDE (integrated drive electronics), 27
 - SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), 27
 - Ultra ATA (Advanced Technology Attainment), 28
 - network interface card, 29
 - random access memory, 30–31
 - system bugs, 728
 - system configuration, 11
 - system defaults, 728
 - System log, 193, 598
 - system logging, 445–447
 - configuring, 598–599
 - System Monitor (Windows), 614–620
 - hard disk objects and counters, 615
 - system Properties dialog box, Interfaces tab, 293, 293–294
 - system resources, auditing consumption of, 193
 - system state, 728
 - system state data, in Windows 2000, 660–661
 - System V and Berkeley Systems Distribution, 45–46
-
- ## T
- T1 line, 32, 33, 728
 - T2, 34
 - T3, 34, 728
 - table, 728
 - tables in database, 439
 - Take Ownership permission (NTFS), 128
 - tape backup, 646–647
 - tar utility (Linux), 650, 654–656
 - TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), 729
 - TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol), 76, 330, 729. *See also* IP addresses
 - exam essentials, 95–96
 - manual interface configuration, in Linux, 86–90
 - NetWare 5 support for, 50–51
 - troubleshooting, 90–92
 - TCP port for NetBIOS, 331
 - TCP wrappers, 416–417, 728
 - tcpd daemon, 416–417
 - tcpdump, 613
 - technical support, for network operating systems, 52
 - Telnet, 381, 408–417, 728
 - exam essentials, 421
 - in Unix, 413–417
 - xinetd daemon, 414–415
 - in Windows 2000, 408–413
 - to change system settings, 411–413
 - configuration, 409–411
 - Telnet Server Administration window, 409
 - testing passwords, 252
 - testparm, 729
 - thrashing, 614
 - threads, 442, 502
 - three-tier application, 498, 729

threshold of account lockout, 183
 throughput, 33, 729
 calculating, 38–43
 connection speed and performance determination, 39–42
 to determine necessary bandwidth, 42–43
 Time to Live (TTL), 281, 290
 Token ring, 29
 top-level domains, 275, 276, 729
 top program (Linux), 622–623, 729
 TRACE command (HTTP request), 494
 traceroute command, 77, 91–92
 tracert utility, 729
 traditional FTP mode, 381, 729
 transactions for database, 439
 Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), 729
 Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), 729
 transmission medium, 729
 transparency of fault tolerance, 449
 Transport layer, 729
 tree in NDS, 51
 troubleshooting, 10
 DNS (Domain Name Service), 314–316
 Linux, 663
 TCP/IP, 90–92
 WINS in Linux systems, 356–357
 TsInternetUser account, 217
 TTL (Time to Live), 281, 290
 tuples, 439

U

U command (top), 623
 UDP (User Datagram Protocol), 730
 port for NetBIOS, 331
 UID (user ID), 234, 730
 when creating account, 239
 Ultra ATA (Advanced Technology Attainment), 28, 730
 Ultra Direct Memory Access (DMA), 28
 umount command, 359
 uname command (Linux), 659
 uncompress program (Linux), 656–657
 Uniform Resource Locator (URL), 730
 uninterruptible power supply (UPS), 642–643, 730
 Universal Serial Bus (USB), 28
 Unix, 44–45, 730
 adding NIC device drivers, 78
 file and folder permissions, 130–133
 group associations, 121
 permissions, 130–133
 administrative utilities, 132–133
 remote logon, 49–50
 Telnet in, 413–417
 xinetd daemon, 414–415
 user identification number, 119
 Unix shells, 47
 unlocking user accounts, 187
 unmounting directory in Samba, 359
 unnecessary system services, 730
 UPS (uninterruptible power supply), 642–643, 730
 URL (Uniform Resource Locator), 730
 URL path, 465
 % Usage counter, 615
 % Usage Peak counter, 615
 USB (Universal Serial Bus), 28
 Usenet, 730
 Usenet newsgroup, 442, 552–553
 user access level in Samba, 360
 user accounts
 adding and modifying, 141–144
 administrative privilege, 135
 to control web site access, 475
 creating, 118–124
 with Active Directory, 163–169
 editing and customizing, 210–216
 dial-in, 213–216
 home folders and logon scripts, 210–213
 exam essentials, 220
 group associations, 120–122

- home directories, 123
- in Linux
 - adding to /etc/passwd file, 235
 - creating manually, 233–237
 - creation, 232–252
 - disabling, 236
 - linuxconf to add, 243–245
 - linuxconf to delete, 245–246
 - resources, 236–237
 - utilities to create, 237–246
- local and roaming profiles, 123–124
- lockout policy, 182–187
 - duration, 182–183
 - reset counter, 184–187
 - threshold, 183
- logon scripts, 123
- nonadministrative, 683
- passwords, 120
- permissions, 122, 122–123
- policies, 140–141
- unlocking, 187
- user name, 119–120
- user accounts database, 113, 730
- user agent, 597, 730
- user: command (POP3), 568
- user database (Linux), new account in, 234–236
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP), 730
- user ID (UID), 730
- user-level access security model, 113–117, 731
 - advantages and disadvantages, 117
 - centralized user accounts database, 114, 114
 - local accounts database, 115
 - user-level share establishment, 115–116
- user management, 11–12
 - exam essentials, 145–146
- user Properties dialog box
 - General tab, 211
 - Profile tab, 211
- user rights, 207–210, 208
- useradd utility (Linux), 237, 238–240
 - to create user accounts, 239–240
 - to set defaults, 238

- userdel command, 240
- usermod command, 240
- username, 234
 - and digital certificates, 530–531
- users
 - connection timeout for web site, 470
 - disconnecting from FTP server, 389
 - end-user support by IT department, 10
 - finger for information about, 381, 418–419
 - password training for, 137
 - Select Users or Groups dialog box to add, 201
 - wait time for HTTP request, 611
- /usr/bin/netcfg command (Linux), 84
- /usr/bin/nmblookup command, 356
- /usr/sbin/httpd file, 487
- /usr/sbin/netconfig command (Linux), 84
- /usr/sbin/nmbd file, 349
- /usr/sbin/smbd file, 349
- utilization rate, logs for determining, 590
- uuencode, 731

V

- /var/log/messages file, 589, 598
- /var/named/forward file, 309
- /var/named/named.ca file, 309, 311
- /var/named/named.local file, 309, 311–313
- /var/named/reverse file, 309
- /var/www.cgi-bin directory, 488
- /var/www.html directory, 488
- /var/www.icons directory, 488
- VBScript, 497
- VeriSign, 527, 530
- VERITAS products, 644, 650
- VFS (Virtual File System), 436
- virtual directories
 - creating, 484–485
 - FTP, 400–405
- Virtual Directory Creation Wizard
 - Access Permissions screen, 403
 - FTP Site Content Directory screen, 403

Virtual Directory Alias screen, 484
Welcome screen, 402
virtual directory Properties dialog box, Documents tab, 485
Virtual File System (VFS), 436
virtual private network (VPN), 731
virtual servers
dedicated, 708
FTP, 395–400, 731
Web, 479–486
in Apache, 491–493
in IIS, 481–485
VirtualHost directive, for Apache server, 492
virus, 731
floppy disks and infection, 646
vmstat program, 623–625, 731
VPN (virtual private network), 731

W

W3C (World Wide Web Consortium), 732
W3C Extended Log File Format, 592–593
logging options, 595–596
WAN (wide area network), 731
LAN vs., 10
warm swap, 642
Washington University FTP server, 405
web applications, 731
directory for, 503
and e-commerce, 496–498
web browsers, 437, 465, 467–468, 731
logging use of, 597
web mail, 569–570
Web servers, 465–466. *See also* Internet Information Services (IIS)
Active Server Pages (ASP), 503
Apache web server, 487–488
administering, 488–493
and Perl, 501
testing for package installation, 488
virtual servers, 491–493
directory browsing and default documents, 466–467
for e-commerce
and gateways, 502–503
and Perl, 498–499
error logs, 596–597
exam essentials, 508–510
HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), 493–496
ODBC (Open Database Connectivity), 504–505
popular options, 468
referrer log, 597
security, 682
server-side includes, 501
statistics, 464
streaming media servers, 505–508
virtual servers, 479–486
Web Service object, counters for monitoring, 617
Web Site Creation Wizard, 482–483, 483
web sites
for ActivePerl, 499
for Apache Software Foundation, 487
for BIND, 307
for bug news, 686
for database management systems, 440–441
for FreeBSD, 46
on Intel processors, 31
on Internet operating systems and platforms, 13
for Linux, 47–48
for Microsoft HCL, 58
for NIC manufacturers, 29
NTBugtraq, 685, 685
processes for, 465
for RedHat HCL, 59–60
for RedHat kickstart installation, 62
for RFCs, 93
for SCSI Trade Association, 28
for Secure Shell, 50
for troubleshooting DNS, 316
for web application servers, 498
for web servers, 468
web storefronts, 441
Welcome message, for FTP site users, 392

762 well-known port number – WWW (World Wide Web)

- well-known port number, 731
- Western Digital, 30
- whereis command, 501
- wide area network (WAN), 731
- Wide SCSI, 28
- Windows (Microsoft), 44, 45, 731
 - file formats, 189
- Windows 2000 (Microsoft)
 - accounts, 217–219
 - adding NIC device drivers, 79
 - administrator account name change, 684–686
 - auditing in, 190–199
 - backup and restore, 650–653
 - DNS configuration, 288–305
 - master DNS server creation, 294–297
 - preparation, 291–294
 - record creation for forward zone, 298–299
 - reverse lookup zone, 302–305
 - server configuration as DNS client, 300–302
 - zone parameters, 290
 - emergency repair disk, 661
 - file and folder permissions, 125–130
 - administrative utilities, 129–130
 - FTP implementation, 388–405
 - logon limits for server, 404–405
 - site configuration, 388–395
 - virtual directories, 400–405
 - virtual FTP servers, 395–400
 - groups, 120–121
 - newsgroup creation, 553–558
 - safe mode, 661–662
 - server-side includes, 501
 - simple virtual server creation, 482–483
 - static IP addresses in, 81–82
 - System Monitor, 448, 614–622
 - system state data in, 660–661
 - Telnet in, 408–413
 - to change system settings, 411–413
 - configuration, 409–411
 - user accounts, 120. *See also* user accounts
- Windows Components Wizard, 534–535
 - Certificate Authority Type screen, 534
- Windows Explorer
 - to assign permissions, 170
 - to establish share, 109, 115–116
- Windows Media Player, 437, 731
- Windows NT Server 4 Option Pack, 505
- Windows systems, Samba and, 361–362
- winipcfg command, 76, 82, 731
- WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service), 8, 80,
 - 288, 291, 330, 337–348, 731
 - configuring, 340–341
 - configuring Linux server as client, 356
 - database backup, 342
 - database replication, 345–347
 - exam essentials, 367–368
 - name registration, 338
 - replicating database, 345–347
 - Samba and, 354–355
 - on Samba server, 355
 - scavenging database, 339–340
 - server message blocks, 347–348
 - static mapping, 342–344
 - working with local and remote servers, 339
- WinZip, 650
- workgroups, 333, 731
 - local security settings for, 176–177
 - in peer-to-peer network, 112–113
 - SWAT to configure, 354
- workstation, 731
- World Wide Web (WWW), 465, 731
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), 732
- write permission, 125
- Write permission (NTFS), 127
- Write permission (Unix), 131
- Write right (NetWare), 134
- WS_FTP Ping ProPack, 316
- WS_FTP Pro, 380, 380
 - specifying ports, 385
- wu-ftpd, 405
- WWW (World Wide Web), 465, 731

X

X Window System, 48–49, 86, 732
 linuxconf to add user, 241, 241
X.509v3 standard, 528–529, 732
Ximian GNOME desktop, 48, 49
xinetd daemon, 351–352, 414–415, 732
 to control server access, 406

Y

yast command (Linux), 84

Z

.Z file extension, 656
Zip drive (Iomega), 646
zone files in DNS, 281–284, 732
 nslookup to list, 287
 in Windows 2000, 288
 parameters, 290
Zone Name Properties dialog box, Zone Transfers
 tab, 306, 306
zone Properties dialog box, General tab, 289
zone transfers, 280, 732
 controlling in Windows 2000, 306–307
 limiting, 288