

Linux System Administration

Terminal and Consoles and
Out of Band (OoB) Access

Contents

- Virtual terminals
- Mouse daemon buffer (if available)
- Copy/paste between terminals
- OOB and serial console access

(Virtual) Consoles

Less relevant with the explosion of virtual machines...

We tend to connect via SSH to Linux servers.

Still useful for those running Linux on the Desktop.

(Virtual) Consoles

- Usually you have 6:
 - -tty[1-6]
- tty7 takes you back to X
- Access them using ALT-CTRL-F[1-7]
- Virtual terminals are very useful. If you run without a GUI, then they are your friend.
- Some Unix/Linux versions have optional mouse daemons in text mode, such as FreeBSD.

(Virtual) Consoles

Depending on Unix/Linux version these are defined in:

```
-/etc/default/console-setup (Upstart)
```

```
-/etc/init/tty[1-6].conf (Upstart)
```

- -/etc/inittab
- -/etc/ttys
- -/boot/grub/menu.1st (OOB trick)
- -/etc/init.d/console-setup
- -/etc/init.d/console-screen.sh

Copy/Paste Between Consoles

If you boot without a GUI (no gnome, KDE, etc.) and you have a mouse-daemon, then you can:

- Highlight text in tty1
- Press ALT-CTRL-2 to access tty2
- Place mouse in another file
- Press middle-mouse button to paste text from tty1

OOB or "Out Of Band" access:

- Critical for remote management of servers.
- How do you access a machine's BIOS remotely?
- How do you access RAID BIOS remotely?

What happens if your server hangs before booting?...

One Option ("Old School")

In Linux you can tell the boot loader to pass options to the kernel. The kernel can send output to ttys0.

Why is this useful?...

Another Option ("New School")

You can either purchase an OoB card or use on-board solutions such as Dell's "iDRAC" solutions

DRAC = Dell Remote Access Controller IBM, HP, SUN, etc. all have solutions

Allow for even more advanced solutions than serial to Ethernet tricks.

Typical acces is via Web Browser using custom Java or ActiveX solution (can be painful).

We will now see what this looks like.

Later in the week we'll see OoB tricks with Virtual Linux instances, SSH and KVM.

OoB / Sample console solution





virtual1.nsrc.org → 128.223.157.32 virtual2.nsrc.org → 128.223.157.34

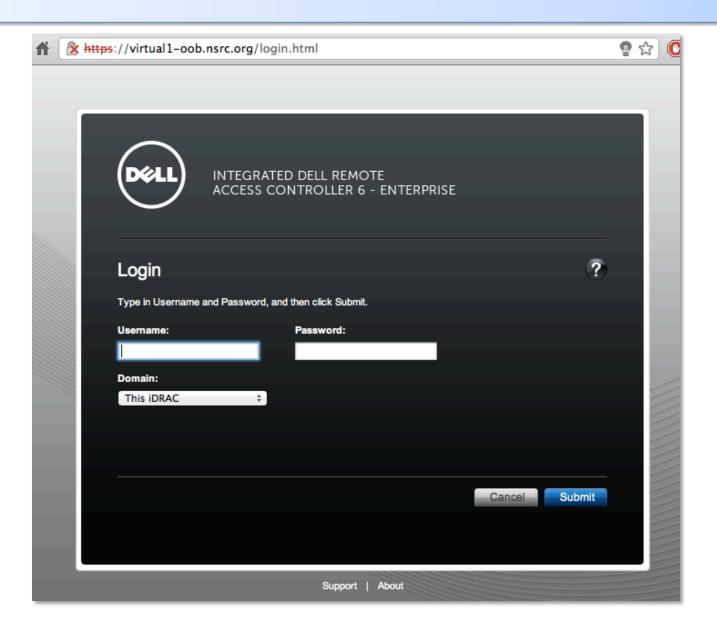


Back of servers. iDrac interfaces.

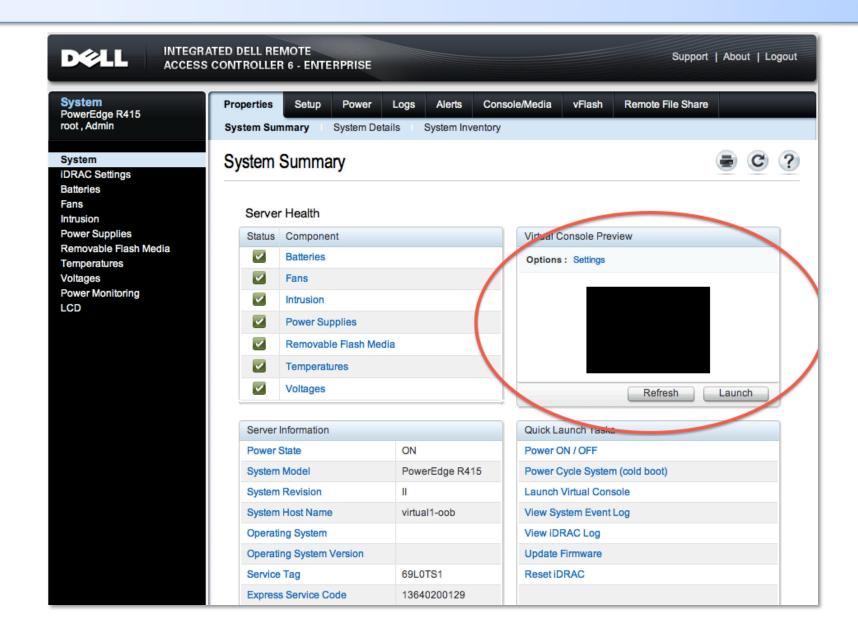
virtual1-oob.nsrc.org → 128.223.157.33 virtual2-oob.nsrc.org → 128.223.157.35

Go to http://virtual1-oob.nsrc.org/...

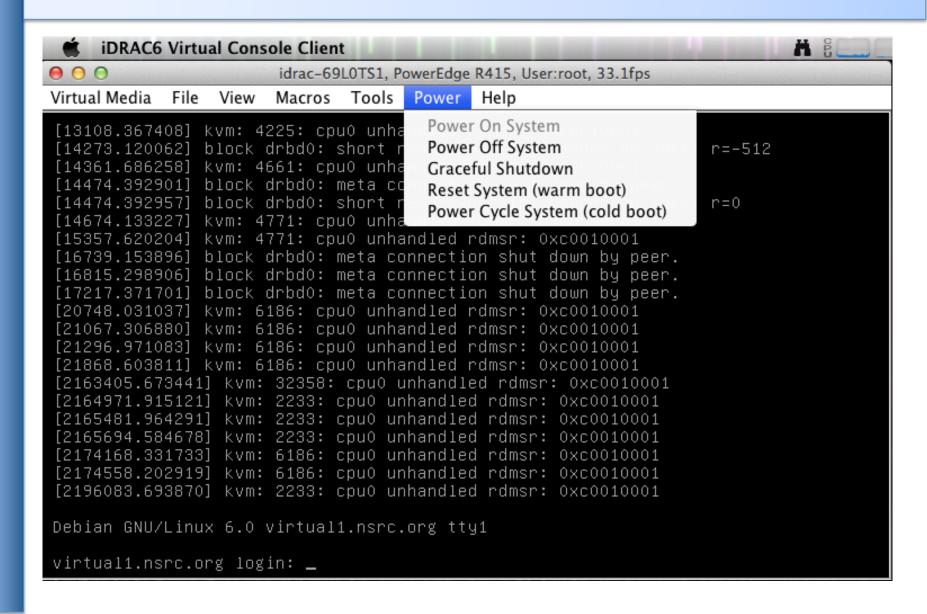
The OoB interface: web login



The OoB interface: web form



The OoB interface: java console



Questions



- Use serial to ethernet converter.
- With an OOB solution connect to separate IP to view your machine's console.
- During boot you can see your machine's console using terminal software connecting to a separate IP (user and password almost always required as well).
- Set Kernel load options (for instance) in /boot/grup/menu.1st

Sample /boot/grub/menu.1st file entry:

```
title
Toot
(hd0,0)

kernel

/vmlinuz-2.6.24-23-server root=UUID=96e73009-3bf7-421e
-a4bc-6de1d21eaa97 ro console=ttyS0,38400n8 console=tty0
quiet splash
initrd
quiet

/initrd.img-2.6.24-23-server
```

What does this mean? Key option for OOB serial console access is:

console=ttyS0,38400n8 console=tty0