

Re: server change for mindprod.com

Source: <http://coding.derkeiler.com/Archive/Java/comp.lang.java.programmer/2007-12/msg01612.html>

- *From:* Wayne <nospam@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sun, 09 Dec 2007 21:47:03 -0500
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Lew wrote:

Martin Gregorie wrote:

```
Name Size %used Comment
/boot 256 MB 9% contain kernel boot image(s)
/ 2 GB 16% root login, essential programs, temp disk, etc
/var 2 GB 14% system logs, NNTP files, mailboxes
/usr 15 GB 24% standard Linux programs
/home 15 GB 44% all logins and user data.
swap 1 GB - excessive (4 x RAM)
```

...

Modern installers tend to use just three partitions (/boot, / and swap) but I think that's not a good approach, just simple. I use more because:

- /home is separate and contains everything I've added (e.g. Java) because this way I can reformat the other partitions, do a clean install and not have lost any of my data. There are some post-install tweaks needed but they're minor.
- /var is separate so that runaway logging, overflowing mailboxes or gigantic print jobs can't fill all the available disk and interfere with normal system operation.
- /usr is separate because I thought it seemed a good idea at the time. In practise it just wastes space because its read-only data except when its being upgraded.

I run Fedora 7, and have pretty much the same experience and a not dissimilar setup to Martin's. I have /opt in its own partition, and install all my servers, Java, RDBMS data directories, installation files and the like in there. I provide symlinks to it, many with the alternatives mechanism, so that things like /usr/java/java map to /opt/java/jdk\$PREFERRED_VERSION, and some /usr/bin/xxx programs symlink to an /opt/xxx/bin/xxx. /home/whomever is symlinked to

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/opt/home/whomever for reasons identical to what Martin offered.

The point of that paragraph is that one can follow the principles with variations in the details.

I would add that it is now "Fedora" and not "Fedora Core".

<pet-peeve>

For networking, few people know the secret of Red Hat networking. You need to set a hostname, **not** a FQDN at install as Martin (and official Red Hat documentation) suggest. You then edit /etc/hosts to add a line for your static IP (Use 127.0.0.1 a second time if you use DHCP) and add your FQDN here. Red Hat uses this mechanism internally to resolve hostnames and FQDNs.

If you follow the installation instructions and set a FQDN, you can not get a hostname later; both hostname and hostname -f will return the same value.

(Documented in the hostname(1) man pager under "FQDN", and in the networking scripts in /etc/sysconfig. But nowhere else.)

There is a ton of useful network configuration features never documented,' such as the /etc/default-routes file, or the use of ip-range config files. (This stuff has been around since pre-Fedora Core 1, just never documented.)
</pet-peeve>

-Wayne

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