Chapter 1 : Simple MySQL replication with Ubuntu â€" Master to slave | srcnix's obsessions

Install Master PDF Editor for Ubuntu. Master PDF Editor 4 can be used to edit PDF documents on Linux Ubuntu Systems. Using Master PDF Editor, one can create, edit, preview, encrypt, sign and print XPS and interactive PDF documents with just a few clicks. Features includes the full support of PDF and.

Justin Ellingwood Introduction SaltStack is a powerful, flexible, high performing configuration management and remote execution system. It can be used manage your infrastructure from a centralized location while minimizing manual maintenance steps. To learn more about some of the terminologies and tools involved with SaltStack, check out this guide. In this article, we will focus on getting a Salt master server set up to manage your infrastructure. We will also demonstrate how to install the Salt minion daemon on other computers in order to manage them with Salt. We will be using two Ubuntu Prerequisites To get started, you should have at least two Ubuntu These should have a non-root user configured with sudo privileges. You can learn how to create and configure these users by following our Ubuntu When you are ready to get started, log into the server you want to use as the Salt master with your sudo user. We will configure this machine first. The following is a brief rundown of the advantages and disadvantages of each method: Uses the Ubuntu native package management tools to install and update the required software. This is the easiest method of install but, as is the case at the time of this writing, the packages can be significantly out-of-date. This bootstrapping script attempts to provide a more universal method for installing and configuring Salt. It can attempt to use the native software tools available, which means that it may still try to install from the PPA above. It also provides easy access to the development versions of Salt. Below, we will outline how to install using the Ubuntu PPA method. We will also provide instructions on how to use the salt-bootstrap script to install both the stable and the development versions of Salt master. It is up to you to decide which option suits your needs best. If you run into issues, there might be bug fixes available in the development version. However, there is also a chance of running into newly released bugs. You can do this by typing: To index the new packages available within, you will need to update your local package index. Afterwards, you can install the relevant software: This will allow us to control our master server with Salt as well. We also installed salt-ssh and salt-cloud, which give us more flexibility in how we connect to and control resources. At this point, you are done with the Salt master installation. Skip down to the initial master configuration section to get your new services up and running. This is available for download from the SaltStack website. One reason you may choose to use this method of installing the stable system over the above method is that it grabs some of its dependencies from the pip package manager. This may give you more up-to-date versions of some of the Salt dependencies. To get started, move to your home directory or somewhere else where you have write permissions. We can use curl to download the bootstrap script. We will be following the instructions found on the salt-bootstrap GitHub page and will use the output name they selected for clarity: When you are satisfied with the actions that will be taken, run the script by passing it to sh. We will use the -P flag so that the script can use pip as a dependency source, as necessary. Without this flag, the installation will likely fail. We also need to include the -M flag so that the Salt master daemon is installed. All of the Salt helper utilities will be automatically included. The full command we need is: Install the Development Version Using Salt-Bootstrap We can also use the salt-bootstrap script to install a development version of Salt using git. This can be helpful to get access to newer features and, more importantly, to get access to more recent bug fixes that might not be available in the PPA version of the software. The script needed is the same salt-bootstrap script we used above. Only the options we use will be different. We will include the -P flag to tell the script to get dependencies with pip if necessary. The -M flag is included to specify that we wish to install the Salt master. We will end the command with git develop to tell the script that we want to use the SaltStack GitHub repo to install the most recent development version instead of the Ubuntu PPA. Next, we will configure the master in order to get the new services up and running. Initial Master Configuration Next, we need to configure the Salt master. Create the Salt Directory Structures First, we will create the configuration management directory structure where the Salt master will look for various files. Create them now by typing: Open the file with sudo privileges in your text

editor: This basically specifies the locations where the Salt master will look for configuration management instructions. The base specifies the default environment. Two of the directories we created earlier will be used for this purpose. Salt uses YAML-style configuration files. These require strict attention to spacing and indentation for the daemon to correctly interpret the values. Next, we will will set up the root directory for our Salt pillar configuration. This looks very similar to the above configuration and uses the third directory we created: Save and close the file when you are finished. Modify the Salt Minion Configuration We also installed the Salt minion daemon on this machine so that we can keep it in line with the rest of our infrastructure policies. Open the Salt minion configuration with sudo privileges next: In this case, the minion should connect to the master process running on the same machine. Set the master key equal to the local loopback address Restart the Processes Now, we need to restart both the Salt master and minion daemons in order to use our new configurations: Accept the Minion Key Following the reboot, the Salt minion daemon automatically contacted the Salt master with its credentials. Start by listing all of the keys that the Salt master has knowledge of: The saltmaster below should match the Salt minion ID of your system. This is typically the hostname of your server: As you can see, our Salt minion has sent its key to the master, but it has not been accepted yet. For security purposes, before accepting the key, we will run two commands. We need to make sure the output of this which tells us the fingerprint of the key the Salt minion generated: Substitute the minion ID here: Now, you can test that the Salt master and minion processes are communicating correctly by typing: True Your Salt master server is now configured. We can move onto demonstrating how to set up an additional Salt minion server. Again, we have multiple ways of installing the necessary software, but you should match the method used for the master server. This will ensure that you do not have a version mismatch between Salt master and minion. Salt minions that are more up-to-date than their master server may exhibit unpredictable behavior. When you are ready, log into your second server with your sudo user. Update your local package index after adding the PPA and install the software by typing: Skip ahead to the section on configuring your minion. Install the Stable Version Using Salt-Bootstrap If you installed the stable version using salt-bootstrap, you can download the same script to your minion machine: The only difference is that we leave out the -M flag, since we do not need to install the master tools and daemons: Install the Development Version Using Salt-Bootstrap If you installed the current development version on the Salt master using salt-bootstrap, you can install the companion minion process using the same script. Download it to your minion by typing: The only difference is that we are leaving off the -M flag to indicate that we do not need the Salt master tools and daemon: Configure the Minion Now that we have the minion installed, we can go ahead and configure it to communicate with our Salt master. We can add this to our minion configuration for increased security. On your Salt master server, type: Copy this value to use in our Minion configuration. Modify the Minion Configuration Back on your new Salt minion, open the minion configuration file with sudo privileges: Now, restart the Salt minion daemon to implement your new configuration changes: It will then send its key for the master to accept. In order to securely verify the key, need to check the key fingerprint on the new minion server. To do this, type: You should see output that looks like this: First, verify that we have an unaccepted key waiting on the master:

Chapter 2 : Master PDF Editor 4 on Ubuntu, Fedora, CentOS, RedHat, Suse

In the Jenkins 'master/slave' architecture, a master represents itself as a basic Jenkins installation, and handles all tasks for build system. Jenkins master node will be used for scheduling jobs, monitoring slave nodes, dispatching builds to slave nodes, recording and representing the build result, and also executing build jobs directly.

Unity has its own way of doing things, including powerful keyboard shortcuts. This guide is targeted at new Unity users, but even experienced Ubuntu users might discover a few new tricks. Click an application icon to launch or switch to it. If the application has multiple open windows, Ubuntu will show you the windows and allow you to switch between them. To quickly open a new window, even if the application is already running, middle-click its icon. Right-click an application icon to access its quick list. For example, right-clicking the file manager icon will display a list of bookmarked folders you can open. To permanently attach another application to the launcher, right-click its launcher icon and select Lock to Launcher. Select the Unlock from Launcher option to remove any icon from the launcher. You can rearrange the applications on your launcher by dragging and dropping the application icons. The Dash Open the Dash by clicking the Ubuntu icon at the top left corner of the screen. You can also press the Super key to open the launcher the Super key is also known as the Windows key. The home area in the Dash displays your recently used applications and files. You can search for applications by typing at the Dash. To browse your installed applications, click the Applications lens at the bottom of the Dash and scroll through the applications. Other lenses are also available at the bottom of the Dash. Click them to browse for and search files and folders, music, and videos. Workspaces Ubuntu includes multiple workspaces. Each workspace is its own desktop, allowing you to group application windows. To view your workspaces, click the Workspace Switcher icon on the launcher. You can switch between workspaces from here. Drag and drop windows on the workspace switcher to rearrange your workspaces. Use the Ctrl-Alt-Arrow Key keyboard shortcuts to switch workspaces. This is probably the quickest, most efficient way to switch workspaces. This key combination switches between workspaces, but brings the currently focused window with you. Indicator Menus Many important functions are located in the indicator menus, located at the top right corner of your screen. The mail icon is the messaging indicator, which groups new message notifications for email, instant messaging, and social networking applications into one icon. The icon glows blue when you have a new message. When you Alt-Tab, it only switches between windows on your current workspace. The Alt-Tab switcher groups applications with multiple windows into a single icon. The three arrows to the left of the Firefox icon indicate that we have three Firefox windows open. This includes the window manager controls. When an application window is maximized, its close, minimize, and restore buttons are located at the left side of the top panel, above the Dash icon. You can search for and activate menu options without touching the mouse. Use these numbers in combination with the Super key to switch to or launch applications. For example, if the Firefox icon is in second place, we can press Super-2 to launch or switch to Firefox.

Chapter 3 : How to Configure MySQL Master Slave Replication on Ubuntu - Computingforgeeks

Install Master PDF Editor for Ubuntu. Master PDF Editor 4 can be used to edit PDF documents on Linux Ubuntu Systems. Using Master PDF Editor, one can create, edit, preview, encrypt, sign and print XPS and interactive PDF documents with just a few clicks.

WhatsApp Last Updated On: The software is under Apache License. Puppets run on Linux, Unix, and Windows environments. The server does all the automation of tasks on systems that have a client application installed. The work of the Puppet agent is to send facts to the puppet master and request a catalog based on certain interval level. Once it receives a catalog, Puppet agent applies it to the node by checking each resource the catalog describes. It makes relevant changes to attain the desired state. The work of the Puppet master is to control configuration information. Each managed agent node requests its own configuration catalog from the master. What is a Catalog in Puppet? A catalog is a document that describes the desired system state for one specific system. It lists all of the resources that need to be managed, as well as any dependencies between those resources. Installing Puppet Master on Ubuntu My Lab environment is as below: We will ensure we have correct timezone set on the Puppet master server as well as working NTP service. We will later configure Agent nodes to sync their time with the Puppet Master, Step 1: Set correct timezone Ubuntu Set ntp service Install ntp package: Preparing to unpack puppet-release-bionic. Setting up puppet-release 1. Update apt index and install puppet master: Configure Puppet Master on Ubuntu It is recommended to change Puppet Java process memory allocation Infrastructure size. If you have a firewall on your Ubuntu Run the following commands to allow port on the firewall: Start by creating a folder path for the nginx class: Then create nginx resource by creating a file:

Chapter 4 : SaltStack: Installing a Salt Master on Ubuntu â€" Fabian Lee : Software Architect

Since master PDF editor is not available from Ubuntu software repository, so you can't use apt-get or apt to install it. First you need to download the deb package from official website. Open up a terminal window (CTRL+ALT+T), and download master PDF editor 4 with the following command.

Almost all system administrators try to get rid of their daily repetitive and boring routine tasks with the help of scripting to automate them. But there are issues with scripting and automating, that is why we prefer to use Puppet configuration management tool that is extremely powerful in deploying, configuring and managing a server machine. Puppet keeps the configurations of your hosts under check and can used in one shot to configure a machine from scratch like installing packages, configurations and to create and manage users. Prerequisites We will be using two virtual machines in this tutorial with Ubuntu Since Puppet is not in basic Ubuntu distribution repositories, we have to add a custom repository provided by Puppet Labs. On all servers in which you want to use Puppet, download and install the repository by executing following commands on each server. To set, accurate system time you should probably use NTP service. Use the following command to install ntp server on your master puppet server. Once system time is set correctly, you can install latest versions of Puppet using Puppet Labs package repository on your correspondent Linux versions. We can check the puppet version with below command. It will not update Puppet while running updates in the system. We can do these settings by creating a new file with following configurations as shown. Puppet Master Configuration To configure puppetmaster, we need to change its puppet. After making required changes to the configuration file now restart master puppet services. Puppet Client Installation As we had already done with installation of its prerequisites, now simply run the following command to install puppet client on the host that will be interacted with Puppet Master Ubuntu server. To check the installed puppet version use puppet -V command and then create a new file called in the apt preferences directory with following configurations changes. Puppet Client Configurations Open the configuration file of puppet client by using any of your favorite editor and configure its parameters as shown. We will comment out the [master] configurations here and will add the new lines under [agent] as shown. Save the changes and start puppet agent services with below command. Exchange Certificates from Master to Client Puppet Now we are going to generate new certificates for Master Puppet to Client Puppet communications because after successful configuration of Puppet client it will search for Puppet master Server and ask for cert request before accepting any administrative instructions from Master puppet server. Now the puppet master server must sign the cert requested from puppet client with following command. Signed certificate request for ubuntu-client. To confirm we can check this by executing the following command at Master Puppet server as. We can also view the certificates fingerprint on the client puppet machine by running the following command on the Client Puppet machine as below. We have successfully installed and configured a Puppet server, and set up its basic configuration for client servers with fully functional Puppet instance on our Ubuntu So, Puppet automation tool seems robust, user friendly interface, as well as very declarative with an easy installation.

Chapter 5 : Puppet master service missing on Ubuntu - Ask Puppet: Puppet DevOps Q&A Community

Master PDF editor is a complete solution for viewing, printing and editing PDF files. It's developed by Code Industry Ltd and available for Linux, Mac OS X and Windows.

Chapter 6 : How to Install Master PDF Editor 4 on Ubuntu and Ubuntu

Munin is a monitoring tool that can help analyze resource trends. This tutorial shows how to install and configure a Munin master on an Ubuntu server.

Chapter 7 : How to Set-Up Master-Slave Replication for PostgreSQL on Ubuntu

DOWNLOAD PDF MASTER FOR UBUNTU

How to Install Puppet Master and Client on Ubuntu Introduction. Puppet is an open source configuration management system that can be used for a wide variety of applications, from automation.

Chapter 8 : Get Ubuntu | Download | Ubuntu

Commercial version of Master PDF Editor for Linux Master PDF Editor is the optimal solution for editing PDF files in Linux. It enables you to create, edit, view, encrypt, sign and print interactive PDF documents.

Chapter 9 : Master PDF Editor for Linux. Download Master PDF Editor for Linux.

In master master replication, it will allows data to be copied from one server to the other. This will adds redundancy and increases efficiency when accessing database. In this tutorial, we will learn how to configure mysql master master replication between two Ubuntu host.