

RedHat

- [RHEL | User, Group and Password](#)
- [RHEL | Mounting ISO and Setting as Local Repo](#)
- [realmd/sss | Joining a Domain with RHEL and logging in with AD account](#)
- [chrony | Set up NTP Server and Client](#)
- [timedatectl | Change Date/Time in RHEL](#)
- [tar | File Archive Commands](#)
- [scp | Push/Pull Files/Directory](#)
- [rsync | Synchronise between systems](#)
- [LVM | Create/Extend](#)
- [RHEL | Mounting ISO and Setting as Local Repo](#)

RHEL | User, Group and Password

User Management

Add new user

```
useradd
```

Create a user and set the primary group to something else

```
sudo useradd -G consultants consultant3
```

Delete User

```
userdel johndoe1
```

Append group to user

```
usermod -aG sudo myusername
```

Group Management

Add new group

```
groupadd
```

Delete Group

```
groupdel groupname
```

Create a new group called consultants with a GID of 35000.
(-g is id)

```
groupadd -g 35000 consultants
```

Password Management

Change the default max password age

```
sudo vim /etc/login.defs
```

Require a new password every 15 days (-M is max days)

```
chage -M 15 username
```

Require user to change password on first login (-d)

```
chage -d 0 username
```

Change to password date expiry

```
chage -E 2023-01-27 username
```

Edit password configs

```
/etc/login.defs
```

RHEL | Mounting ISO and Setting as Local Repo

Prerequisite

1. A Free RedHat Account
2. Official Redhat Linux ISO

No Redhat license is required.

Step 1: Identify the Red Hat OS version

Run the following command in the terminal:

```
cat /etc/os-release
```

Look for the line `VERSION="8.7 (Ootpa)"` in the output. This will show the version number.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ cat /etc/os-release
NAME="Red Hat Enterprise Linux"
VERSION="8.7 (Ootpa)"
ID="rhel"
ID_LIKE="fedora"
VERSION_ID="8.7"
PLATFORM_ID="platform:el8"
PRETTY_NAME="Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.7 (Ootpa)"
ANSI_COLOR="0;31"
CPE_NAME="cpe:/o:redhat:enterprise_linux:8::baseos"
HOME_URL="https://www.redhat.com/"
DOCUMENTATION_URL="https://access.redhat.com/documentation/red_hat_enterprise_linux/8/"
BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugzilla.redhat.com/"
```

Step 2: Download the RHEL ISO of the correct version

If you do not have an account, you must register a free account before downloading. Download the RHEL ISO of your version from the [official RHEL download website](#).

Step 3: Mount the ISO from your Hypervisor

From your Hyper-V manager, add the ISO to the DVD drive device of the Virtual Machine.

Step 4: Identify the DVD Drive inside Red Hat Linux

Run the following to identify the correct device name of the DVD drive: `lsblk`

Look for the label `rom` in the `TYPE` column. For below example, it is `sr0`. This means that DVD drive is located at `/dev/sr0`. **Take note of this device.**

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ lsblk
NAME                                MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                                 8:0  0 100G  0 disk
├─sda1                             8:1  0   2G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                             8:2  0  97G  0 part
   ├─rhel-tmp                      253:0  0   5G  0 lvm  /tmp
   ├─rhel-var_log                  253:1  0  20G  0 lvm  /var/log
   ├─rhel-var                      253:2  0  10G  0 lvm  /var
   ├─rhel-swap                     253:3  0  12G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
   ├─rhel-home                     253:4  0  10G  0 lvm  /home
   ├─rhel-root                     253:5  0  30G  0 lvm  /
   ├─rhel-var_log_audit            253:6  0   5G  0 lvm  /var/log/audit
   └─rhel-var_tmp                  253:7  0   5G  0 lvm  /var/tmp
sdb                                 8:16  0 300G  0 disk
└─sdb1                             8:17  0 300G  0 part /appdata
sr0                                11:0  1  6.6G  0 rom
```

Step 5: Create a Mountpoint and mount the DVD Drive locally

For this guide, the mountpoint used will be in `/mnt/disc`.

Run the following command `file /mnt/disc` to create a mountpoint, if it does not exist yet.

Output will show `No such file or directory` if it does not exist.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ file /mnt/disc
/mnt/disc: cannot open `/mnt/disc' (No such file or directory)
```

Create the mountpoint `/mnt/disc` directory with `sudo mkdir /mnt/disc`.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ sudo mkdir /mnt/disc
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ file /mnt/disc
/mnt/disc: directory
```

Next, mount the DVD drive (`/dev/sr0`) to the mountpoint (`/mnt/disc`) with the command `mount -o loop RHEL7.9.iso /mnt/disc`.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ sudo mount -o loop /dev/sr0 /mnt/disc
```

With the DVD drive mounted, you can now list the content inside the disc with `ls -al /mnt/disc`.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ ls -al /mnt/disc
total 53
dr-xr-xr-x. 7 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root  18 May 12 14:51 ..
dr-xr-xr-x. 4 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 AppStream
dr-xr-xr-x. 4 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 BaseOS
-r--r--r--. 1 root root  60 Apr  4 2019 .discinfo
dr-xr-xr-x. 3 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 EFI
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 8266 Mar  1 2019 EULA
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 1455 Apr  4 2019 extra_files.json
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 18092 Mar  1 2019 GPL
dr-xr-xr-x. 3 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 images
dr-xr-xr-x. 2 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 isolinux
-r--r--r--. 1 root root  103 Apr  4 2019 media.repo
-r--r--r--. 1 root root  1669 Mar  1 2019 RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-beta
```

```
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 5134 Mar 1 2019 RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 1796 Apr 4 2019 TRANS.TBL
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 1566 Apr 4 2019 .treeinfo
```

Step 6: Copying the media.repo file

Copy the media.repo file from the root of the mounted directory to /etc/yum.repos.d/ and set the permissions to 644.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ sudo cp /mnt/disc/media.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel8dvd.repo
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ sudo chmod 644 /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel8dvd.repo
```

Step 7: Editing the rhel8dvd.repo

Edit the new repo file:

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ sudo vi /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel8dvd.repo
```

Copy the following into the file:

```
[InstallMedia-BaseOS]
name=Red Hat Enterprise Linux DVD BaseOS
mediaid=None
metadata_expire=-1
gpgcheck=1
cost=500
enabled=1
baseurl=file:///mnt/disc/BaseOS
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

[InstallMedia-AppStream]
name=Red Hat Enterprise Linux DVD AppStream
mediaid=None
metadata_expire=-1
gpgcheck=1
cost=500
enabled=1
baseurl=file:///mnt/disc/AppStream
```

```
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
```

Disable the any repo files that is not in use. Look for the line `enabled = 1` and make sure that all are set to `enabled = 0` in the other repo files.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ cd /etc/yum.repos.d/  
[user@lab-rhel8 yum.repos.d]$ sudo vi redhat.repo
```

Step 8: Clear the yum cache

Clear the cache and check whether you can get the packages list from the DVD repo

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ sudo yum clean all  
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ sudo yum repolist enabled  
Updating Subscription Management repositories.  
  
repo id                repo name  
InstallMedia-BaseOS    Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.7.0 BaseOS  
InstallMedia-AppStream  Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.7.0 AppStream
```

Now, you can install any packages with `yum install <packagename>` or update installed packages with `yum update`.

Disabling the Local Repo and Unmounting the DVD

This step is to be done before unmounting the DVD. To disable the local repo, simply delete the local repo file.

```
[user@lab-rhel8 ~]$ cd /etc/yum.repos.d  
[user@lab-rhel8 yum.repos.d]$ sudo rm rhel8dvd.repo
```

Unmount the DVD Drive from the mountpoint

```
[user@lab-rhel8 yum.repos.d]$ sudo umount /mnt/disc
```

Links

- [Official RHEL Download Website](#)
- [Need to set up yum repository for locally-mounted DVD on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 - Red Hat Customer Portal](#)

realmd/sssds | Joining a Domain with RHEL and logging in with AD account

Install the necessary packages and join a domain

SSSD = Authentication service from a remote source such as AD
realmd = Active Directory service

Install the packages

```
yum install sssd realmd oddjob oddjob-mkhomedir adcli samba-common samba-common-tools krb5-workstation  
openldap-clients python3-policycoreutils
```

Check if can discover the domain

```
realm discover homelab.local
```

Join Domain

```
# realm join --user=[domain user account] [domain name]  
realm join --user=aki.adm homelab.local
```

Check if it is inside a domain after joining

```
realm list
```

Further configuration

So now that the Linux server is part of the AD domain, domain users can access the server with their usual credentials. We are done, right? Wrong. "What's the problem?" I hear you say. HAHAHHAH

Configure SSSD

Its main configuration file is located at */etc/sss/sss.conf*. As a matter of fact, this is the main configuration file we will modify.

Configure the SSSD conf to look like this. From line 17!

```
[sss]
domains = homelab.local
config_file_version = 2
services = nss, pam

[domain/homelab.local]
ad_domain = homelab.local
krb5_realm = HOMELAB.LOCAL
realmd_tags = manages-system joined-with-adcli
cache_credentials = True
id_provider = ad
krb5_store_password_if_offline = True
default_shell = /bin/bash
ldap_id_mapping = True
use_fully_qualified_names = True
fallback_homedir = /home/%u@%d
access_provider = simple
ad_hostname = lab-dc1.homelab.local
dyndns_update = true
dyndns_refresh_interval = 43200
dyndns_update_ptr = true
dyndns_ttl = 3600
dyndns_auth = GSS-TSIG
```

Once the configuration is complete, restart sssd to apply settings immediately.

```
systemctl restart sssd
```

Managing Login Permissions for Domain Users

Shows the permitted or denied login

By default, this is the output without configurations

```
[root@lab-rhel8 ~]# realm list
homelab.local
  type: kerberos
  realm-name: HOMELAB.LOCAL
  domain-name: homelab.local
  configured: kerberos-member
  server-software: active-directory
  client-software: sssd
  required-package: oddjob
  required-package: oddjob-mkhomedir
  required-package: sssd
  required-package: adcli
  required-package: samba-common-tools
  login-formats: %U@homelab.local
  login-policy: allow-permitted-logins
  permitted-logins:
  permitted-groups:
```

Deny all

Deny local login by realm accounts.

This command prevents realm accounts from logging into the local machine. Use `realm permit` to restrict logins to specific accounts.

```
realm deny --all
```

The following options can be used:

`--all, -a`

This option should be specified

`--realm, -R`

Specify the name of the realm to deny users login to.

Permit All (Default)

Permit logins using realm accounts on the local machine according to the realm policy. This usually defaults to allowing any realm user to log in.

```
realm permit --all
realm permit -a
```

Permit User

```
realm permit user@example.com
```

```
realm permit DOMAIN\User2
```

Permit Group

```
realm permit --groups "Domain Admin"
```

```
realm permit -g "Domain Admin"
```

Permit Realm (if joining more than one domain)

```
realm permit --realm
```

```
realm permit -R homelab.local
```

Remove Permit

```
realm permit --withdraw user@example.com
```

```
realm permit -x user@example.com
```

chrony | Set up NTP Server and Client

NTP Server

Step 1: Install Chrony NTP package

```
yum install chrony
```

Step 2: Enable Chrony to start after boot:

```
systemctl enable chronyd
```

Step 3: Set Chrony to act as an NTP server for a local network

To turn Chrony into an NTP server, add the following line to the main Chrony `/etc/chrony.conf` configuration file. Change the address to your network address.

```
allow 10.1.1.0/24
```

Step 4: Restart Chrony NTP daemon to apply the changes

```
systemctl restart chronyd
```

Step 5: Open the firewall port to allow for incoming NTP requests

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=ntp  
firewall-cmd --reload
```

NTP Client

Step 1: Install Chrony NTP package

```
yum install chrony
```

Step 2: Enable Chrony to start after boot:

```
systemctl enable chronyd
```

Step 3: Set Chrony to act as an NTP client

Add the following line in the Chrony `/etc/chrony.conf` configuration file: Change the IP address to your NTP server.

```
Server 10.1.1.10
```

Step 4: Restart Chrony NTP daemon to apply the changes

```
systemctl restart chronyd
```

Step 5: Check for NTP server sources.

Your local NTP server should be listed:

```
chronyc sources
MS Name/IP address      Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
=====
=====
^? LAB-DC1.lab.local    4  6  1  2  +31us[ +31us] +/-  44ms
```

timedatectl | Change Date/Time in RHEL

Show Status

To display status

```
timedatectl
```

Disable/Enable NTP

Firstly, temporarily disable the NTP service, if active.

```
timedatectl set-ntp no
```

To enable.

```
timedatectl set-ntp yes
```

Change Time

We must adhere to the following syntax rule to change the current local time where **HH** is for hours, **MM** for minutes, and **SS** for seconds.

```
timedatectl set-time HH:MM:SS  
timedatectl set-time 18:05:00
```

Change Date

To change the current date, adhere to the following command syntax where **YYYY** is for a year, **MM** for a month, and **DD** for a day.

```
timedatectl set-time YYYY-MM-DD  
timedatectl set-time 2021-11-17
```

Change Timezone

List timezone

```
timedatectl list-timezones
```

To change/edit the **Time Zone** you are under, adhere to the following command syntax.

```
timedatectl set-timezone your_preferred_time_zone
```

```
timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Singapore
```

tar | File Archive Commands

TAR (No Compression)

Create TAR Archive

Create a TAR archive from a directory. "-cf" is to create and append. No compression.

```
tar -cf <filename> <dir>
```

Extract TAR Archive

Extract the TAR file to the current directory.

```
tar -xf <filename>
```

View TAR Archive

View the content of the TAR file.

```
tar -tf <filename>
```

TAR (With Compression)

Create a TAR file with compression

Create a TAR archive with compression. The order of the letter is important.

```
(gzip) $ tar -czf <filename> <dir>
(bzip2) $ tar -cjf <filename> <dir>
(xz) $ tar -cjf <filename> <dir>
```

Extract a compressed TAR file

Extract a compressed TAR file to the current directory.

```
(gzip) $ tar -xzf <filename>
```

```
(bzip2) $ tar -xjf <filename>
```

```
(xz) $ tar -xjf <filename>
```

Preserve Permission and Verbose

Create a compressed TAR file and **preserve permissions**.

```
(gzip) $ tar -cvpzf <filename> <dir>
```

```
(bzip2) $ tar -cvpzf <filename> <dir>
```

```
(xz) $ tar -cvpzf <filename> <dir>
```

permission gzip

scp | Push/Pull Files/Directory

To copy files/folders from one system to another system

```
scp <source> <dest>
```

Pull file.txt to home directory

```
scp username@host:/file.txt ~/
```

Push file.txt to other system home directory

```
scp ~/file.txt username@host:~/file.txt
```

rsync | Synchronise between systems

Sync

rsync command

```
rsync <source> <dest>
```

Local

Between the same system between directory

```
rsync -av /var/log /tmp
```

Remote

Between the local directory and the remote directory

```
rsync -av /tmp username@remote_host:/tmp
```

Compare

Compare the content of the source and remote directory

```
rsync -anv <source> <dest>
```

LVM | Create/Extend

Create LVM

Steps

In sequence,

1. Prepare the physical storage
2. Create the physical volume
3. Create the volume group from the physical volume
4. Create logical volume from the volume group
5. Make an XFS File System from the logical volume
6. Mount the XFS FS

Step 1: Prepare the physical storage

Create a partition if don't want to use the whole volume

```
parted
udevadm settle
```

Step 2: Create the physical volume

Create a physical volume out of a partition or whole disk. In this example, there are two partitions **vdb1** and **vdb2**.

```
# pvcreate <device/partition>
pvcreate /dev/vdb1
pvcreate /dev/vdb2
```

Display the physical group

To display the volume group.

```
pvdisplay
```

or

```
# pvdisplay <device/partition>
pvdisplay /dev/vda1
```

Step 3: Create the volume group from the physical volume

Create the volume group with the physical device

```
# vgcreate <name> <member of physical volume>
vgcreate vg01 /dev/vdb1 /dev/vdb2
```

Display the volume group

To display the volume group.

```
vgdisplay
```

or

```
# vgdisplay <vgname>
vgdisplay vg01
```

Step 4: Create logical volume from the volume group

Create logical volume from a volume group

```
# lvcreate -n <name> -L <size> <source vg>
```

```
# 400M size
```

```
lvcreate -n lv01 -L 400M vg01
```

```
# 100% size
```

```
lvcreate -n lv01 -L +100%FREE vg01
```

Display the logical volume

Display the stats of logical volume

```
lvdisplay
```

Step 5: Make an XFS File System from the logical volume

Make an XFS file system

```
# mkfs.xfs <path to lv>
mkfs.xfs /dev/vg01/lv01
```

Step 6: Mount the XFS FS

```
mkdir /data
mount /dev/vg01/lv01 /data
```

Extend Logical Volume

Steps

In sequence,

1. Extend the volume group
 2. Extend the logical volume
 3. Extend the File System
 4. Display the stats of logical volume
-

Step 1: Extend the volume group

Prepare the physical storage or partition it if required. In this example, **vdb3** is used to be included inside existing volume group **vg01**..

```
parted /dev/vdb3
```

Extend with **vgextend**.

```
vgextend vg01 /dev/vdb3
```

Step 2: Extend the logical volume

Extend logical volume in a logical group

```
# lvextend
lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/vg01/lv01
```

Step 3: Extend the File System

XFS

```
# xfs_growfs <path to lv>
xfs_growfs /dev/vg01/lv01
```

Other FS

```
# resize2fs <path to lv>
resize2fs /dev/vg01/lv01
```

Step 4: Display the stats of logical volume

```
lvdisplay
```

RHEL | Mounting ISO and Setting as Local Repo

This document provides a guide on mounting the RHEL ISO and setting it up as a local repo. This will enable RedHat Linux to install and update RPM packages.

This guide may work on another type of Linux as it is based on editing the repo file and mounting ISO media.

Prerequisite

1. A Free RedHat Account
2. Official Redhat Linux ISO

No Redhat license is required.

Step 1: Identify the Red Hat OS version

Run the following:

```
cat /etc/os-release
```

Look for the line `VERSION="8.7 (Ootpa)"` in the output. This will show the version number.

```
[user@demo ~]$ cat /etc/os-release
NAME="Red Hat Enterprise Linux"
VERSION="8.7 (Ootpa)"
ID="rhel"
ID_LIKE="fedora"
VERSION_ID="8.7"
PLATFORM_ID="platform:el8"
PRETTY_NAME="Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.7 (Ootpa)"
ANSI_COLOR="0;31"
CPE_NAME="cpe:/o:redhat:enterprise_linux:8::baseos"
HOME_URL="https://www.redhat.com/"
```

DOCUMENTATION_URL="https://access.redhat.com/documentation/red_hat_enterprise_linux/8/"

BUG_REPORT_URL="https://bugzilla.redhat.com/"

Step 2: Download the RHEL ISO of the correct version

If you do not have an account, you must register a free account before downloading. Download the RHEL ISO of your version from the [official RHEL download website](#).

Step 3: Mount the ISO from your Hypervisor

From your Hyper-V manager, add the ISO to the DVD drive device of the Virtual Machine.

Step 4: Identify the DVD Drive inside Red Hat Linux

Run the following to identify the correct device name of the DVD drive: `lsblk`

Look for the label `rom` in the `TYPE` column. For below example, it is `sr0`. This means that the DVD drive is located at `/dev/sr0`. **Take note of this device.**

```
[user@demo ~]$ lsblk
NAME                                MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda                                8:0  0 100G  0 disk
├─sda1                             8:1  0   2G  0 part /boot
└─sda2                             8:2  0  97G  0 part
   ├─rhel-tmp                      253:0  0   5G  0 lvm  /tmp
   ├─rhel-var_log                  253:1  0  20G  0 lvm  /var/log
   ├─rhel-var                      253:2  0  10G  0 lvm  /var
   ├─rhel-swap                     253:3  0  12G  0 lvm  [SWAP]
   ├─rhel-home                     253:4  0  10G  0 lvm  /home
   ├─rhel-root                     253:5  0  30G  0 lvm  /
   ├─rhel-var_log_audit            253:6  0   5G  0 lvm  /var/log/audit
   └─rhel-var_tmp                  253:7  0   5G  0 lvm  /var/tmp
sdb                                8:16  0 300G  0 disk
```

```
└─sdb1          8:17  0 300G  0 part /data
sr0            11:0   1  6.6G  0 rom
```

Step 5: Create a mountpoint and mount the DVD Drive locally

For this guide, the mountpoint used will be in `/mnt/disc`.

Run the following command. `file /mnt/disc` to create a mount point if it does not exist yet.

Output will show `No such file or directory` if it does not exist.

```
[user@demo ~]$ file /mnt/disc
/mnt/disc: cannot open `/mnt/disc' (No such file or directory)
```

Create the mountpoint `/mnt/disc` directory with `sudo mkdir /mnt/disc`.

```
[user@demo ~]$ sudo mkdir /mnt/disc
[user@demo ~]$ file /mnt/disc
/mnt/disc: directory
```

Next, mount the DVD drive (`/dev/sr0`) to the mountpoint (`/mnt/disc`) with the command `mount -o loop RHEL7.9.iso /mnt/disc`.

```
[user@demo ~]$ sudo mount -o loop /dev/sr0 /mnt/disc
```

With the DVD drive mounted, you can now list the content inside the disc with `ls -al /mnt/disc`.

```
[user@demo ~]$ ls -al /mnt/disc
total 53
dr-xr-xr-x. 7 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 .
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root  18 May 12 14:51 ..
dr-xr-xr-x. 4 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 AppStream
dr-xr-xr-x. 4 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 BaseOS
-r--r--r--. 1 root root  60 Apr  4 2019 .discinfo
dr-xr-xr-x. 3 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 EFI
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 8266 Mar  1 2019 EULA
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 1455 Apr  4 2019 extra_files.json
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 18092 Mar  1 2019 GPL
dr-xr-xr-x. 3 root root 2048 Apr  4 2019 images
```

```
dr-xr-xr-x. 2 root root 2048 Apr 4 2019 isolinux
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 103 Apr 4 2019 media.repo
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 1669 Mar 1 2019 RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-beta
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 5134 Mar 1 2019 RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 1796 Apr 4 2019 TRANS.TBL
-r--r--r--. 1 root root 1566 Apr 4 2019 .treeinfo
```

Step 6: Copying the media.repo file

Copy the media.repo file from the root of the mounted directory to /etc/yum.repos.d/ and set the permissions to 644.

```
[user@demo ~]$ sudo cp /mnt/disc/media.repo /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel8dvd.repo
[user@demo ~]$ sudo chmod 644 /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel8dvd.repo
```

Step 7: Editing the rhel8dvd.repo

Edit the new repo file:

```
[user@demo ~]$ sudo vi /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel8dvd.repo
```

Copy the following into the file:

```
[InstallMedia-BaseOS]
name=Red Hat Enterprise Linux DVD BaseOS
mediaid=None
metadata_expire=-1
gpgcheck=1
cost=500
enabled=1
baseurl=file:///mnt/disc/BaseOS
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release

[InstallMedia-AppStream]
name=Red Hat Enterprise Linux DVD AppStream
mediaid=None
metadata_expire=-1
gpgcheck=1
cost=500
enabled=1
```

```
baseurl=file:///mnt/disc/AppStream
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release
```

Disable any repo files that are not in use. Look for the line `enabled = 1` and make sure that all are set to `enabled = 0` in the other repo files.

```
[user@demo ~]$ cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
[user@demo yum.repos.d]$ sudo vi redhat.repo
```

Step 8: Clear the yum cache

Clear the cache and check whether you can get the packages list from the DVD repo

```
[user@demo ~]$ sudo yum clean all
[user@demo ~]$ sudo yum repolist enabled
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
repo id                                repo name
InstallMedia-BaseOS                   Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.7.0 BaseOS
InstallMedia-AppStream                 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.7.0 AppStream
```

Now, you can install any package with `yum install <packagename>` or update installed packages with `yum update`.

Disabling the Local Repo and Unmounting the DVD

This step should be completed before unmounting the DVD. To disable the local repo, delete the local repo file.

```
[user@demo ~]$ sudo rm rhel8dvd.repo
```

Unmount the DVD Drive from the mountpoint

```
[user@demo ~]$ sudo umount /mnt/disc
```

Now, you can remove the ISO from the DVD drive from the hypervisor.

Links

- [Official RHEL Download Website](#)
- [Need to set up yum repository for locally-mounted DVD on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 - Red Hat Customer Portal](#)