
Subject: Howto create a desired distro template?
Posted by [Donatas](#) on Tue, 20 Nov 2007 14:42:10 GMT
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Hi,

I need to create a scientific linux 3.0.8 template, and only from this distro and it's version. Centos, as a replacement, doesn't workd for this deal.

http://wiki.openvz.org/OS_template_cache_preparation only shows, howto create templates only from metadata<<http://openvz.org/download/template/metadata/>>, and my distro isin't there.

So any ideas about this? maby there's a way, tho create a template from files in iso, or install a distro on other hdd and somehow put whole stuff in openvz's envirement?

Subject: Re: Howto create a desired distro template?
Posted by [Gregor Mosheh](#) on Tue, 20 Nov 2007 14:55:43 GMT
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Hi, Donatas.

I was faced with this same ordeal, as I am a OS creator/maintainer myself. Attached is our procedure, though you'll find that large parts of it don't apply to you (e.e. removing inetd and using xinetd instead, installing Nagios). Still, with this documentation and VMWare you should be on a good start as far as trimming down a VMWare machine running a OS, into a template cache.

Cheers.

--

Gregor Mosheh / Greg Allensworth
System Administrator, HostGIS cartographic development & hosting services
<http://www.HostGIS.com/>

"Remember that no one cares if you can back up,
only if you can restore." - AMANDA

Creating a new "Host Template Cache" for HostGIS Linux

This document describes how to use VMWare to create a new VM, install HostGIS Linux (HGL) on it and tweak the system into shape, and then create a Host Template Cache (a compressed VE image) for use in OpenVZ.

***** CREATING THE VM

Start by creating a new VM in VMWare. The stats can be minimal, and there is no need to create the entire disk at once during the setup.

- * Create the disk as SCSI.

Then install HGL.

- * Create a small partition at the end of the disk for swap. Some swap is technically necessary, but since you'll never in fact be using it, a few MB should be fine.
- * Do set the timezone properly. The internal clock does not use UTC/GMT.
- * Select the default mouse, but do NOT enable GPM at startup.
- * Hostname: template Domain: internal.lan
- * IP config: as appropriate for your LAN
- * Nameserver: no

Reboot into your new HGL install.

Now we want to tweak it into a usable template.
Go ahead and login to the VM.

***** REPLACE INETD WITH XINETD

```
removepkg inetd
rm -f /etc/inetd.conf* /etc/rc.d/rc.inetd

cd /tmp
wget --header="Host: xinetd.org" http://204.152.188.37/xinetd-2.3.14.tar.gz
tar zxvf xinetd*.gz
cd xinetd*
./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc
make && make install
mkdir /etc/xinetd.d
cat >> /etc/rc.d/rc.local <<EOF

# xinetd
/usr/sbin/xinetd
EOF
cat > /etc/xinetd.conf <<EOF
defaults
{
    log_type      = SYSLOG daemon notice
    log_on_success = HOST EXIT DURATION
```

```
log_on_failure = HOST ATTEMPT
instances     = 30
cps           = 50 10
}
includedir /etc/xinetd.d
EOF
```

***** BASIC FILE SECURITY SETTINGS

```
# clear out old/dummy SSL certificates
mv /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf /tmp ; rm -r /etc/ssl/* ; mv /tmp/openssl.cnf /etc/ssl

# fix file permissions
find / -mount -nouser -exec chown root {} \; &
find / -mount -nogroup -exec chgrp root {} \; &
for i in \
  /bin/ping /bin/mount /bin/ping6 /bin/umount /usr/bin/rcp /usr/bin/rsh /usr/bin/chfn \
  /usr/bin/chsh /usr/bin/crontab /usr/bin/chage /usr/bin/traceroute6 /usr/bin/traceroute \
  /usr/bin/expiry /usr/bin/newgrp /usr/bin/passwd /usr/bin/gpasswd /usr/bin/rlogin \
  /usr/libexec/ssh-keysign /usr/libexec/pt_chown /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_dhcp \
  /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_icmp /usr/bin/wall /usr/bin/write
do chmod u-s $i ; done

# fix Apache's configuration:
# add ServerTokens prod
# go to the htdocs Directory definition and change Indexes to -Indexes
# delete the entries for phpmyadmin and phppgadmin and tilecache
vi /etc/apache/httpd.conf

# keep FTP users chrooted:
echo "" >> /etc/proftpd.conf
echo "# keep all users chrooted to their homedir" >> /etc/proftpd.conf
echo "DefaultRoot ~" >> /etc/proftpd.conf

# allow the mailq to be checked by anybody:
chgrp smmsp /var/spool/mqueue
chmod g+rx /var/spool/mqueue

# disable the root and user accounts
# by changing the password for root and user to a ! character.
vi /etc/shadow
```

***** UPGRADES AND SECURITY PATCHES

The default HGL you used may require some software to be reinstalled, since new versions and critical bugfixes may have been released since that version of HGL was released. Follow these instructions, and also update them as necessary for the appropriate versions and to remove paragraphs when a revision of HGL comes out that no longer requires them.

```
/etc/rc.d/rc.pgsql stop
cd /tmp
wget --passive-ftp
ftp://ftp.us.postgresql.org/pub/mirrors/postgresql/source/v8.2.4/postgresql-8.2.4.tar.bz2
tar jxvf postgresql-8.2.4.tar.bz2
cd postgresql-8.2.4
LDFLAGS=-lstdc++ ./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --localstatedir=/var \
    --with-perl --with-python --with-openssl \
    --enable-thread-safety --enable-integer-datetimes
make && make install
```

```
vi /var/lib/pgsql/postmaster.conf # set stats_row_collector=on
```

***** NAGIOS: THE HEALTH-MONITORING SYSTEM

```
groupadd nagios
useradd -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios -m nagios
echo "nrpe          5666/tcp # Nagios NRPE" >> /etc/services
```

```
cd /tmp
wget http://superb-east.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/nagiosplug/nagios-plugins-1.4.6.tar.gz
tar zxvf nagios-plugins-*.tar.gz ; cd nagios-plugins-*
./configure && make all && make install
cd /tmp
wget http://umh.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/nagios/nrpe-2.6.tar.gz
tar zxvf nrpe-2.6.tar.gz ; cd nrpe-2.6
./configure && make && cp src/nrpe /usr/local/nagios/nrpe
```

```
for plugin in \
    check_wave check_users check_ups check_time check_tcp check_swap check_ssh
check_ssmtp \
    check_spop check_simap check_smtp check_sensors check_rpc check_real check_pop
check_ping \
    check_overcr check_oracle check_nwstat check_nt check_nntp check_nntp check_nagios \
    check_mysql_query check_mrtgtraf check_mrtg check_log check_jabber check_ircd \
    check_imap check_ifstatus check_ifoperstatus check_icmp check_http check_ftp check_flexlm \
    check_file_age check_dummy check_disk_smb check_dig check_dhcp check_clamd
check_by_ssh \
    check_breeze check_apt check_udp
```

```
do rm -f /usr/local/nagios/libexec/$plugin ; done
```

```
cat > /usr/local/nagios/nrpe.cfg <<EOF
```

```
# NRPE Config File
pid_file=/var/run/nrpe.pid
debug=0
command_timeout=60
connection_timeout=300
```

```
# And now the list of allowed check-commands:
```

```
command[check_disk]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_disk -w 20% -c 10% -m /
command[check_dns]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_dns www.google.com
command[check_load]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_load -w 5,5,5 -c 8,8,8
command[check_mailq]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_mailq -w 10 -c 20
command[check_mysql]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_mysql -d gisdata -H localhost -u gisdata
-p password
command[check_pgsql]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_pgsql -d gisdata -H localhost -l gisdata -p
password
command[check_ntp]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_ntp -H pool.ntp.org
command[check_cron]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -u root -c 1: --command=cron
command[check_syslog]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -u root -c 1:1
--command=syslog
command[check_xinetd]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -u root -c 1:1 --command=xinetd
EOF
```

```
cat > /etc/xinetd.d/nrpe <<EOF
```

```
# description: NRPE for Nagios
service nrpe
{
    socket_type    = stream
    protocol      = tcp
    wait          = no
    user          = nagios
    server        = /usr/local/nagios/nrpe
    server_args   = -c /usr/local/nagios/nrpe.cfg --inetd
    only_from     = __HOSTIP__
}
EOF
```

```
chown -R nagios:nagios /usr/local/nagios
```

```
chmod -R o-rwx /usr/local/nagios
```

```
chmod go-rwx /etc/xinetd.d
```

```
***** OTHER UNNECESSARY STUFF
```

```

rm -rf /lib/modules /boot /dev/.udev /usr/doc /usr/info /media

cd /var/log/packages
for pkg in \
    hotplug-* hdparm-* devmapper-* udev-* usbutils-* pciutils-* module-init-tools-* \
    mdadm-* floppy-* lvm2-* phpMyAdmin-* phppgAdmin-* raidtools-* reiserfsprogs-* \
    smartmontools-* sysfsutils-* syslinux-* wireless_tools.* quota-* iptables-*
do removepkg $pkg ; done
# slackpkg doesn't work on 64-bit systems
removepkg slackpkg
rm -rf /etc/slackpkg

# prune init's getty
edit /etc/inittab and delete everything after entry l6 (runlevel 6)
init q

# clean out the fstab and mtab files
( cd /etc ; rm -f fstab mtab ; ln -s ../proc/mounts mtab )
echo "proc /proc proc defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
echo "devpts /dev/pts devpts mode=0620 0 0" >> /etc/fstab

# the startup sequence and services, even the firewall
cd /etc/rc.d
rm -f rc.gpm-sample rc.hotplug rc.ip_forward rc.modules rc.scanluns rc.serial rc.udev rc.sysvinit
rc.firewall
vi rc.syslog # delete all mentions of klogd
vi rc.local # delete smartd
vi rc.M # delete the setterm entry
vi rc.S # delete the MOTD clobbering

# blow away the network configuration with dummy strings for later replacement
# replace the IP address with __IPADDRESS__
# replace the netmask with __NETMASK__
# replace the GATEWAY with __GATEWAY__
vi /etc/rc.d/rc.inet1.conf

```

***** REBOOTING

A VE cannot actually reboot, since there's no power switch to power-cycle the machine after the VE has been shut down. OpenVZ emulates this effect with an external cronjob called vpsreboot (see /etc/cron.d/vz). In order to reboot a VE that has been shut down and which is expecting a reboot, the shutdown sequence must create a file named /reboot in the VE's filesystem.

Also, the /etc/mtab file should point to /proc/mounts so it can detect the / filesystem.

```
vi /etc/rc.d/rc.6
```

And add these two lines near the start:

```
# create the reboot flag so we get rebooted automatically
```

```
touch /reboot
```

```
vi /etc/rc.d/rc.M
```

And add these two lines near the start:

```
# replace the mtab file with a link to /proc/mounts so OpenVZ can find the / filesystem
```

```
rm -f /etc/mtab ; ln -s /proc/mounts /etc/mtab
```

***** DELETING AND BLANKING SETTINGS

Lastly, you'll want to delete or blank out a bunch of files so they start fresh when the VE is booted for its first time.

```
# stop all services
```

```
apachectl stop
```

```
killall syslogd klogd udevd crond
```

```
/etc/rc.d/rc.sendmail stop
```

```
/etc/webmin/stop
```

```
/etc/rc.d/rc.pgsql stop
```

```
/etc/rc.d/rc.mysql stop
```

```
killall named proftpd
```

```
killall xinetd
```

```
# refresh the 'locate' cache
```

```
/etc/cron.daily/slocate
```

```
# blank out the system logfiles
```

```
for logfile in \
```

```
  /var/log/messages /var/log/syslog /var/log/debug /var/log/secure \
```

```
  /var/log/maillog /var/log/spooler /var/log/proftpd.log /var/log/xinetd.log \
```

```
  /var/log/dmmsg /var/log/faillog /var/log/lastlog /var/log/wtmp \
```

```
  /var/log/apache/access_log /var/log/apache/error_log \
```

```
  /var/log/webmin/miniserv.error /var/log/webmin/miniserv.pid
```

```
do cp /dev/null $logfile ; done
```

```
rmdir /var/log/sa
```

```
# clear the SSH host key
```

```
rm -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_*
```

```
# database server logfiles
```

```
rm -f /var/lib/mysql/*.err /var/lib/pgsql/logfile
```

```
# delete vi backup files, bash_history files, and so on
unset HISTFILE
find / -name '*~' -o -name .bash_history -o -name .gnupg -o -name .lesshst -o -name .viminfo -o
-name .rnd -delete

# the junk under /tmp
rm -rf /tmp/*
```

***** CREATING THE VE CACHE IMAGE

A VE cache is just a tar.gz file of the entire filesystem. So creating them is simple!

```
tar zcvf /tmp/HostGIS_Linux_4.0_64bit.tar.gz --exclude='/sys/*' --exclude='/proc/*'
--exclude='/tmp/*' /
```

Ta-da! That's your new VE template cache. Just SFTP it to the VE server and you're all set!

Subject: Re: Howto create a desired distro template?

Posted by [DULMANDAKH Sukhbaatar](#) on Wed, 21 Nov 2007 02:02:39 GMT

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It's nice document, is it possible to publish this on the wiki? and could you?

On Nov 20, 2007 10:55 PM, Gregor Mosheh <gregor@hostgis.com> wrote:

```
> Hi, Donatas.
> I was faced with this same ordeal, as I am a OS creator/maintainer
> myself. Attached is our procedure, though you'll find that large parts
> of it don't apply to you (e.e. removing inetd and using xinetd instead,
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> Gregor Mosheh / Greg Allensworth
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> Then install HGL.
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> is technically necessary, but since you'll never in fact be using it,
> a few MB should be fine.
> * Do set the timezone properly. The internal clock does not use UTC/GMT.
> * Select the default mouse, but do NOT enable GPM at startup.
> * Hostname: template Domain: internal.lan
> * IP config: as appropriate for your LAN
> * Nameserver: no
> Reboot into your new HGL install.
>
>
> Now we want to tweak it into a usable template.
> Go ahead and login to the VM.
>
>
>
>
> ***** REPLACE INETD WITH XINETD
>
> removepkg inetd
> rm -f /etc/inetd.conf* /etc/rc.d/rc.inetd
>
> cd /tmp
> wget --header="Host: xinetd.org" http://204.152.188.37/xinetd-2.3.14.tar.gz
> tar zxvf xinetd*.gz
> cd xinetd*
> ./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc
> make && make install
> mkdir /etc/xinetd.d
> cat >> /etc/rc.d/rc.local <<EOF
>
> # xinetd
> /usr/sbin/xinetd
> EOF
> cat > /etc/xinetd.conf <<EOF
```

```

> defaults
> {
>     log_type      = SYSLOG daemon notice
>     log_on_success = HOST EXIT DURATION
>     log_on_failure = HOST ATTEMPT
>     instances     = 30
>     cps           = 50 10
> }
> includedir /etc/xinetd.d
> EOF
>
>
>
> ***** BASIC FILE SECURITY SETTINGS
>
> # clear out old/dummy SSL certificates
> mv /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf /tmp ; rm -r /etc/ssl/* ; mv /tmp/openssl.cnf /etc/ssl
>
> # fix file permissions
> find / -mount -nouser -exec chown root {} \; &
> find / -mount -nogroup -exec chgrp root {} \; &
> for i in \
> /bin/ping /bin/mount /bin/ping6 /bin/umount /usr/bin/rcp /usr/bin/rsh /usr/bin/chfn \
> /usr/bin/chsh /usr/bin/crontab /usr/bin/chage /usr/bin/traceroute6 /usr/bin/traceroute \
> /usr/bin/expiry /usr/bin/newgrp /usr/bin/passwd /usr/bin/gpasswd /usr/bin/rlogin \
> /usr/libexec/ssh-keysign /usr/libexec/pt_chown /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_dhcp \
> /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_icmp /usr/bin/wall /usr/bin/write
> do chmod u-s $i ; done
>
> # fix Apache's configuration:
> # add ServerTokens prod
> # go to the htdocs Directory definition and change Indexes to -Indexes
> # delete the entries for phpmyadmin and phppgadmin and tilecache
> vi /etc/apache/httpd.conf
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> # keep FTP users chrooted:
> echo "" >> /etc/proftpd.conf
> echo "# keep all users chrooted to their homedir" >> /etc/proftpd.conf
> echo "DefaultRoot ~" >> /etc/proftpd.conf
>
> # allow the mailq to be checked by anybody:
> chgrp smmsp /var/spool/mqueue
> chmod g+rx /var/spool/mqueue
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> # disable the root and user accounts
> # by changing the password for root and user to a ! character.
> vi /etc/shadow
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```

```

>
>
>
> ***** UPGRADES AND SECURITY PATCHES
>
> The default HGL you used may require some software to be reinstalled, since new versions
> and critical bugfixes may have been released since that version of HGL was released.
> Follow these instructions, and also update them as necessary for the appropriate versions
> and to remove paragraphs when a revision of HGL comes out that no longer requires them.
>
> /etc/rc.d/rc.pgsql stop
> cd /tmp
> wget --passive-ftp
ftp://ftp.us.postgresql.org/pub/mirrors/postgresql/source/v8.2.4/postgresql-8.2.4.tar.bz2
> tar jxvf postgresql-8.2.4.tar.bz2
> cd postgresql-8.2.4
> LDFLAGS=-lstdc++ ./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --localstatedir=/var \
>     --with-perl --with-python --with-openssl \
>     --enable-thread-safety --enable-integer-datetimes
> make && make install
>
> vi /var/lib/pgsql/postmaster.conf # set stats_row_collector=on
>
>
>
> ***** NAGIOS: THE HEALTH-MONITORING SYSTEM
>
> groupadd nagios
> useradd -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios -m nagios
> echo "nrpe          5666/tcp # Nagios NRPE" >> /etc/services
>
> cd /tmp
> wget http://superb-east.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/nagiosplug/nagios-plugins-1.4.6.tar.gz
> tar zxvf nagios-plugins-*.tar.gz ; cd nagios-plugins-*
> ./configure && make all && make install
> cd /tmp
> wget http://umn.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/nagios/nrpe-2.6.tar.gz
> tar zxvf nrpe-2.6.tar.gz ; cd nrpe-2.6
> ./configure && make && cp src/nrpe /usr/local/nagios/nrpe
>
> for plugin in \
>   check_wave check_users check_ups check_time check_tcp check_swap check_ssh
check_ssmtip \
>   check_spop check_simap check_smtip check_sensors check_rpc check_real check_pop
check_ping \
>   check_overcr check_oracle check_nwstat check_nt check_nntp check_nntp check_nagios \
>   check_mysql_query check_mrtgtraf check_mrtg check_log check_jabber check_ircd \

```

```

> check_ldap check_ifstatus check_ifoperstatus check_icmp check_http check_ftp
check_flexlm \
> check_file_age check_dummy check_disk_smb check_dig check_dhcp check_clamd
check_by_ssh \
> check_breeze check_apt check_udp
> do rm -f /usr/local/nagios/libexec/$plugin ; done
>
> cat > /usr/local/nagios/nrpe.cfg <<EOF
> # NRPE Config File
> pid_file=/var/run/nrpe.pid
> debug=0
> command_timeout=60
> connection_timeout=300
>
> # And now the list of allowed check-commands:
> command[check_disk]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_disk -w 20% -c 10% -m /
> command[check_dns]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_dns www.google.com
> command[check_load]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_load -w 5,5,5 -c 8,8,8
> command[check_mailq]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_mailq -w 10 -c 20
> command[check_mysql]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_mysql -d gisdata -H localhost -u
gisdata -p password
> command[check_pgsql]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_pgsql -d gisdata -H localhost -l gisdata
-p password
> command[check_ntp]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_ntp -H pool.ntp.org
> command[check_cron]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -u root -c 1: --command=cron
> command[check_syslog]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -u root -c 1:1
--command=syslog
> command[check_xinetd]=/usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_procs -u root -c 1:1 --command=xinetd
> EOF
>
> cat > /etc/xinetd.d/nrpe <<EOF
> # description: NRPE for Nagios
> service nrpe
> {
>   socket_type    = stream
>   protocol      = tcp
>   wait          = no
>   user          = nagios
>   server        = /usr/local/nagios/nrpe
>   server_args   = -c /usr/local/nagios/nrpe.cfg --inetd
>   only_from     = __HOSTIP__
> }
> EOF
>
> chown -R nagios:nagios /usr/local/nagios
> chmod -R o-rwx /usr/local/nagios
> chmod go-rwx /etc/xinetd.d
>

```

```

>
>
>
> ***** OTHER UNNECESSARY STUFF
>
> rm -rf /lib/modules /boot /dev/.udev /usr/doc /usr/info /media
>
> cd /var/log/packages
> for pkg in \
> hotplug-* hdparm-* devmapper-* udev-* usbutils-* pciutils-* module-init-tools-* \
> mdadm-* floppy-* lvm2-* phpMyAdmin-* phppgAdmin-* raidtools-* reiserfsprogs-* \
> smartmontools-* sysfsutils-* syslinux-* wireless_tools.* quota-* iptables-*
> do removepkg $pkg ; done
> # slackpkg doesn't work on 64-bit systems
> removepkg slackpkg
> rm -rf /etc/slackpkg
>
> # prune init's getty
> edit /etc/inittab and delete everything after entry l6 (runlevel 6)
> init q
>
> # clean out the fstab and mtab files
> ( cd /etc ; rm -f fstab mtab ; ln -s ../proc/mounts mtab )
> echo "proc /proc proc defaults 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
> echo "devpts /dev/pts devpts mode=0620 0 0" >> /etc/fstab
>
> # the startup sequence and services, even the firewall
> cd /etc/rc.d
> rm -f rc.gpm-sample rc.hotplug rc.ip_forward rc.modules rc.scanluns rc.serial rc.udev rc.sysvinit
rc.firewall
> vi rc.syslog # delete all mentions of klogd
> vi rc.local # delete smartd
> vi rc.M # delete the setterm entry
> vi rc.S # delete the MOTD clobbering
>
> # blow away the network configuration with dummy strings for later replacement
> # replace the IP address with __IPADDRESS__
> # replace the netmask with __NETMASK__
> # replace the GATEWAY with __GATEWAY__
> vi /etc/rc.d/rc.inet1.conf
>
>
>
>
> ***** REBOOTING
>
> A VE cannot actually reboot, since there's no power switch to power-cycle the machine
> after the VE has been shut down. OpenVZ emulates this effect with an external cronjob

```

> called vpsreboot (see /etc/cron.d/vz). In order to reboot a VE that has been shut down
> and which is expecting a reboot, the shutdown sequence must create a file named /reboot
> in the VE's filesystem.

>

> Also, the /etc/mtab file should point to /proc/mounts so it can detect the / filesystem.

>

> vi /etc/rc.d/rc.6

> And add these two lines near the start:

> # create the reboot flag so we get rebooted automatically

> touch /reboot

>

> vi /etc/rc.d/rc.M

> And add these two lines near the start:

> # replace the mtab file with a link to /proc/mounts so OpenVZ can find the / filesystem

> rm -f /etc/mtab ; ln -s /proc/mounts /etc/mtab

>

>

>

>

> ***** DELETING AND BLANKING SETTINGS

>

> Lastly, you'll want to delete or blank out a bunch of files so they start fresh

> when the VE is booted for its first time.

>

> # stop all services

> apachectl stop

> killall syslogd klogd udevd crond

> /etc/rc.d/rc.sendmail stop

> /etc/webmin/stop

> /etc/rc.d/rc.pgsql stop

> /etc/rc.d/rc.mysql stop

> killall named proftpd

> killall xinetd

>

> # refresh the 'locate' cache

> /etc/cron.daily/slocate

>

> # blank out the system logfiles

> for logfile in \

> /var/log/messages /var/log/syslog /var/log/debug /var/log/secure \

> /var/log/maillog /var/log/spooler /var/log/proftpd.log /var/log/xinetd.log \

> /var/log/dmesg /var/log/faillog /var/log/lastlog /var/log/wtmp \

> /var/log/apache/access_log /var/log/apache/error_log \

> /var/log/webmin/miniserv.error /var/log/webmin/miniserv.pid

> do cp /dev/null \$logfile ; done

> rmdir /var/log/sa

>

> # clear the SSH host key

```
> rm -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_*
>
> # database server logfiles
> rm -f /var/lib/mysql/*.err /var/lib/pgsql/logfile
>
> # delete vi backup files, bash_history files, and so on
> unset HISTFILE
> find / -name '*~' -o -name .bash_history -o -name .gnupg -o -name .lesshst -o -name .viminfo -o
-name .rnd -delete
>
> # the junk under /tmp
> rm -rf /tmp/*
>
>
>
>
> ***** CREATING THE VE CACHE IMAGE
>
> A VE cache is just a tar.gz file of the entire filesystem. So creating them is simple!
>
> tar zcvf /tmp/HostGIS_Linux_4.0_64bit.tar.gz --exclude='/sys/*' --exclude='/proc/*'
--exclude='/tmp/*' /
>
> Ta-da! That's your new VE template cache. Just SFTP it to the VE server and you're all set!
>
>
--
Regards
Dulmandakh
```

Subject: Re: Howto create a desired distro template?
Posted by [Gregor Mosheh](#) on Wed, 21 Nov 2007 02:34:34 GMT
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DULMANDAKH Sukhbaatar wrote:

> It's nice document, is it possible to publish this on the wiki? and could you?

I'll keep this email in my inbox, and will get to it when my schedule permits (a few days for my new hardware, a day or two as I tweak the procedure as I re-run it again for HostGIS Linux 4.2).

I'll be glad to do it, but it'll be a week or so until I do. If you want it done sooner, you're welcome to start on it yourself.

--

Gregor Mosheh / Greg Allensworth
System Administrator, HostGIS cartographic development & hosting services

<http://www.HostGIS.com/>

"Remember that no one cares if you can back up,
only if you can restore." - AMANDA

Subject: Re: Howto create a desired distro template?

Posted by [kir](#) on Wed, 21 Nov 2007 07:33:38 GMT

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Gregor Mosheh wrote:

> Hi, Donatas.
> I was faced with this same ordeal, as I am a OS creator/maintainer
> myself. Attached is our procedure, though you'll find that large parts
> of it don't apply to you (e.e. removing inetd and using xinetd
> instead, installing Nagios). Still, with this documentation and VMWare
> you should be on a good start as far as trimming down a VMWare machine
> running a OS, into a template cache.

Hi Gregor,

Why don't you put it on wiki? We already have articles like

http://wiki.openvz.org/Debian_template_creation

http://wiki.openvz.org/Ubuntu_Gutsy_template_creation

http://wiki.openvz.org/Fedora_template_update

etc...

Subject: Re: Howto create a desired distro template?

Posted by [Gregor Mosheh](#) on Wed, 21 Nov 2007 07:36:09 GMT

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Kir Kolyshkin wrote:

> Hi Gregor,
> Why don't you put it on wiki?

Oh, I most assuredly will, as soon as my schedule permits. :)
It'll be a few days as I get my new hardware together (so I can run
64-bit VMWare guests again) then a day or two as I apply the process and
refine it. I'll likely get to it in the coming week.

--

Gregor Mosheh / Greg Allensworth

System Administrator, HostGIS cartographic development & hosting services

<http://www.HostGIS.com/>

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Subject: Re: Howto create a desired distro template?

Posted by [Gregor Mosheh](#) on Fri, 30 Nov 2007 17:03:03 GMT

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Hi, guys. I've posted to the Wiki an abridged version of the document which I emailed last week, about creating a template cache for Slackware or HostGIS Linux. Some of it is a bit specialized, but hopefully it'll save someone some time.

http://wiki.openvz.org/Creating_a_template_cache:_Slackware_or_HostGIS_Linux#Zipping_it_up_into_a_cache_image

Enjoy!

And thanks again for OpenVZ. Our business couldn't do what we do, as well as we do, with VMWare or Xen.

--

Gregor Mosheh / Greg Allensworth

System Administrator, HostGIS cartographic development & hosting services

<http://www.HostGIS.com/>

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only if you can restore." - AMANDA
