

# Intro to Linux



## 1.7.1 - Configuration Files

# Updating Configuration Files

Updating configuration files involves making changes to the settings and parameters that define how a particular software or system operates

- Configuration files are typically in plain text and contain instructions or configurations for different aspects of the software



# Procedures

- Before changes are made, create a backup of the current configuration file
- Use a text editor, like nano, to review the current settings
- Make the requested modifications
- The corresponding service may need to be restarted for changes to text effect
- Test the new configurations, monitor for issues, and document for future reference



# RPM-based Systems

- When updating packages in RPM-based systems, when a configuration file has been modified and includes an update, the new version may be saved with a .rpmnew extension to avoid overwriting user changes
- The original file may be saved with a .rpmsave extension



# Repository Configuration Files

- Files that contain settings and configurations specific to a version control system repository
- Configuration files include:
  - `/etc/apt.conf` in Debian-based systems
  - `/etc/yum.conf` in RPM-based systems
  - `/etc/dnf/dnf.conf` in Fedora and CentOS systems
- The `/etc/yum.repos.d` directory contains individual repository configuration files with each file corresponding to a specific repository and including settings for package sources
- The `/etc/apt/sources.list.d` directory contains additional configuration files for software repositories

