

[CentOS-announce]

CESA-2021:0671 Important

CentOS 7 bind Security Update

CentOS Errata and Security Advisory 2021:0671 Important
Upstream details at :
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2021:0671>

The following updated files have been uploaded and are currently

syncing to the mirrors: (sha256sum Filename)

x86_64:

1edd338d1d20b130c1a107ea59652842ef0a8167393745468301105b2a59ca
6d bind-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

1a87cf953d16581b70a51f9c131f6f714e364e0a57dee8b2856b43aad7d891
04 bind-chroot-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

ee52c09ab7dca8a8e11fe87c0855b1ce38df1fdaef899e8ce50d80b72009b6
2b bind-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

5bc7e489f2286aea26973b124918a70b6f8f29e9936508ee68e5fa89b45300
2b bind-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

28d32718cac59baf9c4162573d291af2345e664d16de912661fa18de7157ca
63 bind-export-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

a9b560ad84f4c4da2302f2f1c1581df4d699c0e0f9cf0754e125b2bab6ea47
95 bind-export-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

f23ad28777ef3020a0b4c72141bc0d367c9a60a8eca144eafcef471df349d1
26 bind-export-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

6df17149302a2cb98a128880ea6df6fe1092d0cd169dda5bd470cf1dc5c734
94 bind-export-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

c779ed4a8b7cd8df613f47c214050d61ac25927ab97381ffb59944fb998585
ff bind-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

43570d8e293bd93001cb8c4cac3e4b2045b3024b7f3e08f4449735bfb9d206
c6 bind-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

43a8791d748c2ca3cb5e8c1b6682319313b8373bb0e84e9e545ba09dc9e093
bb bind-libs-lite-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

5380ad090ba99c100379b2fc1cf54a62f85cdfe390b04b6e5e0fe4c213aa46
61 bind-libs-lite-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

4cfa5141393a1004bc9d7885fee9a606293ee21216066238700f933afd5e45
98 bind-license-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.noarch.rpm

d97cd106cf9572dc73237ecabf174c9e7fd63f1831ecd180582edfe2ee9934
09 bind-lite-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

87c1a04fd7037d13c6be98a8a975ef7a41eec66aa9031b781b61eabe9107ce
9b bind-lite-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

8df89d78d785928efa5b8d059e96ce33ffe0c9356663c9acb50ce3ec8c660d
92 bind-pkcs11-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

f5a544c1c54d159d63ecf02b66555411db8230d7164937c969ee12412a7b34
26 bind-pkcs11-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

1612a4f04271f95f905580cfc4cc94695b1a11ade17803d000750d518bc0e3
ac bind-pkcs11-devel-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

86d0b148abfa317696a046ac187cb479b242ea3f9ec769e6891130395ea172
a9 bind-pkcs11-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.i686.rpm

40ceb41cf108321fdafc40bff1168cbc4f3e85a9ec271d6b55e946ed83697f

b7 bind-pkcs11-libs-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

b97a0e1f72d3fb43f706975f8e02ff0c130ef35fc6b4763eb18db88980fcde
25 bind-pkcs11-utils-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

235100bdba26a1af51c7f66f533d9318837d01dafa0c5e822245c8e0e54699
78 bind-sdb-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

a191bcc40fb33d21a6109e116756d8999e60adb5535583f65d05f51ff30474
63 bind-sdb-chroot-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

461bf2c4280e37fa28f8577583cf56315e10dc6a8898497da766b5dffbdb1a
56 bind-utils-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.x86_64.rpm

Source:

c499acbae99041e5bba4d447ec818d428bdcd477b7436f49c0499752925ce8
6b bind-9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.4.src.rpm

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Is my Internal IP Address Static or Dynamic?

In the days of modern internet connections, you're almost certainly using a router. Routers are different and may offer you a static or dynamic internal address for use on your LAN. This article will tell you how to tell the difference between a static and dynamic IP address using the Linux terminal emulator.

So, I'm going to assume you know what an IP address is. It's basically the numbers used to indicate a specific computer, though it's a bit more complicated and you can read the Wikipedia page on IP addresses if you want a more detailed explanation.

A dynamic IP address is an IP address that changes from time to time. A static IP address is one that doesn't change. The first one will be different after a set amount of time or events, the second one will always be the same.

The benefits of a static IP address are many, chief among them is consistency. This is true even on a LAN (Local Area Network). If you don't recall the device name, you can easily access it by IP address. If the device doesn't have a hostname, you can access it by IP address, and the address doesn't change.

The benefits of a dynamic IP address are pretty much none, unless you're a provider who wants to rotate through them because of constantly changing devices. For you my delightful reader, in your realistic use-cases, there are no real benefits to having a dynamic IP address. They're a great idea when you have more devices than you have IP addresses – which

is very unlikely to be true if you're reading this site for Linux tips!

NOTE: Your Linux distro probably happily works with `.local`. So, if you have a dynamic address you can still access it through `hostname.local`. For example, this computer is `'kgiii-desktop'` and I can access it with `'kgiii-desktop.local'` easily enough.

Anyhow, it's pretty easy to tell. The first thing you need to do is crack open your terminal. You can do this by pressing CTRL + ALT + T. Then, just enter:

```
[code]ip addr[/code]
```

Now, just look for `'valid_lft'` and you'll have your answer.

If it's a dynamic IP address you'll see something similar to this:

```
[code]valid_lft 39267sec[/code]
```

If it's a static IP address, you'll see something similar to this:

```
[code]valid_lft forever[/code]
```

See? I told you that it was pretty easy! Now that you know, you can easily check and act accordingly. As always, thanks for reading. Don't forget to sign up for the newsletter. You'll get an email when a new article is published and make an old man happy!

USN-4737-2: vulnerability

Bind

USN-4737-1 fixed a vulnerability in Bind. This update provides the corresponding update for Ubuntu 12.04 ESM and Ubuntu 14.04 ESM.

Original advisory details:

It was discovered that Bind incorrectly handled GSSAPI security policy negotiation. A remote attacker could use this issue to cause Bind to crash, resulting in a denial of service, or possibly execute arbitrary code. In the default installation, attackers would be isolated by the Bind AppArmor profile.

How To: Check CPU Temperatures

This is obviously about Linux and, given that it's Linux, there are often multiple ways to accomplish things. This is one way to check the CPU temperatures.

This one should be fairly short and straightforward. Once again, crack open your favorite terminal emulator with CTRL + ALT + T.

For this exercise, we'll be using lm-sensors. Wikipedia helpfully describes it as thus:

lm_sensors (Linux-monitoring sensors) is a free open-source software-tool for Linux that provides tools and drivers for monitoring temperatures, voltage, humidity, and fans. It can also detect chassis intrusions.

It then promptly says that a citation is needed.

So, let's check the man page. *man lm-sensors* has no entry, so you'll need the slightly less obvious *man sensors*. In this case, the description is not much greater.

sensors is used to show the current readings of all sensor chips. sensors -s is used to set all limits as specified in the configuration file. sensors -bus-list is used to generate bus statements suitable for the configuration file.

Alright, so let's get this installed.

```
[code]sudo apt install lm-sensors[/code]
```

So far so good, but now we need *sensors* to find the hardware and that's done with this:

```
[code]sudo sensors-detect[/code]
```

That's going to run and it's interactive. You'll need to type "YES" over and over again and then finally hit the ENTER button. But, once you're done, it's all over and you never have to do it again – unless you add/change hardware that has sensors.

Now that it's installed, you can just run:

```
[code]sensors[/code]
```

If you are easily startled by the metric system, you can just add the *-f* switch for Fahrenheit, like so:

```
[code]sensors -f[/code]
```

Congratulations! You can now easily tell how hot (or cold) your CPU is running. You should also look up your CPU's temperature thresholds. This way you'll be able to tell if your CPU is running hotter than it should be running. Doing this can save your hardware or give it greater longevity.

The newsletter works again. You can now sign up and get notified of new articles. It's painless, and I promise I won't send you any spam – nor give/trade your email address with anyone for any purpose. (Frankly, I have zero motivation to do so.) If you had signed up previously, you'll need to do it again, for I am lazy and there was no export and import options. Thanks for reading! (Also, I hope you like the font change!)

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CESA-2021:0661 Important

CentOS 7 thunderbird Security Update

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x86_64:

2079fcbe2c07aa0485612a667be1c81504654629f2931e7110664db3065507
87 thunderbird-78.8.0-1.el7.centos.x86_64.rpm

Source:

b1d0ae38d26dde16a81ac71b72f6368e625a7ccbed26d6dc8475c975d75696
36 thunderbird-78.8.0-1.el7.centos.src.rpm

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