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DevOps Master's

ASSIGNMENT 5

Ques. 1. How to jump to a particular line in a file using vim editor?

Answer: To jump to a particular line in a file using the Vim editor, you can use the following command while in normal mode: :<line number>. For example, to go to line number 50, you would enter :50.

Ques. 2. How do you sort the entries in a text file in ascending order?

Answer: In Vim, you can sort the entries in a text file in ascending order using the following command while in normal mode: :sort. To sort in descending order, use :sort!. Note that these commands will sort the entire file, so you may want to select a portion of the text first before sorting. To sort a visually selected block of text, use the command :'<,'>sort.

Ques. 3. What is the export command used for?

Answer: The export command is used in Unix-like operating systems, including Linux and macOS, to set an environment variable. Environment variables are values that can be passed between processes and can be used to configure various aspects of the system or user's environment.

The export command sets an environment variable in the current shell session and makes it available to child processes. The syntax for using export is export VARNAME=value, where VARNAME is the name of the environment variable and value is the value you want to set for it.

For example, to set the PATH environment variable, which specifies the directories in which the system looks for executable files, you can use the following command: export PATH=$PATH:/new/directory.

Ques. 4. How do you check if a particular service is running?

Answer: On Linux: You can use the systemctl command with the is-active option. For example, to check if the Apache web server is running, you can run the following command: systemctl is-active apache2. The command will return active if the service is running and inactive if it's not.

Ques. 5. How do you check the status of all the services?

Answer: You can use the systemctl command with the list-units option. For example, to check the status of all services, you can run the following command: systemctl list—units –type=service--all. This will display a list of all services, their status, and whether they are enabled to start at boot.

Ques. 6. How do you start and stop a service?

Answer: Most recent Linux distributions use Systemd as the init system. To start, stop, or restart a service, you can use the systemctl command. For example, to start the Apache web server, you can run the following command: sudo systemctl start apache2. To stop the Apache web server, run sudo systemctl stop apache2. And to restart the Apache web server, run sudo systemctl restart apache2.

Ques. 7. Explain the free command.

Answer: The free command is used to display the amount of free and used physical and swap memory in a Linux system. The free command provides information about the total amount of memory in the system, the amount of memory used, the amount of memory available, and the amount of memory being used as swap space.

Ques. 8. Explain chmod command

Answer: The chmod command is a Unix command that allows a user to change the permissions (also known as modes) of a file or directory. The permissions control who is able to read, write, or execute a file or access a directory. The chmod command takes a symbolic or octal representation of the permissions, and modifies the permissions of the specified file or directory accordingly. For example, chmod 755 filename changes the permissions of the file named "filename" so that the owner can read, write, and execute it, while others can only read and execute it.

Ques. 9. Explain grep command

Answer: The grep command is a Unix utility used to search for text patterns in one or more files. It stands for "global regular expression print". The basic syntax of the command is grep pattern [file(s)]. The pattern argument is the text you are searching for and the [file(s)] argument is the name of the file or files in which you want to search for the pattern.

By default, grep returns the lines in the input file(s) that contain the specified pattern. The output can be further refined by using various options, such as -i for case-insensitive search, -v for printing lines that do not contain the pattern, and -n for printing the line numbers along with the matching lines.

grep is a very powerful tool for searching large amounts of text and is widely used for tasks such as log file analysis, code searches, and text processing.

Ques. 10. What is the use of nano editor?

Answer: nano is a simple text editor commonly used in Unix-like operating systems. It is often used as a basic text editor on systems that do not have a graphical user interface (GUI) or on systems where a GUI is not available.

The nano editor provides an easy-to-use interface for editing text files, with features such as syntax highlighting, line numbering, and search and replace. It also provides helpful on-screen instructions for common tasks, making it a good choice for users who are new to text editing.

In addition to being a basic text editor, nano is also commonly used for editing configuration files, writing scripts, and creating and editing simple text documents. The simplicity and accessibility of nano make it a popular choice for users who need to perform quick and simple text editing tasks.