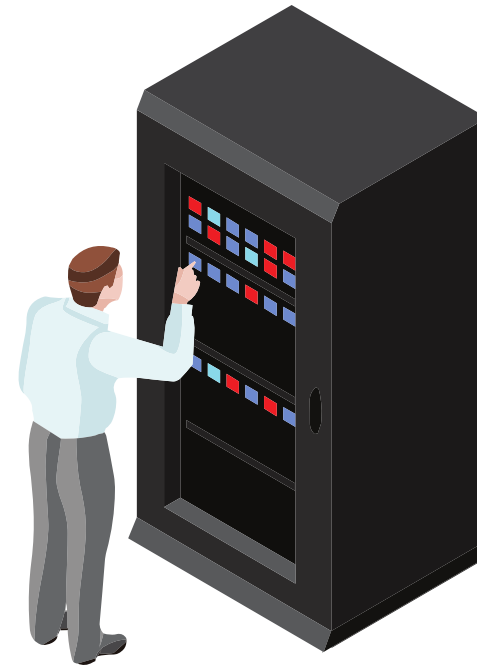
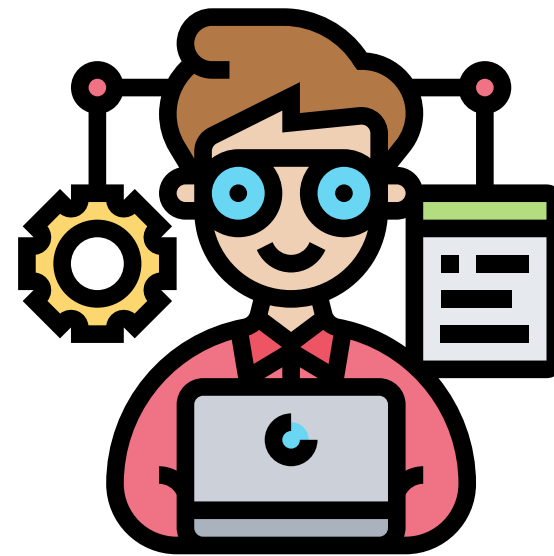
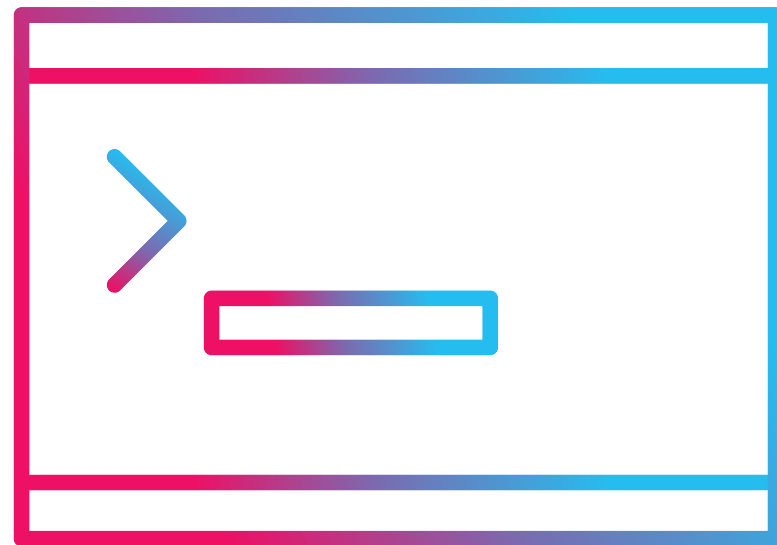
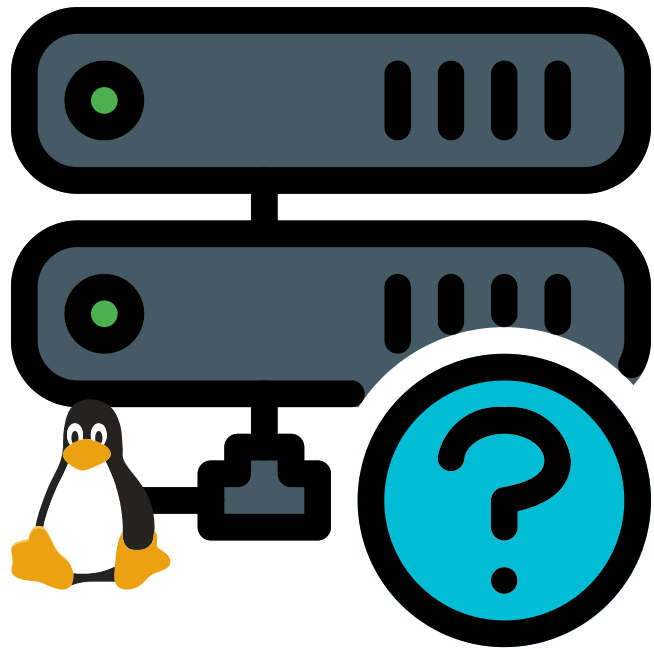




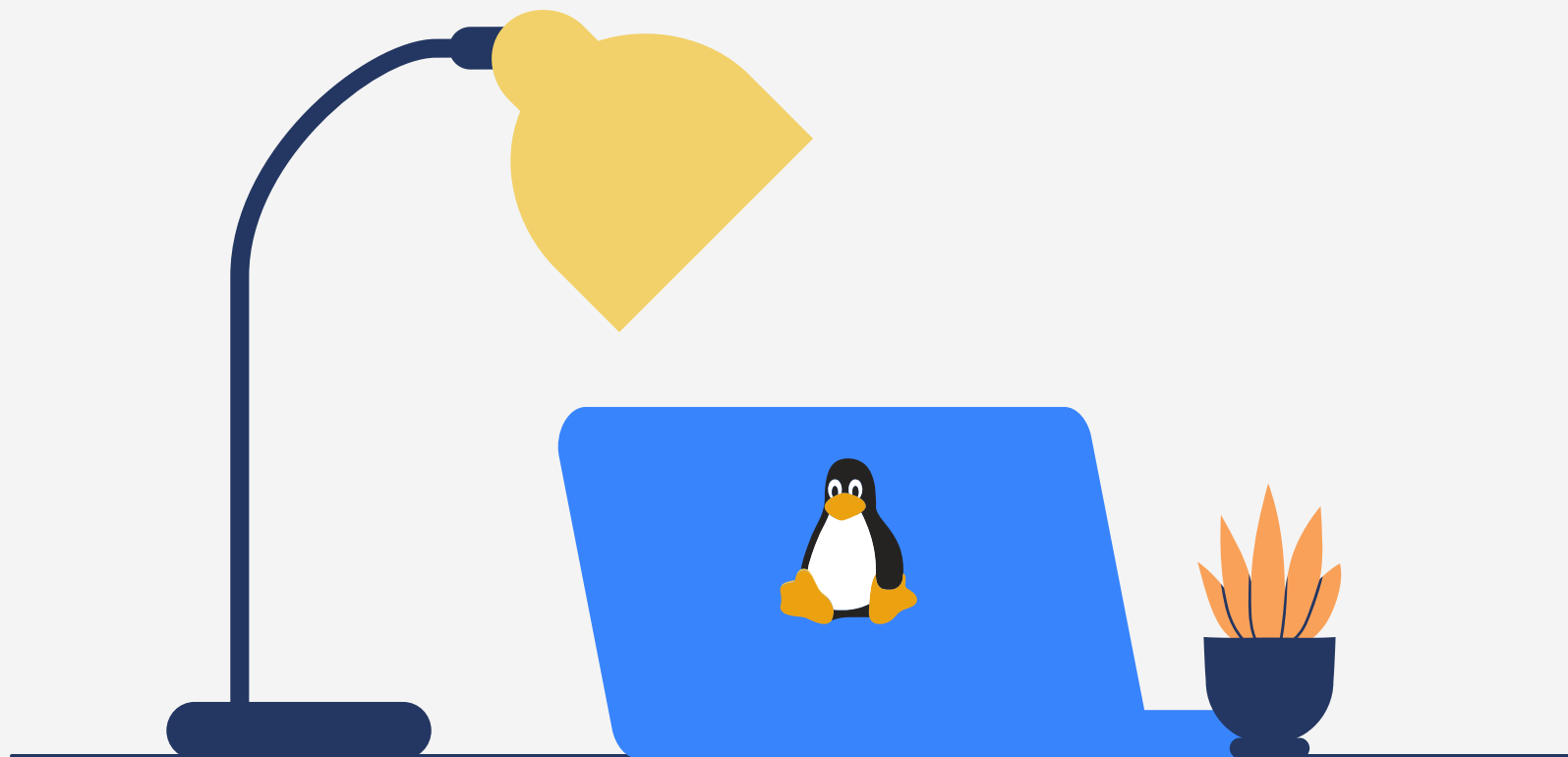
Linux Server Troubleshooting



Learn Common Linux Server Troubleshooting



Topics



Is is Still Ralevet?

It's modern age , modern tools



Storage Issue

Tips to solve storage issues



High CPU/Memory Usage Issue

Tips to solve high CPU useage issues



Logs issue

Tips to keep logs in check



Monitoring & Alerting

How to constantly monitor and alert if any issue happens

Is it still relevant?

01 Virtualization & Containerization

We can any time face any issue, we can simply replace with the new container or even better with tools like Kubernetes, Docker Swarm we can do it such a way that will have no impact and normal users will see no difference

02 Modern DevOps Tools

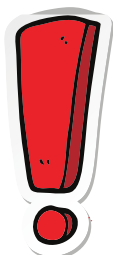
With Modern DevOps Tools Such as Terraform, Ansible, Chef, Puppet we can reconfigure entire infra within few seconds/mins.

03 Serverless Computing

With Serverless computing such as AWS Lambda, GCP/Azure Functions, iron.io, etc, now cloud service providers (CSP) handle all the complex capacity, scaling, patching, etc, we just run the Program/APIs/Scripts

But.....Finding root cause is important

Finding root cause and fixing it well, so that it will not happen again is more important than simply replacing resources



Storage Issue

- ! Not able to create files
 - ! Processes are not able to run properly and failing
 - ! The web application not accepting requests and giving 5xx errors
-

Find out what causig Storage issue

Run: **sudo df -h**

It will show data about hard drives in human-readable format

By This, we can find out how is the current status and i which drive getting filled fast

Run:

sudo du -a /dir/ | sort -n -r | head -n 20

or

sudo du -a / 2>/dev/null | sort -n -r | head -n 20

To find out where is your big files and remove them if necessary else consider increasing your drive size

High CPU/Memory Usage Issue

- ! Processes or Applications getting slow down
- ! Web Apps getting slowed / Apis giving late response
- ! Request getting time out, possible 5** error

Find out what this Storage issue

Run: **htop or top**

It will show applications/processes CPU and RAM usage data, from here find out which program causing it and debug to fix it

PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Command
1244	ubuntu	20	0	8124	3572	2976	R	0.0	0.4	0:00.01	htop
1	root	20	0	100M	12588	8440	S	0.0	1.3	0:03.53	/sbin/init
159	root	19	-1	43288	14124	13128	S	0.0	1.4	0:00.65	/lib/systemd/systemd-journ
192	root	20	0	19040	5624	4068	S	0.0	0.6	0:00.29	/lib/systemd/systemd-udev
271	root	RT	0	273M	17992	8200	S	0.0	1.8	0:00.00	/sbin/multipathd -d -s
272	root	RT	0	273M	17992	8200	S	0.0	1.8	0:00.00	/sbin/multipathd -d -s
273	root	RT	0	273M	17992	8200	S	0.0	1.8	0:00.00	/sbin/multipathd -d -s
274	root	RT	0	273M	17992	8200	S	0.0	1.8	0:00.00	/sbin/multipathd -d -s
275	root	RT	0	273M	17992	8200	S	0.0	1.8	0:00.00	/sbin/multipathd -d -s
276	root	RT	0	273M	17992	8200	S	0.0	1.8	0:00.00	/sbin/multipathd -d -s
270	root	RT	0	273M	17992	8200	S	0.0	1.8	0:00.02	/sbin/multipathd -d -s
304	systemd-t	20	0	90228	6100	5328	S	0.0	0.6	0:00.00	/lib/systemd/systemd-times
302	systemd-t	20	0	90228	6100	5328	S	0.0	0.6	0:00.05	/lib/systemd/systemd-times
376	systemd-n	20	0	26728	7516	6664	S	0.0	0.8	0:00.04	/lib/systemd/systemd-netwo
379	systemd-r	20	0	23892	12012	8072	S	0.0	1.2	0:00.06	/lib/systemd/systemd-resol
444	root	20	0	235M	9368	8396	S	0.0	0.9	0:00.00	/usr/lib/accountsservice/a
602	root	20	0	235M	9368	8396	S	0.0	0.9	0:00.00	/usr/lib/accountsservice/a
442	root	20	0	235M	9368	8396	S	0.0	0.9	0:00.03	/usr/lib/accountsservice/a
443	root	20	0	2540	796	724	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.00	/usr/sbin/acpid

Logs Issue

Learn With Sandip

- ! Too many logs and logs not easy to read
- ! Logs files size getting huge and system storage getting filled
- ! Unfortunately system terminated , not able to get logs anymore

-
- **weekly** means that the tool will attempt to rotate the logs on a weekly basis. Other possible values are daily and monthly.
 - **rotate 3** indicates that only 3 rotated logs should be kept. Thus, the oldest file will be removed on the fourth subsequent run.
 - **size=10M** sets the minimum size for the rotation to take place to 10M. In other words, each log will not be rotated until it reaches 10MB.
 - **compress** and **delaycompress** are used to tell that all rotated logs, with the exception of the most recent one, should be compressed.

It's good practice is save system storage by moving important old logs files to cloud storage e.g. AWS S3, Azure Blob Storage, Google Cloud Storage etc

How to handle it?

All logs files usually get stored in: **/var/log**

Important Kernel related logs cab be checked by running this command:

dmesg | tail

Or to check in real-time logs, such as:

dmesg | tail -f /var/log/syslog

Use Log rotation

Install:

apt-get update

apt-get install logrotate

Make sure in **/etc/logrotate.conf** , include **/etc/logrotate.d** is un-commeted

Sample Config: **/etc/logrotate.d/apache2.conf**

/var/log/apache2/* {

weekly

rotate 3

size 10M

compress

delaycompress

}

To run:

logrotate /etc/logrotate.d/apache2.conf

Monitoring & Alerting

- ! Manually can't monitor 24x7
 - ! Need to be alerted when the system get down or under load stress e.g. High CPU or Memory
 - ! Monitor low usage resources, so to remove them to save cost
-





Contact Me



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