



# Sysadmins & DevOps: 20 Must-Know Advanced Linux Commands

Ravi Saive | Last Updated: May 10, 2024 | Read Time: 9 mins | [Linux Commands](#) | [23 Comments](#)

Thank you for all the likes, kind words, and support you've given us in the first two parts of our [Linux commands series](#).

In the first article, we covered commands for users who are new to Linux and need essential knowledge to get started.

[Level Up Linux: 20 Must-Know Commands for Newbies – Part 1](#)

In the second article, we discussed commands that are useful for users at a middle level, helping them manage their own systems effectively.

[Level Up Linux: 20 Advanced Commands for Mid-Level Users – Part 2](#)

In this article, we'll explore the commands needed to administer a Linux server.

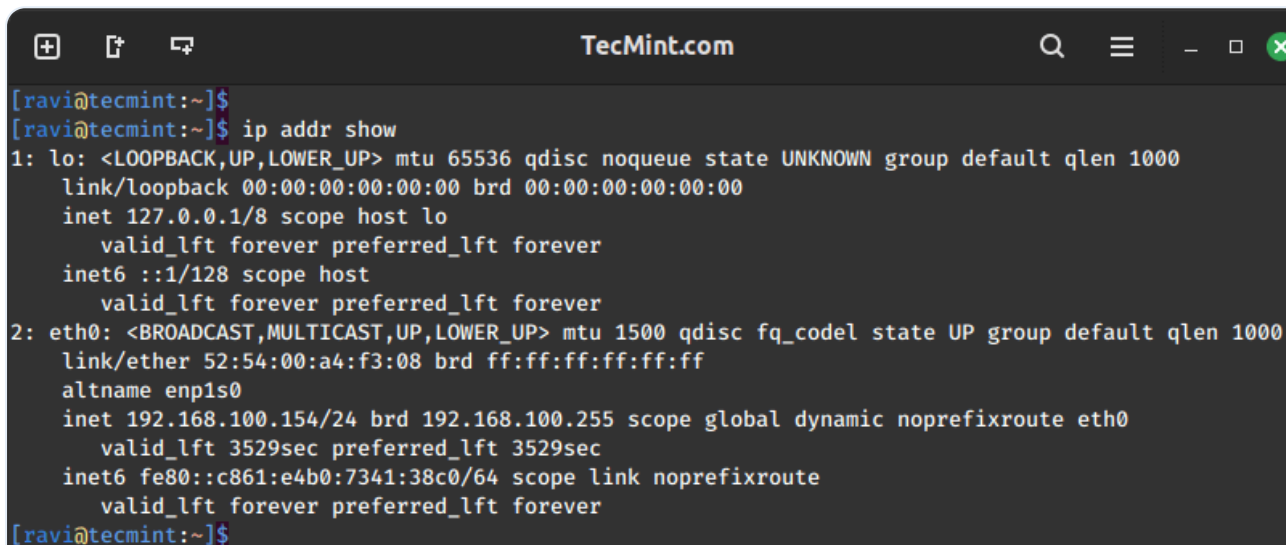
## 41. ip Command

The "[ip command](#)" is a networking tool that is used to manage network settings such as configuring IP addresses, managing interfaces, setting up routing tables, troubleshooting network issues, and much more.

### Check Active Network Interfaces in Linux

To check active network interfaces on a Linux system, you can use the following command, which will list all network interfaces along with their state, their assigned IP addresses, and other relevant information.

```
ip addr show
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "TecMint.com" with the following output for the command `ip addr show`:

```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:a4:f3:08 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp1s0
    inet 192.168.100.154/24 brd 192.168.100.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 3529sec preferred_lft 3529sec
    inet6 fe80::c861:e4b0:7341:38c0/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

List Linux Active Network Interfaces

## How to Enable/Disable Network Interfaces in Linux

To disable or enable a network interface on a Linux system, you can use the following commands:

```
sudo ip link set <interface_name> down
sudo ip link set <interface_name> up
```

The “down” command disables a network interface, preventing it from sending or receiving data. Conversely, the “up” command enables the interface, allowing it to actively send and receive data.

## Set a Static IP Address in Linux

---

To assign a static IP address to a network interface in Linux, you can use the following command:

```
sudo ip address add <ip_address>/<subnet_mask> dev <interface_name>
```

For example, to assign the IP address 192.168.1.100 with a subnet mask of 24 (equivalent to 255.255.255.0) to the interface eth0, you would use:

```
sudo ip address add 192.168.1.100/24 dev eth0
```

## 42. ss Command

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The '[ss command](#)' displays various network-related information such as network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, multicast memberships, etc.

### List Active Network Ports in Linux

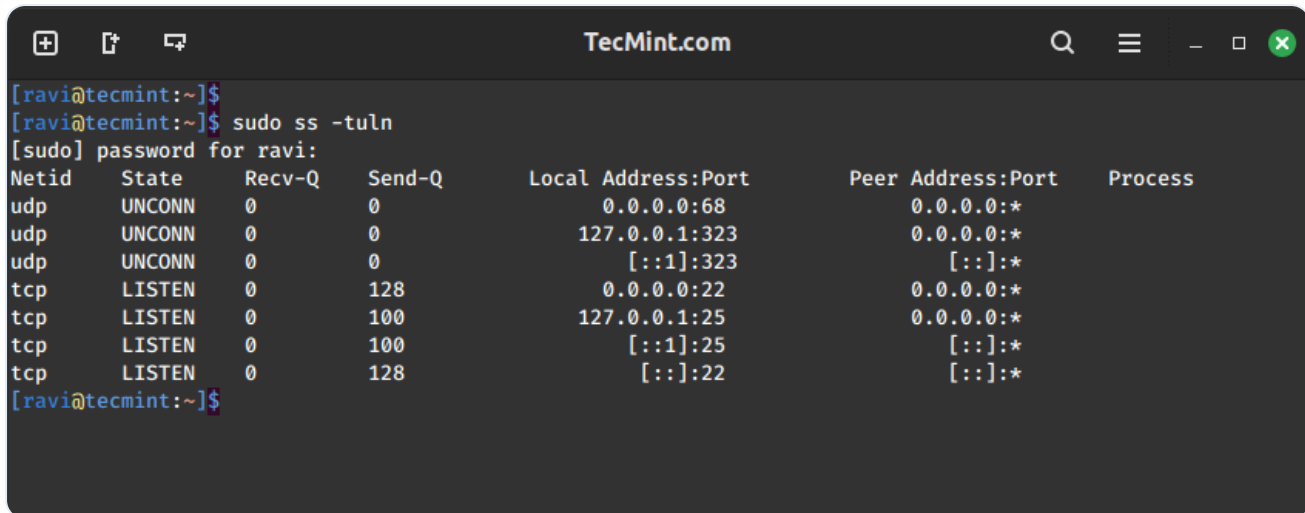
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To list active network ports in Linux, you can use the following command, which will list all active TCP and UDP sockets that are in the listening state, along with their associated port numbers.

```
sudo ss -tuln
```

Here's what each option means:

- **-t** – Show TCP sockets.
- **-u** – Show UDP sockets.
- **-l** – Show only listening sockets.
- **-n** – Show numerical addresses instead of resolving them to hostnames.



```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ sudo ss -tuln  
[sudo] password for ravi:  
Netid      State      Recv-Q     Send-Q      Local Address:Port  Peer Address:Port  Process  
udp        UNCONN     0           0            0.0.0.0:68         0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0          127.0.0.1:323      0.0.0.0:*  
udp        UNCONN     0           0           [::]:323          [::]:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0          128          0.0.0.0:22         0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0          100          127.0.0.1:25      0.0.0.0:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0          100           [::]:25           [::]:*  
tcp        LISTEN     0          128           [::]:22           [::]:*
```

List Network Ports in Linux

## 43. nslookup Command

The '[nslookup command](#)' is a network utility program used to obtain information about domain names, IP addresses, and other DNS records. It allows users to look up information such as the IP address associated with a domain name, or the domain name associated with an IP address.

### Find the IP Address of a Website

To perform a DNS lookup for the domain "google.com", use the following command, which will show the IP address(es) associated with the domain, along with other DNS information such as the authoritative name server(s) for the domain.

```
nslookup google.com
```



```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ nslookup google.com  
Server:      192.168.100.1  
Address:     192.168.100.1#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name:   google.com  
Address: 142.250.70.110  
Name:   google.com  
Address: 2404:6800:4009:82e::200e  
  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

#### Find Domain IP Address

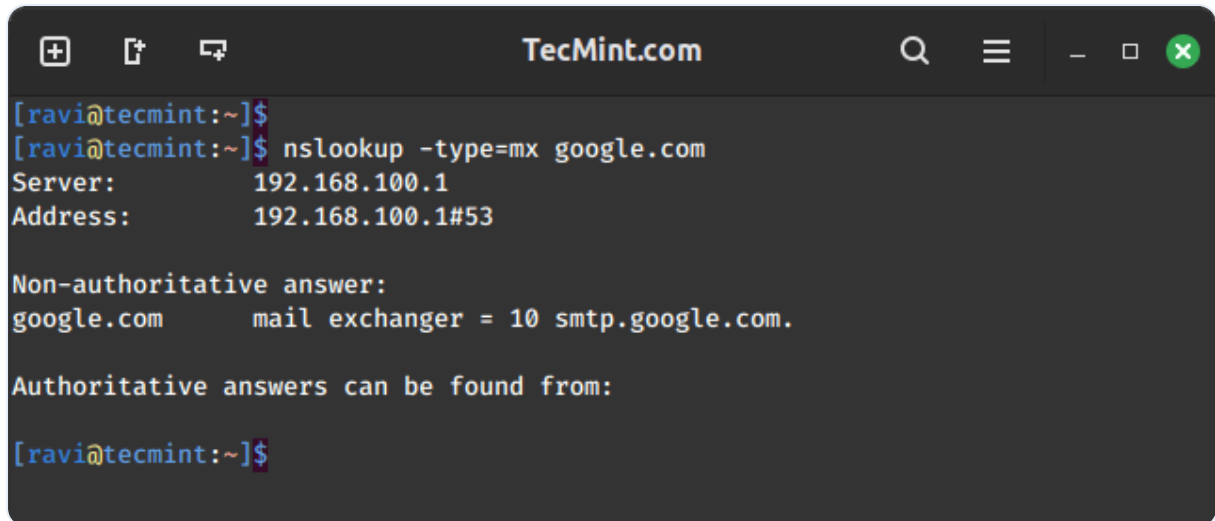
If the nslookup command is not found, you need to install it using the following appropriate command for your specific Linux distribution.

```
sudo apt install dnsutils          [On Debian, Ubuntu and Mint]  
sudo yum install dnsutils          [On RHEL/CentOS/Fedora and Rocky/AlmaLinux]  
sudo emerge -a sys-apps/dnsutils   [On Gentoo Linux]  
sudo apk add dnsutils              [On Alpine Linux]  
sudo pacman -S dnsutils            [On Arch Linux]  
sudo zypper install dnsutils        [On OpenSUSE]  
sudo pkg install dnsutils          [On FreeBSD]
```

## Find Domain's MX Records

To query the Mail Exchanger (MX) record for a domain, you can use the following syntax.

```
nslookup -type=mx google.com
```



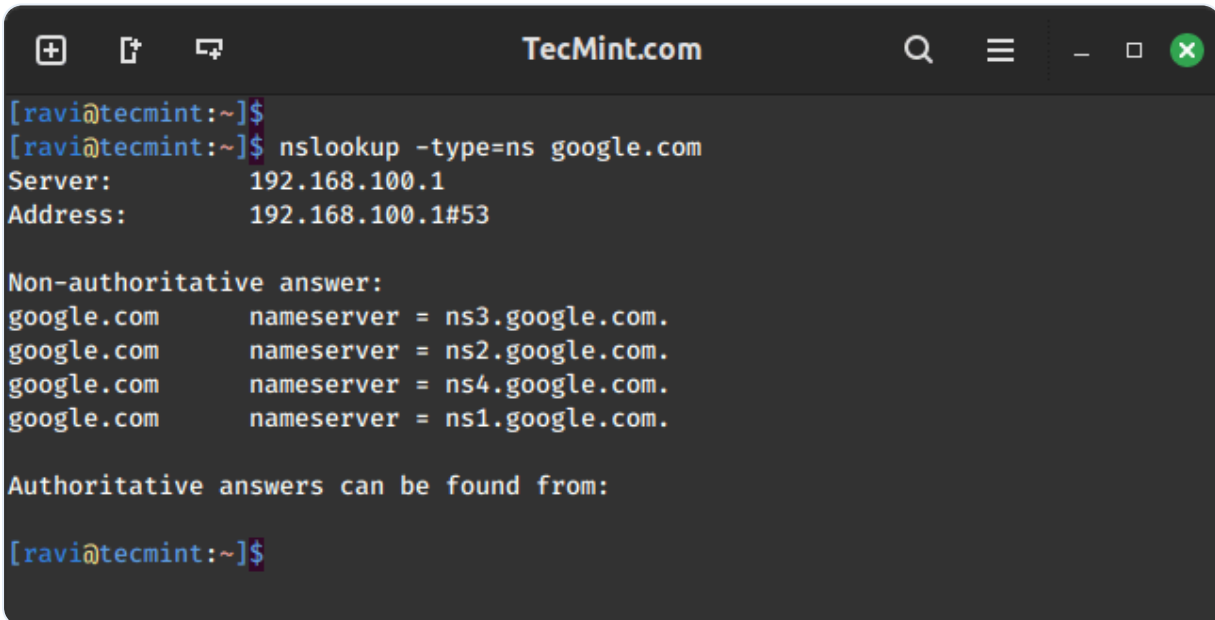
```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ nslookup -type=mx google.com  
Server:          192.168.100.1  
Address:         192.168.100.1#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
google.com      mail exchanger = 10 smtp.google.com.  
  
Authoritative answers can be found from:  
  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

Find Domain MX Records

## Find Domain's NS Records

To query the Name Server (NS) records for a domain, you can use the following syntax.

```
nslookup -type=ns google.com
```



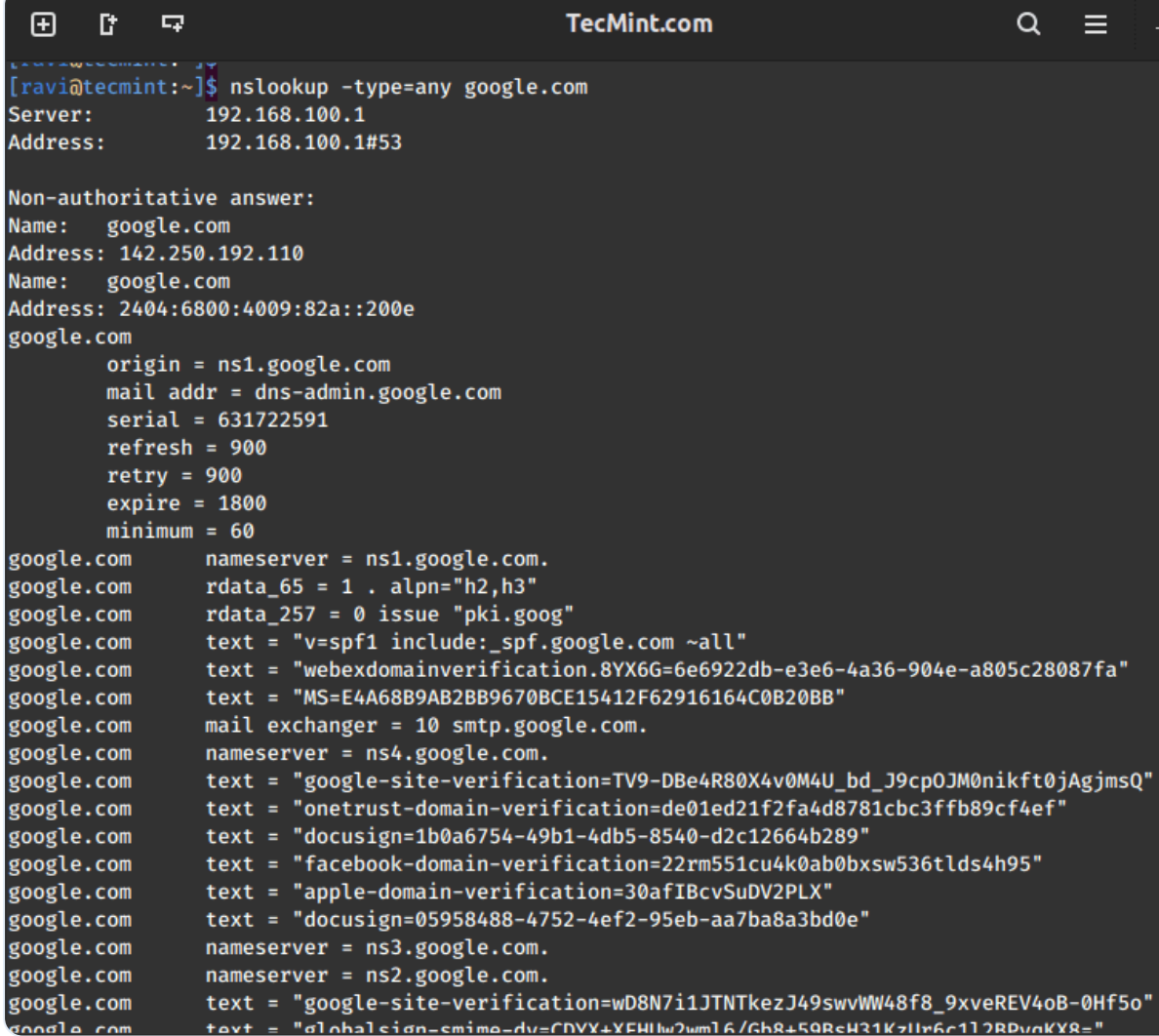
```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ nslookup -type=ns google.com  
Server:          192.168.100.1  
Address:         192.168.100.1#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
google.com      nameserver = ns3.google.com.  
google.com      nameserver = ns2.google.com.  
google.com      nameserver = ns4.google.com.  
google.com      nameserver = ns1.google.com.  
  
Authoritative answers can be found from:  
  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

Find Domain NS Records

## Find Domain's DNS Records

To find all DNS records for a domain, you can use the following syntax.

```
nslookup -type=any google.com
```



```

TecMint.com
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ nslookup -type=any google.com
Server:      192.168.100.1
Address:     192.168.100.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   google.com
Address: 142.250.192.110
Name:   google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:82a::200e
google.com
    origin = ns1.google.com
    mail addr = dns-admin.google.com
    serial = 631722591
    refresh = 900
    retry = 900
    expire = 1800
    minimum = 60
google.com    nameserver = ns1.google.com.
google.com    rdata_65 = 1 . alpn="h2,h3"
google.com    rdata_257 = 0 issue "pki.goog"
google.com    text = "v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com ~all"
google.com    text = "webexdomainverification.8YX6G=6e6922db-e3e6-4a36-904e-a805c28087fa"
google.com    text = "MS=E4A68B9AB2BB9670BCE15412F62916164C0B20BB"
google.com    mail exchanger = 10 smtp.google.com.
google.com    nameserver = ns4.google.com.
google.com    text = "google-site-verification=TV9-DBe4R80X4v0M4U_bd_J9cp0JM0nikft0jAgjmsQ"
google.com    text = "onetrust-domain-verification=de01ed21f2fa4d8781cbc3ffb89cf4ef"
google.com    text = "docusign=1b0a6754-49b1-4db5-8540-d2c12664b289"
google.com    text = "facebook-domain-verification=22rm551cu4k0ab0bxsw536tlds4h95"
google.com    text = "apple-domain-verification=30afIBcvSuDV2PLX"
google.com    text = "docusign=05958488-4752-4ef2-95eb-aa7ba8a3bd0e"
google.com    nameserver = ns3.google.com.
google.com    nameserver = ns2.google.com.
google.com    text = "google-site-verification=wD8N7i1JTNTkezJ49swvWW48f8_9xveREV4oB-0Hf5o"
google.com    text = "global-sign-smime-du=CDVY+YFHIhu2um16/Gh8+5QRcH31Kz11x6c112RDvqKYR="

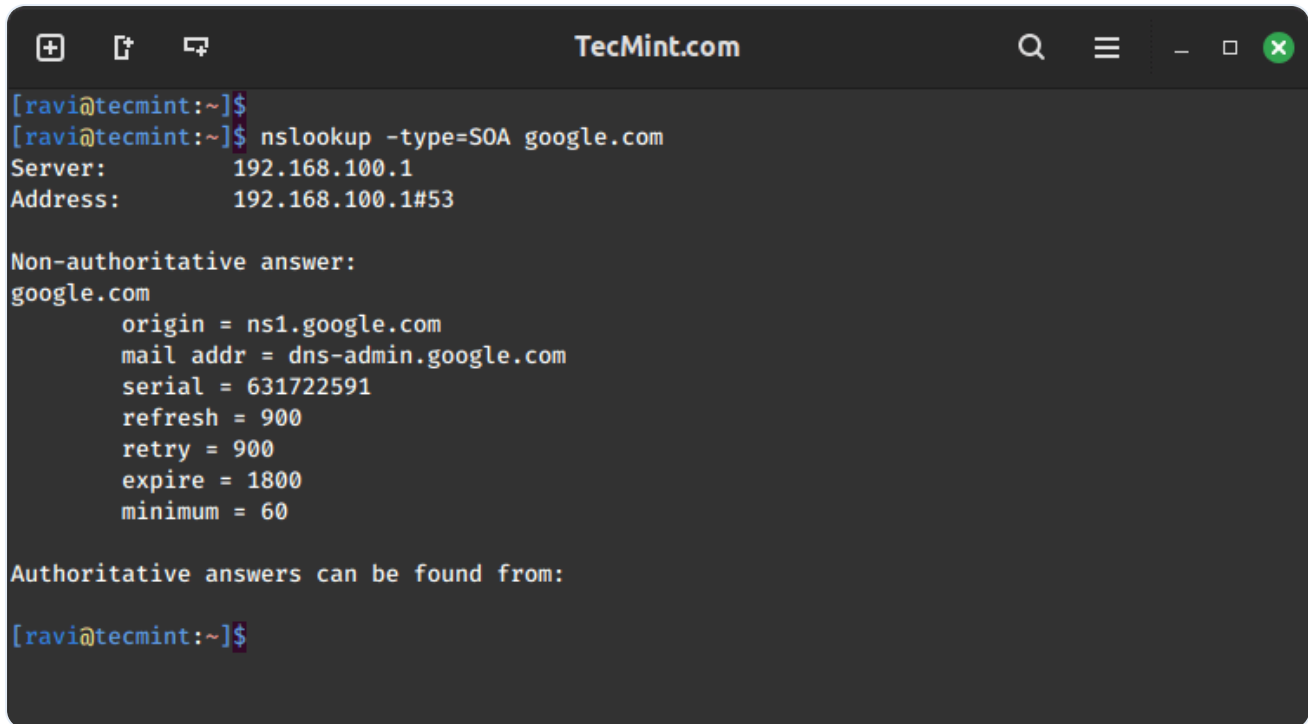
```

Find Domain DNS Records

## Find Domain's SOA Records

To query the Start of Authority (SOA) record for a domain, you can use the following syntax.

```
nslookup -type=SOA google.com
```



```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ nslookup -type=SOA google.com  
Server:      192.168.100.1  
Address:     192.168.100.1#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
google.com  
    origin = ns1.google.com  
    mail addr = dns-admin.google.com  
    serial = 631722591  
    refresh = 900  
    retry = 900  
    expire = 1800  
    minimum = 60  
  
Authoritative answers can be found from:  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

Find Domain SOA Records

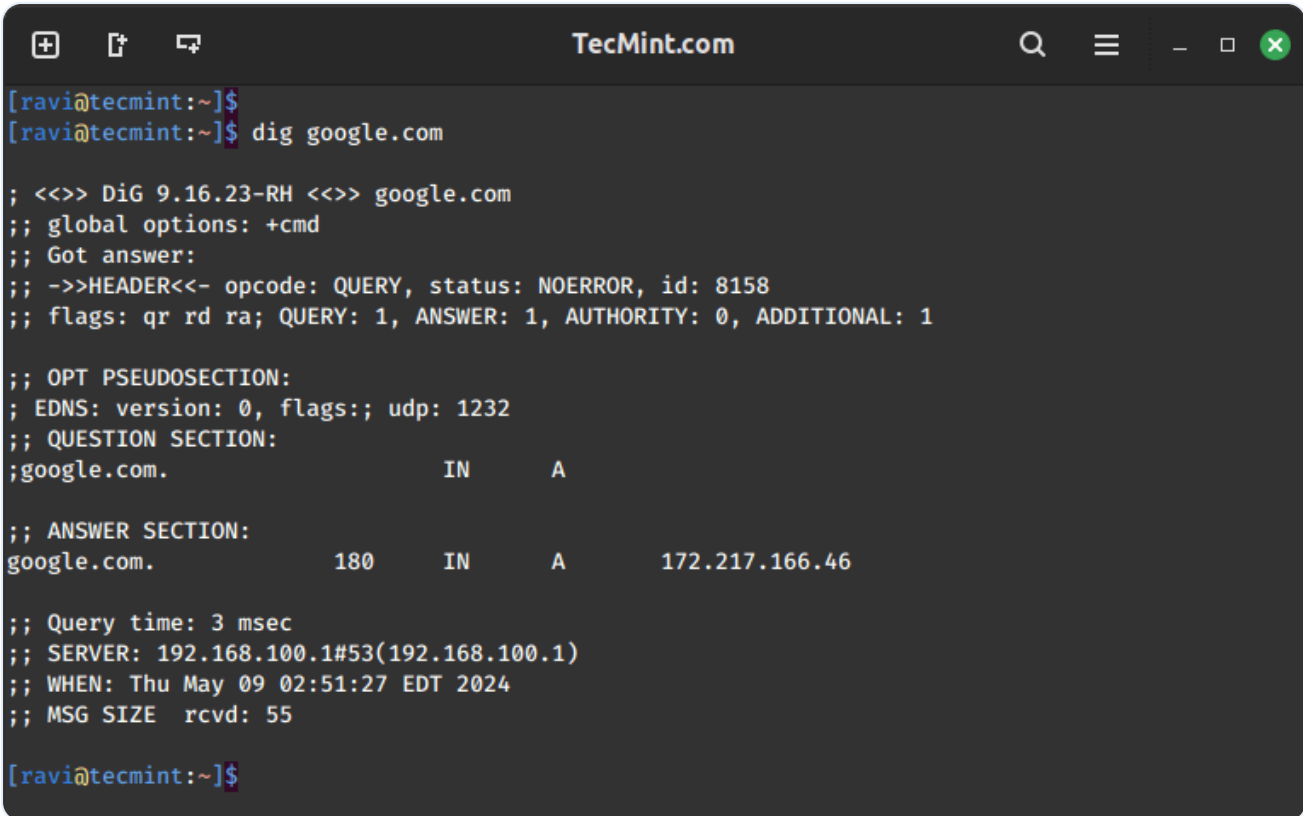
## 44. dig Command

The '[dig command](#)' (stands for domain information groper) is a commonly used network tool for querying DNS nameservers for information about host addresses, mail exchanges, nameservers, and related information.

This tool can be used from any Linux (Unix) or Macintosh OS X operating system. The most typical use of dig is to simply query a single host.

```
dig google.com
```





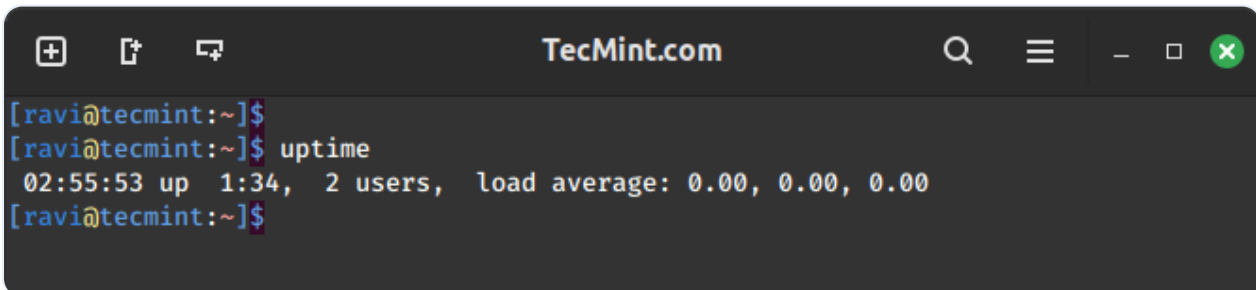
```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ dig google.com  
  
; <<>> DiG 9.16.23-RH <<>> google.com  
;; global options: +cmd  
;; Got answer:  
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 8158  
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1  
  
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:  
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232  
;; QUESTION SECTION:  
;google.com.                IN      A  
  
;; ANSWER SECTION:  
google.com.                180     IN      A      172.217.166.46  
  
;; Query time: 3 msec  
;; SERVER: 192.168.100.1#53(192.168.100.1)  
;; WHEN: Thu May 09 02:51:27 EDT 2024  
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 55  
  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

Find Domain DNS Servers

## 45. uptime Command

The '[uptime command](#)' is the most useful tool that displays the information about your system's current uptime and load average over different time intervals.

```
uptime
```



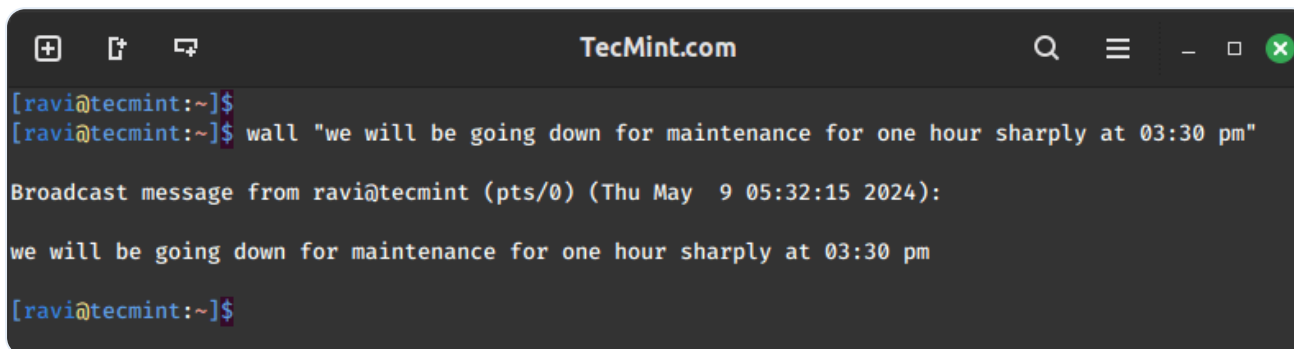
```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ uptime  
02:55:53 up 1:34, 2 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

Find System Uptime

## 46. wall Command

One of the [most important commands](#) for administrators is the 'wall' command which is used to broadcast important notifications or announcements to all users currently logged into the system.

```
wall "we will be going down for maintenance for one hour sharply at 03:30 p
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "TecMint.com". The terminal shows a user prompt "[ravi@tecmint:~]\$". The user enters the command "wall 'we will be going down for maintenance for one hour sharply at 03:30 pm'". The terminal output shows "Broadcast message from ravi@tecmint (pts/0) (Thu May 9 05:32:15 2024):" followed by the message "we will be going down for maintenance for one hour sharply at 03:30 pm". The prompt returns to "[ravi@tecmint:~]\$".

```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ wall "we will be going down for maintenance for one hour sharply at 03:30 pm"  
Broadcast message from ravi@tecmint (pts/0) (Thu May 9 05:32:15 2024):  
we will be going down for maintenance for one hour sharply at 03:30 pm  
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

Send Message to All Users

## 47. mesg Command

The "mesg" command is used to control whether other system users can send messages to your terminal.

To allow other users to send messages to your terminal, use:

```
mesg y
```

To disallow other users from sending messages to your terminal, use:

```
mesg n
```

By default, most systems have the "mesg" permission set to **"y"**, allowing other users to send messages to your terminal.

## 48. write Command

The “write” command is used to send messages to another user who is logged into the same system.


```
write john
```

You can then type your message and press **"Ctrl+D"** to send it.

```
Rocky Linux 9.3 (Blue Onyx)
Kernel 5.14.0-362.24.1.el9_3.0.1.x86_64 on an x86_64

tecmin login: tecmint
Password:
[tecmint@tecmint ~]$
Message from ravi@tecmint on pts/0 at 05:39 ...
Hi Tecmint,

How are you?
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'TecMint.com'. The terminal shows a user 'ravi' at 'tecmint' using the 'write' command to send a message to 'tecmint'. The message received is 'Hi Tecmint, How are you?'. The terminal prompt is '[ravi@tecmint:~]\$'.

Send a Message to the User

## 49. talk Command

The “talk” command is used for interactive communication between two users logged into the same system.

```
talk tecmint
```

If the talk command is not installed, use the following appropriate command for your specific Linux distribution.

```
sudo apt install talk          [On Debian, Ubuntu and Mint]
sudo yum install talk          [On RHEL/CentOS/Fedora and Rocky/AlmaLinux]
sudo emerge -a sys-apps/talk   [On Gentoo Linux]
```

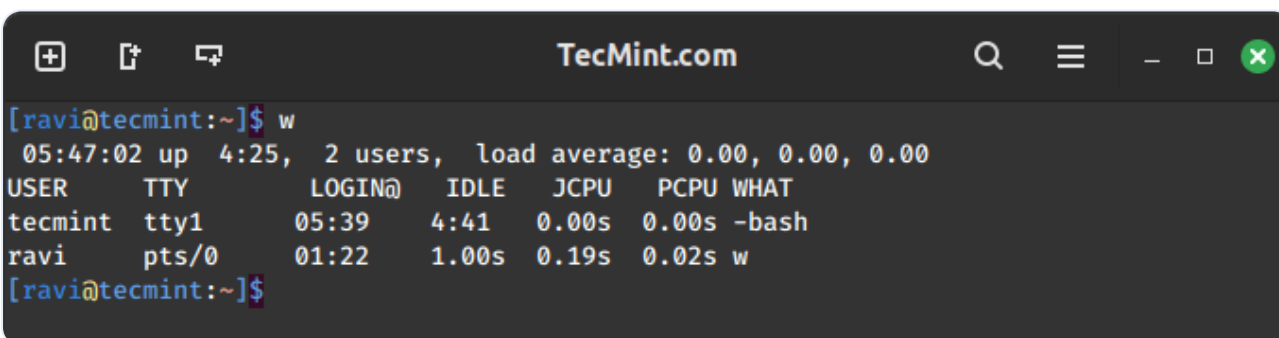
```
sudo apk add talk           [On Alpine Linux]
sudo pacman -S talk         [On Arch Linux]
sudo zypper install talk    [On OpenSUSE]
sudo pkg install talk       [On FreeBSD]
```

## 50. w Command

What makes the 'w' command seem funny? Surprisingly, it's not a joke at all. Despite being just one letter long, the 'w' command is quite meaningful.

It combines the functionality of both the 'uptime' and 'who' commands, providing information about system uptime and currently logged-in users, all with just a single keystroke!

w



```
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ w
 05:47:02 up  4:25,  2 users,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER      TTY      LOGIN@  IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
tecmint   tty1     05:39   4:41   0.00s  0.00s  -bash
ravi      pts/0    01:22   1.00s  0.19s  0.02s  w
[ravi@tecmint:~]$
```

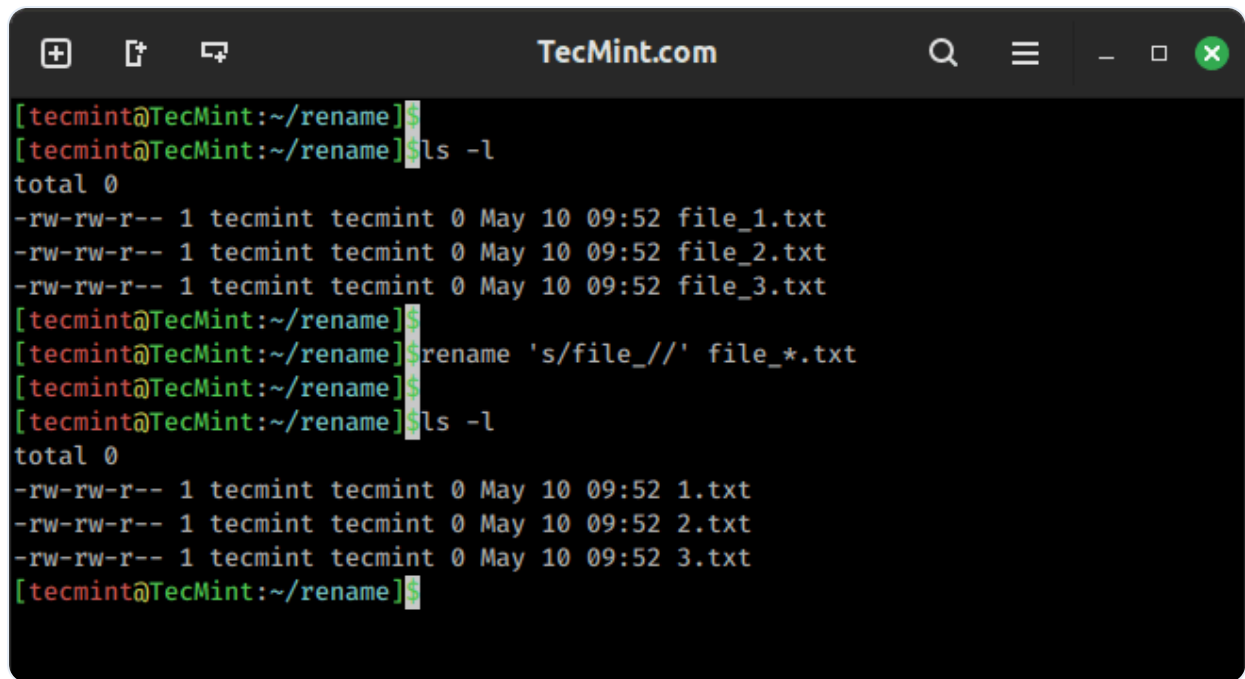
List Logged-in Users

## 51. rename Command

The '[rename command](#)', as its name implies, is used to rename files. It allows users to rename specified files by replacing the first occurrence found in the file name.

For example, if you want to rename multiple files with similar patterns or prefixes, the 'rename' command offers a convenient way to quickly rename them in batch.

```
rename 's/file_//' file_*.txt
```

A terminal window titled 'TecMint.com' with standard window controls. The terminal shows a user at the 'tecmin@TecMint:~/rename' prompt. They run 'ls -l' showing three files: file\_1.txt, file\_2.txt, and file\_3.txt. Then they run 'rename 's/file\_//' file\_\*.txt' to rename them. A second 'ls -l' command shows the files are now 1.txt, 2.txt, and 3.txt.

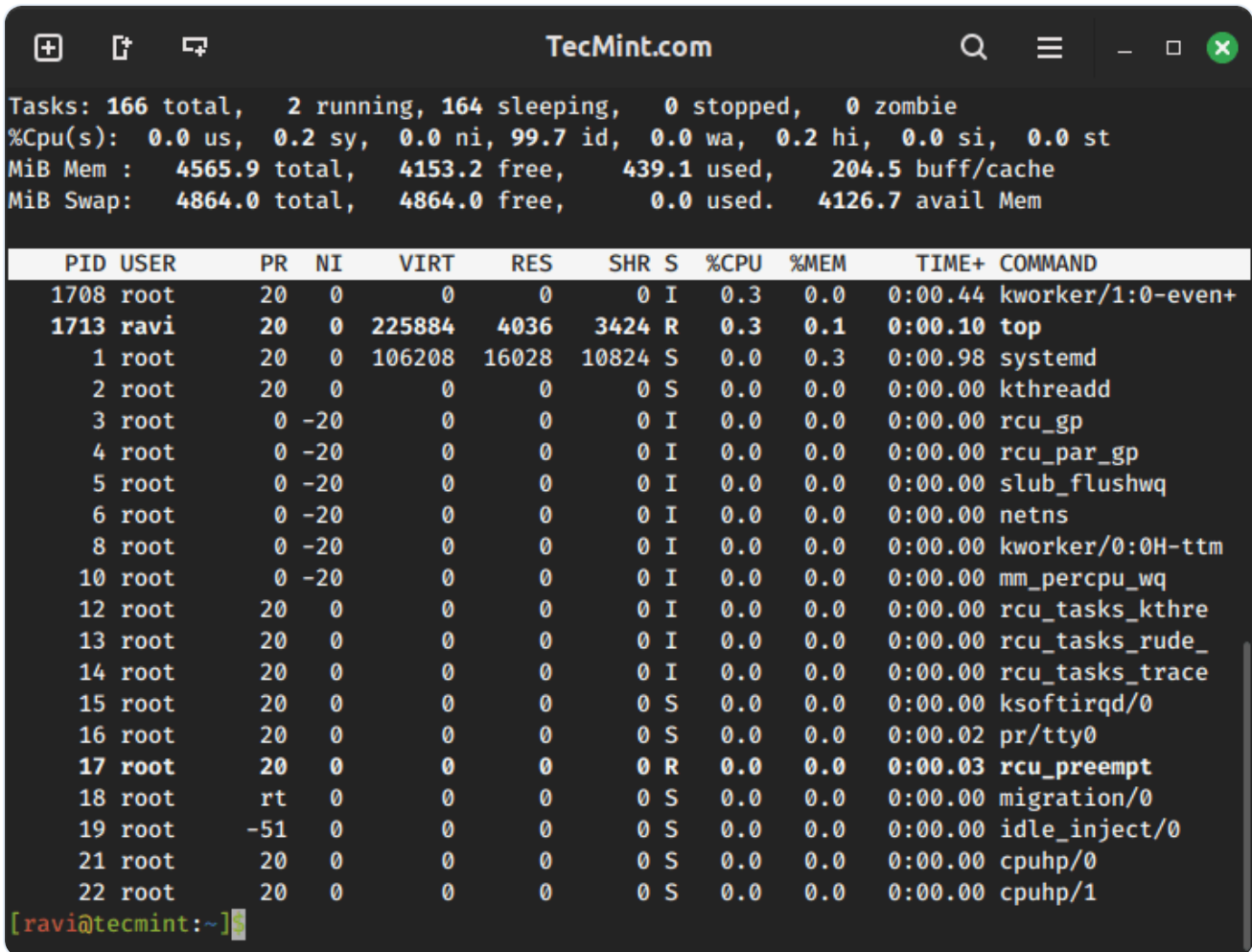
```
[tecmin@TecMint:~/rename]$  
[tecmin@TecMint:~/rename]$ls -l  
total 0  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tecmin tecmin 0 May 10 09:52 file_1.txt  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tecmin tecmin 0 May 10 09:52 file_2.txt  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tecmin tecmin 0 May 10 09:52 file_3.txt  
[tecmin@TecMint:~/rename]$  
[tecmin@TecMint:~/rename]$rename 's/file_//' file_*.txt  
[tecmin@TecMint:~/rename]$  
[tecmin@TecMint:~/rename]$ls -l  
total 0  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tecmin tecmin 0 May 10 09:52 1.txt  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tecmin tecmin 0 May 10 09:52 2.txt  
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tecmin tecmin 0 May 10 09:52 3.txt  
[tecmin@TecMint:~/rename]$
```

Rename Files in Linux

## 52. top Command

The '[top command](#)' displays real-time information about system processes, including CPU usage, memory usage, and other system metrics.

```
top
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'TecMint.com' with standard window controls. It displays system statistics at the top, followed by a table of running processes. The processes are sorted by CPU usage, with 'top' being the most active.

```
Tasks: 166 total,  2 running, 164 sleeping,  0 stopped,  0 zombie
%Cpu(s):  0.0 us,  0.2 sy,  0.0 ni, 99.7 id,  0.0 wa,  0.2 hi,  0.0 si,  0.0 st
MiB Mem :  4565.9 total,  4153.2 free,   439.1 used,   204.5 buff/cache
MiB Swap:  4864.0 total,  4864.0 free,    0.0 used.  4126.7 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1708	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.3	0.0	0:00.44	kworker/1:0-even+
1713	ravi	20	0	225884	4036	3424	R	0.3	0.1	0:00.10	top
1	root	20	0	106208	16028	10824	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.98	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthreadd
3	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_gp
4	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_par_gp
5	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	slub_flushwq
6	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	netns
8	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:0H-ttm
10	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	mm_percpu_wq
12	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_kthre
13	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_rude
14	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_trace
15	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	ksoftirqd/0
16	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.02	pr/tty0
17	root	20	0	0	0	0	R	0.0	0.0	0:00.03	rcu_preempt
18	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	migration/0
19	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	idle_inject/0
21	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/0
22	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/1

[ravi@tecmint:~]\$

Monitor Linux Running Processes

## 53. mkfs.ext4 Command

The '[mkfs.ext4 command](#)' is used to [create a new ext4 file system](#) on the specified device. It's important to note that if the wrong device is specified, the entire block will be wiped and formatted.

Therefore, it is highly recommended not to run this command unless you fully understand its implications and are certain of the device you are targeting. Misuse of this command can lead to data loss or corruption.

Here's an example of how you can use the mkfs.ext4 command to create an ext4 file system on a specified device:

```
sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1
```

## 54. vi/nano and emacs Commands

[vi](#) is a text editor that is part of the Unix and Linux operating systems that allows users to create, edit, and save text files.

```
vi myfile.txt
```

[nano](#) is a simple and user-friendly text editor that is ideal for beginners or those who prefer a straightforward editing experience.

```
nano myfile.txt
```

[emacs](#) is a powerful and extensible text editor with advanced features that offers a wide range of functionalities beyond basic text editing.

```
emacs myfile.txt
```

## 55. rsync Command

The '[rsync command](#)' is used for copying files, and it includes a handy `'-P'` switch that shows a progress bar during file transfers. If you have rsync installed, you can [create a simple alias](#) to make copying files easier.

```
alias cp='rsync -aP'
```

Now, when you use the '[cp command](#)' in the terminal, it will actually use rsync with the `'-aP'` options, giving you a [progress bar during file copying](#).

In addition, keeping and maintaining backups is a crucial yet often tedious task for system administrators. Rsync is a great tool ([among several others](#)) that can be used in the terminal to create and manage backups efficiently.

## 56. free Command





The '[mkpasswd command](#)' is used to generate hard-to-guess, random passwords of specified lengths. It's particularly useful for creating secure passwords for various purposes.

For example, the following command generates a random password of 10 characters, such as "zl4+Ybqfx9".

```
mkpasswd -l 10
```

”

Note that the `"-l"` option is used to specify the length of the password, which is commonly used in scripting languages to generate random passwords for various purposes.

To use the "mkpasswd" command, you may need to install the "expect" package using the following appropriate command for your specific Linux distribution.

```
sudo apt install expect          [On Debian, Ubuntu and Mint]
sudo yum install expect          [On RHEL/CentOS/Fedora and Rocky/AlmaLinux]
sudo emerge -a sys-apps/expect   [On Gentoo Linux]
sudo apk add expect              [On Alpine Linux]
sudo pacman -S expect            [On Arch Linux]
sudo zypper install expect       [On OpenSUSE]
sudo pkg install expect          [On FreeBSD]
```

## 59. paste Command

The "paste" command is used to merge lines of files. It takes lines from multiple input files and concatenates them horizontally, with each line separated by a delimiter.

```
paste File1.txt File2.txt
```

```

[ravi@tecmint:~]$ 
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ cat File1.txt File2.txt
apple
banana

red
yellow
[ravi@tecmint:~]$ paste File1.txt File2.txt
apple  red
banana yellow
[ravi@tecmint:~]$

```

Linux Paste Command

## 60. lsof Command

The '[lsof command](#)' stands for "list open files" and displays all the files that your system has currently opened. It's very useful to figure out which processes uses a certain file, or to display all the files for a single process.

lsof

```

[ravi@tecmint:~]$ lsof
COMMAND  PID  TID TASKCMD      USER  FD  TYPE             DEVICE  SIZE/OFF      NODE NAME
systemd   1      1      systemd    root  cwd  unknown          /proc/1/cwd (readlink: Permission denied)
systemd   1      1      systemd    root  rtd  unknown          /proc/1/root (readlink: Permission denied)
systemd   1      1      systemd    root  txt  unknown          /proc/1/exe (readlink: Permission denied)
systemd   1      1      systemd    root  NOFD unknown          /proc/1/fd (opendir: Permission denied)
kthreadd  2      2      kthreadd   root  cwd  unknown          /proc/2/cwd (readlink: Permission denied)
kthreadd  2      2      kthreadd   root  rtd  unknown          /proc/2/root (readlink: Permission denied)
kthreadd  2      2      kthreadd   root  txt  unknown          /proc/2/exe (readlink: Permission denied)
kthreadd  2      2      kthreadd   root  NOFD unknown          /proc/2/fd (opendir: Permission denied)
rcu_gp    3      3      rcu_gp     root  cwd  unknown          /proc/3/cwd (readlink: Permission denied)
rcu_gp    3      3      rcu_gp     root  rtd  unknown          /proc/3/root (readlink: Permission denied)
rcu_gp    3      3      rcu_gp     root  txt  unknown          /proc/3/exe (readlink: Permission denied)
rcu_gp    3      3      rcu_gp     root  NOFD unknown          /proc/3/fd (opendir: Permission denied)
rcu_par_g 4      4      rcu_par_g  root  cwd  unknown          /proc/4/cwd (readlink: Permission denied)
rcu_par_g 4      4      rcu_par_g  root  rtd  unknown          /proc/4/root (readlink: Permission denied)
rcu_par_g 4      4      rcu_par_g  root  txt  unknown          /proc/4/exe (readlink: Permission denied)

```

Check Open Files in Linux

This is not the end. A System Administrator does a lot of tasks to provide you with such a nice interface on which you work. System Administration is actually an art of learning and implementing in a very perfect way.

We will try to provide you with all the other necessary information that a Linux professional must learn. Linux itself is a process of continuous learning.

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## Ravi Saive

I am an experienced GNU/Linux expert and a full-stack software developer with over a decade in the field of Linux and Open Source technologies

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```
tecmin@tecmin ~/testing $ find . -type f \( -name "*.txt" -o -  
name "*.sh" -o -name "*.c" \)  
./emails.txt  
./script-1.sh  
./header.c  
./examples.txt  
./script.sh  
./expenses.txt
```

## Find Multiple Filenames (File Extensions) Using 'find' Command in Linux

How to Search Files by Name or Extension Using find Command



10 Lesser Known Linux Commands – Part 2

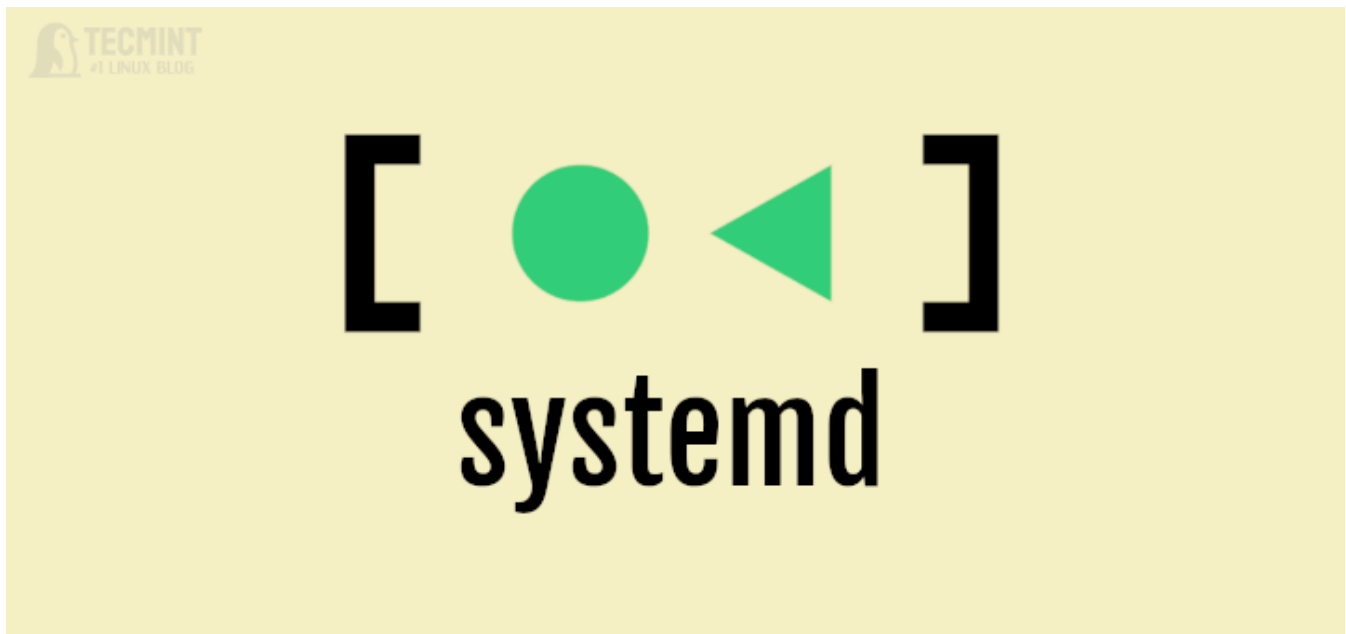


## 11 Lesser Known Useful Linux Commands



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## How to Remove Systemd Services on Linux

```
TecMint.com
ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$
ravi@TecMint:~/glibc-2.39/build$ ../configure --prefix=/usr/local/glibc-2.39
checking build system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
checking for gcc... gcc
checking for suffix of object files... o
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C... yes
checking whether gcc accepts -g... yes
checking for gcc option to enable C11 features... none needed
checking for g++... g++
checking whether the compiler supports GNU C++... yes
checking whether g++ accepts -g... yes
checking for g++ option to enable C++11 features... none needed
checking whether g++ can link programs... yes
checking for sysdeps preconfigure fragments... aarch64 alpha arc arm csky hppa i386 loong
arch m68k microblaze checking for grep that handles long lines and -e... /usr/bin/grep
checking for egrep... /usr/bin/grep -E
mips nios2 orlk powerpc riscv s390 sh checking for grep that handles long lines and -e...
(cached) /usr/bin/grep
```

## How to Install and Run Multiple glibc Libraries in Linux

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Riya

June 4, 2019 at 12:39 pm



47 and 48 are mixed up

[Reply](#)



**Ilyas B Arinov**

March 24, 2017 at 11:10 am

How to find out network interface uptime by a standard base system tools?

[Reply](#)

**joseph**

May 10, 2017 at 5:54 am

Have a look at this thread, I believe it may answer your question.

<https://superuser.com/questions/617141/how-can-i-get-information-about-an-network-interface-uptime>

[Reply](#)



**Praneeth**

September 19, 2016 at 5:06 pm

When executed "mkpasswd" command with `-1` option, I get below error.

```
$ mkpasswd -1 20
```

```
mkpasswd: invalid option -- 'l'  
Try 'mkpasswd --help' for more information.
```

Without `-l` option it works.

```
$ mkpasswd 20  
YYEJT8KAvh4C6
```

[Reply](#)

Author



**Ravi Saive**

September 20, 2016 at 11:07 am

@Praneeth,

Thanks for sharing the tip, it seems you're tried these instructions on Ubuntu based distro, so seems some difference options and arguments replaced or changed in the latest version of mkpasswd package..

[Reply](#)

**abhi**

September 3, 2015 at 9:15 pm

nice content.

[Reply](#)

**vusan**

June 9, 2015 at 2:34 pm

\$wall "hello world"

wall: will not read hello world – use stdin.

[Reply](#)**karthikeyan**

November 26, 2014 at 12:04 am

good..helped me soo muchh..:):) Thank u Avishek kumar

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

November 28, 2014 at 9:12 am

Pleased to know that @ karthikeyan

[Reply](#)**Rondinelli**

March 9, 2014 at 8:59 pm

very good, helped me a lot! :) good job, guys!

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

March 10, 2014 at 3:56 pm

Thanks for the feedback @ Rondinelli

[Reply](#)**Z C**

December 31, 2013 at 12:55 am

Respect Bro .

[Reply](#)**Avishek Kumar**

December 31, 2013 at 4:07 pm

Thanks @ Z C :)

[Reply](#)**Cory**

August 9, 2013 at 2:06 am

Good concise tutorial, thanks.

[Reply](#)



**Avishek Kumar**

March 10, 2014 at 3:56 pm

welcome @ cory

[Reply](#)



**Todd**

August 9, 2013 at 12:33 am

Yeah, except ifconfig is going away for the more feature-complete ip command. ip pretty much has the same syntax setup as git, but can let you do anything and everything you'd want, from basic interface up/down commands, to configuring vlans and bridged connections that you'd normally only be able to do on an enterprise-grade router.

[Reply](#)

**Rick Stanley**

August 8, 2013 at 11:23 pm

"54. Command: vi/emacs/nano"

First of all, it is spelled "emacs" NOT "emac". Secondly, where is your explanation of the editor?

Unfortunately, all your explanations are too simplified to be usefull.

"man" should be the the first command explained in the first section, not in the second!

[Reply](#)

Author



**Ravi Saive**

August 9, 2013 at 12:05 pm

Sorry for that typo, corrected now.

[Reply](#)



**David Dreggors**

August 8, 2013 at 10:07 pm

I notice you explain deprecated commands like ifconfig and nslookup. you should at least cover their replacement commands (ip, ss, host, etc..) as well.

They are either easier to use or in some cases the same flags are used and they do a better job of output.

examples:

ifconfig -> ip addr show (or shorthand "ip a sh")

nslookup myhost -> host myhost

netstat -anp -> ss -anp

There are way more but you get the idea :-)

[Reply](#)

Author

**Ravi Saive**

August 9, 2013 at 12:09 pm

Sorry, we forget to mention "ifconfig" replacement command "ip". Here is the article on same. [ip command examples](#).

[Reply](#)**Rick**

July 3, 2013 at 10:02 pm

There seems to be something missing from 59. Command: paste

I finally did a paste file1 file2>file3  
and I got the desired result.

I didn't see that explanation in this tutorial.

Cheers

Rick

[Reply](#)**Gumnos**

July 2, 2013 at 12:35 am

Just be careful that you don't issue "ifconfig eth0 down" over a SSH connection to a remote box. You might end up needing 2hr of driving just to issue one command from the console. Not that I've ever done this. :-)

Also, a couple typos:

s/eth0/eth0/g

s/Query Start of Autory/Query Start of Authority/

s@Command: vi/emacs/nano@Command: vi/emacs/nano@

[Reply](#)



**Avishek Kumar**

March 10, 2014 at 3:55 pm

well said @ Gumnos

[Reply](#)

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