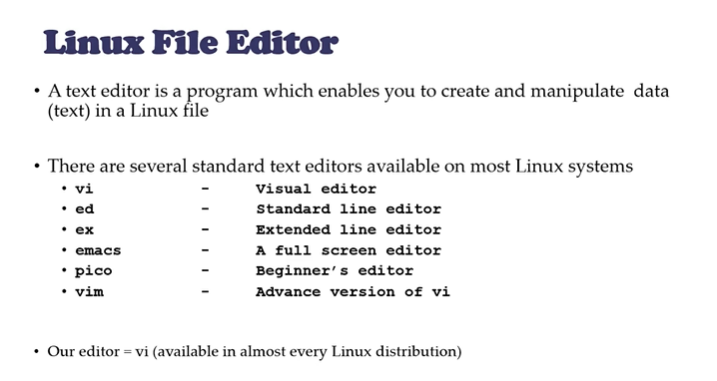
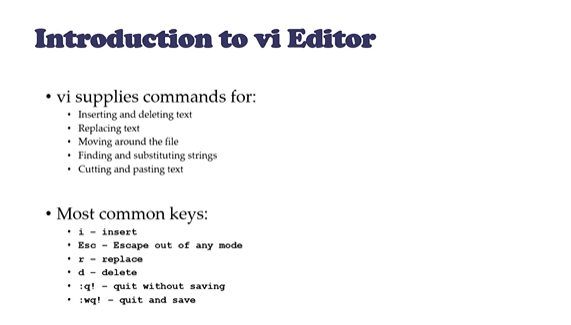
**Module 3: Linux Administration**

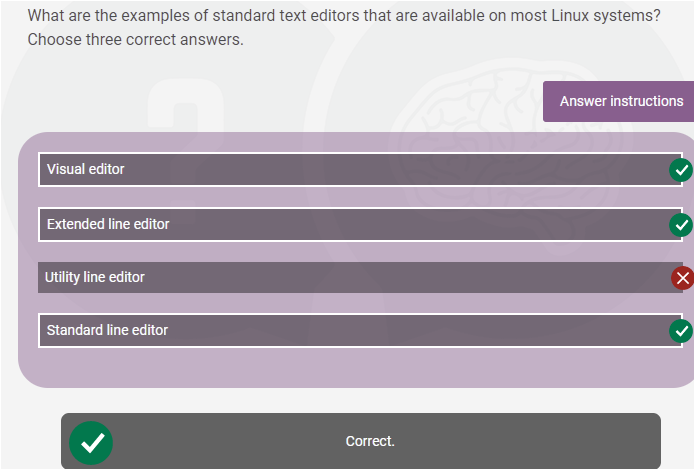
**This module you will be able to:**

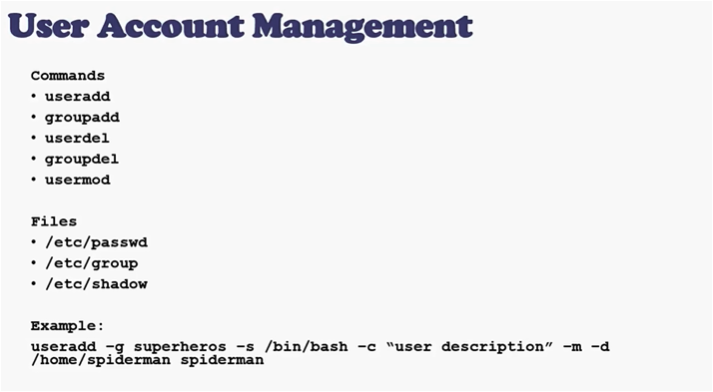
* Discuss system utility commands in Linux.
* Describe the different examples of system monitoring commands.
* Explain the root password recovery process.
* Outline the examples of standard text editors that are available on most Linux systems.

**Linux File Editor**







**User account management**

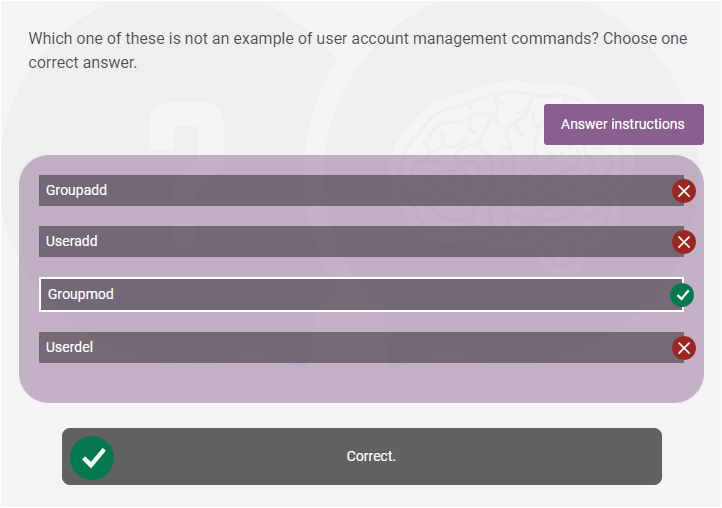
**Make First C program on Linux**

sudo apt install build-essential

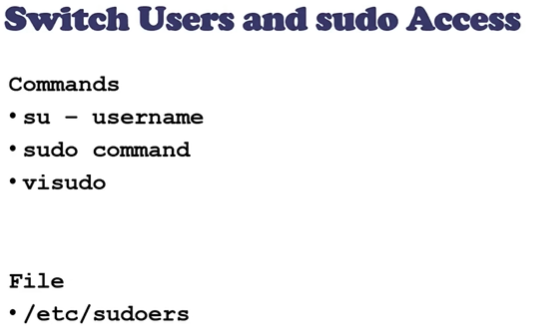
gedit sampleProgram.c

gcc [programName].c -o programName

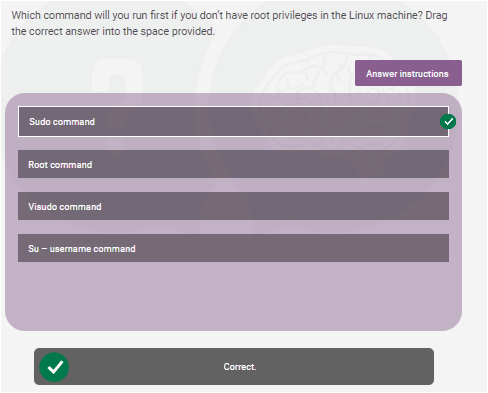
./programName

<https://vitux.com/how-to-write-and-run-a-c-program-in-linux/>

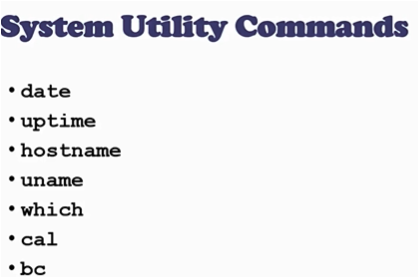
**Switch users and sudo access**



Sudo fdisk –l: to detect the disk consumption size.

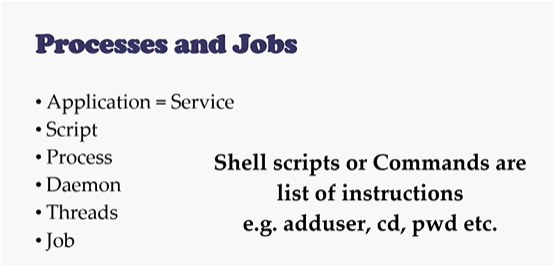


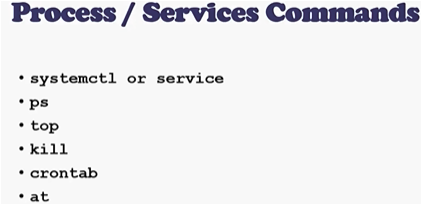
**System utility command**

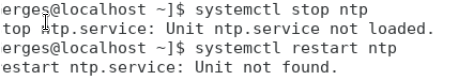




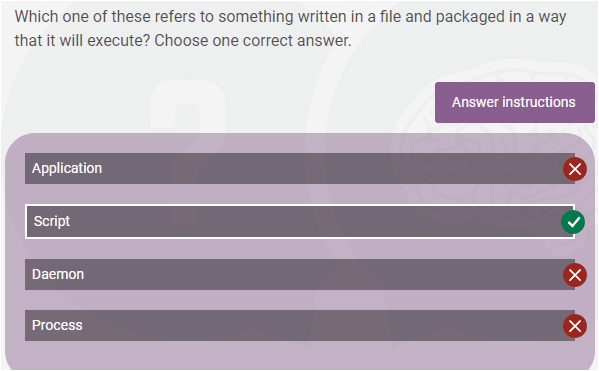
Cal:calender Bc:binary calculator

**Process and jobs**

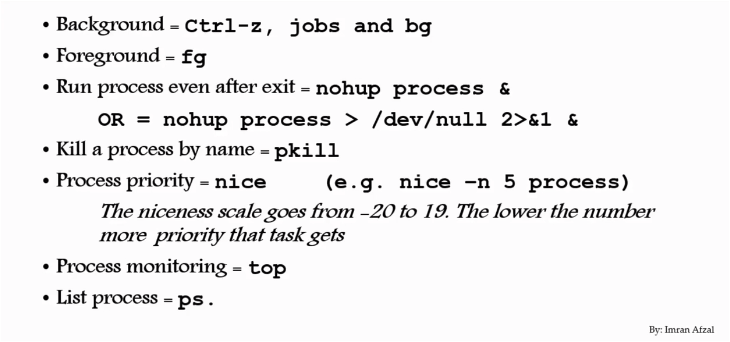


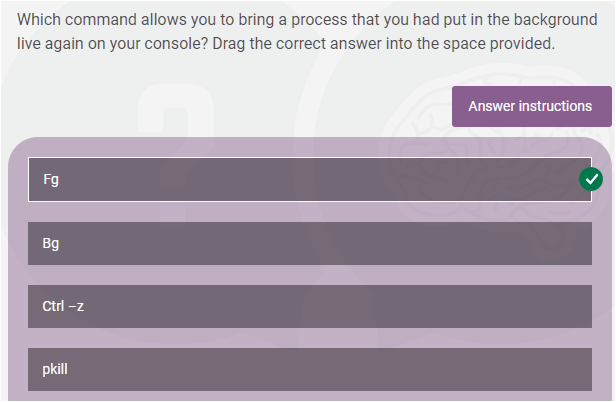


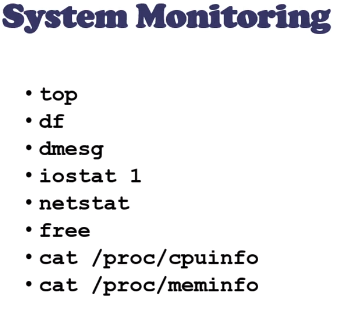
Top=Task manager in windows.

Ntpd

**Process management**





**System monitoring commands**

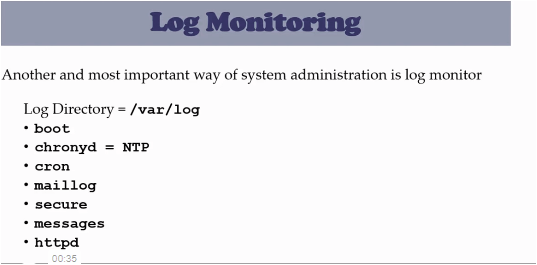
Free: gives a physical memory.

Df : display information about file system disk.

Top: to show Linux process.

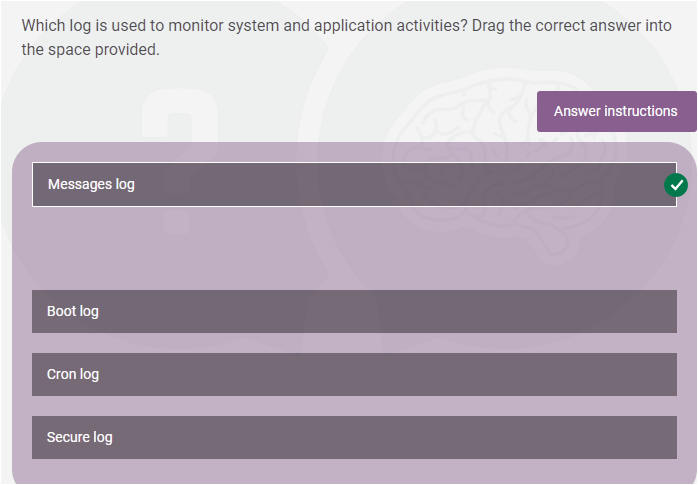
Dmesg: examine the kernel ring buffer and print the message .

**System Log monitoring**

Cron is a system that helps Linux users to schedule any task.

HTTPd stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol daemon.

chronyd is a daemon process that runs in the background.



**System maintenance commands**

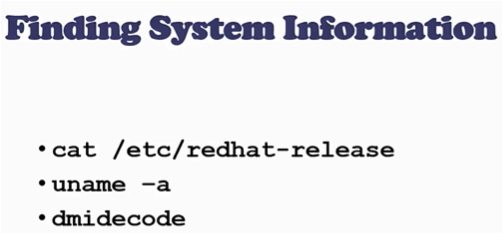


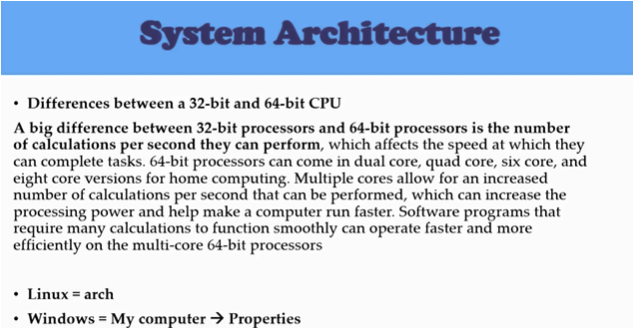
**Changing Hostname**

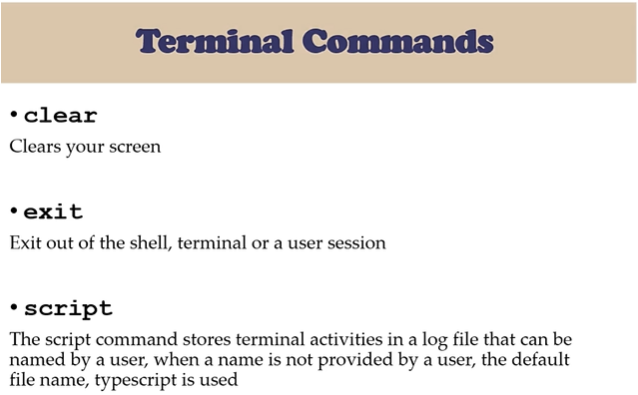


**Finding system information**

Dmidecode 3.0 command requires you to be logged in as root to access system information

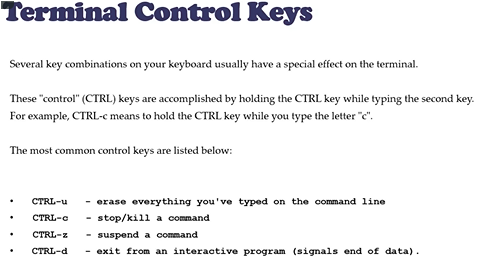


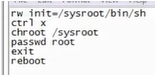
**System architecture**

**Terminal commandscommand**

Script command stores terminal activities in a log file that can be named by a user

**Terminal control Keys**



**Recover Root Password**



**Summary**

#### In this module you learned:

* A text editor is a program that enables you to create and manipulate data in a Linux file.
* The difference between the 32-bit and 64-bit processors are the number of calculations per second that they can perform.
* Multiple cores allow for an increased number of calculations per second that can be performed, which can increase the processing power.
* The script command stores terminal activities in a log file that can be named by a user.
* The “usermod” command modifies user attributes such as the home directory, user group, and user identification number.
* Adding a user in Linux using the "useradd" command, the user account gets created in a locked state and creating a password for that user unlocks it.
* The "-f" argument is used to define the number of days after a password expires. By default, the password expiry is set to -1 to ensure that it doesn't expire.
* Text editors often require "memorizing" commands in order to perform editing tasks.