

Commands practice

1.login as root :

Sudo su –

```
ubuntu@ip-17-10-1-253:~$ sudo su -
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~#
```

2.to check the present directory

Pwd

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# pwd
/root
```

3.how to check memory utilization

Top

```
top - 06:25:10 up 2:22, 6 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
Tasks: 114 total, 1 running, 113 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.0 us, 0.0 sy, 0.0 ni,100.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 966.2 total, 443.1 free, 190.0 used, 333.1 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used. 622.6 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1	root	20	0	167488	12784	8240	S	0.0	1.3	0:04.51	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	netns
7	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:0H-
9	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.17	kworker/0:1H-
10	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	mm_percpu_wq
11	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_rud
12	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_trd
13	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.07	ksoftirqd/0

4.last reboot

Uptime

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# uptime
06:27:40 up 2:25, 6 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
```

5.create a file using

If your using the Nano as Edit the file write the content CONT+ S == SAVE and CONT+X == Exit

If your using the VI or VIM as Edit the file write the content click on ESCAPE button awcnd using :wq

W == Save Q == Exit

6. how to check content of the file

Cat filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# cat testfile  
hello,welcome to the new world
```

7 .to check permissions of the file

|s-a|

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# ls -al
total 76
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Nov 23 06:38 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Nov 23 06:38 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Sep 12 06:04 bin -> usr/bin
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Sep 12 06:08 boot
drwxr-xr-x 17 root root 3220 Nov 23 04:02 dev
drwxr-xr-x 98 root root 4096 Nov 23 04:02 etc
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Nov 23 04:02 home
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Sep 12 06:04 lib -> usr/lib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Sep 12 06:04 lib32 -> usr/lib32
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Sep 12 06:04 lib64 -> usr/lib64
```

8. for particular file permissions

ls -al filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# ls -al testfile
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31 Nov 23 06:38 testfile
```

9. to change the permission of the file

Examine the permissions **-rw-r--r--**. For the user, **rwx** is calculated as $4+2+1=7$. For the group, **r-x** is calculated as $4+0+1=5$, and for other users, **--** is represented with **0**. Putting these three together, the numeric representation of those permissions is **750**.

- **-** is a regular file.
- **d** is a directory.
- **l** is a soft link.
- Other characters represent hardware devices (**b** and **c**) or other special-purpose files (**p** and **s**).

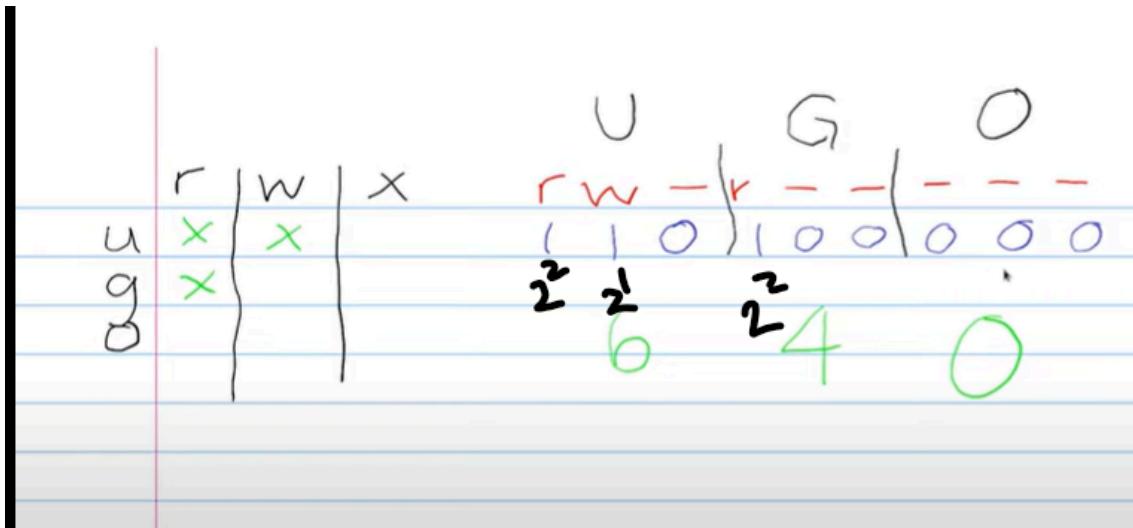
Diff between the dir & file?

Effects of Permissions on Files and Directories

Permission	Effect on files	Effect on directories
r (read)	File contents can be read.	Contents of the directory (the file names) can be listed.
w (write)	File contents can be changed.	Any file in the directory can be created or deleted.

Permission	Effect on files	Effect on directories
x (execute)	Files can be executed as commands.	The directory can become the current working directory. (You can cd into it, but also require read permission to list files found there.)

Users normally have both read and execute permissions on read-only directories so that they can list the directory and have full read-only access to its contents. If a user only has read access on a directory, the names of the files in it can be listed, but no other information, including permissions or time stamps, are available, nor can they be accessed. If a user only has execute access on a directory, they cannot list file names in the directory. If they know the name of a file that they have permission to read, they can access the contents of that file from outside the directory by explicitly specifying the relative file name.



Chmod 700 filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# chmod 777 testfile
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# ls -al testfile
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 31 Nov 23 06:38 testfile
```

10.to copy the file

Cp file1 file2

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# cp testfile testfile1
```

11.how to check lines from top of the file

Head filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# head testfile1
hello,welcome to the new world
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
```

12.bottom of the lines

Tail filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# tail testfile1
15
16
17
18
19
110
111
112
113
114
```

13.top 4 lines

head -n 4 filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# head -n 4 testfile1
hello,welcome to the new world
11
12
13
```

14.bottom 5 lines

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# tail -n 4 testfile1
111
112
113
114
```

15.to count the no. of lines ,words,latters

Wc filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# wc testfile1
15 19 78 testfile1
```

16.seperate count of lines,words,charectors

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# wc -l testfile1
15 testfile1
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# wc -ww testfile1
19 testfile1
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# wc -lt testfile1
wc: invalid option -- 't'
Try 'wc --help' for more information.
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# wc -c testfile1
78 testfile1
```

17.to show lines in reverse

Tac filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# tac testfile1
114
113
112
111
110
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
hello,welcome to the new world
```

18.to move the files

Mv file1 file2

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# mv testfile1 testfile2
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# ls
bin  dev  home  lib32  libx32    media  opt   root  sbin  srv  testfile  tmp  var
boot etc  lib   lib64  lost+found mnt   proc  run   snap  sys  testfile2 usr
```

19.to remove files

rm -rf filename

20.how to create empty files

Touch file1 file2 file3

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# touch file1 file2 file3
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# ls
bin  dev  file1  file3  lib   lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run   snap  sys      testfile2  usr
boot etc  file2  home  lib32  libx32  media       opt  root  sbin  srv  testfile  tmp  var
```

Activity	Command Syntax
Create a directory	mkdir directory
Copy a file	cp file new-file
Copy a directory and its contents	cp -r directory new-directory
Move or rename a file or directory	mv file new-file
Remove a file	rm file
Remove a directory containing files	rm -r directory
Remove an empty directory	rmdir directory

21.to create directory

Mkdir dirname

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# mkdir teju
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# ls
bin  dev  file1  file3  lib   lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  sys  testfile  tmp  var
boot etc  file2  home  lib32  libx32 media      opt  root  sbin  srv  teju  testfile2  usr
```

22.to enter into the dir

Cd dirname

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# cd teju
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/teju#
```

23.exit from dir cd ..

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/teju# cd ..
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/#
```

24.to remove dir

Rm -r dirname

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# rm -r teju
root@ip-17-10-1-253:/# ls
bin  dev  file1  file3  lib   lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  sys  testfile2  usr
boot etc  file2  home  lib32  libx32 media      opt  root  sbin  srv  testfile  tmp  var
```

25.to check disk filesyste sizes

Df -h

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/root       7.6G  1.5G  6.1G  20% /
tmpfs           484M    0  484M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           194M  828K  193M   1% /run
tmpfs            5.0M    0  5.0M   0% /run/lock
/dev/xvda15     105M  5.3M  100M   5% /boot/efi
tmpfs            97M  4.0K   97M   1% /run/user/1000
```

26.how to check process id

Ps -e

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# ps -e
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
    1 ?        00:00:04 systemd
    2 ?        00:00:00 kthreadd
    3 ?        00:00:00 rcu_gp
    4 ?        00:00:00 rcu_par_gp
    5 ?        00:00:00 netns
    7 ?        00:00:00 kworker/0:0H-events_highpri
    9 ?        00:00:00 kworker/0:1H-events_highpri
   10 ?        00:00:00 mm_percpu_wq
   11 ?        00:00:00 rcu_tasks_rude
```

27.to kill the process

Kill -9 procid

28.to check list of portsr

Netstat

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# netstat
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Foreign Address        State
tcp      0      200 ip-17-10-3-207.ec2. ssh ec2-18-206-107-27:53038 ESTABLISHED
Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type      State         I-Node      Path
unix    3      [ ]        DGRAM      11536      /run/systemd/notify
unix    2      [ ]        DGRAM      11537      /run/systemd/cgroups-agent
unix    5      [ ]        DGRAM      11545      /run/systemd/journal/socket
unix    2      [ ]        DGRAM      16422      /run/chrony/chronyd.sock
unix   18      [ ]        DGRAM      11546      /dev/log
unix    2      [ ]        DGRAM      12869      /run/systemd/shutdownd
unix    3      [ ]        STREAM     CONNECTED   19753
```

29.reboot

For shutting down stop

30.to add new user

Useradd -m username

The output of the preceding command displays users by name, but internally the operating system uses the UIDs to track users. The mapping of usernames to UIDs is defined in databases of account information. By default, systems use the **/etc/passwd** file to store information about local users.

Each line in the **/etc/passwd** file contains information about one user. It is divided up into seven colon-separated fields. Here is an example of a line from **/etc/passwd**:

1 user01:2x:31000:41000:5User One:6/home/user01:7/bin/bash

- 1 Username for this user (**user01**).
- 2 The user's password used to be stored here in encrypted format. That has been moved to the **/etc/shadow** file, which will be covered later. This field should always be **x**.
- 3 The UID number for this user account (**1000**).
- 4 The GID number for this user account's primary group (**1000**). Groups will be discussed later in this section.
- 5 The real name for this user (**User One**).
- 6 The home-directory for this user (**/home/user01**). This is the initial working directory when the shell starts and contains the user's data and configuration settings.
- 7 The default shell program for this user, which runs on login (**/bin/bash**). For a regular user, this is normally the program that provides the user's command-line prompt. A system user might use **/sbin/nologin** if interactive logins are not allowed for that user.

31. to check the number of users created

Cat /etc/passwd

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

32.du -sch*

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# du -sch *
4.0K    script.sh
28K    snap
32K    total
```

33.to check all .txt files in whole file

Ls *.txt

34.for condition

Nano filename

```
GNU nano 0.4
#!/bin/bash
for i in {1..10}
do
echo $i
done
```

To check o/P

Bash filename

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# bash siriki
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
```

35.ps -e | grep getty #grep is for check the particular thing

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# ps -e | grep agetty
 707  ttys0      00:00:00 agetty
 713  ttys1      00:00:00 agetty
```

36. tracert www.google.com in cmd

```
C:\Users\siriki.meghaneela>tracert www.google.com

Tracing route to www.google.com [142.250.194.100]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

 1       6 ms      3 ms      4 ms  192.168.43.1
 2      38 ms     59 ms     50 ms  106.213.226.193
 3      40 ms     33 ms     38 ms  125.18.85.129
 4      63 ms     51 ms     56 ms  116.119.106.142
 5      55 ms     54 ms     45 ms  72.14.205.196
 6      42 ms     47 ms     60 ms  142.251.227.213
 7      85 ms     49 ms     66 ms  74.125.242.154
 8      53 ms     71 ms     53 ms  172.253.73.148
 9      56 ms     62 ms     57 ms  64.233.174.2
10     101 ms    80 ms    106 ms  72.14.239.58
11     89 ms     83 ms     95 ms  108.170.251.97
12    166 ms    103 ms    101 ms  142.251.52.223
13    176 ms    138 ms    129 ms  del12s04-in-f4.1e100.net [142.250.194.100]

Trace complete.
```

37.nslookup mdm.whopper.com

```
C:\Users\siriki.meghaneela>nslookup mdm.whopper.com
Server:  BLR-HCLT-DC02.HCLT.CORP.HCL.IN
Address: 10.137.13.100

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   ELB-US-VA-P-App-Pub-1667904658.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
Addresses: 3.88.73.62
          34.206.163.137
Aliases:  mdm.whopper.com
```

38.telnet ipaddress portno.

```
root@ip-14-10-1-23:~# telnet 14.10.1.23 22
Trying 14.10.1.23...
Connected to 14.10.1.23.
```

39.ping ipaddress

```
see man sudo_root for details.
```

```
ubuntu@ip-14-10-1-23:~$ sudo su -
root@ip-14-10-1-23:~# ping 12.10.1.19
PING 12.10.1.19 (12.10.1.19) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=158 ttl=61 time=21.8 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=159 ttl=61 time=21.8 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=160 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=161 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=162 ttl=61 time=22.1 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=163 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=164 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=165 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=166 ttl=61 time=21.8 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=167 ttl=61 time=21.8 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=168 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=169 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from 12.10.1.19: icmp_seq=170 ttl=61 time=21.9 ms
```

40. How to check latest kernel

Rpm -qa kernel -last

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# rpm -qa kernel --last
kernel-5.10.149-133.644.amzn2.x86_64           Wed 23 Nov 2022 11:03:17 AM UTC
kernel-5.10.147-133.644.amzn2.x86_64           Sat 12 Nov 2022 01:08:21 AM UTC
```

41.how to remove latest kernel

Yum remove kernel

```
=====  
Remove 1 Package
```

```
Installed size: 136 M  
Is this ok [y/N]: y  
Downloading packages:  
Running transaction check  
Running transaction test  
Transaction test succeeded  
Running transaction  
Erasing : kernel-5.10.149-133.644.amzn2.x86_64  
Verifying : kernel-5.10.149-133.644.amzn2.x86_64
```

```
Removed:
```

```
kernel.x86_64 0:5.10.149-133.644.amzn2
```

```
Complete!
```

42.uname -r #to check the latest kernel

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# uname -r  
5.10.147-133.644.amzn2.x86_64
```

43.env

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# env  
SHELL=/bin/bash  
PWD=/root  
LOGNAME=root  
HOME=/root  
LANG=C.UTF-8  
LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so=01;35:do=01;35:bd=40;33:01:cd=40;33:01:or=40;31:01:mi=00:su=37;41:sg=3  
=34;42:st=37;44:ex=01;32:*.tar=01;31:*.tgz=01;31:*.arc=01;31:*.arj=01;31:*.taz=01;31:*.lha=01;31:*.lz4=01;31:*.lzh=01;31:  
*.txz=01;31:*.tzo=01;31:*.tz=01;31:*.zip=01;31:*.z=01;31:*.dz=01;31:*.gz=01;31:*.lz=01;31:*.lz=01;31:*.xz=0  
1;31:*.bz2=01;31:*.bz=01;31:*.tbz=01;31:*.tbz2=01;31:*.tz=01;31:*.deb=01;31:*.rpm=01;31:*.jar=01;31:*.war=01;  
1;31:*.ear=01;
```

44.passwd username #to change are create the new password

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# useradd -m magi  
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# passwd magi  
Changing password for user magi.  
New password:  
BAD PASSWORD: The password contains the user name in some form  
Retype new password: [REDACTED]
```

45. find / -name *cron*

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# find / -name *cron*
/etc/sysconfig/crond
/etc/cron.daily
/etc/cron.daily/man-db.cron
/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/crond.service
/etc/cron.monthly
/etc/cron.hourly
/etc/cron.hourly/0anacron
/etc/cron.weekly
/etc/anacrontab
/etc/crontab
/etc/cron.d
/etc/cron.deny
/etc/selinux/targeted/active/modules/100/cron
/etc/pam.d/crond
/run/cron.reboot
/run/crond.pid
```

46. find / -name *aws*

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# find / -name *aws*
/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/10_aws_yumvars.cfg
/etc/yum/vars/awsdomain
/etc/yum/vars/awsproto
/etc/yum/vars/awsregion
/etc/bash_completion.d/aws_bash_completer
/etc/selinux/targeted/active/modules/100/awstats
/var/lib/yum/yumdb/k/635b58bcd881eade745911ae831c30289c774044-kernel-tools-5.10.149-133.644.amzn2
/var/lib/yum/yumdb/k/635b58bcd881eade745911ae831c30289c774044-kernel-tools-5.10.149-133.644.amzn2
/var/lib/yum/yumdb/k/635b58bcd881eade745911ae831c30289c774044-kernel-tools-5.10.149-133.644.amzn2
/usr/bin/aws
/usr/bin/aws_completer
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/awscli
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/awscli/customizations/awslambda.py
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/awscli/customizations/awslambda.pyc
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/awscli/customizations/awslambda.pyo
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/awscli/examples/ram/enable-sharing-with-aws-organization.rst
```

47.ip r

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# ip r
default via 17.10.3.1 dev eth0
17.10.3.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 17.10.3.207
69.254.169.254 dev eth0
```

48.more filename

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# more chotu
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
1819
110
```

49.sort filename #it shows lines in alphabetic order

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# sort chotu
11
110
12
13
14
15
16
17
1819
```

50.id #shows user and grp id's

```
root@ip-17-10-1-253:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

51. cut -d- -f filename #shows specific column of a file

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# cut -d- -f1 chotu  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
1819  
110
```

52. comm file file2 #compares tw files

53.gzip file1 file2 #used to reduce the file size

```
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# gzip chotu chinnu  
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# ls  
chinnu.gz   chotu.gz
```

54.cal

```
-----  
[root@ip-17-10-3-207 ~]# cal  
November 2022  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
      1  2  3  4  5  
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12  
13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
20 21 22 23 24 25 26  
27 28 29 30
```

55.clear #clears the terminal

56.

[root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# tail /etc/passwd

57

[root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# head /etc/passwd

58. [root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# more /etc/passwd

59. [root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# less /etc/passwd

```
60. [root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# wc /etc/passwd
```

```
61. [root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# wc -l /etc/passwd
```

```
62. [root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# history
```

```
1 cat /etc/passwd
```

```
2 less /etc/passwd
```

```
3 wc /etc/passwd
```

```
4 more /etc/passwd
```

```
5 head /etc/passwd
```

```
6 tail /etc/passwd
```

```
7 wc -l /etc/passwd
```

```
8 wc cl /etc/passwd
```

```
9 wc -c /etc/passwd
```

```
10 wc -n /etc/passwd
```

```
11 history
```

```
63.[root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# tail -n 3 /etc/passwd
```

```
chrony:x:996:994::/var/lib/chrony:/sbin/nologin
```

```
tcpdump:x:72:72:::/sbin/nologin
```

```
ec2-user:x:1000:1000:EC2 Default User:/home/ec2-user:/bin/bash
```

```
64.
```

```
[root@ip-10-1-1-121 ~]# date +%
```

```
08:57:07 AM
```

```
65.
```

```
[root@ip-10-1-1-211 ~]# ls /  
bin  boot  dev  etc  home  lib  lib64  local  media  mnt  opt  proc  root  run  sbin  srv  sys  tmp  usr  var
```

/usr	Installed software, shared libraries, include files, and read-only program data. Important subdirectories include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /usr/bin: User commands. • /usr/sbin: System administration commands. • /usr/local: Locally customized software.
/etc	Configuration files specific to this system.
/var	Variable data specific to this system that should persist between boots. Files that dynamically change, such as databases, cache directories, log files, printer-spoiled documents, and website content may be found under /var .
/run	Runtime data for processes started since the last boot. This includes process ID files and lock files, among other things. The contents of this directory are recreated on reboot. This directory consolidates /var/run and /var/lock from earlier versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

/home	<i>Home directories</i> are where regular users store their personal data and configuration files.
/root	Home directory for the administrative superuser, root .
/tmp	A world-writable space for temporary files. Files which have not been accessed, changed, or modified for 10 days are deleted from this directory automatically. Another temporary directory exists, /var/tmp , in which files that have not been accessed, changed, or modified in more than 30 days are deleted automatically.
/boot	Files needed in order to start the boot process.
/dev	Contains special device files that are used by the system to access hardware.

66.check the file size in var file system

```
[root@ip-10-1-1-211 var]# du -sch *
0          account
0          adm
358M      cache
0          db
0          empty
0          games
0          gopher
0          kerberos
28M       lib
0          local
0          lock
8.5M      log
0          mail
0          nis
0          opt
0          preserve
0          run
4.0K      spool
```

67.

```
[root@ip-12-10-1-231 ~]# ls -l /etc | tee megha.txt
total 1120
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root      35 Oct 12 18:56 acpi
-rw-r--r--  1 root root     16 Oct 12 18:58 adjtime
-rw-r--r--  1 root root   1518 Jun  7 2013 aliases
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 12288 Nov 10 13:23 aliases.db
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root    4096 Oct 12 18:57 alternatives
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root    17 Oct 12 18:56 amazon
-rw-----  1 root root   541 Jan 16 2020 anacrontab
-rw-r--r--  1 root root    1 Jan 16 2020 at.deny
drwxr-x---  3 root root    43 Oct 12 18:56 audisp
drwxr-x---  3 root root    83 Nov 10 13:23 audit
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root    94 Oct 12 18:57 bash_completio
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  2853 Feb 21 2020 bashrc
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root     6 Sep 28 02:18 binfmt.d
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root     6 Jul 31 2018 chkconfig.d
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 1371 Aug 24 21:47 chrony.conf
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root    70 Oct 12 18:57 chrony.d
```

68.

- . find / -name *cron*
- . Crontab stands for “cron table,” because it uses the job scheduler cron to execute tasks; cron itself is named after “chronos,” the Greek word for time.cron is the system process which will automatically perform tasks for you according to a set schedule

```
[root@ip-12-10-1-231 ~]# find / -name *cron*
/etc/sysconfig/crond
/etc/pam.d/crond
/etc/cron.daily
/etc/cron.daily/man-db.cron
/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/crond.service
/etc/cron.monthly
/etc/cron.hourly
/etc/cron.hourly/0anacron
/etc/cron.weekly
/etc/anacrontab
/etc/crontab
/etc/cron.d
/etc/cron.deny
/etc/selinux/targeted/active/modules/100/cron
```

69.

Piping: we can pass the output of one command as an input for next command is called piping

```
[root@ip-12-10-1-231 ~]# ls -l /etc | wc -l  
191
```

69.

```
[root@ip-12-10-1-231 ~]# ls -l /etc | tee megha.txt | wc  
191 1738 10797  
[root@ip-12-10-1-231 ~]#
```

70.variable

Variable Expansion

A variable acts like a named container that can store a value in memory. Variables make it easy to access and modify the stored data either from the command line or within a shell script.

You can assign data as a value to a variable using the following syntax:

```
[user@host ~]$ VARIABLENAME=value
```

You can use variable expansion to convert the variable name to its value on the command line. If a string starts with a dollar sign (\$), then the shell will try to use the rest of that string as a variable name and replace it with whatever value the variable has.

```
[user@host ~]$ USERNAME=operator  
[user@host ~]$ echo $USERNAME  
operator
```

To help avoid mistakes due to other shell expansions, you can put the name of the variable in curly braces, for example \${VARIABLENAME}.

```
[user@host ~]$ USERNAME=operator  
[user@host ~]$ echo ${USERNAME}  
operator
```

71.

```
[root@ip-10-1-1-211 var]# venu=praveen
[root@ip-10-1-1-211 var]# echo $venu
praveen
[root@ip-10-1-1-211 var]# echo ${venu}
-bash: venu: command not found

[root@ip-10-1-1-211 var]# echo ${venu}
praveen
[root@ip-10-1-1-211 var]#
```

72.

```
[root@ip-10-1-1-211 ~]# rpm -qa kernel --last
kernel-5.10.157-139.675.amzn2.x86_64           Thu 15 Dec 2022 09:54:36 PM UTC
```

75.

1.su – tomcat

76. service tomcat stop

77. ps -ef | grep -i tomcat

```
conf/jmxremote.access -XX:+UseG1GC -X:+UseStringdeduplication
ptcadm01 ~]$ ps -ef | grep -i tomcat
16796 16698 0 05:20 pts/1 00:00:00 su - tomcat
16797 16796 0 05:20 pts/1 00:00:00 -bash
17308 16797 0 05:21 pts/1 00:00:00 ps -ef
17309 16797 0 05:21 pts/1 00:00:00 grep --color=auto -i t
28516 1 9 Nov19 ? 02:44:48 /opt/java/jdk8u292-b10
ava.util.logging.config.file=/opt/tomcat/apache-tomcat-9.0.40/c
rties -Djava.util.logging.manager=org.apache.juli.ClassLoaderLo
s.ephemeralDHKeySize=2048 -Djava.protocol.handler.pkgs=org.apac
resources -Dorg.apache.catalina.security.SecurityListener.UMASK=0
```

78. kill -9 28516

79.service tomcat start

80.nullify

```
[root@rbgueorqls02 ~]# cd log  
[root@rbgueorqls02 log]# du -sch *  
36M      aide  
2.3G      aide.log  
1.6M      anaconda  
35M      audit  
0        boot.log  
36K      boot.log-20220507  
26K      rpm.log-20220507
```

```
24K      yum.log-20220507  
5.6G      total  
[root@rbgueorqls02 log]# >aide.log  
[root@rbgueorqls02 log]# du -sch *  
36M      aide  
0        aide.log  
1.6M      anaconda
```

81.

```
4.9G      total  
[root@bkavamsqlp04 mail]# >root
```

82.swith the user

```
[user01@host ~]$ su - user02  
Password:  
[user02@host ~]$
```

83.chown

File ownership can be changed with the **chown** (change owner) command. For example, to grant ownership of the **test_file** file to the **student** user, use the following command:

```
[root@host ~]# chown student test_file
```

chown can be used with the **-R** option to recursively change the ownership of an entire directory tree. The following command grants ownership of **test_dir** and all files and subdirectories within it to **student**:

```
[root@host ~]# chown -R student test_dir
```

The **chown** command can also be used to change group ownership of a file by preceding the group name with a colon (:). For example, the following command changes the group **test_dir** to **admins**:

```
[root@host ~]# chown :admins test_dir
```

The **chown** command can also be used to change both owner and group at the same time by using the **owner:group** syntax. For example, to change the ownership of **test_dir** to **visitor** and the group to **guests**, use the following command:

84.

The **chown** command can also be used to change group ownership of a file by preceding the group name with a colon (:). For example, the following command changes the group **test_dir** to **admins**:

```
[root@host ~]# chown :admins test_dir
```

The **chown** command can also be used to change both owner and group at the same time by using the **owner:group** syntax. For example, to change the ownership of **test_dir** to **visitor** and the group to **guests**, use the following command:

```
[root@host ~]# chown visitor:guests test_dir
```

85.

85.

```
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir /home/ateam-text
[root@localhost ~]# ls /home/
alice      demo      ec2-user  jerlene    romeo
andy       djonasen   hamlet   juliet    salves
ateam-text dtyson   huong    lost+found sunni
[root@localhost ~]# chown :ateam /home/ateam-text/
[root@localhost ~]# ls -al /home/ateam-text/
total 8
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root ateam 4096 Sep 29 18:16 .
drwxr-xr-x. 18 root root 4096 Sep 29 18:16 ..
[root@localhost ~]#
```

86.

```
[alice@ip-192-0-2-1 ateam-text]$ echo "text" >> andyfile3
[alice@ip-192-0-2-1 ateam-text]$ cat andyfile3
text
```

87.

The **umask** command without arguments will display the current value of the shell's umask.

```
[user@host ~]$ umask
0002
```

Use the **umask** command with a single numeric argument to change the umask of the current shell. The numeric argument should be an octal value corresponding to the new umask value. You can omit any leading zeros in the umask.

The system's default umask values for Bash shell users are defined in the **/etc/profile** and **/etc/bashrc** files. Users can override the system defaults in the **.bash_profile** and **.bashrc** files in their home directories.

88.

```
[alice@ip-192-0-2-1 ~]$ echo "umask 007" >> ~/.bashrc
[alice@ip-192-0-2-1 ~]$ cat ~/.bashrc
# .bashrc

# Source global definitions
if [ -f /etc/bashrc ]; then
    . /etc/bashrc
fi

# User specific environment
PATH="$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin:$PATH"
export PATH

# Uncomment the following line if you don't like systemctl's aut
# export SYSTEMD_PAGER=

# User specific aliases and functions
umask 007
```

89,

Env

90.

Export

How to set environment variables

The following examples show how you can configure environment variables for the default user.

Linux or macOS Windows Command Prompt PowerShell

```
$ export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
$ export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=WjALrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfCYEXAMPLEKEY
$ export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=us-west-2
```

Setting the environment variable changes the value used until the end of your shell session, or until you set the variable to a different value. You can make the variables persistent across future sessions by setting them in your shell's startup script.

```
# root@ip-10-125-3-71:~#
PWD=/root
LOGNAME=root
HOME=/root
LANG=C.UTF-8
LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so=01;35:do=01;35:bd=40;33:01:cd=40;33:01:or=40;31;01:mi=
g=30;43:ca=30;41:tw=30;42:ow=34;42:st=37;44:ex=01;32:*.tar=01;31:*.tgz=01;31:*.arc=01;31:*.arj=01;31:*.ta=
=01;31:*.lza=01;31:*.lzma=01;31:*.tlz=01;31:*.txz=01;31:*.tzo=01;31:*.t7z=01;31:*.zip=01;31:*
=01;31:*.gz=01;31:*.lrz=01;31:*.lz=01;31:*.xz=01;31:*.zst=01;31:*.tzst=01;31:*.bz2=01;31:*.bz
01;31:*.tbz2=01;31:*.tz=01;31:*.deb=01;31:*.rpm=01;31:*.jar=01;31:*.war=01;31:*.ear=01;31:*.sar=01;31:*.x
z=01;31:*.ace=01;31:*.zoo=01;31:*.cpio=01;31:*.7z=01;31:*.rz=01;31:*.cab=01;31:*.wim=01;31:*.swm=01;31:*.s
sd=01;31:*.jpg=01;35:*.jpeg=01;35:*.mjpg=01;35:*.mjpeg=01;35:*.gif=01;35:*.bmp=01;35:*.pbm=01;35:*.pgm=01
35:*.tga=01;35:*.xbm=01;35:*.xpm=01;35:*.tif=01;35:*.tiff=01;35:*.png=01;35:*.svg=01;35:*.svgz=01;35:*.mn
=01;35:*.mov=01;35:*.mpg=01;35:*.mpeg=01;35:*.m2v=01;35:*.mkv=01;35:*.webm=01;35:*.ogm=01;35:*.mp4=01;35:
.mp4v=01;35:*.vob=01;35:*.qt=01;35:*.nuv=01;35:*.wmv=01;35:*.ASF=01;35:*.rm=01;35:*.rmvb=01;35:*.flc=01;3
*:*.fli=01;35:*.flv=01;35:*.gl=01;35:*.dl=01;35:*.xcf=01;35:*.xwd=01;35:*.yuv=01;35:*.cgm=01;35:*.emf=01;3
*:*.ogx=01;35:*.aac=00;36:*.au=00;36:*.flac=00;36:*.m4a=00;36:*.mid=00;36:*.midi=00;36:*.mka=00;36:*.mp3=0
;36:*.ogg=00;36:*.ra=00;36:*.wav=00;36:*.oga=00;36:*.opus=00;36:*.spx=00;36:*.xspf=00;36:
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=WjALrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfCYEXAMPLEKEY
LESSCLOSE=/usr/bin/lesspipe %s %
TERM=xterm
LESSOPEN=| /usr/bin/lesspipe %s
USER=root
SHLVL=1
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
XDG_DATA_DIRS=/usr/local/share:/usr/share:/var/lib/snapd/desktop
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
MAIL=/var/mail/root
=/usr/bin/env
root@ip-10-125-3-71:~# echo $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
```

91.nano bash.rc

We can store credential in env vis=bash rc

```

root@ip-10-125-3-71:~#
PWD=/root
LOGNAME=root
HOME=/root
LANG=C.UTF-8
LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so=01;35:do=01;35:bd=40;33:01:cd=40;33:01:or=40;31:01:mi=
g=30;43:ca=30;41:tw=30;42:ow=34;42:st=37;44:ex=01;32:*.tar=01;31:*.tgz=01;31:*.arc=01;31:*.arj=01;31:*.ta
=01;31:*.lza=01;31:*.lzh=01;31:*.lzma=01;31:*.tlz=01;31:*.txz=01;31:*.tzo=01;31:*.tz=01;31:*.zip=01;31:*
=01;31:*.gz=01;31:*.lrz=01;31:*.lz=01;31:*.xz=01;31:*.zst=01;31:*.tzst=01;31:*.bz2=01;31:*.bz
01;31:*.tbz2=01;31:*.tz=01;31:*.deb=01;31:*.rpm=01;31:*.jar=01;31:*.war=01;31:*.ear=01;31:*.sar=01;31:*.r
z=01;31:*.ace=01;31:*.zoo=01;31:*.cpio=01;31:*.7z=01;31:*.rz=01;31:*.cab=01;31:*.wim=01;31:*.swm=01;31:*.d
sd=01;31:*.jpg=01;35:*.jpeg=01;35:*.mjpeg=01;35:*.gif=01;35:*.bmp=01;35:*.pbm=01;35:*.pgm=01
35:*.tga=01;35:*.xbm=01;35:*.xpm=01;35:*.tif=01;35:*.tiff=01;35:*.png=01;35:*.svg=01;35:*.svgz=01;35:*.mn
=01;35:*.mov=01;35:*.mpeg=01;35:*.m2v=01;35:*.mkv=01;35:*.webm=01;35:*.ogg=01;35:*.mp4=01;35:*.mp4v=01;35:*
.vob=01;35:*.qt=01;35:*.nuv=01;35:*.wmv=01;35:*.ASF=01;35:*.rm=01;35:*.rmvb=01;35:*.flc=01;3
*:*.fli=01;35:*.flv=01;35:*.gl=01;35:*.dl=01;35:*.xcf=01;35:*.xwd=01;35:*.yuv=01;35:*.cgm=01;35:*.emf=01;3
*:*.ogx=01;35:*.aac=00;36:*.au=00;36:*.flac=00;36:*.m4a=00;36:*.mid=00;36:*.midi=00;36:*.mka=00;36:*.mp3=0
36:*.ogg=00;36:*.ra=00;36:*.wav=00;36:*.oga=00;36:*.opus=00;36:*.spx=00;36:*.xspf=00;36:
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfificEXAMPLEKEY
LESSCLOSE=/usr/bin/lesspipe %s %
TERM=xterm
LESSOPEN=| /usr/bin/lesspipe %s
USER=root
SHLVL=1
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
XDG_DATA_DIRS=/usr/local/share:/usr/share:/var/lib/snapd/desktop
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
MAIL=/var/mail/root
=/usr/bin/env
root@ip-10-125-3-71:~# echo $AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE

```

92.

```

root@ip-10-125-3-71:~# source .bashrc
root@ip-10-125-3-71:~# env
SHELL=/bin/bash
AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=us-west-2
PWD=/root
LOGNAME=root
HOME=/root
LANG=C.UTF-8
LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so=01;35:do=01;35:bd=40;33:01:cd=40;33:01:or=40;31:01:mi=00:su=37:41:s
g=30;43:ca=30;41:tw=30;42:ow=34;42:st=37;44:ex=01;32:*.tar=01;31:*.tgz=01;31:*.arc=01;31:*.arj=01;31:*.ta
=01;31:*.lza=01;31:*.lzh=01;31:*.lzma=01;31:*.tlz=01;31:*.txz=01;31:*.tzo=01;31:*.tz=01;31:*.zip=01;31:*.z
=01;31:*.gz=01;31:*.lrz=01;31:*.lz=01;31:*.xz=01;31:*.zst=01;31:*.tzst=01;31:*.bz2=01;31:*.bz=01;31:*.tbz
01;31:*.tbz2=01;31:*.tz=01;31:*.deb=01;31:*.rpm=01;31:*.jar=01;31:*.war=01;31:*.ear=01;31:*.sar=01;31:*.rar=01;31:*.al
z=01;31:*.ace=01;31:*.zoo=01;31:*.cpio=01;31:*.7z=01;31:*.rz=01;31:*.cab=01;31:*.wim=01;31:*.swm=01;31:*.dwm=01;31:*.e
sd=01;31:*.jpg=01;35:*.jpeg=01;35:*.mjpeg=01;35:*.gif=01;35:*.bmp=01;35:*.pbm=01;35:*.pgm=01;35:*.ppm=01;
35:*.tga=01;35:*.xbm=01;35:*.xpm=01;35:*.tif=01;35:*.tiff=01;35:*.png=01;35:*.svg=01;35:*.svgz=01;35:*.mng=01;35:*.pcx
=01;35:*.mov=01;35:*.mpg=01;35:*.mpeg=01;35:*.m2v=01;35:*.mkv=01;35:*.webm=01;35:*.ogg=01;35:*.mp4=01;35:*.m4v=01;35:*
.mp4v=01;35:*.vob=01;35:*.qt=01;35:*.nuv=01;35:*.wmv=01;35:*.ASF=01;35:*.rm=01;35:*.rmvb=01;35:*.flc=01;35:*.avi=01;35
*:*.fli=01;35:*.flv=01;35:*.gl=01;35:*.dl=01;35:*.xcf=01;35:*.xwd=01;35:*.yuv=01;35:*.cgm=01;35:*.emf=01;35:*.ogv=01;35
*:*.ogx=01;35:*.aac=00;36:*.au=00;36:*.flac=00;36:*.m4a=00;36:*.mid=00;36:*.midi=00;36:*.mka=00;36:*.mp3=00;36:*.mpc=00
;36:*.ogg=00;36:*.ra=00;36:*.wav=00;36:*.oga=00;36:*.opus=00;36:*.spx=00;36:*.xspf=00;36:
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfificEXAMPLEKEY
LESSCLOSE=/usr/bin/lesspipe %s %
TERM=xterm
LESSOPEN=| /usr/bin/lesspipe %s
USER=root
SHLVL=1
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE

```

93.

```

root@ip-10-125-3-71:~# aws ec2 describe-vpcs | jq

```

94.

```
curl http://169.254.169.254/latest/dynamic/instance-identity/document
```

95.o/p direct

```
ls -al > meghasiri.txt
cat meghasiri.txt
o/p:
[root@ip-13-10-1-134 ~]# ls -al > meghasiri.txt
[root@ip-13-10-1-134 ~]# cat meghasiri.txt
total 20
dr-xr-x--- 3 root root 124 Nov 11 07:31 .
dr-xr-xr-x 18 root root 257 Nov 11 07:23 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18 Oct 18 2017 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 176 Oct 18 2017 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 176 Oct 18 2017 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 100 Oct 18 2017 .cshrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Nov 11 07:31 meghasiri.txt
drwx----- 2 root root 29 Nov 11 07:23 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 129 Oct 18 2017 .tcshrc
```

96.

File Edit Format View Help

\$? - Error Code of last executed command

\$@ - List Of Arguments

\$* - List Of Arguments

\$# -> It will let you know how many parameters/args you have provided.

```
root@ip-10-1-1-95:~# echo $?
0
```

```
#!/bin/bash
if [ $# -gt 0 ]; then
    echo "Gettign VPC details"
else
    echo "Please Provide Valid Paramter, It Seems you didnt provided any."
fi
echo "You Have Given $# params"
```

```
root@ip-10-125-3-71:~# bash if.sh 1 2
Gettign VPC details
You Have Given 2 params
root@ip-10-125-3-71:~#
```

97.decoding

```
REUJTCU/eu/izzk5yMyBkw==_
root@ip-10-40-1-238:~# echo 'India@123456' | base64
SW5kaWFAMTIzNDU2Cg==
root@ip-10-40-1-238:~#
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.base64decode.org>. The page has a green header with the title "BASE64" and sub-titles "Decode" and "Encode". A main message encourages users to use the site for dealing with Base64 format. Below this, there's a section titled "Decode from Base64 format" with instructions to enter data and push the decode button. A text input field contains the Base64 string "SW5kaWFAMTlzNDU2Cg==". Below the input field are several configuration options: a dropdown for "Source character set" set to "UTF-8", a checkbox for "Decode each line separately", a checkbox for "Live mode OFF" (which is checked), and a large green "DECODE" button. The output area below shows the decoded result: "India@123456".

98.sed

SED COOMAND

Stands for editor,which is used to search a word in the file & replace it with the word required to be the in the output.

NOTE: it will only modify the output,there is no change in original file

Examples:

Sed 's/old_text/new_text/ ' file_name

```
root@ip-10-1-0-69:~# nano test.txt
root@ip-10-1-0-69:~# nano test.txt
root@ip-10-1-0-69:~# sed 's/ansible/linux/' test.txt
# Since Ansible 2.12 (core):
# To generate an example config file (a "disabled" one with all default settings, commented out):
$ linux-config init --disabled > ansible.cfg

Also you can now have a more complete file by including existing plugins:
linux-config init --disabled -t all > ansible.cfg

# For previous versions of Ansible you can check for examples in the 'stable' branches of each version
# Note that this file was always incomplete and lagging changes to configuration settings

# for example, for 2.9: https://github.com/ansible/ansible/blob/stable-2.9/examples/ansible.cfg
root@ip-10-1-0-69:~# cat test.txt
# Since Ansible 2.12 (core):
# To generate an example config file (a "disabled" one with all default settings, commented out):
$ ansible-config init --disabled > ansible.cfg
#
# Also you can now have a more complete file by including existing plugins:
```

99.awk

In the above example, the awk command prints all the line which matches with the 'manager'.

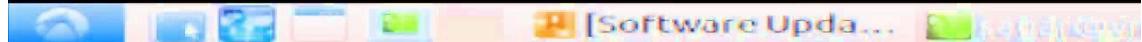
```
[root@ip-192-19-1-125 ~]# awk '{print $1,$4}' file.txt

ajay 45000
sunil 25000
varun 50000
amit 47000
tarun 15000
deepak 23000
sunil 13000
```

100

Sort

```
sagar@vm-lubuntu:~$ cat cities
Brisbane
Adelaide
Melbourne
Perth
Wellington
Pune
Mumbai
Hobart
sagar@vm-lubuntu:~$ sort cities
Adelaide
Brisbane
Hobart
Melbourne
Mumbai
Perth
Pune
Wellington
sagar@vm-lubuntu:~$ sort -r cities
```



101.

wt is diff between the yum & rpm?

Yellowdog Updated Modified & Red Hat Package Manager

Difference between RPM & YUM

RPM

- RPM stands for Redhat Package Manager.
- RPM can install only single package at a time.Ex:- rpm install gedit
- RPM cannot resolve the dependencies.
- Cannot rollback with RPM

YUM

- YUM stands for Yellow Dog Updater.
- YUM can install multiple package at a time. Ex:- yum install httpd vsftpd
- YUM can resolve dependencies automatically.
- YUM can rollback any changes.

Activate Wi
Go to Settings

102. Crontab

```
[root@NagiosXI ~]# cat /etc/crontab
SHELL=/bin/bash
PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
MAILTO=root

# For details see man 4 crontabs

# Example of job definition:
# .----- minute (0 - 59)
# | .----- hour (0 - 23)
# | | .----- day of month (1 - 31)
# | | | .----- month (1 - 12) OR jan,feb,mar,apr ...
# | | | | .----- day of week (0 - 6) (Sunday=0 or 7) OR sun,mon,tue,wed,thu,fri,sat
# * * * * * user-name command to be executed
```

103. Crontab Examples

* * 3 * * /root/cpu.sh

* * * * * - Every minute

0 * * * * - Every hour 0th minute

0 12 * * * at 12pm (noon) every day

0 0 8 * * * - Every month 8th day
 |
 1

0 3 * * * 0 – Every Sunday

0 7-18 * * * - b/w 7am to 6 PM

0 5,8,12 * * * - at 5,8,12

~~* /5 * * * * - Every 5 Min Interval~~

104.how to connect MYSQL by using of linux command...?

```
kkjavatutorials@kkjavatutorials:~/Desktop$ sudo mysql -u root -p
[sudo] password for kkjavatutorials:
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 22
Server version: 8.0.26-0ubuntu0.20.04.2 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> #
```

105. standard streams in linux...?

here is three type of standard streams 1. STDIN

2. STDOUT

3. STDERR

106.what is diff wget vs curl?

curl offers upload and sending capabilities. Wget only offers plain HTTP POST support. HTTP multipart/form-data sending, which allows users to do HTTP "upload" and in general emulate browsers and do HTTP automation to a wider extent.