Feb 2010

Linux notes

# File system

## Mount

* **mount** –t ext3 /dev/sdb1 mnt/mymountpoint
  + **parted** can be used to show file system type
* **blkid**, show uuid of partitions.

[Here](https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Fstab) is excellent tutorial about mount.

## LVM

* **pvcreate** /dev/hdd
* **vgextend** /dev/MyVG01 /dev/hdd
* **lvcreate** -L +50G --name Stuff MyVG01
* **lvextend** -L +50G /dev/MyVG01/Stuff
* **mkfs** -t ext4 /dev/MyVG01/Stuff
* **resize2fs** /dev/MyVG01/Stuff
* **e2label** /dev/MyVG01/Stuff Stuff
  + [Might be used to give label for any ext\* partition. Very usefull]
* **pvs**, info about physical volumes (pvdisplay – more details)
* **vgs**, info about volume groups (vgdisplay – more details)
* **lvs**, info about logical volumes (lvdisplay – more details)

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### Virtual Terminals

 Ctrl+Alt+F2 … Ctrl+Alt+F7

switches to a text console

 Ctrl+Alt+F1

switches back to X-session

 In Ubuntu:

Ctrl+Alt+F1 … Ctrl+Alt+F6 = tty’s

Ctrl+Alt+F7 = back to X

ln –s real-file link-name

Creates a new symbolic link.

 ln real-file link-name

Creates a new hard link

/proc entries examples:

 /proc/cpuinfo processor information

 /proc/meminfo memory status

 /proc/version kernel version and build info

 /proc/cmdline kernel command line

 /proc/interrupts number of interrupts per IRQ

 /proc/mounts mounted file-systems

 Many more entries, see at:

kernel/Documentation/filesystems/proc.txt

### jobs Commands

Put & at the end of a command line to start it in the background.

Or you can hit Ctrl+Z to suspend a running foreground job

$jobs (or $jobs –l for more details)

fg - Restarts a suspended job, running it in the foreground.

bg - Restarts a suspended job, running it in the background.

 Examples:

bg %1

fg %+ (%+ is the most recently active job.)

bg %3

bg %- (%- is the previous current job)