1.voler file system

log   
1.1)afficher l’espace disque restant

1.2)afficher les fichiers volumineux (les n les plus volumineux)   
1.3)compresser les fichiers les plus volumineux

1.4)supprimer les fichiers les plus volumineux

Log

2.1)Afficher le log systeme au démarrages cmd: dmesg

2.2)Suivre le log de /val/log/messages

2.3)generer un log

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**dmesg** command also called as “driver message” or “display message” is used to examine the kernel ring buffer and print the message buffer of kernel. The output of this command contains the messages produced by the device drivers.

**Usage of dmesg : // needs permission**

When the computer boots up, there are lot of messages(log) generated during the system start-up.

So you can read all these messages by using dmesg command. The contents of kernel ring buffer are also stored in **/var/log/dmesg** file.

The dmesg command can be useful when system encounters any problem during its start-up, so by reading the contents of dmesg command you can actually find out where the problem occurred(as there are many steps in system boot-up sequence).

ubuntu : syslog : system log | lastlog : dernier log |

* /var/log/syslog and /var/log/messages store all global system activity data, including startup messages. Debian-based systems like Ubuntu store this in /var/log/syslog, while Red Hat-based systems like RHEL or CentOS use /var/log/messages.