Linux

1. tar -czvf fish.tar.gz path/to/directory

2. Examine the system to check if anything is wrong, Check internet connection,, Check connection if its down cause of mismatch IP address or DNS servers, There might be an infrastructure problem, Check network configuration and configuration file, Try Pinging and waiting for a response, Check Firewall settings, check query made to the database, restart the program and refresh, connection might be divided in different servers,

3. Bash, Ksh and csh are all shells. Different shells may differ in speed, efficiency, accessibility, ease etc. While scripting is possible in all three shells mentioned above, bash is more preferred as it's reliable, consistent, has a single code base etc.

4. - top or top -i: displays all processes that are running
   - mpstat: part of **sysstat** package (Debian/Ubuntu need to install sysstat)
   - sar or sar -u: displays CPU usage
   - iostat: displays average CPU usage since last boot.

5. - Create a new user if it doesn't already exist and assign it a default shell
   - Generate a new ssh keypair for this user (or copy existing keypair to ~/.ssh)
   - Ensure the keys are locally secure
   - Add public keys to authorized_keys for user. Add the public key generated and any other public keys intended for use with SSH clients.
   - Ensure the keypair is installed in the client's SSH configuration