Troubleshooting Guide For Linux Support

1. Fix Slow Boot

Sometimes your Linux machine takes forever to start up. Here's how to check what's slowing it down:

Command in terminal: "systemd-analyze"

imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home\$ systemd-analyze

Explanation:

This Command shows the total boot time and which services are taking the longest. If a specific service is slow, you can investigate or disable it.

To get detailed info about the service times:

Command: "systemd-analyze blame

imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home\$ system-analyze blame

2. Solve Permission Denied Errors

If you get "permission denied" when accessing files or running commands:

Command in terminal: " Is -I filename

sudo chmod u+rwx filename

sudo chown username:groupname filename "

imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home\$ ls -l filename

imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home\$ sudo chmod u+rwx filename

imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home\$ sudo chown username:groupname filename

Explanation:

Is -I checks current permissions chmod changes permissions to allow read, write, execute chown changes the file owner and group

Use these carefully, especially with sudo, to avoid security risks.

3. Restart Network Services

If your internet or Wi-Fi is acting up, restarting the network manager can fix many issues:

Command in terminal: "sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager"

```
imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home$ sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager
```

Explanation:

This restarts the NetworkManager service, which handles Wi-Fi.

You can also check network status with:

Command: "nmcli general status"

```
imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home$ nmcli general status
```

4. Clean Temporary Files

Old cache and temp files can clog your system and slow it down.

```
Command in terminal: "rm -rf /tmp/*
rm -rf ~/.cache/* "

imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home$ rm -rf /tmp/*

imad-baraja@cyberdawg:/home$ rm -rf ~/.cache/*
```

Explanation:

These commands delete temporary files in system and user cache folders.

Be careful not to delete important files accidentally.