Linux Commands frequently used by Linux Sysadmins

Linux Commands frequently used by Linux Sysadmins – Part 1:

1. ip – from Iproute2, a collection of utilities for controlling TCP/IP networking and traffic control in Linux.

2. ls – list directory contents.

3. df – display disk space usage.

4. du – estimate file space usage.

5. free – display memory usage.

6. scp – securely Copy Files Using SCP, with examples.

7. find – locates files based on some user-specified criteria.

8. ncdu – a disk utility for Unix systems.

9. pstree – display a tree of processes.

10. last – show a listing of last logged-in users.

11. w – show a list of currently logged-in user sessions.

12. grep – Search a file for a pattern of characters, then display all matching lines.

:::::Linux Commands frequently used by Linux Sysadmins – Part 2:

13. uptime – shows system uptime and load average.

14. top – shows an overall system view.

15. vmstat – shows system memory, processes, interrupts, paging, block I/O, and CPU info.

16. htop – interactive process viewer and manager.

17. dstat – view processes, memory, paging, I/O, CPU, etc., in real-time. All-in-one for vmstat, iostat, netstat, and ifstat.

18. iftop – network traffic viewer.

19. nethogs – network traffic analyzer.

20. iotop – interactive I/O viewer. Get an overview of storage r/w activity.

21. iostat – for storage I/O statistics.

22. netstat – for network statistics.

23. ss – utility to investigate sockets.

24. atop – For Linux server performance analysis.

25. Glances and nmon – htop and top Alternatives:

26. ssh – secure command-line access to remote Linux systems.

27. sudo – execute commands with administrative privilege.

28. cd – directory navigation.

29. pwd – shows your current directory location.

30. cp – copying files and folders.

31. mv – moving files and folders.

32. rm – removing files and folders.

33. mkdir – create or make new directories.

34. touch – used to update the access date and modification date of a computer file or directory.

35. man – for reading system reference manuals.

36. apropos – Search man page names and descriptions.

:::::: Linux Commands frequently used by Linux Sysadmins – Part 3:

37. rsync – remote file transfers and syncing.

38. tar – an archiving utility.

39. gzip – file compression and decompression.

40. b2zip – similar to gzip. It uses a different compression algorithm.

41. zip – for packaging and compressing (to archive) files.

42. locate – search files in Linux.

43. ps – information about the currently running processes.

44. Making use of Bash scripts. Example: ./bashscript.sh

45. cron – set up scheduled tasks to run.

46. nmcli – network management.

47. ping – send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network hosts.

48. traceroute – check the route packets take to a specified host.

49. mtr – network diagnostic tool.

50. nslookup – query Internet name servers (NS) interactively.

51. host – perform DNS lookups in Linux.

52. dig – DNS lookup utility.

::::::Linux Commands frequently used by Linux Sysadmins – Part 4:

53. wget – retrieve files over HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and FTPS.

54. curl – transferring data using various network protocols. (supports more protocols than wget)

55. dd – convert and copy files.

56. fdisk – manipulate the disk partition table.

57. parted – for creating and manipulating partition tables.

58. blkid – command-line utility to locate/print block device attributes.

59. mkfs – build a Linux file system.

60. fsck – tool for checking the consistency of a file system.

61. whois – client for the whois directory service.

62. nc – command-line networking utility. (Also, see 60 Linux Networking commands and scripts.)

63. umask – set file mode creation mask.

64. chmod – change the access permissions of file system objects.

65. chown – change file owner and group.

66. chroot – run command or interactive shell with a special root directory.

67. useradd – create a new user or update default new user information.

68. userdel – used to delete a user account and all related files.

69. usermod – used to modify or change any attributes of an existing user account.

:::::Linux Commands frequently used by Linux Sysadmins – Part 5:

70. vi – text editor.

71. cat – display file contents.

72. tac – output file contents, in reverse.

73. more – display file contents one screen/page at a time.

74. less – similar to the more command with additional features.

75. tail – used to display the tail end of a text file or piped data.

76. dmesg – prints the message buffer of the kernel ring.

77. journalctl – query the systemd journal.

78. kill – terminate a process.

79. killall – Sends a kill signal to all instances of a process by name.

80. sleep – suspends program execution for a specified time.

81. wait – Suspend script execution until all jobs running in the background have been terminated.

82. nohup – Run Commands in the Background.

83. screen – hold a session open on a remote server. (also a full-screen window manager)

84. tmux – a terminal multiplexer.

85. passwd – change a user's password.

86. chpassword –

87. mount / umount – provides access to an entire filesystem in one directory.

88. systemctl – Managing Services (Daemons).

89. clear – clears the screen of the terminal.

90. env -Run a command in a modified environment.

Practicals:

root@Mahipal:~# ip -V

ip utility, iproute2-ss200127

root@Mahipal:~# ifconfig

eth2: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500

inet 192.168.56.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255

inet6 fe80::1540:4756:4f8a:16bf prefixlen 64 scopeid 0xfd<compat,link,site,host>

ether 0a:00:27:00:00:0c (Ethernet)

RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)

RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0

TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)

TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 1500

inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0

inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0xfe<compat,link,site,host>

loop (Local Loopback)

RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)

RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0

TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)

TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

wifi0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500

inet 192.168.0.187 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255

inet6 fe80::5dd0:937a:431e:97 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0xfd<compat,link,site,host>

ether 74:df:bf:8a:ac:1f (Ethernet)

```
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

root@Mahipal:~# ls
''$'\032'            file.txt           mytraining   out3.txt   training
 SWs                 kill_slow_log.sh     nohup.out    pass.txt   vulnerabilities.csv
 backup.sh           kill_slow_log_2.sh   out.txt      test       y
 basic_passwords.txt  linux              out2.txt     test.sql
root@Mahipal:~# cd linux/
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls
root@Mahipal:~/linux# pwd
/root/linux
root@Mahipal:~/linux# df -lh
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
rootfs          200G  162G   39G  81% /
none            200G  162G   39G  81% /dev
none            200G  162G   39G  81% /run
none            200G  162G   39G  81% /run/lock
none            200G  162G   39G  81% /run/shm
none            200G  162G   39G  81% /run/user
tmpfs           200G  162G   39G  81% /sys/fs/cgroup
root@Mahipal:~/linux# cd ..
root@Mahipal:~# pwd
/root
root@Mahipal:~# ls
```

```
''$'\032'            file.txt           mytraining   out3.txt   training
 SWs                 kill_slow_log.sh    nohup.out    pass.txt   vulnerabilities.csv
 backup.sh           kill_slow_log_2.sh  out.txt      test       y
 basic_passwords.txt linux               out2.txt     test.sql
root@Mahipal:~# du -sh *
4.0K
4.6G    SWs
4.0K    backup.sh
4.0K    basic_passwords.txt
0       file.txt
4.0K    kill_slow_log.sh
4.0K    kill_slow_log_2.sh
0       linux
0       mytraining
0       nohup.out
4.0K    out.txt
0       out2.txt
0       out3.txt
0       pass.txt
4.0K    test
4.0K    test.sql
0       training
1.9M    vulnerabilities.csv
4.0K    y
root@Mahipal:~# free -m
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           8107        5876        2007          17         223        2100
```

```
Swap:        24576        553      24022
root@Mahipal:~# free -g
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:              7           5           1           0           0           2
Swap:            24           0          23
root@Mahipal:~#
root@Mahipal:~# ls
''$'\032'             file.txt            mytraining   out3.txt   training
 SWs                  kill_slow_log.sh    nohup.out    pass.txt   vulnerabilities.csv
 backup.sh            kill_slow_log_2.sh  out.txt      test       y
 basic_passwords.txt  linux               out2.txt     test.sql
root@Mahipal:~# scp file.txt root@192.168.56.1:/root/linux/
ssh: connect to host 192.168.56.1 port 22: Connection refused
lost connection
root@Mahipal:~# scp file.txt root@127.0.0.1:/root/linux/
ssh: connect to host 127.0.0.1 port 22: Connection refused
lost connection
root@Mahipal:~# scp file.txt /root/linux/
root@Mahipal:~# cd /root/linux/
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls
file.txt
root@Mahipal:~/linux# scp root@127.0.0.1:/root/linux/file.txt /root/
ssh: connect to host 127.0.0.1 port 22: Connection refused
root@Mahipal:~/linux# scp root@127.0.0.1:/root/linux/file.txt .
ssh: connect to host 127.0.0.1 port 22: Connection refused
root@Mahipal:~/linux# find /root/linux file.txt
/root/linux
```

```
/root/linux/file.txt

file.txt

root@Mahipal:~/linux# find ./root/linux file.txt

find: ‘./root/linux’: No such file or directory

file.txt

root@Mahipal:~/linux# find ./root/linux -name file.txt

find: ‘./root/linux’: No such file or directory

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux# find /root/linux -name file.txt

/root/linux/file.txt

root@Mahipal:~/linux# ncdu


Command 'ncdu' not found, but can be installed with:


apt install ncdu


root@Mahipal:~/linux# ncdu


[2]+  Stopped                 ncdu

root@Mahipal:~/linux# last


wtmp begins Fri Jul 30 12:07:03 2021

root@Mahipal:~/linux# date

Fri Jul 29 20:39:58 IST 2022

root@Mahipal:~/linux# w

 20:41:12 up 8 days,  5:02,  0 users,  load average: 0.52, 0.58, 0.59

USER     TTY      FROM             LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
```

```
root@Mahipal:~/linux# vcpu

Command 'vcpu' not found, did you mean:

  command 'cpu' from deb cpu (1.4.3-12)

Try: apt install <deb name>

root@Mahipal:~/linux# lscpu
Architecture:        x86_64
CPU op-mode(s):      32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order:          Little Endian
Address sizes:       36 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
CPU(s):              4
On-line CPU(s) list: 0-3
Thread(s) per core:  2
Core(s) per socket:  2
Socket(s):           1
Vendor ID:           GenuineIntel
CPU family:          6
Model:               61
Model name:          Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-5005U CPU @ 2.00GHz
Stepping:            4
CPU MHz:             2000.000
CPU max MHz:         2000.0000
BogoMIPS:            4000.00
Hypervisor vendor:   Windows Subsystem for Linux
```

```
Virtualization type: container
Flags:              fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36
top - 21:02:06 up 8 days,  5:23,  0 users,  load average: 0.52, 0.58, 0.59
Tasks:  27 total,   1 running,  15 sleeping,  11 stopped,   0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 32.4 us, 15.1 sy,  0.0 ni, 52.0 id,  0.0 wa,  0.5 hi,  0.0 si,  0.0 st
MiB Mem :   8107.4 total,   2071.3 free,   5812.1 used,    224.0 buff/cache
MiB Swap:  24576.0 total,  24004.8 free,    571.2 used.   2164.6 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
 2000 root      20   0   18920   2164   1528 R   0.3   0.0   0:00.28 top
    1 root      20   0    8940    188    144 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.64 init
  788 root      20   0    8940     92     48 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 init
  789 mahipal   20   0   18080   1744   1640 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.16 bash
top - 21:02:07 up 8 days,  5:23,  0 users,  load average: 0.52, 0.58, 0.59
top - 21:03:46 up 8 days,  5:25,  0 users,  load average: 0.52, 0.58, 0.59
Tasks:  27 total,   1 running,  15 sleeping,  11 stopped,   0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 32.1 us, 14.4 sy,  0.0 ni, 52.2 id,  0.0 wa,  1.3 hi,  0.0 si,  0.0 st
MiB Mem :   8107.4 total,   2100.0 free,   5783.4 used,    224.0 buff/cache
MiB Swap:  24576.0 total,  24006.1 free,    569.9 used.   2193.4 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S  %CPU  %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
 2000 root      20   0   18920   2164   1528 R   0.7   0.0   0:00.44 top
root@Mahipal:~/linux# htop
root@Mahipal:~/linux# netstat -antp 80
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
```

```
root@Mahipal:~/linux# netstat -antp | grep 80
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# netstat -antp | grep 22
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# netstat -antp
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# netstat -antp | grep 8080
root@Mahipal:~/linux# netstat -antp | grep 3306
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# service mysql status
mysql: unrecognized service
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ssh root@10.23.5.23 -p22
fdsjkfhk
ssh: connect to host 10.23.5.23 port 22: Resource temporarily unavailable
root@Mahipal:~/linux# fdsjkfhk
fdsjkfhk: command not found
root@Mahipal:~/linux# exit
logout
There are stopped jobs.
root@Mahipal:~/linux# exit
logout
mahipal@Mahipal:~$
```

```
mahipal@Mahipal:~$ su - root
Password:
root@Mahipal:~# pwd
/root
root@Mahipal:~# tar
tar: You must specify one of the '-Acdtrux', '--delete' or '--test-label' options
Try 'tar --help' or 'tar --usage' for more information.
root@Mahipal:~# ls
''$'\032'   file.txt   mytraining   out3.txt   training
TAR(1)                GNU TAR Manual                TAR(1)


NAME
       tar - an archiving utility


SYNOPSIS
  Traditional usage
       tar {A|c|d|r|t|u|x}[GnSkUWOmpsMBiajJzZhPlRvwo] [ARG...]


  UNIX-style usage
       tar -A [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE


       tar -c [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]


       tar -d [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]


       tar -t [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]
```

tar -r [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

tar -u [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

tar -x [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]

GNU-style usage

tar {--catenate|--concatenate} [OPTIONS] ARCHIVE ARCHIVE

tar --create [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

tar {--diff|--compare} [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

tar --delete [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]

tar --append [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

tar --list [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]

tar --test-label [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [LABEL...]

tar --update [--file ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

tar --update [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [FILE...]

tar {--extract|--get} [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]

NOTE

This manpage is a short description of GNU tar. For a detailed discussion, including examples and usage recommendations, refer to the GNU Tar Manual available in texinfo format. If the info reader and the tar documentation are properly installed on your system, the command

info tar

tar {--extract|--get} [-f ARCHIVE] [OPTIONS] [MEMBER...]

NOTE

This manpage is a short description of GNU tar. For a detailed discussion, including examples and usage recommendations, refer to the GNU Tar Manual available in texinfo format. If the info reader and the tar documentation are properly installed on your system, the command

info tar

should give you access to the complete manual.

You can also view the manual using the info mode in emacs(1), or find it in various formats online at

http://www.gnu.org/software/tar/manual

If any discrepancies occur between this manpage and the GNU Tar Manual, the later shall be considered the authoritative source.

DESCRIPTION

GNU tar is an archiving program designed to store multiple files in a single file (an archive), and to manipulate such archives. The archive can be either a regular file or a device (e.g. a tape drive, hence the name of the program, which stands for tape archiver), which can be located either on the local or on a remote machine.

Option styles

Options to GNU tar can be given in three different styles. In traditional style, the first argument is a cluster of option letters and all subsequent arguments supply arguments to those options that require them. The arguments are read in the same order as the option letters. Any command line words that remain after all options has been processed are treated as non-optional arguments: file or archive member names.

For example, the c option requires creating the archive, the v option requests the verbose operation, and the f option takes an argument that sets the name of the archive to operate upon. The following command, written in the traditional style, instructs tar to store all files from the directory /etc into the archive file etc.tar verbosely listing the files being archived:

tar cfv a.tar /etc

In UNIX or short-option style, each option letter is prefixed with a single dash, as in other command line utilities. If an option takes argument, the argument follows it, either as a separate command line word, or immediately following the op-

tion. However, if the option takes an optional argument, the argument must follow the option letter without any intervening whitespace, as in -g/tmp/snar.db.

Any number of options not taking arguments can be clustered together after a single dash, e.g. -vkp. Options that take arguments (whether mandatory or optional), can appear at the end of such a cluster, e.g. -vkpf a.tar.

The example command above written in the short-option style could look like:

tar -cvf a.tar /etc

or

tar -c -v -f a.tar /etc

In GNU or long-option style, each option begins with two dashes and has a meaningful name, consisting of lower-case letters and dashes. When used, the long option can be abbreviated to its initial letters, provided that this does not create ambiguity. Arguments to long options are supplied either as a separate command line word, immediately following the option, or separated from the option by an equals sign with no intervening whitespace. Optional arguments must always use the latter method.

Here are several ways of writing the example command in this style:

tar --create --file a.tar --verbose /etc

or (abbreviating some options):

tar --cre --file=a.tar --verb /etc

The options in all three styles can be intermixed, although doing so with old options is not encouraged.

Operation mode

The options listed in the table below tell GNU tar what operation it is to perform. Exactly one of them must be given. Meaning of non-optional arguments depends on the operation mode requested.

-A, --catenate, --concatenate

Append archive to the end of another archive. The arguments are treated as the names of archives to append. All archives must be of the same format as the archive they are appended to, otherwise the resulting archive might be unusable with non-GNU implementations of tar. Notice also that when more than one archive is given, the members from archives other than the first one will be accessible in the resulting archive only if using the -i (--ignore-zeros) option.

one will be accessible in the resulting archive only if using the -i (--ignore-zeros) option.

Compressed archives cannot be concatenated.

-c, --create

Create a new archive. Arguments supply the names of the files to be archived. Directories are archived recursively, unless the --no-recursion option is given.

-d, --diff, --compare

Find differences between archive and file system. The arguments are optional and specify archive members to compare. If not given, the current working directory is assumed.

--delete

Delete from the archive. The arguments supply names of the archive members to be removed. At least one argument must be given.

This option does not operate on compressed archives. There is no short option equivalent.

tion equivalent.

-r, --append

Append files to the end of an archive. Arguments have the same meaning as for -c (--create).

-t, --list

List the contents of an archive. Arguments are optional. When given, they specify the names of the members to list.

--test-label

Test the archive volume label and exit. When used without arguments, it prints the volume label (if any) and exits with status 0. When one or more command line arguments are given. tar compares the volume label with each argument. It exits with code 0 if a match is found, and with code 1 otherwise. No output is displayed, unless used together with the -v (--verbose)

option.

There is no short option equivalent for this option.

-u, --update

Append files which are newer than the corresponding copy in the archive. Arguments have the same meaning as with -c and -r options. Notice, that newer files don't replace their old archive copies, but instead are appended to the end of archive. The resulting archive can thus contain several members of the same name, corresponding to various versions of the same file.

-x, --extract, --get

Extract files from an archive. Arguments are optional. When given, they specify names of the archive members to be extracted.

--show-defaults

Show built-in defaults for various tar options and exit. No arguments are allowed.

```
SWs                kill_slow_log.sh     nohup.out    pass.txt   vulnerabilities.csv
backup.sh          kill_slow_log_2.sh   out.txt      test       y
basic_passwords.txt  linux              out2.txt     test.sql
root@Mahipal:~# cd linux/
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls
file.txt
root@Mahipal:~/linux# tar -xf file.txt
tar: This does not look like a tar archive
tar: Exiting with failure status due to previous errors
```

```
root@Mahipal:~/linux# man tar


[1]+  Stopped                 man tar
root@Mahipal:~/linux# tar -c file.txt
tar: Refusing to write archive contents to terminal (missing -f option?)
tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now
root@Mahipal:~/linux# tar -xzvf file.tar.gz
tar (child): file.tar.gz: Cannot open: No such file or directory
tar (child): Error is not recoverable: exiting now
tar: Child returned status 2
tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# gzip file.txt
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls
file.txt.gz
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls -lrth
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 35 Jul 29 20:28 file.txt.gz
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# unzip file.txt.gz
Archive:  file.txt.gz
  End-of-central-directory signature not found.  Either this file is not
  a zipfile, or it constitutes one disk of a multi-part archive.  In the
  latter case the central directory and zipfile comment will be found on
  the last disk(s) of this archive.
unzip:  cannot find zipfile directory in one of file.txt.gz or
        file.txt.gz.zip, and cannot find file.txt.gz.ZIP, period.
```

```
root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux# gunzip file.txt.gz

root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls

file.txt

root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls -lrth

total 0

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6 Jul 29 20:28 file.txt

root@Mahipal:~/linux# locate file.txt

/mnt/c/Program Files (x86)/Cyberlink/PowerDVD14/regfile.txt

/mnt/c/ProgramData/HP/HP Welcome/Logs/garagelogfile.txt

/mnt/m/O/My_Dynamatix_Stuff/MAHIPAL/MYSQL-DBA/dump_views_in_each_file.txt

/mnt/m/O/mahipal.tar/mahipal/PYRO/stuff2/hsm/newfile.txt

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux# locate my.cnf

/etc/alternatives/my.cnf

/etc/mysql/my.cnf

/etc/mysql/my.cnf.fallback

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/DESKTOP/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/Grafana/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/MySQL/CONFIG/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf
_msr_nlp.gz

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf
_msr_nlp_slave.gz

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10
162_my.cnf.sh.gz

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10
162_my.cnf_new.sh.gz
```

/mnt/c/Users/HP/Downloads/My_Next_Work/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/DESKTOP/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/Grafana/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/CONFIG/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp_slave

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp_slave.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10162_my.cnf.sh.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10162_my.cnf_new.sh.gz

/mnt/f/Next Education/MySQL/VAriables/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/DESKTOP/my.cnf

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/Grafana/my.cnf

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/MySQL/CONFIG/my.cnf

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp_slave

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10162_my.cnf.sh

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10162_my.cnf_new.sh

/mnt/m/Next_WORK/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/my.cnf

/mnt/m/O/My_Dynamatix_Stuff/MAHIPAL/GDPR/my.cnf.txt

/mnt/m/O/My_Dynamatix_Stuff/MAHIPAL/MYSQL-DBA/mysql_working_installation_config_and_my.cnf.txt

/mnt/m/O/My_Dynamatix_Stuff/MAHIPAL2/scripts/my.cnf

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/DESKTOP/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/Grafana/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/MySQL/CONFIG/my.cnf.gz

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp.gz

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/MySQL/Configuration/PROD/my.cnf_msr_nlp_slave.gz

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10162_my.cnf.sh.gz

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/DB_MONITOR_10162_my.cnf_new.sh.gz

/mnt/m/T/My_Next_Work/MySQL/VAriables/my.cnf.gz

/var/lib/dpkg/alternatives/my.cnf

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps

PID TTY TIME CMD

1504 tty2 00:00:00 init

1986 tty2 00:00:00 ncdu

2024 tty2 00:00:00 su

2025 tty2 00:00:00 bash

2056 tty2 00:00:00 man

2068 tty2 00:00:00 pager

2085 tty2 00:00:00 ps

root@Mahipal:~/linux# tty

/dev/tty2

root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps

PID TTY TIME CMD

1504 tty2 00:00:00 init

1986 tty2 00:00:00 ncdu

2024 tty2 00:00:00 su

2025 tty2 00:00:00 bash

2056 tty2 00:00:00 man

2068 tty2 00:00:00 pager

2089 tty2 00:00:00 ps

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

```
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps -ef
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root         1     0  0 Jul21 ?        00:00:00 /init
root       788     1  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 /init
mahipal    789   788  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 -bash
root       851   789  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 su - root
root       852   851  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:01 -bash
root       997   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 vi file_search.txt
root      1014   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1026  1014  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1044   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1056  1044  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1121   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man awk
root      1133  1121  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1504     1  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 /init
mahipal   1505  1504  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
mahipal   1575  1505  0 19:52 tty2     00:00:00 htop
root      1691     1  0 19:55 ?        00:00:00 SCREEN -S Test
root      1692  1691  0 19:55 pts/0    00:00:00 /bin/bash
root      1793     1  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 /init
mahipal   1794  1793  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1807  1794  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 su - root
root      1808  1807  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1986     1  0 20:38 tty2     00:00:00 ncdu
root      2024  1505  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 su - root
root      2025  2024  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
```

```
root      2056  2025  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 man tar
root      2068  2056  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 pager
root      2088  1808  0 21:51 tty3     00:00:00 top
root      2090  2025  0 21:52 tty2     00:00:00 ps -ef
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps -ef | grep pager
root      1026  1014  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1056  1044  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1133  1121  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      2068  2056  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 pager
root      2092  2025  0 21:53 tty2     00:00:00 grep --color=auto pager
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps -ef | grep mysql
root      2094  2025  0 21:55 tty2     00:00:00 grep --color=auto mysql
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ping google.com
PING google.com (142.250.182.78) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=1 ttl=119 time=17.1 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=2 ttl=119 time=16.4 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=3 ttl=119 time=19.9 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=4 ttl=119 time=16.9 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=5 ttl=119 time=18.6 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=6 ttl=119 time=16.8 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=7 ttl=119 time=17.6 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=8 ttl=119 time=17.1 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=9 ttl=119 time=20.1 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=10 ttl=119 time=16.6 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=11 ttl=119 time=16.3 ms
64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=12 ttl=119 time=16.2 ms
^C64 bytes from maa05s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.182.78): icmp_seq=13 ttl=119 time=2244 ms
```

--- google.com ping statistics ---

13 packets transmitted, 13 received, 0% packet loss, time 12022ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 16.249/188.717/2243.734/593.233 ms

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux# host

Usage: host [-aCdilrTvVw] [-c class] [-N ndots] [-t type] [-W time]

[-R number] [-m flag] hostname [server]

-a is equivalent to -v -t ANY

-A is like -a but omits RRSIG, NSEC, NSEC3

-c specifies query class for non-IN data

-C compares SOA records on authoritative nameservers

-d is equivalent to -v

-l lists all hosts in a domain, using AXFR

-m set memory debugging flag (trace|record|usage)

-N changes the number of dots allowed before root lookup is done

-r disables recursive processing

-R specifies number of retries for UDP packets

-s a SERVFAIL response should stop query

-t specifies the query type

-T enables TCP/IP mode

-U enables UDP mode

-v enables verbose output

-V print version number and exit

-w specifies to wait forever for a reply

-W specifies how long to wait for a reply

-4 use IPv4 query transport only

-6 use IPv6 query transport only

root@Mahipal:~/linux# hostname

Mahipal

root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls

file.txt

root@Mahipal:~/linux# wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/MySQL-8.0/mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip

--2022-07-29 22:01:03-- https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/MySQL-8.0/mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip

Resolving dev.mysql.com (dev.mysql.com)... 23.9.116.144, 2600:140f:9:18a::2e31, 2600:140f:9:195::2e31

Connecting to dev.mysql.com (dev.mysql.com)|23.9.116.144|:443... connected.

HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Moved Temporarily

Location: https://cdn.mysql.com//Downloads/MySQL-8.0/mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip [following]

--2022-07-29 22:01:03-- https://cdn.mysql.com//Downloads/MySQL-8.0/mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip

Resolving cdn.mysql.com (cdn.mysql.com)... 104.120.171.24

Connecting to cdn.mysql.com (cdn.mysql.com)|104.120.171.24|:443... connected.

HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK

Length: 226363319 (216M) [application/zip]

Saving to: ‘mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip’

mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip 100%[==========================>] 215.88M 5.41MB/s   in 56s

2022-07-29 22:01:59 (3.87 MB/s) - ‘mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip’ saved [226363319/226363319]

root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls

file.txt mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip

root@Mahipal:~/linux# whois

Command 'whois' not found, but can be installed with:

apt install whois

root@Mahipal:~/linux# apt install whois

Reading package lists... Done

Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 whois amd64 5.5.6 [44.7 kB]

Fetched 44.7 kB in 1s (42.5 kB/s)

N: Ignoring file 'percona-toolkit_3.3.1-1.focal_amd64.deb' in directory '/etc/apt/sources.list.d/' as it has an invalid filename extension

Selecting previously unselected package whois.

(Reading database ... 33862 files and directories currently installed.)

Preparing to unpack .../archives/whois_5.5.6_amd64.deb ...

Unpacking whois (5.5.6) ...

Setting up whois (5.5.6) ...

Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...

N: Ignoring file 'percona-toolkit_3.3.1-1.focal_amd64.deb' in directory '/etc/apt/sources.list.d/' as it has an invalid filename extension

root@Mahipal:~/linux# whois

Usage: whois [OPTION]... OBJECT...

-h HOST, --host HOST   connect to server HOST

-p PORT, --port PORT   connect to PORT

-I   query whois.iana.org and follow its referral

-H   hide legal disclaimers

    --verbose   explain what is being done

    --help   display this help and exit

    --version   output version information and exit

These flags are supported by whois.ripe.net and some RIPE-like servers:

-l find the one level less specific match

-L find all levels less specific matches

-m find all one level more specific matches

-M find all levels of more specific matches

-c find the smallest match containing a mnt-irt attribute

-x exact match

-b return brief IP address ranges with abuse contact

-B turn off object filtering (show email addresses)

-G turn off grouping of associated objects

-d return DNS reverse delegation objects too

-i ATTR[,ATTR]... do an inverse look-up for specified ATTRibutes

-T TYPE[,TYPE]... only look for objects of TYPE

-K only primary keys are returned

-r turn off recursive look-ups for contact information

-R force to show local copy of the domain object even

if it contains referral

-a also search all the mirrored databases

-s SOURCE[,SOURCE]... search the database mirrored from SOURCE

-g SOURCE:FIRST-LAST find updates from SOURCE from serial FIRST to LAST

-t TYPE request template for object of TYPE

-v TYPE request verbose template for object of TYPE

-q [version|sources|types] query specified server info

root@Mahipal:~/linux# useradd krishna

useradd: user 'krishna' already exists

root@Mahipal:~/linux# useradd obul

```
root@Mahipal:~/linux# useradd jani
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ls
file.txt  mysql-8.0.30-winx64.zip
root@Mahipal:~/linux# users
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps -ef
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root         1     0  0 Jul21 ?        00:00:00 /init
root       788     1  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 /init
mahipal    789   788  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 -bash
root       851   789  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 su - root
root       852   851  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:01 -bash
root       997   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 vi file_search.txt
root      1014   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1026  1014  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1044   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1056  1044  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1121   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man awk
root      1133  1121  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1504     1  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 /init
mahipal   1505  1504  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
mahipal   1575  1505  0 19:52 tty2     00:00:00 htop
root      1691     1  0 19:55 ?        00:00:00 SCREEN -S Test
root      1692  1691  0 19:55 pts/0    00:00:00 /bin/bash
root      1793     1  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 /init
mahipal   1794  1793  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1807  1794  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 su - root
```

```
root      1808  1807  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1986     1  0 20:38 tty2     00:00:00 ncdu
root      2024  1505  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 su - root
root      2025  2024  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
root      2056  2025  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 man tar
root      2068  2056  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 pager
root      2088  1808  0 21:51 tty3     00:00:01 top
root      2299  2025  0 22:05 tty2     00:00:00 ps -ef
root@Mahipal:~/linux# kill 1691
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps -ef
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root         1     0  0 Jul21 ?        00:00:00 /init
root       788     1  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 /init
mahipal    789   788  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 -bash
root       851   789  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 su - root
root       852   851  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:01 -bash
root       997   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 vi file_search.txt
root      1014   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1026  1014  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1044   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1056  1044  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1121   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man awk
root      1133  1121  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1504     1  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 /init
mahipal   1505  1504  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
mahipal   1575  1505  0 19:52 tty2     00:00:00 htop
root      1793     1  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 /init
```

```
mahipal   1794  1793  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1807  1794  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 su - root
root      1808  1807  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1986     1  0 20:38 tty2     00:00:00 ncdu
root      2024  1505  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 su - root
root      2025  2024  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
root      2056  2025  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 man tar
root      2068  2056  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 pager
root      2088  1808  0 21:51 tty3     00:00:01 top
root      2300  2025  0 22:07 tty2     00:00:00 ps -ef
root@Mahipal:~/linux# kill -9 2088
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps -ef
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root         1     0  0 Jul21 ?        00:00:00 /init
root       788     1  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 /init
mahipal    789   788  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 -bash
root       851   789  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 su - root
root       852   851  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:01 -bash
root       997   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 vi file_search.txt
root      1014   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1026  1014  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1044   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root      1056  1044  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1121   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man awk
root      1133  1121  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root      1504     1  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 /init
mahipal   1505  1504  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
```

```
mahipal   1575  1505  0 19:52 tty2     00:00:00 htop
root      1793     1  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 /init
mahipal   1794  1793  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1807  1794  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 su - root
root      1808  1807  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root      1986     1  0 20:38 tty2     00:00:00 ncdu
root      2024  1505  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 su - root
root      2025  2024  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
root      2056  2025  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 man tar
root      2068  2056  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 pager
root      2301  2025  3 22:08 tty2     00:00:00 ps -ef
root@Mahipal:~/linux# sleep(100)
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `100'
root@Mahipal:~/linux# sleep (100)
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `100'
root@Mahipal:~/linux# sleep 10


root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# nohup top
nohup: ignoring input and appending output to 'nohup.out'
root@Mahipal:~/linux# ps -ef
UID        PID  PPID  C STIME TTY          TIME CMD
root         1     0  0 Jul21 ?        00:00:00 /init
root       788     1  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 /init
mahipal    789   788  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 -bash
root       851   789  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 su - root
root       852   851  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:01 -bash
```

```
root      997   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 vi file_search.txt
root     1014   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root     1026  1014  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root     1044   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man grep
root     1056  1044  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root     1121   852  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 man awk
root     1133  1121  0 Jul27 tty1     00:00:00 pager
root     1504     1  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 /init
mahipal  1505  1504  0 19:40 tty2     00:00:00 -bash
mahipal  1575  1505  0 19:52 tty2     00:00:00 htop
root     1793     1  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 /init
mahipal  1794  1793  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root     1807  1794  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 su - root
root     1808  1807  0 20:37 tty3     00:00:00 -bash
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root     1986     1  0 20:38 tty2     00:00:00 ncdu
root     2024  1505  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:00 su - root
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root     2025  2024  0 21:39 tty2     00:00:01 -bash
root     2056  2025  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 man tar
root     2068  2056  0 21:41 tty2     00:00:00 pager
root     2304  2025  0 22:10 tty2     00:00:00 ps -ef
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux#
root@Mahipal:~/linux# tty
/dev/tty2
```

root@Mahipal:~/linux# screen -S test

[detached from 2307.test]

root@Mahipal:~/linux# screen -S test2

[detached from 2316.test2]

root@Mahipal:~/linux# screen -r test

[detached from 2307.test]

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux# env

SHELL=/bin/bash

PWD=/root/linux

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=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:*.taz=01;31:*.lha=01;31:*.lz4=01;31:*.lzh=01;31:*.lzma=01;31:*.tlz=01;31:*.txz=01;31:*.tzo=01;31:*.t7z=01;31:*.zip=01;31:*.z=01;31:*.dz=01;31:*.gz=01;31:*.lrz=01;31:*.lz=01;31:*.lzo=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:*.alz=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:*.esd=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:*.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:*.ogm=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:

LESSCLOSE=/usr/bin/lesspipe %s %s

TERM=xterm-256color

LESSOPEN=| /usr/bin/lesspipe %s

USER=root

SHLVL=1

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

OLDPWD=/root

_=/usr/bin/env

root@Mahipal:~/linux# notepad

notepad: command not found

root@Mahipal:~/linux#

root@Mahipal:~/linux#