Differnet flavours of linux:

* Redhat (RHEL) - owner is IBM . for testing purpose he will use centos once it is success then only he will implement on Redhat .centos used for testing purpose.
* Centos
* Fedora
* Ubuntu
* Solaris
* IBM linux.
* Oracle linux.

IN Rhel we have 8 os versions.

* RHEL 5 - kernel version – 2.6.18
* RHEL 6 - Kernal version --2.6.32
* RHEL 7 -- 3.10
* Latest is RHEL – 8 -- 4.14

To know RHEL version

Uname -a To see all information

( a means all ) -- displays entire data ,, os version , ip address , kernel , along with 64 bit or 32

To know os version

#Uname -r – r means run time environment

# Sudo su - to become as a root

# ls -l --ls means list l means long list

If permissions starts with d then it is directory

If permissions starts with – then it is file

# touch ravi

# mkdir dhoni (**To create directory )**

# Cd dhoni/ - we are in dhoni now, **cd** is to enter in to directory

# Pwd – where we are now

# ls -l -- prints the content randomly

# ls -lhrt -- recently created will be at bottom ---- h means human redable format., r – means revers, t- time stamp

Cd ..

If we want to add some data :

vi ravi

I – insert mode

ESC

Wq

Should not use ! while changing configuration files, it wont show the errors

Cat ravi - to display the content

> Ravi -- erases all the data

For every server there are mandatory things ip and hostname:

* To know ip:

If config -a

Ip a

* To know hostname

Hostname

Tail -3 ravi – display last 3 lines

Tail -- by default it displays 10 lines

To display top content of file

Head -5 ravi

Head filename

Less ravi or more ravi -- to see content of file page by page or line by line

Id – with which user u logged in

Who am I - with which user u logged in

Su - means switch user

Useradd rakesh

Su rakesh -- it wont change ur present working directory

Exit

logout

Su -ravi - the present working directory will change

Opt belongs to root

logout

Sudo su - -- now you became as root user (Sudo – switch user do)

How to start service

Service sshd status

Service sshd start

Service sshd stop

* If we want changes permenently do changes in configuration files

What is diff b/w ssh and telent:

* ssh username@ipadress --- connecet to the server
* If we want to connecet to another server then it will expect password of that server.
* Ssh encrypts the password, telenet wont encrypt the password. -----------

Port NUBERS:

20 – for FTP - (data connection establish)

21 – for FTP – ( transfer the data )

22 – for ssh

23 – for telenet

25 – for smtp

53 – DNS

67 - DHCP

80 - http

443 - https

2049 – for NFS ( network file system)

123 – NTPD – network time protocol ( if many servers are running they need to run on same tme)

143 – for IMAP

3306 – for MYSQL

How to copy a file?

* Cp source destination

If you want to tranfer a file or directory from one server to other

# scp source destination (SCP - secure copy)

Lets say lapgty01:- contains /home/ravi

lapgty02:/tmp -- there is tmp folder , if u want to copy from ravi to tmp then use below command

After loggin to server - lapgty01

# scp /home/ravi lapgty02:/tmp ( lapgty02 – it is a server

# rsync : it copies only modified data where as SCP copies the entire data.

**Standard file system:**

**What ever we do it must be stored under this, these are the fixed file system:**

**Thse are Default os file systems :**

/ --

/boot -- kernel info is saved under /boot

/tmp

/usr

/var

/home

/opt

# du -sh -- (du - diskusage s- size h – human readable format ) - to check diskusage

# du -sm -- display in MB

# du – sg

How to see the mouted file system:

**# df -h ( d**isk file system in human readable format)

# du -hp ( files system details)

# du -sh \* | tail ( disk usage details)

Different ways to shut down the server:

* Poweroff
* Halt
* Shutdown -h 0
* Init 0

Different ways to reboot the server:

* Reboot
* Shutdown -r 0
* Init 6

**Rename the file name :**

# mv vira virat --- mv is the command to rename the file name vira is already wrong existing file name ,, virat is the new command.

**Configuration file of ssh:**

* Cat /etc/ssh/sshd\_config
* How can we restrict root user to login – yes/no
* Click no

If a line starts with # then it is commented .