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| **DOCUMENT RULES:** | |
| **Task name** | **Code Snippets** |
| **Task name & column name should be written:** | **Bold (CTRL+B)** |
| **Commands should be written in the after # sign:** | *Italic (CTRL+I) #hostname* |
| **Output photo should be cropped or compressed:**  **Photo could be more than one:**  **If you need extra lines, add the line next after it:** | ***Description photo should be with title bar (CTRL + I + B)*** |
| **All other text should be written:** | Standard |
| **Font name and text size:** | Calibri and 9 |
| **Group name:** | Dev\_ops\_1 |
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| --- | --- |
| **Task names** | **Command steps and outputs** |
| **There is recognition for common languages in code blocks.** |  |
| Let's check who we are:  whoami id |  |
| Before we start, let's observe, how our processes list looks like.  ps |  |
| Let's navigate to default log directory and take a look.  cd /var/log  ls -al |  |
| ls -al /var/log/nginx |  |
| How to check what is inside the logs? Except binary logs (like lastlog), all logs are text files. Therefore, it is very easy to read them.  cat /var/log/dpkg.log tail /var/log/syslog |  |
| We are able to "inject" messages to the log files. one of the possibility is to use logger command. This example will simply add the line to the syslog file.  tail /var/log/syslog logger "This is a test message" tail /var/log/syslog |  |
| So, we said, directories represents boots. But how we can use it?  journalctl --list-boots |  |
| **Highlight important lines** | apiVersion: v1  **kind: Pod**  metadata:  name: nginx  **spec:**  **containers:**  - name: nginx  image: nginx |
|  | {  "apiVersion": "v1",  "kind": "Pod",  "metadata": {  "generateName": "weave-net-",  **"labels": {**  **"name": "weave-net",**  **"pod-template-generation": "1"**  **},**  "name": "weave-net-tntwq",  "namespace": "kube-system",  }  } |