

S M T W T F S  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
15 16 17 18 19 20 21  
22 23 24 25 26 27 28  
29 30 31

2016  
APRIL

15th Week ♦ 098-268

THURSDAY  
**07**

## Commands used for finding Memory Usage.

→ Commands to check Memory Usage

1. /proc/meminfo file
2. free and vmstat commands
3. atop, htop, and top commands

### /proc/meminfo

This file reports statistics about memory usage on the system. It is used by free command to report the amount of free and used memory (both physical and swap) on the system as well as the shared memory and buffers used by the kernel.

# less /proc/meminfo

# free -k (kilobytes)

# free -m (megabytes)

# free (Display System Memory)

# free -t (Display total line)

free -o (Display of Buffer Adjusted line)

free -v (Check free Version)

Create a directory and move in the directory  
create another directory inside this  
directory and move in it. Write a  
command to come out in original directory.

mkdir nikki

cd nikki

mkdir singh

cd singh

// now we are in "singh"  
directory which is inside the directory  
"nikki".

now we have to move directly to  
the ~~the~~ original directory.

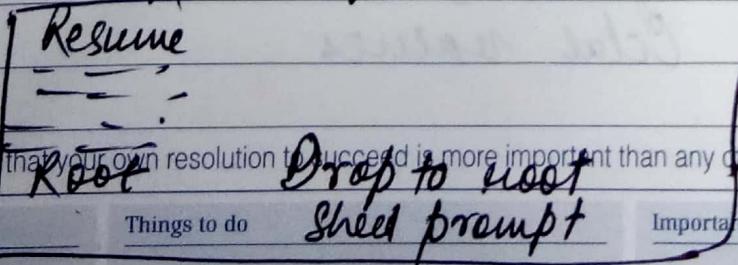
cd .. / .. (Move to top most directory)

Q. How to reset the forgot root password in linux.

If you have GRUB installed and you have access to edit boot parameter to selected items

- \* Highlight the GRUB entry for the Linux installation that you want to reset the password for.
- \* Press 'e' to edit. Select the kernel, add 'single' at the end of the kernel line. Press 'b' to boot. If your system still requires you to enter the root password, add - init=/bin/bash at the end. Press 'b' to boot
- \* Either you would be taken to the root prompt or shown the recovery menu from where you can choose the root prompt 'visudo <password>' to change the password for any account.
- \* Type reboot to reboot the system and then log in with new password.

### Recovery Menu





MAY 2016  
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16th Week • 102-264

MONDAY  
11

Q Why Linux is more secure than other O.S. Point the certain parameters comparing with O.S.

Linux is an open operating system, the codes which can be read by everyone, but still accept more secure in comparison with other OS.

↳ Specially in conjunction with Linux, you increase your chance that even the most experienced hackers will not be able to access your system.

↳ In Windows OS users by default have given administrator rights. But in Linux, they have a lower access right, and theoretically virus can only access local files.

↳ Less user: → The no of users using Linux is less, as comparison to other OS like Windows, Mac OS, less virus will strive to hit their computer to gain access to important data.

↳ The Separateness of the environment: → Linux works in many environment such as Linux Mint, Ubuntu, various email clients, the environment console and system <sup>make</sup> extremely fragmented and difficult for any virus.

A good head and a good heart are always a formidable combination. - Nelson Mandela

TUESDAY  
**12**

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IPTables - An even higher level of security on linux machines is implemented using IPTables. This firewall that allows you to create a more secure environment for the execution of any command or access the network.

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