Red Hat Linux Server
Module – 2

o **What is PID ?**

process ID (PID) of a running process.

o **What is PPID?**

A process that creates a new process is called a parent process; the new process is called a child process. The parent process ID (PPID) becomes associated with the new child process when it is created.

o **What is the use of " ps " command ?**

The ps command, short for "Process Status", is a command-line utility in Linux used to display information related to the processes running on a system.

o **What is the use of " ps aux " command ?**

The ps aux command in Linux is used to display detailed information about all the running processes on the system.

o **What is the use of " top" command ?**

The top command in Linux is a system monitoring tool that provides a dynamic, real-time view of the processes running on a system.

o **Which command is used to change priority value ?**

In Linux, the **nice** and **renice** commands are used to change the priority of a process.

o **What is the use of "jobs" command ?**

The jobs command in Linux allows you to interact directly with the processes in the current shell. It's used to check the states of the jobs and list them with their detailed information.

o **What is the use of grep command ?**

The grep command in Linux is one of the most powerful and commonly used commands for searching text files or data streams for lines that match a given pattern.

o **What is system?**

System Calls: "System" can also refer to system calls that are used in the Linux kernel. System calls are the interface between the user space and the kernel space.

o **What is daemons?**

A daemon in Linux is a program with a unique purpose. They are utility programs that run silently in the background to monitor and take care of certain subsystems to ensure that the operating system runs properly.

o **What is the use of openSSH ?**

OpenSSH, an open-source implementation of the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol, is a tool for secure system administration, file transfers, and other communication across the Internet or other untrusted network.

o **What is the use of "lastb" command ?**

The lastb command in Linux is used to display a list of all failed login attempts. By default, lastb lists the contents of the file /var/log/btmp, which contains all bad login attempts made on the system.

Assignment Level Intermediate

o **Remote host is "NADIAD", Remote user is "KAMAL, how to access remote user via ssh? [wright down the command]**

To access the remote user "KAMAL" on the remote host "NADIAD" via SSH, use the following command:

ssh KAMAL@NADIAD

This command initiates an SSH connection to the host "NADIAD" with the user "KAMAL". You will be prompted to enter the password for the user "KAMAL" on the remote host. After successful authentication, you will be logged into the remote host.

o **What is the use of "w -f "command ?**

The w -f command in Linux is used to toggle the printing of the 'from' field, which indicates the remote hostname. The default behaviour (whether the 'from' field is shown or not) can vary depending on the Linux distribution.

o **What is "SSHS host keys "?**
SSH host keys are a type of cryptographic key used for authenticating computers in the SSH protocol. They are key pairs, typically using the RSA, DSA, or ECDSA algorithms. Public host keys are stored on and/or distributed to SSH clients, while private keys are stored on SSH servers.

o **What is the default location for server's public key in client side?**
The default location for the server's public key on the client side in Linux is in the ~/.ssh directory within the user's home directory. The public key is usually stored in a file called authorized_keys within this directory.

o **What is the use of this command " #journalctl --since today "**
The journalctl --since today command in Linux is used to view the systemd journal logs from the current day.

o **What is " chronyd "?**
Chronyd is a daemon for the synchronization of the system clock. It can synchronize the clock with Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers, reference clocks (such as a GPS receiver), and manual input using a wristwatch and keyboard via chronyc. It can also operate as an NTPv4 (RFC 5905) server and peer to provide a time service to other computers in the network.

o **Full form of NTP**
NTP:- Network Time Protocol

o **Port number for NTP is…**
123(UDP)

o **How to set time zone?**
Open a terminal window.
Check the current time zone by typing **timedatectl** and pressing Enter.
To view all available time zones, use the command **timedatectl list-timezones.**
Once you identify the time zone that is accurate to your location, run the following command as root or user with sudo privileges:

sudo timedatectl set-timezone <your_time_zone>

To verify the change, invoke the **timedatectl** command again.