

SRE TRAINING (DAY 12) - ADVANCED LINUX & JENKINS

SOME MORE COMMANDS ...

The **free -h** command displays the system's memory usage (RAM and swap) in a human-readable format

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# free -h
```

	total	used	free	shared	buff/cache	available
Mem:	7.6Gi	1.0Gi	6.3Gi	3.2Mi	524Mi	6.6Gi
Swap:	2.0Gi	0B	2.0Gi			

The command **ps aux --sort=-%mem** lists all running processes and sorts them by memory usage in descending order.

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# ps aux --sort -%mem | head
```

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
mysql	335	1.4	4.9	2310360	395940	?	Ssl	04:02	0:01	/usr/sbin/mysqld
root	349	0.2	0.9	2415516	75412	?	Ssl	04:02	0:00	/usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock
root	237	0.2	0.6	2318472	50364	?	Ssl	04:02	0:00	/usr/bin/containerd
root	279	0.1	0.2	107012	22676	?	Ssl	04:02	0:00	/usr/bin/python3 /usr/share/unattended-upgrades/unattended-upgrade-shutdown --wait-for-signal
root	206	0.0	0.1	1755840	15908	?	Ssl	04:02	0:00	/usr/libexec/wsl-pro-service -vv
root	1	0.3	0.1	21732	12920	?	Ss	04:02	0:00	/sbin/init
root	51	0.0	0.1	34036	12588	?	S<s	04:02	0:00	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-journald
systemd+	103	0.0	0.1	21452	11924	?	Ss	04:02	0:00	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-resolved
root	767	0.0	0.1	20068	11228	?	Ss	04:02	0:00	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd --user

The **ping** command checks the network connectivity between the host and a specified IP address or domain by sending ICMP echo requests and measuring the response time.

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# ping chatgpt.com
```

PING chatgpt.com (104.18.32.47) 56(84) bytes of data:

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=1 ttl=57 time=16.7 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=2 ttl=57 time=18.3 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=3 ttl=57 time=16.4 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=4 ttl=57 time=20.0 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=5 ttl=57 time=18.7 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=6 ttl=57 time=16.1 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=7 ttl=57 time=26.2 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=8 ttl=57 time=19.7 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=9 ttl=57 time=16.1 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=10 ttl=57 time=17.4 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=11 ttl=57 time=18.8 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=12 ttl=57 time=19.0 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=13 ttl=57 time=17.2 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=14 ttl=57 time=18.5 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=15 ttl=57 time=17.5 ms

64 bytes from 104.18.32.47: icmp_seq=16 ttl=57 time=16.3 ms

^C

--- chatgpt.com ping statistics ---

16 packets transmitted, 16 received, 0% packet loss, time 15045ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 16.114/18.310/26.241/2.392 ms

The **nslookup** command queries DNS (Domain Name System) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping information.

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# nslookup google.com
Server:          10.255.255.254
Address:         10.255.255.254#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   google.com
Address: 142.250.67.206
Name:   google.com
Address: 142.250.192.78
Name:   google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4009:813::200e
```

The **stat** command displays detailed information about a file or directory, including size, permissions, and timestamps.

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# stat python1
  File: python1
  Size: 4096          Blocks: 8          IO Block: 4096   directory
Device: 8,32    Inode: 12816        Links: 4
Access: (0755/drwxr-xr-x)  Uid: (   0/   root)   Gid: (   0/   root)
Access: 2025-02-21 09:13:42.966641951 +0000
Modify: 2025-02-21 09:13:41.452541292 +0000
Change: 2025-02-21 09:13:41.452541292 +0000
 Birth: 2025-02-21 03:57:58.056948509 +0000
```

The **df -h** command shows the disk space usage of all mounted file systems in a human-readable format

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
none            3.9G   0    3.9G   0% /usr/lib/modules/5.15.167.4-microsoft-standard-WSL2
none            3.9G  4.0K   3.9G   1% /mnt/wsl
drivers         456G  175G  282G  39% /usr/lib/wsl/drivers
/dev/sdc        1007G   3.9G  952G   1% /
none            3.9G   80K   3.9G   1% /mnt/wslg
none            3.9G   0    3.9G   0% /usr/lib/wsl/lib
rootfs          3.8G   2.4M   3.8G   1% /init
none            3.9G  540K   3.9G   1% /run
none            3.9G   0    3.9G   0% /run/lock
none            3.9G   0    3.9G   0% /run/shm
tmpfs           4.0M   0    4.0M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
none            3.9G   76K   3.9G   1% /mnt/wslg/versions.txt
none            3.9G   76K   3.9G   1% /mnt/wslg/doc
C:\             456G  175G  282G  39% /mnt/c
tmpfs           779M   16K   779M   1% /run/user/0
```

The **sudo apt search** command searches for available packages in the APT package repository on Debian-based systems like Ubuntu.

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# sudo apt search firefox
Sorting... Done
Full Text Search... Done
activity-aware-firefox/noble 0.4.2-1 all
  wrapper to make Firefox aware of Plasma Desktop activities
amule-gnome-support/noble 1:2.3.3-3build5 all
  ed2k links handling support for GNOME web browsers
bleachbit/noble 4.6.0-3 all
  delete unnecessary files from the system
buku/noble 4.8+ds-1 all
  Powerful command-line bookmark manager
cbindgen/noble 0.26.0-3 amd64
  Generates C bindings from Rust code
dh-cargo/noble 31ubuntu1 all
  debhelper buildsystem for Rust crates using Cargo
dh-cargo-tools/noble 31ubuntu1 all
  debhelper buildsystem for Rust crates using Cargo - tools
edubuntu-artwork/noble-updates 24.04.26.1 all
```

The **dpkg -l** command lists all installed packages on a Debian-based system along with their details, such as name, version, and description.

[illegible]

Stress testing is a process used to evaluate a system's stability, performance, and reliability by running it under extreme conditions or heavy workloads to identify potential failures or weaknesses.

The **sudo stress** command runs the stress tool with elevated privileges to impose workload on the system for stress testing.

```
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# uptime
 04:18:05 up 15 min,  1 user,  load average: 1.29, 0.32, 0.10
root@RheaAlisha:/home/rhearobinson23# sudo stress --cpu 4 --io 3 --vm 2 --vm-bytes 256M --timeout 20s
stress: info: [1330] dispatching hogs: 4 cpu, 3 io, 2 vm, 0 hdd
uptime
stress: info: [1330] successful run completed in 20s
```

Adding a user

```
root@RheaAlisha:/# sudo adduser rebecca
info: Adding user `rebecca' ...
info: Selecting UID/GID from range 1000 to 59999 ...
info: Adding new group `rebecca' (1003) ...
info: Adding new user `rebecca' (1003) with group `rebecca (1003)' ...
info: Creating home directory `/home/rebecca' ...
info: Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for rebecca
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []: Rebecca
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] Y
info: Adding new user `rebecca' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
info: Adding user `rebecca' to group `users' ...
root@RheaAlisha:/#
```

Changing password

```
root@RheaAlisha:/# passwd rebecca
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

Creating a new group, adding user and viewing group

```
root@RheaAlisha:/# sudo groupadd myUsers
groupadd: group 'myUsers' already exists
root@RheaAlisha:/# sudo usermod -aG myUsers rebecca
root@RheaAlisha:/# getent group myUsers
myUsers:x:1004:rebecca
```

The **finger** command displays information about system users, including login name, real name, terminal, idle time, login time, and home directory.

```
root@RheaAlisha:~# finger rebecca
Login: rebecca                      Name: Rebecca
Directory: /home/rebecca           Shell: /bin/bash
Never logged in.
No mail.
No Plan.
```

SSH (Secure Shell)

```
root@RheaAlisha:~# ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "rhearobinson068@gmail.com"
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_ed25519):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_ed25519
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:gP9WU2Rk8F3kec8wseKIrGvqfF1VnvUEEaKBZ0smvck rhearobinson068@gmail.com
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
|      ooo* ==o|
|      . o *B o.=+|
|      . . B.++o==+|
|      . o .E+..o++|
|      . S +.. o|
|      o ...|
|      ..o.|
|      . oo.|
|      .++|
+-----[SHA256]-----+
root@RheaAlisha:~# eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
Agent pid 2363
```

The **ssh** (Secure Shell) command is used to securely connect to a remote system over a network, allowing users to execute commands and manage the remote machine.

SSH Key and Agent Concepts

SSH Key

SSH keys are a pair of cryptographic keys used for secure authentication in SSH connections. They provide a more secure alternative to password-based login. The key pair includes a private key or public key.

ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "rhearobinson068@gmail.com"

- * RSA is one of the oldest and most widely supported public-key cryptosystems.
- * ED25519 is a newer elliptic curve algorithm offering high security with better performance.

SSH Agent

The SSH agent is a program that holds private keys in memory and manages them, allowing users to establish SSH connections without repeatedly entering passphrases.

- It runs in the background and stores unlocked private keys during a session.
- Once a private key is added to the agent, SSH can use it automatically for authentication.

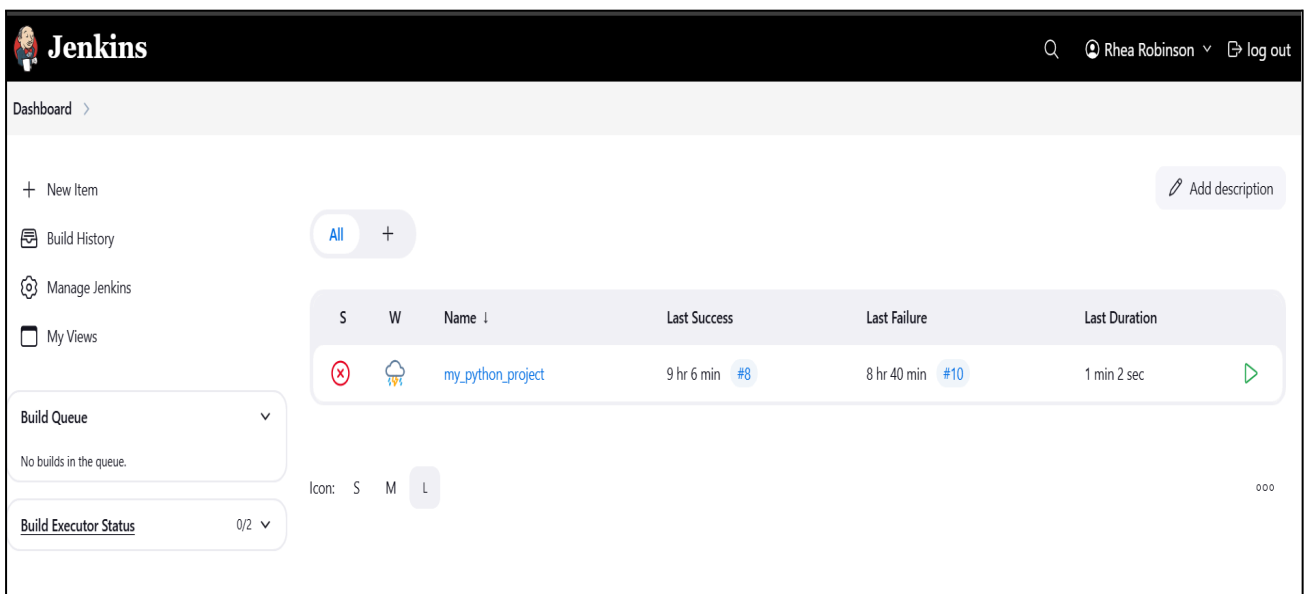
*** SSH agent identity refers to the SSH keys (private keys) that the SSH agent currently holds and uses to authenticate you when connecting to remote servers or services like GitHub.**

Jenkins



Jenkins is an open-source **automation server** used for **continuous integration (CI)** and **continuous delivery (CD)** in software development. It helps automate tasks like building, testing, and deploying applications, making the development process faster and more reliable.

How Jenkins Works (CI/CD Flow):

1. **Developer Pushes Code:** Code is pushed to a version control system (like GitHub).
2. **Jenkins Triggers Build:** Jenkins detects the code change and triggers a build.
3. **Testing:** Automated tests run to ensure code quality.
4. **Deployment:** If tests pass, Jenkins deploys the code to the production or staging environment.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard interface. At the top, there's a header with the Jenkins logo, a search icon, and user information (Rhea Robinson) with a 'log out' link. Below the header, the 'Dashboard' section is visible. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: '+ New Item', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'My Views'. The main content area displays a table of build history for a project named 'my_python_project'. The table has columns for 'S' (Status), 'W' (Workspace), 'Name', 'Last Success', 'Last Failure', and 'Last Duration'. The first row shows a failed build with a red 'X' icon, a cloud icon, and a duration of '1 min 2 sec'. Below the table, there's a 'Build Queue' section showing 'No builds in the queue.' and a 'Build Executor Status' section showing '0/2'.

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
		my_python_project	9 hr 6 min #8	8 hr 40 min #10	1 min 2 sec

Installation commands

```
sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk -y
sudo apt install jenkins -y
wget -q -O - https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io.key | sudo apt-key add -
curl -fsSL https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key | sudo tee
/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc]
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/" | sudo tee
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt update
sudo apt install fontconfig openjdk-17-jre -y
sudo apt install jenkins -y
sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
sudo usermod -aG docker jenkins
sudo systemctl restart jenkins
```