

## Linux command

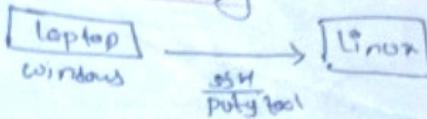
SSH → secure shell

SSH tools → putty

super putty

mobaXterm

→ To connect any of the linux server :- IP / Hostname  
username  
password } requirement



② FTP tools :- winscp → windows secure copy (will work in windows)

filezilla (work in any os)

To copy transfer files windows to linux.

<http://mithuntechnologies.com/devops/DevOpsTools> MithunTechnologies.html

→ To download S/W

⇒ Linux distributions :- Redhat

centos

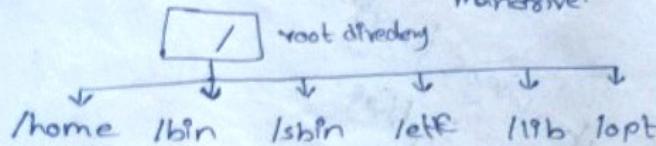
Ubuntu

SUSE Linux

directory

Fedora

mandriva.



Q) How to know how many users are created in linux server.

Ans → go to home dir: /home → ls

how many directories are there that much of users will there.

④ bin :- Each command having one file like rm, cp, ls

⑤ sbin :- system bin :- contains some binary commands (that used by root user only)

⑥ Types of users :- admin user/root user/super user → root

a) Normal users → create by root user

b) System users → while installing S/W, S/W going to create

as a system user.  
It creates by S/W we installed.

⑦ /etc :- contain all the configuration files, access by only root user.

Contain so passwd, shadow, group, sudoers, motd, cron.allow  
directories. motd : message of the day.

⑧ /lib :- library :- contains system libraries

⑨ OPT :- All thirdparty s/w will store in /opt, access by root user only.

→ Port mapping, Exec, Rename, Restart → containers

⑩ Dev :- devices, To check how many hard disks are connected (or) hard devices

⑪ PROC :- process :- To store process id information along with space

it contain "cpuinfo" file proc - contain the RAM, process etc.

proc - To know cpuminformation in "cpuinfo" file

⑫ TEMP :- temp directory can be accessible by any user, It containing temporary files

⑬ VAR : contains variable files. This includes system log files (var/log), emails (var/mail) and

Navigation & Directory control commands

part-2

(LP) USR : unix system resources  
It contains the binaries & libraries

① mkdir - create a directory.

→ After creating directory

② mkdir -v directory (creating directory and sending message as created. v=verbose)

③ mkdir -p Devops/linux/shell/git/maven/tomcat -p=parent

④ mkdir -pv Devops/linux/shell/git/maven/tomcat -p,v,m

↳ It create directories and send message also.

⑤ mkdir -m 700 directoryname :- To give custom permission for directory.  
-m → mode.

⑥ In server \$ uname

\$ mkdir Mithun{1,2,3} ; -To display  
a/p :- mithun1 . mithun2 mithun3

\$ pwd

\$ ls

\$ cd / (is root directory.)

\$ pwd

\$ ls

\$ cd - (back to ec2-user home directory)

\$ pwd

\$ mkdir Test (creating test directory)

\$ ls

\$ mkdir ~ Devops (Creating Devops directory with message)

→ can create more directories by space

\$ mkdir -v Devops Aws

\$ mkdir -v 'Devops-tools' (It will consider only one name due to '')

\$

• ls command can show high level directories not subdirectories  
• to use tree command need to install tree package.

④ tree :- to show subdirectories.

to install tree package.

{ centos/  
fedora &

\*\* In RHEL yum used to install package

\*\* In ubuntu apt (or) apt-get " "

\$ sudo yum install tree -y (Installing tree package)  
as root user

package = piece of sw

RHEL → yum

ubuntu → apt (or) apt-get

yum install tree →

yum remove tree →

yum update tree →

⑧ /home/ec2-user → ec2-user home directory

⑨ root → root home directory

⑩ / → root directory

\$ sudo su - (switching to root)

# pwd

# yum install tree -y

# exit (switch to normal user)

\$ ls

\$ tree

⑪ ls -l :- To display list of files & directories along with information.

\$ ls -l (display in detailed format) | -l = long listing list -h = human readable

\$ ls -lt (display by time which is created first n last) | -t = access time. fermt

\$ ls -l (display in reverse). | -r = reverse -q = all

\$ ls -lra (display in reverse). | -i = inode

\$ sudo su

# can we give permission for already existing file

# ls

# ls -l (display in detailed format) | -l = long listing list -h = human readable

op : -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6455 Nov 10 14:33 config.cfg | -t = access time. fermt

# ls -lh

017,-rw---- 1 root root 6.4K Nov 10 14:33 config.cfg

# exit

\$ ls -la (to see all hidden files, hidden files/dir will start with .)

Q) What is Inode?

→ Inode is data structure. It can store the file / dir information like

→ permission, size, user, group, time stamp.

→ Inode doesn't contain file / dir name.

→ Inode is unique for each file & directory.

\$ ls -li (to display inode number)

→ Based on inode number our os will refer the particular directory.

→ Each file & directory contain unique inode numbers.  
continue in next page ↴

## part-2

(12) cd :- change directory

\$ ls

\$ cd Devops

\$ ls

\$ cd Linux

\$ cd Linux/shell/Git

\$ cd .. (one step back)

\$ pwd

\$ cd ~ (to go userhome directory)

\$ pwd

Output: /home/ec2-user

(13) cd ~ :- To take you userhome directory where ever you are.

(or)

cd                    cd ~ } userhome directory

(14) To go temp directory first need to go root directory

\$ cd /tmp (switching to cd temp directory)

(15) rm -r dirname :- (to delete directory), will delete empty only

\$ rm -r test (deleting empty test dir)

(16) rm -r dirname :- it will delete subfolders and then delete high level dir

(17) rm -rf Devops :- to delete all empty dir

\$ rm -rf Devops (it will delete forcefully)

(18) Top :- To check server resource utilisation (dynamic view at real time view at running system)

(19) vmstat :- To check CPU and memory statistics.

Q) Difference b/w du, df and free?

du - to check disk space usage to the available files and directories

df - to check disk space (free) in file system

free - to check total system memory.

Q) ls - to check list of files and directories contents

Q) proc - contains the RAM, process and kernel information.

→ ls -ls - To sort files by size

⇒ ls -ld - to shows the name of directories and their content

b/w bin and shbin  
Q) what is difference b/w bin and shbin

bin :- contains the command binary files

user can access the commands ex:- mediv, ls, cd, etc.

shbin :- contains the commands and files but

root user can access the commands ex:- reboot shutdown

Q) Explain Linux directory / file hierarchy structure? Identifying

umask :- user file mask :- To create permissions for files & directories

⇒ The default root permission for normal user is 002

The default file permission for normal user is 664

The " directory " for normal user is 775

⇒ The default permission for root user is 022

The default file permission for root user is 644

The default file " " for root user is 755

Q) # chmod -R 777 dev (It will work for recursive & its subfiles like b/w)

⇒ #pwd

= # ls

# chmod u-rwx file.txt (removing all permissions to user)

# chmod og-rwx file.txt (removing read, write & execute access to group user and others)

# chmod uog+rwx file.txt (giving all access to all users)

# chmod uog-rwx file.txt (giving removing all access to all users)

# chmod a+rwx, u-rx, g=rw file.txt

+ represents add

- represents remove

= represents set

- ⇒ `uname` :- print system information (kernel name)      `uname`  
⇒ `uname -a` :- print all information like kernel name, release  
⑧ `ls -l | grep -v 'd'` → to display only files.  
⑨ `top` displays how currently how our resources are utilizing.

## Part-3

By default no password for ec2-user (in aws linux)

?)

⇒ without password by using pem file we are login to

⇒ To login root user → sudo su -

To Exit from root → exit

⇒ To delete recursively sub directories → rm -r directoryname

?) If EC2-instance getting expire? How to get back it

† Git bash → go to home directory (cd ~) → ls -la → cd .ssh

→ cd ~/.ssh → vi config → Host \*

serverAliveInterval 30  
ServerCountMax 2

→ Press ESC → :wq! (Save).

\* means session should not be interactive.

⇒ Find is a command to search files/directories with various conditions

you specify for files that match the arguments.

You can find files by permissions, users, groups, file type, date, size and other criteria.

?) How to find all the Empty files in current directory?

A) find . -type f -empty [ current div  
f files ]

find ~ -type f -empty (to search in user current directory)

find / -type f -empty (to search in entire server system)

?) How to find all the Empty directories in

A) find . -type d -Empty

⇒ touch directory/java.txt (create file in ^directory) (relative path)

⇒ touch /directory/java.txt (create file in root directory (absolute path))

Ex:- touch sabiha/java.txt (in root or user)

⇒ umask :- user Mask (or) user file creation mask.

It is used to set the permissions for files/directories

newly created on a Linux machine.

default umask 002 (for normal user)

& " " 0022 (for root user)

→ highest umask value is 777 [ giving all permissions to all ]  
 → To set umask value permanently :-  
 vi ~/.bash\_profile } in user  
 umask 022 }  
 vi /etc/profile } root.  
 umask 022 }  
 → To remove all permissions :-  
 chmod 000 file.txt  
 → To give read access for everyone :- chmod 444 file.txt

-rwx-rwx-r--  
 file user group other

↴ chmod - change  
 ↴ change the file/directory mode  
 ↴ permission.

\* 2) I have a one file devops.txt which is having that -w x -wx -wx permission. This file contain "hello all" can I strong upgrade hello to hi?  
 → No, we cannot upgrade because we don't have read access only here, but we can add content not update(edit).

⇒ chmod 777 directoryname [ giving all permissions to directory ]

\* If a directory has file with rwx-rwx-rwx permission Then,

⇒ chmod -R 777 directoryname/

\* Then will provide all permission access for both files and directories.

→ By taking remote and ssh command from others we can access their ec2 instance.

→ To change ownership [ chown ] chown username directory

2) difference b/w sudo su - and sudo su

Sudo SU :- switch to root user, point to home directory and load the configuration

Sudo su :- switch to root , root hD and not bad point

⇒ chown user chown → will change ownership of file, only root user can execute this

⇒ To change user for devops.txt file.

chown ~~as~~ root devops.txt

If need to add sub-directories also  
 chown -R root : directoryname // chgrp - changes group ownership  
 R = recursive  
 → To change group name for  
 chgrp wheel devops.txt [wheel is default group name]  
 → we can change user and group name by one command?  
 Chown ec2-user : ec2-user devops.txt  
 ↓  
 username groupname change

Part-4

① CP :- It will copy file contents of one file to another file/dir  
 cp filename destination. Ex:- cp devops.txt directoryname.  
 cp -r directoryname destination Ex:- cp -r Baskar Test  
 → To see contents in directory ls -l directoryname/  
 → Ex:- ls -l Baskar/  
 → To copy all the text files in to Test dir  
 cp \*.txt Test [copying] \* all  
 cp \*.py Test  
 → using mv command we can rename file/dir  
 Q) what is diff b/w cp and mv  
 when we copy

② file :- used to show what type of file based on content in file.  
 ex:- file devops  
 ③ WC :- counts the no. of lines, words, bytes or characters in file.  
 ex:- wc devops.txt  
 O/P:- 233 653 6455 devops.txt  
 L = no. of lines  
 W = no. of words  
 C = no. of characters  
 -m = no. of characters  
 -L = length of longest line  
 → To know first no. of lines in file.  
 ex:- wc -l devops.txt

def  
 L = no. of lines  
 W = no. of words  
 C = no. of characters  
 -m = no. of characters  
 -L = length of longest line

④ ln :- create links b/w files.

wc & ln :- To give live content to the other user instead of copying it  
 to temp.  
 ex:- ln sourcefile destinationfile  
 ln /opt/facebook.log /tmp/facebook.log  
 ln filename /home/ec2-user/

# ls -l  
 # cat opt  
 # ln file /tmp  
 #

⇒ ls -li (display files/dirs along with inode i=inode)

⇒ update will happen in both original & link file but delete will become particular file only. This link files have same inode number for both.

⇒ Soft link → stored in windows, points the original file. It breaks if you remove the original file, soft link will create for both files & directory.   
 but we cannot create hard links for directories only for files.

### ~~Hard Link~~ Hard Link

⇒ ln

⇒ inode is same for original & link

⇒ 1GB size

⇒ if original file is deleted also you can access link.

⇒ Text editor :- vi/vim/nano

Ex:- vim filename

⇒ To set line numbers :set nu

⇒ To set file content in nonnumbers :set nonu

⇒ to search particular line :108

⇒ to search with particular word /manger

⇒ to delete particular line :2 //press D two times on line 2

⇒ before deleting take backup cp filename filename.bak

⇒ nano filename

⇒ yum install nano y (Installing nano package)

⇒ we can install n-number packages at once separated by space  
Yum install nano zip unzip tar -y

⇒ nano test.txt

⇒ ctrl + o (saving) → Enter

⇒ ctrl + X (closing)

### vi/vim:-

⇒ use "yy" command to copy current line.

⇒ use "p" to paste the line cut using the "yy" or "dd" command  
The lines are pasted after the current line.

### soft link

⇒ ln -s

⇒ inode is different

⇒ less size (10KB)

⇒ will not access if original is deleted.

Yum install vim -y

//x = to delete character in vi

To delete line in Vi file  
⇒ in command mode click on line type dd.

## Part - 5

① Echo :- For displaying purpose we will use .like System.out.println() method in java.

echo Hello Guys. O/P :- Hello Guys

System.out.println("Hello Guys");

EC2-user → uname → lpmore → ex.

→ echo hello guys

O/P hello guys

→ echo "hello guys"

O/P hello guys.

⇒ Ctrl + C → To terminate the process (come out of the struck).

⇒ we can see content in file more than one file at a time.

② Ex:- cat devops.txt nano.txt

cat = concatenate

⇒ cat -n filename (to display content of file in number)

⇒ To display first 10 lines of file

③ Ex:- head filename

⇒ To display first 13 lines :- Ex:- head -n 13 filename (or)

head -13 filename

Tail command :- To display from last lines

④ ⇒ tail filename (to display last 10 lines)

⇒ tail -12 filename (last 12 lines will display)

⇒ For keep on growing files like facebook.log → to display last 10 lines :-

⑤ Ex:- tail -f facebook.log (append data as file grows).

we use for tail -f :- the recent error messages in last will occur so.

⑥ Sed command :- To display particular line (or) range of lines

Ex:- sed -n "108P" filename

P=print

⇒ To display from 108 line to 122 line in file

Ex:- sed -n "108,112P" filename

⇒ To display previous command up arrow

⑦ Q) To Replace one string with another string.

Ex:- Sed "S/red/blue/I" filename

Ex:- sed "s/red/blue/3" filename (only 3 occurrence for change string).

sed = stream editor.

⇒ more command :- using more command we can see the content of file in line by line (through enter) (or) screen by screen (through  $\text{ctrl} + \text{f}$ )

Ex:- more filename

Ex:- less filename

⇒ difference b/w more & less :- In less command we can come back word direction by  $\text{ctrl} + \text{B}$  ← back  $\text{ctrl} + \text{f}$  →

To quit task type q (or)  $\text{ctrl} + \text{c}$  start of file.  
 $\text{ctrl} + \text{G}$  → to go end of file,  $\text{ctrl} + \text{g}$  → to go start of file content in file ascending order.

⇒ sort command :- To display

Ex:- sort friends.txt

sort :- used to sort the o/p in numeric or alphabetic order.

O/P :- Aliya

Sabiba

Ex:- sort -r friends.txt

(to display file content in descending order)

O/P :- Sabiba

Allyya

⇒ To display content in file with sort

Ex:- cat friends.txt | sort (display in ascending order)

⇒ To display or convert to case letter to lower to higher vises,

⇒ tr :- Translate character

Ex:- cat friends.txt | sort | tr [a-z] [A-Z]

O/P:- SALINA

SABIBA

tr = translating upper to lower.  
lower to upper case.

⇒ To search one particular name in friends.txt file.

Ex:- grep allya friends.txt

O/P :- allya

⇒ If you are not sure of case of word to search

Ex:- grep -i ALIYA friends.txt

O/P :- allya

i = ignore the case

grep = global regular expression print, processes text line by line and prints only lines which match a specified pattern.

tac :- Does the same as cat, but displays the content in reverse

order

## System Resources commands:

① **who** :- Displays the current users working on the system.

O/P :- EC2-user pts/0  
↓ user      ↓ terminal name      ↓ timestamp      ↓ IP address where you have connected  
Ex:- who -H (display along with headings)

② **w command** :-

how many users are logged in and what they are doing will check.

③ **Uptime command** :- Tells how long the system has been running

Ex:- uptime

O/P :-

→ By using uptime command we can display load average.

intervals load average : 0.00, 0.00, 0.00

{      ↓      ↓      ↓  
first min 5th min 15 min

④ **users command** :- Display list of the users currently logged on the system.

Ex:- users

O/P:- ec2-user

⑤ **whoami command** :- which user you have currently logged in.

⑥ **whereis ls command** :- path/locate the binary, source and manual pagefiles for a command.

Ex:- whereis

⇒ **which command** :-

Ex:- which java

%D - display date as mm/dd/yy

%T - display time as HH:MM:SS

## ~~PART-6~~ system

⑦ **Date command** :- To display and set time; only by root user.

⇒ Can do :-

⑧ **df** :- Report file system disk space usage. (disk free)

(hard drives) \$ df

\$ df -h

du :- estimate file space usage

⑨ **du** :- disk usage, memory occupies for directories / files.

n = username directory

Ex:- du -h n (display all home user occupied in human readable language)

Ex:- du -sh n (s-summary shows complete name)

⑩ **hostname** : shows / set the system host.name

Ex:-

⇒ Every server has unique hostname and ip address to access that server

⑤ `hostname -i`  
will display ip address

⇒ `ifconfig (or) hostname -i (or) ip a`  
To find the ip address.

⇒ `sudo su -`

⇒ `hostname mithun.com`

⇒ `etp hostname`

⇒ `ip mithu.com`

⇒ ⑥ `man` :- display the particular information about the command

like man date

info mkdir (or) info date

man mkdir

To come out press ?

⑦ ~~whatatis~~ :- The whatatis command displays a summary line from the man page for the specified command in Linux.

Syn :- whatatis ls

⇒ By using whatatis command will get short description about command.

whatatis ls

whatatis mkdir

⑧ ~~Systemctl list-unit-files~~ To display all services in os

⇒ To check particular service status stop/running

~~syn~~ service sshd status      syntax :- service servicename option

↳      service name      All services are available in /etc/systemd/init.d/

⇒ To check status of service ~~user~~ no need root, but to root user only can start and stop the service.

⇒ ⑨ last command :- how many users at what time they login  
show listing of last logged in users.

⇒ ps :- Display the current process running

⑩ what is command to see process id with all information?

⑩ ps -ef      e=exit  
                  f=format

\$ ps -f :- Full listing of users currently with

\$ ps :- users currently running process

\$ ps -A :- all

⇒ To see particular process id.

ps -ef | grep tomcat

kill :- to kill process

⑪ kill -l (To see all signal descriptions 1-64)

⇒ kill -9 processid (To kill process) // kill will sends signals to the specified process or process groups.  
↳      kill all -u <username> :- Kill all process under specified user.

⇒ top :- Display Linux tasks (Currently how our resources are utilizing)

we can → To debug application from developer said not working.

⇒ Sar : (System Activity Report) : used to collect the CPU, memory and I/O usage.

⇒ By default it doesn't contain so need to install/yum install sysstat

↳ package name of sar

⇒ Archive / Data backup commands :-

⇒ zip :- package and compress (archive) files

2) To create zip file for particular directory (or) take backup.

\$ ls filename  
\$ zip -r test.zip directoryname. (Creating zip file with name test.zip, for directoryname)

⇒ unzip filename.zip

⇒ To create tar file by tar -cvf test.tar directoryname/

⇒ tar :- used to archive the directory/file

c = create

v = verbose

f = filesystem

x = extract

⇒ If host name not changed in etc/hosts file do as below

# vi /etc/hosts

# vi /etc/sysconfig/network

restart the server.

# service network restart

⇒ How to change the IP address temporarily?

We can use ifconfig command to change IP Address

⇒ # ifconfig eth0 9.42.159.72

2) How to change IP address permanently?

In /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directory every machine have one file for n/w interface

If the interface is "eth0", you will see the ifcfg-eth0 file under /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts directory.

change the IPADDR filed in the ifcfg-eth0 file

change the IP address in /etc/hosts file

Restart the n/w as follows

## PART-7

User Administration commands :-

#useradd Bhaskar [ creates this user Bhaskar in /home directory ]

⇒ command to create user :- useradd

#useradd username

Q) From RHEL 7.x what is starting user ID ?

Ans) 1000 and max is 60,000

Q) What is the root UID? zero

⇒ By using userID we can identify the normal user and root user.

1) Note:- root user ID is zero.

⇒ passwd :- To set password to the user

#passwd username

#passwd Bhaskar

① To check listed ways?

Q) Where will be password will store? in the shadow file :-

• # cat /etc/shadow ↗ cat /etc/passwd

Q) To set password for root :- passwd root (or) #passwd

⇒ How to change password by user self?  
or  
root

\$ passwd

Q) How to get forgot user password? contact admin

Q) How to get password if root user forgot? by reboot the server

⇒ To remove password :-

⇒ passwd -d username :- to delete already existing password in etc/passwd

chage :- used to see user related "threshold details" such as user disable time etc.

⇒ we can set user attributes by chage

# chage username

minimum password age

maximum " age

Last password change

Password expiration warning

Password inactive [-i]

Account expiration date [-e] :-

Note:- By using chage command we can create temporary user for 5 days like, in Account expiration date [-e] : 5 //

#chage -E never username

→ To keep user permanently.

usermod :- user modification ; we can modify the user group

# usermod -L username (to lock the user)

# usermod -U username (To unlock the user)

we can :- If will lock after 3 times attempt.

group :- to create group . groups information will store in /etc/group

# groupadd groupname

# groupadd devops

→ adding user to group.

usermod -g groupname username

# usermod -g devops btaskar

→ to check whether it's added or not (or) to check user listing group

# (id -g devops) ←

→ to add multiple users in some group

→ # groups username :- to check user belongs to which group

alp btaskar :devops

id :- It is one more command which will show the user details such as primary group and secondary group

# id groupname

# id devops

OPP UID: gids devops:

id :- Display user's group or groups user

→ to switch user , to come out from the user press ctrl+logout or

SU :- to switch user , to come out from the user press exit

→ To provide admin access to normal user go to #visudo

in /etc/sudoers

# visudo # \$ su - root

password

# visudo      <sup>int</sup>All root to run any commands anywhere  
Edit file below <sup>int</sup>root ALL (ALL) All step of  
username ALL (ALL) All and save :w!

#

→ can give admin access to more than one user.

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usermod :- user modification; we can modify the user group

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username :- If will lock after 3 times attempt. en:- usermod -L or unlock same

group :- to create group. groups information will store in /etc/group

# groupadd groupname

# groupadd devops

⇒ adding user to group.

usermod -g groupname username

# usermod -g devops bhaskar

⇒ to check whether it's added or not (to check user listing group)

# [id -g devops] ↗

⇒ to add multiple users in some group

⇒ # groups username :- to check user belongs to which group

o/p bhaskar: devops

id :- It is one more command which will show the user details such as primary group and secondary group

# id groupname

# id devops

o/p uid: gid: devops:

lid :- Display user's group or groups user

Su :- to switch user. To come out from the user press ctrl+D logout or exit

⇒ To provide admin access to normal users go to visudo

in /etc/sudoers

#\* # \$ su -root

password

#visudo

All root to run any command anywhere

intim: All root to run any command anywhere

Edit file below root ALL(CALL) All step of

username ALL (ALL) All and save file

#

⇒ can give admin access to more than one user.

Note :- To access any of the admin command after getting admin access for normal user.

# \$ sudo useradd balaji

⇒ To delete user created by administrator

# \$ sudo userdel -r username

\$ ls -l /home

⇒ \$ sudo groupdel groupname

### part-8

#### Automatic scheduling tasks commands :-

Cron: cron is a daemon that executes scheduled commands.

cron also reads '/etc/crontab'.

Crontab: crontab is the program used to install, deinstall or list the tables used to drive the cron daemon in Vixie cron.

Access by any user.

#### Crontab format :-

# minute hour Dayofmonth month Dayofweek command/script

# (0-59) (0-23) (1-31) (1-12 or jan-dec) (0-6 (0)) user/bin/find sun-sat)

\* \* \* \* \* /usr/bin/find → every one min, cronjob will trigger.

⇒ Crontab work by using cron-service.

⇒ By using crontab will schedule jobs automatically.

⇒ Create crond-service file in /etc/cron.allow  
empty

# touch /etc/cron.allow {The crontab feature will be  
disabled for remaining users}

⇒ To give crontab access to particular user.

# vi /etc/cron.allow

Bhaskar

⇒ Then bhaskar will get access

# Crontab -l (List of jobs configure under crontab)

# crontab -e (to update crontab)

# crontab -r (to remove crontab)

Q) can you tell me what is crontab format?

Shell script :- is very simple, it is a series of commands . sh is extension

⇒ creating shellscript with name hello.sh

vi hello.sh