**Computer:**

* electronic device that performs tasks like browsing internet , playing videos, mp3, executing programs, applications etc. with some mathematical cal behind
* computer can understand binary lang (0,1)
* computers -> CPU -> CHIPS -> ALU -> Gates (and,or,not,nand,nor) -> transistors (switch)

**Operating System:**

* software/ program which acts as a interface b/w the user and the computer hardware
* OS controls execution of all kinds of program's
* Ex: windows, Linux, Macos, android

**some of imp functions of OS**

1. process management
2. memory management
3. Device management
4. security
5. Coordination b/w softwares
6. system performance
7. job accounting
8. scheduling
9. error detections

**History:**

* computers are as big as a room
* very difficult to operate
* every computer has a different OS
* every software is designed separately for different os
* expensive
* normal people cannot afford as these are expensive and difficult to understand

**Linux History:**

* + - Linux is a free distributional version of Unix
    - Unix is inspired by Multics OS (multi-user, multi-process, dynamic linking, hierarchical file system)
    - Unix first version released in 1970 (assembly)
    - later in 1972 C lang was developed by DR
    - Unix is rewritten in C
    - Unix gains popularity because of its portability, networking, availability
    - Linus Torvald a finish student started project LINUX
    - first version was released in 1991
    - he made Linux as open source
    - Torvald only written kernel part of Linux

**Linux vs Unix:**

* + is both same..?
  + Linux and Unix are different
  + Linux is derived from Unix
  + Linux code was completely written from scratch not even a single line of code copied from Unix
  + Linux is not a complete OS it's only kernel, but Unix is a complete OS
  + Linux is packed into ditros to make it as an OS
  + Linux: is an open course Unix: closed source
  + Linux: C lang, other prog lang Unix: C, assembly
  + Linux: opensource. Unix: mixed (open, closed)
  + Linux: monolithic. Unix: monolithic, micro, hybrid
  + Linux: Debian, ubuntu, fedora, Redhat, android. Unix: ibm aix, solaris, darwin, macos
  + Linux: patches are quick. Unix: slow
  + Linux: mostly free but some paid versions are also available (redhat). Unix: mostly paid but free versions are also available (FreeBSD, Solaris)

**Distributions:**

* Other OS like Microsoft, macOS combine each bit of code internally and release as a single package-

(windows 10,11,7,8.1)

* But Linux is only a kernel
* Different parts of Linux are developed by different organizations
* distro combine those parts to name an OS - Ubuntu, Linux Mint, Debian, Fedora, Redhat, Arch Linux

**Where Linux is used?**

* + smart phones, super computers, desktop
  + web servers, tablets, laptops
  + washing machines, DVDs players, refrigerators
  + routers, modems
  + cars, airplanes
  + rockets

**Introductory terms in Linux:**

Binaries : Executables in windows, all commands are binaries

Case sensitive : Linux is case sensitive

Directory : Folder in windows

Home : One of Linux directory where user data is stored

Root user : Administrator in windows

Script : Series of commands which gets executed in interpreter env

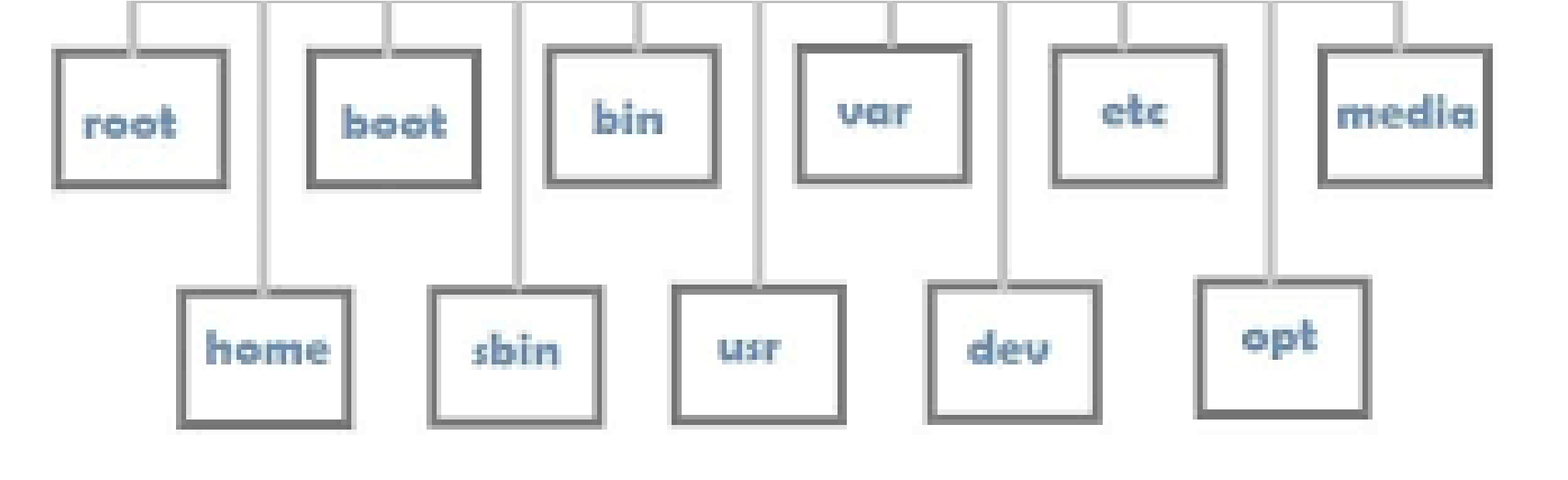
Shell : Program that acts as an interface b/w the user and OS

Terminal : CLI

**Linux File System:**

* In Linux everything is a file
* linux do not contain physical hard drive like windows
* linux has a logical hierarchical file structure





1)/bin - In this binaries folder we are having commands

2)/opt - If we download 3rd party S/W in Linux that will store in this optional folder

3)/boot - whenever you on the system, booting data present. So that boot code will present in this folder 4)/root - Root user data present

5)/dev - device folder - External devices info stored here

6)/home - Every user data stored here

7)/tmp - we can store the temporary data

8)/usr - In linux kernel info and system binaries info present in user folder

9)/lib - shareable files present in libraries folder

10)/sbin - system binaries -extra commands present when we compared to bin

11)/mnt - mount - If we put pendrive, usb from external that data is coming into this directory

12)/var - In this variable folder, all logs stored.

**i) System Commands**

uname

used to get the Operating System of the server. Eg:- Linux, etc..,

uname -r

Displays Linux kernel version

uname -a

Displays all information about Linux system information

uptime

Displays since how much time system has been running

uptime -s

Shows uptime in pretty format

hostname

Displays the hostname and IP address

hostname -i

Displays the IP address for hostname

ip route

Show table routes

date

Shows system date and time stamp

timedatectl We will get the universal time

cal

Displays the current calendar, month and day

cal 2023

Displays the particular year calendar

cal 09 2024 Displays the particular month

last reboot

Shows system reboot history

who (or) w

Prints information about default user in our server

whoami

Prints information about all users who are currently logged in

top

List out the running processors in our system

hostnamectl we will get the hostname details

hostnamectl set-hostname flm Instead of IP address we get this name

ip address (or) ip addr

Shows IP addresses assigned to all network interfaces

timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Kolkata

Changing the universal to local time

**ii) Hardware Commands**

lscpu

Displays information about the CPU architecture

lsblk -a

Lists the information about all the block devices attached to the system

cat /proc/cpuinfo

Displays information about the CPU architecture

cat /proc/meminfo

Displays system memory(RAM) details

free

Displays system memory(RAM) details in KB

free -m

Displays system memory(RAM) details in MB

df -h

Report file system disk space usage i.e., how much memory we took and how much we consume, we will get all the details.

du filename disk usage file name du -sh filename disk usage file name

fdisk -l

Getting the volume info

ps

To see all the running process

Kill -9 PID To kill the process

dmesg

Bootup messages

**iii) File Commands**

touch filename used to create a single file

touch f1 f2 f3

used to create multiple files

touch file{1..5} create 5 files at a time

rm filename

used to remove single file

rm f1 f2 f3

used to remove multiple files

rm file{1..5}

used to remove 5 files

rm -f filename

used to remove a file without our permission

rm -f \*

used to remove all files at a time

**creating a folder:** using mkdir command:

* make directory
* used to create a new folder
* can create multiple folders at a time
* folders with hierarchy

Eg: mkdir folder mkdir 1 2 3 mkdir a/b = create folder b inside folder a if folder a is present otherwise display error mkdir -p a/b create folder b inside folder a if a is present otherwise it will first create a then b inside a

mkdir folder1 folder2

used to create multiple folders

mkdir folder{1..7} create 7 folders at a time

rmdir folder

used to remove empty directory

rmdir \*

used to remove all empty directories

rmdir -rf folder/\* used to delete all the files inside the folder

rmdir -rf folder/filename used to delete the particular file inside the folder

rmdir -rf folder used to delete a particular folder along with inside the files

rm -rf \*

used to remove all files and folders at a time

touch folder/filename used to create a file inside the folder

# Changing directories

cd foldername used to change the directory

cd ..

used to go back to one step back

cd ../../..

used to go back to 3 folders back

cd -

used to go back to the previous directory

cd (or) cd ~

used to go back to root directory at a time

cd /

To change the pwd to root directory which is the topmost/outermost parent directory

pwd

present working directory. If you want to check the current path use this command

ll (or) ls -l

used to see all the files along with the data (l - original list)

ls

used to see only file names

ls folder1

used to see the list of files present in folder1

ll -a (or) ls -al

used to see the both hidden and regular files

ll -r (or) ls -r

used to see the files in reverse order

ll -t

used to see the latest files in top ( t - time)

ll -ltr

To list the files in long listing format with sort by modification time, newest first and then in reverse order

# COPY:-

cp file1 file2

used to copy the data from source file1 to destination file2

Note: Here, if file2 i.e.., destination file is not created also, it will create automatically

cp file1 folder1

used to copy the file to folder

# MOVE:-

mv file1 file2

used to move/renaming the files i.e.., the data from file1 to file2

mv file1 folder1 used to cut the file and paste in folder cmp file1 file2

used to compare the 2 files

diff file1 file2

used to get the differences of a file b/w 2 files

**using cat command:**

* cat along with redirection operator
* we can add data into the file during creation
* press ctrl+d to come out of cat prompt
* redirection operator (>) redirects o/p of a command from standard file (file 1) to any arbitary file

**double redirection(>>):**

* > = clear previous data and enter new data into a file
* >> = it appends new data to old data

Eg: ls > cat.txt cat cron.txt >> cat.txt

cat > filename

used to write/overwrite the data in a file

Note: Here, if we don't create file also, it will create automatically

cat >> filename

used to append/extend the data into a file cat -n filename

used to read the data along with the line numbers

cat filename used to read the data into a file

cat f1 f2 f3

used to see all the files data at a time

tac filename

reverse the data from top to bottom

rev filename reverse the data from left to right

head filename used to print first 10 lines of a file

tail filename used to print last 10 lines of a file

sed -n '5,9p' filename used to print the lines between 5 to 9

sed -n '7p' filename used to print the 7th line head -n 8 filename prints 8 lines in a file

tail -n 4 filename used to print last 4 lines in a file

wc filename used to get the no of lines, words, letters in a file

wc -l filename used to get only line numbers of a file

wc -w filename used to get no of words in a file

wc -c filename used to get no of characters in a file

cat aws | tee file file2 file3 copy one file data to multiple files at a time tee - used to copy the data from one file to multiple files | - used to perform two commands at a time pipe parameter sends the o/p of the 1st command to the 2nd command

cat file1 | tee -a file2 file3 file4 used to append/extends the data from file1 to file2 file3 file4 If you want to copy the folder data to serialized folders

#mkdir folder{1..7} > cd folder1 > touch file1 #echo folder{2..7} | xargs -n 1 cp -v folder1/\* xargs - used to copy from one folder to serialized folders

-v - verbose - If we use means we don't get permission denied

-n 1 -> used for copy to individual file

**More:-**

Used to display content of large/very large files, In form of pages

More command loads the entire file at a time into memory

Used to see the multiple files data at a time Used to see all the files data at a time with % press space enter or traverse eg: more f1 f2

**less:**large/ very large display files in form of pages

It will loads the parts of the data into memory that is displayed we do have search capability use /word name, Afte perform less command eg: less filename

When compare with less/more user prefer less command because we got some free space in memory/ram our ultimate aim is If ram is free means system is speed

# locate:-

It is light weight command, used to find a file

It searches for given file in backend database which updates once in a day problem when we search for a newly created file

#sudo updatedb - used to update the database

#locate filename

# Find:-

used to search for a file/folder

Find do not depend on any database if actually searches on file system

Find provides multiple options for searching a file eg: name, size, group, user, date, permissions, etc..,

Note:- Some times you are trying to find some files you got permission denied errors, On that case use sudo before the command

# find path(or)pathType -name filename

# find / -name file

# find / -iname f1

# find /home/ec2-user -name file

# find / -type d -name fol-name

# find / -type f -perm 0644

Comparing files

cmp f1 f2

If it's same data in both files means, it gives nothing If it's different means it will show error msg

diff f1 f2

It will prints the difference data which is present in a file

# grep:-

Global Regular Expression print

It is used to search for a word inside a file, without going inside a file grep "searchwordname" filename

grep -n "wordname" aws grep -i "wordname" aws grep "wordname" aws -c (wordcount)

Search multiple words inside a file grep -e "1stword" -e "2ndword" filename

search words in multiple files grep -e "wordname" file1 file2

search multiple words and multiple files grep -e "word" -e "word" file1 file2

**Date filters** date +"%d" - give date (full details) date +"%m" - give month date +"%y" - give year date +"%H" - give Hour date +"%M" - give minute date +"%S" - give Seconds date +"%D" - give date (format change) date +"%F" - give date " " " date +"%A" - give date in english date +"%B" - give month in english date +"%T" - give time

# man pages:-

* manual pages
* display long description about the command
* If you don't know the command you can use map and find the details of the command

Eg: man command man nmap

man ls

# whereis:-

used to search for a binary file

It is also display manual page if available Eg: whereis locate

# which:-

used to search for a binary file but it is even more specific.

It's search for the binary file in PATH variable

Eg: which locate

# PATH:-

* env variable
* locations of binaries

Eg: echo "$PATH"

**Types of files:**

* : regular filed : directory file c : character file b : blocked file | : pipeline file

**File Modifications:**

Vim editor: It is used to modify the data in a file.

It has 3 modes

**1. command mode**

It is the default mode in vim editor. It is used for operations like copy, delete, paste the lines in a file

**keys/commands:**

In linux we can't press the keywords directly. you have to do in esc mode yy : used to copy the entire of the line 3yy: copies 3 lines from our cursor p : used to print the copied data 4p : it will print 4 times dd : used to delete the entire line 5dd: used to delete 5 lines gg : used to go to the 1st line of the file

G : used to go to the last line of the file 5gg: our cursor goes to the 5th line shift:8 -> our cursor goes to the 8th line

u : used to undo the changes ctrl+r : used to redo the changes shift:set number -> used to give the numbers in a file

/word or ?word -> used to search a word shift:%s/old word/new word/g -> to replace a word (g - global)

**2. Insert mode**

Used to insert the data in a file

esc: used to go to insert to command mode i : used to go to command to insert mode O : used to create a new line (up) o : used to create a new line (down) A : used to go to the end of the line

I : used to go to the starting of the line

# 3. save & quit mode

It is used to save the modified data in a file

And quit from the VI editor to root user

:w - used to save the data in a file

:q - used to quit from the vim editor

:wq - used to save & quit from the vim editor

:w! - forcefully save the data in a file

:q! - forcefully quit from the vim editor

:wq! - forcefully save & quit from the vim editor

Note: All these vim keys will work on command mode

4. visual, reverse, record modes - we don't use here

4)User Management:

**Adding user:**

using adduser/useradd command:

* used to add a new user into linux os

Eg: adduser username

adduser -u 8765 pop adduser -u 6578 -gid 8765 bob note:

* whenever we create user, one group also will gets created with the same
* whenever we create user, Inside /home automatically folder will gets created with same name

**backend process:**

* controller will edit the following files

/etc/passwd - contains info about users in linux OS. we can see the users in our servers. First, last are the actual users. In b/w there are system user accounts we called as daemons.

/etc/shadow - users password info present

/etc/group - contains info about groups in linux OS

/etc/gshadow - groups password info present

* creating a new directory in home folder
* assigning required default permissions to the new folder created

kali:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/kali:/usr/bin/zsh

kali : username x : password is stored in /etc/shadow

1000 : uid - unique identifying number assigned by the os to a user

1000 : gid

,,,, : info about user, shows additional info about the user. Using below command we can add the additional data useradd -c "hi this is linux" username

/home/kali : path of directory creates a folder and contains user info folder

/usr/bin/zsh : shell associated with the user and user performed commands stored

su - pop/ su pop

Login from root user into our created user

passwd pop setting a password for user

cd /home -> ll display the user name with folder

**note:**

* password will changed by users who have permissions/access (forgot the passwd) - Root user can access/go to any user, no restrictions. Because it has all privileges.

useradd -M pop

Whenever if we create a user, folder will not create

**Removing user:**

using userdel command:

* user delete
* used to remove a user from linux os

Eg: userdel dhoni userdel -r virat - delete user in both server & home directory userdel -r -f rohit - delete user in both server & home directory and also deleted user related files

**note:**

* whenever we delete the user, only user is deleted not the folder
* At a time, we can delete single user only

**Expiration:**

If i want to give access to the user upto 2 months, then after user will automatically delete. eg: useradd -e 2023-08-25 / 25-09-2023 filename

After this date user will delete

**Adding a Groups:**

whenever we create a user, automatically group created. eg: useradd sandy -> cat /etc/group -It will visible here

Creating own/manual group groupadd Sandy

Deleting group groupdel sandy (x) - we can't delete here we can delete our manual groups userdel -r sandy

id filename - we can see the id's of group & user

**Changing the owners of a file:** why to change the owners means

Suppose, I'm having one file in root user. I want to access in jenkins user. But it's not possible, because owners are different. So, if we change the owners root to jenkins means then we can access

chown username filename changing the owners in user

chgrp groupname filename

changing the owners in group

chown user file file1 changing the owners for multiple files

chown username:groupname filename Changing the owners and groups at a time in file

chown -R username:groupname folder

Changing the owners and groups in folder and also folder inside files

**5)File Permissions:**

* If you want to give all permissions to the file
* very important
* directly impact on security of os

**using chmod command:**

* change mode
* used to change permissions for a file

permissions in os

read(r) : we can access data inside file/folder = 4 write(w) : we can change /alter data in file/folder = 2 execute(x): we can execute/ run file = 1

* : type of a file = 0

permissions are given to three set of people

owner(u): who actually creates the file/folder group(g): every user is associated with a group others(o): everyone other than group and owner comes under others

ls -l

drwxrwxrwx

d : file / folder rwx : permissions of owner rwx : group permissions rwx : other permissions

we can change permissions of a file/ folder using 2 ways

# 1. using operators

+ : add a permission

- : removes a permission

= : replicates permission

Eg: chmod u+x file chmod u-x,g+w,o+r abc chmod u=rwx abc chmod a+x abc

# 2. using numeric codes rwx

000 - 0 - no permissions

001 - 1 - execute

010 - 2 - write

011 - 3 - write and execute

1. - 4 - read
2. - 5 - read and execute
3. - 6 - read and write
4. - 7 - all permissions

Eg: chmod 123 abc chmod 456 abc - for file chmod 777 abc chmod -R 777 folder1 - changing permissions in files inside the folder also note: file name will change when we give/change the execute permissions

**SSH:**

* It is a protocol, nothing but secure shell
* used to remotely connect and control a system
* both systems should be in the same network
* Through ssh we can login into remote server to our computernote: If both servers are using same n/w SSH will be possible otherwise don't

Eg: service ssh status service ssh start service ssh stop service ssh restart

ssh username@serverpublicIP

Login through cmd from remote server

# Standard file streams

we're having 3 types of files file0 - input file file1 - output file file2 - error file

**how exactly the command run in linux**

terminal (open) --> command (typing) --> (It goes to file system) file0 --> (command need to execute that's why it's going to)shell prog --> path varia (find) -->(present means) execute --> file 1 --> monitor(we can see) If it's can't find in path variable it goes to file2 -error file

**using echo command:**

* echo with >

Eg: echo "Hello world" > hello.txt

**Software management:**

* important feature
* we do install/uninstall third party software into OS
* we do update our software/os
* in debian systems software is managed by using apt tool

**using apt tool:**

* It is advanced packaging tool
* we can search, install, remove a software from linux os

**Searching for a package:**

* in linux os even before adding/installing a software we can search for particular package is available/not
* we have to used keyword search to search for a package

Eg: apt-cache search software apt-cache search nmap

Adding / Installing a software:

* using install keyword along with apt/yum

Eg: apt-get install software apt-get install nmap nmap -v

**Removing a software:**

* we do have 2 kinds of removing keywords

**i)using remove keyword**

* it will be removing only the software but not it's config file Eg: apt-get remove nmap

**ii)using purge option**

* It will removes software along with it's configuration files Eg: apt-get purge nmap

**updating system:**

* For updating software/ app/ os is very important as updates brings add security and add new features to our software
* in linux, updates won't reach us automatically as in windows
* we have to manually update our system
* in linux os we do have two kinds of updates

update upgrade

**i) update**

* it updates the list of software, applications that are ready to get update, But it doesn't update the actual s/w
* it is fast for updatesEg: sudo apt-get update

**ii)upgrade**

* it actually updates every software that has updates
* it takes hours/days for upgrade

Eg: sudo apt-get upgrade

**Repository:**

* repo
* It is nothing but a server that holds the software for a particular distribution
* every distro will be having a separate repo

Eg: nano /etc/apt/sources.list

After this one, copy the link address paste in browser.

**Process Management:**

* process is nothing but a program in execution
* in linux, unlike windows all commands run on terminal/shell - tuning or controlling execution of a process is process management

Any process can be run in 2 ways:

**foreground process :**

* by default every process run as foreground process
* process that runs on terminal
* until foreground process completes it's execution we cannot use terminal

**background process :**

* process which run on background
* we can use terminal even background process do not completes it's execution
* we have to manually create background process

So, overall whatever the commands we executed is in foreground process because everything is execute in terminal

**Types of processes:**

**1)parent process:**

* process created by the user
* all processes will have a parent process
* kernel process will be parent processes if process is called by user directly

2)child process:

* process created by another process

**3)orphan process:**

* if a parent process completes it's execution even before child process
* child process becomes orphan process
* init process will be new parent for orphan process

**4)zombie process:**

* if a process competes it's execution but shows up in process status then it is called zombie process

**5)Daemon Process:**

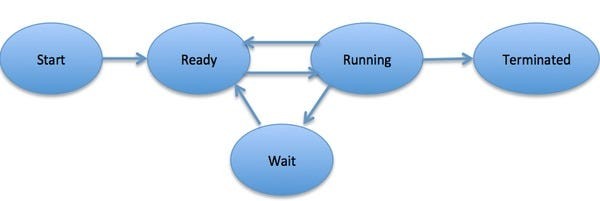
* system-related background processes
* if this process not there means our os will not work properly

**init process:**

* when you turn on your system, booting will happen. After one main process execution started i.e., called init process.
* So, init process is nothing but a parent process. Through that parent process whatever the process we're created it will be like child process
* If you study OS internally, every process will have a parent-child process relationship.

# PCB: (Process Control Block)

* every process contains PCB
* It is nothing but a data structure like linked list.
* PCB contains below things1) Process State:



2)PID - Unique Id given by OS to process

3)Program counter - contains the address of next instruction to be executed

4)Register information - cache memory

5)list of open files -

6)CPU scheduling information - allow process info stored

* Round Robin algorithm
* shortest job first
* largest job first

7)memory management - pagein, pageout

8)I/O Status and more.....

* Which input and output device using info present

process table: In this table we're having 2 columns (pid, pcb address)

commands:

ps :

* process status (display current processes info )

ps -e :

* display daemon processes. These are the system process which runs on background

ps -f :

* display process info with full options
* So, in this we can clearly see parent-child process relation.

ps aux :

* display all processes running in the linux OS

jobs:

* display jobs that are running or suspended in background

**Creating a Background process:**

* command -> (enter) = foreground process by default- command & -> (enter) = background process

eg: cat > file.py -> python file.py -> ps - you can see python in cmd that's a foreground process while true: pass

(ctrl+z)

ii) python file.py & -> ps

So, this is way to create foreground and background process

fg % PID in order to bring background process to foreground

top:

* display real time dynamic view of current running processes
* press "q" to quit from top prompt

PID : process id

PR : process priority (value lower, process having high priority)

NI : nice value (value negtive, high priority)

VIRT : something like virtual memory used by the process

USER : It represents the user who created the process

%CPU : display cpu consumed port

SHR : shared memory through IPC(Inter process communication)

RES : It displays consumed ram

%MEM : It displays consumed memory Command : which command created the process

**kill signals:**

* way of communicating a message from one process to another is a signal
* kill signal command in linux does not only stop processes
* But also used to pause, restart, terminate, suspend, wait, continue
* Overall, we can control the execution of a processEg: kill -signal pid

kill -2 pid, kill -SIGINT pid (ctrl + c) kill -3 pid, kill -SIGQUIT pid (ctrl + d) kill -9 pid, kill -SIGKILL pid (used to stop/terminate process at any cost) kill -15 pid, kill -SIGTERM pid (terminate) kill -17,19,23 pid , kill -SIGSTOP pid (stop)

**Networking:**

Network means If group of devices are communicated through router is called networking.

* ifconfig -a : command used to display network configuration of all available network interfaces and their settings

eth0 - ethernet/lan info - used to access the internet lo - reperesents wifi info/ shows configuration

Overall, network interface info shows

hostname :

It will display machine hostname

hostname -i: display machine ip address

host :

used to display some DNS lookup activity i.e., If you want to know any website DNS information use host.

Eg: host instagram.com - show you the DNS ip address host 134.443.222.133

netstat: (network statistics) used to display all listening ports info

Eg: netstat -l netstat -t - display all active TCP connections

**port:**

It is nothing but a s/w(or)n/w gate. If you want to communicate with internet our OS assign the ports for google. that means data out, data in

It contains 1- 65535 ports

1- 1024 default ports. Remaining ports we can use in our daily life

**popular ports:**

ssh 22 http 80 dns 53 https 443

ping :

used to check whether our system is able to reach destination i.e.., n/w reachable or not checked

eg: ping google.com - internally it uses ICMP packets ping -c 4 google.com - how many requests you want ?

dig :

used to query DNS servers for information i.e.., get DNS information eg: dig instagram.com

whois :

it displays website info eg: whois instagram.com

ip:

* command line tool to perform network admin tasks Eg:ip addr - same as if config ip route - displays route table ip address show eth0 - displays ethernet ip address

bmon:

* bandwidth monitor
* used to monitor traffic across interfaces
* used to display real-time bandwidth consumed by the n/w interface

Eg: bmon

ifstat:

display IN-OUT packet information of all n/w interfaces i.e.., how much data come inside and going outside info. it shows in kb

Eg: ifstat

ifdown lo:

used to take down a particular n/w interface

ifup lo: used to turn on a n/w interface

traceroute in linux , tracert in windows:

* used for n/w trouble shoot
* display the information of intermediate routers that our request reach before going to destination

Eg: traceroute www.google.com tracert www.google.com (try in cmd)

ethtool:

used to display detailed information about n/w interfaces Eg: ethtool eth0

curl:

* used to communicate with internet through command prompt, terminal Eg: curl https://www.facebook.com/

curl -h

* used to retrieves the data from external devices from internet. So, our log filepath we have to give

# curl "log path file" | grep ERROR

wget: (web get)

* downloaded from internet to localeg: wget log link -> cat log | grep ERROR

**diff b/w curl and wget:**

In curl command we're able to do it in a single command.

Using wget, we're able to use it 2 different commands.

Based on your requirement use above ones.

alias:

* It's a temporary way to rename the command
* giving another name to a command
* If you need your alias permanent Go to ls -a > .zshrc (Zshell conf file)
* So, whenever you open the terminal one program is running because of zsh script
* So, go inside that .zshrc file and add that alias means it takes permanent

#nano .zshrc (open the file)

Note: If you want to do any changes in .zshrc take backup( using copy command) eg: cp .zshrc zshrc.bak1 Eg: alias dhoni="ls -l"

crontab:

* used to schedule a task to get executed in future Eg: crontab -l : Available crontabs displayed crontab -e : Add a new/Edit a crontab

So, using this command we can create a file that means we can execute the task in future, just we have to schedule it - How to schedule a task in crontab?

#crontab -e

18 11 \* \* \* -> create at 11:18 am

\* \* \* \* \* echo "hi" > file.txt

du:

* disk usage
* display the memory usage of a file Eg: du /home/kali/Downloads du -h /home/kali/Downloads (h means human readable data o/p)

pipe(|):

* used to redirect output of a command as input to another command Eg: command 1 | command 2 top | head

nproc :

gives the cpu of the current machine

ps -ef :

It provides the entire detail processes in the full format

i.e., start or stop or daemon processes we will get here In every VM there is python by default running

awk:

* It is a powerful command
* It can filter out the information from your o/peg: awk -F" " '{print $n}' n=column number

**diff b/w grep & awk:**

grep command gives the entire statements. but awk it can also gives a specific columns from the o/p

