netstat -naptu | grep LISTEN | grep 8080

netstat -naptu | grep 80 = For services check

netstat -naptu for all running services with port number

ethtool eth (Name) = For Network Cable check status

##

Command--- Whereis ..... gives detailed information about the location of files and binaries.

# wget url --- we can download any website in index.html

# cat /etc/os-release === For OS Details.

Cat /proc/version

Uname

Uname -a

Uname -r

lsb\_release -a

Hostnamectl = for check the kernel

For OS Details.

Uptime

Date

Time

mkdir aayat; touch aayat/shahid{1..100}.txt (for create multiple files with folder)

#!/bin/bash = shell execute

scp /home/amiga/Desktop/index.php ubuntu@13.126.227.187:/home/ubuntu/shahid

rsync -r same command like as scp

cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword = For Jenkins Password show.

uname && uname -a && uname -r (we can give multiple commands in same time)

ls; pwd; service nginx status; ll; # We can give multiple commands in same time.

ls -R = All listing also including sub folder

1241 ps -a

1242 ps -ef

1243 ps

1244 ps -a

1245 ps -a | grep firefox

1246 kill 17800

1247 ps -a | grep firefox

1248 history

netstat -naptu | grep 80

history -d 100 = We can remove any specific command from histroy

history -c = Delete all history

du -sh (folder or file name) = We can get the size in GB.

du -sh \* (For All folder Size Information)

1510 fdisk -b

1511 sudo fdisk -l

1512 sudo fdisk -b

1513 sudo fdisk -B

1514 sudo fdisk -l

1515 sudo fdisk -l -um

1516 sudo fdisk -l -uM

1518 sudo parted -l

1520 df -h

#################################################################################################

systemctl reboot

init 6 (Reboot)

shutdown -r 5:30 (We Can give time for reboot schedule)

init 0 for shutdown.

shutdown -r now (immediately reboot)

shutdown -h 5:30 (We Can give time for shutdown schedule)

Total Root Directory Partition is 19 (sub directory)

cd - (last working directory)

cd ../../.. (We can back 2 step or 3 step or many more just type /..

cd ~ (User Home Directory

cd (User Home Directory

ls /home/amiga/Desktop/index

########################################################################################################

Linux Command Syntax

Command + Options + Argument

stat linus-commands ( Stat Command will show the open history of files

mkdir -p sahil/suhail/laddu (To make continue folder in sub folder)

mkdir -v ( will show the created folder details)

cat > shahid.txt ( File will make and ask to write then will save to Ctrl+D for save the file)

cat >> shahid.txt ( Append the file)

cat -n shahid.txt

tac shahid.txt ( Show the file content from back side)

nl shahid.txt (for read the file)

tac shahid.txt | nl (We can use | only for output of first command)

#################################################################################################

head /etc/passwd =Show only top to bottom first 10 lines

head /etc/passwd | nl = show content line wise

head -n 15 /etc/passwd | nl = show first 15 lines

1679 head -n 6 /etc/passwd | nl = show first 6 lines

1680 tail /etc/passwd = show last 10 lines

1681 tail /etc/passwd | nl = show last 10 lines with numbering

1682 tail -n 15 /etc/passwd | nl = show last 15 lines with numbering

nl /etc/passwd = Show all content

1685 head -n 25 /etc/passwd | nl =

1686 head -n 25 /etc/passwd | nl | tail -n 5 = show 20-25 only 5 lines

1687 tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log = show last 10 updating lines , we use this in to logs

1688 tail -F /var/log/nginx/access.log = live updating last 10 lines

1689 tail -F /var/log = Print bottom to top]

1690 service apache2 status

1691 service nginx status

1692 tail /var/log/nginx/error.log

1693 tail /var/log/nginx/access.log

1694 tail -F /var/log/nginx/access.log

1695 tail -F -n 15 /var/log/nginx/access.log

1696 tail -F /var/log/nginx/access.log | nl

1697 tail -n 15 -f /var/log/nginx/access.log | nl = live updating last 15 lines

1698 tail -n 5 -f /var/log/nginx/access.log | nl

1699 tail -nf 5 /var/log/nginx/access.log | nl

1700 tail -F /var/log/nginx/access.log | nl

1701 tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log | nl

##########################################

echo "This is Amiga Informatics"

1713 echo "This is Amiga Informatics" > amiga-script.txt = Content will save in txt file.

1714 ls

1715 nl amiga-script.txt

1716 echo " Amiga is in noida city" >> amiga-script.txt = Content will save in txt file but will append the file

1717 nl amiga-script.txt

1718 head /etc/passwd | nl

1719 head /etc/passwd | nl > passwd.txt = first 10 lines will save in passwd.txt file

#########################################################################3333

rm -rvf /tmp/\* = Delete forcefully and show the deleted items

1726 ls /tmp/

1727 sudo rm -rvf /tmp/\* =Delete forcefully and show the deleted items

rename (folder name) new folder name old folder name

rename shahid new-shahid shahid

cp -rvf phone\* test/ = Copy all files with showing

cp -rvfn phone\* test/ = Copy only new files

head -n 20 amiga.pem | tail -n 5 | nl = We can read any lines accordingly

echo "test email and sending from server" >> /home/amiga/Desktop/test-echo.txt

echo "test file create" >> test.txt

###########################################################################

grep -C 2 shahid abhinay.txt = We can find the specific word with 2 lines before and after

grep -i shahid abhinay.txt = i Ignore the Capital and small letter and seach all charctor.

grep -Rin shahid /home = R search folder and files in the same name.

egrep -in 'shahid|malik' abhinay.txt = egrep for multiple files searching

###########################################################################

find location option argument

find /home -name shahid

find /home -name shahid

find /etc/ empty

find /etc/ -perm 777

find /etc/ -perm 000

find /etc/ -size 10M

find / -size +10M

find / -size -10M

find -user amiga

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -name "sona\*"

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -type f -name "sona\*"

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -type d -name "sona\*"

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -type d -name "shahid\*" -exec cp -rvf {} /home/amiga/find/ \;

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -type f -name "sona\*" -exec cp -rvf {} /home/amiga/find/ \;

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -type f -exec rm -rf {} \;

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -type f "sona\*" -exec rm -rf {} \;

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -type d -exec rm -rf {} \;

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -perm 755 -exec chmod 777 {} \;

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -perm 644 -exec chmod 755 {} \;

find /home/amiga/rnd/\* -perm 777

##############################################################################################

Tar Command Syntax

tar option archive-folder-name source data-file or folder

1. zip = it is best all of them

2. gunzip

3. bunzip

4. zx

tar -cvf shahid.tar /etc

tar -tvf shahid.tar = Chk content before extract

tar -xvf shahid.tar ==== Extract tar file on current directory.

tar -xvf shahid.tar -C /home/amiga/find/ == For extract tar file.

#################################################################

tar -Jcvf shahid.tar.xz /etc

zip amiga.zip /etc

unzip amiga.zip

zip shahid.zip /etc/\*.\*

unzip shahid.zip

tar -zcvf amiga.tar.gz /etc/

tar -jcvf amiga.tar.bz2 /etc/

tar -Jcvf amiga.tar.zx /etc/

tar -Jcvf shahid.tar.xz /etc

tar -Jxvf amiga.tar.zx = For Extract

tar -xvf amiga.tar.zx = For Extract also like this

du -sh \* = Size check

tar Jcvf shahid.tar /etc/ ==== We can create tar file also like this...

############################################################################################################################

We can create maximum 4 partition in linux in a one HDD.

we can create min 1 and max 4 Primary partition.

we can create min 0 and max 1 Extended partition.

when we connected a new hard disk in linux then HDD will show as

sda, sdb, sdc, sdd and sdf etc.

There is 2 types of Hard Disk Disk Drive.

1. Sata and 2. Pata

Sata HDD partition will show as sdb1, sdb2, sda1, sda2 etc. max 4 partitions.

But we can create logical partition in extended partition "linux says that can create max 11 logical partition but Teacher says that he created max 57 logical partitions in a single extended partition.

Pata HDD will show as hda, hdb,hdc and partition will be as show hdb1, hdb2, hda1 etc.

Primary partition hexa code or id is 83

extended partition hexa code or id is 5

Logical partition hexa code is also 83 but partition will be started from 5.

Linux file system.

ext2 ext3 ext4 , XFS and JFS and btrfs.

vfat filesystem will deduct in windows and linux both.

###################################################################################################

All HDD will show in linux in /dav partition.

fdisk -l = Check Partition

lsblk = For Hard Disk Check

fdisk /dev/sda = go to new hard disk for partition management - We can add or delete partition and make primary and extended or logical partition.

partprobe = update all new HDD to OS or karnel, which is newly added , if we can reboot the server then it also will be updated.

partprobe /dev/sda = update to kernal specific one newly hdd.

lsblk = check the HDD partition.

blkid =check the partition is formatted or not.

mkfs -t ext2 /dev/sda1 = make the partition or can give any file system.

blkid = check the partition is formated or not.

df -h = Check the size of folder and file and partition.

mount /dev/sda1 /partition1 = Mount the partition with folder or root.

umount /partition1/ = unmount the partition

397 mount /dev/sda1 /part1

398 df -h

404 umount /part1/

405 umount /part1

411 blkid

412 mount /dev/sda1 /partition1

413 df -h

414 reboot

417 df -h /partition1

418 vim /etc/fstab = We can save permanent entry for mount and it will not remove after restart the server. below is mention sintax for entry.

/dev/sda1 /partition1 ext2 defaults 0 0

/dev/sda2 /partition2 ext3 defaults 0 0

Also we can added mount in fstab file via UUID.

420 mount -a = it update the fstab entry to server, which is saved for permanent mount.

### If we want to remove any HDD then we have to umount every partition and then delete partition after that we can remove that HDD.

######################################################################################################################################

LVM = Logical Volume Manager

LG= Logical Group

PV = Physical Volume

VG = Volume Group

LV = Logical Volume

591 pvcreate -v /dev/sdb = phyical voulume create - add new hdd to pv.

592 pvdisplay /dev/sdb == Display pv hdd.

593 pvs = show pv HDD.

594 pvcreate -v /dev/sdc == Create pv and add HDD.

595 pvs = show pv

596 pvdisplay = show pv in details with meta data.

600 vgcreate volumecontainer /dev/sdb dev/sdc == Ceate Volume Group from multiple HDD.

603 vgs = Show Volume Group

604 pvs = Show Phyical Volume

605 pvcreate -v /dev/sdd == Add one more HDD in PV

606 pvs

607 vgs

608 vgextend volumecontainer /dev/sdd = Increase the Volume Group.

609 vgs

#vgreduce volumecontainer /dev/sdc = Deactivate the HDD from Volume Group or remove the HDD.

610 pvs

611 lvs

612 lvcreate -L 12g -n mylv volumecontainer = Create the Logical Volume

613 lvs = Show logical volume

614 mkfs -t ext4 /dev/volumecontainer/mylv = Format the Logical Volume.

615 blkid = Show volume.

616 mkdir /lv1 = Create a folder to mount LV.

617 vim /etc/fstab = Mount the LV

618 mount -a = Refresh the mount

619 df -h = show folder size.

620 cp -rvf /etc/\* /lv1

621 df -h

622 ls /lv1/

626 lvextend -L +3G /dev/volumecontainer/mylv = LV size increase

627 df -h

628 resize2fs /dev/volumecontainer/mylv = Assign file system to increased size of LV.

629 df -h

630 lvreduce -L -7G -r /dev/volumecontainer/mylv = decrease the LV size. -r automatically reduce the file system.

631 df -h

632 lvextend -L 20G -r /dev/volumecontainer/mylv

633 df -h

634 lvreduce -L 5G -r /dev/volumecontainer/mylv

635 lvs

#######################################################################################################################

636 df -h = show all HDD Size.

du -sh folder name = show specific folder size

du -sh = show current foldere size

##############################################################################

637 lvresize -L 25G -r /dev/volumecontainer/mylv ==== lvresize automatically increase or decrease the volume size as per need.

638 df -h

639 lvresize -L 15G /dev/volumecontainer/mylv

640 df -h

#########################################################################################################################################

lvdisplay /dev/volumecontainer/mylv = show LV full details.

Current LE =2048 Logical Extend

vgdisplay volumecontainer

PE Size = 4 MB Default but it can be go till 256MB.

LVM = PE\*LE = 8192 LE (8GB)

vgreduce volumecontainer /dev/sdc = Deactivate the HDD from Volume Group or remove the HDD.

#vgcreate -s 16M myvg /dev/sdc = to Create the VG with 16M PE

#lvcreate -l 32 -n mylvm myvg = To Create LVM via LE

###############################################################################################################################

free -h = we can see swap partition

swapon = we can see swap partition.

swapoff = deactivate the swap partition.

swap hex code is 82.

677 fdisk -l

678 fdisk /dev/sde

679 partprobe

680 fdisk -l

681 swapon /dev/sde

682 swapon /dev/sde1

683 swapon -s = Show the swap partition.

684 swapon /dev/sde1

685 free -h

686 vim /etc/fstab = permanent entry swap partition as /dev/sde swap swap defults 0 0

687 mount -a

688 free -h

689 swapon -s

690 swapoff /dev/sbe1 = Deactivate the swap partition

691 vim /etc/fstab = Delete the permanent enty of swap partition.

694 mount -a

695 df -h

#################################################################

Make the swap partition on current HDD as below.

724 dd if=/dev/zero of=/swapfile bs=512MB count=2 ==== create the blank file for swap as 1GB

728 mkswap /swapfile = make swap partition.

729 swapon /swapfile = activate swap partition.

730 free -h

731 chmod 600 /swapfile = Give permission 600 to swapfile.

733 swapon -s = show the swap partition

734 swapoff /swapfile = Decativate swap file.

735 swapon -s

736 rm -rvf /swapfile = Delete swap file.

####################################################################

x = 1

w = 2

r = 4

total permission is 7

1. owner

2. group

3. others

root user default folder permission is 755

root user defaul file permission is 644

normal user defaul folder permission is 775

normal user defaul file permission is 664

ls -l for file perrmission check

ls -ld for folder permission check

############################################

symbolic permission setting

u = user

g = group

p = others

-+ = permission add or remove

chmod o=rwx aayat ===== change other permission on aayat folder

ls -ld aayat === check permission

chmod u=r aayat

chmod ugo=--- aayat

chown adeeba aayat

chmod ugo=rwx aayat

chmod u=wrx,g=xr,o=xr aayat

usermod -G root naziya ===== change users group

groups naziya == check users group

groupadd prod === add new group

chgrp prod aayat == change folder or file group

usermod -G prob naziya

getent passwd naziya

chown amiga:amiga folder or file name = change folder or file group.

chmod +r adeeba === added read permission for all from this folder

chmod -r adeeba ==== removed read permission for all from this folder

##########################################################################################

ls -ll khora/ ==== show folder or file permission of all data, which is saved in folder

mkdir khora/data{1..5}

touch khora/file{1..5}.txt

ls -ll khora/

chmod 777 -R khora/ ======= change permission of all data which is saved in folder

ls -ll khora/ ========

groupadd delhi

chgrp delhi -R khora ==== change group of all data which is saved in folder

ls -ll khora/

chown naziya -R khora/ === chnage owner of all data wich is saved in folder.

ls -ll khora/

chmod 755 khora ===== for change the permission by numeric

#########################################################################################

Folder full permission is 777

file full permission is 666

root default umask value is 022

user default umask value is 002

umask = which value is mentioned in umas, that value minus from 777 or 666 then default permission will be applied

.bashrc = just type there usmask 000 , you will get full permisson on new file or folder.

umask 000 = it will change as temp but when we close terminal then calue will be default.

.bashrc file bydefault saved in user home directory.

##################################################################################################

ACL = Access Control List

User base ACL and Group base ACL

setfacl -m u:student:rwx data/ = we can give full permission to any specific users on target folder.

setfacl -m u:amiga:r data

getfacl data = for check acl status. when acl is activated then showing plus simble

setfacl -x u:amiga: /data ==== for remove amiga users from acl...

setfacl -b /data ====== to remove acl from this data folder.

setfacl -m g:group:rwx data/ ==== acl activate on group on data folder

setfacl -x g:group: /data ===== remove group from acl for data folder.

getfacl -b /data === remove group from acl

ls -ll adeeba/ == show access of all files, which is saved in folder

-m = modify

-u = user

-x = remove single user or group

-b = remove full acl

#######################################################################

Root Passwd Break.

Restart the server and press up and down aero keys to stop the kernel before boot.

select first option and press e for edit the system.

press ctrl+e or end key of keyboard for go to last end the file.

type there = rd.break selinux=0

press ctrl+x to start the server

switch\_root:/#mount -o remount rw /sysroot

#chroot /sysroot = chroot command will make the root directory as any folder

#passwd root

type new passwd

Confirm passwd

exit

exit

in this process system will start in rescue mode.

#########################################################################

RPM =

rpm -ivh firefox === install command.

rpm -ev firefox == remove command.

741 rpm -qa = Check all software packg in Redhat.

742 rpm -qa | wc -l === Will count all packg.

743 rpm -qa firefox === Check the firefox is installed or not

744 rpm -qa vsftpd ===

745 rpm -qa tar === chk installed

746 firfox == Run firefox

rpm -ev firefox = Remove firefox or any other software. we can remove like this.

cd /run/media/root/RHEL-8-0-0-BaseOS-x86\_64/ = Go to CD Drive.

rpm -Uvm packg-name = for upgrade the software

rpm -Uvm packg-name --force === install software forcefully.

rpm -ivh targetpckg = instal the software

rpm -ivh packname --nodeps = install software without depandancies.

##########################################################################

cp -rvf /all rpm packg /softwarerpm

now we are going to create repodata

cd /etc/yum.repos.d/

vim softwarerpm.repo

[softwarerpm]

name = softwarerpm

baseurl = file:///softwarerpm

enabled = 1

gpgcheck = 0

wq!

yum clean all = we have to clean after make any repo file.

yum repolist = update the repolist

yum-config-manager --add-repo=file:///shahidrpm = For create the rpm config file.

if we add some more packg in rpm directory.

]#createrepo --update /softwarerepo

899 yum list installed = show all installed software list

900 yum info firefox = show full info of software

901 yum install nginx = install the software

902 yum reinstall firefox = reinstall the software

903 yum update firefox = update the software

904 yum remove firfox = remove the software

905 yum autoremove firfox = remove software with all depandancies.

906 yum install nfs-util

907 yum install nfs\* = install the full software

908 yum install java\*

909 yum history = show the yum history with unique id.

910 yum history info 4 == show about id no 4 , like what things installed or remove

911 yum history undo 5 = undo the operation id no 4

912 yum history redo 5 = redo the operation id no 5

913 cd /var/log/ = yum logs , where saved all info

914 tail -F yum.log = show the current logs or old logs.

916 cat yum.log

917 tail yum search webserver = search about webserver packg.

919 yum search ftp

920 yum search "ftp" == seach about all ftp server pckg

922 yum search all "mail server" = seach about all mail server pkg.

923 yum search all "dns"

################################################################

systemctl and daemon

Syntx = command action service-name

systemctl status nginx

systemctl disable nginx = permanant off

systemctl enable nginx = permanant on

systemctl reload nginx = changies update to kernal

systemctl is-active nginx = show the service status

systemctl is-enabled nginx = show the permanent status of service

#######################################################################################

Adjusting the System State

There is 4 target is in Rhel which is mention below.

1. graphical.target = For genral use

2. multi-user.target = For Command line use

3. rescue.target = For troubleshooting operation

4. emergency.target = For emergency operation.

isolate will setup a tempraray target mode

set-default will setup a permanant target mode.

#####################################################

systemctl set-default graphical.target

[root@rh ~]# systemctl isolate graphical.target ====== set target mode tempraray and will run till restart the server.

[root@rh ~]# systemctl isolate multi-user.target

[root@rh ~]# systemctl isolate rescue.target

[root@rh ~]# systemctl isolate emergency.target

systemctl get-default == show the default target

systemctl set-default graphical.target === set-default and permanant target mode.

systemctl set-default multi-user.target = for permanant set.

#######################################################################

Linux Rhel 7 or Linux User Management

1. Root User

2. System User

3. Normal User

Root UID=0 and GID=0

System UID = 1-999 and GID =1-999 ( From Rhel 7 to current)

User Config file = /etc/login.defs ( We can increase and decrease the UID and GID)

passwd

group

shadow

gshadow

grep root /etc/passwd

id root = Show user UID and GID

useradd shahid = Create new user

passwd shahid = Give passwd

su - shahid = for login user

getent passwd root = for user information just give command getent file user name

useradd -c "IT Admin" shahid = -c for give comment

useradd -d /home/amiga/rnd/arhan arhan = change user home directory

useradd -s /sbin/nologin sunil = User can not login in system

useradd -c "HR" -d /home/amiga/suchee suchee = can give multiple option on same time

usermod -c "HR-Admin" suchee

usermod = user modification

userdel -rf suchee = Delete user with profile data

userdel arhan = Delete only user not Data

passwd -S aayat = Check passwd status

passwd -l aayat = Lock passwd

passwd -u aayat = unlock passwd

echo admin@123 | passwd --stdin aayat = give passwd in single command , will use in linux scripting

su - aayat = switch to aayat

########################################################################################

usermod -G root naziya ===== change users group

groups naziya == check users group

groupadd prod === add new group

chgrp prod aayat == change folder group

usermod -G prob naziya

getent passwd naziya

chown amiga:amiga folder or file name = change folder or file group.

################################################################################################

vim /etc/default/useradd = default user configuration , can change his home directory etc.

echo admin@123 | passwd --stdin aayat = give passwd in single command , will use in linux scripting

chage -l aayat = chage command user for user policy , chk user policy

chage aayt = give new user passwd policy

chage --help

chage -W 10 aayat = give user exp date

vim /etc/default/useradd = change default user configuration

cd /etc/skel/ = new user will get data from this folder (all files and folder will be copied in to new user)

#########################################################

Grant Privileges to a MySQL User Account

mysql -u root -p For Login in mysql on terminal

To grant specific privileges to a user account, you can use the following syntax:

GRANT permission1, permission2 ON database\_name.table\_name TO 'database\_user'@'localhost';

Grand all privileges to a user account over a specific database:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON database\_name.\* TO 'database\_user'@'localhost';

Grand all privileges to a user account over all databases:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \*.\* TO 'database\_user'@'localhost';

Grand all privileges to a user account over a specific table from a database:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON database\_name.table\_name TO 'database\_user'@'localhost';

Grant multiple privileges to a user account over a specific database:

GRANT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE ON database\_name.\* TO database\_user@'localhost';

Create a new MySQL User Account

CREATE USER 'newuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'user\_password';

To grant access from another host change the hostname part (localhost) with the remote machine IP. For example, to grant access from a machine with IP 10.8.0.5 you would run:

CREATE USER 'newuser'@'10.8.0.5' IDENTIFIED BY 'user\_password';

CREATE DATABASE database\_name; (For CREATE any new database in mysql

SELECT User,Host FROM mysql.user; (For Show All users in mysql)

################################################################

IAAS= Infrastructure as a Service

PAAS= Platform as a Service

SAAS= Software as a Service

# firewall-cmd --list-all == Rhel 8 or Centos 8

# firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --remove-service http

# firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --remove-port 8080

# firewall-cmd --reload

# firewall-cmd --list-all

# firewall-cmd --list-all

# firewall-cmd --get-services

# firewall-cmd --get-zones

# firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=http

# firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port 8080/tcp

# firewall-cmd --reload

# firewall-cmd --list-all

vim /etc/sudoers ======Go to bottom of the file and type this===== noida, tom ALL=(ALL) ALL ==== to add any user in sudoers file for sudo privilege

delhi, tom ALL=(ALL) ALL

vim /etc/sudoers ======Go to bottom of the file and type this===== noida, tom ALL=(ALL) ALL ==== to add any user in sudoers file for sudo privilege

username, tom ALL=(ALL) ALL

usermod -aG sudo username ==== for add the user in sudo group

usermod -aG wheel username ====== for add the user in wheel group for run sudo command, it is default enabled in Centos.

vim /etc/default/useradd = default user configuration , can change his home directory etc.

groupdel groupname ==== for delete group

sudo groupadd -g 10000 students ========== for Add new Group

sudo tail /etc/group = show the group

sudo tail /etc/passwd === show the users

######################################################################################################

pidof firefox === Display the Process ID

killall nginx ==== Kill all process of Nginx

pidof nginx === Diskpal the PID of Nginx

pidstat 80 (PID) ==== Display the all informatics of PID.

pgrep gnome ===== Display the all PID of Gnome.

tree

pstree ===== Show the services as full graph

ps -ef | grep nginx | wc -l ==== Word Count list of nginx

ps -ef | grep nginx === Grep nginx PID

ps -ef === Show the all process ID

netstat | grep 80 ==== Show the Port no 80 Info

locate shahid.txt === show the location

locate folder-name-or-file-name === show the orignal location

locate -i shahid

#######################################################################

Check Sum number is the unique number of the file , it never changed if we do copy , paste , move and rename the file but it change if we will do

any small or large change in the file then it will be changed.

Linux default checksum is md5sum.

1. cksum 2. md5sum 3. sha1sum 4. sha256sum

2003 md5sum submission.txt ==== Linux Default checksum

2004 vim submission.txt

2005 md5sum submission.txt

2006 cksum submission.txt ====== Basic checksum

2007 vim submission.txt

2008 cksum submission.txt

2009 cksum --help

2010 sha1sum submission.txt ======== 2nd CheckSum

2011 sha256sum submission.txt ==========3rd Checksum

################################################################################################