Linux Assignment -2

1. Linux commands with syntax and example?

Commands for File Permissions: -

* Chmod: - this command used to change the read, write and execute permissions for the owner, group and other users.

In two ways we can assign the permission for the file

* Using numerical method

The default values of read – 4, write – 2, execute – 1

Syntax: - chmod <permission > <filename>

Example: - chmod 467 india

In this example the file india got permission as below mentioned

Owner group other

r-- rw- rwx

To check the file permission command is

Command: - ls -l <filename>

* Using alpha method:

Example: - chmod u=rw, g+w, o-r india

U= user/owner has read write permission

G= group has only write permission

O= for other user we are removing read permission

Using alpha method, we are adding/removing file permissions with existing file permission.

Networking Commands: -

* ifconfig: - it will displays the ip address, mac address, and mtu(maximum transmission unit) of a particular system/server.
* ping <application name>: - it will hits the server and shows the transmission and received packets with time.

Syntax: - ping google.com

* netstat: - it will display ports connected to the application.
* host, nslookup: - both commands work similarly shows the dns information of particular server.
* dig <application-name>: - it will display the respective domain information.

(domain information groper) -> dig

* last: - it will display the session time in and time out of particular linux user.

Disk Utility

* df: - it will display the utilization of disk.

df -hT: - it will display the utilization disk in human readable language.

* fdisk -l: - create and manage disk partitions.
* parted -l: -create, re-organize the block, copy the disk data.
* lsblk (list block): - mounted block, devices, name, mountpoint
* blkid(block-id): - Block devices or partition names, label, filesystem, UUID.