1. File Extraction formates:-

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Sceanrio:-Developers job is to write the code & developers are writting the source code according the requirement

Java ----libiries,

Facebook: - signup, login, search, friend request, messages--50mb->we will be having one tecniqe called file compression/extraction format

Tar, zip, gzip: - we are going add all the files into a single file (compressed format)

When we are going to trip

What we will do??

-> We will keep all the clothes together and make it is a luggage

1. Zip: - To add the multiple files into a single file format called zip format

Syn: - zip <file.zip> files --> to zip

Unzip file.zip ----> to unzip

2. Gzip: - To compress specific file (indiuasly).

Syn: - gzip file.gz file2.gz file3.gz ---To gzip

Gzip -d file.gz ---> to extract

3. Tar: - To add the multiple files into a single file format called tar

Syn:- tar cvf file.tar <files> ---to create a tar

C-> create

V-> verbose

F-> files

Syn:- tar xvf file.tar

X :- Extract

V-> verbose

F-> files

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Input-output redirection:-

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1. < stdin (standard input)

The bash shell uses stdin to take input. In input redirection, a file is made input to the command and this redirection is done with the help of '<' sign.

Syntax: cat < <fileName>

2. stdout (standard output):-

The stdout is redirected with a '>' greater than sign. When shell meets the '>' sign, it will clear the file (as you already know).

Example: echo Hello everyone. > afile.txt

3. error redirection :-

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Command '2>' redirects the error of an output.It helps us you to keep our display less messy by redirecting error messages.

Example: zcho hyii 2> /dev/null

Networking commands:-

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1. Ifconfig: - To check the basic information/ to view ip adress mac address mtu (maximu transmission unit).

2. Ping (packet internet groper):-to test the connectivity:-

3. Nslookup: nslookup <website>

4. netstat:

5. Last: - recently logged user information.

Disk utilities:-

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System administrators monitor

1. Fdisk: - for fixed disk

Syn: - fdisk -l (-l --list and exit)

2. Df:- disk free

DF -hT

3. parted -l: - to check the partitions

4. Lsblk: - list block

5. Blkid:-block id