



## Real-Time DevOps Issues and Solutions

Linux -Shell-Cron-Git-Httpd

### 1. Disk Space Exhaustion on Server

#### Issue

Application deployment fails and services stop responding. Error observed:

No space left on device

#### Root Cause

- Application log files growing continuously
- Log rotation not configured
- Old files not cleaned

#### Solution (Shell Script)

```
#!/bin/bash

LOG_DIR=/var/log/myapp

find "$LOG_DIR" -type f -name "*.log" -mtime +7 -delete
```

#### Cron Job

```
0 2 * * * /opt/scripts/cleanup_logs.sh
```

This job removes log files older than seven days on a daily basis.



## 2. Application Not Starting After Server Reboot

### Issue

After a server restart, the application is not running and requires manual intervention.

### Root Cause

- Service not enabled at startup
- No health check mechanism

### Solution (Shell Script)

```
#!/bin/bash

APP_NAME=myapp

if ! pgrep -f "$APP_NAME" > /dev/null; then

    systemctl start myapp

fi
```

### Cron Job

```
*/5 * * * * /opt/scripts/app_health_check.sh
```

This ensures the application is running and restarts it if required.



### 3. High CPU Utilization

#### Issue

Monitoring alerts indicate CPU usage above acceptable limits.

#### Root Cause

- Long-running or stuck processes
- Application defects causing infinite loops

#### Solution

```
#!/bin/bash

CPU=$(top -bn1 | awk '/Cpu/ {print 100-$8}')

if (( $(echo "$CPU > 90" | bc -l) )); then
    echo "High CPU usage detected" | mail -s "CPU Alert" admin@company.com
fi
```

#### Cron Job

```
*/2 * * * * /opt/scripts/cpu_monitor.sh
```



## 4. Database Backups Not Executed

### Issue

Required database backups are missing for several days.

### Root Cause

- Manual backup process
- Dependency on human execution

### Solution

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
DATE=$(date +%F)  
  
mysqldump -u root -pPassword dbname > /backup/db_${DATE}.sql
```

### Cron Job

```
0 1 * * * /opt/scripts/db_backup.sh
```

This schedules automated daily database backups.



## 5. Old Files Consuming Storage

### Issue

Storage usage continuously increases due to unused files.

### Root Cause

- Old reports and artifacts not removed

### Solution

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
find /data/reports -type f -mtime +30 -exec rm -f {} \;
```

### Cron Job

```
0 3 * * 0 /opt/scripts/cleanup_reports.sh
```

This performs weekly cleanup of files older than thirty days.



## 6. Cron Job Executing Without Output or Logs

### Issue

Cron jobs fail silently without any visible errors.

### Root Cause

- Limited PATH variable in cron environment
- No logging configured

### Solution

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
source /etc/profile  
  
/path/to/script.sh >> /var/log/cron_script.log 2>&1
```

Ensure absolute paths and logging are always used in cron jobs.



## 7. Server Reachable but Application Unavailable

### Issue

Server responds to ping but application URL is not accessible.

### Root Cause

- Application service stopped
- Required port not listening

### Solution

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
PORT=8080  
  
if ! netstat -tuln | grep -q "$PORT"; then  
  
    systemctl restart myapp  
  
fi
```



## 8. Jenkins Server Disk Usage Increasing

### Issue

Jenkins jobs fail due to insufficient disk space.

### Root Cause

- Old workspaces and build artifacts not cleaned

### Solution

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
find /var/lib/jenkins/workspace -type d -mtime +10 -exec rm -rf {} \;
```

## 9. Application Errors Not Detected Early

### Issue

Errors are identified only after users report issues.

### Solution

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
grep -i "error" /var/log/app.log | tail -10
```

This can be extended to send alerts through email or messaging systems.



## 10. Git SSL / TLS Issue After OS Update (Azure DevOps / ADO)

### Issue

After upgrading the operating system (for example, Ubuntu), Git operations such as `git clone`, `git fetch`, or `git push` fail when connecting to Azure DevOps repositories.

Typical error:

```
SSL routines:tls_process_server_certificate:certificate verify failed
```

### Root Cause

- OS upgrade updates OpenSSL and Git versions
- Older TLS or SSL protocols disabled by default
- Azure DevOps requires modern TLS standards
- System CA certificates not updated

### Solution

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install --reinstall ca-certificates
```

```
sudo update-ca-certificates
```

Verify Git SSL backend:

```
git config --system --get http.sslcainfo
```

```
git --version
```

Temporary workaround (not recommended for production):



```
git config --global http.sslVerify false
```

Recommended approach is to upgrade Git:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:git-core/ppa
```

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install git
```

## 11. Git Authentication Failure After Password Deprecation

### Issue

Git push fails with authentication errors when using username and password.

### Root Cause

- Azure DevOps and Git providers disabled password-based authentication
- Personal Access Token (PAT) is required

### Solution

Use PAT instead of password when prompted.

To store credentials securely:

```
git config --global credential.helper store
```



## 12 .Environment Variable Issue – Application Fails After Login or Reboot

### Issue

Application works when started manually but fails when started via service, cron job, or after server reboot.

### Root Cause

Required environment variables (PATH, JAVA\_HOME, NODE\_ENV, DB credentials) are not available to non-interactive shells or system services.

### Solution

Define environment variables at system or service level:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-17  
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

For systemd services, add variables in the service file:

```
Environment="JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-17"
```

Always avoid relying on `.bashrc` for applications and cron jobs.



## 13. Apache HTTPD Service Not Accessible

### Issue

Apache service is running, but the website is not accessible from the browser.

### Root Cause

- Firewall blocking port 80 or 443
- Apache listening on wrong interface
- SELinux or permissions issue

### Solution

Check service status:

```
systemctl status apache2
```

Verify listening ports:

```
netstat -tuln | grep -E "80|443"
```

Allow firewall ports:

```
sudo ufw allow 80
```

```
sudo ufw allow 443
```

```
sudo ufw reload
```



## 14. Apache Not Starting After Configuration Change

### Issue

Apache fails to start after modifying configuration files.

### Root Cause

- Syntax error in configuration
- Invalid virtual host entry

### Solution

```
apachectl configtest
```

If errors are found, fix the configuration and restart:

```
systemctl restart apache2
```

## 15. Git Repository Ownership Issue on Linux

### Issue

Git commands fail with ownership or permission warnings.

Typical error:

```
detected dubious ownership in repository
```

### Root Cause

- Repository cloned or copied using different user
- New Git security checks introduced in recent versions



## Solution

Mark directory as safe:

```
git config --global --add safe.directory /path/to/repo
```

# 16. HTTPD Logs Growing Too Fast

## Issue

Apache access and error logs consume large disk space.

## Root Cause

- High traffic
- Log rotation not configured

## Solution

Verify logrotate configuration:

```
cat /etc/logrotate.d/apache2
```

Force log rotation test:

```
logrotate -f /etc/logrotate.d/apache2
```



## 17. Linux User Management Issue – Application Fails Due to Permission Errors

### Issue

Application or deployment fails with permission denied errors when accessing files or directories.

### Root Cause

- Application running under a different Linux user
- Incorrect ownership or permissions on directories
- User not added to required group

### Solution

Check file ownership:

```
ls -ld /opt/myapp
```

Assign correct ownership:

```
chown -R appuser:appgroup /opt/myapp
```

Add user to required group:

```
usermod -aG docker appuser
```

Verify user groups:

```
groups appuser
```



## 18. Linux User Login Disabled After Password Expiry

### Issue

User unable to log in to server even with correct password.

### Root Cause

- Password expired due to security policy
- Account locked after multiple failed attempts

### Solution

Check user status:

```
chage -l username
```

Unlock user account:

```
passwd -u username
```

Reset password expiry:

```
chage -M 90 username
```



## 19. Git User Identity Not Set Causing Commit Failures

### Issue

Git commit fails with message asking for user name and email configuration.

### Root Cause

- Git user identity not configured at system or global level

### Solution

Configure Git user identity:

```
git config --global user.name "DevOps Engineer"
```

```
git config --global user.email "devops@company.com"
```

Verify configuration:

```
git config --list
```

## 20. Git Access Denied for Repository

### Issue

User unable to clone or push to Git repository.

### Root Cause

- User not granted access in Azure DevOps project
- Incorrect repository permissions



## Solution

- Verify user is added to the project
- Assign appropriate repository permissions (Read, Contribute)
- Validate Personal Access Token scope

## 21. Apache HTTPD Routing Issue – Wrong Application Served

### Issue

Wrong application or default Apache page is displayed instead of expected application.

### Root Cause

- Incorrect VirtualHost configuration
- Missing or incorrect ServerName or DocumentRoot

### Solution

Check enabled virtual hosts:

```
apachectl -S
```

Verify VirtualHost configuration:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>  
  ServerName app.company.com  
  DocumentRoot /var/www/app  
</VirtualHost>
```

Restart Apache after validation:

```
systemctl restart apache2
```



## 22. Apache Reverse Proxy Routing Failure

### Issue

Apache reverse proxy returns 502 or 503 errors.

### Root Cause

- Backend application not running
- Proxy modules not enabled
- Incorrect proxy configuration

### Solution

Enable required modules:

```
a2enmod proxy proxy_http
```

Sample proxy configuration:

```
ProxyPass / http://localhost:8080/
```

```
ProxyPassReverse / http://localhost:8080/
```

Restart Apache:

```
systemctl restart apache2
```