

Round مقادیر و جمع آنها

```
while read line; do I2=`echo $line| awk '{print int($I2)}'; sum=$((sum + $I2));  
done
```

فایل‌های تغییر پیدا کرده بین دو تاریخ

```
find . -type f -newermt "2013-01-01" ! -newermt "2013-08-29" -ls | grep ".php" |  
more
```

منع دسترسی به فایل‌های کد

Order allow,deny
Deny from all

change mail attachment size

```
postconf -e message_size_limit='26214400'
```

multi ssh login

apt-get install clusterssh

Reset Mysql Pass

```
/etc/init.d/mysql stop
mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables &
mysql -u root
use mysql;
update user set password=PASSWORD("NEW-ROOT-PASSWORD") where
User='root';
flush privileges;
quit
/etc/init.d/mysql stop
/etc/init.d/mysql start
mysql -u root -p
```

config rsyslog + forensic

How to config clients to send log to log-server:

First install rsyslogd package:
sudo apt-get install rsyslogd

Please NOTE: this is rsyslogd package NOT syslogd
Then config your system to send logs to log server:
vim /etc/rsyslog.conf

add this line at the end of file:
*. * @192.168.1.169

And finally restart daemon:
/etc/init.d/rsyslogd restart

Ho to enable apache log forensic module:

a2enmod log_forensic

vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

add this line at the END of file:

ForensicLog /var/log/apache2/forensic.log

ErrorLog syslog:local1

LogLevel debug

apache2ctl restart

Add this line to /etc/rc.local

nohup tail -f /var/log/apache2/forensic.log | /usr/bin/logger -thttpd -plocal6.notice &

Reset linux password

edit boot menue & change to

init=/bin/bash

or

init=/bin/sh

Then press , and you're back at the kernel line, press (for boot) and the computer will proceed to boot to a root prompt.

At this point, the root file system is still mounted read-only, so enter the following command:

mount -n -o remount,rw /

Then type:

passwd

Enter your new password. Retype if asked to confirm.

Then restart the machine by typing:

reboot

git remote repository

mkdir reponame.git
git init --bare --shared=group

git client

git init

[gituser@servername:/path-to-repo/reponame.git](#) git remote add origin

[origin:gituser@servername:/path-to-repo/reponame.git](#) git pull or / git clone

some git commands

git add *
git commit -m "my init commit"

***** Pushes all the modified local objects to the remote repository and advances its branches.
git push origin master

***** Fetches the files from the remote repository and merges it with your local one. This command is equal to the git fetch and the git merge sequence.
git pull origin

***** reset to last changes
git reset --hard HEAD

***** remote repository file count
git gc

***** change username and email of user

```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"  
johndoe@example.com $ git config --global user.email
```

***** show changed files
git status

***** see differences between recently added files and previous commit ****
git diff --cached

***** To see what you've changed but not yet staged, type git diff with no other arguments:
git diff

***** If you want to see what you've staged that will go into your next commit, you can use
git diff --cached

***** you can pass the -v option to git commit. Doing so also puts the diff of your change in the editor so you can see exactly what you did.)

git commit -v

***** Providing the -a option to the git commit command makes Git automatically stage every file that is already tracked before doing the commit, letting you skip the git add

git commit -a

***** remove file from stage aria

git rm --chached filename

***** rename files in git

git mv file_from file_to

or

```
$ mv README.txt README
$ git rm README.txt
$ git add README
```

***** show changes in lines also

git log -p

***** 2 last commit

git log -2

***** ignore commit change mode

git config core.filemode false

***** define output format for log

git log --pretty=format:"%h - %an, %ar : %s"