**LINUX NOTES**

**VIM:**

* it is an Editor used to edit files on linux. We have 3 modes on it.

**1. COMMAND MODE**

gg : top of the file

shift+g : bottom of the file

yy : copies single line

p : prints the copied line

5p : prints the copied line for 5 times

dd : deletes the line

3dd : deletes three lines

u : undo

/word : finds the particular word

**2. INSERT MODE**

i : It will insert the data / constant cursor position

I : Moves to begining of the line

a : one char ahead of existing

A : moves tp the end of the line

o : moves down to that line

O : moves up to that line

**3. SAVE MODE**

:w : save

:q : quit

:wq : save and exit

:w! : forcefully save

:q! : forcefully quit

:wq! : forcefully save and exit

vim -o file1 file2

vim -O file1 file2

**FILE PERMISSIONS:**

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 72 Nov 12 14:17 file1

**FILE TYPES:**

- : regular file

b : blocked file

c : character file

d : directory

| : pipeline (file1 -- > output file2 -- > input)

cmd1 | cmd2

**PERMISSIONS:**

- rw- r-- r-- 1 root root 18 Sep 29 01:59 file1

- : type of the file

rw-r--r-- : permission part

1 : ACL

root : Owner of the file

root : Group owner

72 : File size

Nov 12 14:17 : Details of file creation

file1 : filename

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Read : r : 4

Write : w : 2

execute : x : 1

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rw- : user :6

r-- : Group :4

r-- : others :4

rwx:7

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**USERS & GROUPS:**

ROOT : He is the admin, he has all the permissions.

SUPER USER : He is created by the root and has some privilages like Root user.

REGULAR USER : He does not have any special privilages he can access the file.

SYSTEM USER : Created while installing softwares on your system.

ADMIN : Create files, Giving permissions.

root user kakunda vere user lo login ayyi command execute cheste adi avvadu

we need to use sudo

cat /etc/passwd : To see the users list

Cat /etc/group : To see list of groups

ec2-user:x:1000:1000:EC2 Default User:/home/ec2-user:/bin/bash

ec2-user : username

x : password information

1000 : UID

1000 : GID

home/ec2-user : It indicates ec2-user is in home directory

/bin/bash : Stores all the user commands here

**LINUX DIRECTORY SYSTEM:**

FHS : fully hirearchy system --- > it is also called as linux directory system.

/ : It is the main folder and it is called as Root folder.

home : users home directory.

bin : it stores all the binary files and also it stores the commands that had been executed by the user.

sbin : it stores the commands that had been executed by the super user.

boot : it contains boot images & boot files.

dev : it contains all the device files

etc : it contains all the host specific system configuration files.

lib : it contains all the library files of the system.

lib64 : it contains all the library files of the system of 64 bit.

mount : it is used for the mounting purpose.

opt : it stores all the file details of the 3 rd party when it installed.

proc : it is used to see all the processing related files (Hardware details).

srv : it stores all the service related information provided by system.

sys : it stores any new changes that obtained while changing Hardware.

tmp : it stores temperory files and have access to all.

usr : it contains local system files which are continuing with the old system architecture.

var : i stores all the system services.