LINUX+ -1

Saturday, June 29, 2024 2:15 PM

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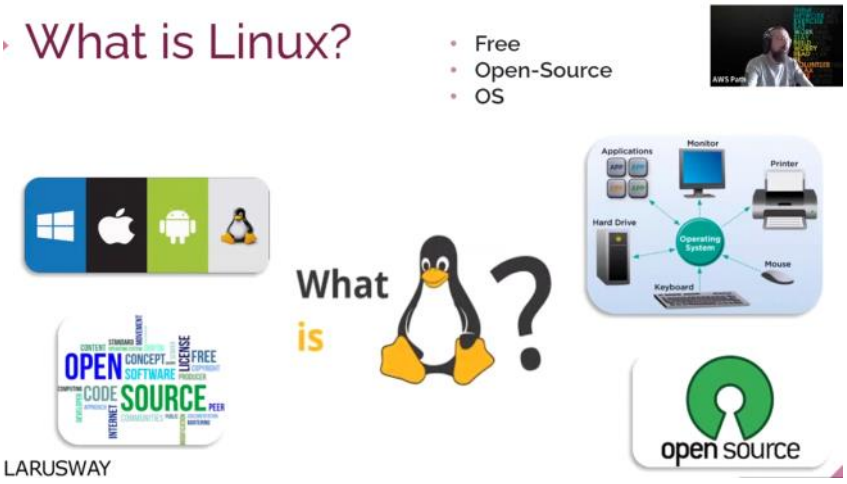
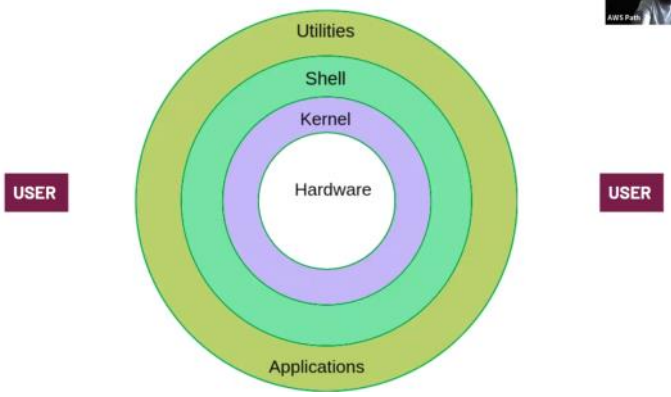


Acik kaynakli bir isletim sistemi.
Ucretsiz
Acik kaynakli yani gelistiricileri, yazilimcilar destek saglayabiliyorlar.
Iki temel distro var ve linuxun isletim sistemi de bu iki distro uzerinde. Bunlar debian ve centos.
Tum open source olup kaynaklar ucretsiz olmak zorunda degil.
Tum ilsemlerin kod uzerinden yapiliyo olmasi diger sistemlerden linuxu ayiran bir ozellik. Bu bir yandan da zor olan kismi.
Bizim icin devopscu olarak onemli olan konu arka taraftaki siyah ekrenda olan kodlari anlayabilmek, yazabilmek ve karsilastigimiz kodda ne yapmak istedigini degerlendirebilmek .

Components of Linux



Biz user olarak bir shell kullaniyor olacagiz.
Git bash bizim shell aracimiz. Buraya komutlari giriyoruz. O da kernel araciligiyla hardwareda kodlari uygulamis oluyor.
Grafikal yuzde yaptiklarimiz, arka tarafta shellde girdigimiz komutlari cagirip hardware ile bunu iletisim halinda tutuyor.
Biz cloudcu-devopscu olarak bu grafikal arayuzden cikip kod araciligyla anayuzde calisiyor olacagiz.

What is Linux Distributions

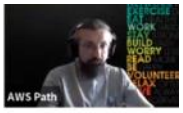
Distro dedigimiz sey linuxun turevleri manasinda kullaniyoruz.
Linuxte alttaevsahipligi yapan bir cekirdek var, br kernel var. Bunun uzerinde farkli yazilim setleri var.
Mesela ubuntu, debian vs ayni kernel uzerine insa edilmis.
Bu distrolarin paket yoneticiileri degisebilir.
Gorsel tasarim ogeleri farklidir.
Biz en cok ubuntu, debian, fedora ve centos uzerinden ilerlemis olacagiz.
Ubuntu debian tabanindan turemis.
Fedora ise amazan 23 uzerinden turemis, gelistirilmis.

Popular Linux Distributions

Markette populer olan distolar bunlar.
Redhat, suse, ubuntu ve debian en populerleri. Cokca karsimiza cikacak.
Suse almanlar tarafindan gelistirilmis. Business icin daha cok kullanilir.
Redhat guvenlik tarafinda sikca kullaniliyor.

Using Linux on Different Platforms

Linux Alternatives



Linux distros on Virtual Machines

MacOS / Windows

https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads

ORACLE VM VirtualBox

VMware Player

https://www.vmware.com/products/workstation-player/workstation-player-evaluation.html

Linux Alternatives

Linux distros on Virtual Machines

ubuntu

https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop

debian
GNU/Linux

https://www.debian.org/download

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WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

VMware Player

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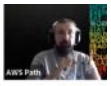
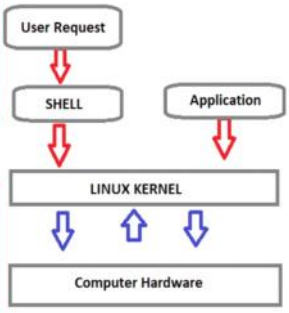
What is SHELL?



Shell is **a program** that **receives** the user's **commands** and **gives** them to the **operating system to process** and displays the output.

Bash (**B**ourne **A**gain **SH**ell) is an **enhanced version** of Steve Bourne's first Unix shell application, and serves as the shell program on most Linux systems.



Burada iki kavram onemli:
CLI:commant line interface acilimi. Komutlari siyah ekran uzerinden girecegimiz kisim.
Shell bir program. Kullanici komutlarini alan ve isletim sistemlerine onlari process eden program. Kernel araciligiyla hardwarea ulasir. Ayni islem applicationlar uzerinden de yapilabiliyor.
BASH bourne again shell demek acilimi.

What is SHELL?

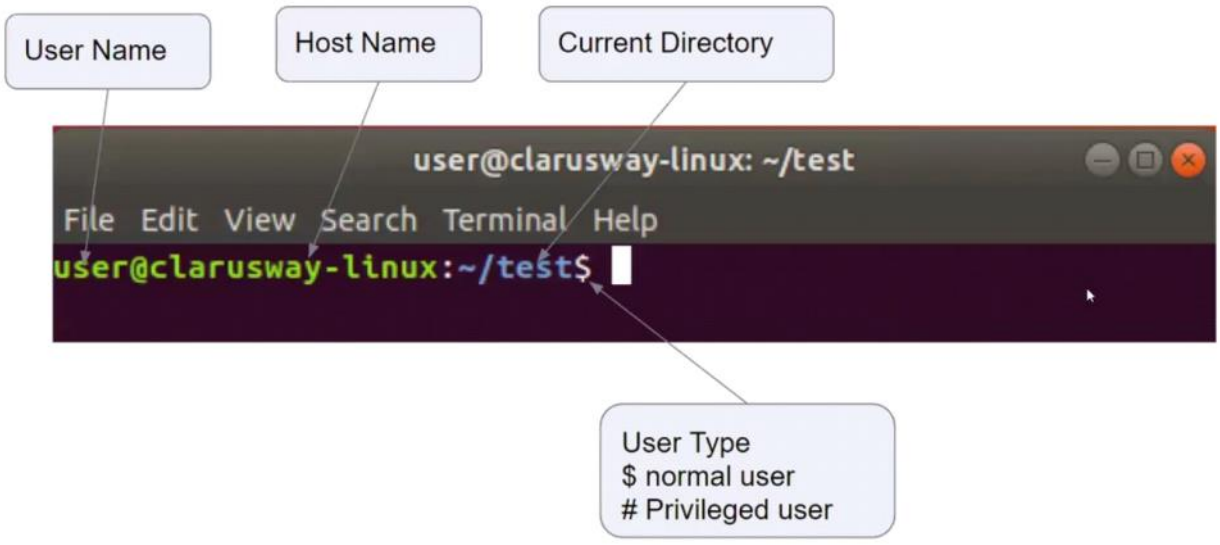
The standard Linux shell is both a **command-line interpreter** and a **programming language.**

The command prompt for Linux generally shows the current **user**, the current **host**, and the appropriate **directory**.

At the end of the prompt list, the **$(dollar sign)** signifies the current user being unprivileged, and the device is ready to receive feedback.

The input is sent for parsing and execution to the interpreter.

Shell biz komut satiri yorumlayicisi saglar. Sudo yum, mkdir, rmdir vs gibi.
Bir de programlama dili saglar.
Bash scriptte programlar yazacagiz. Orada programlama dilni okullaniyor olacagiz ayni pythondaki if, else vs dili igibi burada da bir dil kullaniyor olacagiz. 7 session sonrasindaki gidecegimiz yol aslinda bir bash script yazabilme kabiliyetine sahip olma noktasi. Is ilanlarinda da bu sikca yer alir.
Linux promtunda bir user adi goruyoruz, host adi ve bulunudugun directory adi goruyoruz. $ isareti varsa kullanicinin ayricalikli bir user olmadigini anliyoruz. Biz ayricalikli kullananlardan da bahsedecegiz.



Basic Shell Commands

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
pwd	show current path
ls	lists directory contents
cd	change (current) directory
mkdir	create a new directory
rmdir	delete an empty directory
touch	create a file
rm	delete a file

Pwd mevcut pathi gosterir
Ls mevcut icinde bulundugumuz dizinin icini gosterir
Cd directoryler arasi gecis
Mkdir yeni bizi olusturma
Rmdir bos diziyi silmek icin
Touch yeni bir file olusturur
Rm file silmek icin

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
cp	copy a file to another location
mv	move a file to another location
cat	show file contents
echo	print message to screen
clear	clear the terminal screen

Cp baska br lokasyona file kopyalamak icin kullanilir
Mv dosyayi baska bi yere tasimak icin ve rename yapmak icin
Cat file icinde yazani okumak icin
Echo yazmak icin file icine
Clear terminali temizlemek icin

Kodlar ve ne ise yaradiklariyla ilgili bilgi bulabilecegimiz bir site. Ayrintili bilgi bulabiliriz

2 Getting Help

Table of Contents

- Man Pages
- Info Pages
- whatis command
- apropos command
- --help option

Man Pages

A man page (short for manual page) is a form of **software documentation** usually **found on a Unix or Unix-like** operating system.

If we **install a package** to do some task, the **man page** for that package will typically be **installed** at the same time. This gives us the ability to take a look at that documentation and make sure that we're using it in a manner consistent with its design.

The man page for a particular command is invoked by **man command.**

Software dokuman formatina bir sayfa getirir.
Komutlarla alakali tum bilgileri bize sunar.
Kullanimi man <command> seklinde ya da ls man diyip man sayfasina gidebiliriz tum kodlar icin

$ man ls

Info Pages

Info pages are **additional documentation** with more robust capability **in detail**. Info pages normally provide more detailed information about a command than its respective man page.

The info page for a particular command is invoked by **info command.**

Manin cok daha ayrinti dokumantasyon haline getirilmis versiyonu. Aklimiza gelebilecek her bilgi mevcut.
Kullanimi ise info <command> seklinde

whatis command

whatis — display one-line manual page names.

Cok basic seviyede komutlarin gorevlerini ogrenmek icin whatis <command> kullaniyoruz

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ whatis ls
ls (1)               - list directory contents
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ whatis pwd
pwd (1)              - print name of current/working directory
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ whatis mv
mv (1)               - move (rename) files
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

apropos command

apropos search the manual page **names** and **descriptions**.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ apropos pwd
pwd (1)              - print name of current/working directory
pwdx (1)             - report current working directory of a process
unix_chkpwd (8)      - Helper binary that verifies the password of the current user
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

Kodu hatirliyoruz ama eksik hatirliyoruz mesela. O zaman apropos kullaniyoruz

--help Option

--help gives a **short explanation** about how to use the command and a **list of available options**.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -a, --all                  do not ignore entries starting with .
  -A, --almost-all           do not list implied . and ..
      --author               with -l, print the author of each file
  -b, --escape               print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
      --block-size=SIZE      scale sizes by SIZE before printing them; e.g.,
                               '--block-size=M' prints sizes in units of
                               1,048,576 bytes; see SIZE format below
  -B, --ignore-backups       do not list implied entries ending with ~
  -c                         with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                               modification of file status information);
```

Help man page kadar tum kodlari vermz daha cok kullanilan kodlari ve gorevlerini cikartir.

3 Text Editors

Vi/Vim Editor

- Vi is a text editor **originally created for the Unix** operating system.
- Vim (Vi IMproved) as its name suggests, is a **clone of Vi** and offers more features than Vi.

The reasons why we should use Vi/Vim editor.

- Vim is available on most linux distro's.
- Vim Uses Less Amount of System Resources.
- Vim Supports All Programming Languages and File Formats
- Vim is Very Popular in the Linux World

Linuxte siyah ortamda eklenmesi gereken dosyalar icin mecbur text editorlerini kullanmak durumundayiz.
Vi Vimin biraz daha gelistirilmis hali.
Bircok linux distrosunda bu vi/vim mevcut
Daha az sistem kaynagi kullaniyor¨. Bu sebepten daha cok tavsiye ediliyor.
Ayni zamanda bircok programlama dilini ve dosya formatini destekliyor.
Linux dunyasinda oldukca kullanilan bir editor.

Vi/Vim Editor

- Vim is a powerful text editor used in CLI (command line interface).
- Vim is an editor to create or edit a text file.

Command Mode

- When you start Vim, you are **placed in Command mode**. In this mode, you can move across the screen, delete text and copy text.

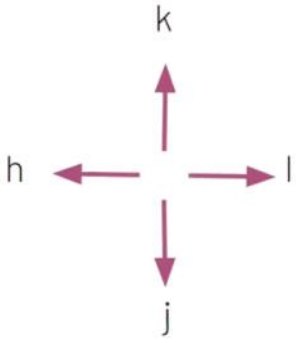
Insert Mode

- You cannot write text in command mode. To write text into a file, there is a dedicated insert mode. When you want to write something on a file, you must enter the insert mode.

CLI daki(siyah ekrandaki) en guclu yazi editoru
Vim ile yeni bir dosya olusturabiliriz ya da var olan dosyayi editleyebilriz.
Vim actigimizda Command Mode ile birlikte geliyor. Bu modda teksti silmek, asagi yuari hareket etmek, kopyalamak vs mumkun.
Fakat yeni bir text yazmak isterseek o zaman Insert Modea gecis yapmamiz gerek
Insert moda gecmeden command modda birsey yazamiyoruz.
Insert moddan cikmak icin command moda gecip :wq ile cikis yapiyoruz.

Vi/Vim Editor

Vim Command	Description
i	Enter insert mode
Esc	Enter command mode
x or Del	Delete a character
X	Delete character is backspace mode
u	Undo changes
Ctrl + r	Redo changes
yy	Copy a line
dd	Delete a line
p	Paste the content of the buffer
o	insert a blank line under the current cursor position.
:%s/foo/bar/g	Search and replace all occurrences
Esc + :w	Save changes
Esc + :wq or Esc + ZZ	Save and quit Vim



Nano Editor

GNU nano is a small and friendly text editor.
Besides basic text editing, nano offers features like:

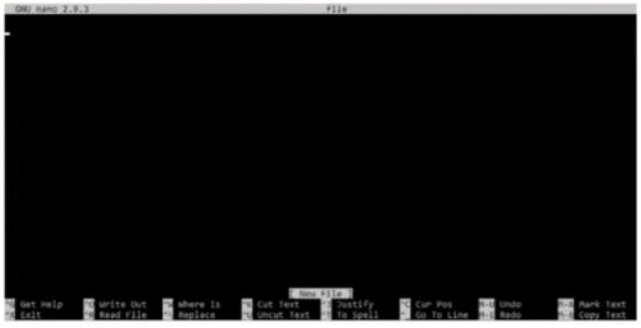
- undo/redo
- syntax coloring
- interactive search-and-replace
- auto-indentation
- line numbers
- word completion

Vime nazaran daha karmasik olmayan bir editor.
Text ekrani acildiginda direkt yazilacak ekrani veriyor.

Nano Editor

- Unlike vi, nano is a **modeless editor**, which means that you can start typing and editing the text immediately after opening the file.
- To open an existing file or to create a new file, type nano followed by the file name.

```
$ nano filename
```



Nano Command	Mean
Ctrl G	Get Help
Ctrl X	Exit
Ctrl O	Write Out
Ctrl R	Read File
Ctrl W	Where Is
Ctrl \	Replace
Ctrl K	Cut Text
Ctrl U	Uncut Text
Ctrl J	Justify
Ctrl T	To Spell
Ctrl C	Cur Pos
Alt U	Undo
Alt E	Redo

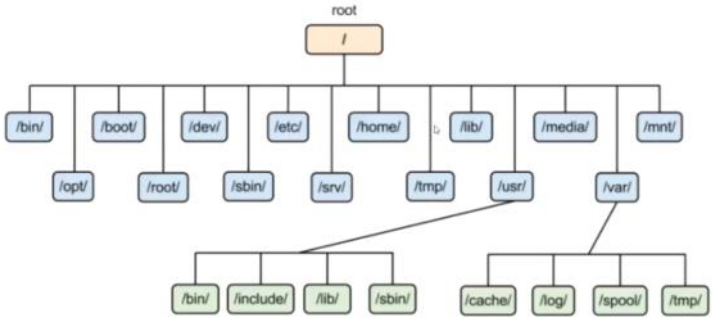
4-1 Files

Files

- On a Linux system, everything is a file.
- A Linux system makes no difference between a file and a directory, since a directory is just a file containing names of other files.
- The tree of the file system starts at the trunk or slash, indicated by a forward slash (/). This directory, containing all underlying directories and files, is also called the root directory or "the root" of the file system.

Linux sistemi uzerinde hersey bir dosya.
Linux sisteminde dosyayla dizini ayiran bir fark yok aslinda.
Dosya da directoryde ayni sey aslinda ama biz dizinin icine giriyoruz.
/ ile roota gidiyoruz.

ROOT Directory (/)



Ilerleyen derslerde yeni volumelar ekleyecegiz. Suan default olarak kullaniyoruz. Ec2 nin icinde 2-3 tane EBS olacak. EBSlerde /mnt/ nin icinde olacaklar.
Hangi kullanicilara sahip oldugumu gormek icin /etc/ ye bakiyor olacagiz. Birden fazla kullanici ekleyecegiz.
Ilerde yine/bin/ klasorune girip orada bazi ayarlamalar yapacagiz.
Ayrintilari kendimiz search edebilirsek cok istifadeli olur.

ROOT Directory (/)

/bin	Essential command binaries
/boot	Static files of the boot loader
/dev	Device files
/etc	Host-specific system configuration
/home	Users' home directories
/lib	Essential shared libraries and kernel modules
/media	Mount point for removable media
/mnt	Mount point for mounting a filesystem temporarily
/opt	Add-on application software packages
/sbin	Essential system binaries
/srv	Data for services provided by this system
/tmp	Temporary files
/usr	Secondary hierarchy
/var	Variable data

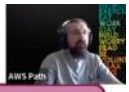
Files

Masaustundeki dosyalar link file olarak geliyor.

Symbol	Meaning
-	Regular file
d	Directory
l	Link
c	Character Device File
s	Socket File
p	Named Pipe
b	Block Device

-rw-------	Regular File
drwxr-xr-x.	Directory File
lrwxrwxrwx.	Link File
crw-rw----.	Character Device File
brw-rw----.	Block Special File
srw-rw-rw-	Socket File
prw-------.	Named Pipe File

Viewing file properties



Dosyalarin renklerinden ne manaya geldiklerini anlayabiliriz.

ls On most Linux versions ls is aliased to color-ls by default. This feature allows to see the file type without using any options to ls.

Color	Meaning
Blue	directories
Red	compressed archives
White	text files
Pink	images
Cyan	links
Yellow	Devices
Green	Executables
flashing red	broken links

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ ls
archive.tar     images.jpg   movies
clarusway.txt   linux.txt    musics
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

4-3 Working with File Contents

head output the first ten lines of a file.

Bir dosyanin ilk 10 satirini gormek istiyorsak head komutunu kullaniyoruz.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ head /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

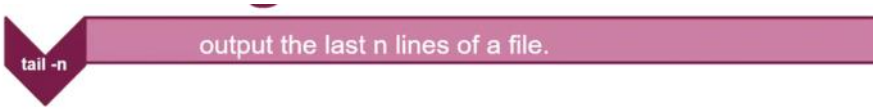
head -n output the first n lines of a file.

Head -n (herhangi bir sayi) giridigimizde o kadar satiri gosterir

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ head -5 /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

Tail son 10 satiri gosterir.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ tail /etc/passwd
dnsmasq:x:107:65534:dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/misc:/usr/sbin/nologin
landscape:x:108:112::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:109:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
pollinate:x:110:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false
clarusway:x:1000:1000:,,,:/home/clarusway:/bin/bash
john:x:1002:1002:john,room,work,home,other:/home/john:/bin/bash
oliver:x:1003:1003:oliver,room_1,work_1,home_1:/home/oliver:/bin/bash
walter:x:1004:1004:aws solution architect:/home/walter:/bin/sh
aaron:x:1001:1001:aaron,,,:/home/aaron:/bin/bash
james:x:1005:1009:james,,,:/home/james:/bin/bash
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```



Tail -n(herhangi bir sayi) yazdigimiz zaman ise yazilan sayi kadar son satiri gosterir.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ tail -5 /etc/passwd
john:x:1002:1002:john,room,work,home,other:/home/john:/bin/bash
oliver:x:1003:1003:oliver,room_1,work_1,home_1:/home/oliver:/bin/bash
walter:x:1004:1004:aws solution architect:/home/walter:/bin/sh
aaron:x:1001:1001:aaron,,,:/home/aaron:/bin/bash
james:x:1005:1009:james,,,:/home/james:/bin/bash
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

catle filein icindeki texti ekrana getirip okuyabiliyoruz.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat quotes.txt
1. Cherish your visions and your dreams as they are the children of your soul, the blueprints of your ultimate
achievements.
2. Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
3. The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.
4. We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

Bircok dosyayi ayni anda ekranda gosterebilir.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ echo this is file1 > file1
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ echo this is file2 > file2
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ echo this is file3 > file3
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat file1
this is file1
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat file2
this is file2
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat file3
this is file3
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat file1 file2 file3
this is file1
this is file2
this is file3
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat file1 file2 file3 > all
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat all
this is file1
this is file2
this is file3
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

cat — You can use cat to create **flat text files**.

Cat komutuyla bir dosyanin icine yazdirabiliriz.
Burada cat ile yazidrdigi dosyayi kekranda okutmus.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat > winter.txt
It is very cold today!
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

The **Ctrl d** key combination will send an **EOF (End of File)** to the running process ending the cat command.

more — view (but not modify) the contents of a text file one **screen at a time.**

Ekranda dosyanin belirli icerigini gormek icin kullaniyoruz.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ more quotes.txt
1. Cherish your visions and your dreams as they are the children of your soul, the blueprints of your ultimate
 achievements.
2. Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
3. The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.
4. We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

more -n — This option specifies an integer which is the screen size (**in lines**).

Burada da satir sayisini belirleyip gorebiliriz.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ more -2 quotes.txt
1. Cherish your visions and your dreams as they are the children of your soul, the blueprints of your
ultimate achievements.
--More--(32%)
```

less — Similar to more, less command allows you to view the contents of a file and navigate through file. The **main difference** between more and less is that **less** command is **faster** because it **does not load the entire file at once**.

Less more komutunun tam tersi. Daha hizli olacak sekilde daha az satir getirmek istedigimizde kullaniyoruz.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ less quotes.txt
1. Cherish your visions and your dreams as they are the children of your soul, the blueprints of your ultimate
 achievements.
2. Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
3. The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.
4. We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.
quotes.txt (END)
```

tac — concatenate and print files in reverse.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat count.txt
one
two
three
four
five
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ tac count.txt
five
four
three
two
one
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

Cat icerigi normal dizimlerken tac tersten dizimliyor.
Tac dosyanin icerisinde bir oynama yapmaz. Yani yandaki resimde count textini cat ile normal okutup ardindan tac ile pokutmus olmasi bir sonrasi cat komutunu etkilemiyor. Count texti hala ayni sekilde one two diye duzgun bir sekilde yazilir.
Tac anlik gosterim yapar RAM uzerinden.
eger tersten bir sekilde texti kaydetmek istiyorsak bunu yeni bir text adi ile atamamiz gerek

4-4 Searching Files

find — search for files in a directory hierarchy.

```
find [starting-point...] [expression]
```

find — Find all the files whose name is clarusway.txt in a current working directory.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ find . -name clarusway.txt
./clarusway.txt
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

Find directoryler icerisinde dosyalari arayabilmemizi sagliyor.
Find . Dedigimizde nokta bulundugun dizimi ifade eder.
Find . -name clarusway.txt komutu bize clarusway textini bulundugum dizimde ara manasinda

find — Find all the files whose name is clarusway.txt under /home directory.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ find /home -name clarusway.txt
/home/clarusway/clarusway.txt
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

Burada ise nokta yerine bulundugu dizimi yazmis /home olarak

find — Find all the files whose name is clarusway.txt and contains both capital and small letters in /home directory.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ find /home -iname clarusway.txt
/home/clarusway/Clarusway.txt
/home/clarusway/clarusway.txt
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

-iname buyuk kucuk harf ayrimi yapmadan aramak icin kullaniyoruz

find Find all directories whose name is movies in /home directory.

-type d ise tipi directory olan manasinda kullaniyoruz.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ find /home -type d -name movies
/home/clarusway/movies
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

find Find all txt files in a directory.

Type -f ile de file dosyalarini ariyoruz. Fakat uzantisi .txt olsun seklinde tirnakla belirtmis

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ find . -type f -name "*.txt"
./Clarusway.txt
./clarusway.txt
./count.txt
./linux.txt
./quotes.txt
./winter.txt
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

grep The grep, which stands for "global regular expression print," is used to search text.

Dosyalar icindeki textlerde arama yapmak icin grep kullaniyoruz.

grep [options] pattern [files]

Options	Description
-c	This prints only the number of lines that match a pattern
-h	Do not display the filenames headers.
-i	Ignores, case for matching
-l	Displays list of a filenames only.
-n	Display the matched lines and their line numbers.
-v	This prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern

grep The grep searches the given file for lines containing a match to the given strings or words.

Cat ile once texti goruntuledim.
Daha sonra bu text icindeki start kelimesinin oldugu satiri aldim grep ile

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat quotes.txt
1. Cherish your visions and your dreams as they are the children of your soul, the blueprints of your ultimate
achievements.
2. Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
3. The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.
4. We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ grep "Start" quotes.txt
2. Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

grep -n — Returns the result of lines matching the search string.

-n bize hangi satirda oldugunu dondurur.
-c ise bize kac tane satirda gectigini dondurur.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ grep -n "Start" quotes.txt
2:2. Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
```

grep -c — Returns the number of lines in which the results matched the search string.

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ grep -c "Start" quotes.txt
1
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```

grep -v — Returns the result of lines not matching the search string.

Grep -v ile startin gecmeidig satirlari aratmis oldu yan resimde

```
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ cat quotes.txt
1. Cherish your visions and your dreams as they are the children of your soul, the blueprints of your ultimate
achievements.
2. Start by doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
3. The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.
4. We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$ grep -v "Start" quotes.txt
1. Cherish your visions and your dreams as they are the children of your soul, the blueprints of your ultimate
achievements.
3. The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.
4. We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.
clarusway@DESKTOP-UN6T2ES:~$
```