**LINUX PLUS NOTES:**

* **sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y:** Update computer at one line
* **sudo su:** Root user (password-ma…46) ctrl+d to exit
* **hostname -I:** Return IP address
* **sudo !!:** Last command will execute by sudo
* **Tab:** Automatic completion of command, file name
* **Sequential commands (separate with”;”):** command1;command2;command3
* **ping** [**www.clarusway.com**](http://www.clarusway.com) :  Troubleshooting, testing, and diagnosing network connectivity issues.
* **ssh username@host\_ip**: To use computer of others
* **man ls:** Displays the manual page from system's documentation

Previous and Next page press **‘p’ and ‘n’** and press **‘q’** to exit

* **info ls:**
* **whatis:** Displays brief information about a command
* **apropos:** Search the manual page names and descriptions (search keyword in man page)

Ex: apropos ls🡪give information all command include ls

* **--help**: Which gives a short explanation about how to use the command and a list of available options.
* **concatenate**: One of the basic uses of cat is to concatenate files into a bigger (or complete) file.

**Find:**

* **find:** is an command for searching file(s) and folder(s) using filters such as size , access time , modification time.
* **find .** : current directory
* find /home -name fil\\*: find all the files that start with “fil” in the /home directory (-i name: case insensitive for files)

**Grep:**

* grep 'word' filename: search any line that contains the word in filename on Linux.

**grep -i** Returns the results for case insensitive strings

**grep -n** Returns the matching strings along with their line number

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

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

**Users:**

* **whoami:** indicate user name
* **who**: details about who is logged on the system
* **w:** command will inform you who is logged on and what they are doing
* **id:** show all your id
* **su**: enables a shell to be run as another user.
* **sudo su:**
* **sudo -su:**
* **useradd:** Create user without home directory, less secure but

**useradd -m -d /home/esma -c "user esma" esma**

we can add the home directory, name and comment about user.

* **adduser:** creates a /home/user directory automatically
* **cat /etc/passwd:** shows user database
* **cut -d: -f1 /etc/passwd:** list the users
* **userdel -r esma:** delete user
* **usermod:** modify user’s properties
* **passwd:** change password
* **grep ^PASS /etc/login.defs:** password settings

**Groups:**

* **groupadd:** create a new group
* **usermod:** change group membership

usermod -a -G “grupname” “user”

* **groups**: display the list of groups
* **groupmod**: change the group name
* **groupdel**: delete group
* **gpasswd -a/-d “name”**: add or remove user from group
* shadow file >> kullanıcı paraloları şifreli bir şekilde /etc/shadow dosyasında bulunur. sadece root yetkisi ile okunabilir
* **/etc/login.defs**: paralo ile ilgili uzunluk maksimum kullanım minimum kullanım gibi değerleri gösterir.
* **sudo nano login.defs:**
* **sudo usermod -l Superhero user2**: change the name of the user2

**Group Management:**

* **groups**

export PS1="\[\033[1;31m\]\u@Centos-Yum \[\033[1;37m\]\W: \$ "  
export PS1="\[\033[1;32m\]\u@Ubuntu-Apt \[\033[1;37m\]\W: \$ "

export PS1="\[\033[1;34m\]\u@Marcus-AWS-009 \[\033[1;37m\]\W: \$ "