

LINUX COMMANDS

1. ssh -keygen -f <file-name> → used to generate public key and private key.
2. c:\users\<username> → In windows path showing format /c/users/<username> → Linux path showing format
3. ~ → Home directory.
4. \$ → Denotes normal user
5. clear → User to clear
6. Sudo Su → root access
7. # → Denotes admin/root user
8. Sudo Su - → Lands into root user home folder
9. / → Root of the Server
10. ls → List of the file
11. ls-l → Long listing format with alpha order
12. ls-lr → Reverse of the list (Reverse alpha order)
13. ls-lt → Newly created file on the top
14. ls-ltr → Old files on top
15. ls-ltrh → List the file with human readable.

16. ls -la → Display all files including hidden files & folders
17. touch <file-name> → To create file.
18. cat > filename → To enter text into file
19. cat >> filename → Add latest text without modifying previous text.
->> → append, adds to the current text.
20. cat <filename> → To see the content.
21. mkdir → creates directory
22. rmdir <name> → Remove directory only.
empty directory
23. cp <Source-file> <destination-file> → Copy the file from Sourcefile and paste into destinationfile
24. rm -r <directoryname> → Recursively delete everything inside directory
25. rm -rf → Used to remove files forcefully.

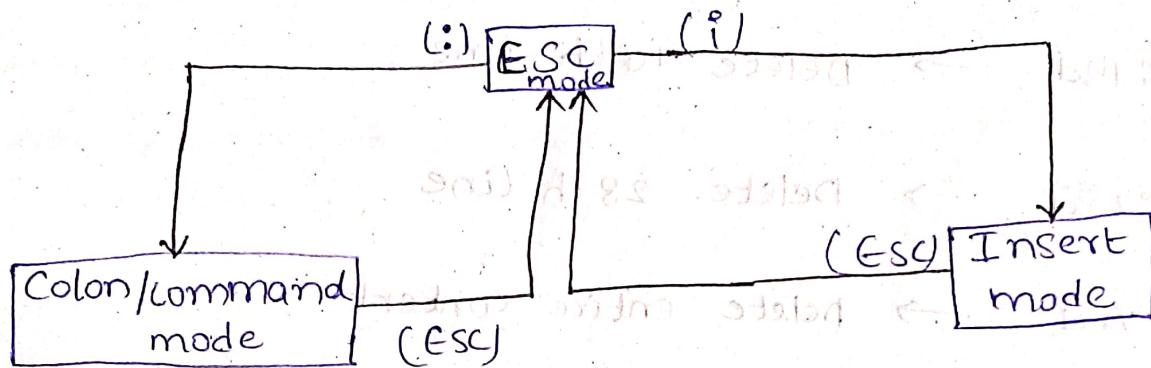
ls -F → Helps to classify file types.

26. `wget <url>` → downloads the file.
27. `curl <URL>` → shows the content on the screen
28. `curl <URL> -o <path>` → Downloads the file with name given
29. `echo` → print
30. `grep <word-to-search> <file>` → use to search word in the file.
31. `grep -ir <word to search>` → To search word in the directory.
32. `cat <file-name> | grep <word to search>` → To search word in the file.

Head and Tail

1. `cat <filename> | head -n 3` → It gives the first 3 lines
2. `head <filename>` → To give top 10 lines
3. `head -n 4 <filename>` → Gives top 4 lines
4. `tail -n 4 <filename>` → Gives last 4 lines from bottom
5. `head -n 10 <filename> | tail -n 7` → It will give starting from 4th line to 10th line.
6. `find / -name "file.txt"` → It will find the name in the file.
7. `find / -type d -name "directory name"` → Finds the directory location.
8. `find / -type f -name "session-2*` → If don't know exact path to find the you can use '*' & To find the file location.

VIM Commands (Visually improved editor)



Default mode → ESC

press : to enter into command mode/colon mode

press i to enter into Insert mode.

Command mode (Commands)

1. :q → quit
2. :wq → write and quit
3. :q! → Force quit without changes
4. :/ <word-to find> → Search the word from top to bottom
press N
5. :? <word-to find> → Search the word from bottom to top
6. :noh → No highlight
7. :set nu → Set line numbers in file.

8. :Set menu → Don't set line numbers
9. :10d → Delete 10th line
10. :28d. → Delete 28th line
11. :%d → Delete entire content
12. :3s / word-to-find/word-to-replace, → Replace first occurrence in that line
13. :3s/word-to-find/ word-to-replace/g → Replace all occurrence in that line.
14. :%s/shm/sBIN/g → Replaces all occurrences in file.

ESC Mode commands

1. u → undo
 2. yy → copy the line
 3. p → paste
 4. 10p → paste the line 10times
 5. dd → cut the line
 6. gg → takes to top
 7. Shift+g → takes to bottom
 8. Shift+w+↓(or)↑ → To select the lines (visual studio)
- ### Insert mode
1. i → To give insert mode.

Permissions:

drwxr → D mean directory

-rw-r--r-- → - means file

lrwxr--r-- → L mean Link files

R - Read

W - write

X - execute

-rw-r--r-- ec2-user ec2-user

- | rw- | r-- | r-- | ec2-user ec2-user
file | owner-who-created | <group> | others | owner group

ec2-user → owner → Read and write access

ec2-user → group → only Read.

others → other than owner and group → only read access

Owners or root users only can change permissions of file or folder.

chmod → used to change the permissions

chown → changes the ownership of files and directories

Notations:

owner/user $\rightarrow u$

group $\rightarrow g$

others $\rightarrow o$

chmod 0+w Suresh.txt \rightarrow To provide write access

chmod 0-r Suresh.txt \rightarrow To remove read access.

chmod ugo+rwx Suresh.txt \rightarrow To provide all access all members

R \rightarrow 4 (Read)

W \rightarrow 2 (write)

X \rightarrow 1 (execute)

Group only. read access.

chmod 740 Suresh.txt

\downarrow \downarrow other \rightarrow No access.

4+2+1 \rightarrow To provide user all access

chmod 777 Suresh.txt \rightarrow To provide all access to all.

yum install <package> → install package.

dnf install <packagename> → To install package.

dnf install <packagename> -y.

dnf remove <package-name> → To remove package.

dnf list installed → Already installed packages inside Linux.

dnf list available. → All available install files.

dnf update <packagename> -y → To update package.
when new version available.

dnf update → Shows need to update packages

dnf list installed | wc -l → Give count of installed packages.

systemctl enable nginx. → Services will start automatically.

systemctl start nginx. → To start service

systemctl status nginx → To see the status of service

systemctl stop nginx. → To stop service

systemctl restart nginx. → To restart service.

*systemctl start git → Invalid

**Few packages are just utilities they are command line

packages few packages are service related; we can
start, stop/restart/enable

ps -ef → shows running processors

netstat -lntp → It shows available ports & check port is open or not.

dnf module disable nodejs → To disable default version

dnf module enable nodejs:20 → To enable particular version to install.

npm install → To install packages.



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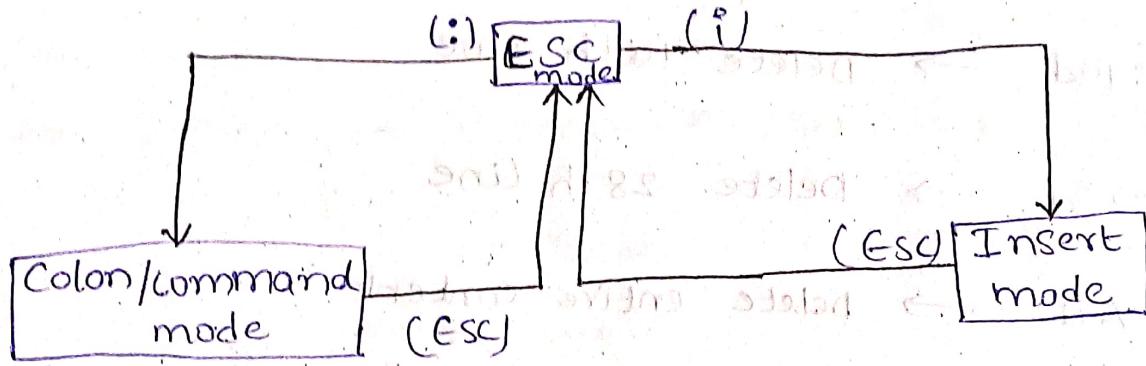
16. `ls -la` → Display all files including hidden files & folders.
17. `touch <file-name>` → To create file.
18. `cat > filename` → To enter text into file.
19. `cat >> filenames` → Add latest text without modifying previous text.
`>>` → append, adds to the current tail.
20. `cat <filename>` → To see the content.
21. `mkdir` → creates directory.
22. `rmdir <name>` → Remove directory only empty directory.
23. `cp <Source-file> <destination-file>` - copy the file from Sourcefile And paste into destinationfile.
24. `rm -r <directoryname>` → Recursively delete everything inside directory.
25. `rm -rf` → Used to remove files forcefully.
- `ls -F` → Helps to classify file types.

26. wget <url> → downloads the file.
27. curl <URL> → shows the content on the screen
28. curl <URL> -o <path> → Downloads the file with name given
29. echo → print
30. grep <word-to-search> <file> → use to search word in the file.
31. grep -ir <word to search> → To search word in the directory.
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6. `find . -name "pfile.txt"` → It will find the name in the file.
7. `find . -type d -name "directory name"` → Finds the directory location.
8. `find . -type f -name "session2*"` → If don't know exact path to find the you can use '*'
To find the file location.

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5. :?word-tofind? → Search the word from bottom to top

6. :noh → No highlight

7. :set nu → Set line numbers in file.

8. :Set menu → Don't set line numbers

9. :10d → Delete 10th line

10. :28d → Delete 28th line

11. :%d → Delete entire content

12. :35 / word-to-find/word-to-replace → Replace first occurrence in that line.

13. :35/word-to-find/word-to-replace/g → Replace all occurrence in that line.

14. :%s/shm/SBIN/g → Replaces all occurrences in file.

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5. dd → cut the line

6. gg → takes to top

7. Shift+g → takes to bottom

8. Shift+u+&v+j → To select the lines (visual state)

Insert mode

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-rw-r--r-- → - means file

lrsrw-r--r-- → L mean link files

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Group only. read access.

chmod 740 Suresh.txt

↓ ↓
other → No access

4+2+1 → To provide user all access

Chmod 777 Suresh.txt → To provide all access to all.

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dnf install <package names> → To install package.

dnf install <package names> -y.

dnf remove <package names> → To remove package

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dnf update <package names> -y → To update package.
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`ps -ef` → shows running processes

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`dnf module disable nodejs` → To disable default version

`dnf module enable nodejs:20` → To enable particular version to install.

`npm install` → To install packages.

After installing some packages, we can run them with nodejs. If we want to run a file named index.js, we can do it by running `node index.js`.