RHEL

Demo Class notes

* Login as root to CentOS
* Open terminal
* mkdir to make a directory
* pwd 🡪 to know present working directory
* ls 🡪 list all the components of the present directory
* ls -l 🡪 files list with properties
* touch new\_file 🡪 to create a new file
* rm new\_file 🡪 to remove the file (but a confirmation message will display)
* rm -rf new\_file 🡪 it will remove the file without confirmation message. The flag **“-rf”** means **recursive forcefully**
* whatis <command> 🡪 shows the short description of the command e.g whatid pwd
* man <command> 🡪 shows complete manual of the specific command e.g man pwd
* <command> --help 🡪 shows related flags with the specific command.
* cd /<directory> 🡪 takes to the specific directory
* absolute path is the path which can be used to access the destination file or folder by writing like this, # /opt/test/alnafi/
* and the relative path is the path is which is used ot access directories by typing cd opt then cd test then cd alnafi, so “/’” forward is used in absolute path and cd <directory name> is used in relative path.
* The recommended way is to install Linux in 7 partitions, the “/” is called mount point. Although it can be installed in single partition, it is called date separation and it is secure way to manage things in Linux. (but in case of single partition all the required partitions like/boot, /tmp, /usr etc. will use directories instead of separate partitions.

Lecture 02

**File System Hierarchy**

3 Ss of Linux

1. Stable
2. Secure
3. Scalable

* touch test{1..100} 🡪 **with this command 100 files can be created at once.**
* init 5 is the command to switch to GUI from CLI (console) (provided if Gnome Desktop is installed)