

DevOps Cheat Sheet

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1. System Administration & Scripting

Linux commands

1. File Management

- ls - List directory contents.
- cd - Change directory.
- pwd - Print working directory.
- cp - Copy files or directories.
- mv - Move or rename files or directories.
- rm - Remove files or directories.
- touch - Create a new empty file.
- mkdir - Create a new directory.
- rmdir - Remove an empty directory.
- cat - Concatenate and display file contents.
- head - Display the first few lines of a file.
- tail - Display the last few lines of a file.
- chmod - Change file permissions.
- chown - Change file ownership.
- find - Search for files in a directory hierarchy.
- locate - Find files by name.
- grep - Search text using patterns.
- diff - Compare two files line by line.
- tar - Archive files.
- zip/unzip - Compress and extract files.

- **scp** - Securely copy files over SSH.

- **ls**: List files and directories.

`ls -l` # Long listing with details

- **cd**: Change directory.

`cd /home/swapna` # Move to /home/swapna directory

- **pwd**: Show current directory.

`pwd`

- **cp**: Copy files.

`cp file1.txt /tmp` # Copy file1.txt to /tmp directory

- **mv**: Move or rename files.

`mv oldname.txt newname.txt` # Rename file mv
`file1.txt /tmp` # Move to /tmp directory

- **rm**: Remove files or directories.

`rm file1.txt` # Remove a file `rm -rf`
`/tmp/old_directory` # Remove directory and contents

- **mkdir**: Create directories.

`mkdir new_folder` # Create a directory called new_folder

- **cat**: Display file contents.
cat file.txt

2. System Information and Monitoring

- top - Display running processes and system usage.
- htop - Interactive process viewer.
- ps - Display current processes.
- df - Show disk space usage.
- du - Show directory space usage.
- free - Show memory usage.
- uptime - Show system uptime.
- uname - Show system information.
- whoami - Display the current logged-in user.
- lsof - List open files and associated processes.
- vmstat - Report virtual memory statistics.
- iostat - Report I/O statistics.
- netstat - Display network connections and routing tables.
- ifconfig - Display or configure a network interface.
- ping - Check network connectivity.
- traceroute - Track the route packets take to a destination.

- **top**: View running processes.

top

- **df**: Show disk usage.

df -h # Human-readable format

- **free**: Display memory usage.

free -m # Show memory in MB

- **uptime**: Check system uptime.

uptime

3. Package Management (Ubuntu/Debian)

- apt-get update - Update package lists.
- apt-get upgrade - Upgrade all packages.
- apt-get install - Install packages.
- apt-get remove - Remove packages.
- dpkg - Install, remove, and manage individual Debian packages. ● **apt-get**:

Install, remove, or update packages. sudo apt-get update # Update
package lists sudo apt-get install nginx # Install NGINX

4. User and Permission Management

- useradd - Add a new user.
 - userdel - Delete a user.
 - usermod - Modify a user.
 - passwd - Change user password.
 - groupadd - Create a new group. ● groupdel - Delete a group.
 - groups - Show groups of a user.
 - su - Switch user.
 - sudo - Execute a command as another user, usually root.
- **useradd**: Add a new user. sudo useradd -m newuser # Create a new user
with a home directory
 - **chmod**: Change file permissions.

`chmod 755 script.sh # Set permissions for owner and others`

- **chown:** Change file owner.

`sudo chown newuser file.txt # Change ownership to newuser`

5. Networking

- **curl** - Transfer data from or to a server.
- **wget** - Download files from the internet.
- **ssh** - Secure shell to a remote server.
- **telnet** - Connect to a remote machine.
- **nslookup** - Query DNS records.
- **dig** - DNS lookup utility.
- **iptables** - Configure firewall rules.
- **firewalld** - Firewall management (CentOS/RHEL).
- **hostname** - Show or set the system hostname.
- **ping**: Check connectivity to a host.

`ping google.com`

- **curl**: Send HTTP requests.

`curl https://example.com`

- **ifconfig**: View network interfaces.

`ifconfig`

6. Process Management

- **kill** - Send a signal to a process.
- **killall** - Kill processes by name.
- **pkill** - Kill processes by pattern matching.
- **bg** - Move a job to the background.

- **fg** - Bring a job to the foreground.
- **jobs** - List background jobs.

- **ps**: Show running processes.

`ps aux | grep nginx` # List processes related to nginx

- **kill**: Terminate a process by PID. `kill 1234` # Kill process with PID 1234 ●

pkill: Kill processes by name.

`pkill nginx` # Kill all nginx processes

7. Disk Management

- **fdisk** - Partition a disk.
- **mkfs** - Make a filesystem.
- **mount** - Mount a filesystem.
- **umount** - Unmount a filesystem.
- **lsblk** - List block devices.
- **blkid** - Print block device attributes.
- **fdisk**: Manage disk partitions. `sudo fdisk -l` # List disk partitions
- **mount**: Mount a filesystem.

`sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt` # Mount device sdb1 to /mnt

8. Text Processing

- **awk** - Pattern scanning and processing.
- **sed** - Stream editor for modifying text.
- **sort** - Sort lines of text files.
- **uniq** - Report or omit repeated lines.
- **cut** - Remove sections from each line of files.
- **wc** - Word, line, character count.
- **tr** - Translate or delete characters.
- **nl** - Number lines of files.

- **grep**: Search text.

```
grep "error" /var/log/syslog # Search for "error" in syslog
```

- **awk**: Process text with patterns.

```
awk '{print $1}' file.txt # Print the first column of each line
```

- **sed**: Edit text in streams.

```
sed 's/old/new/g' file.txt # Replace "old" with "new"
```

9. Logging and Auditing

- **dmesg** - Print or control kernel ring buffer.
- **journalctl** - Query the systemd journal.
- **logger** - Add entries to the system log.
- **last** - Show listing of last logged-in users.
- **history** - Show command history.
- **tail -f** - Monitor logs in real time.
- **tail**: View end of file in real time. `tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log` # Follow NGINX access log
- **journalctl**: View system logs.

```
sudo journalctl -u nginx # Logs for NGINX service
```

10. Archiving and Backup

- **tar** - Archive files.
- **rsync** - Synchronize files and directories.
- **tar**: Archive files.

```
tar -cvf archive.tar /path/to/files # Create an archive
```

```
tar -xvf archive.tar # Extract an archive
```

- **rsync**: Sync files and directories.

`rsync -avz /source /destination # Sync with compression and archive mode`

11. Shell Scripting

- `echo` - Display message or text.
- `read` - Read input from the user.
- `export` - Set environment variables.
- `alias` - Create shortcuts for commands.
- `sh`, - Execute shell scripts. ● **echo**: Display text. `echo "Hello, DevOps!" #`
Print message

- **export**: Set environment variables.

`export PATH=$PATH:/new/path # Add to PATH variable`

12. System Configuration and Management

- `crontab` - Schedule periodic tasks.
- `systemctl` - Control the `systemd` system and service manager.
- `service` - Start, stop, or restart services.
- `timedatectl` - Query and change the system clock.
- `reboot` - Restart the system.
- `shutdown` - Power off the system.

- **crontab**: Schedule tasks.

`crontab -e # Edit the crontab file`

`# Example entry: 0 2 * * * /path/to/backup.sh`

- **systemctl**: Control services.

`sudo systemctl restart nginx # Restart NGINX`

13. Containerization & Virtualization

- docker - Manage Docker containers.
- kubectl - Manage Kubernetes clusters. ● **docker:** Manage Docker containers.

docker ps # List running containers

docker run -d -p 8080:80 nginx # Run NGINX container

- **kubectl:** Manage Kubernetes clusters.

kubectl get pods # List all pods

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml # Deploy configuration

14. Git Version Control

- git status - Show the status of changes.
- git add - Add files to staging.
- git commit - Commit changes.
- git push - Push changes to a remote repository.
- git pull - Pull changes from a remote repository. ● git clone - Clone a repository.

git commit -m "<message>" - Commit changes with a descriptive message.
 git push <remote> <branch> - Push changes to a remote repository.
 git pull <remote> <branch> - Pull changes from a remote repository.
 git clone <repository> - Clone a repository.

git remote - Manage set of tracked repositories.

- git remote -v - Show URLs of remote repositories.
- git remote add <name> <url> - Add a new remote repository.
- git remote remove <name> - Remove a remote repository by name.
- git remote rename <old-name> <new-name> - Rename a remote repository.

15. Others

- env - Display environment variables.

- date - Show or set the system date and time.
- alias - Create command shortcuts.
- source - Execute commands from a file in the current shell.

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`sleep` - Pause for a specified amount of time.

16. Network Troubleshooting and Analysis

- **traceroute**: Track packet route. `traceroute google.com` # Show hops to google.com
 - **netstat**: View network connections, routing tables, and more. `netstat -tuln`
Show active listening ports with protocol info
 - **ss**: Display socket statistics (modern alternative to netstat). `ss -tuln` #
Show active listening ports
 - **iptables**: Manage firewall rules.
`sudo iptables -L` # List current iptables rules
-

17. Advanced File Management

- **find**: Search files by various criteria. `find /var -name "*.log"` # Find all .log files under /var
`find /home -type d -name "test"` # Find directories named "test"
 - **locate**: Quickly find files by name.
`locate apache2.conf` # Locate apache2 configuration file
-

18. File Content and Manipulation

- **split**: Split files into parts.
`split -l 500 largefile.txt smallfile` # Split file into 500-line chunks

- - **sort**: Sort lines in files. `sort file.txt` # Sort lines alphabetically `sort -n numbers.txt` # Sort numerically
 - **uniq**: Remove duplicates from sorted files.
`sort file.txt | uniq` # Remove duplicate lines
-

19. Advanced Shell Operations

- **xargs**: Build and execute commands from standard input.
`find . -name "*.txt" | xargs rm` # Delete all .txt files
 - **tee**: Read from standard input and write to standard output and files.
`echo "new data" | tee file.txt` # Write output to file and terminal
-

20. Performance Analysis

- **iostat**: Display CPU and I/O statistics. `iostat -d 2` # Show disk I/O stats every 2 seconds
- **vmstat**: Report virtual memory stats.
`vmstat 1 5` # Display 5 samples at 1-second intervals
- **sar**: Collect and report system activity information. `sar -u 5 5` # Report CPU usage every 5 seconds

21. Disk and File System Analysis

lsblk: List block devices.

`lsblk -f` # Show filesystems and partitions

- **blkid:** Display block device attributes. `sudo blkid` # Show UUIDs for devices

- **ncdu:** Disk usage analyzer with a TUI.

`ncdu /` # Analyze root directory space usage

22. File Compression and Decompression

- **gzip:** Compress files.

`gzip largefile.txt` # Compress file with .gz extension

- **gunzip:** Decompress .gz files.

`gunzip largefile.txt.gz` # Decompress file

- **bzip2:** Compress files with higher compression than gzip.

`bzip2 largefile.txt` # Compress file with .bz2 extension

23. Environment Variables and Shell Management

- **env:** Display all environment variables. `env`

- **set:** Set or display shell options and variables. `set | grep PATH` # Show the PATH variable
- **unset:** Remove an environment variable. `unset`

`VAR_NAME` # Remove a specific environment variable

-

24. Networking Utilities

- **arp**: Show or modify the IP-to-MAC address mappings. `arp -a` # Display all IP-MAC mappings
- **nc (netcat)**: Network tool for debugging and investigation. `nc -zv example.com 80` # Test if a specific port is open
- **nmap**: Network scanner to discover hosts and services.
`nmap -sP 192.168.1.0/24` # Scan all hosts on a subnet

25. System Security and Permissions

- **umask**: Set default permissions for new files. `umask 022` # Set default permissions to 755 for new files
- **chmod**: Change file or directory permissions.
`chmod 700 file.txt` # Owner only read, write, execute
- **chattr**: Change file attributes. `sudo chattr +i file.txt` # Make file immutable
- **lsattr**: List file attributes.
`lsattr file.txt` # Show attributes for a file

26. Container and Kubernetes Management

docker-compose: Manage multi-container Docker applications.

`docker-compose up -d` # Start containers in detached mode

- **minikube:** Run a local Kubernetes cluster. `minikube start` # Start minikube cluster
 - **helm:** Kubernetes package manager.
`helm install myapp ./myapp-chart` # Install Helm chart for an app
-

27. Advanced Git Operations

- **git stash:** Temporarily save changes. `git stash` # Stash current changes
- **git rebase:** Reapply commits on top of another base commit.
`git rebase main` # Rebase current branch onto main
- **git log:** View commit history.
`git log --oneline --graph` # Compact log with graph view

28. Troubleshooting and Debugging

- **strace:** Trace system calls and signals.
`strace -p 1234` # Trace process with PID 1234
 - **lsof:** List open files by processes. `lsof -i :8080`
List processes using port 8080
 - **dmesg:** Print kernel ring buffer messages.
`dmesg | tail -10` # View last 10 kernel messages
-

29. Data Manipulation and Processing

- - **paste**: Merge lines of files. `paste file1.txt file2.txt` # Combine lines from two files
 - **join**: Join lines of two files on a common field.
`join file1.txt file2.txt` # Join files on matching lines
 - **column**: Format text output into columns.
`cat data.txt | column -t` # Display data in columns
-

30. File Transfer

- **rsync**: Sync files between local and remote systems.
`rsync -avz /local/dir user@remote:/remote/dir`
- **scp**: Securely copy files between hosts. `scp file.txt user@remote:/path/to/destination` # Copy to remote
- **ftp**: Transfer files using FTP protocol.
`ftp example.com` # Connect to FTP server example.com

31. Job Management and Scheduling

- **bg**: Send a job to the background.
`./script.sh &` # Run a script in the background
- **fg**: Bring a background job to the foreground. `fg %1` # Bring job 1 to the foreground
- at**: Schedule a command to run once at a specified time.
`echo "echo Hello, DevOps" | at now + 2 minutes` # Run in 2 minutes

2. Shell scripting

1. Automating Server Provisioning (AWS EC2 Launch)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Variables

```
INSTANCE_TYPE="t2.micro"
```

```
AMI_ID="ami-0abcdef1234567890" # Replace with the correct AMI ID
```

```
KEY_NAME="my-key-pair" # Replace with your key pair name
```

```
SECURITY_GROUP="sg-0abc1234def567890" # Replace with your security  
group ID
```

```
SUBNET_ID="subnet-0abc1234def567890" # Replace with your subnet ID
```

```
REGION="us-west-2" # Replace with your AWS region
```

Launch EC2 instance

```
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id $AMI_ID --count 1 --instance-type  
$INSTANCE_TYPE \
```

```
--key-name $KEY_NAME --security-group-ids $SECURITY_GROUP --subnet-id  
$SUBNET_ID --region $REGION
```

```
echo "EC2 instance launched successfully!"
```

•

2. System Monitoring (CPU Usage Alert)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Threshold for CPU usage
```

```
CPU_THRESHOLD=80
```

```
# Get the current CPU usage
```

```
CPU_USAGE=$(top -bn1 | grep "Cpu(s)" | sed "s/.*, *\[0-9.\]*%* id.*^1/" | awk '{print 100 - $1}')
```

```
# Check if CPU usage exceeds threshold if (( $(echo
```

```
"$CPU_USAGE > $CPU_THRESHOLD" | bc -l )) ; then
```

```
    echo "Alert: CPU usage is above $CPU_THRESHOLD%. Current usage is $CPU_USAGE%" | mail -s "CPU Usage Alert" user@example.com
```

```
fi
```

3.

Backup Automation (MySQL Backup)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Variables

```
DB_USER="root"
```

```
DB_PASSWORD="password"
```

```
DB_NAME="my_database"
```

```
BACKUP_DIR="/backup"
```

```
DATE=$(date +%F)
```

Create backup directory if it doesn't exist mkdir

```
-p $BACKUP_DIR
```

Backup command

```
mysqldump -u $DB_USER -p$DB_PASSWORD $DB_NAME >  
$BACKUP_DIR/backup_$(date +%F).sql
```

Optional: Compress the backup gzip

```
$BACKUP_DIR/backup_$(date +%F).sql
```

```
echo "Backup completed successfully!"
```

4.

Log Rotation and Cleanup

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Variables

```
LOG_DIR="/var/log/myapp"
```

```
ARCHIVE_DIR="/var/log/myapp/archive"
```

```
DAYS_TO_KEEP=30
```

Create archive directory if it doesn't exist

```
mkdir -p $ARCHIVE_DIR
```

Find and compress logs older than 7 days

```
find $LOG_DIR -type f -name "*.log" -mtime +7 -exec gzip {} \; -exec mv {}  
$ARCHIVE_DIR \;
```

Delete logs older than 30 days

```
find $ARCHIVE_DIR -type f -name "*.log.gz" -mtime +$DAYS_TO_KEEP -exec  
rm {} \;
```

```
echo "Log rotation and cleanup completed!"
```

5.

CI/CD Pipeline Automation (Trigger Jenkins Job)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Jenkins details

```
JENKINS_URL="http://jenkins.example.com"
```

```
JOB_NAME="my-pipeline-job"
```

```
USER="your-username"
```

```
API_TOKEN="your-api-token"
```

Trigger Jenkins job

```
curl -X POST "$JENKINS_URL/job/$JOB_NAME/build" --user  
"$USER:$API_TOKEN"
```

```
echo "Jenkins job triggered successfully!"
```

6. Deployment Automation (Kubernetes Deployment)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Variables

6.

NAMESPACE="default"

DEPLOYMENT_NAME="my-app"

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```
IMAGE="my-app:v1.0"
```

Deploy to Kubernetes

```
kubectl set image deployment/$DEPLOYMENT_NAME  
$DEPLOYMENT_NAME=$IMAGE --namespace=$NAMESPACE
```

```
echo "Deployment updated to version $IMAGE!"
```

7. Infrastructure as Code (Terraform Apply)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Variables

```
TF_DIR="/path/to/terraform/config"
```

Navigate to Terraform directory cd

```
$TF_DIR
```

Run terraform apply terraform

```
apply -auto-approve echo
```

"Terraform apply completed
successfully!"

8. Database Management (PostgreSQL Schema Migration) bash

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Variables
```

```
DB_USER="postgres"
```

```
DB_PASSWORD="password"
```

```
DB_NAME="my_database"
```

```
MIGRATION_FILE="/path/to/migration.sql"
```

```
# Run schema migration
```

```
PGPASSWORD=$DB_PASSWORD psql -U $DB_USER -d $DB_NAME -f  
$MIGRATION_FILE
```

```
echo "Database schema migration completed!"
```

9. User Management (Add User to Group)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Variables

```
USER_NAME="newuser"
```

```
GROUP_NAME="devops"
```

Add user to group

```
usermod -aG $GROUP_NAME $USER_NAME
```

```
echo "User $USER_NAME added to group $GROUP_NAME!"
```

10. Security Audits (Check for Open Ports)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Check for open ports

```
OPEN_PORTS=$(netstat -tuln)
```

Check if any ports are open (excluding localhost)

```
if [[ $OPEN_PORTS =~ "0.0.0.0" || $OPEN_PORTS =~ "127.0.0.1" ]]; then  echo
"Security Alert: Open ports detected!"  echo "$OPEN_PORTS" | mail -s "Open
Ports Security Alert" user@example.com
else  echo "No open ports
detected."
Fi
```

11. Performance Tuning

This script clears memory caches and restarts services to free up system resources.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Clear memory caches to free up resources
```

```
sync; echo 3 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches #
```

```
Restart services to free up resources
```

```
systemctl restart nginx systemctl restart
```

```
apache2
```

12. Automated Testing

This script runs automated tests using a testing framework like pytest for Python or JUnit for Java.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Run unit tests using pytest (Python example)
```

```
pytest tests/
```

```
# Or, run JUnit tests (Java example) mvn
```

```
test
```

13. Scaling Infrastructure

This script automatically scales EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group based on CPU usage.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Check CPU usage and scale EC2 instances
```

```
CPU_USAGE=$(aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --namespace AWS/EC2  
--metric-name CPUUtilization --dimensions  
Name=InstanceId,Value=i-1234567890abcdef0 --statistics Average --period 300  
--start-time $(date -d '5 minutes ago' --utc +%FT%TZ) --end-time $(date --utc  
+%FT%TZ) --query 'Datapoints[0].Average' --output text)
```

```
if (( $(echo "$CPU_USAGE > 80" | bc -l) )); then
```

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group --auto-scaling-group-name my-auto-  
scaling-group --desired-capacity 3
```

```
fi
```

14. Environment Setup

This script sets environment variables for different environments (development, staging, production).

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
# Set environment variables for different stages  
  
if [ "$1" == "production" ]; then export  
DB_HOST="prod-db.example.com" export  
API_KEY="prod-api-key" elif [ "$1" ==  
"staging" ]; then export DB_HOST="staging-  
db.example.com" export API_KEY="staging-  
api-key"  
else  
export DB_HOST="dev-db.example.com"  
export API_KEY="dev-api-key"  
fi
```

15. Error Handling and Alerts

This script checks logs for errors and sends a Slack notification if an error is found.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Check logs for error messages and send Slack notification if

grep -i "error" /var/log/myapp.log; then

    curl -X POST -H 'Content-type: application/json' --data '{"text":"Error found in
logs!"}' https://hooks.slack.com/services/your/webhook/url

fi
```

16. Automated Software Installation and Updates

This script installs Docker if it's not already installed on the system.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Install Docker if ! command -v docker &>
/dev/null; then curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -
o get-docker.sh sudo sh get-docker.sh

fi
```

17. Configuration Management

This script updates configuration files (like nginx.conf) across multiple servers.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Update nginx configuration across all servers

```
scp nginx.conf user@server:/etc/nginx/nginx.conf ssh
```

```
user@server "systemctl restart nginx"
```

18. Health Check Automation

This script checks the health of multiple web servers by making HTTP requests.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Check if web servers are running for server in "server1" "server2" "server3";
```

```
do curl -s --head http://$server | head -n 1 | grep "HTTP/1.1 200 OK" >
```

```
/dev/null if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then echo "$server is down" else echo "$server
```

```
is up"
```

```
fi
```

```
done
```

19. Automated Cleanup of Temporary Files

This script removes files older than 30 days from the /tmp directory to free up disk space.


```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Remove files older than 30 days in /tmp find
```

```
/tmp -type f -mtime +30 -exec rm -f {} \;
```

20. Environment Variable Management

This script sets environment variables from a .env file.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Set environment variables from a .env file export
```

```
$(grep -v '^#' .env | xargs)
```

21. Server Reboot Automation

This script automatically reboots the server during off-hours (between 2 AM and 4 AM).

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Reboot server during off-hours if [ $(date +%H) -ge 2 ] && [ $(date +%H) -lt 4 ]; then  sudo reboot
fi
```

22. SSL Certificate Renewal

This script renews SSL certificates using certbot and reloads the web server.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Renew SSL certificates using certbot

certbot renew systemctl reload nginx
```

23. Automatic Scaling of Containers

This script checks the CPU usage of a Docker container and scales it based on usage.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Check CPU usage of a Docker container and scale if necessary

CPU_USAGE=$(docker stats --no-stream --format "{{.CPUPerc}}" my-container | sed 's/%//') if (( $(echo "$CPU_USAGE > 80" | bc -l) )); then  docker-compose scale my-container=3
fi
```

24. Backup Verification

This script verifies the integrity of backup files and reports any corrupted ones.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Verify backup files integrity for backup
```

```
in /backups/*.tar.gz; do if ! tar -tzf
```

```
$backup > /dev/null 2>&1; then echo
```

```
"Backup $backup is corrupted"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Backup $backup is valid"
```

```
fi
```

```
done
```

25. Automated Server Cleanup

This script removes unused Docker images, containers, and volumes to save disk space.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Remove unused Docker images, containers, and volumes docker
```

```
system prune -af
```

26. Version Control Operations

This script pulls the latest changes from a Git repository and creates a release tag.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Pull latest changes from Git repository and create a release tag
```

```
git pull origin main git tag -a v$(date +%Y%m%d%H%M%S) -m
```

```
"Release $(date)"
```

```
git push origin --tags
```

27. Application Deployment Rollback

This script reverts to the previous Docker container image if a deployment fails.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Rollback to the previous Docker container image if deployment fails
```

```
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
```

```
    docker-compose down  docker-
```

```
compose pull my-app:previous  docker-
```

```
compose up -d
```

```
fi
```

28. Automated Log Collection

This script collects logs from multiple servers and uploads them to an S3 bucket.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Collect logs and upload them to an S3 bucket tar
```

```
-czf /tmp/logs.tar.gz /var/log/*
```

```
aws s3 cp /tmp/logs.tar.gz s3://my-log-bucket/logs/$(date  
+%Y%m%d%H%M%S).tar.gz
```

29. Security Patch Management

This script checks for available security patches and applies them automatically.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Check and apply security patches
```

```
sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get
```

```
upgrade -y --only-upgrade
```

30. Custom Monitoring Scripts

This script checks if a database service is running and restarts it if necessary.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Check if a database service is running and restart it if necessary
```

```
if ! systemctl is-active --quiet mysql; then  systemctl restart mysql
```

```
echo "MySQL service was down and has been restarted"
```

```
else  echo "MySQL service is
```

```
running"
```

```
fi
```

31. DNS Configuration Automation (Route 53)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Variables
```

```
ZONE_ID="your-hosted-zone-id"
```

```
DOMAIN_NAME="your-domain.com"
```

```
NEW_IP="your-new-ip-address"
```

```
# Update Route 53 DNS record
```

```
aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id $ZONE_ID --change-  
batch '{
```

```
  "Changes": [  
    {  
      "Action": "UPSERT",  
      "ResourceRecordSet": {  
        "Name": "$DOMAIN_NAME",  
        "Type": "A",  
        "TTL": 60,  
        "ResourceRecords": [  
          {  
            "Value": "$NEW_IP"  
          }  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}'
```

32. Automated Code Linting and Formatting (ESLint and Prettier)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Run ESLint

`npx eslint . --fix`

Run Prettier `npx prettier`

`--write "**/*.js"`

33. Automated API Testing (Using curl)

`#!/bin/bash`

API URL

`API_URL="https://your-api-endpoint.com/endpoint"`

Make GET request and check for 200 OK response

`RESPONSE=$(curl --write-out "%{http_code}" --silent --output /dev/null
$API_URL)`

`if [$RESPONSE -eq 200]; then echo "API is up
and running" else echo "API is down. Response
code: $RESPONSE"
fi`

34. Container Image Scanning (Using Trivy)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Image to scan
```

```
IMAGE_NAME="your-docker-image:latest"
```

```
# Run Trivy scan trivy image --exit-code 1 --severity HIGH,CRITICAL
```

```
$IMAGE_NAME
```

```
if [ $? -eq 1 ]; then
```

```
    echo "Vulnerabilities found in image: $IMAGE_NAME"
```

```
    exit 1 else  echo "No vulnerabilities found in image:
```

```
$IMAGE_NAME"
```

```
fi
```

35. Disk Usage Monitoring and Alerts (Email Notification)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Disk usage threshold
```

```
THRESHOLD=80
```

Get current disk usage percentage

```
DISK_USAGE=$(df / | grep / | awk '{ print $5 }' | sed 's/%//g')
```

Check if disk usage exceeds threshold

```
if [ $DISK_USAGE -gt $THRESHOLD ]; then
```

```
    echo "Disk usage is above threshold: $DISK_USAGE%" | mail -s "Disk Usage  
Alert" your-email@example.com
```

```
fi
```

36. Automated Load Testing (Using Apache Benchmark)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Target URL

```
URL="https://your-application-url.com"
```

Run Apache Benchmark with 1000 requests and 10 concurrent requests ab

```
-n 1000 -c 10 $URL
```

37. Automated Email Reports (Server Health Report)

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Server Health Report

```
REPORT=$(top -n 1 | head -n 10)
```

```
# Send report via email echo "$REPORT" | mail -s "Server Health Report"
```

```
your-email@example.com
```

38. DNS Configuration Automation (Route 53)

Introduction: This script automates the process of updating DNS records in AWS Route 53 when the IP address of a server changes. It ensures that DNS records are updated dynamically when new servers are provisioned.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Variables

```
ZONE_ID="your-hosted-zone-id"
```

```
DOMAIN_NAME="your-domain.com"
```

```
NEW_IP="your-new-ip-address"
```

Update Route 53 DNS record

```
aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id $ZONE_ID --change-  
batch '{
```

```
  "Changes": [
```

```
    {
```

```
"Action": "UPSERT",

"ResourceRecordSet": {
  "Name": "$DOMAIN_NAME",

  "Type": "A",

  "TTL": 60,

  "ResourceRecords": [

    {

      "Value": "$NEW_IP"

    }

  ]

}

]
```

39. Automated Code Linting and Formatting (ESLint and Prettier)

Introduction: This script runs ESLint and Prettier to check and automatically format JavaScript code before deployment. It ensures code quality and consistency.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

Run ESLint

```
npx eslint . --fix
```

Run Prettier npx prettier

```
--write "**/*.js"
```

40. Automated API Testing (Using curl)

Introduction: This script automates the process of testing an API by sending HTTP requests and verifying the response status. It helps ensure that the API is functioning correctly.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

API URL

```
API_URL="https://your-api-endpoint.com/endpoint"
```

```
# Make GET request and check for 200 OK response
```

```
RESPONSE=$(curl --write-out "%{http_code}" --silent --output /dev/null  
$API_URL)
```

```
if [ $RESPONSE -eq 200 ]; then echo "API is up  
and running" else echo "API is down. Response  
code: $RESPONSE" fi
```

41. Container Image Scanning (Using Trivy)

Introduction: This script scans Docker images for known vulnerabilities using Trivy. It ensures that only secure images are deployed in production. `#!/bin/bash`

Image to scan

`IMAGE_NAME="your-docker-image:latest"`

Run Trivy scan `trivy image --exit-code 1 --severity HIGH,CRITICAL`

`$IMAGE_NAME`

`if [$? -eq 1]; then`

`echo "Vulnerabilities found in image: $IMAGE_NAME"`

`exit 1 else echo "No vulnerabilities found in image:`

`$IMAGE_NAME"`

`fi`

42. Disk Usage Monitoring and Alerts (Email Notification)

Introduction: This script monitors disk usage and sends an alert via email if the disk usage exceeds a specified threshold. It helps in proactive monitoring of disk space.

`#!/bin/bash`

Disk usage threshold

THRESHOLD=80

Get current disk usage percentage

DISK_USAGE=\$(df / | grep / | awk '{ print \$5 }' | sed 's/%//g')

Check if disk usage exceeds threshold if [

\$DISK_USAGE -gt \$THRESHOLD]; then

echo "Disk usage is above threshold: \$DISK_USAGE%" | mail -s "Disk Usage Alert" your-email@example.com

fi

43. Automated Load Testing (Using Apache Benchmark)

Introduction: This script runs load tests using Apache Benchmark (ab) to simulate traffic on an application. It helps measure the performance and scalability of the application.

bash

#!/bin/bash

Target URL

```
URL="https://your-application-url.com"
```

```
# Run Apache Benchmark with 1000 requests and 10 concurrent requests ab  
-n 1000 -c 10 $URL
```

44. Automated Email Reports (Server Health Report)

Introduction: This script generates a server health report using system commands like `top` and sends it via email. It helps keep track of server performance and health.

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Server Health Report
```

```
REPORT=$(top -n 1 | head -n 10)
```

```
# Send report via email echo "$REPORT" | mail -s "Server Health Report"  
your-email@example.com
```

45. Automating Documentation Generation (Using pdoc for Python)

Introduction: This script generates HTML documentation from Python code using `pdoc`. It helps automate the process of creating up-to-date documentation from the source code.


```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Generate documentation using pdoc pdoc --  
html your-python-module --output-dir docs/
```

```
# Optionally, you can zip the generated docs zip  
-r docs.zip docs/
```

```
# List all cron jobs crontab
```

```
-l
```

```
# Edit cron jobs crontab
```

```
-e
```

```
# Remove all cron jobs  
crontab -r
```

```
# Use a specific editor (e.g., nano)
```

```
EDITOR=nano crontab -e
```

```
# Cron Job Syntax
```

```
# * * * * * command_to_execute
```

```
# T T T T T
```

```
# | | | | |
```

```
# | | | | | _____ Day of the week (0-6, Sunday=0)
```

```
# | | | | _____ Month (1-12 or JAN-DEC)
```

```
# | | | _____ Day of the month (1-31)
```

```
# | | _____ Hour (0-23)
```

```
# | _____ Minute (0-59)
```

```
# Run a script every minute
```

```
* * * * * /path/to/script.sh
```

```
# Run a script every 5 minutes
```

```
*/5 * * * * /path/to/script.sh
```

Run a script

every 10 minutes

`*/10 * * * * /path/to/script.sh`

Run a script at midnight

`0 0 * * * /path/to/script.sh`

Run a script every hour

`0 * * * * /path/to/script.sh`

Run a script every 2 hours

`0 */2 * * * /path/to/script.sh`

Run a script every Sunday at 3 AM

`0 3 * * 0 /path/to/script.sh`

Run a script at 9 AM on the 1st of every month

`0 9 1 * * /path/to/script.sh`

Run a script every Monday to Friday at 6 PM

Run a script

0 18 * * 1-5 /path/to/script.sh

on the first Monday of every month

0 9 * * 1 ["\$(date +%d)" -le 7] && /path/to/script.sh

Run a script on specific dates (e.g., 1st and 15th of the month)

0 12 1,15 * * /path/to/script.sh

Run a script between 9 AM and 5 PM, every hour

0 9-17 * * * /path/to/script.sh

Run a script every reboot

@reboot /path/to/script.sh

Run a script daily at midnight

@daily /path/to/script.sh

Run a script weekly at midnight on Sunday

@weekly /path/to/script.sh

Run a script monthly at midnight on the 1st

Run a script

@monthly /path/to/script.sh
yearly at midnight on January 1st

@yearly /path/to/script.sh

Redirect cron job output to a log file

0 0 * * * /path/to/script.sh >> /var/log/script.log 2>&1

Run a job only if the previous instance is not running

0 * * * * flock -n /tmp/job.lock /path/to/script.sh

Run a script with a random delay (0-59 minutes)

RANDOM_DELAY=\$((RANDOM % 60)) && sleep \$RANDOM_DELAY &&
/path/to/script.sh

Run a script with environment variables

SHELL=/bin/bash

PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin

0 5 * * * /path/to/script.sh

Run a script

Check cron logs (Ubuntu/Debian) `grep`

`CRON /var/log/syslog`

Check cron logs (Red Hat/CentOS)

Atullean'Lucas

```
grep CRON /var/log/cron
```

```
# Restart cron service (Linux) sudo
```

```
systemctl restart cron
```

```
# Check if cron service is running sudo
```

```
systemctl status cron
```

Python

Python Basics

- Run a script: `python script.py`
- Start interactive mode: `python`
- Check Python version: `python --version`
- Install a package: `pip install package_name`

Create a virtual environment:

```
python -m venv venv source  
venv/bin/activate # On Linux/macOS  
venv\Scripts\activate # On Windows
```

- Deactivate virtual environment: `deactivate`

1. File Operations • Read a file: `python`

```
with open('file.txt', 'r') as file:  
    content = file.read()  
    print(content)
```

- **Write to a file:**

```
python
```

```
with open('output.txt', 'w') as file:  
    file.write('Hello, DevOps!')
```

2. Environment Variables

- **Get an environment variable:**

```
python
```

```
import os
```

```
db_user = os.getenv('DB_USER')  
print(db_user)
```

- **Set an environment variable:**

```
python
```

```
import os
```

```
os.environ['NEW_VAR'] = 'value'
```

3. Subprocess Management

- **Run shell commands:**

```
python
```



```
import subprocess
```

```
result = subprocess.run(['ls', '-l'], capture_output=True, text=True)  
print(result.stdout)
```

4. API Requests

- **Make a GET request:**

```
python
```

```
import requests
```

```
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/data') print(response.json())
```

5. JSON Handling

- **Read JSON from a file:**

```
python
```

```
import json
```

```
with open('data.json', 'r') as file:  
    data = json.load(file)  
print(data)
```

- **Write JSON to a file:**

```
python
```

```
import json
```

```
data = {'name': 'DevOps', 'type': 'Workflow'}  
with open('output.json', 'w') as file:  
    json.dump(data, file, indent=4)
```

6. Logging

- **Basic logging setup:**

```
python
```

```
import logging
```

```
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
```

```
logging.info('This is an informational message')
```

7. Working with Databases

- **Connect to a SQLite database:**

```
python
```

```
import sqlite3
```

```
conn = sqlite3.connect('example.db') cursor = conn.cursor()
cursor.execute('CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (id
INTEGER
PRIMARY KEY, name TEXT)')
conn.commit()
conn.close()
```

8. Automation with Libraries

- **Using Paramiko for SSH connections:**

```
python
```

```
import paramiko
```

```
ssh = paramiko.SSHClient()
ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
ssh.connect('hostname', username='user', password='password')
```

```
stdin, stdout, stderr =
ssh.exec_command('ls')
print(stdout.read().decode()) ssh.close()
```

9. Error Handling

- **Try-except block:**

```
python
```

```
try:
    # code that may raise an
    exception    risky_code() except
Exception as e:
    print(f'Error occurred: {e}')
```

10. Docker Integration

- **Using the docker package to interact with Docker:**

```
python
```

```
import docker

client = docker.from_env()
containers = client.containers.list()
for container in containers:
    print(container.name)
```

11. Working with YAML Files

- **Read a YAML file:**

```
python
```

```
import yaml
```

```
with open('config.yaml', 'r') as file:  
    config = yaml.safe_load(file)  
    print(config)
```

- **Write to a YAML file:**

```
python
```

```
import yaml
```

```
data = {'name': 'DevOps', 'version': '1.0'}  
with open('output.yaml', 'w') as file:  
    yaml.dump(data, file)
```

12. Parsing Command-Line Arguments

- **Using argparse:**

```
python
```

```
import argparse
```

```
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Process some integers.')  
parser.add_argument('--num', type=int, help='an integer for the accumulator')
```

```
args = parser.parse_args()  
print(args.num)
```

13. Monitoring System Resources

- **Using psutil to monitor system resources:**

```
python
```

```
import psutil

print(f'CPU Usage: {psutil.cpu_percent()}%")
print(f'Memory Usage: {psutil.virtual_memory().percent}%")
```

14. Handling HTTP Requests with Flask

- **Basic Flask API:**

```
python

from flask import Flask, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/health', methods=['GET'])
def health_check():
    return jsonify({'status': 'healthy'})

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
```

15. Creating Docker Containers

- **Using the Docker SDK to create a container:**

```
python

import docker

client = docker.from_env() container = client.containers.run('ubuntu', 'echo
Hello World', detach=True) print(container.logs())
```

16. Scheduling Tasks

- **Using schedule for task scheduling:**

```
python

import schedule
import time

def job():
    print("Running scheduled job...")

schedule.every(1).minutes.do(job)

while True:
    schedule.run_pending()
    time.sleep(1)
```

17. Version Control with Git

- **Using GitPython to interact with Git repositories:**

```
python

import git

repo = git.Repo('/path/to/repo')
repo.git.add('file.txt')
repo.index.commit('Added file.txt')
```

18. Email Notifications

- **Sending emails using smtplib:**

```
python

import smtplib from email.mime.text
import MIMEText

msg = MIMEText('This is the body of the
email') msg['Subject'] = 'Email Subject'
msg['From'] = 'you@example.com'
```

```
msg['To'] = 'recipient@example.com'
```

```
with smtplib.SMTP('smtp.example.com', 587) as  
server:    server.starttls()  
server.login('your_username', 'your_password')  
server.send_message(msg)
```

19. Creating Virtual Environments

- **Creating and activating a virtual environment:**

```
python
```

```
import os  
import subprocess  
# Create virtual environment  
subprocess.run(['python3', '-m', 'venv', 'myenv'])
```

```
# Activate virtual environment (Windows)  
os.system('myenv\\Scripts\\activate')
```

```
# Activate virtual environment (Linux/Mac)  
os.system('source myenv/bin/activate')
```

20. Integrating with CI/CD Tools

- **Using the requests library to trigger a Jenkins job:**

```
python
```

```
import requests
```

```
url = 'http://your-jenkins-url/job/your-job-name/build'  
response = requests.post(url, auth=('user', 'token'))  
print(response.status_code)
```

21. Database Migration

- **Using Alembic for database migrations:**

```
bash
```

```
alembic revision -m "initial migration"
```

```
alembic upgrade head
```

22. Testing Code

- **Using unittest for unit testing:**

```
python
```

```
import unittest
```

```
def add(a, b):
```

```
    return a + b
```

```
class TestMathFunctions(unittest.TestCase):
```

```
    def test_add(self):
```

```
        self.assertEqual(add(2, 3), 5)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    unittest.main()
```

23. Data Transformation with Pandas

- **Using pandas for data manipulation:**

```
python
```

```
import pandas as pd
```



```
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
df['new_column'] = df['existing_column'] * 2
df.to_csv('output.csv', index=False)
```

24. Using Python for Infrastructure as Code

- **Using boto3 for AWS operations:**

```
python

import boto3

ec2 = boto3.resource('ec2') instances =
ec2.instances.filter(Filters=[{'Name': 'instance-state-name',
'Values': ['running']}])
for instance in instances:
    print(instance.id, instance.state)
```

25. Web Scraping

- **Using BeautifulSoup to scrape web pages:**

```
python

import requests from bs4
import BeautifulSoup

response = requests.get('http://example.com') soup =
BeautifulSoup(response.content, 'html.parser')
print(soup.title.string)
```

26. Using Fabric for Remote Execution

- **Running commands on a remote server:**

```
python
```

```
from fabric import Connection
```

```
conn = Connection(host='user@hostname', connect_kwargs={'password':  
'your_password'})  
conn.run('uname -s')
```

27. Automating AWS S3 Operations

- **Upload and download files using boto3:**

```
python
```

```
import boto3
```

```
s3 = boto3.client('s3')
```

```
# Upload a file
```

```
s3.upload_file('local_file.txt', 'bucket_name', 's3_file.txt')
```

```
# Download a file
```

```
s3.download_file('bucket_name', 's3_file.txt', 'local_file.txt')
```

28. Monitoring Application Logs

- **Tail logs using tail -f equivalent in Python:**

```
python
```

```
import time
```

```
def tail_f(file):
```

```
    file.seek(0, 2) # Move to the end of the file
```

```
    while True:
```

```
        line = file.readline()    if not
line:        time.sleep(0.1) # Sleep
briefly
        continue
        print(line)

with open('app.log', 'r') as log_file:
    tail_f(log_file)
```

29. Container Health Checks

- **Check the health of a running Docker container:**

```
python

import docker

client = docker.from_env() container =
client.containers.get('container_id')
print(container.attrs['State']['Health']['Status'])
```

30. Using requests for Rate-Limited APIs

- **Handle rate limiting in API requests:**

```
python

import requests
import time
```

```
url = 'https://api.example.com/data'
while True:
    response = requests.get(url)
    if response.status_code == 200:
        print(response.json())
        break
    elif response.status_code == 429: # Too Many Requests
        time.sleep(60) # Wait a minute before retrying
    else:
        print('Error:', response.status_code)
        break
```

31. Docker Compose Integration

- **Using docker-compose in Python:**

```
python

import os
import subprocess

# Start services defined in docker-compose.yml
subprocess.run(['docker-compose', 'up', '-d'])

# Stop services
subprocess.run(['docker-compose', 'down'])
```

32. Terraform Execution

- **Executing Terraform commands with subprocess:**

```
python
```

```
import subprocess

# Initialize Terraform
subprocess.run(['terraform', 'init'])

# Apply configuration
subprocess.run(['terraform', 'apply', '-auto-approve'])
```

33. Working with Prometheus Metrics

- **Scraping and parsing Prometheus metrics:**

```
python

import requests

response = requests.get('http://localhost:9090/metrics')
metrics = response.text.splitlines()

for metric in metrics:
    print(metric)
```

34. Using pytest for Testing

- **Simple test case with pytest:**

```
python

def add(a, b):
    return a + b

def test_add():
    assert add(2, 3) == 5
```

35. Creating Webhooks

- **Using Flask to create a simple webhook:**

```
python

from flask import Flask, request

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/webhook', methods=['POST'])
def webhook():
    data = request.json
    print('Received data:', data)
    return 'OK', 200

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(port=5000)
```

36. Using Jinja2 for Configuration Templates

- **Render configuration files with Jinja2:**

```
python

from jinja2 import Template

template = Template('Hello, {{ name }}!') rendered
= template.render(name='DevOps')
print(rendered)
```

37. Encrypting and Decrypting Data

- **Using cryptography to encrypt and decrypt:**

```
python
```

```
from cryptography.fernet import Fernet
```

```
# Generate a key key =  
Fernet.generate_key()  
cipher_suite = Fernet(key)
```

```
# Encrypt  
encrypted_text = cipher_suite.encrypt(b'Secret Data')
```

```
# Decrypt  
decrypted_text = cipher_suite.decrypt(encrypted_text)  
print(decrypted_text.decode())
```

38. Error Monitoring with Sentry

- **Sending error reports to Sentry:**

```
python
```

```
import sentry_sdk
```

```
sentry_sdk.init('your_sentry_dsn')
```

```
def divide(a, b):  
    return a / b
```

```
try:  
    divide(1, 0) except  
ZeroDivisionError as e:  
    sentry_sdk.capture_exception(e)
```

39. Setting Up Continuous Integration with GitHub Actions

- **Sample workflow file (.github/workflows/ci.yml):**

yaml

name: CI

on: [push]

jobs:

build:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- uses: actions/checkout@v2

- name: Set up Python uses:
actions/setup-python@v2

with:

python-version: '3.8' -

name: Install dependencies

run: | pip install -r

requirements.txt - name: Run

tests

run: |

pytest

40. Creating a Simple API with FastAPI

- **Using FastAPI for high-performance APIs:**

python

from fastapi import FastAPI

app = FastAPI()


```
@app.get('/items/{item_id}')
async def read_item(item_id: int):
    return {'item_id': item_id}

if __name__ == '__main__':
    import uvicorn
    uvicorn.run(app,
        host='0.0.0.0', port=8000)
```

41. Log Aggregation with ELK Stack

- **Sending logs to Elasticsearch:**

```
python

from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch

es = Elasticsearch(['http://localhost:9200'])

log = {'level': 'info', 'message': 'This is a log message'} es.index(index='logs',
    body=log)
```

42. Using pandas for ETL Processes

- **Performing ETL with pandas:**

```
python

import pandas as pd

# Extract
data = pd.read_csv('source.csv')
```

```
# Transform
data['new_column'] = data['existing_column'].apply(lambda x: x * 2)

# Load
data.to_csv('destination.csv', index=False)
```

43. Serverless Applications with AWS Lambda

- **Deploying a simple AWS Lambda function:**

```
python

import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
    }
```

44. Working with Redis

- **Basic operations with Redis using redis-py:**

```
python

import redis
```

```
r = redis.StrictRedis(host='localhost', port=6379, db=0)
```

```
# Set a key
```

```
r.set('foo', 'bar')
```

```
# Get a key
```

```
print(r.get('foo'))
```

45. Using pyngrok for Tunneling

- **Create a tunnel to expose a local server:**

```
python
```

```
from pyngrok import ngrok
```

```
# Start the tunnel public_url =
```

```
ngrok.connect(5000)
```

```
print('Public URL:', public_url)
```

```
# Keep the tunnel open
```

```
input('Press Enter to exit...')
```

46. Creating a REST API with Flask-RESTful

- **Building REST APIs with Flask-RESTful:**

```
python
```

```
from flask import Flask
from flask_restful import Resource, Api
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
api = Api(app)
```

```
class HelloWorld(Resource):
    def get(self):
        return {'hello': 'world'}
```

```
api.add_resource(HelloWorld, '/')
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

47. Using asyncio for Asynchronous Tasks

- **Running asynchronous tasks in Python:**

```
python
```

```
import asyncio
```

```
async def main():
    print('Hello')    await
    asyncio.sleep(1)
```

```
print('World')

asyncio.run(main())
```

48. Network Monitoring with scapy

- **Packet sniffing using scapy:**

```
python

from scapy.all import sniff

def packet_callback(packet):
    print(packet.summary())

sniff(prn=packet_callback, count=10)
```

49. Handling Configuration Files with configparser

- **Reading and writing to INI configuration files:** python

```
import configparser

config = configparser.ConfigParser()
config.read('config.ini')

print(config['DEFAULT']['SomeSetting'])

config['DEFAULT']['NewSetting'] = 'Value'
with open('config.ini', 'w') as configfile:
    config.write(configfile)
```

50. WebSocket Client Example

- **Creating a WebSocket client with websocket-client:**

```
python

import websocket

def on_message(ws, message):
    print("Received message:", message)

ws = websocket.WebSocketApp("ws://echo.websocket.org",
                            on_message=on_message)
ws.run_forever()
```

51. Creating a Docker Image with Python

- **Using docker library to build an image:**

```
python

import docker

client = docker.from_env()

# Dockerfile content
dockerfile_content = """
FROM python:3.9-slim
WORKDIR /app
```

```
COPY ./app
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
CMD ["python", "app.py"]
"""

# Create a Docker image image, build_logs =
client.images.build(fileobj=dockerfile_content.encode('utf-
8'), tag='my-python-app')

for line in build_logs:
    print(line)
```

52. Using psutil for System Monitoring

- **Retrieve system metrics such as CPU and memory usage:**

```
python

import psutil

print("CPU Usage:", psutil.cpu_percent(interval=1), "%")
print("Memory Usage:", psutil.virtual_memory().percent, "%")
```

53. Database Migration with Alembic

- **Script to initialize Alembic migrations:**

```
python

from alembic import command
from alembic import config

alembic_cfg = config.Config("alembic.ini")
command.upgrade(alembic_cfg, "head")
```

54. Using paramiko for SSH Connections

- **Execute commands on a remote server via SSH:**

```
python
```

```
import paramiko
```

```
client = paramiko.SSHClient()
```

```
client.set_missing_host_key_policy(paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
```

```
client.connect('hostname', username='user', password='your_password')
```

```
stdin, stdout, stderr = client.exec_command('ls -  
la') print(stdout.read().decode()) client.close()
```

55. CloudFormation Stack Creation with boto3

- **Creating an AWS CloudFormation stack:**


```

python

import boto3

cloudformation = boto3.client('cloudformation')

with open('template.yaml', 'r') as template_file:
    template_body = template_file.read()

response = cloudformation.create_stack(
    StackName='MyStack',
    TemplateBody=template_body,
    Parameters=[
        {
            'ParameterKey': 'InstanceType',
            'ParameterValue': 't2.micro'
        },
    ],
    TimeoutInMinutes=5,
    Capabilities=['CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM'],
)
print(response)

```

56. Automating EC2 Instance Management • Starting and stopping EC2

instances:

```

python

import boto3

ec2 = boto3.resource('ec2')

# Start an instance
instance = ec2.Instance('instance_id')

```

```
instance.start()
```

```
# Stop an instance
```

```
instance.stop()
```

57. Automated Backup with shutil

- **Backup files to a specific directory:**

```
python
```

```
import shutil
```

```
import os
```

```
source_dir = '/path/to/source'
```

```
backup_dir = '/path/to/backup'
```

```
shutil.copytree(source_dir, backup_dir)
```

58. Using watchdog for File System Monitoring

- **Monitor changes in a directory:**

```
python
```

```
from watchdog.observers import Observer from
```

```
watchdog.events import FileSystemEventHandler
```

```
class MyHandler(FileSystemEventHandler): def
```

```
on_modified(self, event):
```

```
    print(f'File modified: {event.src_path}')
```

```
event_handler = MyHandler() observer = Observer()
observer.schedule(event_handler, path='path/to/monitor',
recursive=False) observer.start()
```

```
try: while
True:
    time.sleep(1) except
KeyboardInterrupt:
    observer.stop()
observer.join()
```

59. Load Testing with locust

- **Basic Locust load testing setup:**

```
python
```

```
from locust import HttpUser, task, between
```

```
class MyUser(HttpUser):
    wait_time = between(1, 3)
```

```
    @task    def
load_test(self):
    self.client.get('/')
```

```
# To run, save this as locustfile.py and run: locust
```

60. Integrating with GitHub API

- **Fetching repository details using GitHub API:**

```
python
```

```
import requests
```

```
url = 'https://api.github.com/repos/user/repo'
response = requests.get(url, headers={'Authorization': 'token
YOUR_GITHUB_TOKEN'})
repo_info = response.json()
print(repo_info)
```

61. Managing Kubernetes Resources with kubectl

- **Using subprocess to interact with Kubernetes:**

```
python

import subprocess

# Get pods
subprocess.run(['kubectl', 'get', 'pods'])

# Apply a configuration
subprocess.run(['kubectl', 'apply', '-f', 'deployment.yaml'])
```

62. Using pytest for CI/CD Testing

- **Integrate tests in your CI/CD pipeline:**

```
python
```

```
# test_example.py
def test_addition():
    assert 1 + 1 == 2

# Run pytest in your CI/CD pipeline
subprocess.run(['pytest'])
```

63. Creating a Simple CLI Tool with argparse

- **Build a command-line interface:**

```
python

import argparse

parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Process some integers.')
parser.add_argument('integers', metavar='N', type=int, nargs='+',
    help='an integer to be processed') parser.add_argument('--sum',
    dest='accumulate', action='store_const', const=sum, default=max,
    help='sum the integers (default: find the max)')

args = parser.parse_args()
print(args.accumulate(args.integers))
```

64. Using dotenv for Environment Variables

- **Load environment variables from a .env file:**

```
python

from dotenv import load_dotenv
import os

load_dotenv()
```

```
database_url = os.getenv('DATABASE_URL')
print(database_url)
```

65. Implementing Web Scraping with BeautifulSoup

- **Scraping a web page for data:**

```
python

import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

response = requests.get('http://example.com')
soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'html.parser')

for item in soup.find_all('h1'):
    print(item.text)
```

66. Using PyYAML for YAML Configuration Files

- **Load and dump YAML files:**

```
python

import yaml

# Load YAML file
with open('config.yaml', 'r') as file:
    config = yaml.safe_load(file)
    print(config)

# Dump to YAML file
with open('output.yaml', 'w') as file:
```

```
yaml.dump(config, file)
```

67. Creating a Simple Message Queue with RabbitMQ

- Send and receive messages using pika:

```
python
```

```
import pika
```

```
# Sending messages
```

```
connection =
```

```
pika.BlockingConnection(pika.ConnectionParameters('localhost'))
```

```
channel = connection.channel()
```

```
channel.queue_declare(queue='hello')
```

```
channel.basic_publish(exchange="", routing_key='hello',  
body='Hello World!') connection.close()
```

```
# Receiving messages def callback(ch,  
method, properties, body):  
    print("Received:", body)
```

```
connection =
```

```
pika.BlockingConnection(pika.ConnectionParameters('localhost'))
```

```
channel = connection.channel()
```

```
channel.queue_declare(queue='hello')
```

```
channel.basic_consume(queue='hello',  
on_message_callback=callback, auto_ack=True)  
channel.start_consuming()
```

68. Using sentry_sdk for Monitoring

- **Integrate Sentry for error tracking:**

```
python

import sentry_sdk

sentry_sdk.init("YOUR_SENTRY_DSN")

try:
    # Your code that may throw an exception
    1 / 0 except
Exception as e:
    sentry_sdk.capture_exception(e)
```

69. Using openpyxl for Excel File Manipulation

- **Read and write Excel files:**

```
python

from openpyxl import Workbook, load_workbook

# Create a new
workbook wb =
Workbook() ws =
wb.active ws['A1'] =
'Hello'
wb.save('sample.xlsx')

# Load an existing workbook wb =
load_workbook('sample.xlsx') ws =
wb.active
print(ws['A1'].value)
```


70. Using sqlalchemy for Database Interaction

- **Define a model and perform CRUD operations:**

```
python
```

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine, Column, Integer, String
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
```

```
Base = declarative_base()
```

```
class User(Base):
    __tablename__ = 'users'
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True)
    name = Column(String)
```

```
engine = create_engine('sqlite:///example.db')
Base.metadata.create_all(engine)
```

```
Session = sessionmaker(bind=engine)
session = Session()
```

```
# Create new_user =
User(name='Alice')
session.add(new_user)
```

71. Monitoring Docker Containers with docker-py

- **Fetch and print the status of running containers:**

```
python
```

```
import docker
```

```
client = docker.from_env()
containers = client.containers.list()

for container in containers:
    print(f'Container Name: {container.name}, Status: {container.status}')
```

72. Using flask to Create a Simple API

- **Basic API setup with Flask:**

```
python

from flask import Flask, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/api/data', methods=['GET'])
def get_data():
    return jsonify({"message": "Hello, World!"})

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

73. Automating Certificate Renewal with certbot

- **Script to renew Let's Encrypt certificates:**

```
python

import subprocess

# Renew certificates
subprocess.run(['certbot', 'renew'])
```

74. Using numpy for Data Analysis

- **Performing basic numerical operations:**

```
python

import numpy as np

data = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
mean_value = np.mean(data)
print("Mean Value:", mean_value)
```

75. Creating and Sending Emails with smtplib

- **Send an email using Python:**

```
python

import smtplib from email.mime.text
import MIMEText

sender = 'you@example.com' recipient
= 'recipient@example.com' msg =
MIMEText('This is a test email.')
msg['Subject'] = 'Test Email'
msg['From'] = sender
msg['To'] = recipient

with smtplib.SMTP('smtp.example.com') as server:
    server.login('username', 'password')
    server.send_message(msg)
```

76. Using schedule for Task Scheduling

- **Schedule tasks at regular intervals:**

```
python
```

```
import schedule
```

```
import time
```

```
def job():
```

```
    print("Job is running...")
```

```
schedule.every(10).minutes.do(job)
```

```
while True:
```

```
    schedule.run_pending()
```

```
    time.sleep(1)
```

77. Using matplotlib for Data Visualization

- **Plotting a simple graph:**

```
python
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
y = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11]
```

```
plt.plot(x, y) plt.xlabel('X-
```

```
axis') plt.ylabel('Y-axis')
```

```
plt.title('Simple Plot')
```

```
plt.show()
```

78. Creating a Custom Python Package

- **Structure your project as a package:**

markdown

```
my_package/  
├── __init__.py  
├── module1.py  
└── module2.py
```

- **setup.py for packaging:**

python

```
from setuptools import setup, find_packages
```

```
setup(  
    name='my_package',  
    version='0.1',  
    packages=find_packages(),  
    install_requires=[  
        'requests',  
        'flask'  
    ],  
)
```

79. Using pytest for Unit Testing

- **Writing a simple unit test:**

python

```
# test_sample.py
def add(a, b):
    return a + b

def test_add():
    assert add(1, 2) == 3
```

80. Implementing OAuth with requests-oauthlib

- **Authenticate with an API using OAuth:**

```
python

from requests_oauthlib import OAuth1Session

oauth = OAuth1Session(client_key='YOUR_CLIENT_KEY',
                      client_secret='YOUR_CLIENT_SECRET')
response = oauth.get('https://api.example.com/user')
print(response.json())
```

81. Using pandas for Data Manipulation

- **Load and manipulate data in a CSV file:**

```
python

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
print(df.head())

# Filter data
filtered_df = df[df['column_name'] > 10]
print(filtered_df)
```

82. Using requests for HTTP Requests

- **Making a GET and POST request:**

```
python

import requests

# GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/data') print(response.json())

# POST request data = {'key': 'value'} response =
requests.post('https://api.example.com/data', json=data)
print(response.json())
```

83. Creating a Basic Web Server with http.server

- **Simple HTTP server to serve files:**

```
python

from http.server import SimpleHTTPRequestHandler, HTTPServer

PORT = 8000
handler = SimpleHTTPRequestHandler

with HTTPServer(('', PORT), handler) as httpd:
    print(f'Serving on port {PORT}')
    httpd.serve_forever()
```

84. Using Flask for Webhooks

- **Handling incoming webhook requests:**

```
python

from flask import Flask, request

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/webhook', methods=['POST'])
def webhook():
    data = request.json
    print(data)
    return "", 200

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(port=5000)
```

85. Creating a Bash Script with subprocess

- **Run shell commands from Python:**

```
python

import subprocess

subprocess.run(['echo', 'Hello, World!'])
```

86. Using docker-compose with Python

- **Programmatically run Docker Compose commands:**

```
python

import subprocess
```



```
subprocess.run(['docker-compose', 'up', '-d'])
```

87. Using moto for Mocking AWS Services in Tests

- **Mocking AWS S3 for unit testing:**

```
python
```

```
import boto3 from moto
import mock_s3
```

```
@mock_s3
def test_s3_upload():
    s3 = boto3.client('s3', region_name='us-east-1')
    s3.create_bucket(Bucket='my-bucket')
    s3.upload_file('file.txt', 'my-bucket', 'file.txt')
    # Test logic here
```

88. Using asyncio for Asynchronous Tasks

- **Run multiple tasks concurrently:**

```
python
```

```
import asyncio
```

```
async def say_hello():
    print("Hello")    await
    asyncio.sleep(1)
    print("World")
```

```
async def main():
```

```
await asyncio.gather(say_hello(), say_hello())
```

```
asyncio.run(main())
```

89. Using flask-cors for Cross-Origin Resource Sharing

- **Allow CORS in a Flask app:**

```
python
```

```
from flask import Flask
from flask_cors import CORS
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
CORS(app)
```

```
@app.route('/data', methods=['GET'])
def data():
    return {"message": "Hello from CORS!"}
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
```

90. Using pytest Fixtures for Setup and Teardown

- **Create a fixture to manage resources:**

```
python
```

```
import pytest
```

```
@pytest.fixture
def sample_data():
    data = {"key": "value"}    yield
    data # This is the test data
```

```
# Teardown code here (if necessary)

def test_sample_data(sample_data):
    assert sample_data['key'] == 'value'
```

91. Using `http.client` for Low-Level HTTP Requests

- **Make a raw HTTP GET request:**

```
python

import http.client

conn = http.client.HTTPSConnection("www.example.com")
conn.request("GET", "/") response =
conn.getresponse()
print(response.status,
response.reason) data =
response.read()
conn.close()
```

92. Implementing Redis Caching with `redis-py`

- **Basic operations with Redis:**

```
python

import redis

r = redis.StrictRedis(host='localhost', port=6379, db=0)

# Set and get value
r.set('key', 'value')
print(r.get('key').decode('utf-8'))
```

93. Using json for Data Serialization

- **Convert Python objects to JSON:**

```
python

import json

data = {"key": "value"}
json_data = json.dumps(data)
print(json_data)
```

94. Using xml.etree.ElementTree for XML Processing

- **Parse an XML file:**

```
python

import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET

tree = ET.parse('data.xml')
root = tree.getroot()

for child in root:
    print(child.tag, child.attrib)
```

95. Creating a Virtual Environment with venv

- **Programmatically create a virtual environment:**

```
python

import venv
```

```
venv.create('myenv', with_pip=True)
```

96. Using psutil for System Monitoring

- **Get system memory usage:**

```
python
```

```
import psutil
```

```
memory = psutil.virtual_memory() print(f'Total Memory: {memory.total}, Available Memory: {memory.available}')
```

97. Using sqlite3 for Lightweight Database Management

- **Basic SQLite operations:**

```
python
```

```
import sqlite3
```

```
conn = sqlite3.connect('example.db')  
c = conn.cursor()
```

```
c.execute("CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (id INTEGER  
PRIMARY KEY, name TEXT)")
```

```
c.execute("INSERT INTO users (name) VALUES ('Alice')") conn.commit()
```

```
for row in c.execute('SELECT * FROM users'):  
    print(row)
```

```
conn.close()
```

98. Using pytest to Run Tests in Parallel

- **Run tests concurrently:**

```
bash
```

```
pytest -n 4 # Run tests in parallel with 4 workers
```

99. Using argparse for Command-Line Arguments

- **Parse command-line arguments:**

```
python
```

```
import argparse
```

```
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Process some  
integers.') parser.add_argument('integers', metavar='N', type=int,  
nargs='+', help='an integer for the accumulator')  
parser.add_argument('--sum', dest='accumulate', action='store_const',  
const=sum, default=max, help='sum the integers (default:  
find the max)')
```

```
args = parser.parse_args()  
print(args.accumulate(args.integers))
```

100. Using jsonschema for JSON Validation

- **Validate JSON against a schema:**

python

```
from jsonschema import validate
from jsonschema.exceptions import ValidationError
```

```
schema = {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "name": {"type": "string"},
        "age": {"type": "integer", "minimum": 0}
    },
    "required": ["name", "age"]
}
```

```
data = {"name": "John", "age": 30}
```

```
try:
    validate(instance=data, schema=schema)
    print("Data is valid")
except
ValidationError as e:
    print(f"Data is invalid: {e.message}")
```

2. Version Control

- **Git**

1. Git Setup and Configuration

```
git --version          # Check Git version
git config --global
user.name "Your Name" # Set global username
git config --global
user.email "your.email@example.com" # Set global email
git config --global
core.editor "vim" # Set default editor
git config --global
init.defaultBranch main # Set default branch name
git config --list
```

View Git configuration `git help <command>`
Git command

Get help for a

2. Creating and Cloning Repositories

`git init` # Initialize a new Git repository `git clone`
`<repo_url>` # Clone an existing repository `git remote add`
`origin <repo_url>` # Link local repo to a remote repo `git remote -v`
List remote repositories

3. Staging and Committing Changes

`git status` # Check the status of changes `git`
`add <file>` # Add a file to the staging area `git`
`add .` # Add all files to the staging area
`git commit -m "Commit message"` # Commit staged files `git commit -`
`am "Commit message"` # Add & commit changes in one step `git`
`commit --amend -m "New message"` # Modify the last commit message

4. Viewing History and Logs

`git log` # Show commit history `git log --oneline`
Show history in one-line format `git log --graph --decorate --all`
Display commit history as a graph `git show <commit_id>`
Show details of a specific commit `git diff` #
Show unstaged changes `git diff --staged` # Show staged
but uncommitted changes `git blame <file>` # Show who
modified each line of a file

5. Branching and Merging

```
git branch                # List all branches  git branch <branch_name>
# Create a new branch  git checkout <branch_name>        # Switch to
another branch  git checkout -b <branch_name>        # Create and switch
to a new branch  git merge <branch_name>            # Merge a branch into
the current branch  git branch -d <branch_name>        # Delete a local
branch  git branch -D <branch_name>        # Force delete a branch
```

6. Working with Remote Repositories

```
git fetch                # Fetch changes from remote repo  git pull
origin <branch_name>    # Pull latest changes  git push origin
<branch_name>          # Push changes to remote repo  git push -u
origin <branch_name>    # Push and set upstream tracking  git
remote show origin      # Show details of the remote repo  git
remote rm origin        # Remove the remote repository
```

7. Undoing Changes

```
git restore <file>        # Unstage changes  git restore --staged <file>
# Unstage a file from the staging area  git reset HEAD~1          #
Undo the last commit but keep changes  git reset --hard HEAD~1    #
Undo the last commit and discard changes  git revert <commit_id>
# Create a new commit to undo changes  git stash                # Save
uncommitted changes temporarily  git stash pop                  # Apply
stashed changes  git stash drop                # Remove stashed changes
```

8. Tagging and Releases

```
git tag # List all tags git tag <tag_name>
# Create a tag git tag -a <tag_name> -m "Tag message" # Create
an annotated tag git push origin <tag_name> # Push a tag
to remote git tag -d <tag_name> # Delete a local tag
git push --delete origin <tag_name> # Delete a remote tag
```

9. Working with Submodules

```
git submodule add <repo_url> <path> # Add a submodule git
submodule update --init --recursive # Initialize and update submodules
git submodule foreach git pull origin main # Update all submodules
```

10. Git Aliases (Shortcuts)

```
git config --global alias.st status # Create alias for status command git
config --global alias.co checkout # Create alias for checkout command
git config --global alias.br branch # Create alias for branch command
git config --global alias.cm commit # Create alias for commit command
git config --list | grep alias # View all configured aliases
```

11. Deleting Files and Folders

```
git rm <file> # Remove a file and stage deletion git rm -r
<folder> # Remove a directory git rm --cached <file>
# Remove file from repo but keep locally
```

12. Force Push and Rollback (Use with Caution)

```
git push --force          # Force push changes  git reset --hard
<commit_id>             # Reset repo to a specific commit  git reflog
# Show history of HEAD changes  git reset --hard ORIG_HEAD
# Undo the last reset
```

2. GitHub

Authentication & Configuration

gh auth logout – Log out of GitHub CLI gh auth status – Check authentication status gh auth refresh – Refresh authentication token
gh config set editor <editor> – Set the default editor (e.g., nano, vim)
gh config get editor – Get the current editor setting

Repository Management

gh repo list – List repositories for the authenticated user gh repo delete <name> – Delete a repository gh repo rename <new-name> – Rename a repository gh repo fork --clone=false <url> – Fork a repository without cloning

Branch & Commit Management

gh branch list – List branches in a repository gh branch delete <branch> – Delete a branch gh

browse – Open the repository in a browser gh

co <branch> – Check out a branch

Issue & Pull Request Handling gh issue create –

Create a new issue gh issue close <issue-number> –

Close an issue gh issue reopen <issue-number> –

Reopen a closed issue

gh issue comment <issue-number> --body "Comment" – Add a comment to an issue

gh pr list – List open pull requests gh pr checkout <pr-

number> – Check out a pull request branch gh pr close <pr-

number> – Close a pull request

Gists & Actions gh gist create <file> –

Create a new gist gh gist list – List all gists gh

workflow list – List GitHub Actions workflows gh

run list – List workflow runs

Webhooks:

- Go to **Repo** → **Settings** → **Webhooks** → **Add Webhook**
 - Events: push, pull_request, issues, etc.
 - Payload sent in JSON format to the specified URL
-

3. GitLab

Commands

Project & Repository Management

gitlab project create <name> – Create a new project
gitlab repo list – List repositories gitlab project
delete <id> – Delete a project gitlab repo fork
<repo> – Fork a repository
gitlab repo clone <url> – Clone a GitLab repository gitlab
repo archive <repo> – Archive a repository

Issues & Merge Requests

gitlab issue list – List all issues in a project gitlab issue create --title "<title>" --
description "<desc>" – Create an issue gitlab issue close <issue_id> – Close an
issue gitlab issue reopen <issue_id> – Reopen an issue gitlab merge_request list
– List merge requests gitlab merge_request create --source-branch <branch> --
target-branch <branch>
--title "<title>" – Create a merge request
gitlab merge_request close <mr_id> – Close a merge request

Pipeline & CI/CD

gitlab pipeline trigger – Trigger a pipeline gitlab pipeline list –
List all pipelines gitlab pipeline retry <pipeline_id> – Retry a
failed pipeline gitlab pipeline cancel <pipeline_id> – Cancel a
running pipeline gitlab pipeline delete <pipeline_id> – Delete a
pipeline gitlab runner register – Register a CI/CD runner gitlab
runner list – List registered runners
gitlab runner unregister <runner_id> – Unregister a runner

User & Group Management

gitlab user list – List users in GitLab gitlab user create --name "<name>" --
email "<email>" – Create a new user gitlab group list – List groups in GitLab

gitlab group create --name "<group_name>" --path "<group_path>" – Create a group

gitlab group delete <group_id> – Delete a group

Access & Permissions

gitlab project member list <project_id> – List project members

gitlab project member add <project_id> <user_id> <access_level> – Add a user to a project

gitlab group member list <group_id> – List group members

gitlab group member add <group_id> <user_id> <access_level> – Add a user to a group

Repository Protection & Settings

gitlab branch protect <branch> – Protect a branch

gitlab branch unprotect <branch> – Unprotect a branch

gitlab repository mirror – Set up repository mirroring

gitlab repository settings update – Update repository settings

Webhooks:

- Go to **Settings** → **Webhooks**
- Select triggers: Push events, Tag push, Merge request, etc.
- Use GitLab CI/CD with .gitlab-ci.yml

4. Bitbucket

Commands

Repository Management

- bitbucket repo create <name> – Create a repository
- bitbucket repo list – List all repositories
- bitbucket repo delete <name> – Delete a repository
- bitbucket repo clone <repo-url> – Clone a repository
- bitbucket repo fork <repo> – Fork a repository
- bitbucket repo update <repo> – Update repository settings

Branch Management

- bitbucket branch create <branch-name> – Create a new branch
- bitbucket branch list – List all branches
- bitbucket branch delete <branch-name> – Delete a branch

Pipeline Management

- bitbucket pipeline run – Run a pipeline
- bitbucket pipeline list – List pipelines
- bitbucket pipeline stop <pipeline-id> – Stop a running pipeline
- bitbucket pipeline rerun <pipeline-id> – Rerun a pipeline

Issue Tracking

- bitbucket issue list – List all issues
- bitbucket issue create "<title>" --kind=<bug/task/enhancement> – Create an issue
- bitbucket issue update <issue-id> --status=<open/closed/resolved> – Update issue status
- bitbucket issue delete <issue-id> – Delete an issue

Pull Request Management

- bitbucket pullrequest create --source <branch> --destination <branch> – Create a pull request
 - bitbucket pullrequest list – List pull requests
 - bitbucket pullrequest merge <id> – Merge a pull request
 - bitbucket pullrequest approve <id> – Approve a pull request
 - bitbucket pullrequest decline <id> – Decline a pull request
- Webhooks:**
- Go to **Repo** → **Repository Settings** → **Webhooks**
 - Choose event types like repo:push, pullrequest:created, etc.
-

2. Continuous Integration (CI) & Continuous Deployment (CD)

- **Jenkins** (pipelines, declarative scripts)

Jenkins Installation (Ubuntu)

```
# Install Java (Jenkins requires Java) sudo apt
update && sudo apt install -y openjdk-17-jdk
```

```
# Add Jenkins repository & install Jenkins wget -q -O -
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io.key | sudo tee
/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null echo "deb
[signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc]
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/" | sudo tee
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null sudo
apt update && sudo apt install -y jenkins
```

```
# Start & Enable Jenkins sudo
systemctl enable --now jenkins
```

```
# Check Jenkins status sudo
systemctl status jenkins
```

```
# Access Jenkins UI at http://your-server-ip:8080 sudo
cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```

1. Basic Jenkins Commands

```
systemctl start jenkins    # Start Jenkins service  systemctl
stop jenkins              # Stop Jenkins service  systemctl restart
jenkins                   # Restart Jenkins service  systemctl status
jenkins                   # Check Jenkins service status  journalctl -u
jenkins -f                # View real-time logs
```


2. Jenkins CLI Commands

```
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 list-jobs    # List all jobs
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 build <job-name> # Trigger a job
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 delete-job <job-name> # Delete a job
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 enable-job <job-name> # Enable a job
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 disable-job <job-name> # Disable a job
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 who-am-i # Show current user info
```

3. Jenkins Environment Variables

```
JENKINS_HOME # Jenkins home directory
BUILD_NUMBER # Current build number
JOB_NAME     # Job name
WORKSPACE    # Workspace directory
GIT_COMMIT   # Git commit hash of the build
BUILD_URL    # URL of the build
NODE_NAME    # Name of the node the build is running on
```

4. Jenkins Pipeline (Declarative) groovy

```
pipeline {
  agent any
  environment {
    APP_ENV = 'production'
  }
  stages {
    stage('Checkout') {
      steps {
        git
        'https://github.com/your-repo.git'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
}
stage('Build') {
    steps {
        sh 'mvn clean package'
    }
}
stage('Test') {
    steps {
        sh 'mvn test'
    }
}
stage('Deploy') {
    steps {
        sh 'scp target/*.jar user@server:/deploy/'
    }
}
}
}

```

5. Jenkins Pipeline (Scripted) groovy

```

node {
    stage('Checkout') {
        git 'https://github.com/your-repo.git'
    }
    stage('Build') {
        sh 'mvn clean package'
    }
    stage('Test') {
        sh 'mvn test'
    }
    stage('Deploy') {
        sh 'scp target/*.jar user@server:/deploy/'
    }
}
}

```

6. Jenkins Webhook (GitHub Example)

1. **Go to GitHub Repo > Settings > Webhooks**
2. **Add URL:** `http://<jenkins-url>/github-webhook/`
3. **Select** application/json as content type
4. **Choose** Just the push event
5. **Save and trigger a push event to test**

7. **Manage Plugins via CLI** `java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080`
`install-plugin <plugin-name> # Install a plugin` `java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s`
`http://localhost:8080 list-plugins # List installed plugins` `java -jar`
`jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 safe-restart # Restart safely`
`after installing plugins`

8. **Manage Jenkins Jobs via CLI** `java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s`
`http://localhost:8080 create-job my-job < job-config.xml`

Create a job

`java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 get-job my-job > job-config.xml #`
Export job config `java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 update-job my-`
`job < job-config.xml # Update job config`

9. Backup & Restore Jenkins

`cp -r $JENKINS_HOME /backup/jenkins_$(date +%F) # Backup Jenkins` `cp`
`-r /backup/jenkins_<date>/* $JENKINS_HOME # Restore Jenkins`

10. Jenkins Security Commands

`java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 reload-configuration # Reload`
`config` `java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 safe-shutdown #`
Safe shutdown `java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 restart`
Restart Jenkins

11. Jenkins Credentials via CLI

```
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 create-credentials-by-xml
system::system::jenkins _ < credentials.xml
```

12. Jenkins Node Management

```
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 list-nodes          # List all nodes
java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 create-node <node-name> # Create
a new node  java -jar jenkins-cli.jar -s http://localhost:8080 delete-node <node-
name> # Delete a node
```

13. Jenkins Job Trigger Examples groovy

```
trigger {    cron('H 4 * * *') # Run at 4 AM
every day
} trigger {    pollSCM('H/5 * * * *') # Check SCM
every 5 minutes
}
```

14. Jenkins File Parameter Example groovy

```
pipeline {    agent any
parameters {
file(name: 'configFile')
    }    stages {
stage('Read File') {
steps {        sh 'cat
${configFile}'
    }
    }
    }
}
```

15. Jenkins Docker Pipeline Example

```
groovy pipeline { agent {  
  docker { image 'maven:3.8.7'  
    } } stages {  
  stage('Build') { steps {  
    sh 'mvn clean package'  
  }  
}  
}
```

Jenkins Pipeline Scripts with DevOps Tools

1. Basic CI/CD Pipeline groovy

```
pipeline { agent any stages {  
  stage('Clone Repository') { steps {  
    git 'https://github.com/user/repo.git'  
  } }  
  stage('Build') { steps {  
    sh 'mvn clean package'  
  } }  
  stage('Test') {  
    steps { sh 'mvn test'  
    }  
  }  
  stage('Deploy') { steps {  
    sh 'scp  
target/app.jar user@server:/deploy/path'  
  }  
}  
}
```

2. Docker Build & Push groovy

```
pipeline {
  agent any
  environment {
    DOCKER_HUB_USER = 'your-dockerhub-username'
  }
  stages {
    stage('Build Docker Image') {
      steps {
        sh 'docker build -t my-app:latest .'
      }
    }
    stage('Push to Docker Hub') {
      steps {
        withDockerRegistry([credentialsId: 'docker-hub-credentials', url: '']) {
          sh 'docker tag my-app:latest $DOCKER_HUB_USER/my-app:latest'
          sh 'docker push $DOCKER_HUB_USER/my-app:latest'
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

3. Kubernetes Deployment

groovy

```
pipeline {
  agent any
  stages {
    stage('Deploy to Kubernetes') {
      steps {
        sh 'kubectl apply -f k8s/deployment.'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

4. Terraform Deployment

groovy

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Terraform Init') {
            steps {
                sh
                'terraform init'
            }
        }
        stage('Terraform Apply') {
            steps {
                sh 'terraform apply -auto-approve'
            }
        }
    }
}
```

5. Security Scanning with Trivy

groovy

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Scan with Trivy') {
            steps {
                sh 'trivy image my-app:latest'
            }
        }
    }
}
```

6. SonarQube Code Analysis

groovy

```

pipeline {
  agent any
  environment {
    SONAR_TOKEN = credentials('sonar-token')
  }
  stages {
    stage('SonarQube Analysis') {
      steps {
        withSonarQubeEnv('SonarQube') {
          sh 'mvn
sonar:sonar -Dsonar.login=$SONAR_TOKEN'
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- **GitHub Actions** (workflows, syntax)

GitHub Actions allows automation for CI/CD pipelines directly within GitHub repositories.

- **Workflows** (.github/workflows/*.yaml): Defines automation steps.
- **Jobs**: Runs tasks inside a workflow.
- **Steps**: Individual commands executed in jobs.
- **Actions**: Predefined or custom reusable commands.

Commands

Initialize a GitHub Actions workflow mkdir -p

.github/workflows && touch .github/workflows/main.yml

Validate GitHub Actions workflow syntax `act -l` # List

available workflows `act -j <job-name>` # Run a specific job

locally `act -w .github/workflows/main.yml` # Run the workflow
locally

Set up GitHub Actions runner `gh workflow list` # List

workflows in the repo `gh workflow run <workflow-name>` #

Manually trigger a workflow `gh workflow enable <workflow-name>` # Enable a workflow
`gh workflow disable <workflow-name>` # Disable a workflow

Manage workflow runs

`gh run list` # List recent workflow runs `gh run view <run-id>` #

View details of a specific workflow run `gh run rerun <run-id>`

Rerun a failed workflow `gh run cancel <run-id>` # Cancel a
running workflow

`gh run delete <run-id>` # Delete a workflow run

Manage workflow artifacts `gh run download -n <artifact-name>`

Download artifacts from a workflow run `gh run view --log` # View logs of the
latest workflow run

Manage secrets for GitHub Actions

```
gh secret list # List repository secrets
gh secret set <SECRET_NAME> --
body <value> # Add or update a secret
gh secret remove
<SECRET_NAME> # Remove a secret
```

Using GitHub Actions Cache actions/cache@v3

```
# GitHub Actions cache actions/upload-artifact@v3
```

```
# Upload artifacts actions/download-artifact@v3 #
```

Download artifacts

Run a workflow manually via API curl -X POST -H "Authorization:

```
token <YOUR_GITHUB_TOKEN>" \ -H "Accept:
```

```
application/vnd.github.v3+json" \
```

```
https://api.github.com/repos/<owner>/<repo>/actions/workflows/<workflow_file>/
dispatches \
  -d '{"ref":"main"}'
```

Github Actions Workflow:

◆ Basic GitHub Actions Workflow

📌 **File:** .github/workflows/ci-cd.yml

name: CI/CD Pipeline

on: push:

branches:

- main

pull_request:

jobs:

build:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses:
actions/checkout@v4

- name: Set Up Java uses:
actions/setup-java@v3 with:
distribution: 'temurin' java-
version: '17'

- name: Build with Maven run:
mvn clean package

- name: Upload Build Artifact
uses: actions/upload-artifact@v4
with:

name: application

path: target/*.jar

◆ Docker Build & Push to Docker Hub 📌

File: .github/workflows/docker.yml

name: Docker Build & Push

on: push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

docker:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses:
actions/checkout@v4

- name: Login to Docker Hub

uses: docker/login-action@v3

with:

username: \${{ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME }}

password: \${{ secrets.DOCKER_PASSWORD }}

- name: Build and Push Docker

Image run: | docker

build -t my-app:latest .

docker tag my-app:latest \${{

secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME

}}/my-app:latest docker push \${{ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME

}}/my-app:latest

◆ Kubernetes Deployment

📌 **File:** .github/workflows/k8s.yml

name: Deploy to Kubernetes

on: push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

deploy:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses:
actions/checkout@v4

- name: Set Up Kubectl uses:
azure/setup-kubectl@v3 with:
version: 'latest'

- name: Apply Kubernetes Manifest
run: kubectl apply -f
k8s/deployment.

◆ Terraform Deployment

📌 **File:** .github/workflows/terraform.yml

name: Terraform Deployment

on: push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

terraform:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses:
actions/checkout@v4
 - name: Set Up Terraform uses:
hashicorp/setup-terraform@v3
 - name: Terraform Init & Apply
run: | terraform init
terraform apply -auto-approve
-

◆ Security Scanning with Trivy

File: .github/workflows/trivy.yml

name: Security Scan with Trivy

on: push:

branches:

- main jobs:

scan:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses:
actions/checkout@v4
- name: Run Trivy Image Scan
run: |
docker pull \${ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME }/my-app:latest
trivy image \${ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME }/my-app:latest

◆ SonarQube Code Analysis

📌 **File:** .github/workflows/sonarqube.yml

name: SonarQube Analysis

on: push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

sonar:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses:
actions/checkout@v4

- name: Set Up Java uses:
actions/setup-java@v3 with:
distribution: 'temurin' java-
version: '17'

- name: Run SonarQube Analysis
run: mvn sonar:sonar -
Dsonar.login=\${{
secrets.SONAR_TOKEN }}

◆ Upload & Deploy to AWS S3

📌 **File:** .github/workflows/s3-upload.yml

name: Upload to S3

on: push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

deploy:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses:
actions/checkout@v4

- name: Upload Files to S3

run: |
aws s3 sync . s3://my-bucket-name --delete

env:

AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID: \${ secrets.AWS_ACCESS_KEY }
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY: \${ secrets.AWS_SECRET_KEY }

-
- **GitLab CI/CD** (stages, jobs, runners)

GitLab CI/CD Basics

- **.gitlab-ci.yml**: Defines the CI/CD pipeline in the repository root.
- **Stages**: Pipeline execution order (build, test, deploy).
- **Jobs**: Specific tasks in each stage.
- **Runners**: Machines executing jobs (shared or self-hosted).
- **Artifacts**: Files preserved after job execution.

◆ Basic GitLab CI/CD Pipeline

📌 **File:** .gitlab-ci.yml

stages:

- build
- test
- deploy

build:

stage: build

script:

- echo "Building application..."
- mvn clean package artifacts: paths:
- target/*.jar

test:

stage: test

script:

- echo "Running tests..."
- mvn test

deploy:

stage: deploy

script:

- echo "Deploying application..."
- scp target/*.jar user@server:/deploy/path only:
- main

◆ Docker Build & Push to GitLab Container Registry

📌 **File:** .gitlab-ci.yml

variables:

IMAGE_NAME: registry.gitlab.com/your-namespace/your-repo

stages:

- build
- push

build:

stage: build

script:

- docker build -t \$IMAGE_NAME:latest . only:
- main

push:

stage: push

script:

- echo \$CI_REGISTRY_PASSWORD | docker login -u \$CI_REGISTRY_USER
 - password-stdin \$CI_REGISTRY -
 - docker push \$IMAGE_NAME:latest
- only:
- main
-

◆ Kubernetes Deployment

📌 **File:** .gitlab-ci.yml

stages:

- deploy

deploy:

stage: deploy image:

bitnami/kubectl script:

- kubectl apply -f k8s/deployment. only:
 - main
-

◆ Terraform Deployment

📌 **File:** .gitlab-ci.yml

```
image: hashicorp/terraform:latest
```

```
stages:  
- terraform
```

```
terraform:  
  stage: terraform  
  script:  
  - terraform init  
  - terraform apply -auto-approve only:  
  - main
```

◆ Security Scanning with Trivy

📌 **File:** .gitlab-ci.yml

```
stages:  
- security_scan
```

```
security_scan:  
  stage: security_scan  
  script:  
  - docker pull registry.gitlab.com/your-namespace/your-repo:latest - trivy image  
    registry.gitlab.com/your-namespace/your-repo:latest only:  
  - main
```

◆ SonarQube Code Analysis

📌 **File:** .gitlab-ci.yml

image: maven:3.8.7

stages:

- analysis

sonarqube:

stage: analysis

script:

- mvn sonar:sonar -Dsonar.login=\$SONAR_TOKEN only: - main

◆ AWS S3 Upload

📌 **File:** .gitlab-ci.yml

stages:

- deploy

deploy_s3:

stage: deploy

script:

- aws s3 sync . s3://my-bucket-name --delete only: - main environment:
name: production

◆ Notify on Slack 📌

File: .gitlab-ci.yml

notify:

stage: notify

script:

- curl -X POST -H 'Content-type: application/json' --data '{"text":"Deployment completed successfully!"}' \$SLACK_WEBHOOK_URL only:
 - main
-

◆ Tekton

◆ What is Tekton?

Tekton is a **Kubernetes-native CI/CD framework** that allows you to create and run pipelines for **automating builds, testing, security scans, and deployments**. It provides reusable components such as **Tasks, Pipelines, and PipelineRuns**, making it ideal for cloud-native DevOps workflows.

◆ Installation (On Kubernetes Cluster)

❏ **Install Tekton Pipelines** kubectl apply -f <https://storage.googleapis.com/tekton-releases/pipeline/latest/release>.

❏ **Verify Installation** kubectl get pods -n tekton-pipelines

❏ **Install Tekton CLI (tkn)**

```
curl -LO https://github.com/tektoncd/cli/releases/latest/download/tkn-linux-amd64
chmod +x tkn-linux-amd64
sudo mv tkn-linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/tkn
```

❏ **Check Tekton CLI Version** tkn

version

◆ Tekton Basics

- **Tasks:** The smallest execution unit in Tekton.
 - **Pipelines:** A sequence of tasks forming a CI/CD process.
 - **PipelineRuns:** Executes a pipeline.
 - **TaskRuns:** Executes a task.
 - **Workspaces:** Used for sharing data between tasks.
 - **Resources:** Defines input/output artifacts (e.g., Git repositories, images).
-

◆ **Install Tekton on Kubernetes** `kubectl apply -f`

`https://storage.googleapis.com/tekton-releases/pipeline/latest/release`.

Verify installation:

`kubectl get pods -n tekton-pipelines`

Commands:

Install Tekton CLI `kubectl apply -f`

`https://storage.googleapis.com/tekton-releases/pipeline/latest/release.yaml`

Check Tekton Installation `tkn version` # Show Tekton CLI version
`kubectl get pods -n tekton-pipelines` # List Tekton pods
`kubectl get crds | grep tekton` # List Tekton-related CRDs

Tekton Pipeline Commands

`tkn pipeline list` # List all pipelines
`tkn pipeline describe <pipeline-name>` # Describe a specific pipeline
`tkn pipeline start <pipeline-name> --showlog` # Start a pipeline and show logs
`tkn pipeline delete <pipeline-name>` # Delete a pipeline

Tekton Task Commands

tkn task list # List all tasks tkn task describe <task-name> #
Describe a specific task tkn task start <task-name> --showlog #
Start a task and show logs tkn task delete <task-name> # Delete a
task

Tekton PipelineRun Commands

tkn pipelinerun list # List pipeline runs tkn pipelinerun describe
<pipelinerun-name> # Describe a pipeline run tkn pipelinerun logs
<pipelinerun-name> # Show logs of a pipeline run tkn pipelinerun
delete <pipelinerun-name> # Delete a pipeline run

Tekton TaskRun Commands

tkn taskrun list # List task runs tkn taskrun describe
<taskrun-name> # Describe a task run tkn taskrun logs
<taskrun-name> # Show logs of a task run tkn taskrun
delete <taskrun-name> # Delete a task run

Tekton Resources Commands

tkn resource list # List all pipeline resources tkn resource describe
<resource-name> # Describe a specific resource tkn resource delete
<resource-name> # Delete a resource

Tekton Triggers Commands

tkn triggerbinding list # List trigger bindings tkn triggertemplate list #
List trigger templates tkn eventlistener list # List event listeners tkn
eventlistener logs <listener-name> # Show logs of an event listener

Tekton Debugging & Monitoring

kubectl logs -l app=tekton-pipelines-controller -n tekton-pipelines # View Tekton
controller logs kubectl get pods -n tekton-pipelines # List running Tekton pods
kubectl describe pod <pod-name> -n tekton-pipelines # Get details of a specific
pod

Delete All Tekton Resources

```
kubectl delete pipelineruns --all -n <namespace>
kubectl delete taskruns --all -n <namespace> kubectl
delete pipelines --all -n <namespace> kubectl delete
tasks --all -n <namespace>
```

◆ Basic Tekton Task

📌 **File:** task.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task metadata:
  name: echo-task
spec: steps:
  - name: echo-message    image:
    alpine    script: |    #!/bin/sh
    echo "Hello from Tekton Task!"
```

Apply:

```
kubectl apply -f task.
```

Run the task:

```
tkn task start echo-task
```

◆ Tekton Pipeline with Tasks 📌

File: pipeline.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Pipeline metadata:
```



```
  name: sample-pipeline
spec: tasks:
- name: build-task    taskRef:
    name: build-task
- name: deploy-task
  taskRef:
    name: deploy-task
runAfter:
- build-task
```

Apply:

kubectl apply -f pipeline.

◆ Tekton PipelineRun

📌 **File:** pipelinerun.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: PipelineRun
metadata:
  name: sample-pipelinerun
spec: pipelineRef:
  name: sample-pipeline
```

Run the pipeline:

kubectl apply -f pipelinerun.

Check status:

tkn pipelinerun describe sample-pipelinerun

◆ Build & Push Docker Image 📌

File: task-build-push.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task metadata:
  name: build-push-task
spec: steps:
  - name: build-and-push    image:
    gcr.io/kaniko-project/executor:latest    script:
    |
      #!/bin/sh
      /kaniko/executor --context=/workspace/source
      --destination=docker.io/myrepo/myapp:latest
```

◆ Kubernetes Deployment with Tekton

📌 **File:** task-k8s-deploy.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task metadata:
  name: deploy-task
spec: steps:
  - name: apply-manifest
    image: bitnami/kubectl
    script: |      #!/bin/sh
    kubectl apply -f k8s/deployment.
```

◆ Tekton with Terraform 📌

File: task-terraform.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task metadata:
  name: terraform-task
spec: steps:
-   name: terraform-apply
    image: hashicorp/terraform:latest
    script: |
      #!/bin/sh
      terraform init
      terraform apply -
      auto-approve
```

◆ Security Scanning with Trivy

📌 **File:** task-trivy.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task metadata:
  name: trivy-scan
spec: steps:
-   name: run-trivy
    image: aquasec/trivy:latest
    script: |
      #!/bin/sh
      trivy image
      docker.io/myrepo/myapp:latest
```

◆ SonarQube Code Analysis 📌

File: task-sonarqube.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task metadata:
  name: sonarqube-task
spec: steps:
```

```
- name: sonar-scan    image:
maven:3.8.7
  script: |
#!/bin/sh
    mvn sonar:sonar -Dsonar.login=$SONAR_TOKEN
```

◆ Notify on Slack

📌 **File:** task-slack.

```
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task metadata:
  name: slack-notify
spec: steps:
  - name: send-slack-message    image: curlimages/curl:latest    script: |
#!/bin/sh    curl -X POST -H 'Content-type: application/json' --data
'{"text":"Deployment completed successfully!"}' $SLACK_WEBHOOK_URL
```

Circle CI

Introduction

CircleCI is a cloud-based CI/CD tool that automates software testing and deployment. It provides seamless integration with GitHub, Bitbucket, and other version control systems, enabling automated builds, tests, and deployments.

Installation

- Sign up at [CircleCI](#)
- Connect your repository (GitHub, Bitbucket)
- Configure the `.circleci/config.yml` file in your project

CircleCI Commands (Pipeline Example)

circleci checkout # Check out the repository to the current directory
circleci sphere list # List all the available workspaces in your account
circleci config process # Process the CircleCI config file and output the final configuration
circleci step halt # Halt the current job execution, useful in workflows
circleci job follow <job_id> # Stream the logs of a specific job in real-time
circleci pipeline trigger <pipeline_id> # Trigger a pipeline by its ID
circleci pipeline list # List all the pipelines for your project
circleci project status <project_slug> # View the status of the project
circleci sphere create <sphere_name> # Create a new workspace
circleci sphere remove <sphere_name> # Remove a workspace
circleci sync # Sync CircleCI configuration for a given project
circleci orb publish <orb_name> <version> <path_to_orb> # Publish a new version of an orb

CircleCI Pipeline Script Example

Basic CircleCI Pipeline Configuration

version: 2.1 # Define the CircleCI version

Define jobs

jobs: build:

docker:

- image: circleci/python:3.8 # Use a Python 3.8 Docker image steps:

- checkout # Check out the code

- run:

name: Install dependencies

command: pip install -r requirements.txt -

run:

name: Run tests

command: pytest

```
deploy:
docker:
- image: circleci/python:3.8  steps:    - checkout    - run:
      name: Deploy application      command:
      ./deploy.sh # Custom deploy script # Define
workflows (Job execution order) workflows:
version: 2  build_and_deploy:  jobs:
- build    - deploy:      requires:
- build # Ensure deployment happens after build succeeds
```

Advanced CircleCI Features

1. Running Jobs Based on Branches

```
jobs:
deploy:
docker:
  - image: circleci/python:3.8  steps:    - checkout    - run:
      name: Deploy to Production
command: ./deploy_production.sh
workflows:  version: 2
deploy_to_production:  jobs:    -
deploy:      filters:      branches:
  only: main # Deploy only on the 'main' branch
```

2. Caching Dependencies to Speed Up Builds

```
jobs:
build:
docker:
```

```

- image: circleci/python:3.8  steps:
- checkout    - restore_cache:    keys:
- v1-dependencies-{{ checksum "requirements.txt" }}
- run:
  name: Install dependencies
command: pip install -r requirements.txt  -
save_cache:
  paths:
    - ~/.cache/pip # Save pip cache    key: v1-
    dependencies-{{ checksum "requirements.txt" }}

```

3. Using Environment Variables for Sensitive Data

```

jobs:
deploy:
docker:
  - image: circleci/python:3.8  steps:  - checkout  - run:
    name: Deploy using environment variables
command: ./deploy.sh
environment:
  API_KEY: $API_KEY # Use stored API keys

```

4. Running Jobs Conditionally Based on File Changes

```

jobs:
deploy:
docker:
  - image: circleci/python:3.8  steps:  - checkout  - run:
    name: Deploy Application
command: ./deploy.sh  filters:
branches:    only: main

```

requires: - build when:
changes:
- Dockerfile # Only run deploy if the Dockerfile changes

5. Running Tests in Parallel

jobs:
test:
docker:
- image: circleci/python:3.8 parallelism: 4 # Run 4 test jobs in parallel
steps:
- checkout - run:
name: Run tests
command: pytest

6. Using Multiple Docker Containers

jobs:
build:
docker:
- image: circleci/python:3.8
- image: circleci/postgres:13 # Additional container for PostgreSQL
environment:
POSTGRES_USER: circleci
steps: - checkout - run:
name: Install dependencies
command: pip install -r requirements.txt -
run:
name: Run database migrations
command: python manage.py migrate
- run:

name: Run tests
command: pytest

7. Running Jobs Manually (Manual Approvals)

```
jobs:
  manual_deploy:
    docker:
      - image: circleci/python:3.8
    steps:
      - checkout
    run:
      name: Deploy to Production      command:
      ./deploy.sh    when: manual # Only run when
      triggered manually
```

8. Sending Notifications on Job Failure workflows: version: 2

```
notify_on_failure: jobs:
  - build    notification: email:
    - user@example.com # Send email notifications on failures
```

9. Running Multiple Jobs in Parallel workflows: version: 2

```
build_and_deploy: jobs:
  - build
  - deploy:
    requires:
      - build # Deploy
    after build completes
    filters:
      branches:
        only: main
```

ArgoCD (GitOps)

Introduction

Argo CD is a declarative, GitOps continuous delivery tool for Kubernetes. It enables the deployment of applications from Git repositories to Kubernetes clusters, ensuring that the live state of the cluster matches the desired state defined in Git.

Installation

1. Install Argo CD CLI

macOS:

```
brew install argocd
```

Linux:

```
curl -sSL -o /usr/local/bin/argocd https://github.com/argoproj/argo-cd/releases/download/v2.5.4/argocd-linux-amd64 chmod +x /usr/local/bin/argocd
```

Install Argo CD on Kubernetes `kubectl create namespace argocd kubectl apply -n argocd -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/argoproj/argo-cd/stable/manifests/install.`

Accessing the Argo CD UI

Access the Argo CD API Server (Local Port Forwarding) `kubectl`

```
port-forward svc/argocd-server -n argocd 8080:443
```

1. Login to the Argo CD UI

Initial Password (default is admin and the password is the name of the pod running Argo CD):

```
kubectl get pods -n argocd kubectl logs <argocd-server-pod-name> -n argocd | grep "admin"
```

Argo CD Commands

Login to Argo CD via CLI `argocd login <ARGOCD_SERVER> --username admin --password <password>`

View the current applications `argocd app list`

1. Sync an Application

- Syncs the application with the desired state from the Git repository.

```
argocd app sync <app-name>
```

Get Application Status `argocd app get <app-name>`

2. Create an Application

- Creates an app in Argo CD by specifying the Git repository, target namespace, and project.

```
argocd app create <app-name> \ --  
repo <git-repository-url> \  
--path <path-to-k8s-manifests> \  
--dest-server https://kubernetes.default.svc \  
--dest-namespace <namespace>
```

Delete an Application `argocd app delete <app-name>`

3. Refresh Application

- Refreshes the application state from the Git repository.

```
argocd app refresh <app-name>
```

Application Resources and Syncing

Sync Status Check `argocd app sync`
`<app-name> --prune`

1. Compare with Live

- Compare the live state of an application with the Git repository.

```
argocd app diff <app-name>
```

2. Manual Sync

- Manually sync the application state.

```
argocd app sync <app-name> --force
```

Managing Projects

Create a Project `argocd proj create`
`<project-name> \ --description`
`"<description>" \`
`--dest-namespace <namespace> \`
`--dest-server <server-url>`

List Projects argocd
proj list

Add a Git Repo to a Project argocd proj add-repo <project-name> --repo <git-repository-url>

GitOps and Source Repositories

Add a Git Repository argocd repo add <git-repo-url> --username <username> --password <password> --type git

List Repositories argocd
repo list

Remove a Git Repository argocd
repo rm <git-repo-url>

Notifications and Alerts

1. Enable Notifications

- Install Argo CD Notifications to integrate with Slack, email, etc.

kubectl apply -k github.com/argoproj-labs/argocd-notifications/manifests/install

2. Set Up Notification Settings

- Configure notification settings in the Argo CD UI.
-

Application Health and Troubleshooting

Check Application Health argocd
app health <app-name>

1. Check Logs

- View logs for troubleshooting.

```
kubectl logs <pod-name> -n argocd
```

2. App Rollback

- Rollback to a previous revision of an application.

```
argocd app rollback <app-name> <revision>
```

Argo CD in CI/CD Pipelines

- **Integrate with CI/CD**

- Add Argo CD commands in Jenkins, GitLab CI, or GitHub Actions pipelines to automatically deploy updates to Kubernetes based on changes in Git repositories.
-

Best Practices

- **Declarative GitOps:** Keep all manifests in Git, and let Argo CD automatically synchronize and deploy them.
 - **Namespaces and Projects:** Use projects to group applications and limit resource access across environments.
 - **RBAC:** Use Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to secure Argo CD's access and resource usage.
-

Flux CD

Introduction

Flux CD is a GitOps tool for Kubernetes that automates deployment, updates, and rollback of applications using Git as the source of truth.

Installation

Install Flux CLI

```
curl -s https://fluxcd.io/install.sh | sudo
```

Verify Installation

```
flux --version
```

Bootstrap Flux in a Cluster

```
flux bootstrap github \
  --owner=<GITHUB_USER_OR_ORG> \
  --repository=<REPO_NAME> \
  --branch=main \
  --path=clusters/my-cluster \
  --personal
```

Key Flux CD Commands

General Commands

```
flux check                # Check Flux installation
flux install              # Install Flux components in a cluster
flux bootstrap github ... # Set up Flux in GitHub repository
flux version              # Show Flux CLI version
```

Managing Deployments

```
flux get sources git      # List Git sources
flux get kustomizations   # List kustomizations
flux reconcile kustomization <name> # Force sync a kustomization
flux suspend kustomization <name> # Pause updates for a kustomization
flux resume               # Resume updates for a kustomization
```

kustomization <name> # Resume updates for a kustomization

Git Repository Management flux

```
create source git my-app \  
  --url=https://github.com/my-org/my-app \  
  --branch=main \  
  --interval=1m
```

```
flux create kustomization my-app \  
  --source=my-app \  
  --path="./deploy" \  
  --prune=true \  
  --interval=5m
```

Helm Chart Management

```
flux create source helm my-chart \  
  --url=https://charts.bitnami.com/bitnami \  
  --interval=1h
```

```
flux create helmrelease my-app \  
  --source=my-chart \  
  --chart=nginx \  
  --values=./values. \  
  --interval=5m
```

Monitoring and Debugging

```
flux logs # View Flux logs  
flux get sources helm # List deployed Helm releases  
flux trace kustomization <name> # Trace errors in a kustomization  
flux suspend source git <name> # Suspend Git syncing  
flux resume source git <name> # Resume Git syncing
```


Uninstall Flux flux

`uninstall --silent`

3. Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

• Terraform

Terraform Installation on Ubuntu/Debian:

1. Terraform Installation:

- **Official Link:** [Terraform Installation](#)

Commands:

```
wget -O - https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o  
/usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg
```

```
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg]  
https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com $(lsb_release -cs) main" | sudo tee  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/hashicorp.list sudo apt
```

```
update && sudo apt install terraform
```

2. AWS CLI Installation on Ubuntu:

- **Official Link:** [AWS CLI Installation](#)

Commands:

```
curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o  
"awscliv2.zip" unzip
```

```
awscliv2.zip sudo
```

```
./aws/install
```

3. Kubectl Installation on Ubuntu:

Commands:

```
curl -LO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -L -s  
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
```

Step-by-Step Configuration Guide with AWS EC2 Instance

1. Main Terraform Configuration: main.tf:

Terraform Configuration Example:

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    aws = {  
      source = "hashicorp/aws"  
      version = "~> 4.16"  
    }  
  }  
  required_version = ">= 1.2.0"  
}  
  
provider "aws" {  
  region = "us-west-2"  
}
```

```
resource "aws_instance" "app_server" {  
  ami          = "ami-08d70e59c07c61a3a"  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
  
  tags = {  
    Name = var.instance_name  
  }  
}
```

2. Input Variables: variables.tf:

Example: hcl

```
variable "instance_name" { description = "Value of the  
Name tag for the EC2 instance"  
  type      = string  default      =  
  "ExampleAppServerInstance"  
}
```

3. Output Values: outputs.tf:

Example: hcl

```
output "instance_id" { description =  
  "ID of the EC2 instance" value      =  
  aws_instance.app_server.id }
```

```
output "instance_public_ip" { description = "Public  
IP address of the EC2 instance" value =  
aws_instance.app_server.public_ip  
}
```

4. Running the Configuration:

Initialize Terraform: terraform
init

Apply the Configuration: terraform
apply

- Confirm by typing yes when prompted.

Inspect Output Values: terraform
output

Destroy the Infrastructure: terraform
destroy

Terraform Advanced Configuration Use Cases

1. Provider Configuration:

```
provider "aws" {  
region = "us-west-2"  
}
```

2. Resource Creation:

```
resource "aws_instance" "example" {  
  ami          = "ami-0c55b159cbfafa1f0"  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  tags = {  
    Name = "ExampleInstance"  
  }  
}
```

3. Variable Management: variable "region" { default = "us-west-2"
}

```
provider "aws" {  
  region = var.region  
}
```

4. State Management:

Example for using remote state in S3:

```
hcl  
  
terraform { backend "s3" {  
  bucket      = "my-tfstate-bucket"  
  key         = "terraform/state"  
  region      = "us-west-2"  encrypt  
= true  dynamodb_table =  
"terraform-locks"
```

```
}  
}
```

5. Modules: module "vpc" { source =
"terraform-aws-modules/vpc/aws" name
= "my-vpc" cidr = "10.0.0.0/16"

```
    azs          = ["us-west-2a", "us-west-2b"]  
    public_subnets = ["10.0.1.0/24", "10.0.2.0/24"]  
    private_subnets = ["10.0.3.0/24", "10.0.4.0/24"]  
}
```

Terraform Commands Cheat Sheet

- **terraform init:** Initializes the Terraform configuration.
- **terraform fmt:** Formats configuration files.
- **terraform validate:** Validates the configuration files.
- **terraform plan:** Previews changes to be applied.
- **terraform apply:** Applies the changes to reach the desired state.
- **terraform destroy:** Destroys the infrastructure and removes it from the state.
- **terraform show:** Displays the current state of resources.
- **terraform state list:** Lists resources in the current state.
- **terraform taint <resource>:** Marks a resource for recreation.
- **terraform import <resource> <resource_id>:** Imports existing resources into Terraform.
- **terraform providers:** Lists the providers used in the configuration.

Terraform Best Practices

- Use **Version Control** to manage your Terraform code.
 - Break your code into **Modules** for reusability.
 - Use **Remote State** (e.g., AWS S3, Terraform Cloud) to store state files.
 - Always run **terraform plan** before **terraform apply**.
 - Use **terraform fmt** & **terraform validate** to ensure code correctness.
 - Avoid **hardcoding secrets**; use environment variables or secret management tools.
 - Keep configurations **modular** and **well-documented**.
-

- **CloudFormation** (stacks, templates)

1. CloudFormation Concepts

- **Stack** → A group of AWS resources defined in a template.
 - **Template** → /JSON file defining resources and configurations.
 - **StackSet** → Deploys stacks across multiple accounts and regions.
 - **Change Set** → Previews updates before applying changes.
 - **Rollback** → Automatic stack rollback if an error occurs.
 - **Drift Detection** → Identifies manual changes made outside CloudFormation.
-

2. CloudFormation Template Example

AWSTemplateFormatVersion: "2010-09-09" Description:

"Basic AWS CloudFormation Example"

Resources:

MyBucket:

Type: "AWS::S3::Bucket"

MyEC2Instance:

Type: "AWS::EC2::Instance"

Properties:

InstanceType: "t2.micro"

ImageId: "ami-0abcdef1234567890"

Outputs:

InstanceID:

Description: "The Instance ID"

Value: !Ref MyEC2Instance

3. CloudFormation CLI Commands Stack

Operations

aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name my-stack --template-body
file://template.

aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name my-stack --template-body
file://template.

aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name my-stack

Viewing Stack Details aws cloudformation describe-stacks --

stack-name my-stack aws cloudformation list-stack-resources --


```
stack-name my-stack aws cloudformation describe-stack-events -
```

```
-stack-name my-stack
```

Change Set (Preview Changes)

```
aws cloudformation create-change-set --stack-name my-stack --template-body  
file://template. --change-set-name my-change-set
```

```
aws cloudformation describe-change-set --stack-name my-stack --change-set-name  
my-change-set
```

```
aws cloudformation execute-change-set --stack-name my-stack --change-set-name  
my-change-set
```

Drift Detection `aws cloudformation detect-stack-drift --stack-name my-stack`

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-drift-detection-status --stack-name my-stack
```

4. CloudFormation Best Practices

✓ **Use Parameters for Flexibility Define parameters to make templates reusable:**

Parameters:

InstanceType:

Type: String

Default: "t2.micro"

AllowedValues: ["t2.micro", "t2.small", "t2.medium"]

✔ Use Mappings for Region-Specific Configurations

Mappings:

RegionMap:

us-east-1:

AMI: "ami-12345678" us-

west-1:

AMI: "ami-87654321"

✔ Use Conditions for Conditional Resource Creation

Conditions:

IsProd: !Equals [!Ref "Environment", "prod"]

Resources:

MyDatabase:

Type: "AWS::RDS::DBInstance"

Condition: IsProd

✔ Use Outputs to Export Values

Outputs:

S3BucketName:

Description: "Name of the created S3 bucket"

Value: !Ref MyBucket

Export:

Name: MyBucketExport

✓ Use Nested Stacks for Large Templates

Break large stacks into smaller, reusable nested stacks.

5. CloudFormation Troubleshooting

- **Stack creation fails:** Check describe-stack-events for error details.
 - **Parameter validation error:** Ensure correct parameter types and values.
 - **Rollback triggered:** Check logs and describe-stack-events to debug.
 - **Resources stuck in DELETE_FAILED:** Manually delete dependencies before retrying.
 - **Template validation error:** Use `aws cloudformation validate-template --template-body file://template` to validate the template.
-

4. Containerization & Orchestration

- **Docker** (build, run, volumes, networks, compose)

Basic Commands

- `docker ps` – List running containers
- `docker ps -a` – List all containers
- `docker info` – Get Docker configuration
- `docker version` – Get Docker version

Image Commands

- `docker build -t <image>:<tag> .` – Build an image from a Dockerfile
- `docker login <repository>` – Authenticate with a remote repository
- `docker push <image>:<tag>` – Push an image to a repository
- `docker pull <image>:<tag>` – Pull an image from a repository
- `docker images` – List locally available images
- `docker create <image>:<tag>` – Create a container from an image
- `docker rmi <image>` – Delete an image
- `docker save <image>` – Save an image as a tarball
- `docker search <image>` – Search for an image in a repository

Container Commands

- `docker inspect <container>` – View container details
- `docker stats <container>` – Display live resource usage
- `docker logs <container>` – View container logs
- `docker run <container>` – Run a container
- `docker kill <container>` – Force stop a running container
- `docker start <container>` – Start a stopped container
- `docker stop <container>` – Gracefully stop a running container
- `docker restart <container>` – Restart a container
- `docker rm <container>` – Remove a container
- `docker port <container>` – Show port mappings
- `docker pause <container>` – Suspend container processes
- `docker unpause <container>` – Resume container processes

Network Commands

- `docker network ls` – List networks
- `docker network inspect <network>` – View network details
- `docker network create <network>` – Create a network
- `docker network rm <network>` – Delete a network
- `docker network connect <network> <container>` – Connect a container to a network
- `docker network disconnect <network> <container>` – Disconnect a container from a network

Volume Commands

- `docker volume ls` – List volumes
- `docker volume inspect <volume>` – View volume details
- `docker volume create <volume>` – Create a volume
- `docker volume rm <volume>` – Delete a volume

Copy & Execution Commands

- `docker cp <container>:<source_path> <dest_path>` – Copy from container to host
- `docker cp <source_path> <container>:<dest_path>` – Copy from host to container
- `docker exec -ti <container> <command>` – Run a command inside a running container

Dockerfile Commands

- `FROM <image>:<tag>` – Base image for the container
- `COPY <source> <destination>` – Copy files/directories
- `ADD <source> <destination>` – Copy files & extract archives
- `CMD ["command", "arg1"]` – Default command executed in container
- `ENTRYPOINT ["command", "arg1"]` – Container's main command
- `LABEL key=value` – Add metadata
- `ENV key=value` – Set environment variables
- `EXPOSE <port>` – Declare exposed ports
- `RUN <command>` – Run command during image build
- `WORKDIR <path>` – Set working directory

System & Diagnostics

- `docker system df` – Show Docker disk usage
 - `docker system info` – Display system details
 - `docker diff <container>` – Show modified files in a container
 - `docker top <container>` – Show running processes inside a container
-

General Best Practices for Dockerfiles:

1. **Minimize Layers:** Combine RUN, COPY, and ADD commands to reduce layers and image size.
 2. **Use Specific Versions:** Always specify versions for base images (e.g., FROM python:3.9-slim).
 3. **.dockerignore:** Use .dockerignore to exclude unnecessary files (e.g., .git, node_modules).
 4. **Multi-Stage Builds:** Separate the build process and runtime environment to optimize image size.
 5. **Non-root User:** Always create and use a non-root user for security.
 6. **Leverage Docker Cache:** Copy dependencies first, so Docker can cache them for faster builds.
-

Dockerfile Examples with different Programming language

1. Python (Flask/Django) dockerfile

FROM python:3.9-slim AS base

WORKDIR /app

Install dependencies

COPY requirements.txt .

RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

Copy the app files

COPY . .

EXPOSE 5000

Run as a non-root user

RUN useradd -m appuser

USER appuser

CMD ["python", "app.py"]

Best Practices:

- --no-cache-dir to prevent caching Python packages.
 - Copy requirements.txt first to leverage Docker cache.
 - Use a non-root user (appuser).
-

2. Node.js dockerfile

FROM node:16-alpine AS build

WORKDIR /app

Install dependencies

COPY package.json package-lock.json ./

RUN npm install --production

Copy the app code

COPY . .

EXPOSE 3000

Run as a non-root user

RUN addgroup --system app && adduser --system --ingroup app app

USER app

CMD ["node", "app.js"]

Best Practices:

- Use --production to avoid installing devDependencies.
 - Multi-stage builds for optimized images.
 - Use a non-root user (app).
-

3. Java (Spring Boot) dockerfile

FROM openjdk:17-jdk-slim AS build

WORKDIR /app

Copy the jar file

COPY target/myapp.jar myapp.jar

EXPOSE 8080

Run as a non-root user

RUN addgroup --system app && adduser --system --ingroup app app

USER app

CMD ["java", "-jar", "myapp.jar"]

Best Practices:

- Multi-stage builds for separating build and runtime.
- Use -jdk-slim for smaller images.
- Non-root user (app).

4. Ruby on Rails

dockerfile

FROM ruby:3.0-alpine

Install dependencies

RUN apk add --no-cache build-base

WORKDIR /app

Install Ruby gems

COPY Gemfile Gemfile.lock ./

RUN bundle install --without development test

Copy the app code

COPY . .

EXPOSE 3000

Run as a non-root user

RUN addgroup --system app && adduser --system --ingroup app app

USER app

CMD ["rails", "server", "-b", "0.0.0.0"]

Best Practices:

- Install dependencies in one RUN statement.
 - Avoid devDependencies in production.
 - Use non-root user (app).
-

5. Go dockerfile

FROM golang:1.16-alpine AS build

WORKDIR /app

Copy and install dependencies

COPY go.mod go.sum ./

RUN go mod tidy

Copy the app code and build

COPY . .

RUN go build -o myapp .

Use a minimal base image for running

FROM alpine:latest

WORKDIR /app

Copy the binary

COPY --from=build /app/myapp .

EXPOSE 8080

Run as a non-root user

RUN addgroup --system app && adduser --system --ingroup app app

USER app

CMD ["/myapp"]

Best Practices:

- Multi-stage build to separate build and runtime.
 - alpine for smaller runtime images.
 - Non-root user (app).
-

6. Angular (Frontend)

dockerfile

Build stage

FROM node:16 AS build

WORKDIR /app COPY

..

RUN npm install

RUN npm run build --prod

Production stage using nginx

FROM nginx:alpine

Copy build artifacts from the build stage

COPY --from=build /app/dist/ /usr/share/nginx/html

EXPOSE 80

CMD ["nginx", "-g", "daemon off;"]

Best Practices:

- Multi-stage build: separate build and serving phases.
 - Use nginx:alpine for a minimal serving environment.
 - Copy only production build files.
-

7. PHP (Laravel) dockerfile

FROM php:8.0-fpm

Install dependencies

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y libzip-dev && docker-php-ext-install zip
WORKDIR /var/www/html

Install Composer

COPY --from=composer:latest /usr/bin/composer /usr/bin/composer

Install PHP dependencies

COPY composer.json composer.lock ./

RUN composer install --no-dev --no-scripts

Copy application files

COPY . .

EXPOSE 9000

Run as a non-root user

RUN useradd -ms /bin/ appuser

USER appuser

CMD ["php-fpm"]

Best Practices:

- Use Composer for PHP dependency management.
 - Avoid dev dependencies in production (--no-dev).
 - Run PHP-FPM as a non-root user.
-

8. Best Practices for Security and Optimization:

- **Minimize Image Size:** Use smaller base images like alpine or slim, and multi-stage builds to reduce the final image size.
 - **Use a Non-root User:** Always run applications as a non-root user to enhance security.
 - **Pin Versions:** Avoid using the latest tag for images. Use specific versions to ensure predictable builds.
 - **Leverage Caching:** Place frequently changing files (e.g., source code) after dependencies to take advantage of Docker's build cache.
 - **Avoid ADD Unless Necessary:** Use COPY instead of ADD unless you need to fetch files from a URL or extract archives.
-

Docker Compose Commands

- **docker-compose up:** Start all services in the background
- **docker-compose up -d:** Start services in detached mode

- **docker-compose up --build**: Rebuild images before starting services
 - **docker-compose down**: Stop and remove containers, networks, volumes
 - **docker-compose down -v**: Remove volumes along with containers
 - **docker-compose stop**: Stop running containers without removing them
 - **docker-compose start**: Restart stopped containers
 - **docker-compose restart**: Restart all containers
 - **docker-compose ps**: List running containers
 - **docker-compose logs**: Show logs from containers
 - **docker-compose logs -f**: Follow container logs
 - **docker-compose exec <service> <cmd>**: Execute a command inside a running container
 - **docker-compose run <service> <cmd>**: Run a one-time command inside a service
 - **docker-compose config**: Validate and view merged configuration
 - **docker-compose version**: Show Docker Compose version
-

Docker Compose (docker-compose.yml) Example

version: '3.8'

services:

app:

image: my-app:latest

container_name: my_app

ports: -

"8080:80"

environment:

- NODE_ENV=production volumes: -

./app:/usr/src/app depends_on:

- db

db:

image: postgres:latest

container_name: my_db

restart: always environment:

POSTGRES_USER: user

POSTGRES_PASSWORD: password

POSTGRES_DB: mydatabase

ports:

- "5432:5432" volumes:

- pgdata:/var/lib/postgresql/data volumes:

pgdata:

Key Directives

- **version:** Defines the Compose file format version
 - **services:** Defines all application services
 - **image:** Specifies the container image
 - **container_name:** Names the container explicitly
 - **build:** Specifies build context for Dockerfile
 - **ports:** Maps container ports to host
 - **volumes:** Mounts persistent storage
 - **environment:** Passes environment variables
 - **depends_on:** Specifies dependencies between services
 - **restart:** Defines restart policy (always, unless-stopped, on-failure)
-

General Docker Compose Structure

version: '3' services:

service_name:

image: <image-name> # The image to use build: . #

Path to the Dockerfile if you need to build the image container_name:

<name> # Container name (optional)

ports:

- "<host-port>:<container-port>" # Exposing ports environment:

- VAR_NAME=value # Set environment variables volumes:

- <host-path>:<container-path> # Mount volumes for persistent data

depends_on:

- other_service # Define service dependencies networks:

- <network-name> # Assign the service to a network

Docker Compose Example Configurations

1. Python (Flask) + Redis Example:

version: '3'

services:

web:

build: ./app

ports:

- "5000:5000" environment:

- FLASK_APP=app.py -

FLASK_ENV=development

volumes:

- ./app:/app networks:

- app_network

redis:

image: "redis:alpine"

networks:

- app_network

networks:

app_network:

driver: bridge

2. Node.js (Express) + MongoDB Example:

version: '3'

services:

app:

build: ./node-app

ports:

- "3000:3000" environment:

- MONGO_URI=mongodb://mongo:27017/mydb

depends_on:

- mongo

networks:

- backend

mongo:

image: mongo:latest

volumes: -

mongo_data:/data/db

networks:

- backend

networks:

backend:

driver: bridge

volumes:

mongo_data:

3. Nginx + PHP (Laravel) Example:

version: '3'

services:

nginx:

image: nginx:alpine

volumes:

- ./nginx.conf:/etc/nginx/nginx.conf -

./html:/usr/share/nginx/html ports:

- "8080:80"

depends_on:

- php networks:

- frontend

php:

image: php:8.0-fpm

volumes:

- ./html:/var/www/html networks:

- frontend

networks:

frontend:

driver: bridge

Best Practices

- **Use Versioning:** Always specify a version for Docker Compose files (e.g., version: '3')
- **Define Volumes:** Use named volumes for persistent data (e.g., database storage)

- **Environment Variables:** Use environment variables for configuration (e.g., database connection strings)
 - **Use depends_on:** Ensure proper start order for dependent services
 - **Custom Networks:** Use custom networks for better service communication management
 - **Avoid latest Tag:** Always use specific version tags for predictable builds
-

Advanced Options

- **Build Arguments:** Pass information during the image build process build:

context: .

args:

NODE_ENV: production

- **Health Checks:** Add health checks to monitor service status services: web:

image: my-web-app healthcheck: test:

["CMD", "curl", "-f", "http://localhost/health"]

interval: 30s retries: 3

- **Scaling Services:** Scale services using the command docker-compose up --scale web=3

-
- **Kubernetes (K8s)**

1. Kubernetes Basics

kubectl

kubectl

kubectl

cluster-info – Display cluster information get
nodes – List all nodes in the cluster get pods – List all
pods in the current namespace kubectl get services –
List all services kubectl get deployments – List all
deployments

2. Managing Pods

kubectl run my-pod --image=nginx – Create a pod with Nginx

kubectl delete pod my-pod – Delete a pod kubectl logs my-
pod – View pod logs

kubectl exec -it my-pod -- /bin/sh – Access a pod's shell

3. Managing Deployments

kubectl create deployment my-deploy --image=nginx – Create a deployment

kubectl scale deployment my-deploy --replicas=3 – Scale deployment to 3
replicas kubectl rollout status deployment my-deploy – Check rollout status

kubectl rollout undo deployment my-deploy – Rollback to the previous version

4. Managing Services

kubectl expose deployment my-deploy --type=NodePort --port=80 – Expose
deployment as a service kubectl get svc – List services

kubectl describe svc my-service – Get service details

kubectl

kubectl

kubectl

5. Namespaces

get ns – List all namespaces create namespace

dev – Create a new namespace delete

namespace dev – Delete a namespace

6. ConfigMaps & Secrets

kubectl create configmap my-config --from-literal=key=value – Create a ConfigMap kubectl get configmap – List ConfigMaps kubectl create secret

generic my-secret --from-literal=password=12345 – Create a secret

kubectl get secrets – List secrets

7. Troubleshooting

kubectl get events – View cluster events kubectl describe

pod my-pod – Get detailed pod information kubectl logs

my-pod – View logs of a specific pod kubectl top pod –

Show resource usage of pods

8. Helm (Package Manager for Kubernetes)

helm repo add stable https://charts.helm.sh/stable – Add a Helm repo

helm install my-release stable/nginx – Install a Helm chart helm list

– List installed releases helm delete my-release – Uninstall a release

kubectl

kubectl

kubectl

Persistent Volumes & Storage

get pvc – List persistent volume claims get pv – List

persistent volumes describe pvc <pvc> – Describe a

persistent volume claim

kubectl delete pvc <pvc> – Delete a persistent volume claim

Autoscaling

kubectl autoscale deployment <deployment> --cpu-percent=50 --min=1 --max=10

– Enable autoscaling

kubectl get hpa – View horizontal pod autoscaler

Kubernetes Debugging

kubectl get events --sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp – Show events

kubectl describe pod <pod> – Show pod details kubectl logs <pod> –

Check logs kubectl exec -it <pod> -- /bin/sh – Access pod shell

Kubernetes YAML Configurations

1. Pod yaml apiVersion:

v1 kind: Pod metadata:

name: my-pod spec:

```
containers:  - name:
nginx      image:
nginx:latest  ports:
              - containerPort: 80
```

2. Deployment yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:  name: my-
deployment spec:
replicas: 3  selector:
matchLabels:  app:
my-app  template:
metadata:  labels:
app: my-app
spec:  containers:
- name: nginx
image: nginx:latest
ports:
      - containerPort: 80
```

3. ReplicaSet yaml

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: ReplicaSet
metadata: name: my-
replicaset spec:
replicas: 3 selector:
matchLabels: app:
my-app template:
metadata: labels:
app: my-app
spec: containers:
- name: nginx
image: nginx:latest
```

4. Service (ClusterIP, NodePort, LoadBalancer)

ClusterIP (default)

yaml apiVersion: v1

kind: Service metadata:

name: my-service

spec: selector:

app: my-app

ports: -

protocol: TCP

port: 80

targetPort: 80

NodePort yaml

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata: name:

my-service spec:

selector: app:

my-app type:

NodePort ports:

- protocol: TCP

port: 80

targetPort: 80

nodePort: 30080

LoadBalancer

yaml apiVersion:

v1 kind: Service

metadata:

name: my-

service spec:

selector: app:

my-app type:

LoadBalancer

ports: -

protocol: TCP

port: 80

targetPort: 80

5. ConfigMap yaml

apiVersion: v1 kind:

ConfigMap metadata:

name: my-config data:

key1: value1 key2:

value2

6. Secret

yaml apiVersion:

v1 kind: Secret

metadata: name:

my-secret type:

Opaque data:

password: cGFzc3dvcmQ= # Base64 encoded value

7. Persistent Volume (PV)

yaml apiVersion: v1

kind: PersistentVolume

metadata: name: my-pv

spec: capacity:

storage: 1Gi

accessModes:

- ReadWriteOnce hostPath:

path: /mnt/data

8. Persistent Volume

Claim (PVC) yaml

apiVersion: v1 kind:

PersistentVolumeClaim

metadata: name: my-

pvc spec:

accessModes: -

ReadWriteOnce

resources: requests:

storage: 500Mi

9. Ingress yaml

apiVersion:

networking.k8s.io/v1

kind: Ingress metadata:

name: my-ingress

spec:

rules:

- host: example.com

http: paths:

- path: /

pathType: Prefix

backend:

service:

name: my-service

port:

number: 80

10. Horizontal Pod

Autoscaler (HPA) yaml

apiVersion:

autoscaling/v2 kind:

HorizontalPodAutoscale

metadata: name: my-

hpa spec:

scaleTargetRef:

apiVersion: apps/v1

kind: Deployment

name: my-deployment

minReplicas: 2

maxReplicas: 5

metrics: - type:

Resource resource:

name: cpu target:

type: Utilization
averageUtilization: 50

11. CronJob yaml

```
apiVersion: batch/v1
kind: CronJob metadata:
name: my-cronjob spec:
schedule: "*/5 * * * *" jobTemplate:
spec:
  template:      spec:      containers:      -
name: my-cron      image: busybox
command: ["echo", "Hello from CronJob"]
restartPolicy: OnFailure
```

5. Cloud Services

- AWS

EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud)

- `aws ec2 describe-instances` – List all instances
- `aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids <id>` – Start an instance
- `aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids <id>` – Stop an instance
- `aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids <id>` – Terminate an instance

- `aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name <name>` – Create a key pair
 - `aws ec2 describe-security-groups` – List security groups
-

S3 (Simple Storage Service)

- `aws s3 ls` – List buckets
 - `aws s3 mb s3://<bucket>` – Create a bucket
 - `aws s3 cp <file> s3://<bucket>/` – Upload a file
 - `aws s3 rm s3://<bucket>/<file>` – Delete a file
 - `aws s3 rb s3://<bucket> --force` – Delete a bucket
 - `aws s3 sync <local-dir> s3://<bucket>/` – Sync local and S3
-

IAM (Identity and Access Management)

- `aws iam list-users` – List IAM users
 - `aws iam create-user --user-name <name>` – Create a user
 - `aws iam attach-user-policy --user-name <name> --policy-arn <policy>` – Attach a policy
 - `aws iam list-roles` – List IAM roles
 - `aws iam create-role --role-name <name> --assume-role-policy-document file://policy.json` – Create a role
 - `aws iam list-policies` – List policies
-

VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)

- `aws ec2 describe-vpcs` – List VPCs
- `aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block <CIDR>` – Create a VPC
- `aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id <id>` – Delete a VPC
- `aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id <id> --cidr-block <CIDR>` – Create a subnet
- `aws ec2 describe-security-groups` – List security groups
- `aws ec2 describe-internet-gateways` – List internet gateways

Lambda (Serverless Computing)

- `aws lambda list-functions` – List all Lambda functions
- `aws lambda create-function --function-name <name> --runtime <runtime> --role <role> --handler <handler>` – Create a function
- `aws lambda update-function-code --function-name <name> --zip-file fileb://<file>.zip` – Update function code
- `aws lambda delete-function --function-name <name>` – Delete a function
- `aws lambda invoke --function-name <name> output.json` – Invoke a function

Amazon EKS (Elastic Kubernetes Service)

- `aws eks list-clusters` – List EKS clusters
- `aws eks describe-cluster --name my-cluster` – Describe an EKS cluster
- `aws eks create-cluster --name my-cluster --role-arn arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/EKSRole --resources-vpc-config subnetIds=subnet-xxxxxxx,securityGroupIds=sg-xxxxxxx` – Create an EKS cluster
- `aws eks update-kubeconfig --name my-cluster` – Configure kubectl to use the EKS cluster
- `kubectl get nodes` – Check worker nodes
- `kubectl get pods -A` – List running pods

Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service)

- `aws ecs list-clusters` – List ECS clusters
 - `aws ecs list-services --cluster my-cluster` – List ECS services
 - `aws ecs describe-services --cluster my-cluster --services my-service` – Describe an ECS service
-

AWS CloudFormation

- `aws cloudformation list-stacks` – List all stacks
 - `aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name my-stack --template-body file://template.yml` – Create a stack
-

CI/CD (CodePipeline, CodeBuild, CodeDeploy)

AWS CodePipeline

- `aws codepipeline list-pipelines` – List all pipelines
- `aws codepipeline start-pipeline-execution --name my-pipeline` – Start a pipeline execution

AWS CodeBuild

- `aws codebuild list-projects` – List all CodeBuild projects
- `aws codebuild start-build --project-name my-project` – Start a build

AWS CodeDeploy

- `aws deploy list-applications` – List all CodeDeploy applications
 - `aws deploy create-deployment --application-name MyApp --deployment-group-name MyDeploymentGroup --s3-location bucket=my-bucket,key=app.zip,bundleType=zip` – Deploy an application
-

Security & Compliance

- `aws cloudtrail describe-trails` – List CloudTrail logs
 - `aws secretsmanager list-secrets` – List all secrets
 - `aws secretsmanager get-secret-value --secret-id my-secret` – Retrieve a secret
-

Monitoring & Logging (CloudWatch)

- `aws cloudwatch list-metrics` – List available metrics
 - `aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm --alarm-name cpu-high --metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace AWS/EC2 --statistic Average --period 300 --threshold 80 --comparison-operator GreaterThanThreshold --dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=i-xxxxxxxxxx --evaluation-periods 2 --alarm-actions arn:aws:sns:region:account-id:my-topic` – Create a CloudWatch alarm
 - `aws logs describe-log-groups` – List all log groups
 - `aws logs get-log-events --log-group-name my-log-group --log-stream-name my-log-stream` – Retrieve log events
-

Networking (VPC, ELB, Route 53)

Amazon VPC

- `aws ec2 describe-vpcs` – List all VPCs
- `aws ec2 describe-subnets` – List all subnets

Elastic Load Balancer (ELB)

- `aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers` – List all load balancers

Amazon Route 53

- `aws route53 list-hosted-zones` – List hosted zones
-

Amazon ECR (Elastic Container Registry)

- `aws ecr get-login-password | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin <aws_account_id>.dkr.ecr.<region>.amazonaws.com` – Authenticate Docker with ECR
 - `aws ecr list-repositories` – List all ECR repositories
-

AWS Systems Manager (SSM)

- `aws ssm describe-instances` – List managed instances
 - `aws ssm send-command --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" --targets "Key=instanceIds,Values=i-xxxxxxxxxx" --parameters commands="sudo apt update"` – Run a command on an EC2 instance
-

AWS Auto Scaling

- `aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups` – List Auto Scaling groups
 - `aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --desired-capacity 3` – Update the desired capacity
 - `aws autoscaling set-desired-capacity --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --desired-capacity 2` – Manually scale an Auto Scaling group
-

AWS Elastic Beanstalk

- `aws elasticbeanstalk describe-environments` – List all environments
 - `aws elasticbeanstalk create-application --application-name my-app` – Create an application
 - `aws elasticbeanstalk update-environment --environment-name my-env --version-label new-version` – Deploy a new version
-

AWS Step Functions

- `aws stepfunctions list-state-machines` – List all state machines
- `aws stepfunctions start-execution --state-machine-arn arn:aws:states:region:account-id:stateMachine:MyStateMachine` – Start a state machine execution
- `aws stepfunctions describe-execution --execution-arn arn:aws:states:region:account-id:execution:MyStateMachine:MyExecution` – Get execution details

AWS Glue (ETL Service)

- `aws glue get-databases` – List all Glue databases
 - `aws glue get-tables --database-name my-database` – List all tables in a database
 - `aws glue start-job-run --job-name my-glue-job` – Start a Glue job
-

AWS SNS (Simple Notification Service)

- `aws sns list-topics` – List all SNS topics
- `aws sns publish --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:region:account-id:MyTopic --message "Test Message"` – Publish a message to an SNS topic

AWS SQS (Simple Queue Service)

- `aws sqs list-queues` – List all SQS queues
 - `aws sqs send-message --queue-url https://sqs.region.amazonaws.com/account-id/my-queue --message-body "Hello World"` – Send a message
-

AWS Outposts(Managed on-prem cloud/On-premises AWS)

List and Describe Outposts `aws outposts list-`

`outposts` # List all AWS Outposts

`aws outposts get-outpost --outpost-id <outpost-id>` # Get details of a specific Outpost

`aws outposts get-outpost-instance-types --outpost-id <outpost-id>` # List instance types in an Outpost

Manage Outpost Resources

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aws

outposts list-sites # List all Outpost sites

aws outposts list-orders # List Outpost orders

aws outposts list-outpost-instances --outpost-id <outpost-id> # List EC2 instances in an Outpost

Deploy and Configure Outposts

aws outposts create-order --line-items "[{\"catalogItemId\": \"item-id\", \"quantity\": 1}]" --outpost-id <outpost-id> # Order an Outpost

aws outposts update-outpost --outpost-id <outpost-id> --name <new-name> # Update Outpost configuration

Networking and Storage on Outposts

aws outposts list-outpost-network-devices --outpost-id <outpost-id> # List network devices in an Outpost

aws s3 ls --outpost-id <outpost-id> # List S3 buckets on an Outpost

aws s3 mb s3://<bucket-name> --outpost-id <outpost-id> # Create an S3 bucket in Outpost

Deploy EC2 Instances in Outposts

aws ec2 run-instances --image-id <ami-id> --instance-type <type> --subnet-id <outpost-subnet-id> # Launch an EC2 instance in Outpost

aws

Automate Outpost Deployments with CloudFormation

```
cloudformation deploy --template-file outpost-config.yml --stack-name my-outpost-stack # Deploy Outpost resources using CloudFormation
```

Monitor Outposts with CloudWatch

```
aws cloudwatch list-metrics --namespace AWS/Outposts # List Outpost-related CloudWatch metrics
```

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-data --metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace AWS/Outposts # Monitor CPU usage of Outpost instances
```

Integrate Outposts with CI/CD aws codepipeline list-

```
pipelines # List all CI/CD pipelines
```

```
aws codepipeline start-pipeline-execution --name <pipeline-name> # Start a deployment pipeline for Outposts
```

```
aws codebuild start-build --project-name <build-project> # Start a build process for Outposts workloads
```

```
aws deploy create-deployment --application-name <app-name> --deployment-group-name <group-name> --s3-location bucket=<bucket-name>,key=<app.zip>,bundleType=zip # Deploy an application to an Outpost
```

Security and Compliance for Outposts

```
aws iam create-role --role-name <role-name> --assume-role-policy-document file://policy.json # Create an IAM role for Outpost management aws
```

aws
secretsmanager list-secrets # List stored secrets for Outposts secretsmanager
get-secret-value --secret-id <secret-name> # Retrieve a stored
secret aws cloudtrail describe-trails # List AWS CloudTrail logs for security
auditing aws guardduty list-findings # Detect security threats related to
Outposts

Delete or Deactivate an Outpost

aws outposts delete-outpost --outpost-id <outpost-id> # Delete an Outpost (must
be empty)

aws outposts cancel-order --order-id <order-id> # Cancel an Outpost order before
delivery

• Azure

Azure Cheat Sheet

1. Azure Virtual Machines (VMs)

- az vm create --resource-group <rg> --name <vm-name> --image <image>
→ Create a VM
- az vm list -o table
→ List all VMs
- az vm stop --name <vm-name> --resource-group <rg> → Stop a VM
- az vm start --name <vm-name> --resource-group <rg>
→ Start a VM
- az vm delete --name <vm-name> --resource-group <rg>
→ Delete a VM

aws

- `az vm resize --name <vm-name> --resource-group <rg> --size <vm-size>`
→ Resize a VM

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- `az vm show --name <vm-name> --resource-group <rg>`
→ Show VM details
 - `az vm open-port --port <port-number> --name <vm-name> --resource-group <rg>`
→ Open a port on a VM
-

2. Azure Storage

- `az storage account create --name <storage-name> --resource-group <rg> --location <region>`
→ Create a storage account
 - `az storage container create --name <container-name> --account-name <storage-name>`
→ Create a blob container
 - `az storage blob upload --file <file-path> --container-name <container-name> --account-name <storage-name>`
→ Upload a file to Blob Storage
 - `az storage blob list --container-name <container-name> --account-name <storage-name>`
→ List blobs in a container
 - `az storage account delete --name <storage-name> --resource-group <rg>` → Delete a storage account
-

3. Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

- `az aks create --resource-group <rg> --name <aks-name> --node-count <num> --generate-ssh-keys`
→ Create an AKS cluster
 - `az aks get-credentials --resource-group <rg> --name <aks-name>`
→ Get kubeconfig for AKS cluster ●
- `kubectl get nodes`
→ List AKS cluster nodes
- `kubectl get pods -A`

- List all pods in AKS ●
 - kubectl apply -f <file.>
 - Deploy an application in AKS
 - kubectl delete -f <file.>
 - Remove an application from AKS
 - az aks delete --name <aks-name> --resource-group <rg>
 - Delete an AKS cluster
-

4. Azure Functions

- az functionapp create --resource-group <rg> --name <app-name> --consumption-plan-location <region> --runtime <runtime>
- Create an Azure Function App ●
- az functionapp list -o table
- List all Function Apps
- az functionapp delete --name <app-name> --resource-group <rg>
- Delete a Function App ●
- func init <app-name>
- Initialize a local Azure Functions project ●
- func new
- Create a new function
- func start
- Run functions locally
- func azure functionapp publish <app-name>
- Deploy function to Azure

6. Azure Networking

Virtual Network (VNet)

- az network vnet list --output table – List VNets
- az network vnet create --name myVNet --resource-group myResourceGroup --subnet-name mySubnet – Create a VNet

Network Security Group (NSG)

- `az network nsg list --output table` – List NSGs
- `az network nsg create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myNSG` – Create an NSG

Load Balancer

- `az network lb list --output table` – List load balancers
 - `az network lb create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myLB --sku Standard --frontend-ip-name myFrontend --backend-pool-name myBackendPool` – Create a Load Balancer
-

Azure DevOps (CI/CD)

Azure DevOps Projects

- `az devops project list --output table` – List all DevOps projects
- `az devops project create --name myDevOpsProject` – Create a DevOps project
- `az devops project delete --id PROJECT_ID --yes` – Delete a DevOps project

Azure Repos (Git)

- `az repos list --output table` – List all repositories
- `az repos create --name myRepo` – Create a new repo
- `az repos delete --name myRepo --yes` – Delete a repo

Azure Pipelines

- `az pipelines list --output table` – List all pipelines
 - `az pipelines create --name myPipeline --repository myRepo --branch main --repository-type gitHub` – Create a pipeline
 - `az pipelines run --name myPipeline` – Run a pipeline
-

Azure Monitor & Logging

Azure Monitor

- `az monitor metrics list --resource myResourceID` – List metrics for a resource
- `az monitor metrics alert list --resource-group myResourceGroup` – List metric alerts

Azure Log Analytics

- `az monitor log-analytics workspace list --output table` – List log analytics workspaces
 - `az monitor log-analytics workspace create --resource-group myResourceGroup --workspace-name myWorkspace` – Create a Log Analytics workspace
-

Security & Compliance

Azure Security Center

- `az security assessment list --output table` – List security assessments
- `az security setting update --name AutoProvisioning --value On` – Enable auto-provisioning for Security Center

Azure Key Vault

- `az keyvault list --output table` – List Key Vaults
 - `az keyvault create --name myKeyVault --resource-group myResourceGroup --location eastus` – Create a Key Vault
 - `az keyvault secret set --vault-name myKeyVault --name mySecret --value "MySecretValue"` – Store a secret in Key Vault
 - `az keyvault secret show --vault-name myKeyVault --name mySecret` – Retrieve a secret
-

Azure Policies & Governance

- az policy assignment list --output table – List all policy assignments
 - az policy assignment create --name myPolicyAssignment --policy myPolicyDefinition – Assign a policy
 - az policy assignment delete --name myPolicyAssignment – Delete a policy assignment
-

Azure Active Directory (AAD)

- az ad user list --output table – List all users
 - az ad group list --output table – List all groups
 - az ad app list --output table – List all applications
 - az ad sp list --output table – List all service principals
-

Azure Backup & Recovery

- az backup vault list --output table – List all backup vaults
 - az backup vault create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myBackupVault – Create a backup vault
 - az backup item list --resource-group myResourceGroup --vault-name myBackupVault --output table – List backup items
-

- GCP

1. Compute Engine (VMs)

- gcloud compute instances create <vm-name> --zone=<zone>
--machine-type=<type> --image=<image>
→ Create a VM instance

- gcloud
compute instances list
→ List all VM instances
 - gcloud compute instances start <vm-name> --zone=<zone> → Start a VM instance
 - gcloud compute instances stop <vm-name> --zone=<zone> → Stop a VM instance
 - gcloud compute instances delete <vm-name> --zone=<zone>
→ Delete a VM instance
 - gcloud compute ssh <vm-name> --zone=<zone>
→ SSH into a VM instance
 - gcloud compute firewall-rules create <rule-name> --allow tcp:<port> →
Open a specific port
-

2. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)

- gcloud container clusters create <cluster-name> --num-nodes=<num>
--zone=<zone>
→ Create a GKE cluster
 - gcloud container clusters get-credentials <cluster-name> --zone=<zone>
→ Get credentials for the GKE cluster
 - kubectl get nodes
→ List cluster nodes
 - kubectl get pods -A
→ List all running pods
 - kubectl apply -f <file.>
→ Deploy an application to GKE
 - kubectl delete -f <file.>
→ Remove an application from GKE
 - gcloud container clusters delete <cluster-name> --zone=<zone>
→ Delete a GKE cluster
-

3. Cloud Run (Serverless Containers)

- gcloud
 run deploy <service-name> --image=<gcr.io/project/image>
 --platform=managed --region=<region> --allow-unauthenticated
 → Deploy an application to Cloud Run
- gcloud run services list
 → List all deployed Cloud Run services
- gcloud run services update-traffic <service-name> --to-latest
 → Update Cloud Run service to the latest image
- gcloud run services delete <service-name>
 → Delete a Cloud Run service
- gcloud run services update <service-name> --set-env-vars
 VAR_NAME=value
 → Set environment variables in a Cloud Run service

4. Google Cloud Storage (GCS)

- gcloud storage buckets list – List all storage buckets
 - gcloud storage buckets create my-bucket --location US – Create a storage bucket
 - gcloud storage cp file.txt gs://my-bucket/ – Upload a file
 - gcloud storage rm gs://my-bucket/file.txt – Delete a file
 - gcloud storage buckets delete my-bucket – Delete a storage bucket
-

5. Google Cloud IAM (Identity & Access Management)

- gcloud iam roles list – List all IAM roles
 - gcloud iam service-accounts list – List all service accounts
 - gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding PROJECT_ID
 --member=user:EMAIL --role=roles/editor – Assign a role to a user
 - gcloud projects remove-iam-policy-binding PROJECT_ID
 --member=user:EMAIL --role=roles/editor – Remove a role from a user
-

- gcloud

Google Cloud SQL (Managed Database Service)

sql instances list – List all Cloud SQL instances

- gcloud sql instances create my-db --tier=db-f1-micro --region=us-central1 – Create a Cloud SQL instance
 - gcloud sql instances start my-db – Start a Cloud SQL instance
 - gcloud sql instances stop my-db – Stop a Cloud SQL instance
 - gcloud sql instances delete my-db – Delete a Cloud SQL instance
-

Google Cloud Build (CI/CD)

- gcloud builds list – List all Cloud Build runs
 - gcloud builds submit --tag gcr.io/PROJECT_ID/my-app – Build and push an image
 - gcloud builds triggers list – List Cloud Build triggers
-

Google Cloud Deploy (CI/CD)

- gcloud deploy releases list --delivery-pipeline=my-pipeline – List deployment releases
 - gcloud deploy rollouts list --release=my-release --delivery-pipeline=my-pipeline – List rollouts
-

Google Cloud Logging & Monitoring

Cloud Logging

- gcloud logging logs list – List available logs
- gcloud logging read "resource.type=gce_instance" --limit 10 – Read VM logs

Cloud Monitoring

- gcloud
- gcloud monitoring metrics list – List available monitoring metrics
- gcloud monitoring dashboards list – List all dashboards

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Google Cloud Networking

VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)

- gcloud compute networks list – List VPC networks
- gcloud compute networks create my-vpc --subnet-mode=custom – Create a VPC network

Firewall Rules

- gcloud compute firewall-rules list – List firewall rules
- gcloud compute firewall-rules create allow-ssh --network=my-vpc --allow=tcp:22 – Allow SSH access

Load Balancers

- gcloud compute forwarding-rules list – List all load balancers

Google Cloud Security

Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP)

- gcloud iap web list – List IAP-secured applications
- gcloud iap settings get --resource-type=app-engine – Get IAP settings

Cloud Key Management Service (KMS)

- gcloud kms keyrings list --location global – List key rings
- gcloud kms keys list --keyring my-keyring --location global – List encryption keys

Google Artifact Registry

- gcloud artifacts repositories list – List all Artifact Repositories
 - gcloud artifacts repositories create my-repo --repository-format=docker --location=us-central1 – Create a Docker registry
-

Google Cloud Pub/Sub (Messaging)

- gcloud pubsub topics list – List all Pub/Sub topics
 - gcloud pubsub topics create my-topic – Create a topic
 - gcloud pubsub subscriptions list – List all subscriptions
 - gcloud pubsub subscriptions create my-sub --topic=my-topic – Create a subscription
-

Google Cloud Backup & Disaster Recovery

- gcloud backup vaults list – List all backup vaults
 - gcloud backup policies list – List backup policies
-

Google Cloud Policies & Governance

- gcloud policy-tags list --location=us – List policy tags
 - gcloud resource-manager org-policies list – List all organizational policies
-

Google Cloud Scheduler (Cron Jobs)

- gcloud scheduler jobs list – List all scheduled jobs
 - gcloud scheduler jobs create http my-job --schedule="0 * * * *" --uri=https://example.com/cron – Create a scheduled HTTP job
-

6. Configuration Management

Ansible (playbooks, roles, inventory)

1. Ansible Basics

Check version: ansible

--version

Check inventory: ansible-inventory

--list -y

Ping all hosts: ansible

all -m ping

Run command on all hosts: ansible

all -a "uptime"

2. Inventory & Configuration

- Default inventory: /etc/ansible/hosts

Custom inventory:

ansible -i inventory.ini all -m ping

Define hosts in inventory.ini: ini

[web] web1 ansible_host=192.168.1.10

ansible_user=ubuntu

[db] db1 ansible_host=192.168.1.20

ansible_user=root

3. Ad-Hoc Commands

Run as a specific user:

ansible all -m ping -u ubuntu --become

Copy file to remote host: ansible all -m copy -a

"src=/etc/hosts dest=/tmp/hosts"

Install a package (example: nginx): ansible all -m apt -a

"name=nginx state=present" --become

4. Playbook Structure - name: Install Nginx hosts: web become: yes

tasks:

- name: Install Nginx

apt:

name: nginx

state: present

Run the playbook:

ansible-playbook install_nginx.yml

5. Variables & Facts**Define variables in vars.yml:**

nginx_version: latest

Use variables in playbook: -

name: Install Nginx

apt:

name: nginx={{ nginx_version }}

state: present

Display all facts: ansible
all -m setup

6. Handlers & Notifications - name: Restart Nginx hosts: web become: yes

tasks: - name:

Install Nginx

apt:

name: nginx

state: present notify:

Restart Nginx

handlers: - name:

Restart Nginx

service: name:

nginx

state: restarted

7. Loops & Conditionals

Loop over items:

- name: Install multiple packages

apt:

```
name: "{{ item }}"
```

```
state: present loop:
```

- nginx
- curl
- git

Conditional execution:

```
- name: Restart service only if Nginx is installed service: name: nginx state:
  restarted when: ansible_facts['pkg_mgr'] == 'apt'
```

8. Roles & Reusability

Create a role:

```
Ansible-galaxy init my_role
```

Run a role in a playbook:

- hosts: web roles:
- my_role

9. Debugging & Testing

Debug a variable:

- debug:

```
msg: "The value of nginx_version is {{ nginx_version }}"
```

Check playbook syntax: ansible-playbook

```
myplaybook.yml --syntax-check
```

Run in dry mode: ansible-playbook

```
myplaybook.yml --check
```

Ansible Playbook

1. Playbook Structure

- name: Example Playbook

hosts: all

become: yes

tasks:

- name: Print a message debug:

msg: "Hello, Ansible!"

Run the playbook: ansible-playbook
playbook.yml

2. Defining Hosts & Privilege Escalation - name: Install

Nginx hosts: web become: yes

Run as a specific user: -

name: Install package

apt:

name: nginx

state: present

become_user: root

3. Tasks & Modules

- name: Ensure Nginx is installed hosts: web become:

yes

tasks:

- name: Install Nginx

apt:

name: nginx

state: present •

Common Modules

- command: Run shell commands
 - copy: Copy files
 - service: Manage services
 - user: Manage users
 - file: Set file permissions
-

4. Using Variables

Define variables inside the playbook:

vars:

package_name: nginx

Use them in tasks:

- name: Install {{ package_name }}

apt:

name: "{{ package_name }}"

state: present

Load external variables from vars.yml:

- name: Load Variables include_vars: vars.yml

5. Conditionals

- name: Restart Nginx only if installed

service:

name: nginx state: restarted when:

ansible_facts['pkg_mgr'] == 'apt'

6. Loops

- name: Install multiple packages

apt:

name: "{{ item }}"

state: present loop:

- nginx

- git

- curl

7. Handlers

- name: Install Nginx

apt:

name: nginx

state: present notify:

Restart Nginx

handlers:

- name: Restart Nginx

service:

name: nginx

state: restarted

8. Debugging & Testing - name: Debug Variable

debug:

msg: "The server is running {{ ansible_distribution }}"

Check syntax: ansible-playbook
playbook.yml --syntax-check

Dry run: ansible-playbook
playbook.yml --check

9. Roles (Best Practice)

Create a role: ansible-galaxy
init my_role

Use the role in a playbook:

- hosts: web roles:

- my_role

- **Chef** (recipes, cookbooks)

Basic Concepts

- **Recipe:** Defines a set of resources to configure a system.
- **Cookbook:** A collection of recipes, templates, and attributes.
- **Resource:** Represents system objects (e.g., package, service, file).
- **Node:** A machine managed by Chef.
- **Run List:** Specifies the order in which recipes are applied.
- **Attributes:** Variables used to customize recipes.

Commands

```
chef-client          # Run Chef on a node knife cookbook
create my_cookbook  # Create a new cookbook
knife node list      # List all nodes knife
role list            # List all roles
chef-solo -c solo.rb -j run_list.json # Run Chef in solo mode
```

Example Recipe

```
package 'nginx' do
  action :install end

service 'nginx' do
  action [:enable, :start]
end
```

```
file '/var/www/html/index.html' do
```

```
  content '<h1>Welcome to Chef</h1>' end
```

-
- **Puppet** (manifests, modules)

Basic Concepts

- **Manifest:** A file defining resources and configurations (.pp).
- **Module:** A collection of manifests, templates, and files.
- **Class:** A reusable block of Puppet code.
- **Node:** A system managed by Puppet.
- **Fact:** System information collected by Facter.
- **Resource:** The basic unit of configuration (e.g., package, service).

Commands

```
puppet apply my_manifest.pp      # Apply a local manifest
```

```
puppet module install my_module  # Install a module puppet
```

```
agent --test                     # Run Puppet on an agent node puppet
```

```
resource service nginx          # Check a resource state
```

Example Manifest

```
puppet class nginx {
```

```
  package { ['nginx'];
```

```
ensure => installed,  
}
```

```
service { 'nginx':  
  ensure => running,  
  enable => true,  
}
```

```
file { ['/var/www/html/index.html':  
  content => '<h1>Welcome to Puppet</h1>',  
  mode    => '0644',  
}]
```

```
include nginx
```

-
- **SaltStack** (states, grains)

Basic Concepts

- **State:** Defines configurations and how they should be enforced.
- **Grain:** System metadata like OS, CPU, and memory.
- **Pillar:** Secure data storage for variables.

- **Minion:** A node managed by the Salt master.
- **Master:** The central server controlling minions.

Commands

```
salt '*' test.ping          # Check connectivity with minions
salt '*' pkg.install nginx  # Install a package on all minions
salt '*' service.start nginx # Start a service salt '*'
grains.items               # Show all grains for a minion salt '*'
state.apply webserver       # Apply a state to minions
```

Example State (nginx.sls) nginx:

```
pkg.installed: []
service.running:
- enable: true

/var/www/html/index.html:
file.managed:
- source: salt://webserver/index.html
- mode: 644
```

7. Monitoring & Logging

Prometheus & Grafana

Prometheus CLI Commands

```
prometheus --version          # Check Prometheus version  prometheus --
config.file=prometheus.yml    # Start Prometheus  curl -X POST
http://localhost:9090/-/reload # Reload Prometheus configuration  curl
http://localhost:9090/api/v1/targets # List active targets  curl
"http://localhost:9090/api/v1/query?query=up" # Query Prometheus API  curl
http://localhost:9090/metrics   # View Prometheus metrics  curl
http://localhost:9090/api/v1/alerts # List running alerts
```

Prometheus Configuration (prometheus.yml)

```
yaml scrape_configs: - job_name: 'node'

static_configs:

- targets: ['localhost:9100'] - job_name: 'kubernetes'

  static_configs:

- targets: ['kube-state-metrics:8080']
```

Prometheus Alert Manager Configuration (alertmanager.yml)

```
yaml

route:
```

```
receiver: 'slack' receivers: - name: 'slack' slack_configs: -
channel: '#alerts' send_resolved: true api_url:
'https://hooks.slack.com/services/your_webhook_url'
```

Useful PromQL Queries

up # Check target availability

100 - (avg by(instance) (rate(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode="idle"}[5m])) * 100)
CPU usage

(1 - (node_memory_MemAvailable_bytes / node_memory_MemTotal_bytes)) *
100 # Memory usage sum(rate(http_requests_total[5m]))

HTTP request count

node_filesystem_free_bytes / node_filesystem_size_bytes * 100 # Disk space

usage count(kube_pod_status_phase{phase="Running"}) # Active

Kubernetes pods

Grafana CLI Commands

grafana-server -v # Check Grafana version

systemctl start grafana-server # Start Grafana systemctl

stop grafana-server # Stop Grafana systemctl restart

grafana-server # Restart Grafana systemctl enable

grafana-server # Enable Grafana on boot

Grafana API Commands

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:3000/api/search?query=\&type=dash-db -H  
"Authorization: Bearer <API_TOKEN>" # List dashboards
```

```
curl -X POST http://localhost:3000/api/dashboards/db -H "Content-Type:  
application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer <API_TOKEN>" --data  
'@dashboard.json' # Create dashboard
```

```
curl -X POST http://localhost:3000/api/datasources -H "Content-Type:  
application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer <API_TOKEN>" --data '{ "name":  
"Prometheus", "type": "prometheus", "url": "http://localhost:9090", "access":  
"proxy" }' # Add Prometheus data source
```

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:3000/api/users -H "Authorization: Bearer  
<API_TOKEN>" # List all users
```

Integrating Prometheus with Grafana

1. Add Prometheus Data Source in Grafana

- **Grafana → Configuration → Data Sources → Add Prometheus**
- Set **URL** to `http://localhost:9090`
- Click **Save & Test**

2. Import a Prebuilt Dashboard

- **Grafana → Dashboards → Import**
- Enter **Dashboard ID** from Grafana Repository
- Select **Prometheus** as data source → **Import**

3. Create a New Dashboard

- **Grafana → Dashboards → New Dashboard**
- Add **PromQL queries** for visualization
- Choose **Panel Type** (Graph, Gauge, Table, etc.)
- Click **Save Dashboard**

Grafana Alerting Setup

Create Alert in Grafana

1. Open **Dashboard → Edit Panel**
2. Click **Alert → Create Alert**
3. Set **Condition** (e.g., CPU usage > 80%)
4. Define **Evaluation Interval** (e.g., Every 1 min)
5. Configure **Notification Channels** (Slack, Email, PagerDuty, etc.)
6. Click **Save Alert**

Configure Slack Alerts in Grafana

1. **Grafana → Alerting → Notification Channels**
 2. Click **Add New Channel**
 3. Select **Slack**, enter **Webhook URL**
 4. Click **Save & Test**
-

ELK Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana)

1. Elasticsearch Commands

Elasticsearch CLI Commands

```
elasticsearch --version          # Check Elasticsearch version

systemctl start elasticsearch    # Start Elasticsearch  systemctl stop
elasticsearch                    # Stop Elasticsearch  systemctl restart elasticsearch

# Restart Elasticsearch  systemctl enable elasticsearch          # Enable
```

Elasticsearch on boot `curl -X GET "http://localhost:9200"` # Check

Elasticsearch status `curl -X GET`

`"http://localhost:9200/_cluster/health?pretty"` # Cluster health `curl -X`

`GET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/nodes?v"` # List cluster nodes `curl -X`

`GET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/indices?v"` # List all indices `curl -X`

`DELETE "http://localhost:9200/index_name"` # Delete an index

Index Management

`curl -X PUT "http://localhost:9200/index_name"` # Create an index `curl -X`

`GET "http://localhost:9200/index_name/_search?pretty"` # Search index

`curl -X PUT "http://localhost:9200/index_name/_doc/1" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"name": "DevOps"}'` # Insert a document

`curl -X GET "http://localhost:9200/index_name/_doc/1?pretty"` # Retrieve a document
`curl -X DELETE "http://localhost:9200/index_name/_doc/1"` # Delete a document

Elasticsearch Query Examples

`curl -X GET "http://localhost:9200/index_name/_search?q=name:DevOps&pretty"`
Search for "DevOps"

`curl -X GET "http://localhost:9200/index_name/_search" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{ "query": { "match": { "name": "DevOps" } } }'` # Query using JSON

`curl -X GET "http://localhost:9200/index_name/_search?pretty" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{ "size": 10, "query": { "match_all": { } } }'` # Get all documents

2. Logstash Commands

Logstash CLI Commands

```
logstash --version          # Check Logstash version  logstash -f
/etc/logstash/logstash.conf # Start Logstash with a config file

systemctl start logstash    # Start Logstash  systemctl stop
logstash                   # Stop Logstash  systemctl restart logstash  #
Restart Logstash  systemctl enable logstash          # Enable Logstash
on boot
```

Sample Logstash Configuration (logstash.conf)

```
yaml input {
  file {
    path => "/var/log/syslog"
  }
  start_position => "beginning"
}

filter {
  grok {
    match => { "message" => "%{SYSLOGTIMESTAMP:timestamp}
%{HOSTNAME:host} %{DATA:process}: %{GREEDYDATA:log_message}" }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

```
output { elasticsearch { hosts
```

```
=> ["http://localhost:9200"]
```

```
index => "logstash-logs"
```

```
}
```

```
stdout { codec => rubydebug }
```

```
}
```

3. Kibana Commands

Kibana CLI Commands

```
kibana --version # Check Kibana version
```

```
systemctl start kibana # Start Kibana systemctl
```

```
stop kibana # Stop Kibana systemctl restart
```

```
kibana # Restart Kibana systemctl enable kibana
```

```
# Enable Kibana on boot
```

Kibana API Commands

```
curl -X GET "http://localhost:5601/api/status" -H "kbn-xsrf: true" # Check Kibana status
```

```
curl -X GET "http://localhost:5601/api/spaces/space" -H "kbn-xsrf: true" # List all Kibana spaces
```

Kibana Dashboard Import Example

```
curl -X POST "http://localhost:5601/api/saved_objects/_import" -H "kbn-xsrf: true" --form file=@dashboard.ndjson
```

4. Integrating ELK Stack

1. Configure Elasticsearch in Kibana

- Go to **Kibana** → **Management** → **Stack Management** → **Data Views**
- Click **Create Data View**
- Set Index Pattern as `logstash-*`
- Click **Save**

2. Configuring Logstash to Send Logs to Elasticsearch

- Open `/etc/logstash/logstash.conf`
- Ensure the output points to Elasticsearch:

```
yml output { elasticsearch {  
  hosts => ["http://localhost:9200"]  
  index => "logstash-logs"  
}  
}
```

- **Restart Logstash:** `systemctl restart logstash`

3. Visualizing Logs in Kibana

- Go to **Kibana** → **Discover**
 - Select logstash-* Data View
 - Apply Filters & View Logs
-

5. ELK Stack Monitoring

Monitor Elasticsearch Cluster Health curl -X GET

"http://localhost:9200/_cluster/health?pretty" curl -X GET

"http://localhost:9200/_cat/nodes?v" curl -X GET

"http://localhost:9200/_cat/indices?v"

Monitor Logstash Logs

tail -f /var/log/logstash/logstash-plain.log journalctl

-u logstash -f

Monitor Kibana Logs

tail -f /var/log/kibana/kibana.log journalctl

-u kibana -f

Datadog

Datadog Agent Installation (Linux)

```
DD_API_KEY=your_api_key bash -c "$(curl -L https://s3.amazonaws.com/dd-agent/scripts/install_script.sh)"
```

Enable Log Monitoring sudo nano

/etc/datadog-agent/datadog.yaml

logs_enabled: true systemctl restart

datadog-agent

Datadog Agent CLI Commands

datadog-agent version # Check Datadog agent version datadog-

agent status # Check Datadog agent status

datadog-agent check <integration> # Run a specific check (e.g.,
'datadog-agent check cpu')

datadog-agent flare # Gather logs and configuration for

troubleshooting systemctl start datadog-agent # Start Datadog

agent systemctl stop datadog-agent # Stop Datadog agent

systemctl restart datadog-agent # Restart Datadog agent

systemctl enable datadog-agent # Enable Datadog agent on boot

Metric Queries

avg:system.cpu.user{*} # CPU usage

top(avg:system.disk.used{*}, 5, 'mean') # Top 5 disk users

Datadog API Commands

```
curl -X GET "https://api.datadoghq.com/api/v1/metrics" -H "DD-API-KEY:
<API_KEY>" # List all metrics
```

```
curl -X POST "https://api.datadoghq.com/api/v1/series" \
-H "DD-API-KEY: <API_KEY>" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
--data '{ "series": [ { "metric": "custom.metric", "points": [[1633000000, 10]],
"type": "gauge", "tags": ["env:prod"] } ] }' # Submit a custom metric
```

Datadog Configuration (/etc/datadog-agent/datadog.yaml) api_key:

```
"<YOUR_API_KEY>"
```

```
site: "datadoghq.com" logs_enabled:
```

```
true
```

```
apm_config:
```

```
enabled: true
```

Datadog Log Collection Setup sudo

```
nano /etc/datadog-agent/datadog.yaml
```

logs_enabled: true systemctl restart

datadog-agent

Monitor Logs in Datadog UI

1. Go to Datadog → Logs → Live Tail

2. Filter logs by service, environment, or host

Datadog Monitoring Commands

datadog-agent configcheck # Check configuration validity datadog-

agent hostname # Get the hostname recognized by Datadog

datadog-agent health # Check agent health

Datadog Kubernetes Agent Installation

kubectl create secret generic datadog-secret --from-literal=api-key=<YOUR_API_KEY>

kubectl apply -f

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/DataDog/datadog-agent/main/Dockerfiles/manifests/agent.yaml>

Datadog Kubernetes Monitoring

```
kubectl get pods -n datadog          # List Datadog agent pods  kubectl logs -
n datadog <pod-name>                # Check logs of a Datadog agent pod  kubectl
describe pod <pod-name> -n datadog # Describe Datadog agent pod
```

Datadog Integrations for DevOps datadog-agent integration install -t docker

Install Docker integration datadog-agent integration install -t kubernetes

Install Kubernetes integration datadog-agent integration install -t aws #

Install AWS integration datadog-agent integration install -t prometheus #

Install Prometheus integration datadog-agent integration install -t jenkins #

Install Jenkins integration datadog-agent integration install -t gitlab #

Install GitLab integration

Datadog Log Collection for Docker docker

```
run -d --name datadog-agent \
-e DD_API_KEY=<YOUR_API_KEY> \
-e DD_LOGS_ENABLED=true \
-e DD_CONTAINER_EXCLUDE="name:datadog-agent" \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock:ro \
-v /proc/:/host/proc/:ro \
-v /sys/fs/cgroup:/host/sys/fs/cgroup:ro \
```

datadog/agent

Datadog APM (Application Performance Monitoring)

```
datadog-agent trace-agent status      # Check trace agent status  datadog-agent
trace-agent config                    # Show trace agent configuration  datadog-agent trace-
agent restart                         # Restart the trace agent
```

Datadog CI/CD Monitoring curl -X POST

```
"https://api.datadoghq.com/api/v1/series" \
-H "DD-API-KEY: <API_KEY>" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
--data '{ "series": [ { "metric": "ci.pipeline.duration", "points": [[1633000000,
30]], "type": "gauge", "tags": ["pipeline:deploy"] } ] }' # Track CI/CD pipeline
duration
```

Datadog Synthetic Monitoring (API Tests) curl -X POST

```
"https://api.datadoghq.com/api/v1/synthetics/tests" \
-H "DD-API-KEY: <API_KEY>" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
--data '{
  "config": { "request": { "method": "GET", "url": "https://example.com" },
"assertions": [ { "operator": "is", "type": "statusCode", "target": 200 } ] },
  "locations": ["aws:us-east-1"],
  "message": "Website should be reachable",
```

```
"name": "Website Availability Test",  
"options": { "monitor_options": { "renotify_interval": 0 } },  
"tags": ["env:prod"],  
"type": "api"  
}'
```

Datadog Dashboard & Alerts

Create a new dashboard

```
curl -X POST "https://api.datadoghq.com/api/v1/dashboard" \
```

```
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
```

```
-H "DD-API-KEY: <API_KEY>" \
```

```
--data '{
```

```
  "title": "DevOps Dashboard",
```

```
  "widgets": [  
    {
```

```
      "definition": {
```

```
        "type": "timeseries",
```

```
        "requests": [  
          { "q": "avg:system.cpu.user{*}" }
```

```
        ]
```

```
      }
```

```
    }
```

```
]
}'
```

Create an alert curl -X POST

```
"https://api.datadoghq.com/api/v1/monitor" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-H "DD-API-KEY: <API_KEY>" \
--data '{
  "name": "High CPU Usage",
  "type": "query alert",
  "query": "avg(last_5m):avg:system.cpu.user{*} > 80",
  "message": "CPU usage is too high!",
  "tags": ["env:prod"]
}'
```

Datadog Incident Management curl -X POST

```
"https://api.datadoghq.com/api/v1/incidents" \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-H "DD-API-KEY: <API_KEY>" \
--data '{
  "data": {
    "type": "incidents",
```



```
"attributes": {  
  "title": "Production Outage",  
  "customer_impact_scope": "global",  
  "customer_impact_duration": 30,  
  "severity": "critical",  
  "state": "active",  
  "commander": "DevOps Team"  
}  
}  
'
```

New Relic

Install New Relic Agent

For Linux Servers

```
curl -Ls https://download.newrelic.com/install/newrelic-cli/scripts/install.sh |
```

```
newrelic install
```

- **Query Logs & Metrics**

NRQL Queries (New Relic Query Language)

```
SELECT average(cpuPercent) FROM SystemSample SINCE 30 minutes ago
```

```
SELECT count(*) FROM Transaction WHERE appName = 'my-app'
```

New Relic Agent CLI Commands

```
newrelic-daemon -v          # Check New Relic agent version  systemctl
start newrelic-infra        # Start New Relic infrastructure agent  systemctl
stop newrelic-infra         # Stop New Relic infrastructure agent  systemctl
restart newrelic-infra      # Restart New Relic infrastructure agent  systemctl
enable newrelic-infra       # Enable agent on boot
journalctl -u newrelic-infra -f      # View New Relic agent logs
```

New Relic API Commands

```
curl -X GET "https://api.newrelic.com/v2/applications.json" -H
"X-API-Key:<API_KEY>" -H "Content-Type: application/json" # List all
applications

curl -X GET "https://api.newrelic.com/v2/servers.json" -H "X-API-
Key:<API_KEY>" # List monitored servers

curl -X POST
"https://api.newrelic.com/v2/applications/<APP_ID>/deployments.json" -H
"X-API-Key:<API_KEY>" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{
"deployment": { "revision": "1.0.1", "description": "New deployment", "user":
"DevOps Team" } }' # Record a deployment
```

New Relic Configuration (/etc/newrelic-infra.yml) license_key:

```
"<YOUR_LICENSE_KEY>"
```

```
log_file: /var/log/newrelic-infra.log custom_attributes:
```

```
environment: production
```

New Relic Log Monitoring Setup

1. Enable Log Forwarding

Edit /etc/newrelic-infra.yml:

logs:

enabled: true

include:

- /var/log/syslog

- /var/log/nginx/access.log

Restart the agent:

systemctl restart newrelic-infra

2. View Logs in New Relic UI

- Go to **New Relic** → **Logs**
- Filter logs by application, environment, or tags

New Relic Monitoring Commands

newrelic-infra --status # Check agent status newrelic-infra

--test # Run a diagnostic test

8. Security & Compliance

1. SonarQube (Code Analysis)

1. Install SonarQube

Download SonarQube from the official website:
<https://www.sonarqube.org/downloads/>

Extract the downloaded file:

tar -xvzf sonarqube-<version>.zip # For Linux/macOS unzip
sonarqube-<version>.zip # For Windows

2. Start SonarQube server

./bin/linux-x86-64/sonar.sh start # For Linux/macOS bin\windows-x86-64\StartSonar.bat # For Windows

3. Access SonarQube dashboard

Open your browser and go to: <http://localhost:9000> (default credentials: admin/admin)

4. Install SonarScanner (if not already installed) curl -sS

<https://get.sonarsource.com/sonar-scanner.sh> | bash # For Linux/macOS

For Windows, download and install from:
<https://docs.sonarqube.org/latest/analysis/scan/sonarscanner/>

5. Configure SonarScanner

Set the SonarQube server URL in the sonar-scanner.properties file

Example: sonar.host.url=<http://localhost:9000>

6. Run analysis with SonarScanner

sonar-scanner -Dsonar.projectKey=<project_key>

-Dsonar.sources=<source_directory> -Dsonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000

7. Maven: Run analysis with SonarQube

Add SonarQube plugin to your Maven `pom.xml`

```
<build>

<plugins>

<plugin>

  <groupId>org.sonarsource.scanner.maven</groupId>

  <artifactId>sonar-maven-plugin</artifactId>

  <version>3.9.0.1100</version>

</plugin>

</plugins>

</build>
```

Run SonarQube analysis with Maven mvn clean verify

sonar:sonar -Dsonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000

8. Set up SonarQube in Jenkins

Install SonarQube Scanner Plugin in Jenkins (Manage Jenkins > Manage Plugins > Available > SonarQube Scanner for Jenkins)

Configure SonarQube in Jenkins (Manage Jenkins > Configure System > SonarQube Servers)

9. Jenkins Pipeline for SonarQube analysis

```
pipeline { agent any

    environment {

        SONAR_SCANNER_HOME = tool 'SonarQubeScanner'

    } stages {
        stage('Checkout') {
            steps {
                git 'https://github.com/your-repo.git'
            }
        }

        stage('SonarQube Analysis') {
            steps {
                script {
                    withSonarQubeEnv('SonarQubeServer') {
                        sh 'mvn sonar:sonar'
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

10. GitLab CI/CD Integration for SonarQube

stages:

- code_analysis

sonarqube_scan:

stage: code_analysis image:

maven:3.8.7-openjdk-17

script:

- mvn sonar:sonar -Dsonar.host.url=\$SONAR_HOST_URL
- Dsonar.login=\$SONAR_TOKEN

variables:

SONAR_HOST_URL: "http://sonarqube-server:9000"

SONAR_TOKEN: "your-sonarqube-token"

11. GitHub Actions Integration for SonarQube

name: SonarQube Analysis on: push: branches:

- main

jobs:

sonar_scan:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses: actions/checkout@v4

- name: Set up JDK uses: actions/setup-java@v3

with:

distribution: 'temurin' java-

version: '17'

- name: Run SonarQube Scan

run: mvn sonar:sonar -Dsonar.host.url=\$SONAR_HOST_URL
-Dsonar.login=\$SONAR_TOKEN

env:

SONAR_HOST_URL: "http://sonarqube-server:9000"

SONAR_TOKEN: \${ secrets.SONAR_TOKEN }

12. ArgoCD Integration (PreSync Hook)

apiVersion: batch/v1 kind: Job

metadata:

name: sonarqube-analysis

annotations:

argocd.argoproj.io/hook: PreSync spec:


```
template:

spec:

containers:

- name: sonar-scanner      image: maven:3.8.7-openjdk-17      command:

  ["mvn", "sonar:sonar"]

  env:

- name: SONAR_HOST_URL

  value: "http://sonarqube-server:9000"

- name: SONAR_TOKEN

  valueFrom:

secretKeyRef:

  name: sonar-secret

key: sonar-token      restartPolicy:

Never
```

2. Trivy (Container Vulnerability Scanning)

Basic Commands

Scan a Docker image trivy
image <image-name>

Scan a Kubernetes cluster trivy
k8s cluster

Generate a JSON report trivy image --format json -o
report.json <image-name>

Jenkins Integration groovy pipeline {

```
agent any    stages {        stage('Checkout') {  
steps {      git 'https://github.com/your-  
repo.git'  
        }  
    }  
    stage('Trivy Scan') {      steps {  
sh 'trivy image your-docker-image:latest'    }  
    }  
}
```

GitLab CI/CD Integration yaml

```
stages:  
- security_scan  
  
trivy_scan:  
  stage: security_scan  
  image: aquasec/trivy
```

script:

- trivy image your-docker-image:latest --format json -o trivy_report.json artifacts:

paths:

- trivy_report.json

GitHub Actions Integration

yaml name: Trivy

Scan on: push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

trivy_scan:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses: actions/checkout@v4

- name: Run Trivy Scan

run: |

docker pull your-docker-image:latest trivy image your-docker-

image:latest --format json --output trivy_report.json

- name: Upload Trivy Report uses: actions/upload-artifact@v4 with:

 name: trivy-report

path: trivy_report.json

ArgoCD Integration (PreSync Hook)

yaml apiVersion: batch/v1 kind: Job

metadata:

 name: trivy-scan

annotations:

 argocd.argoproj.io/hook: PreSync spec:

template:

spec:

containers:

- name: trivy-scanner image: aquasec/trivy

 command: ["trivy", "image", "your-docker-image:latest"]

restartPolicy: Never

Kubernetes Integration (Admission Controller)

yaml apiVersion: admissionregistration.k8s.io/v1

kind: ValidatingWebhookConfiguration metadata:

name: trivy-webhook webhooks:

- name: trivy-scan.k8s

rules:

- apiGroups: [""]

apiVersions: ["v1"]

operations:

["CREATE"]

resources: ["pods"]

clientConfig:

service:

name: trivy-webhook-service

namespace: security

path:

/validate

admissionReviewVersions: ["v1"]

sideEffects: None

OWASP Dependency-Check (Software Dependency Analysis)

Basic Commands

Run a scan on a project

./dependency-check/bin/dependency-check.sh --scan /path/to/project

Run a scan using Maven plugin mvn
org.owasp:dependency-check-maven:check

Jenkins Integration groovy pipeline {

```
agent any    stages {      stage('Checkout') {
steps {      git 'https://github.com/your-
repo.git'
      }
    }
    stage('OWASP Dependency Check') {
      steps {
        sh 'mvn org.owasp:dependency-check-maven:check'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

GitLab CI/CD Integration yaml

```
stages:
- security_scan
```

```
owasp_dependency_check:
```

```
  stage: security_scan  image:
maven:3.8.7-openjdk-17

  script:

- mvn org.owasp:dependency-check-maven:check

  artifacts:

paths:

- target/dependency-check-report.html
```

GitHub Actions Integration yml

name: OWASP Dependency Check

on: push:

branches:

- main

jobs:

owasp_dependency_check:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest steps:

- name: Checkout Code uses: actions/checkout@v4

- name: Run OWASP Dependency-Check run: mvn org.owasp:dependency-check-maven:check

- name: Upload OWASP Report uses: actions/upload-artifact@v4 with:

 name: owasp-report path:
target/dependency-check-report.html

ArgoCD Integration (PreSync Hook)

yaml apiVersion: batch/v1 kind: Job

metadata:

 name: owasp-dependency-check

annotations:

 argocd.argoproj.io/hook: PreSync spec:

template:

spec:

containers:

 - name: owasp-check image: maven:3.8.7-openjdk-17

command: ["mvn", "org.owasp:dependency-check-maven:check"]

restartPolicy: Never

9. Networking, Ports & Load Balancing

Networking Basics

- **IP Addressing**
 - Private IPs: 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, 192.168.0.0/16
 - Public IPs: Assigned by ISPs
 - CIDR Notation: 192.168.1.0/24 (Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0)
- **Ports**
 - HTTP: 80
 - HTTPS: 443
 - SSH: 22
 - DNS: 53
 - FTP: 21
 - MySQL: 3306
 - PostgreSQL: 5432
- **Protocols**
 - TCP (Reliable, connection-based)
 - UDP (Fast, connectionless)
 - ICMP (Used for ping)
 - HTTP(S), FTP, SSH, DNS

2. Network Commands

Linux Networking

Show network interfaces

`ip a` # Show IP addresses ifconfig

Older command

Check connectivity ping

google.com **Trace route**

tracert google.com

DNS lookup nslookup

google.com dig

google.com

Test ports telnet

google.com 80 nc -zv

google.com 443

Firewall Rules (iptables)

List firewall rules sudo

iptables -L -v

Allow SSH sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22
-j ACCEPT

Block an IP sudo iptables -A INPUT -s
192.168.1.100 -j DROP

Netcat (nc)

Start a simple TCP listener nc
-lvp 8080

Send data to a listening server echo
"Hello" | nc 192.168.1.100 8080

3. Kubernetes Networking

List services and their endpoints kubectl

get svc -o wide

Get pods and their IPs kubectl

get pods -o wide

Port forward a service

kubectl port-forward svc/my-service 8080:80

Expose a pod kubectl expose pod mypod --
type=NodePort --port=80

4. Docker Networking

List networks docker
network ls

Inspect a network docker
network inspect bridge

Create a custom network docker
network create mynetwork

Run a container in a custom network docker
run -d --network=mynetwork nginx

5. Cloud Networking (AWS, Azure, GCP)

AWS

List VPCs aws ec2
describe-vpcs

List subnets aws ec2
describe-subnets

Open security group port aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id
sg-12345 --protocol tcp --port 22 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0

Azure

List VNets `az network vnet`

`list -o table`

List NSGs

`az network nsg list -o table`

Open a port in NSG `az network nsg rule create --resource-group MyGroup --nsg-name MyNSG --name`

`AllowSSH --protocol Tcp --direction Inbound --priority 100`

`--source-address-prefixes '*' --source-port-ranges '*' --destination-port-ranges 22 --access Allow`

AWS VPC Basics

- **Definition:** A logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network.
 - **CIDR Block:** Define the IP range (e.g., 10.0.0.0/16).
 - **Components:**
 - **Subnets:** Divide your VPC into public (with internet access) and private (without direct internet access) segments.
 - **Route Tables:** Control the traffic routing for subnets.
 - **Internet Gateway (IGW):** Allows communication between instances in your VPC and the internet.
 - **NAT Gateway/Instance:** Enables outbound internet access for instances in private subnets.
 - **VPC Peering:** Connects multiple VPCs.
 - **VPN Connections & Direct Connect:** Securely link your on-premises network with your VPC.
 - **VPC Endpoints:** Privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services.
-

Security Groups Essentials

- **Definition:** Virtual firewalls that control inbound and outbound traffic for your EC2 instances.
 - **Key Characteristics:**
 - **Stateful:** Return traffic is automatically allowed regardless of inbound/outbound rules.
 - **Default Behavior:** All outbound traffic is allowed; inbound is denied until explicitly allowed.
 - **Rule Components:**
 - **Protocol:** (TCP, UDP, ICMP, etc.)
 - **Port Range:** Specific ports or a range (e.g., port 80 for HTTP).
 - **Source/Destination:** IP addresses or CIDR blocks (e.g., 0.0.0.0/0 for all).
 - **Usage:**
 - Assign one or more security groups to an instance.
 - Modify rules anytime without stopping or restarting the instance.
-

Common AWS CLI Commands

VPC Operations

Create a VPC: `aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16`

Create a Subnet: `aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id <vpc-id> --cidr-block 10.0.1.0/24`

Create & Attach an Internet Gateway: `aws ec2 create-internet-gateway` `aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway --vpc-id <vpc-id> --internet-gateway-id <igw-id>`

Associate a Route Table: `aws ec2 associate-route-table --subnet-id <subnet-id> --route-table-id <rtb-id>`

Security Group Operations

Create a Security Group:

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My security group" --vpc-id <vpc-id>
```

Authorize Inbound Traffic:

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id <sg-id> --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0
```

Authorize Outbound Traffic (if restricting defaults):

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress --group-id <sg-id> --protocol tcp --port 443 --cidr 0.0.0.0/0
```

List Security Groups: `aws ec2 describe-security-groups`

Ports

DevOps Essential Port 🔥

◆ Networking & Security

- **SSH** - 22 (Secure remote access)
- **FTP** - 21 (File Transfer Protocol)
- **SFTP** - 22 (Secure File Transfer Protocol)
- **Telnet** - 23 (Unsecured remote access)
- **SMTP** - 25, 587 (Email sending)
- **DNS** - 53 (Domain Name System)
- **DHCP** - 67/68 (Dynamic IP assignment)
- **HTTP** - 80 (Default web traffic)
- **HTTPS** - 443 (Secure web traffic)
- **SMB** - 445 (Windows file sharing)
- **LDAP** - 389 (Directory services)
- **LDAPS** - 636 (Secure LDAP)
- **RDP** - 3389 (Remote Desktop Protocol)

◆ CI/CD & DevOps Tools

- **Jenkins** - 8080 (CI/CD automation server)
- **Git** - 9418 (Git repository access)
- **SonarQube** - 9000 (Code quality analysis)
- **Nexus Repository** - 8081 (Artifact repository)
- **Harbor** - 443 (Container registry)
- **GitLab CI/CD** - 443, 80, 22 (GitLab services & SSH)
- **Bitbucket** - 7990 (Bitbucket web UI)
- **TeamCity** - 8111 (CI/CD server)

◆ Containerization & Orchestration

- **Docker Registry** - 5000 (Private Docker Registry)
- **Kubernetes API Server** - 6443 (Cluster API)
- **Kubelet** - 10250 (Node agent)
- **ETCD (Kubernetes Storage)** - 2379-2380 (Key-value store)
- **Flannel (Kubernetes Networking)** - 8285/8286 (Overlay network)
- **Calico (Kubernetes Networking)** - 179 (BGP Protocol)
- **Istio Ingress Gateway** - 15021, 15090 (Service mesh ingress)

◆ Monitoring & Logging

- **Prometheus** - 9090 (Metrics monitoring)
- **Grafana** - 3000 (Visualization dashboard)
- **Elasticsearch** - 9200 (Search & analytics engine)
- **Logstash** - 5044 (Log ingestion)
- **Fluentd** - 24224 (Log collector)
- **Kibana** - 5601 (Log visualization)
- **Loki** - 3100 (Log aggregation)
- **Jaeger** - 16686 (Tracing UI)

◆ Databases

- **PostgreSQL** - 5432 (Relational database)
- **MySQL/MariaDB** - 3306 (Relational database)
- **MongoDB** - 27017 (NoSQL database)
- **Redis** - 6379 (In-memory database)
- **Cassandra** - 9042 (NoSQL distributed database)
- **CockroachDB** - 26257 (Distributed SQL database)
- **Neo4j** - 7474 (Graph database UI), 7687 (Bolt protocol)
- **InfluxDB** - 8086 (Time-series database)
- **Couchbase** - 8091 (Web UI), 11210 (Data access)

◆ Message Brokers & Caching

- **Kafka** - 9092 (Event streaming)
- **RabbitMQ** - 5672 (Message broker)
- **ActiveMQ** - 61616 (JMS messaging)
- **NATS** - 4222 (High-performance messaging)
- **Memcached** - 11211 (In-memory caching)

◆ Web Servers & Reverse Proxies

- **Nginx** - 80, 443 (Web server & reverse proxy)
- **Apache HTTP** - 80, 443 (Web server)
- **HAProxy** - 443, 80 (Load balancer)
- **Caddy** - 2019 (API endpoint)

◆ Cloud Services & Storage

- **AWS S3** - 443 (Object storage API)

- **AWS RDS** - 3306, 5432, 1433 (Managed databases)
 - **Azure Blob Storage** - 443 (Storage API)
 - **Google Cloud Storage** - 443 (Object storage API)
 - **MinIO** - 9000 (S3-compatible storage)
-

Ngix (Reverse Proxy & Load Balancing)

What is a Reverse Proxy?

A **Reverse Proxy** is a server that forwards client requests to backend servers. It helps:

- ✓ **Improve security** by hiding backend servers.
 - ✓ **Handle traffic** and **reduce load** on backend servers.
 - ✓ **Improve performance** with caching and compression.
-

What is Load Balancing?

Load Balancing distributes traffic across multiple servers to:

- ✓ **Prevent overloading** of a single server.
- ✓ **Ensure high availability** (if one server fails, others handle traffic). ✓

Improve speed and performance.

□ Ngix Reverse Proxy & Load Balancing

◆ Reverse Proxy (Forward Requests to Backend)

📌 When a user visits **example.com**, Nginx forwards the request to the backend server.

📝 Configuration File (nginx.conf)

```
server {  
    listen 80; # Listen for requests on port  
    server_name example.com; # Your domain  
    name_location / {  
        proxy_pass  
        http://backend_servers; # Forward requests to  
        backend  
        proxy_set_header Host $host; #  
        Keep the original host  
        proxy_set_header X-  
        Real-IP $remote_addr; # Send real client IP  
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For  
        $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;  
    }  
}
```

✅ What This Does:

- Nginx **forwards requests** from example.com to **backend servers**.
- proxy_pass tells Nginx where to send traffic.
- **Keeps client IP** and **host name** intact for logs.

◆ Load Balancing (Distribute Traffic Across Multiple Servers)

📌 Instead of sending all traffic to **one server**, Nginx distributes it across **multiple servers**.

📝 Configuration File (nginx.conf)

nginx

```

upstream backend_servers {
    server
server1.example.com; # Backend Server 1
server server2.example.com; # Backend Server 2
}

server {
listen 80;
    server_name example.com;

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://backend_servers; # Send traffic to multiple backend servers
    }
}

```

✓ What This Does:

- upstream defines **multiple backend servers**.
 - **Traffic is balanced** between server1 and server2.
 - Default method: **Round-robin** (each request goes to the next server).
-

☐ Apache (reverse proxy, load balancing)

◆ Enable Required Modules

📌 Before using Apache as a Reverse Proxy, enable these modules:

```

a2enmod proxy a2enmod proxy_http a2enmod
proxy_balancer a2enmod lbmethod_byrequests
systemctl restart apache2 # Restart Apache for changes

```

✓ What This Does:

- These modules allow **Apache to forward requests** and **balance traffic**.
-

◆ Reverse Proxy (Forward Requests to Backend Servers)

Configuration File (apache.conf)

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName example.com # Domain handled by Apache

    ProxyPass "/" "http://backend_servers/"
    ProxyPassReverse "/" "http://backend_servers/"
</VirtualHost>
```

✓ What This Does:

- Apache listens on **example.com** and forwards requests to **backend servers**. • ProxyPassReverse ensures **responses return correctly** to the client.
-

◆ Load Balancing (Send Traffic to Multiple Backend Servers)

Configuration File (apache.conf)

```
<Proxy "balancer://mycluster">
    BalancerMember "http://server1.example.com"
    BalancerMember "http://server2.example.com"
</Proxy>
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName example.com

    ProxyPass "/" "balancer://mycluster/"
    ProxyPassReverse "/" "balancer://mycluster/"
</VirtualHost>
```

✓ What This Does:

- BalancerMember defines **multiple backend servers**.
 - Apache **automatically distributes** traffic using **round-robin**.
-

📖 HAProxy (Load Balancing)

📌 HAProxy is a **lightweight and high-performance** Load Balancer for web applications.

◆ Install HAProxy

```
apt install haproxy # Ubuntu/Debian  yum
install haproxy # RHEL/CentOS
```

◆ Load Balancing with HAProxy 📝

Configuration File (haproxy.cfg)

```
frontend http_front    bind *:80 # Accept traffic on port 80
default_backend backend_servers # Forward traffic to backend servers

backend backend_servers balance roundrobin # Distribute
traffic evenly    server server1 server1.example.com:80 check #
```

First server server server2 server2.example.com:80 check #
Second server

✓ What This Does:

- frontend handles **incoming requests**.
 - backend defines multiple **backend servers**.
 - **Round-robin** ensures traffic is **evenly distributed**.
 - check makes sure **only healthy servers** receive traffic.
-

◆ Restart HAProxy

```
systemctl restart haproxy  
systemctl enable haproxy # Enable on startup
```

4. Kubernetes Ingress Controller

◆ Install Nginx Ingress Controller `kubectl apply -f`

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx/main/deploy/static/provider/cloud/deploy.yaml>

✓ What This Does:

- Installs **Nginx Ingress Controller** for managing external traffic in Kubernetes.
-

◆ Define an Ingress Resource

Configuration File (ingress.yaml)

```
apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1
kind: Ingress metadata:
  name: my-ingress
annotations:
  nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: / # Optional URL rewrite
spec: rules:
  - host: example.com # Define the domain
    http:
      paths:
        - path: /
          pathType: Prefix
          backend:
            service:
              name: my-service #
              port:
                number: 80
```

✓ What This Does:

- Routes traffic from **example.com** to **my-service** inside Kubernetes. •
 - **Annotations modify behavior** (like URL rewriting).
-

◆ Verify Ingress is Working

```
kubectl get ingress
kubectl describe ingress my-ingress
```

✓ What This Does:

- `kubectl get ingress` → Checks if Ingress exists.
 - `kubectl describe ingress` → Shows detailed configuration.
-

◆ Which One Should You Use?

- ✓ **For a simple website/API** → Use **Nginx Reverse Proxy**.

- ✓ For balancing multiple servers → Use Nginx, Apache, or HAProxy. ✓
 - For Kubernetes applications → Use Ingress Controller.
-

Practical Examples: Docker for Nginx, Apache, HAProxy, and Kubernetes Ingress

Step-by-step practical examples using Docker for Nginx, Apache, HAProxy, and Kubernetes Ingress.

1. Nginx Reverse Proxy & Load Balancer (With Docker)

Scenario: We have two backend servers running a Python Flask application, and we want Nginx to act as a Reverse Proxy and Load Balancer.

Step 1 Create Two Backend Servers (Flask)

Create a directory for the project `mkdir nginx-loadbalancer` && `cd nginx-loadbalancer`

server1.py (Backend Server 1)

```
from flask import Flask app =
Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/') def
home():

    return "Hello from Server 1"

if __name__ == '__main__':
```



```
app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
```

server2.py (Backend Server 2)

```
from flask import Flask app =  
Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route('/') def home():  
    return "Hello from Server 2"  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000)
```

Step 2 Create a Dockerfile for Backend Servers

Dockerfile

```
FROM python:3.9  
  
WORKDIR /app  
  
COPY server1.py /app/  
  
RUN pip install flask  
  
CMD ["python", "server1.py"]
```

For server2.py, create another Dockerfile and replace server1.py with server2.py

Step 3 Create an Nginx Configuration File

nginx.conf nginx events {}

http { upstream

backend_servers { server

server1:5000; server

server2:5000;

} server { listen

80; server_name

localhost;

location / { proxy_pass http://backend_servers;

proxy_set_header Host \$host; proxy_set_header X-Real-IP

\$remote_addr; proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For

\$proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;

}

}

}

Step 4 Create a Docker Compose File docker-compose.yml

version: '3'

services:

server1: build:

.

container_name: server1

ports:

- "5001:5000"

server2:

build: .

container_name: server2

ports:

- "5002:5000"

nginx:

image: nginx:latest

container_name: nginx_proxy

ports:

- "80:80"

volumes:

- ./nginx.conf:/etc/nginx/nginx.conf depends_on:

- server1

- server2

Step 5 Run the Containers docker-compose

up --build

Step 6 Test Load Balancing Run the following command

curl http://localhost

Expected Output (requests will alternate)

Hello from Server 1

Hello from Server 2

Hello from Server 1 Hello
from Server 2

2 Apache Reverse Proxy & Load Balancer (With Docker)

Step 1 Create Apache Configuration File apache.conf

<VirtualHost *:80>

ServerName localhost

<Proxy "balancer://mycluster">

BalancerMember "http://server1:5000" BalancerMember
"http://server2:5000"

</Proxy>

ProxyPass "/" "balancer://mycluster/"

ProxyPassReverse "/" "balancer://mycluster/"

</VirtualHost>

Step 2 Create docker-compose.yml for Apache

version: '3'

services:

server1:

build: .

container_name: server1

ports:

- "5001:5000"

server2:

build: .

container_name: server2

ports:

- "5002:5000"

apache:

image: httpd:latest

container_name: apache_proxy

ports:

- "80:80"

volumes:

- ./apache.conf:/usr/local/apache2/conf/httpd.conf depends_on:

- server1

- server2

Step 3 Run Apache Proxy docker-compose

up --build

3 HAProxy Load Balancer (With Docker)

Step 1 Create HAProxy Configuration File

haproxy.cfg frontend http_front bind *:80

default_backend backend_servers

backend backend_servers balance

roundrobin server server1

server1:5000 check server server2

server2:5000 check

Step 2 Create docker-compose.yml for HAProxy

version: '3'

services:

server1:

build: .

container_name: server1

ports:

- "5001:5000"

server2:

build: .

container_name: server2

ports:

- "5002:5000"

haproxy:

image: haproxy:latest

container_name: haproxy_loadbalancer

ports:

- "80:80"

volumes:

- ./haproxy.cfg:/usr/local/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg depends_on:
- server1 - server2

Step 3 Run HAProxy docker-compose

up --build

4. Kubernetes Ingress Controller

Step 1 Deploy Nginx Ingress Controller

kubectl apply -f <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx/main/deploy/static/provider/cloud/deploy>.

Step 2 Create Ingress Resource ingress.

apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1

kind: Ingress metadata:

name: my-ingress

spec: rules:

- host: example.com

http: paths:

- path: /

pathType: Prefix

backend:

service:

name: my-service

port:

number: 80

Step 3 Apply Ingress kubectl

apply -f ingress.

Comparison Table

Nginx: Reverse Proxy (forwards requests to backend servers), Load Balancing (distributes traffic across servers)

Apache: Reverse Proxy (similar to Nginx), Load Balancing (balances traffic using a balancer)

HAProxy: Load Balancing (efficient traffic handling)

Kubernetes Ingress: Traffic Routing (manages external traffic in Kubernetes)

10. Database Cheat Sheet

Databases are essential for CI/CD pipelines, monitoring, logging, and cloud automation. DevOps engineers interact with databases to store configurations, manage infrastructure state, and automate deployments. This guide covers SQL, NoSQL, and cloud databases with relevant DevOps commands and use cases.

Database Automation for DevOps

Why Automate Databases in DevOps?

- ✓ Eliminate manual work in database provisioning, backup, and monitoring
 - ✓ Ensure consistency across environments (dev, staging, production)
 - ✓ Reduce downtime with automated backups and performance monitoring
 - ✓ Enable CI/CD pipelines to manage database migrations
-

1. SQL Databases (MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB)

1. SQL Databases (MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB)

Database Management

SHOW DATABASES; → List databases

CREATE DATABASE db_name; → Create a database

DROP DATABASE db_name; → Delete a database
USE db_name; → Select a database

User Management

CREATE USER 'devops'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON db_name.* TO 'devops'@'localhost';

Table & Data Operations

SHOW TABLES; → List tables

INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES ('Alice', 'alice@example.com');
SELECT * FROM users;

Backup & Restore

mysqldump -u root -p db_name > backup.sql
mysql -u root -p db_name < backup.sql

2. NoSQL Databases

MongoDB

show dbs; → List databases use mydb; → Select a database
db.createCollection("users"); → Create a collection
db.users.insertOne({name: "Alice"}); → Insert data
mongodump --out /backup/ → Backup

Redis

SET key "value"; → Store a key

GET key; → Retrieve value

DEL key; → Delete key

Cassandra (CQL)

CREATE KEYSPACE mykeyspace WITH replication = {'class': 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor': 1};

CREATE TABLE users (id UUID PRIMARY KEY, name TEXT);

3. Database Automation Terraform

for AWS RDS resource

```
"aws_db_instance" "default" {  
  identifier = "devops-db" engine =  
  "mysql" instance_class =  
  "db.t3.micro" allocated_storage = 20  
}
```

Docker Database Containers

```
docker run -d --name mysql -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=root -p 3306:3306  
mysql
```

```
docker run -d --name postgres -e POSTGRES_PASSWORD=root -p 5432:5432  
postgres
```

Automating MySQL with Ansible yam

```
- name: Install MySQL  hosts: db_servers

  become: yes

  tasks:

- name: Install MySQL
  apt: name=mysql-server state=present

- name: Create Database    mysql_db:

  name=devops_db state=present
```

Jenkins Pipeline for Database Backup

```
groovy pipeline {  agent any  stages

{    stage('Backup') {

      steps { sh 'mysqldump -u root -p$MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD db >
/backup/db.sql' }

    }

stage('Restore') {

      steps { sh 'mysql -u root -p$MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD db <
/backup/db.sql' }

    }

  }

}
```

Database Monitoring (MySQL + Prometheus & Grafana)

wget

```
https://github.com/prometheus/mysqld_exporter/releases/download/v0.14.0/mysqld_exporter.tar.gz tar xvf mysqld_exporter.tar.gz && mv mysqld_exporter /usr/local/bin/ mysqld_exporter --config.my-cnf=/etc/.my.cnf &
```

4. Deploying MongoDB with Docker Compose yaml

version: '3.8'

services:

mongo:

image: mongo

container_name: mongodb

environment:

MONGO_INITDB_ROOT_USERNAME: admin

MONGO_INITDB_ROOT_PASSWORD: DevOps@123

ports:

- "27017:27017"

11. Storage Cheat Sheet

1. Storage Types in DevOps

- ✓ **Block Storage** – Used for databases, VMs, containers (e.g., EBS, Cinder)
 - ✓ **File Storage** – Used for shared access & persistence (e.g., NFS, EFS)
 - ✓ **Object Storage** – Used for backups, logs, and media (e.g., S3, MinIO)
-

Disk Management (Linux)

lsblk # List disks and partitions fdisk -l # List

disk partitions df -h # Show disk usage du -sh

/path/to/directory # Check disk space usage

mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt # Mount a disk umount

/mnt # Unmount a disk mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdb1 #

Format a disk df -Th # Check filesystem usage

smartctl -a /dev/sdb # Check disk health

AWS S3

aws s3 ls # List all S3 buckets aws s3 cp file.txt s3://mybucket/ #

Upload a file to S3 aws s3 cp s3://mybucket/file.txt . # Download

a file from S3 aws s3 sync /local/path s3://mybucket/ # Sync local

directory to S3 # **Azure Blob Storage** az storage account list #

List all storage accounts az storage blob upload --container-name

mycontainer --file file.txt --name file.txt

Upload a file to Azure Blob

```
az storage blob download --container-name mycontainer --name file.txt --file  
file.txt # Download a file from Azure Blob
```

Google Cloud Storage (GCS) gsutil ls # List GCS buckets

```
gsutil cp file.txt gs://mybucket/ # Upload a file to GCS gsutil  
cp gs://mybucket/file.txt . # Download a file from GCS
```

Linux Storage Monitoring iotop

```
Monitor disk usage in real-time iostat -  
x 1 # Check disk performance
```

Linux Backup rsync -av --delete /source/ /backup/

Backup using rsync

AWS Backup

```
aws s3 sync /data s3://backup-bucket/ # Backup data to AWS S3
```

Azure Backup

```
az storage blob upload-batch --destination mycontainer --source /data # Backup  
data to Azure Blob
```

YAML Configurations:

Persistent Volume (PV)

yaml apiVersion: v1

kind: PersistentVolume

metadata:

name: my-pv

spec:

capacity:

storage: 10Gi accessModes: -

ReadWriteOnce

persistentVolumeReclaimPolicy: Retain

hostPath:

path: "/mnt/data"

Persistent Volume Claim (PVC)

yaml apiVersion: v1 kind:

PersistentVolumeClaim

metadata: name: my-pvc spec:

accessModes: -

ReadWriteOnce resources:

requests: storage: 5Gi

Pod with Persistent Volume

yaml apiVersion: v1 kind:

Pod metadata: name:

storage-pod spec:

containers:

- name: app image:

nginx volumeMounts:

- mountPath:

"/usr/share/nginx/html"

name: storage-volume

volumes: - name: storage-volume

persistentVolumeClaim:

claimName: my-pvc

Terraform Configurations:

AWS S3 Bucket provider

"aws" { region = "us-east-

1"

```
} resource "aws_s3_bucket" "devops_bucket"

{ bucket = "devops-backup-bucket"

  acl = "private"

} output "bucket_name" { value =
aws_s3_bucket.devops_bucket.id }
```

Azure Storage Account

```
provider "azurerm" {

features {}

} resource "azurerm_storage_account" "example"

{

  name = "devopsstorageacc"

  resource_group_name = "devops-rg"

  location = "East US"

  account_tier = "Standard"

  account_replication_type = "LRS"

}
```

12. Helm Chart

1. What is Helm?

- **Helm** helps deploy applications in Kubernetes using pre-configured templates called **Helm Charts**.
 - A **Chart** is a collection of files that describe a Kubernetes application.
-

Helm Basics helm version # Check which version of

Helm is installed helm help # Get help with Helm

commands helm repo list # Show all added Helm
repositories

Adding and Updating Repositories helm repo add

<repo-name> <repo-url> # Add a repository helm repo

update # Get the latest list of available charts helm

search repo <chart-name> # Search for a chart

Installing Applications using Helm helm install <release-

name> <chart> # Install an application kubectl get pods

See running applications in Kubernetes

Listing Installed Applications helm list

Show all installed applications

Checking Application Details helm status <release-name> # Check the

status of your installed application helm get values <release-name> # See

configuration values used

Updating an Installed Application

helm upgrade <release-name> <chart> --set <parameter> # Update an installed
application

Uninstalling an Application helm uninstall <release-name> # Remove an application

Debugging Helm Charts

helm lint <chart> # Check for issues in a Helm chart helm install --debug --dry-run <release-name> <chart> # Simulate installation

Creating Your Own Helm Chart helm create <chart-name> # Create a new Helm chart