

- When You create instance in ecos → username
on the basis of that Primary user is created
- exit → to remove from user
- If I want to become super user : Sudo su
 - root whoami = root
 - root user can go to another user
- You want to update system packages : for that
 - Sudo apt update -> update packages
 - Application Package
 - Sudo apt upgrade -> critical / Package upgrade
 - update just brings packages (get & put it aside)
& upgrade is used to install those packages.
 - update just update installation versions
to actually upgrade then upgrade.
- If you want to install something then
 - Sudo apt install docker.io
- How to uninstall ? - Sudo apt purge docker.io
It will be removed.
- Sudo apt-get update : - means use internet / try to find some links & bring back those.

Linux Advanced

Amp Grid

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1 How to add users to groups

2 grep, awk, find - find something using

3 File Permissions

4 rsync

5 systemctl

6 How Devops use them in Day to Day,

Open AWS console

click EC2 → Tick in left side → go to instance state → then Start it. (Instance Running)
→ When EC2 instance is running Connect it

→ sudo cat /etc/passwd → This shows how many users are currently present in system.

* Group

Group

→ Group is collection of users

Group

→ suppose in your company

Group

many new intem

come so you make a group of them & give them permission

Give permission to that group & add users in it.

→ groupadd DevOps → Permission denied

→ sudo groupadd DevOps

→ If you want to see how many groups are there go in that case

sudo cat /etc/group

Linux management - user & users/groups

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→ When a new user is created, it is by default part of group of itself.

term Iethal is username by default as groups.

→ If I want to add a particular user in a group, then we modify the user.

Sudo usermod -aG devops tony

appended to a Group → devops is added to tony

→ Sudo groupadd tester

Sudo usermod -aG tes tony ways : (1) -m

Command use to Sudo, password -m Iethal, (2) -g Password or add user add user for group

-m use that tells list of items, list of user & since I have same group. So next time also write down this & then add another one.

If I want to delete habibai from tester -

→ If I want to delete a group, Sudo groupdel tester users still exist, but the group is gone.

* File Permissions

→ If you make a file, then who made that file, who is that user, user belongs to which group all that things you can see using command ls -l

Mazzdar Muztar develops

Generalized devlopments -> Generalization of mapping

I'm zedaaR /devops vim. /root/.vimrc

Key = 1 (Ingest)

This is a file for DevOps

I E C D E L E R E & this file is saved.

$$18 - 1$$

Three types

owner → who made the file

~~G Group \rightarrow Great~~

\rightarrow other users

~~$x \cos x$~~

→ & - Permission to read
→ & - Do

→ co - Permission to read

- if this is a file then file one is left blank
- if this is a folder / directory then it will

File-type Permissions

6 - 500

4 standards for bread

~~4~~ - x 002

2 strands per strike

2170-620

4. Steroids for excrete

3 - 07 012

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

9 0 = 100

$$T^{S12} \rightarrow 0$$

~~16~~ 8-14 98

—
—
—

7 1000 10

~~chmod 700 file~~ if you want to change name

=> Permission user group Date time

-root - - - - - 12:43 22 Jul 22 4.6

Hard links. (represents hard link related to the file or directory)

For file usually 2, for directory the no. of sub dir & the Parent Col reference.

4.3 represent the size of file in bytes.

- > Give user execute permission : chmod +x /filename
- Permission Group : chmod +rw /filename
- others permission : remove read: chmod o-r /filename
- + means giving permission
- means revoking permission
- > For giving permission number system is preferable.

④ Grep, awk, find

-> If I want to find something in linux

grep - Global regular expression print

grep devops /home/directory/ubuntu

If will show error as this is a directory

So for that use recursively

grep devops -r /home/ubuntu/

=> Grep is case-sensitive

If you don't want case-sensitive (insensitive)

grep devops -i -r devops /home/ubuntu/



→ If you want to find about docker commands
grep -r docker /home

→ If you just want to find something in a file
no need of recursive then piping into grep

→ grep > <file>.most-file.txt
→ <file> | less

→ If you didn't find your name in file
grep -r -i yourname /> & rm -rf <file>
→ Don't do this

→ sudo -s > & ps -ef | less
cat > <file> & exit

→ sudo -s > & ps -ef | less
cat > <file> & exit