Bansilal Ramnath Agarwal Charitable Trust's

VISHWAKARMA INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY,

PUNE-48 Department of Information Technology

ITUA32202: CLOUD COMPUTING
Assignment-1

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C2 Batch

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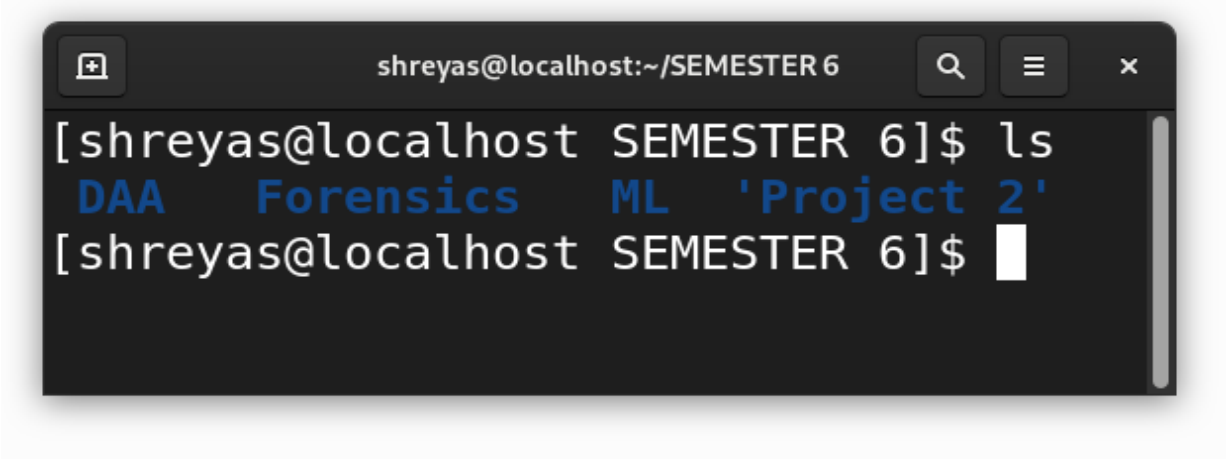
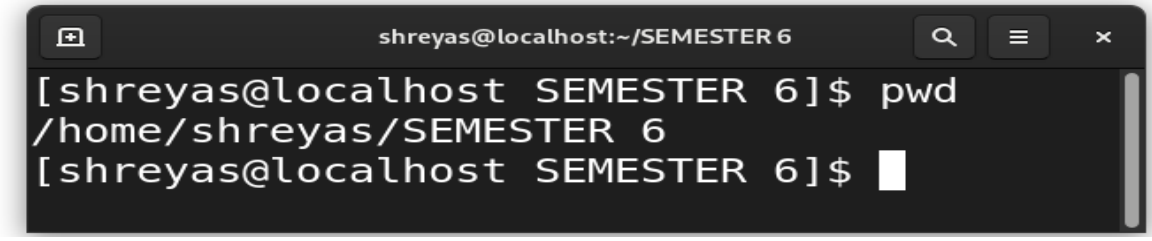
PRN: 22010443

AIM: To learn the top 55 Linux Commands we Must Know as a Cloud & DevOps engineer

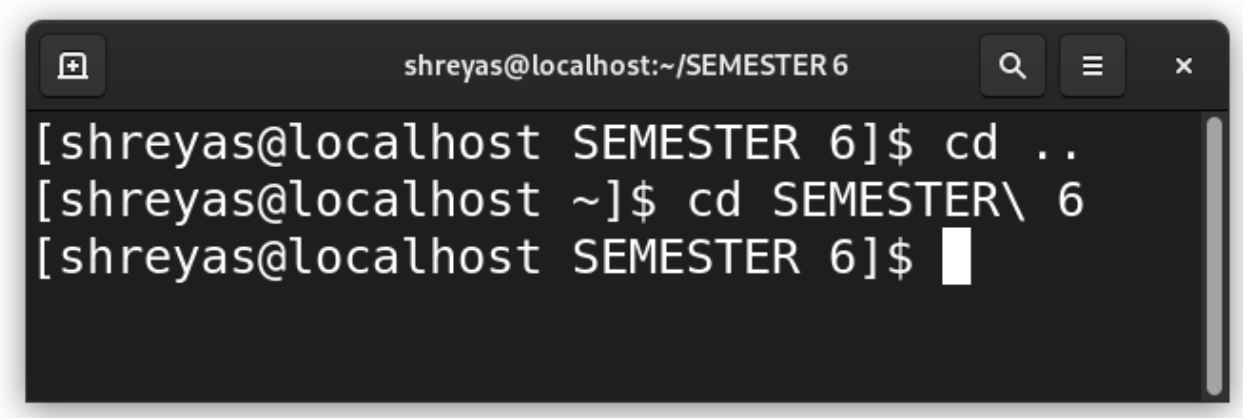
01. **ls** — The most frequently used command in Linux to list directories



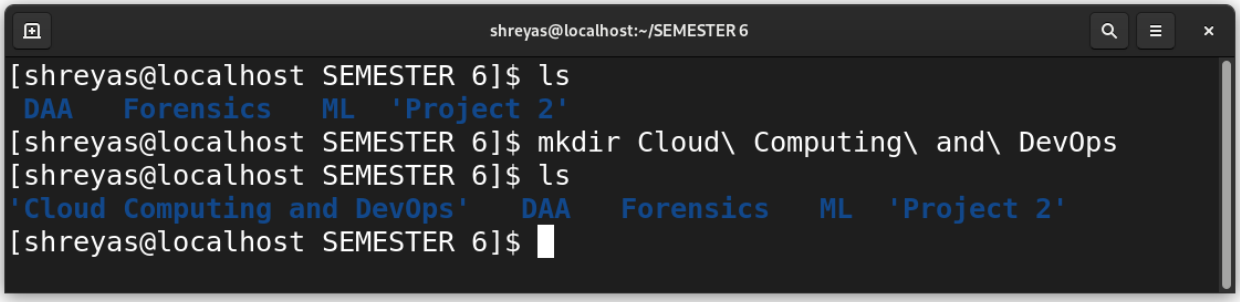
02. **pwd** — Print working directory command in Linux



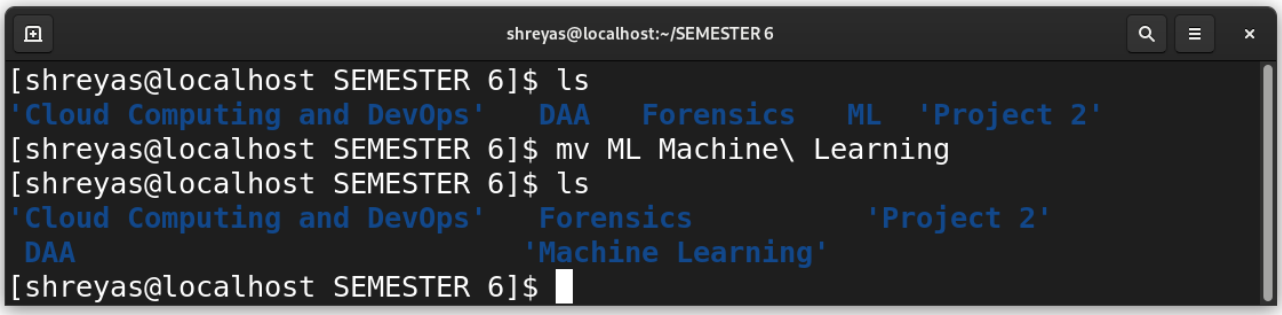
03. **cd** — Linux command to navigate through directories



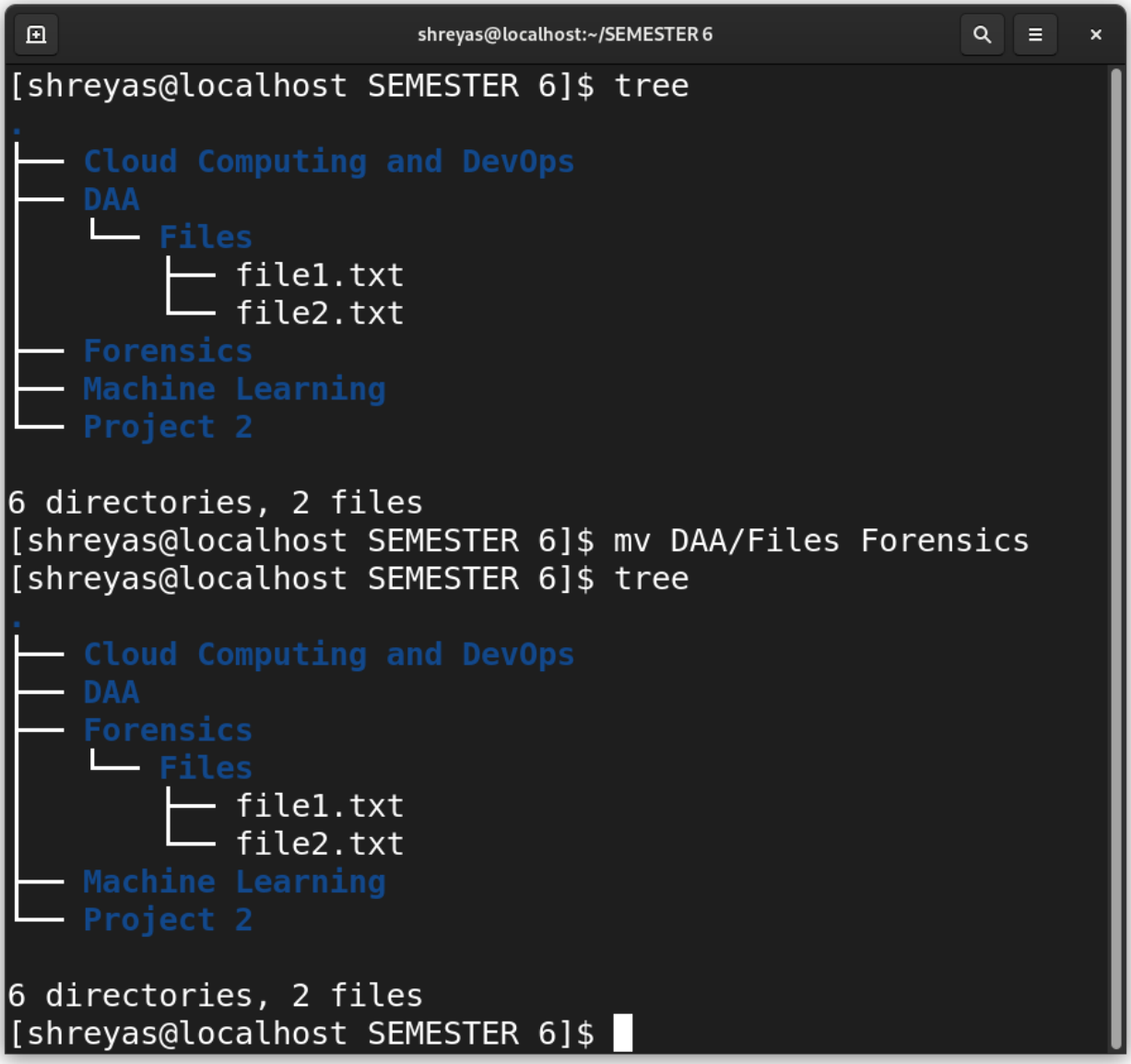
04. **mkdir** — Command used to create directories in Linux



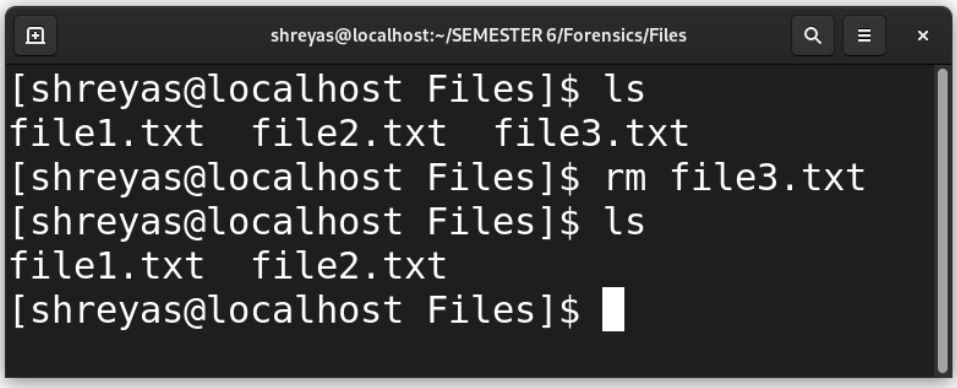
05. **mv** — Move or rename files in Linux



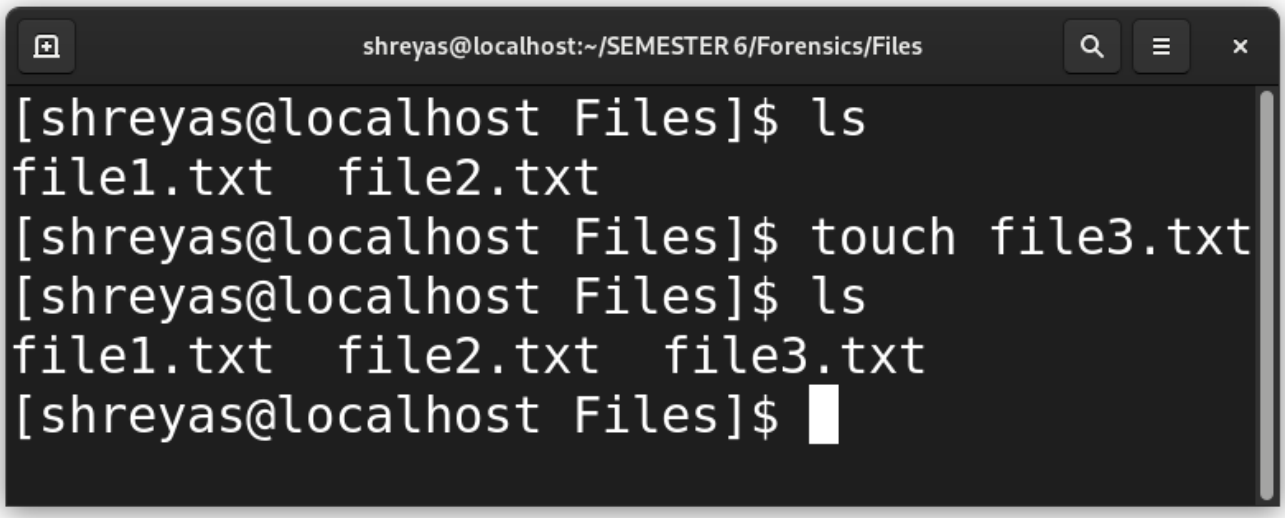
06. **cp** — Similar usage as mv but for copying files in Linux



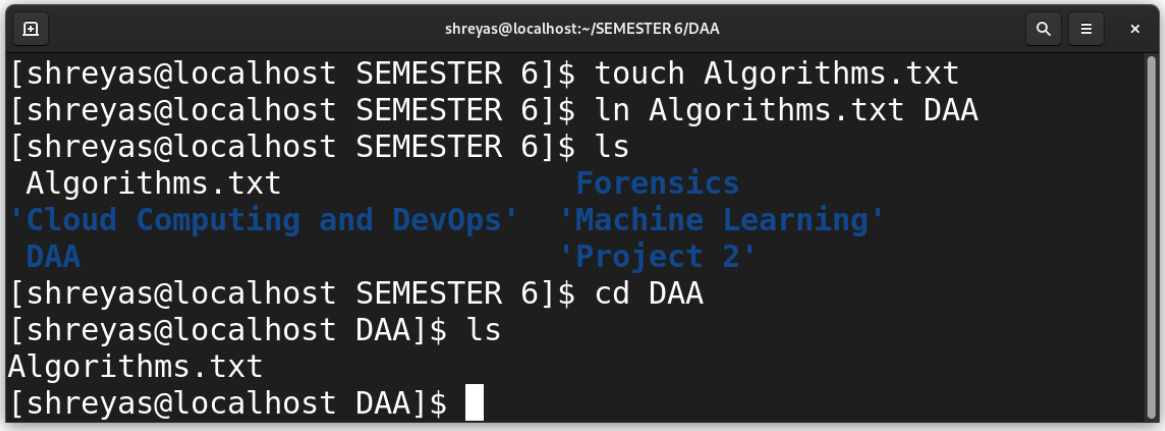
07. **rm** — Delete files or directories



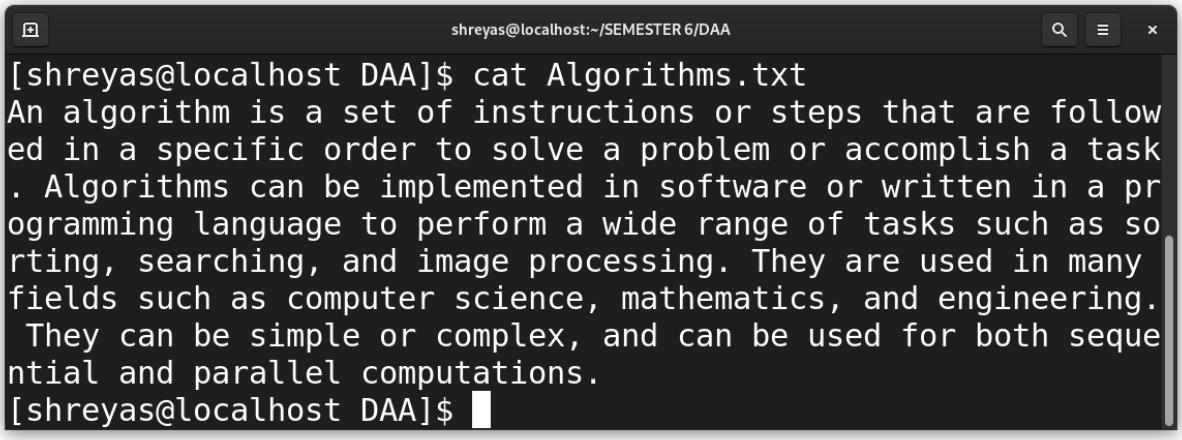
08. **touch** — Create blank/empty files



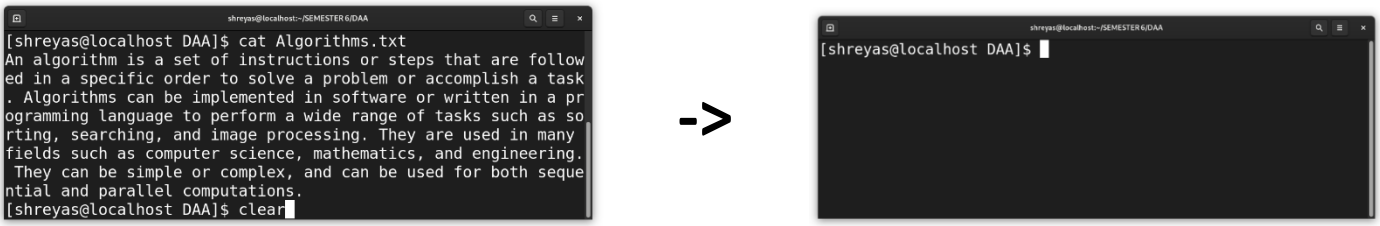
09. **ln** — Create symbolic links (shortcuts) to other files



10. **cat** — Display file contents on the terminal

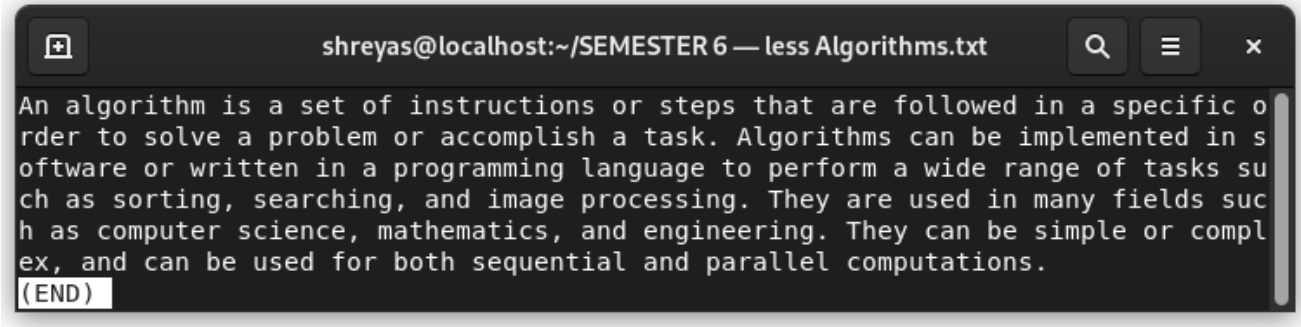


11. **clear** — Clear the terminal display

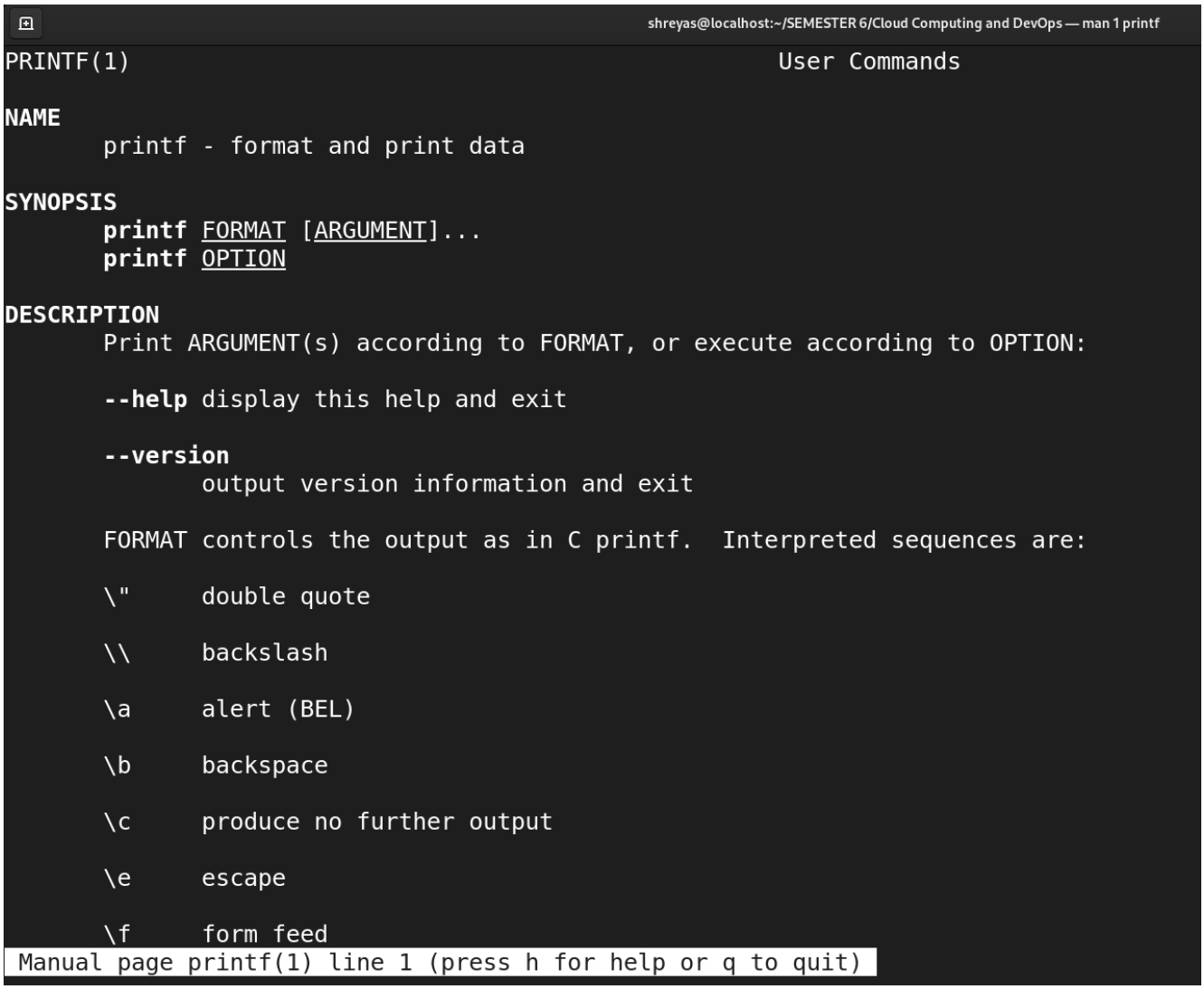


12. **echo** — Print any text that follows the command

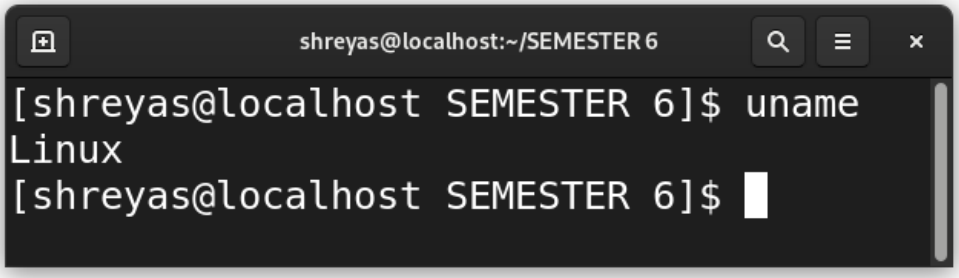
13. **less** — Linux command to display paged outputs in the terminal



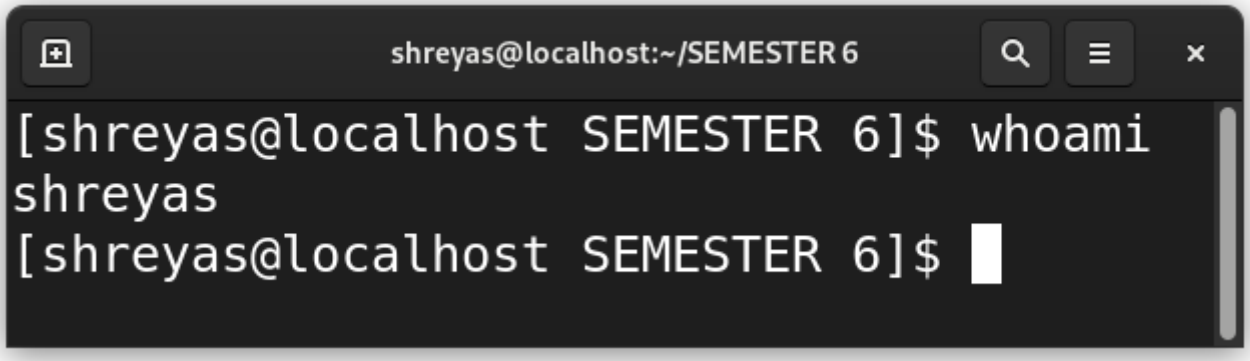
14. **man** — Access manual pages for all Linux commands



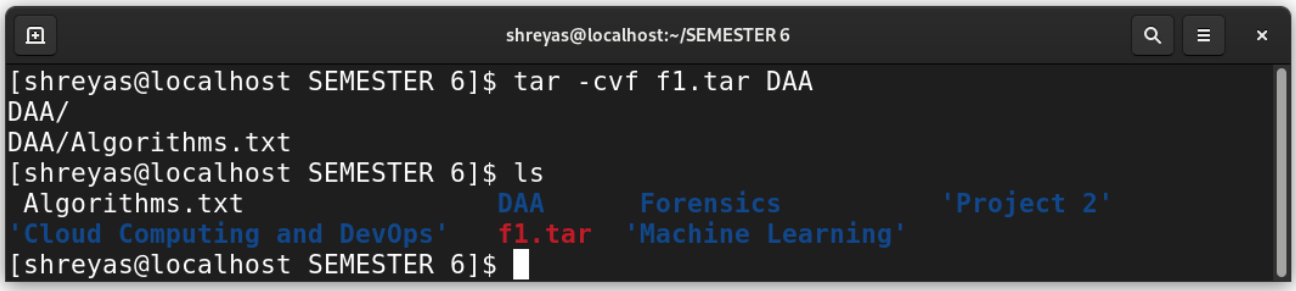
15. **uname** — Linux command to get basic information about the OS

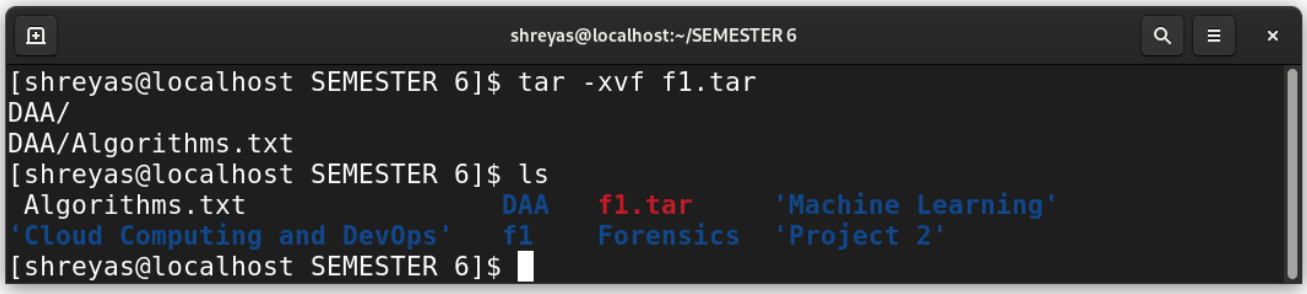


16. **whoami** — Get the active username

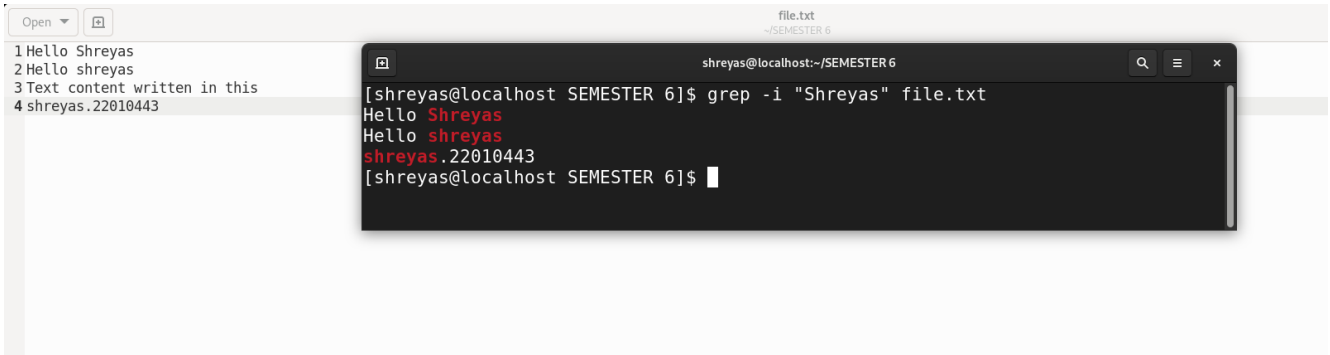


17. **tar** — Command to extract and compress files in Linux

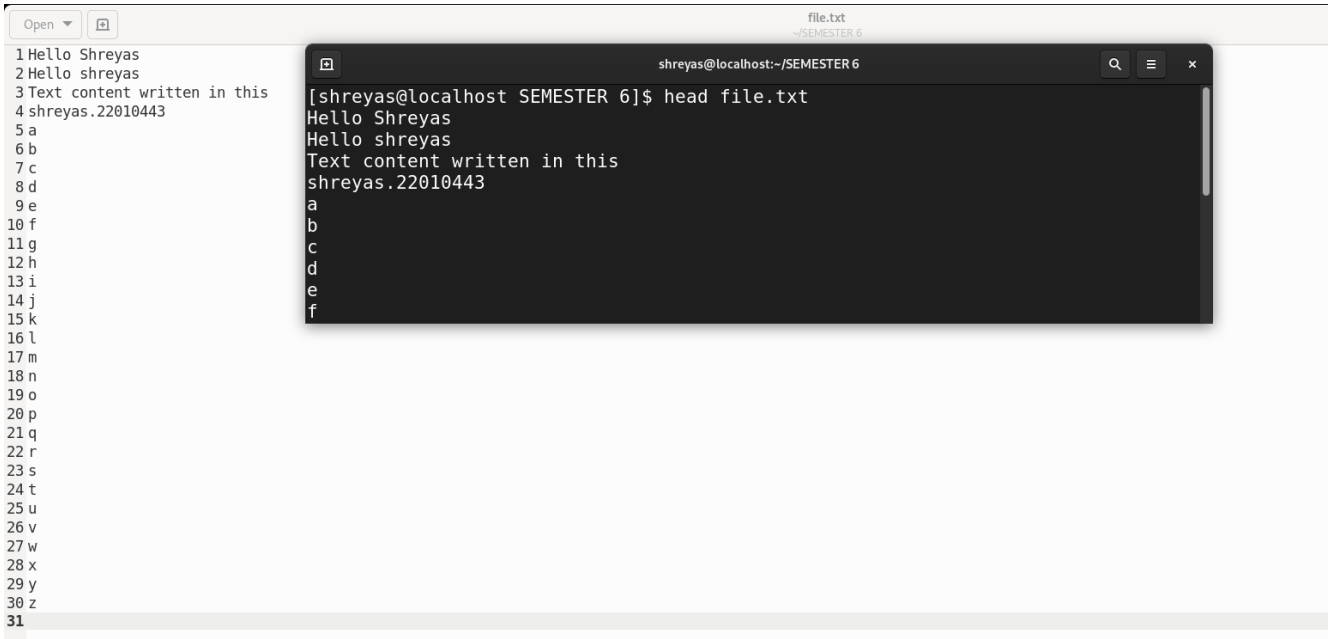




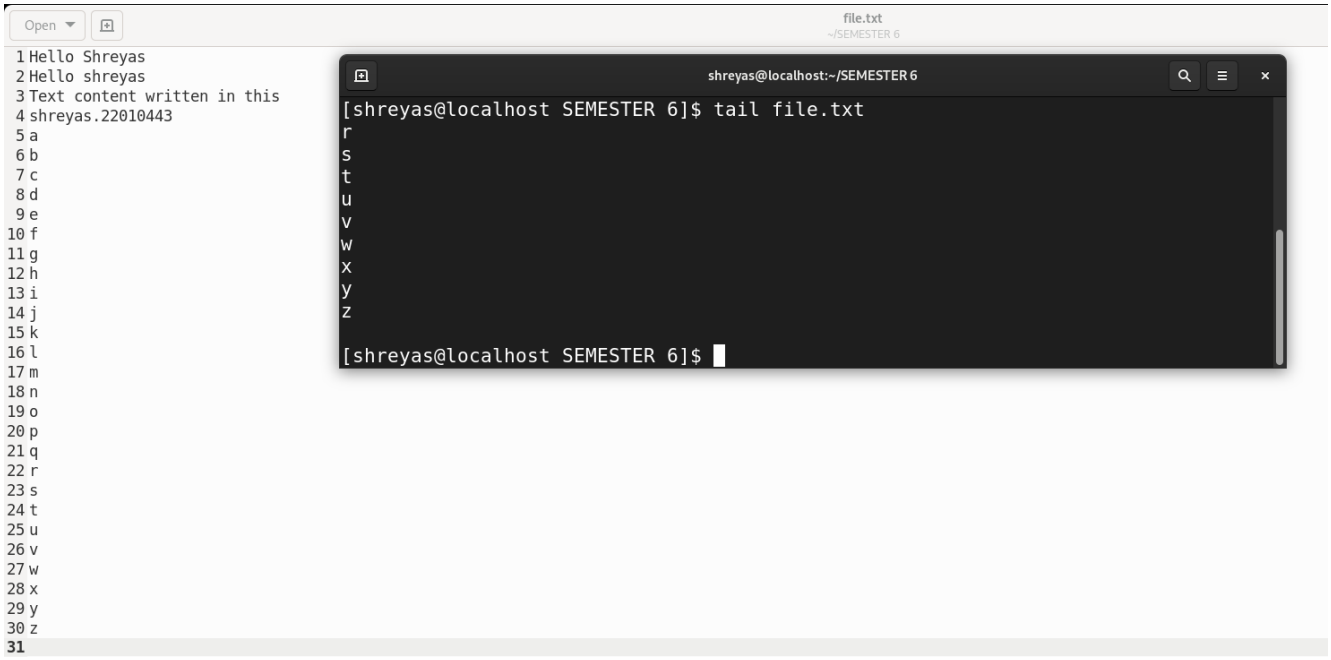
18. **grep** — Search for a string within an output



19. **head** — Return the specified number of lines from the top



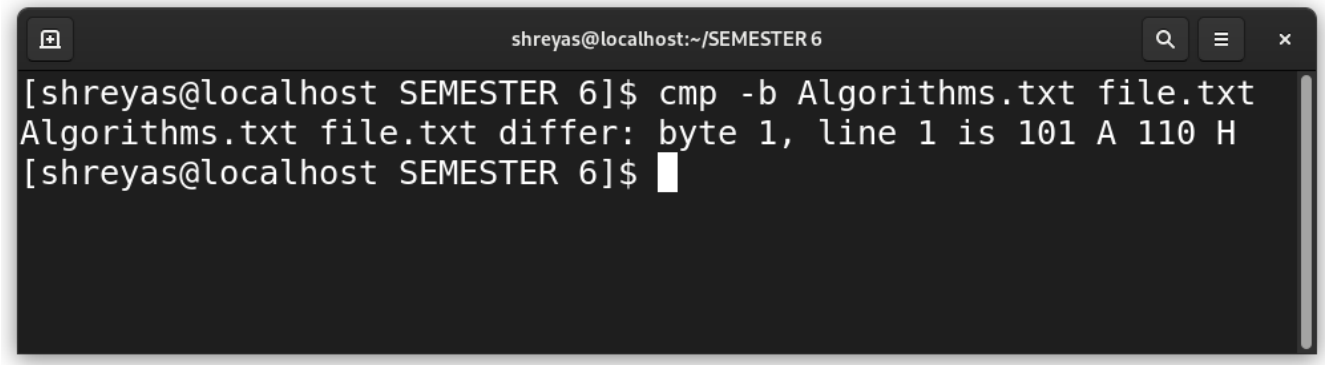
20. **tail** — Return the specified number of lines from the bottom



21. **diff** — Find the difference between two files

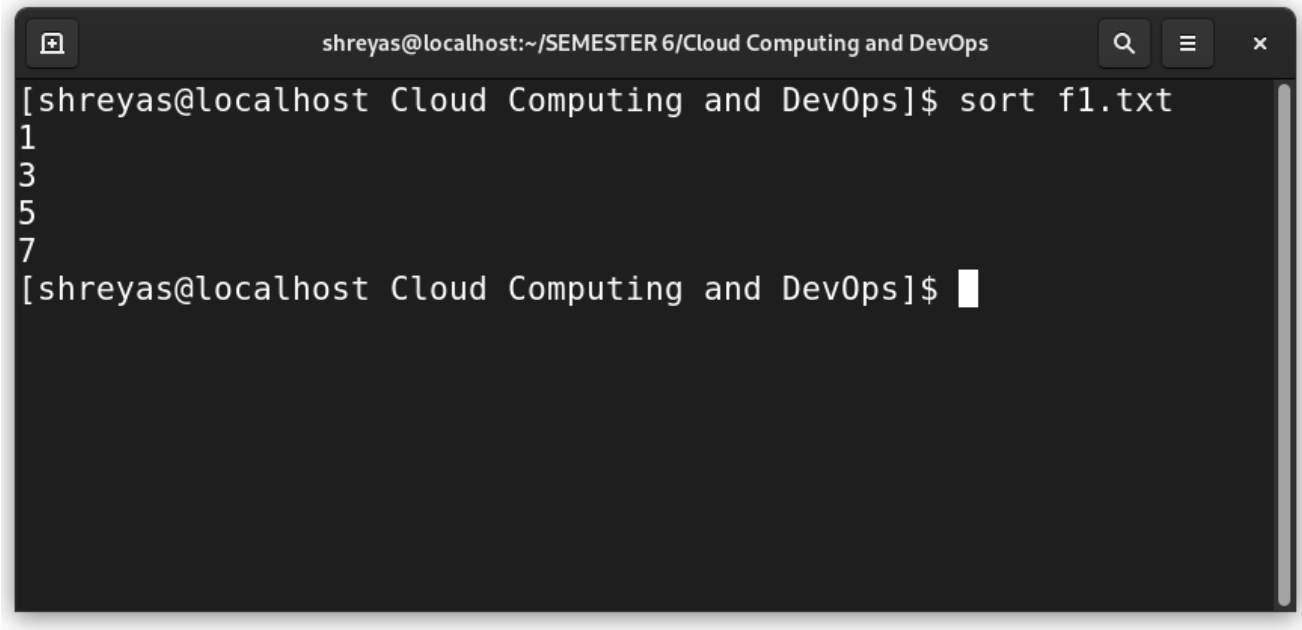
```
shreyas@localhost:~/SEMESTER 6
[shreyas@localhost SEMESTER 6]$ ls -1 | wc -l
[shreyas@localhost SEMESTER 6]$ sudo iptables -t filter --append INPUT -j DROP
[sudo] password for shreyas:
[shreyas@localhost SEMESTER 6]$ sudo iptables -t filter --list
# Warning: iptables-legacy tables present, use iptables-legacy to see them
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source               destination
DROP       all  --  anywhere             anywhere
DROP       all  --  anywhere             anywhere

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source               destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source               destination
[shreyas@localhost SEMESTER 6]$
```

22. **cmp** — Allows you to check if two files are identical

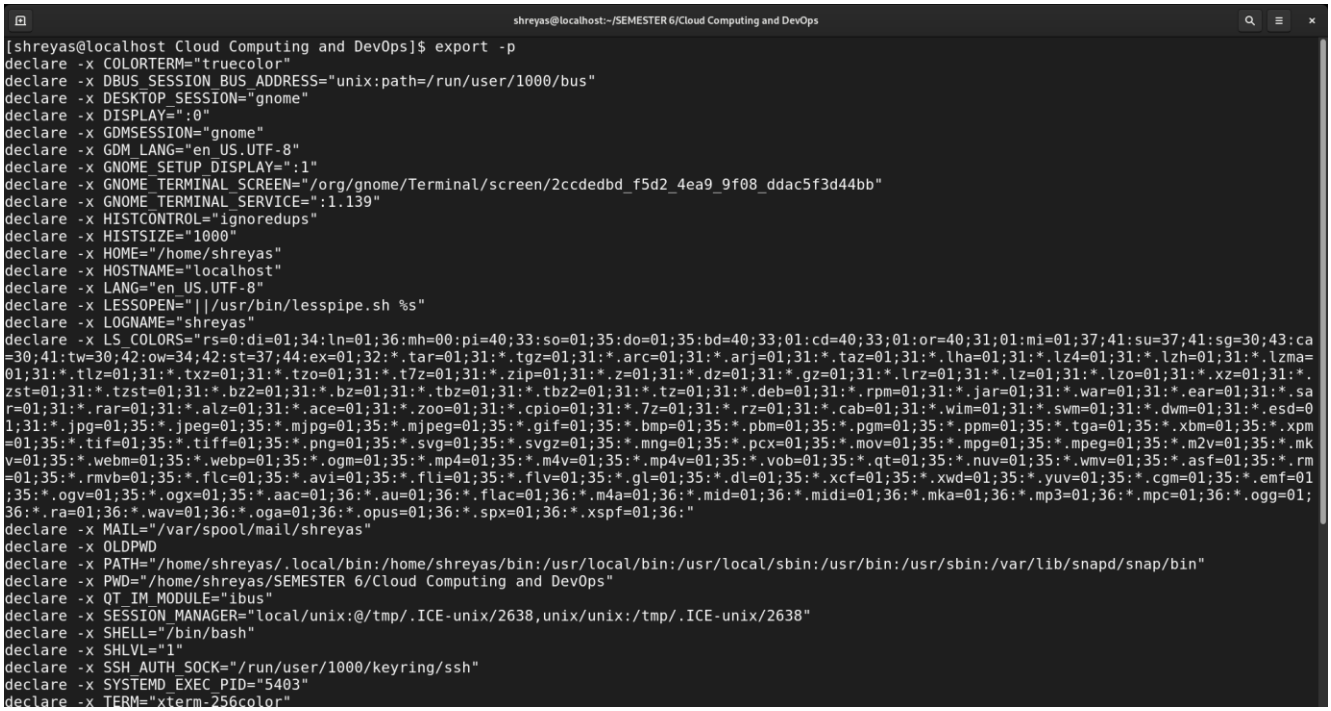


23. **comm** — Combines the functionality of ediff and cmp

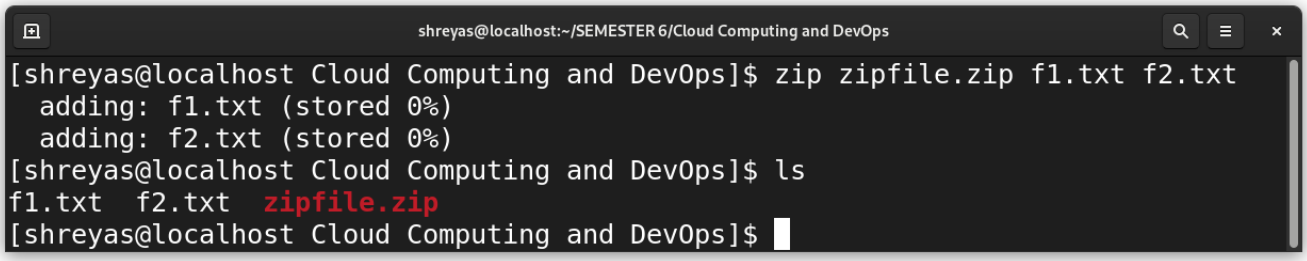
24. **sort** — Linux command to sort the content of a file while outputting



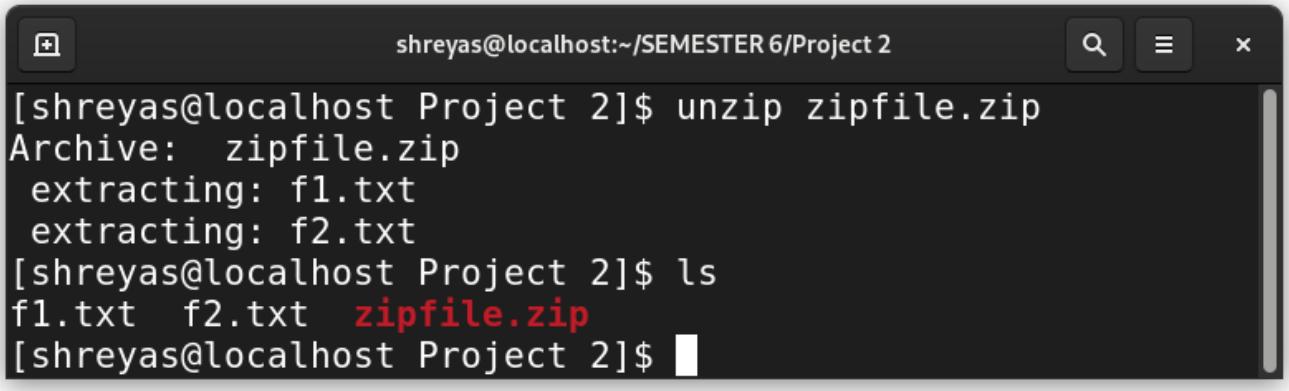
25. **export** — Export environment variables in Linux



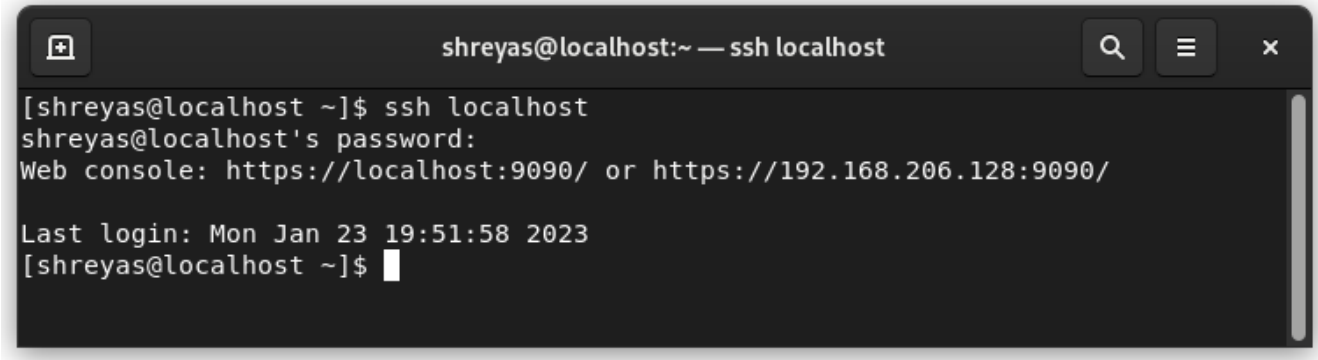
26. **zip** — Zip files in Linux



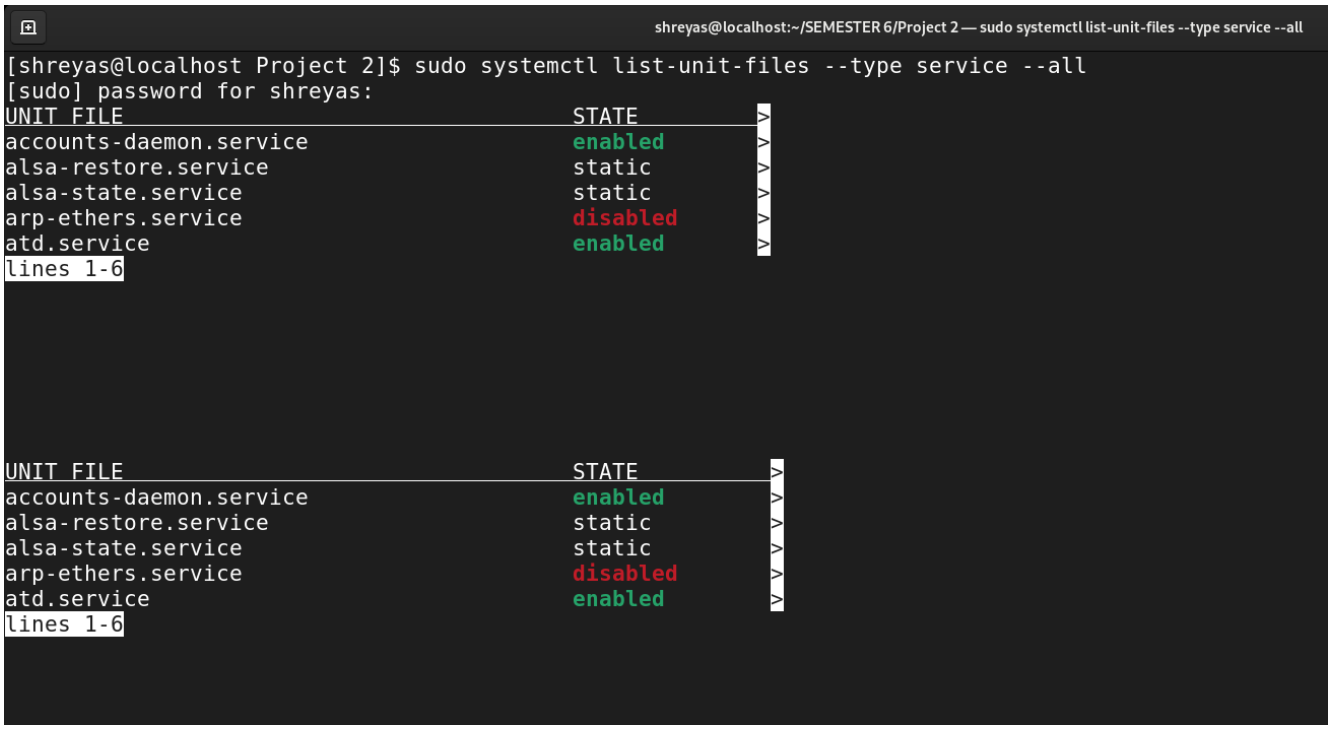
27. **unzip** — Unzip files in Linux



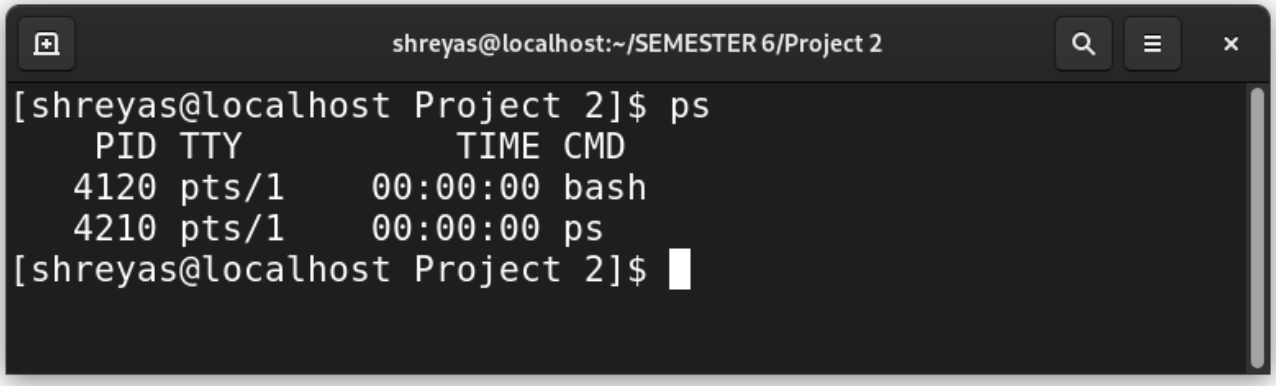
28. **ssh** — Secure Shell command in Linux



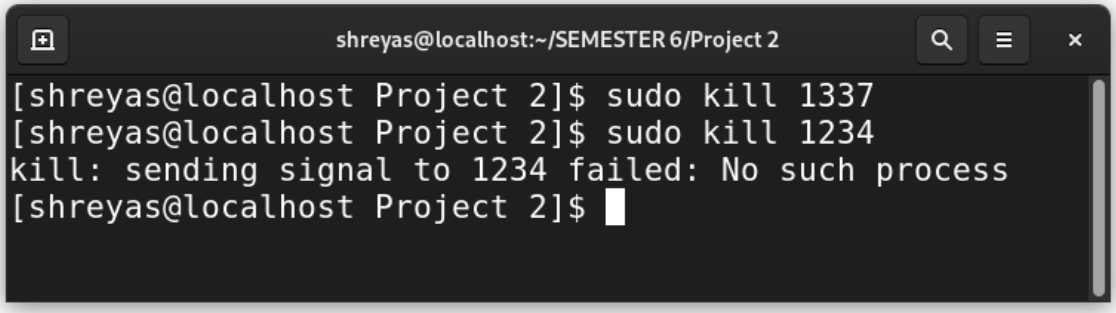
29. **service** — Linux command to start and stop services



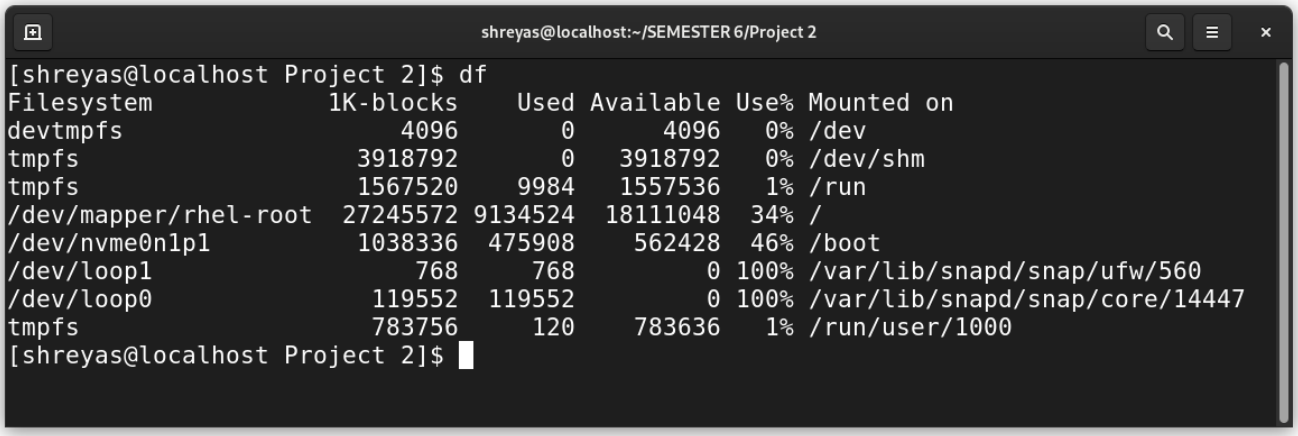
30. **ps** — Display active processes



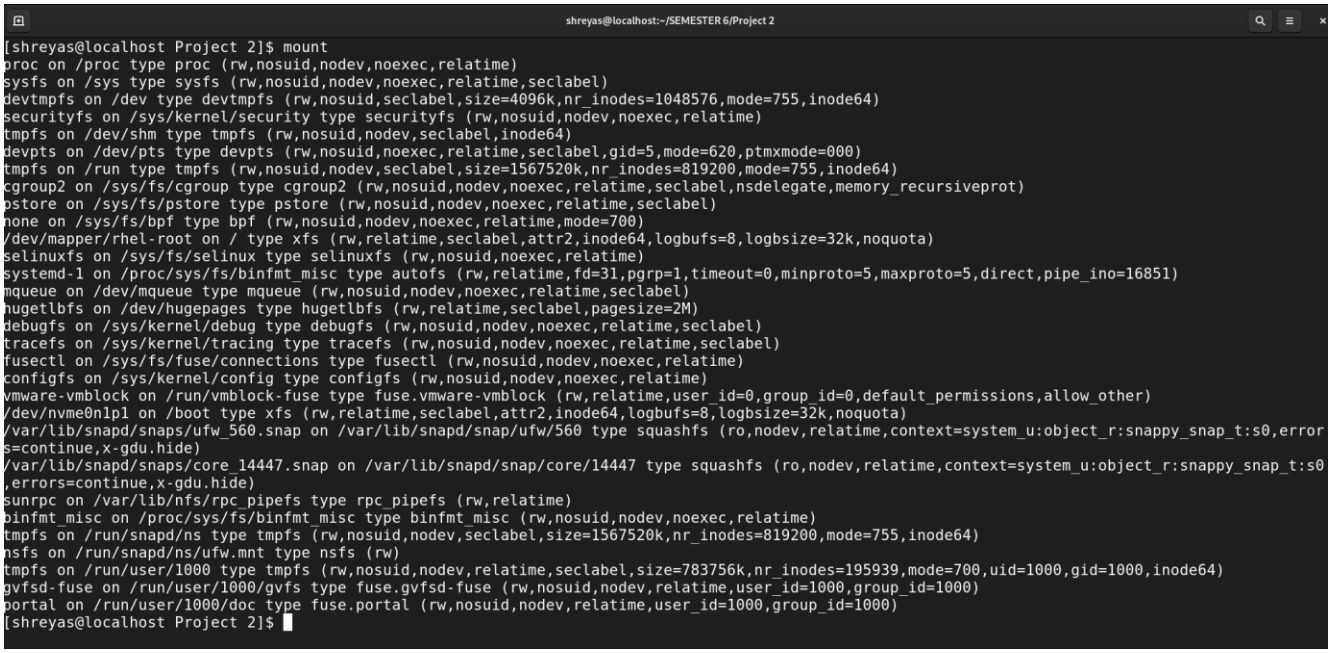
31. **kill** and **killall** — Kill active processes by process ID or name



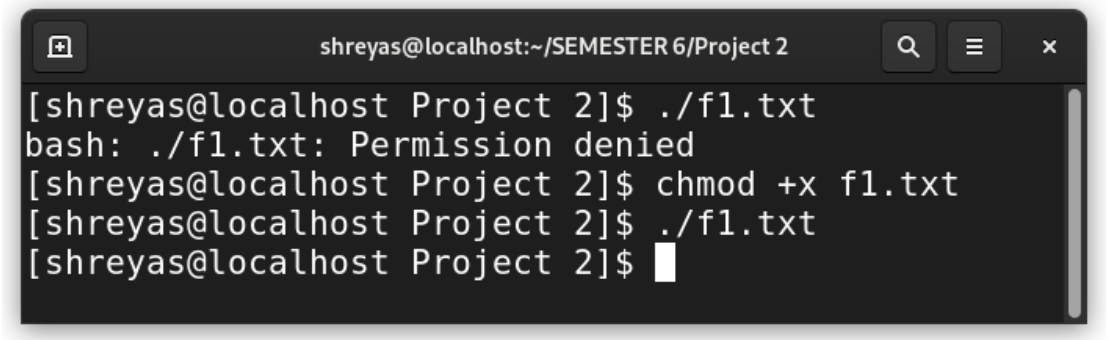
32. **df** — Display disk filesystem information



33. **mount** — Mount file systems in Linux

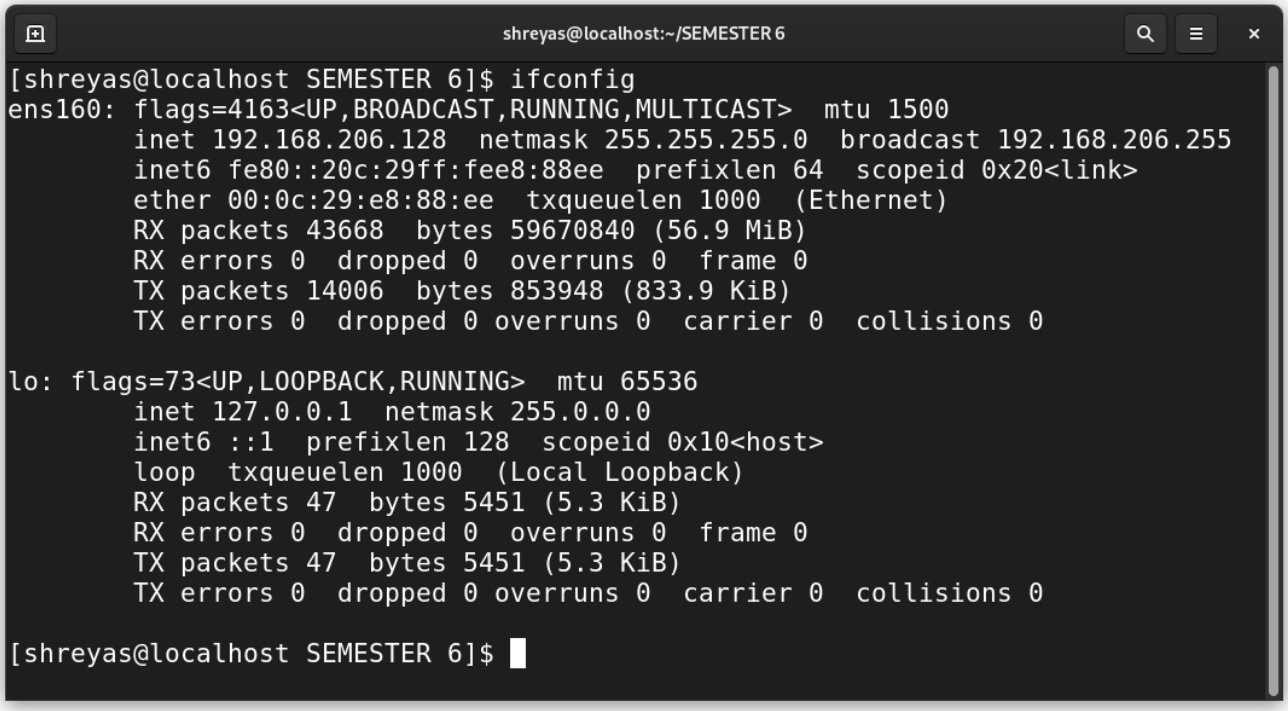


34. **chmod** — Command to change file permissions



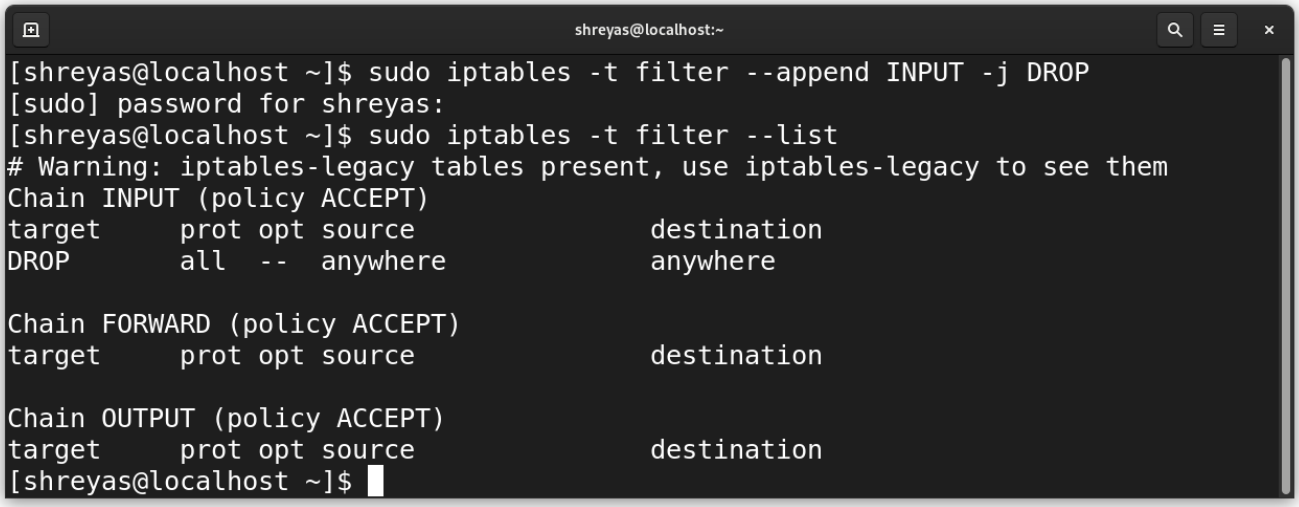
35. **chown** — Command for granting ownership of files or folders

36. **ifconfig** — Display network interfaces and IP addresses

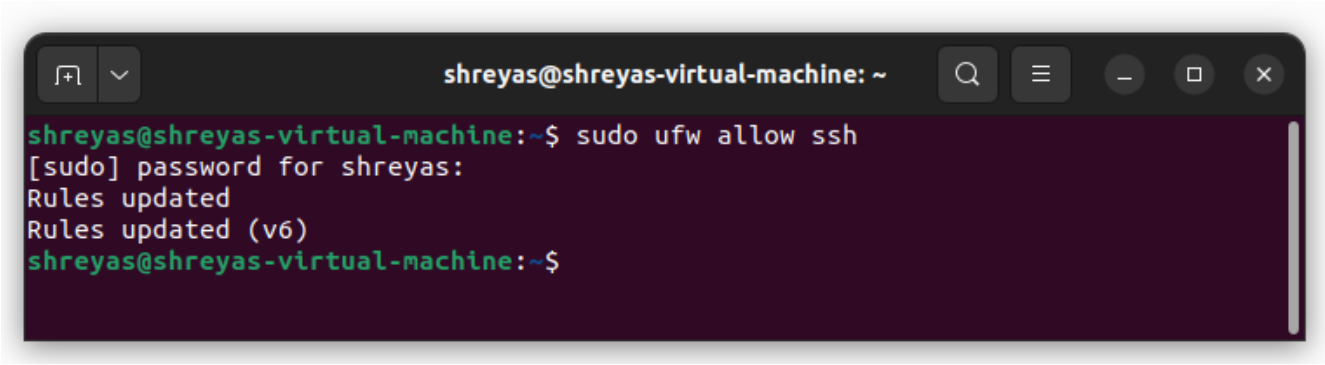


37. **traceroute** — Trace all the network hops to reach the destination

38. **wget** — Direct download files from the internet

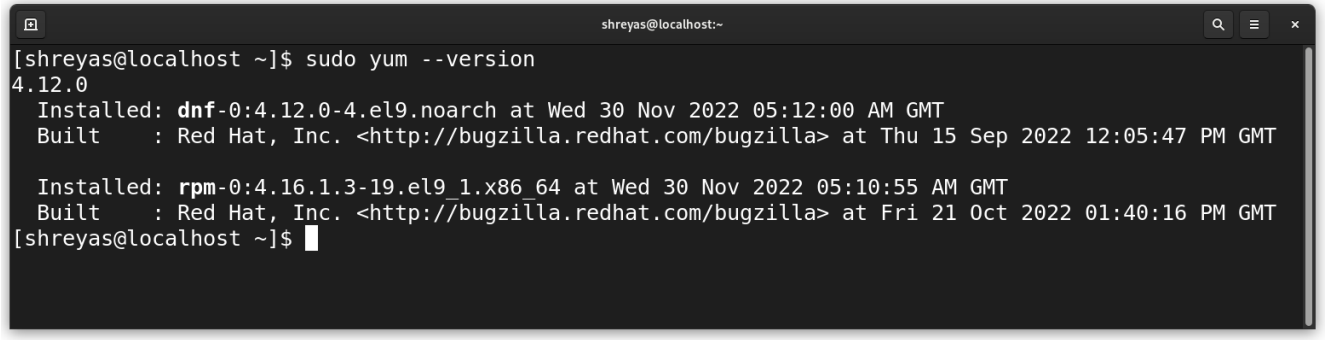


39. **ufw** — Firewall command



40. **iptables** — Base firewall for all other firewall utilities to interface with

41. apt, pacman, **yum**, rpm — Package managers depending on the distro



42. **sudo** — Command to escalate privileges in Linux

```
shreyas@localhost:~
[shreyas@localhost ~]$ sudo yum --version
4.12.0
  Installed: dnf-0:4.12.0-4.el9.noarch at Wed 30 Nov 2022 05:12:00 AM GMT
  Built    : Red Hat, Inc. <http://bugzilla.redhat.com/bugzilla> at Thu 15 Sep 2022 12:05:47 PM GMT

  Installed: rpm-0:4.16.1.3-19.el9_1.x86_64 at Wed 30 Nov 2022 05:10:55 AM GMT
  Built    : Red Hat, Inc. <http://bugzilla.redhat.com/bugzilla> at Fri 21 Oct 2022 01:40:16 PM GMT
[shreyas@localhost ~]$
```

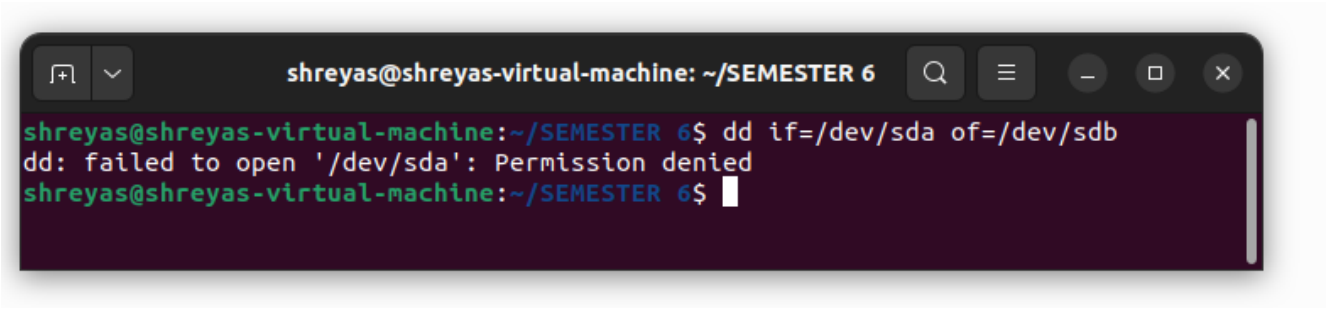
43. **cal** — View a command-line calendar

```
shreyas@localhost:~
[shreyas@localhost ~]$ cal
    January 2023
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

[shreyas@localhost ~]$
```

44. **alias** — Create custom shortcuts for your regularly used commands

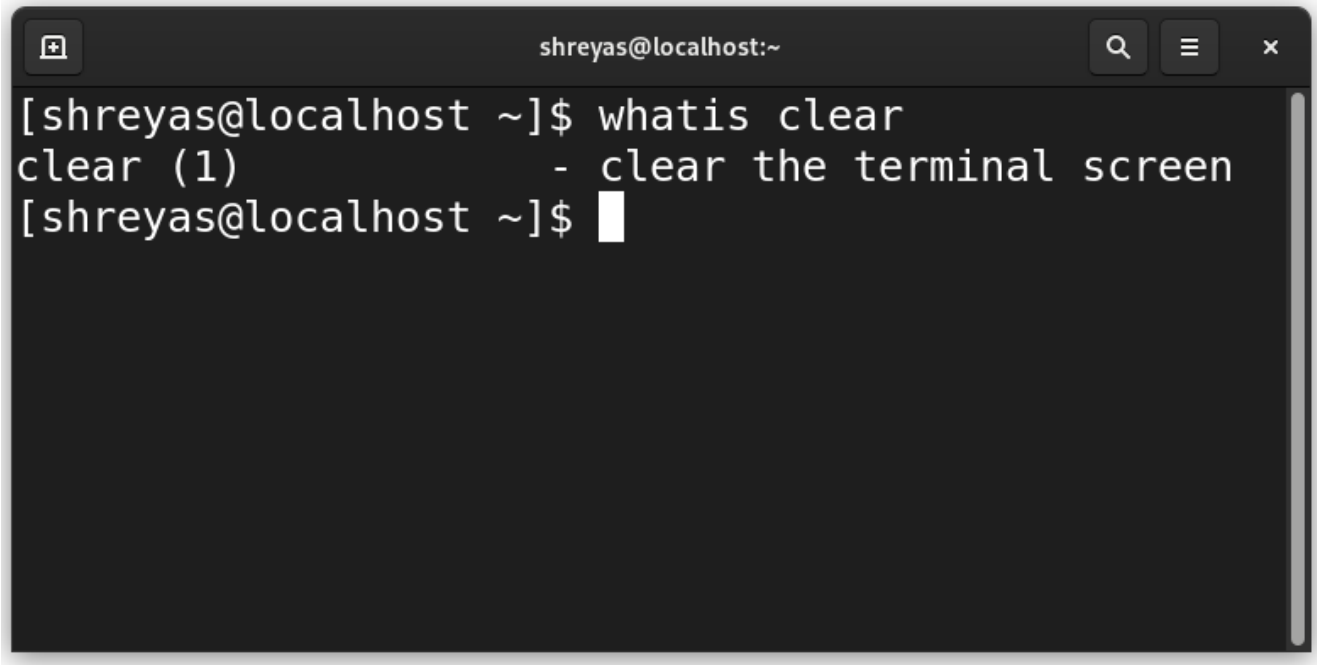
```
shreyas@localhost:~/SEMESTER 6/Cloud Computing and DevOps
[shreyas@localhost Cloud Computing and DevOps]$ alias al='cd SEMESTER\ 6'
[shreyas@localhost Cloud Computing and DevOps]$ al
bash: cd: SEMESTER 6: No such file or directory
[shreyas@localhost Cloud Computing and DevOps]$ alias -p
alias al='cd SEMESTER\ 6'
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias l.='ls -d .* --color=auto'
alias ll='ls -l --color=auto'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
alias xzegrep='xzegrep --color=auto'
alias xzfgrep='xzfgrep --color=auto'
alias xzgrep='xzgrep --color=auto'
alias zegrep='zegrep --color=auto'
alias zfgrep='zfgrep --color=auto'
alias zgrep='zgrep --color=auto'
[shreyas@localhost Cloud Computing and DevOps]$
```

45. **dd** — Majorly used for creating bootable USB sticks

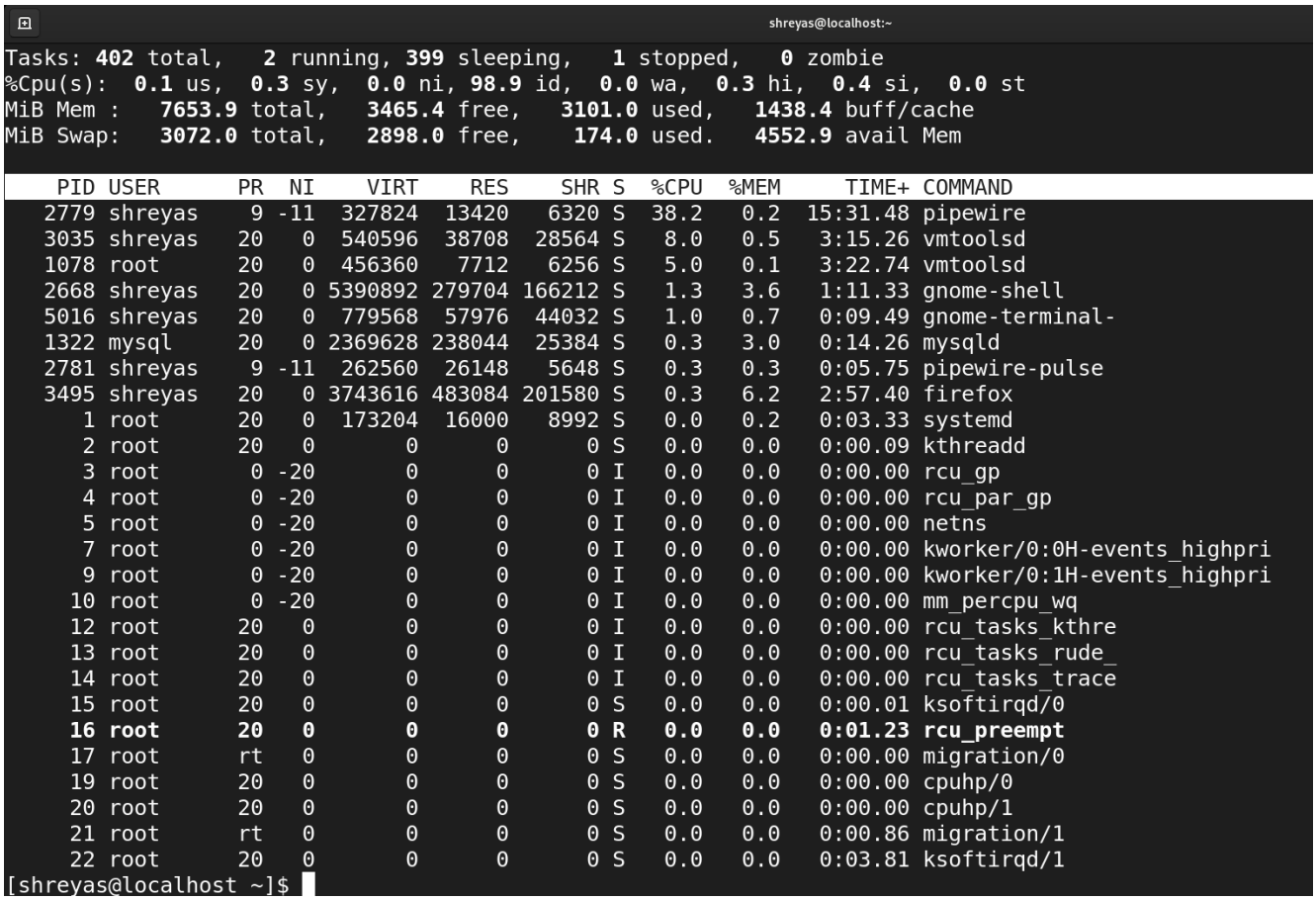


46. **whereis** — Locate the binary, source, and manual pages for a command

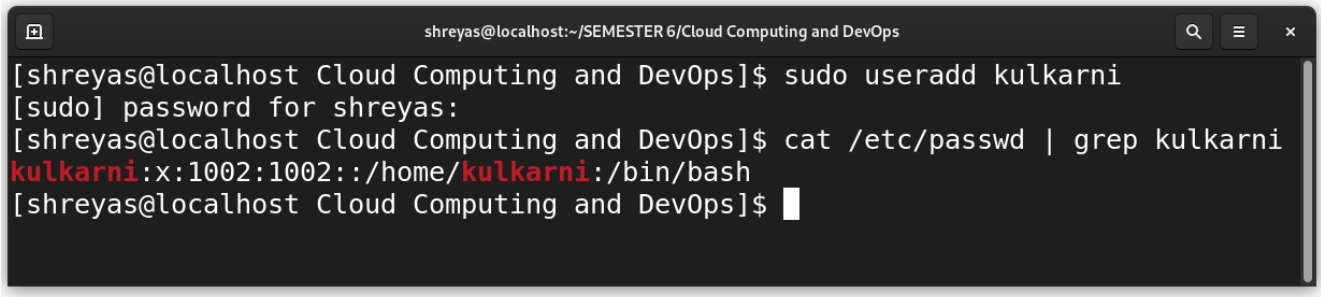
47. **whatis** — Find what a command is used for



48. **top** — View active processes live with their system usage

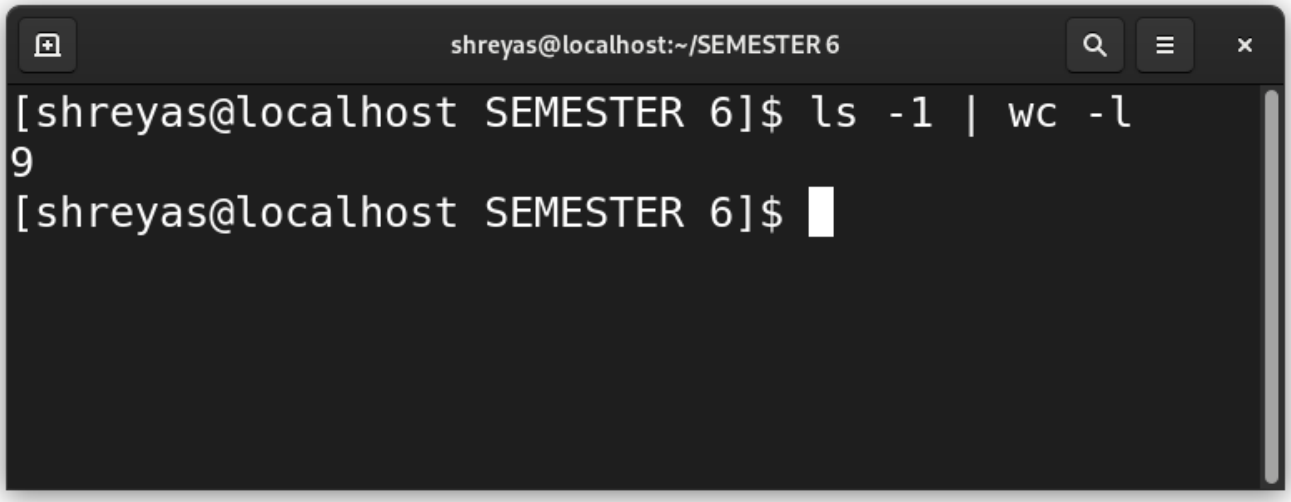


49. **useradd** and **usermod** — Add new user or change existing users data

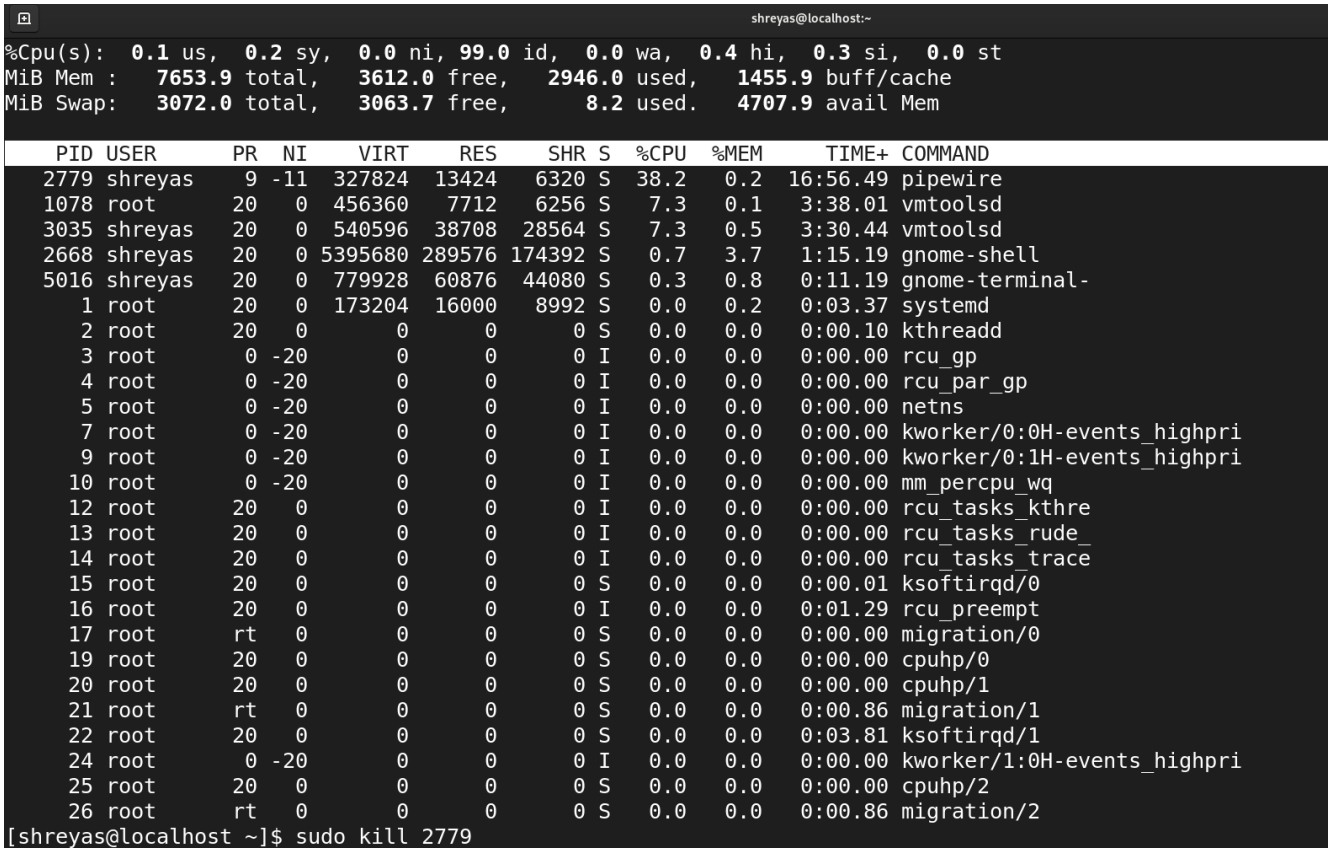


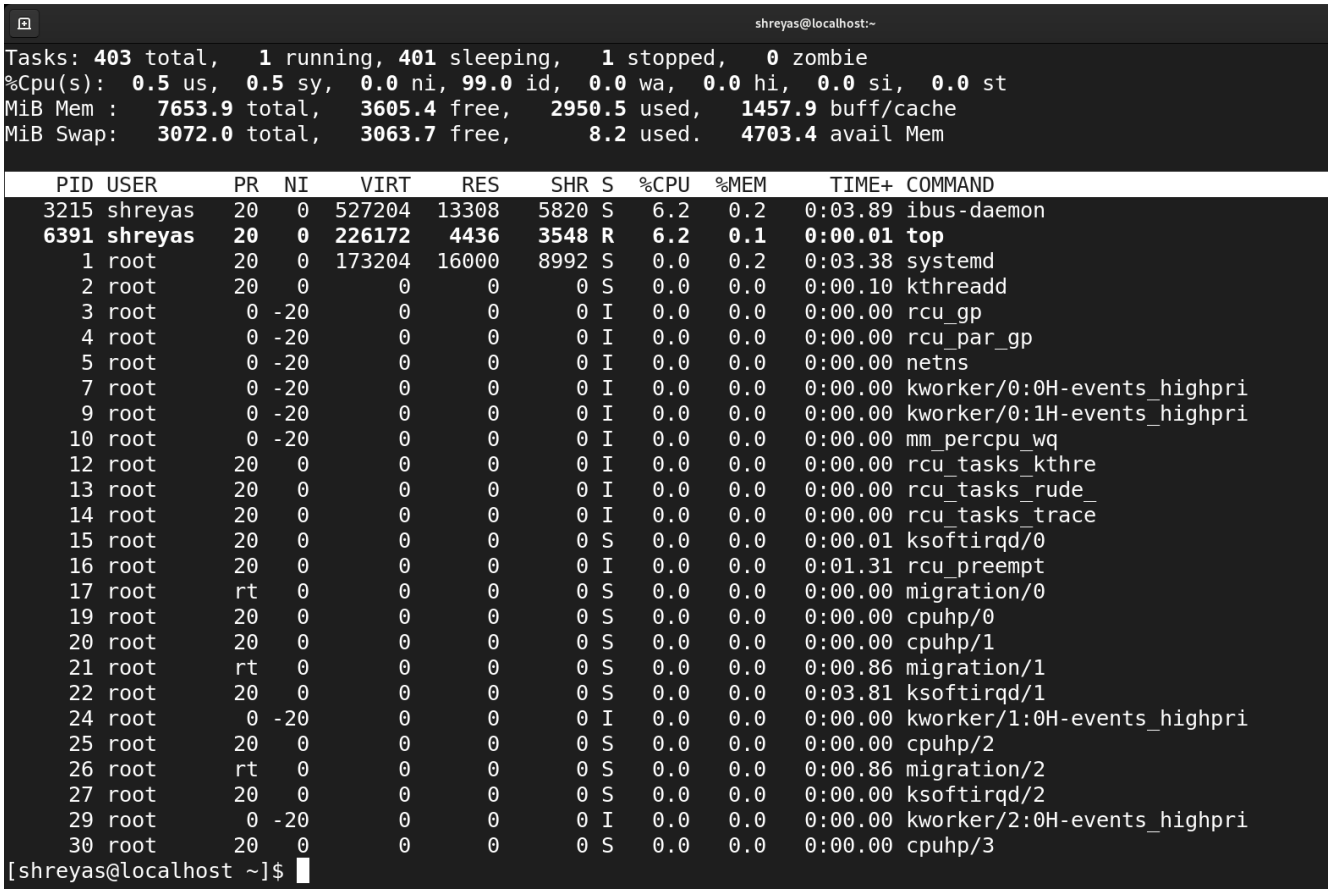
50. **passwd** — Create or update passwords for existing users

51. **ls -1 | wc -l** — Command to get the count of the files present into directory.

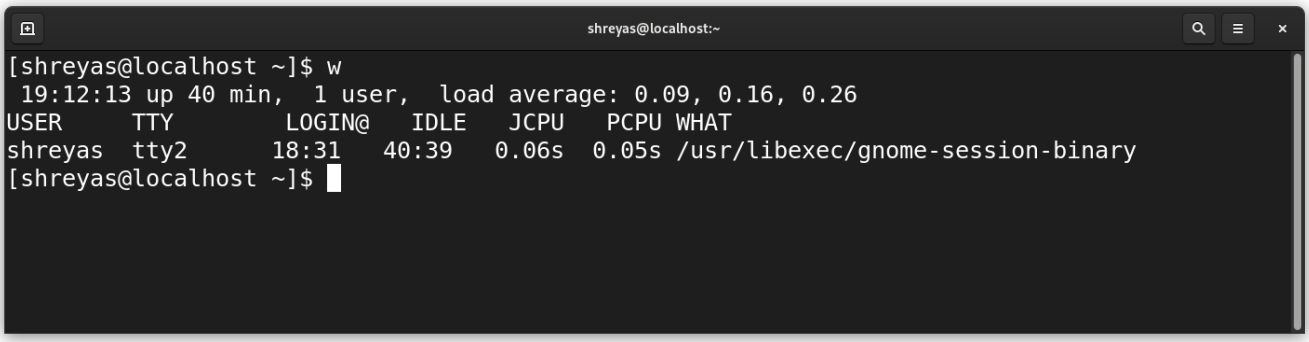


52. **kill** --Command to kill the process (PID)

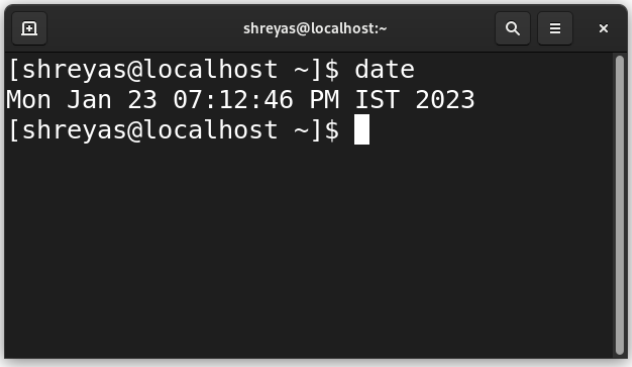




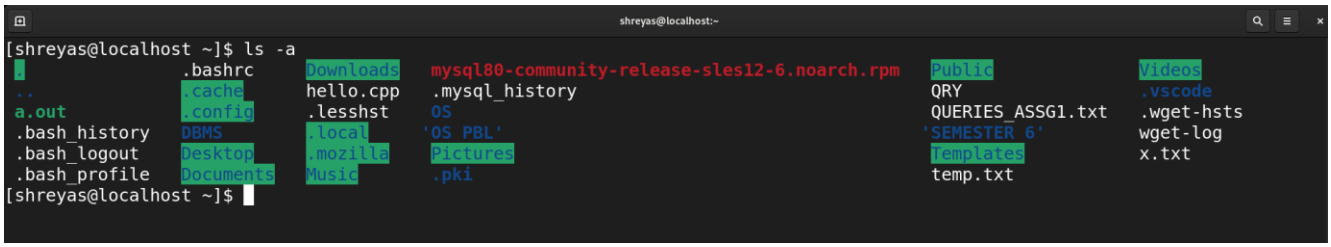
53. **w** -- to check how many users logged into the linux



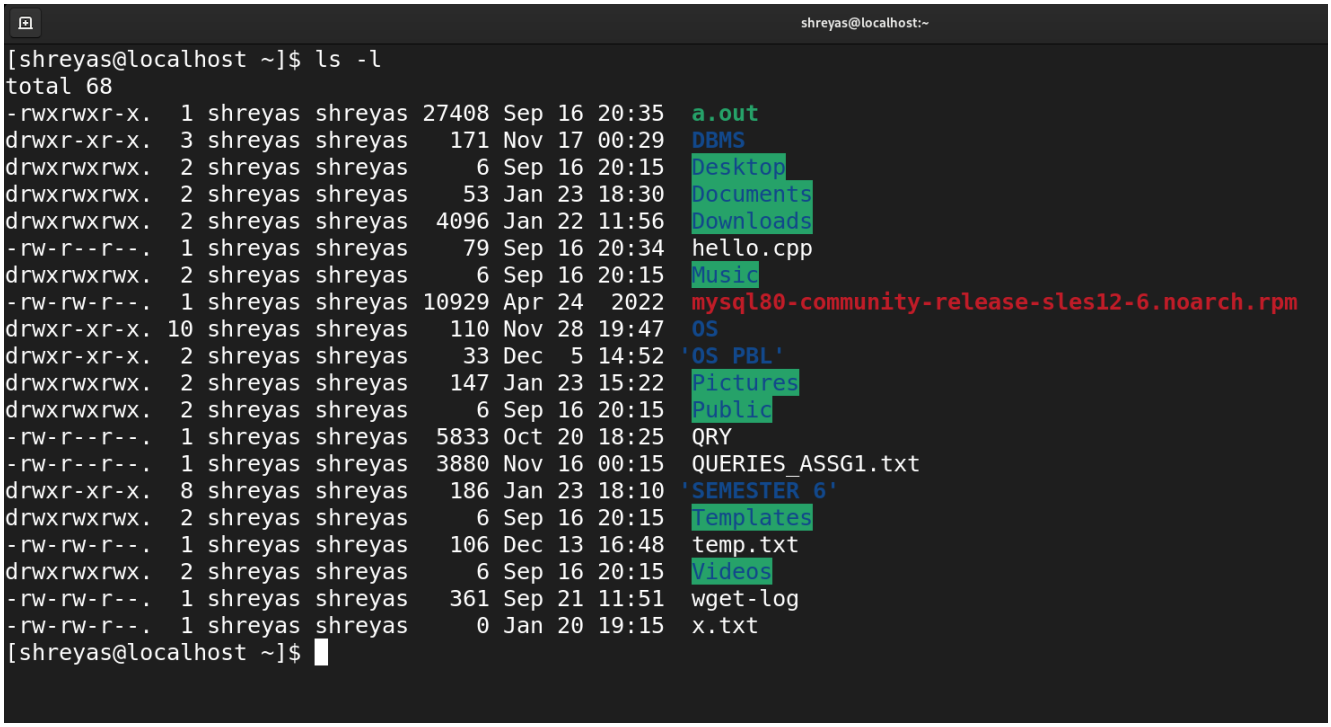
54. **date** -- used to check the current date, time in linux



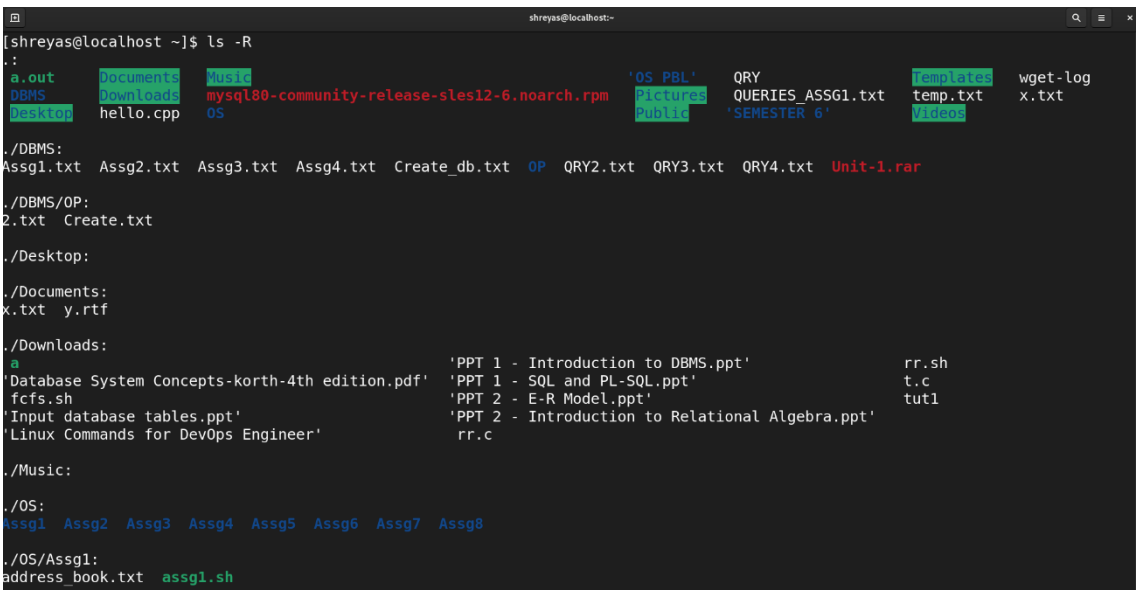
55. **ls -a** --List the hidden files in directory (hidden files are denatoed as ..)



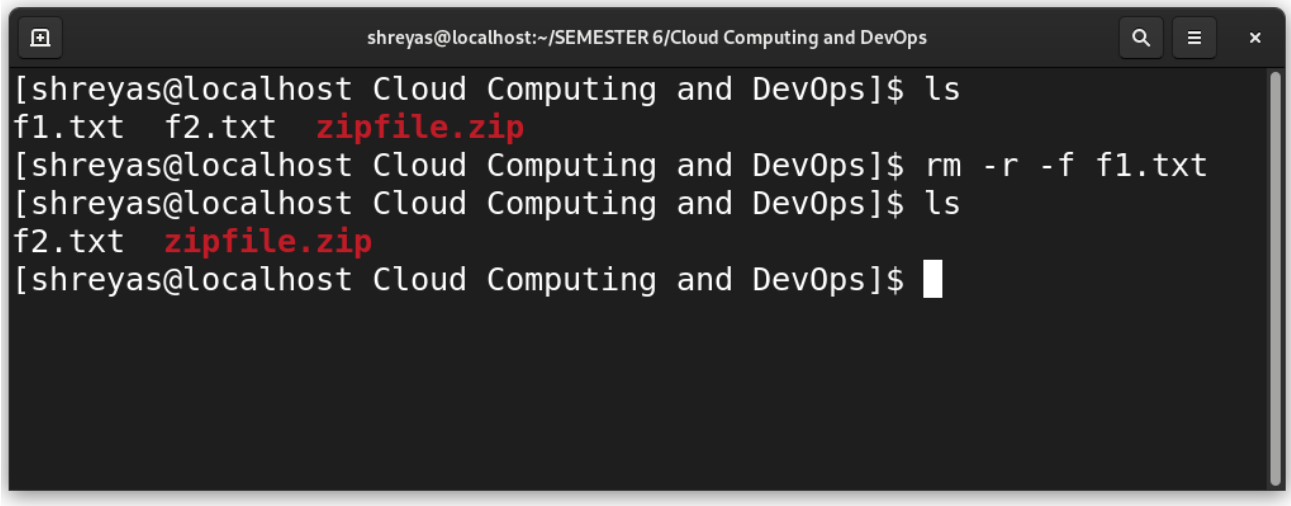
56. **ls -l** --Use to check the permissions on all the files



57. **ls -R** -- used to list information about files and directories within the file system.



58. **rm -rf** -- remove directory with the files



CONCLUSION: We have successfully understood and implemented the basic Linux Commands.