Linux & Shell Scripting for DevOps

1. Introduction to Linux in DevOps

- · Why Linux?
- Most DevOps tools (Docker, Kubernetes, Git, etc.) are optimized for Linux.
- Cloud servers (AWS, Azure, GCP) mainly run Linux.
- Stability, security, and performance.
- Accessing Linux on Windows (WSL):

```
wsl --install  # installs Ubuntu by default
wsl --list --verbose
wsl  # start Ubuntu shell
```

2. Navigating File System

Basic Commands:

```
pwd  # show current directory
ls  # list files
ls -l  # detailed list
ls -a  # include hidden files
cd <dir> cd <dir> cd ~  # go home
cd /  # go root
```

• File/Directory Management:

```
touch file.txt  # create empty file
mkdir folder  # create folder
rm file.txt  # delete file
rm -r folder  # delete folder with contents
cp file1 file2  # copy file
mv file1 newloc/  # move/rename file
```

3. Searching Files

• find & grep:

```
find ~/Desktop -name "file1.txt"
grep "hello" file1.txt
```

4. Shell Scripting Basics

- · What?
- Automates repeated tasks.
- A text file with commands run by the shell.
- Structure:

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Hello World"
```

· Steps:

```
nano script.sh  # write script
chmod +x script.sh  # make executable
./script.sh  # run script
```

5. Variables & Conditions

Variables:

```
#!/bin/bash
name="Alice"
echo "Hello $name"
```

• If Condition:

```
#!/bin/bash
num=5
```

```
if [ $num -gt 3 ]; then
   echo "Number > 3"
else
   echo "Number <= 3"
fi</pre>
```

6. Applying in MERN Project

• Automation Example: Script to start backend + frontend together (inside project root):

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Starting MERN app..."
cd server && npm start &
cd ../client && npm run dev
```

- Use Case in DevOps:
- Automating build/test commands.
- Setting environment variables.
- Deploy scripts (before CI/CD tools take over).

Summary: Linux & shell scripting are the base of DevOps.

Commands manage files, scripts automate tasks, and both integrate with MERN workflows for setup and deployment.