NAME :AFSAN HAQUE

ID :20301145

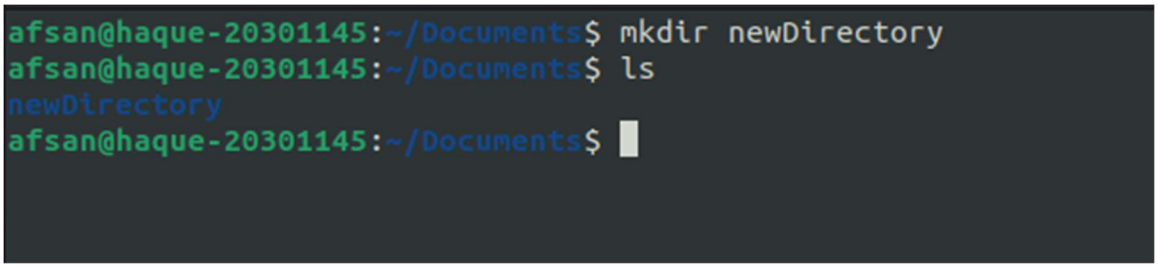
1) **Ans:**

Almost every application available in google is on cloud . Some applications are hosted in some platforms like Heroku, Digitalocean etc. Some pages are also hosted in Github. But those applications which have higher amount of traffics needs to be on cloud to fulfill the requirements of the customers. So there are rarely any cloud computing applications that are not on google

2)Ans : Some basic linux commands are :

1) mkdir [directory name to be created]

This command creates a new directory.



2) cd [directory name]

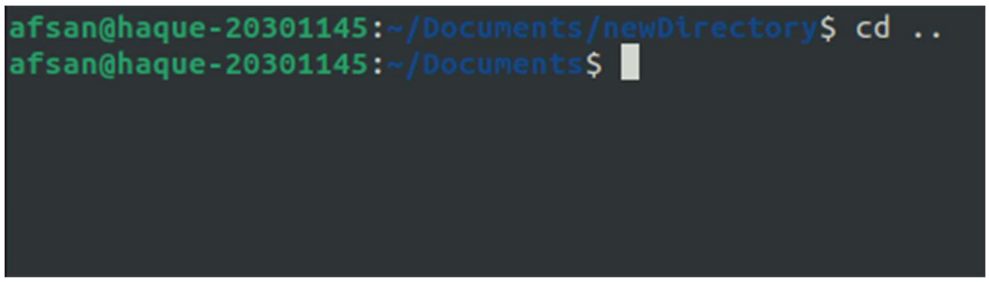
It changes the directory

3) vi, cat [file name]

Cat opens a file and vim opens and enables to edit

4) cd ..

Go to previous directory



5) ifconfig

Shows network addresses

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 10.0.2.15  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 10.0.2.255
        inet6 fe80::7d17:afb7:391c:6557  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:70:95:15  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 41  bytes 5587 (5.5 KB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 104  bytes 11641 (11.6 KB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 74  bytes 7935 (7.9 KB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 74  bytes 7935 (7.9 KB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents$
```

6) ls [directory name]

Lists all the files,directories

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents$ ls
newDirectorry2  newDirectory
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents$ rm -r newDirectorry2/
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents$ ls
newDirectory
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents$
```

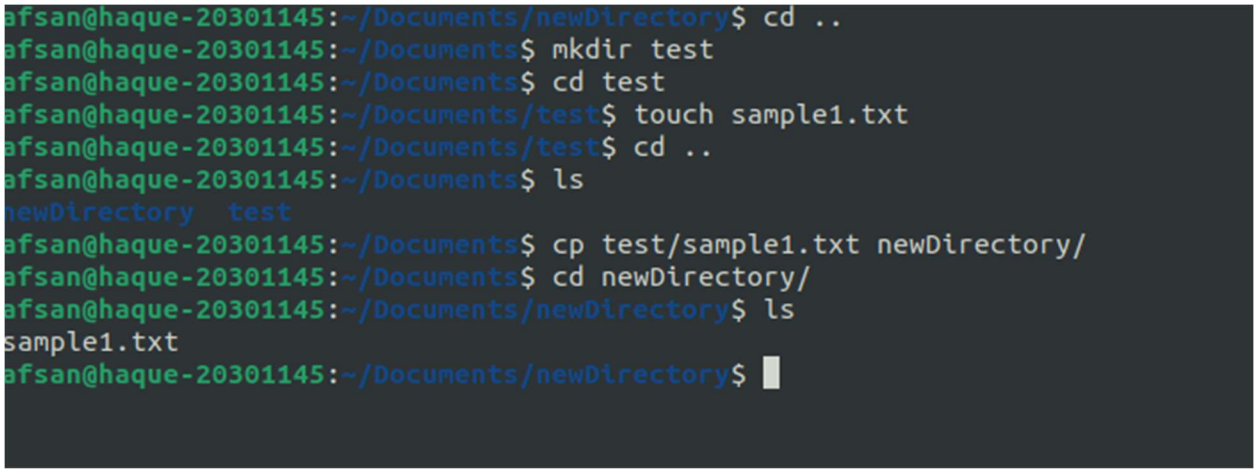
7) rm [file name]

Removes a file

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents$ cd newDirectory/
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$ ls
sample.txt
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$ rm sample.txt
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$ ls
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$
```

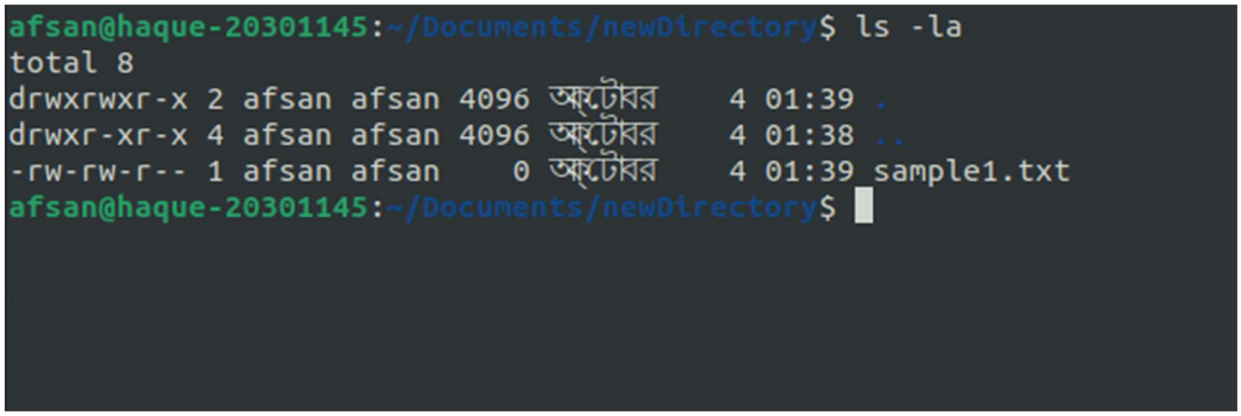
8) cp [copied file name] [path to put the file]

Copy the file from a source to destination



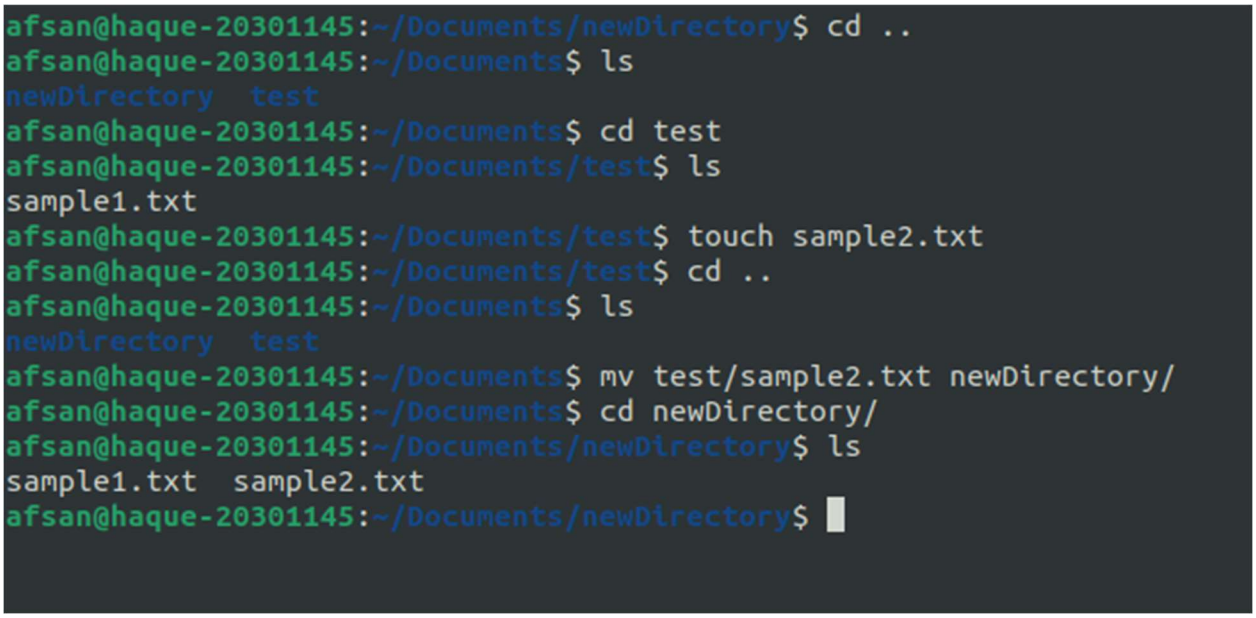
9) ls -la

Show all the files with accesibilities



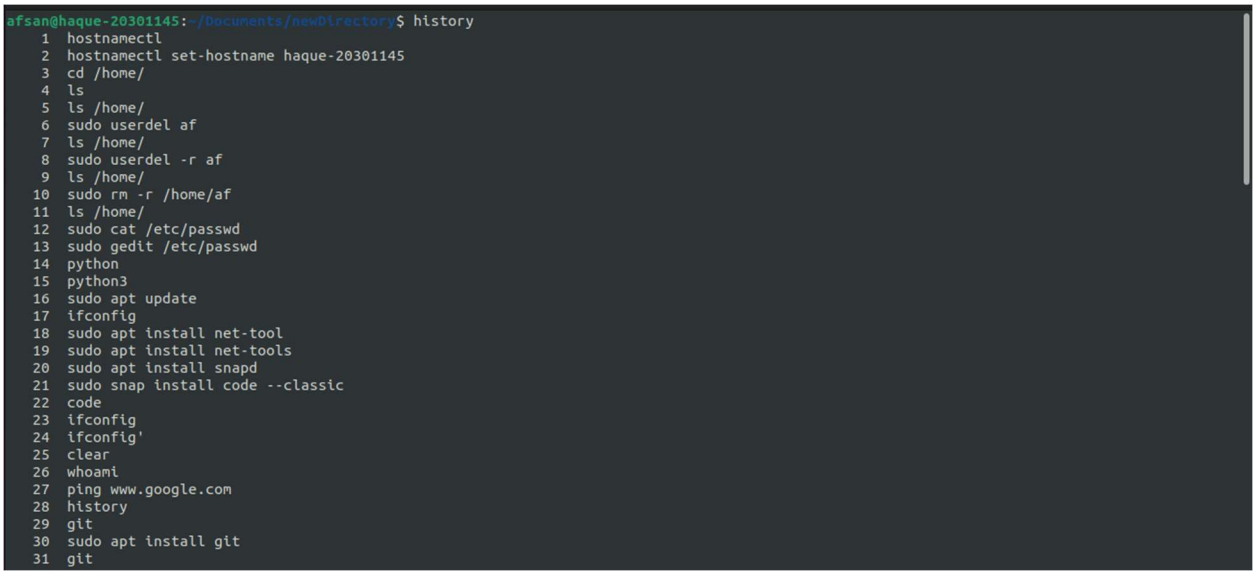
10) mv [from] [to]

Move or cuts the file



11) history

Check the command history



11) man [command name]

Show all the functionalities of a command

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$ man find
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$
```

```
FIND(1)                                  General Commands Manual                                  FIND(1)

NAME
       find - search for files in a directory hierarchy

SYNOPSIS
       find [-H] [-L] [-P] [-D debugopts] [-Olevel] [starting-point...] [expression]

DESCRIPTION
       This  manual  page  documents the GNU version of find.  GNU find searches the directory tree rooted at each given starting-point by
       evaluating the given expression from left to right, according to the rules of precedence (see section OPERATORS), until the outcome
       is  known (the left hand side is false for and operations, true for or), at which point find moves on to the next file name.  If no
       starting-point is specified, `.' is assumed.

       If you are using find in an environment where security is important (for example if you are using it to search directories that are
       writable  by  other  users),  you should read the `Security Considerations' chapter of the findutils documentation, which is called
       Finding Files and comes with findutils.  That document also includes a lot more detail and discussion than this manual page, so you
       may find it a more useful source of information.

OPTIONS
       The -H, -L and -P options control the treatment of symbolic links.  Command-line arguments following these are taken to be names of
       files or directories to be examined, up to the first argument that begins with `-', or the argument `(' or `!'.  That argument  and
       any  following  arguments are taken to be the expression describing what is to be searched for.  If no paths are given, the current
       directory is used.  If no expression is given, the expression -print is used (but you should probably consider  using  -print0  in-
       stead, anyway).

       This  manual  page talks about `options' within the expression list.  These options control the behaviour of find but are specified
       immediately after the last path name.  The five `real' options -H, -L, -P, -D and -O must appear before the first path name, if  at
       all.  A double dash -- could theoretically be used to signal that any remaining arguments are not options, but this does not really
       work due to the way find determines the end of the following path arguments: it does that by reading until an  expression  argument
       comes (which also starts with a `-').  Now, if a path argument would start with a `-', then find would treat it as expression argu-
 Manual page find(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

12) find -type file

Find file types

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$ find . -type f
./sample1.txt
./sample2.txt
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/newDirectory$
```

13) find -type d

Find Directory types

14) find -name

Find a file with a name

15) su [username]

Change from user to root

```
root@haque-20301145:~# su afsan
afsan@haque-20301145:/root$
```

16)whoami

Shows username

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/test$ whoami
afsan
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/test$
```

17) sudo -i

Change to root from user

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~$ sudo -i
[sudo] password for afsan:
root@haque-20301145:~#
```

18) grep -i [pattern] [file name]

Find a patter in a file

```
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/test$ cat sample2.txt
This text is for grep command

:X
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/test$ man grep
afsan@haque-20301145:~/Documents/test$ grep -i text sample2.txt
This text is for grep command
```

19) hostnamectl

Shows all the userid,names