

Lec - 4

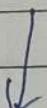
Call Sensitive

Unix

Page :
Date :

Unix = Uniplex information & computing service

1964 - Bell Laboratory



New Jersey

1969 → (withdraw)



Dennis Ritchie, Ken Thompson

↓ UNICS



Free for everyone including source code



1975 → UNIX V1

Unix → IBM - AIX

→ Sun → Solaris

→ Mac → OS

→ HP → UX

Linux

Flavour of Unix

①

②

③

④

⑤

Kernel

Linux + GNU = OS Linux

~~• Most Linux distribution~~

Lin

OS



Command line
Interface

Graphical user
Interface

Linux is a Kernel not OS.

Linux is not a Unix derivative. It was written from scratch.

A Linux distribution is the Linux Kernel and a collection of software that together, create an OS.

Linux Features :- Advantages

- ① open source
- ② Secure ^{virice} now finds file so it only in one file but in windows corrupted in all file
- ③ simplified updates for all installed Software
- ④ Light weight.

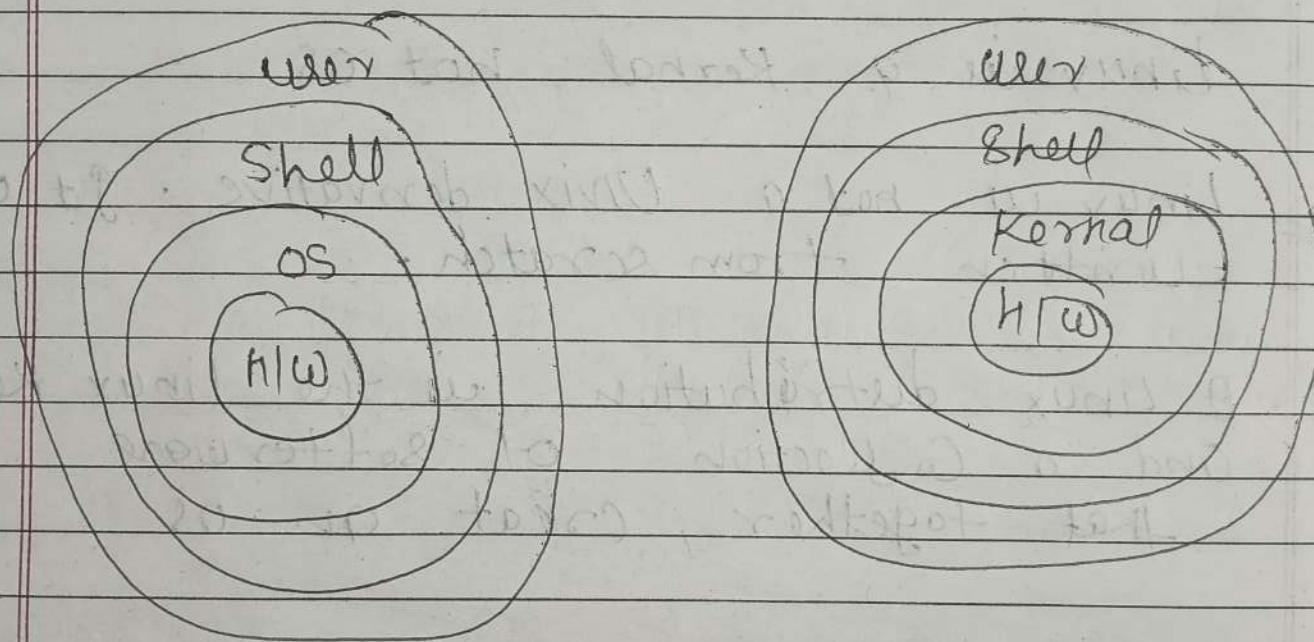
Multitasker - multitask.

multiple distribution

Lect - 5

Windows

Linux



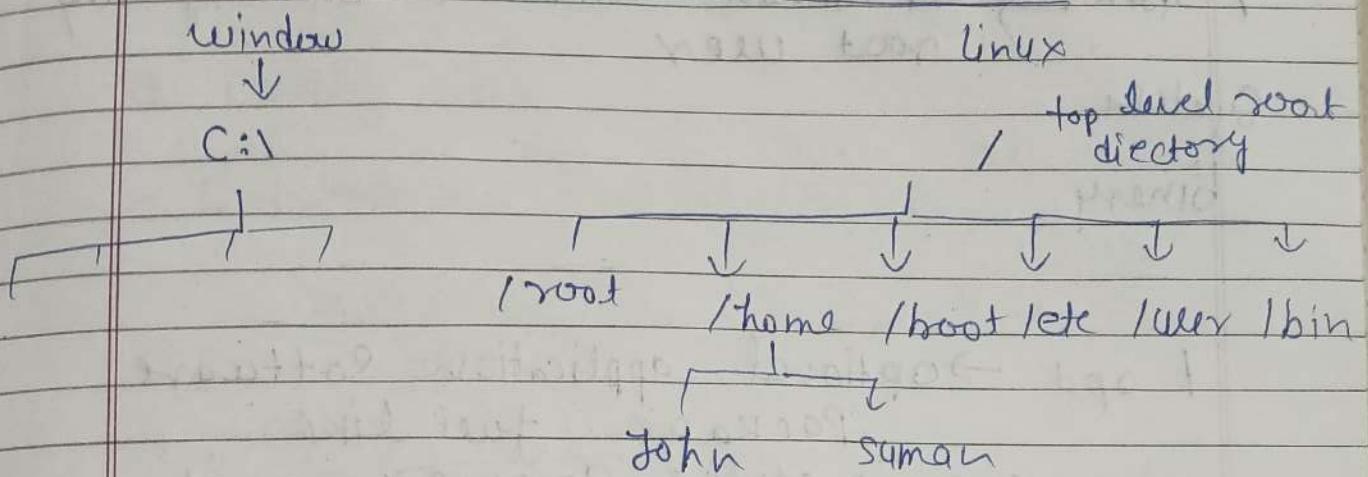
Folder → Directory

Administrator → root user

file → file

Software → Package

File System Hierarchy



/home → Home directory for other user

/root → Home directory for root user

/etc → Contains bootable files for Linux

/etc → Contains all configuration files. Eg - specification of mobile laptop

It contains -

/usr → By default software installed in this directory

/bin → It contains used by all user including root user

POST Power of self booting

Page: _____
Date: _____

/sbin → gt contain Command used by only root user

System

binary

/opt → optional application Software package just like we install [Crome], so it store in this file

/dev

Essential device files. this include terminal device, USB or any device attached to the system.

Lecture 6

How to create a file

Login as: CC2-user

CC2-user@pp \$ sudo su

User super user do switch user

root@pp # cat > file1 (to create new file)

You are root user → root

Cat Command :-

① Create file

[root@ip] cat > file <

what is this

Help

Ctrl+d to exit this command.

Check our file or exist or not

[root@ip] ls <

file 1

To see our file

[root@ip] cat file <

what is now

Create other file

[root@ip] # cat > file2

Name it

Ctrl+d

to see our file

[root@ip] ls <

{ cat file > file

file1 date: move copy
to file2 Date:

op => file 1

file 2

If we want to add ~~our two are~~
~~more~~ file ~~(to)~~ any thing to
existing

[root@ip]# cat > file 1
Thank you

(Ctrl d)

[root@ip]# cat > file 1

what is this

we

thank you

If we want to add ~~two file~~

[root@ip]# cat file 1 file 2 > all

[root@ip]# ls

file 1 file 2 all

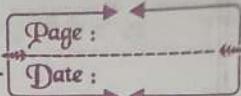
[root@ip]# cat all

How are you

name

thank you

Copy file
tac → reverse file content



19:00

Touch Command :- we know this command use to create empty file but its not true it create to a update a time stamp

Create Empty file

Create multiple file

Change all time stamp of a file

Change update only access time of a file , modify of a file

if we create a file there is three things

Access time date time

modify time " "

change time " " (match date)
(date or data) change in
last time

C I touch file1 <

C I ls

OP2 file 1

(Empty file)

[] # touch file1 file2 file3 ↴

[] # ls

o/p = file1 file2 file3

↑ (multiple file)

[] # touch file2 ↴ (change timestamp)

[] stat file2

↑ (seen to time stamp)

If we want to change any one

[] # touch -a file

Configuration of a time stamp

[] # touch -q file1 ↴

change Access time

[] # touch -m file2 ↴

(change modify time)

~~[] # touch -k file3 ↴~~

if we want to open this file

[] # Cat file 1 <

tullo
byp

(not use in
Vi Editor
to see content)

30:00

H J K L for the navigation

30:00 Alt G14 G14 in Vi editor

if we close

Note/

:w → to save

:wq or :x to save and quit

:q → quit ~~only quit not save~~
do nothing.

:q! → force quit no save

Vi more powerful than ~~Nano~~ compared to Nano

Date: _____

Vi editor

Vi common in all

but Nano is not
that mean

it edit first

quit (Nano)

A programmer text
editor

It can be used to edit all
kind of plain text. It is

Specially useful for editing Programs.

Mainly used for Linux program.

[Notes] [] # Vi file ↵

Press (i) in
Keyboard
to write any
thing

Write any thing and when
press

we want to exit to this we
press esc then write a

:wq

↓ ↵

Save file quit file

[] # Is to seen file

OP ~

C]# nano avi <

Ctrl+X] Exit for save press Y
ready to exit

C]# ls
avi

C]# cat avi <
seen the file

to add anything

C] nano avi <

xyzH (add content)

ctrl + o update → Ctrl+X → Y

Lecture →

How to create directory

```
[ ]# mkdir dir 1 ←
[ ]# ls
```

O/P = dir 1 -----

directory ↗ 31-35 directory

```
[ ]# mkdir dir 2 / dir 3 / dir 4
```

/home/lec2-user

↙ ↓

root shepretion

that mean we make a dir 2 then
 then 31-35 etc dir 3 and dir 4

G-TGSI /

```
[ ]# ls
```

O/P dir 1 dir 2

ab dir 2 ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗

[]# cd dir ←

[root dir 2]# ls

O/P dir 3

[root dir 2]# cd dir 3

[]# ls

O/P dir 4

directory

↗ 31-35
G-TGSI

technique

वाहर बान के लिए

`cd .. Parent directory`

`cd . Current directory`

: मोले से ५०५ Step ७१८५ ट्रैजेक्टरी

[] # `cd ..`

[dir2] # `cd ..`

[dir1] # `cd ..`

[root_ec2] #

How to find check में किस directory
में खोजें

I # pwd (print working
directory)

0IP / home / ec2-user / / dir1 / dir2

अंदर में अभी dir3 नहीं है। / dir3

प्रति भूमि ec2-user ने आगाही ही

कैसे थाएं एवं ताथ command
इ दैवती।

[dir3] # `cd .. / .. / .. <]`

[ec2-user] #

one or multiple making directory
one command)

[] # ~~mkdir~~ mkdir dir4 dir5
dir6

How to hide any file

[root@ip] # touch file

file name at ~~root~~ (. I don't see it

[] ls

dir1 dir2 but not show hidden file

Hidden file

show hidden file

[] # ls -q < folder

dir2 dir3 file1

hidden directory ~~and~~ & by

[] # mkdir . dira

for check

[] ls -q

to see

How to copy and past

[] # cp file1 file2
 ↗ source ↘ destination
 GET ↗ file copy ↗ ↘ SERT past
 FC GTI

Cut and past ↗ Past ↘

[] # mv file1 ~~file2~~ dir1
 ↗ source ↘ destination
 also do this file directory.

[] # cd dir1

[] [dir] H. ls
 file1

Rename ↗ ↗ ↗ file and directory

[] # mv file1 my file2
 Old file New file name

[] # ls
 my file2

For remove directory (delete) but directory
empty exist - all except

[] rm dir dir1

~~rm~~
remove Parent and child director
both

[] rm -r dir1 / dir2

Remove all parent and child
with Content

[] # -pv < director name>

force full delete the data include
tree directory.

[] rm -rf <name>

Remove non-empty directory includ
child and main-

[] rm -rp <name>

Remove empty directory

[] # rm -r (name)

Lecture - 8

[] # hostname ↳

[] Koun si machine chala rhe hai

To check IP address to our machine

[] # ifconfig ↳ ip address includes all detail

only IP address

[] # hostname -i ↳

To check Linux version , OS

[] # cat /etc/os-release , rel*

root directory

absolute path.

httpd - apache

Page :
Date :

#

Any software remove update install, unstage

[] # yum install httpd -y

=
=

with apache server

to remove any software

[] # yum remove httpd

[] # yum update httpd (to update)

#

to (downldpd) start httpd service

[] # service httpd start

to check apache service

service httpd status

we will next time at laptop start
previous software first will

[] # chkconfig httpd on

85-13 वाहते हैं कि सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा पाये

11 [] # chkconfig httpd off

~~first~~ software install करने की तरह
just yum install

[] # yum list installed

basic command for particular software
check which package are installed

[] # which Software name

to check किसी

[] # whoami

to share screen

#

[] # echo "Hello"

Create file with echo

[] # echo "Welcome" > file2
message → (message)

To add content in any file with echo

c]# & echo "name" >> file
new

file name

to delete content in any file

(3# echo) file 7

\uparrow technique.

It's a word search fit for 2nd graders.

[]# grep root /etc/passwd

root directory /
Search $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

14

alternating sequence of groups

C J# Short

Lee - 09

User admin ที่ delete แล้ว จะลบ
admin clear ที่ delete ไม่ลบ

How to Create User

[root @ ip] # ll /var/www avinash

How to check

[] If cat /etc/followed

How to Create group

C The group add avisionix

How to check group

UTH cat/etc/group

Space exit

Yet at group 4 clear add
+ fact

[]# gpasswd -a aman video

multiple user \Rightarrow group \Rightarrow add \sim

I gpaed - M ayay, amit ;

How to see this group

C J# cat /etc/group

→ Hard link

J# find /t software of shortcut
and /t /tmp

ctrl C Short cut delete on j d) software
ctrl L in -189501

→ arrow

(create link)

C J# ln -s file1 softfile1

linkcreat softlink

and creat L(GTE)

How to see

C J# ls -l

Soft link 1 → file1

soft link ← short

Short

Hard link

file

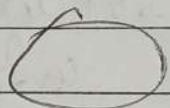
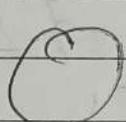


100

Recd

backup add & force sync original
delete out of backup & edit

sync file & add & so full
di automatic hardlink &
add & editing



automatic

backup

Syncronis

[] the file 2 backup file 2

C] file 1

file 2 backup file 2

sync file 2 delete file 2
backup 2 & edit)

tar ^{of} multiple file ^{if} add
^{or} ⁵ single file ^{create}
~~tar~~ ^{for} ^{use} ~~tar~~

C TH tar -cvf dirx tar
create verbose forced
fully
61

C TH ls

dirx tar dirx

~~tar~~ set file & zip that mean
compress ~~if~~ & store

C TH gzip dirx tar

C TH ls

→ dirx targz

~~tar~~ unzip & if & tar

C TH gunzip dirx targz

C TH ls

dirx.tar

Ctrl d Mix 47 Color Page :
Date :

~~tar nt edit -41ed 8 11~~

ExTRACT

C TH d8

~~dirx~~

Google Chrome & file download
for Linux via terminal

C Jtk wget < url >

install & run for yum on all
386