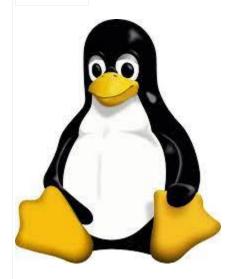
DevOps(Day-2)

Linux

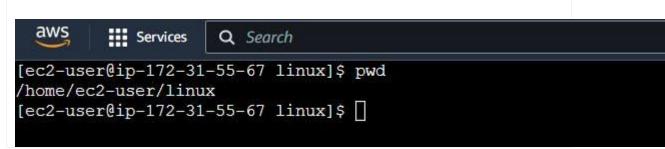


It is an operating system first released on September 17, 1991, by Linus Torvalds. It comes from the family of Unix operating system which is a black terminal screen that provides excellent security.

Basic Linux commands:-

1. Check your present working directory.

The command used to check the directory you are currently at is "**pwd**".



List all the files or directories including hidden files.

"Is" - It is the command used to list the files in the present directory.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls
demo_file.txt dir1 file1.txt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

There are multiple extensions that can be used along with Is command such as:-

-a :- It displays all the hidden files in the directory.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls -a
. . . demo_file.txt dir1 file1.txt .hiddenfile
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

-I:- It gives a long listing of files.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls -1
total 0
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Mar 8 16:42 demo_file.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Mar 8 16:42 dir1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Mar 8 16:42 file1.txt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

-R:- gives a recursive listing, including the contents of all subdirectories and their subdirectories and so on.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls -R
.:
demo_file.txt dir1 file1.txt
./dir1:
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ []
```

-t:- lists the files in order of the time when they were last modified (newest first) rather than in alphabetical order.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls -t
file1.txt dir1 demo_file.txt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

-r:- lists the files in the reverse of the order.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls -r
file1.txt dir1 demo_file.txt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

-i :- displays all the files with their index numbers.

"Is *.sh":- It displays all the files ending with .sh present in the present directory.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls *.sh
new1.sh new2.sh new3.sh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

"Is -d */":- It displays all the directories in the directory you are currently at.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ ls -d */
dir1/ dir2/ dir3/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

2.

Commands to navigate and create directories.

"cd <path_of_the_directory>" :- This command navigates the user to the specified directory.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ cd dir2
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir2]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user/linux/dir2
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir2]$ [
```

"cd .." :- This command changes the directory to previous directory from the directory you are currently at.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir2]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user/linux
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

"cd ../..": :- This command changes the directory to two previous directories up from the directory you are currently at.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir4]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user/linux/dir2/dir4
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir4]$ cd ../..
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user/linux
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

"cd -" :- This navigates to previous directory.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir2]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user/linux/dir2
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir2]$ cd -
/home/ec2-user/linux
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ [
```

"cd ~" :- This navigates to home directory.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 linux]$ cd ~
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 ~]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 ~]$ [
```

"cd 'Dir name with space' or cd Dir\ name\ with\ space" :- Slash or " is used for the directories with spaces.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir2]$ ls
dir4 new dir 5
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 dir2]$ cd new\ dir\ 5
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user/linux/dir2/new dir 5
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$
"mkdir <desired directory name>" :- This will create a directory.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ mkdir dir6
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ [
"mkdir .<Newfolder>" :- This will create a new hidden directory
with name Newfolder.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ mkdir .hiddenfolder
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls -a
   .. dir6 hiddenfolder
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ |
"mkdir A B C D E" :- This will create multiple directories.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ mkdir A B C D E
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls
A B C D dir6 E
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ [
"mkdir -p A/B/C/D/E" :- This will create nested directories.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ mkdir -p A/B/C/D/E
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ cd A/B/C/D/E
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 E]$ pwd
```

"rmdir <dir name>" :- This will delete the directory.

/home/ec2-user/linux/dir2/new dir 5/A/B/C/D/E

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 E]\$

```
AWS Console Home -31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls

A B C D diro E

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ rmdir B

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls

A C D diro E

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ [
```

"rm -r <dir_name>" :- This will delete all the files and directories inside dir_name directory recurrsively.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls

A C D dir6 E

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ rm -r A

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls

C D dir6 E

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ [
```

"mkdir -m 700 <newdir>" :- This will set the permission while creating the directory.

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ mkdir -m 700 newdir
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ ls -ltr
total 0
drwxrwxr-x 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Mar 8 17:01 dir6
drwxrwxr-x 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Mar 8 17:02 E
drwxrwxr-x 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Mar 8 17:02 D
drwxrwxr-x 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Mar 8 17:02 C
drwxrwxr-x 2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Mar 8 17:11 newdir
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-55-67 new dir 5]$ [
```

WRITTEN BY

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Empowering communities via open source and education.