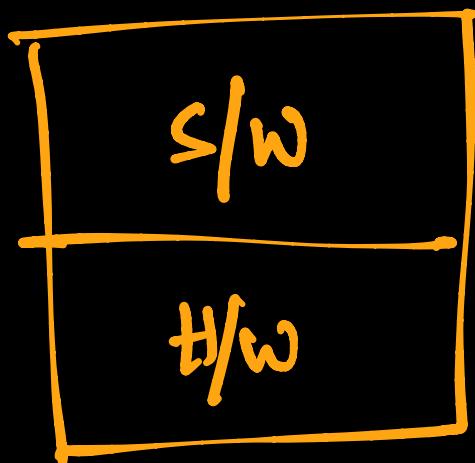


# Linux

## Unix



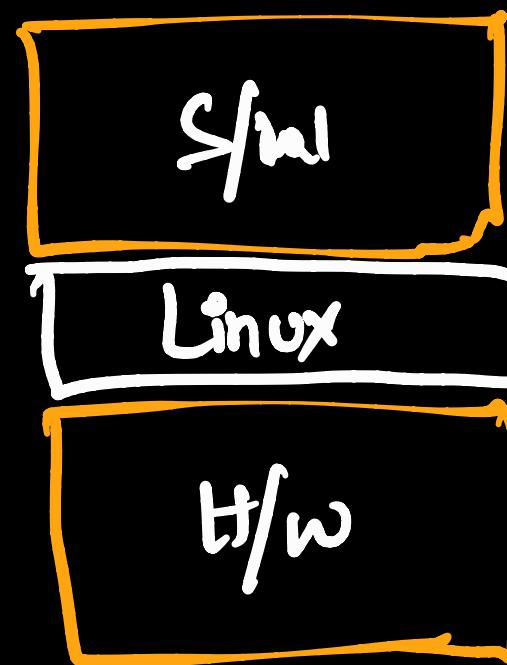
AIX

HPUX

Oracle Solaris

Linux

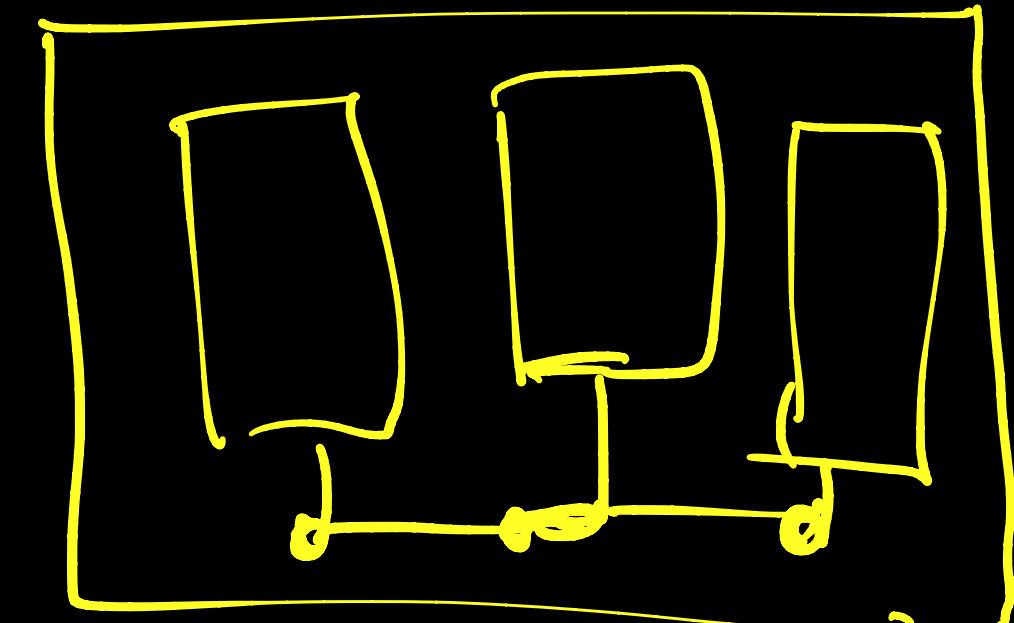
## Linux



Kernel

Datacenter

- 1. Servers
- 2. Network
- 3. Storage
- 4. Backups

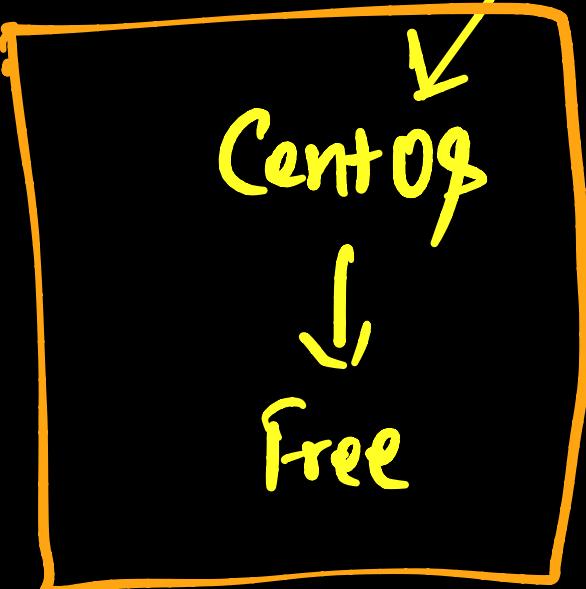


RedHat → RHEL

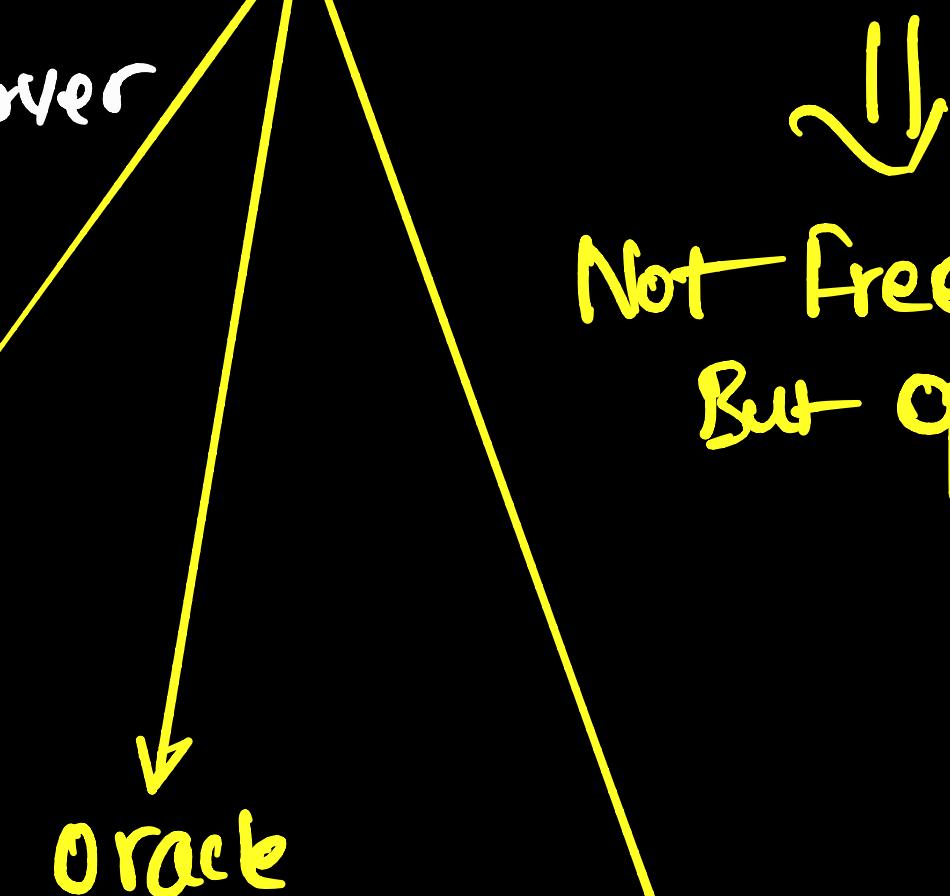
Debian → Ubuntu-server

SUSE → SUSE EL

Our  
Preference.



More in Enterprise.



1300\$/node/year

AWS

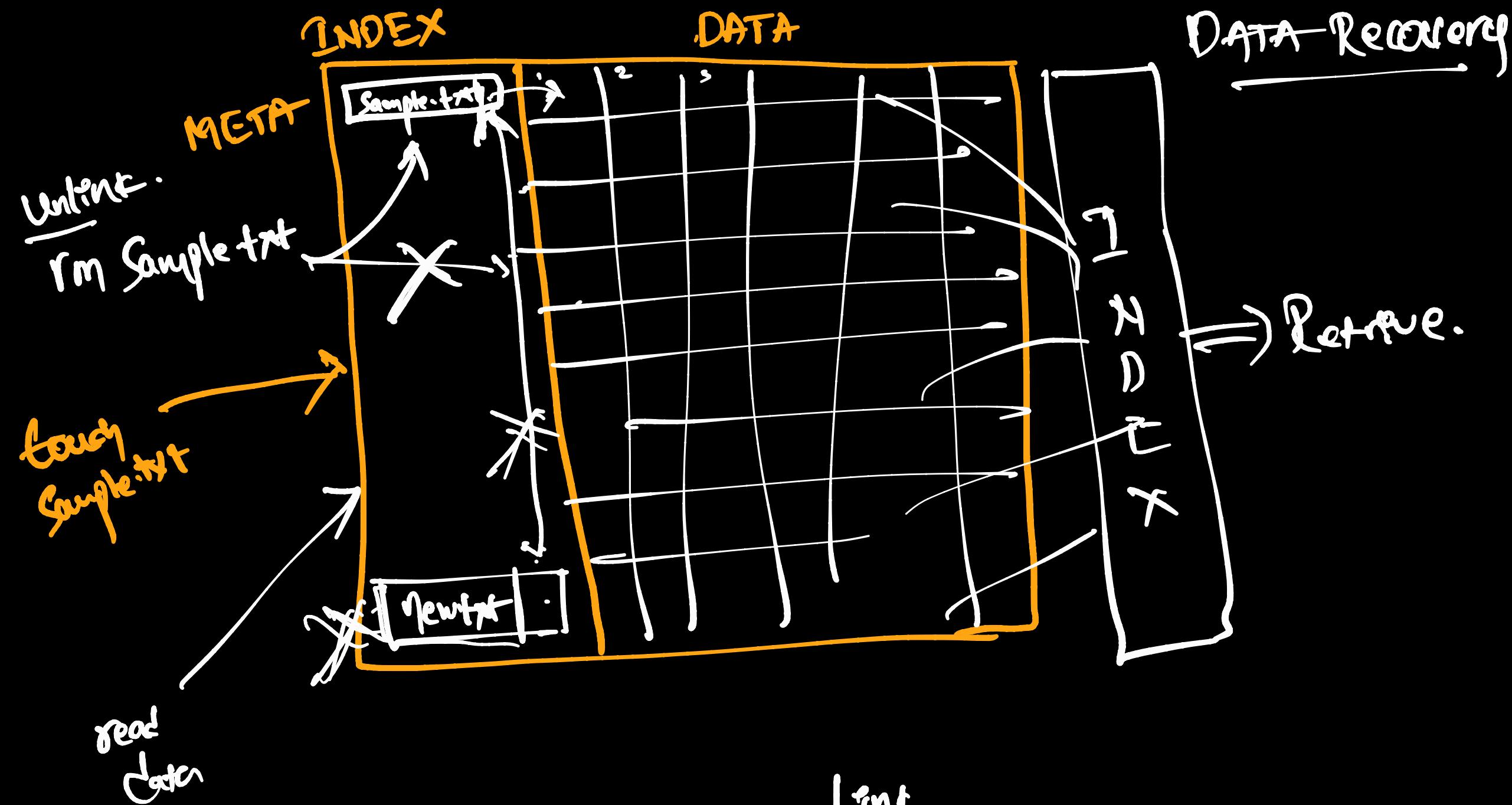
Amazon  
Linux

Free in AWS

V6 → EOL in 2020

\* \* V7 → Widely Used

V8 → Very new



Link

file → file .

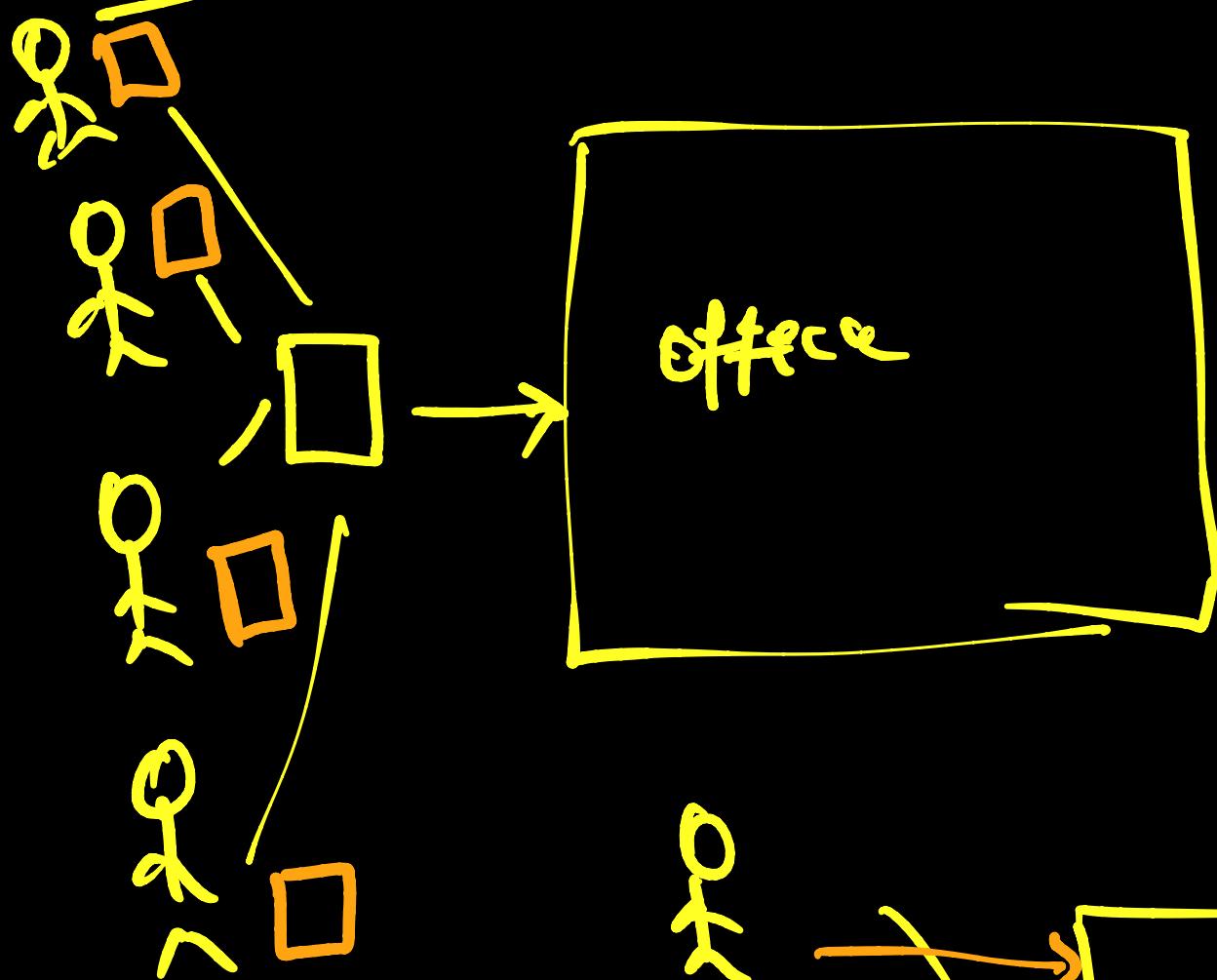
link  
shortcut

Files

Directories

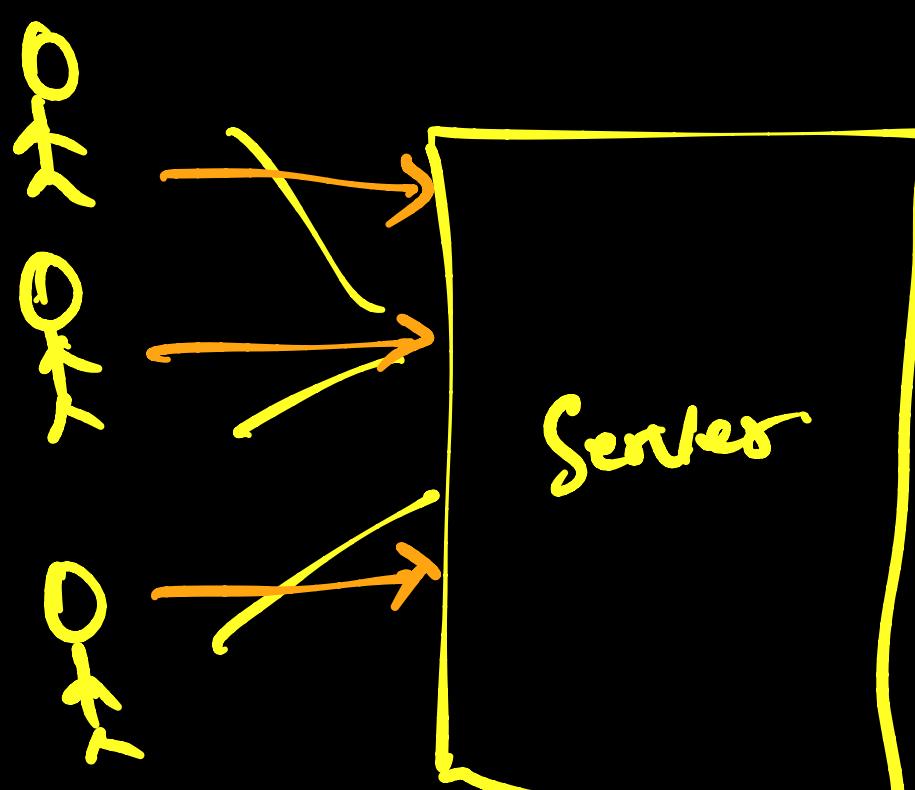
File Content

SUDO



Track who is coming  
at what time?

Yes, Now we can track.



→ Same root account  
with same password.

→ If individual account  
then we can track

Solution

SUDO ←

Problem: Normal user cannot execute root  
Commands.  
Root user also cannot be used by  
every one.

SUDO → Super User DO

Configuration [Sudoers]

which normal can execute which admin commands.

Command : sudo

Useradd Sample ✗ Normal user cannot execute

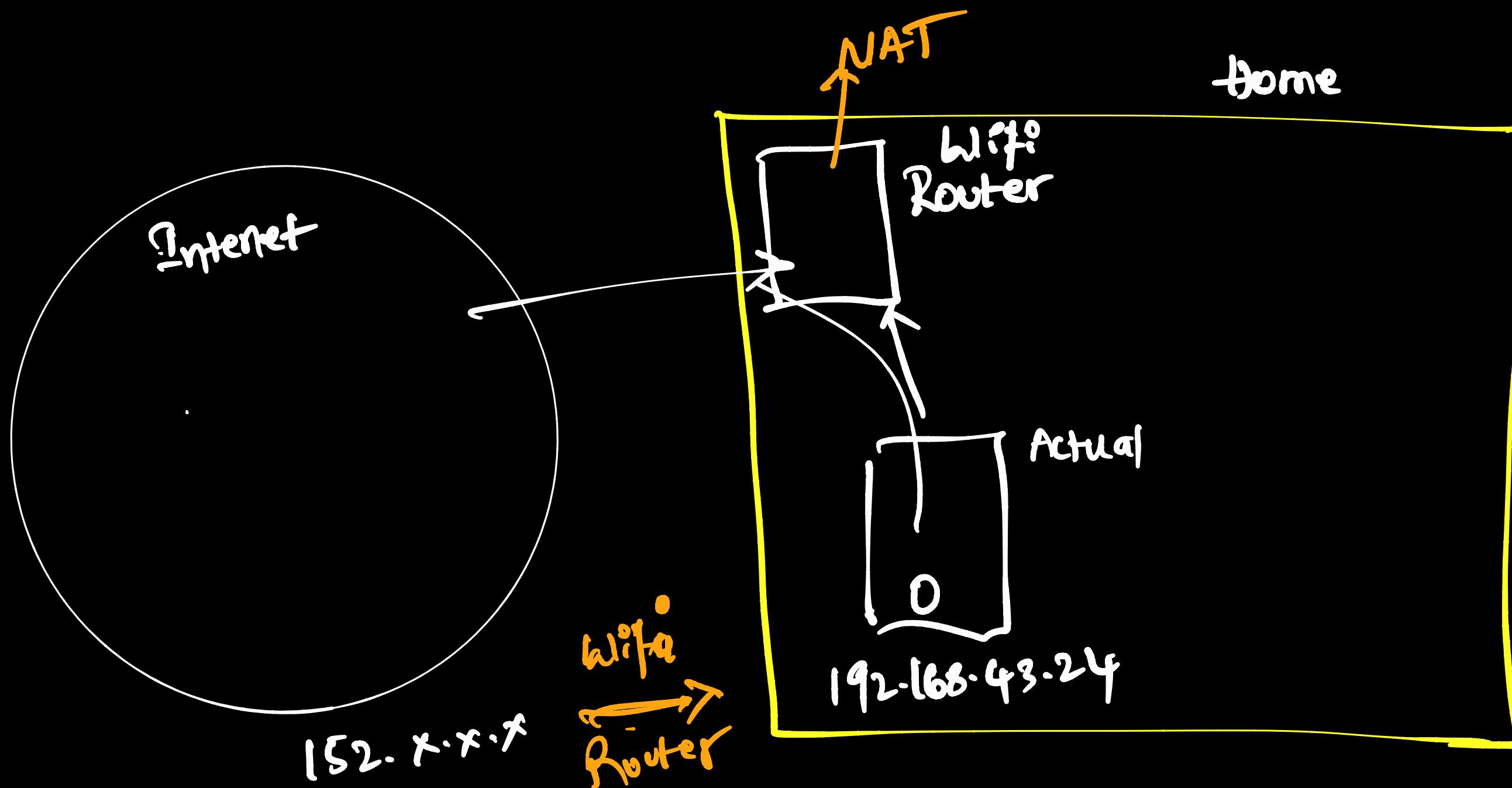
Syntax

username  
groupname  
john

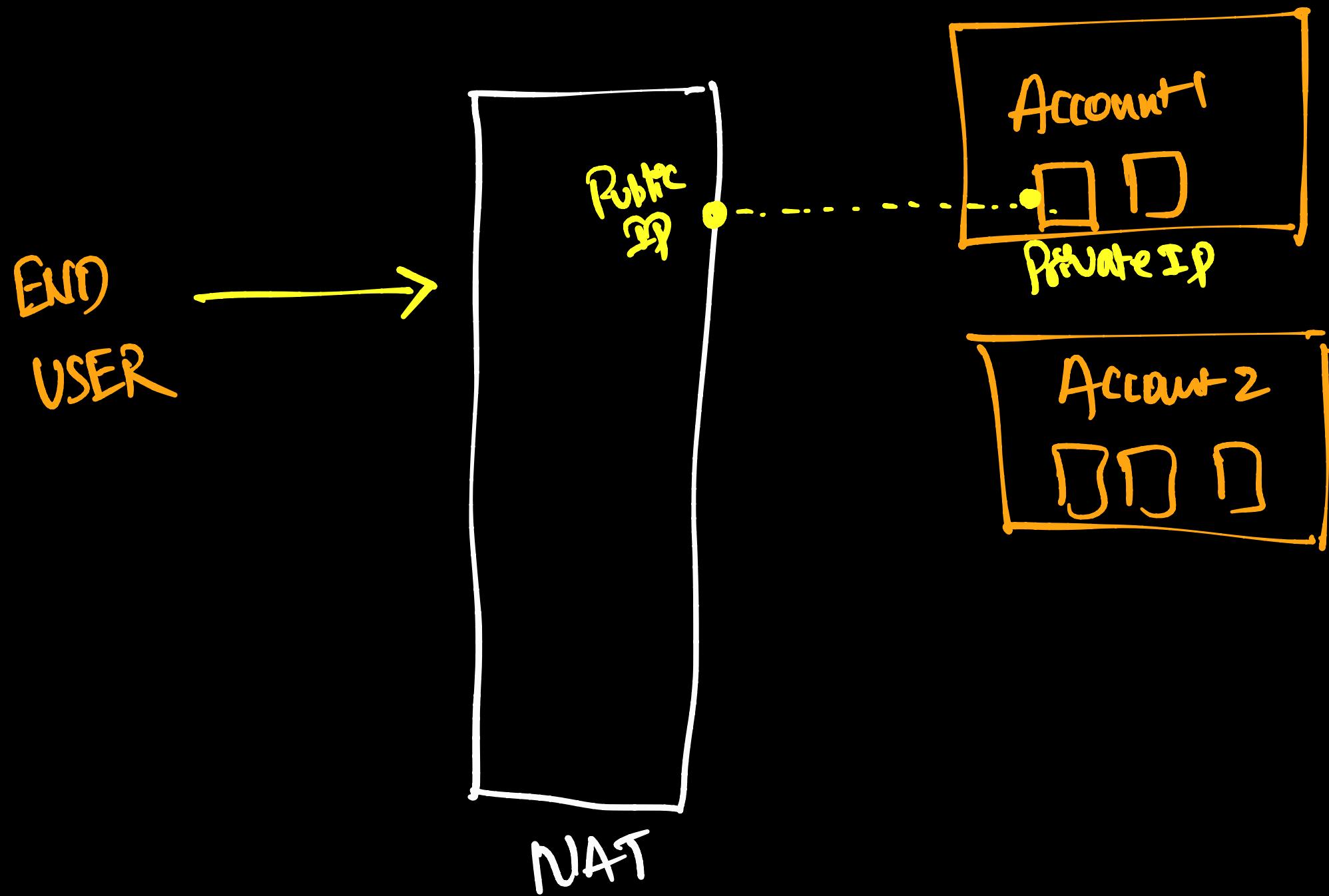
check for access  
which machine = which commands  
All = Useradd ALL  
Allows

If he have permission given.

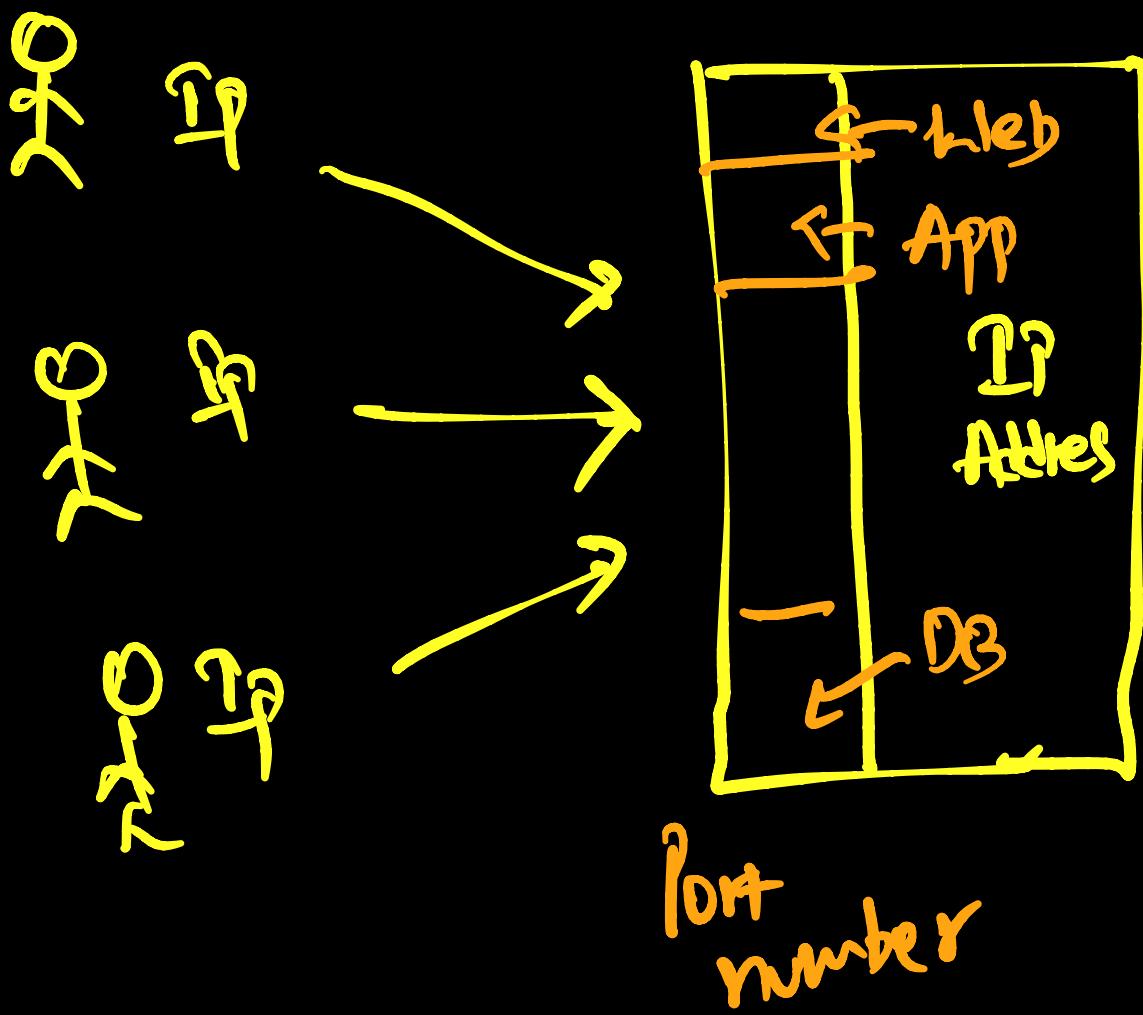
# NAT - Network Address Translation



## AWS - NAT



# PORT - NUMBER



Server not to meant  
Single Service

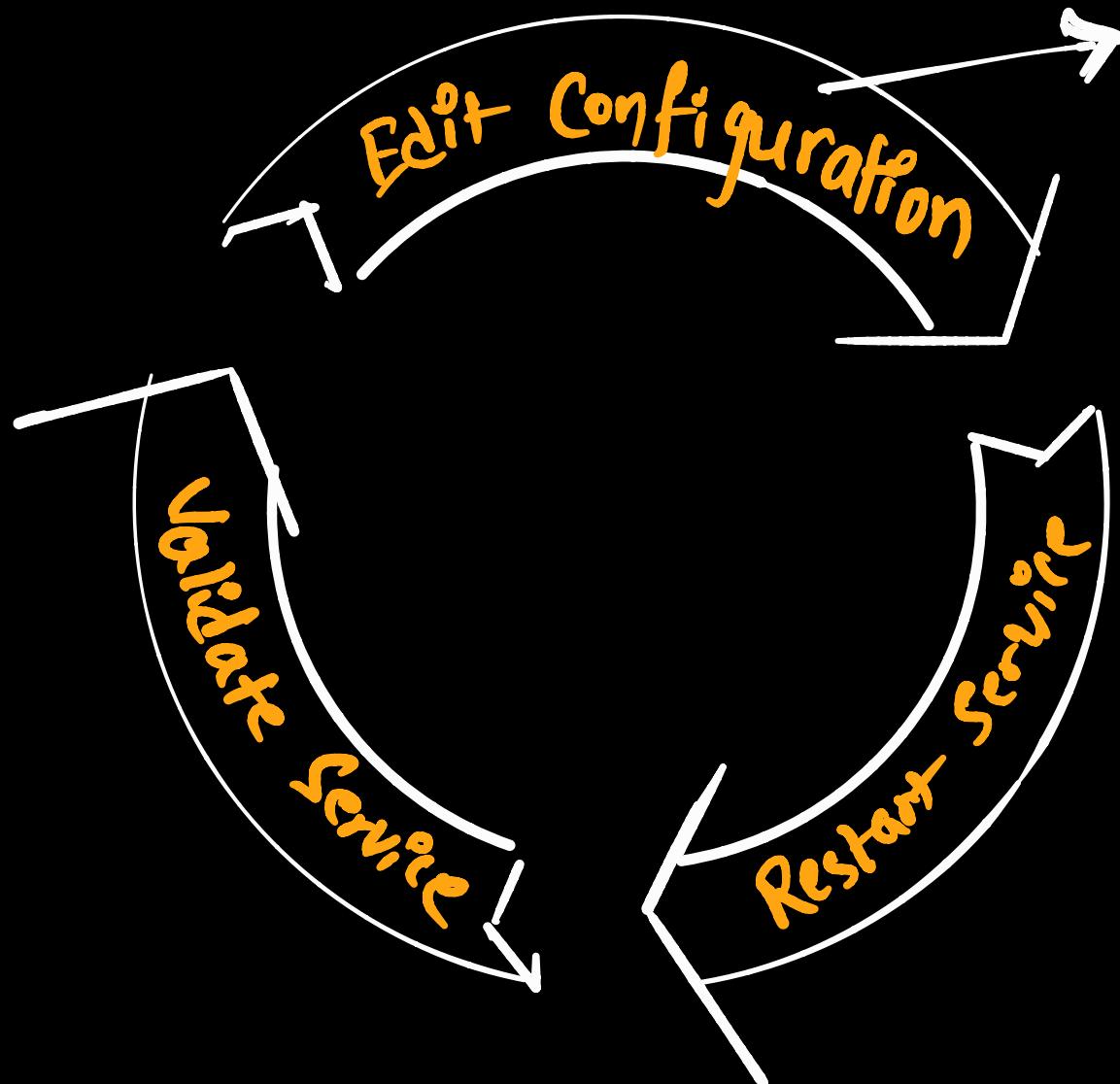
SSH → IP  
By default using port 22

WEB → IP = 80  
Default Port

Default : 0-65535  
Range

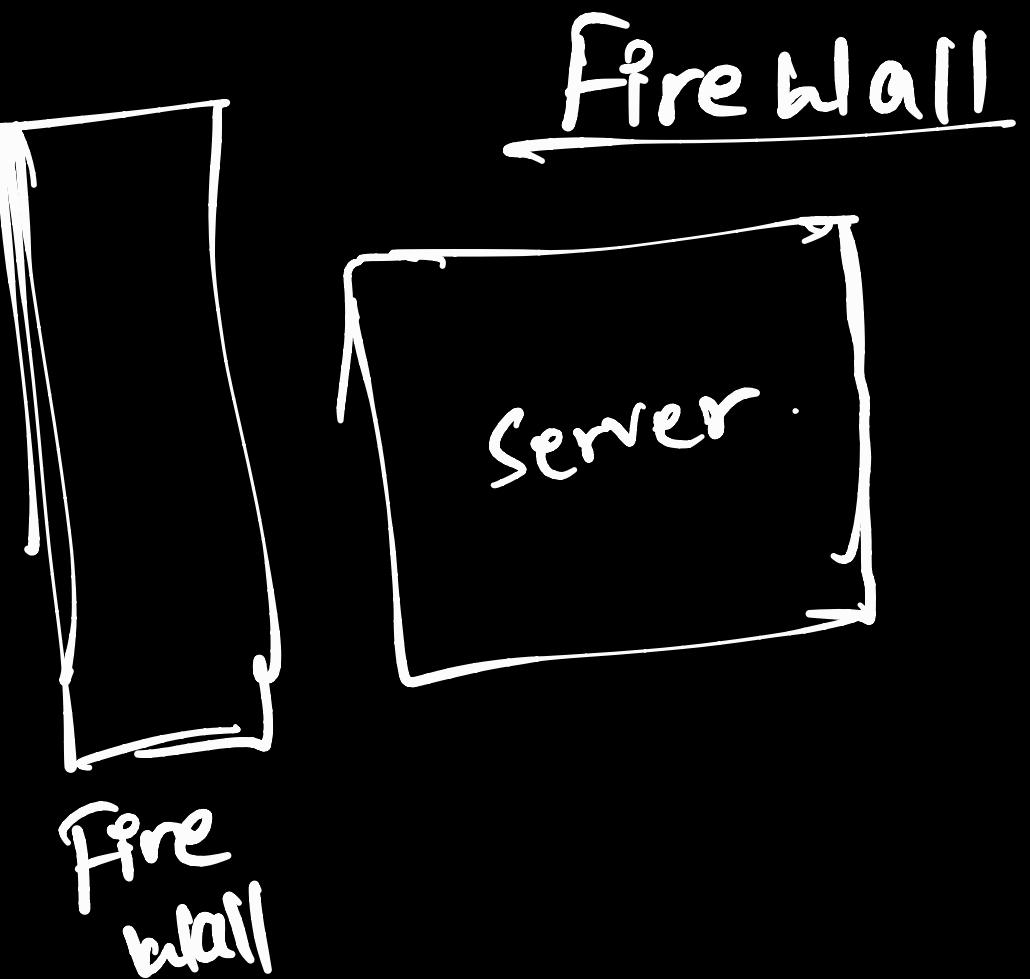
# SERVICE - LIFE CYCLE

AFTER  
INSTALL

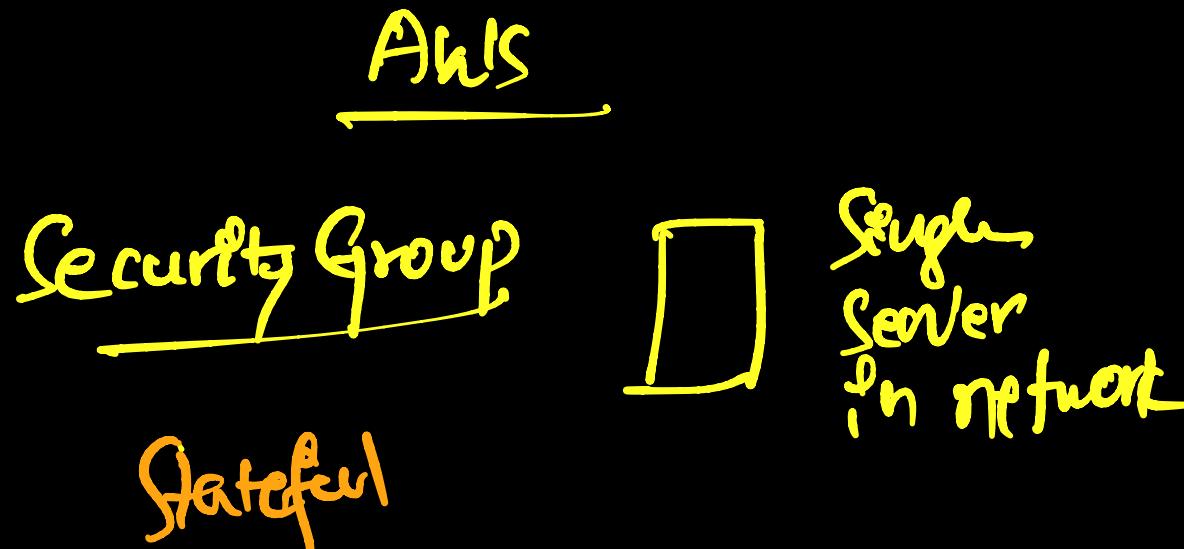
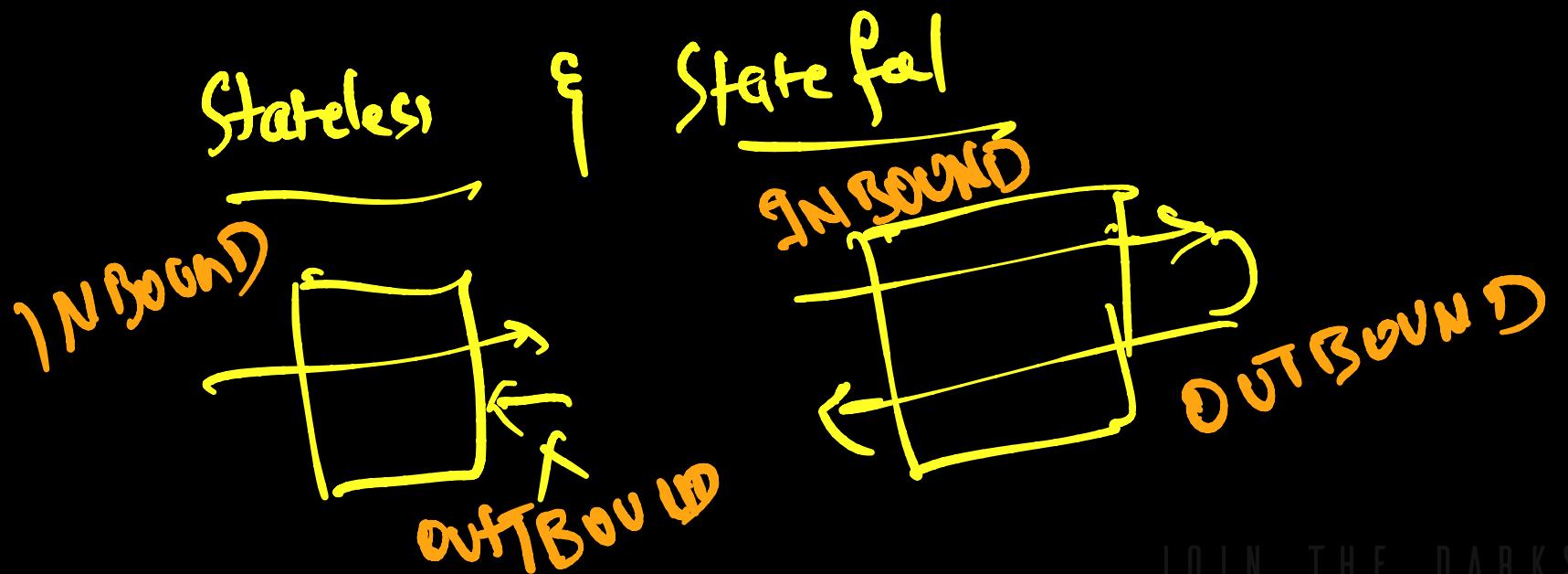


After editing the configuration of any service, it needs a **reload** or **restart** of a service ~

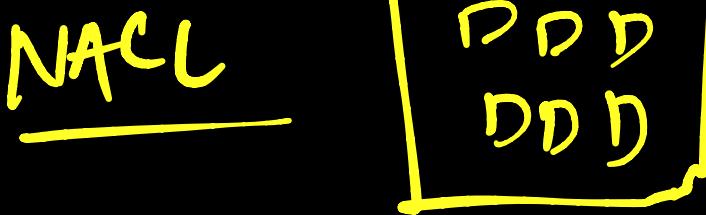
Unidentified  
Eq  
Unauthorized  
Access



Source IP	Port Number
192.168.1.1	80

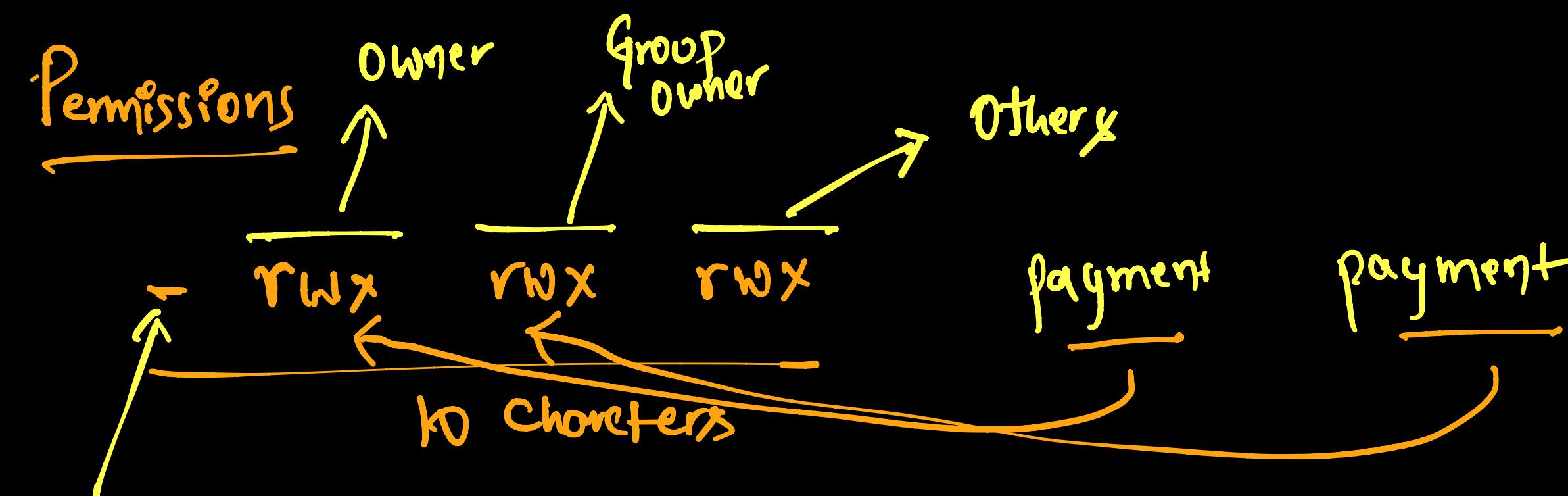


Enough if we define INBOUND



Stateless

INBOUND & OUTBOUND  
Should be defined.



File  
type

v - User

g - group

o - Other .

+ / -

r - read

w - write

x - execute

chmod v+w file

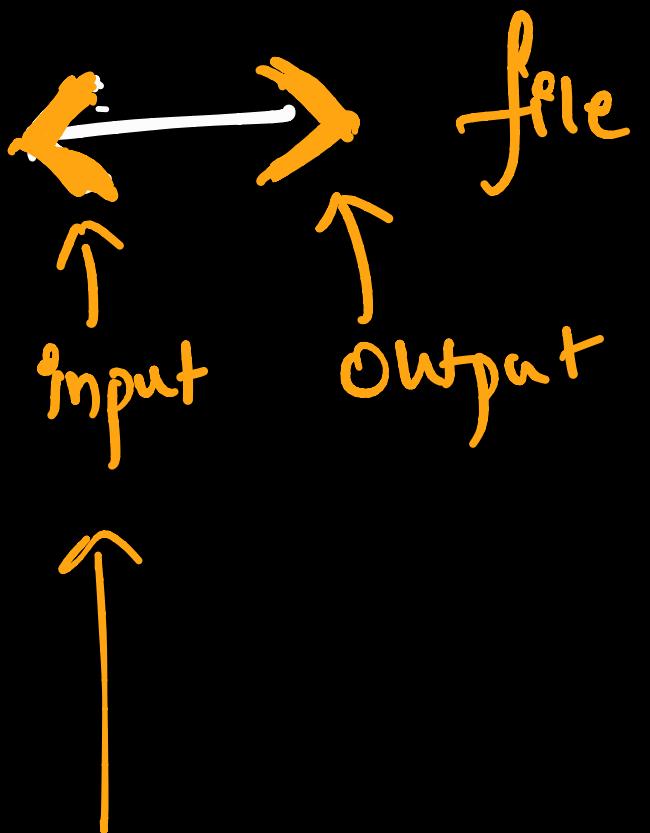
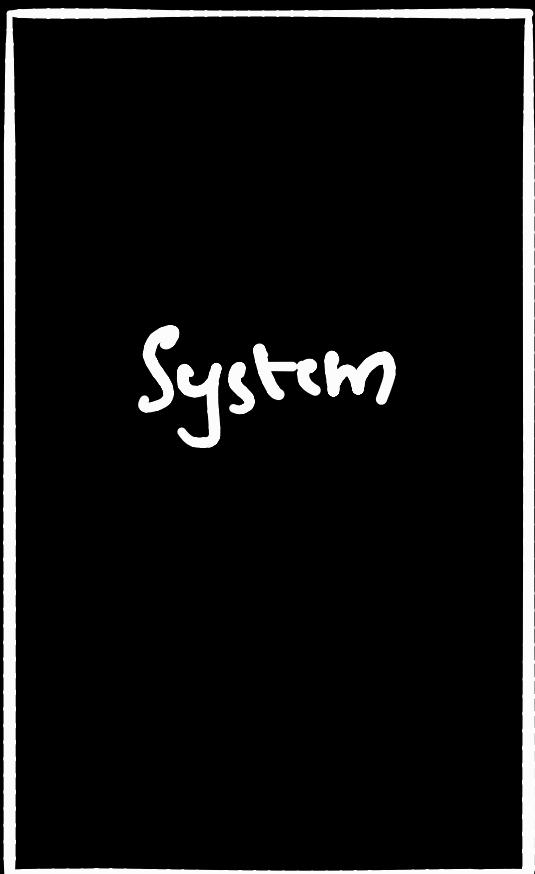
ugo+rwx

ugo-rwx

# Redirections

>, <

Keyboard →  
Terminal ←



## Observations

1. When you use output redirector, it creates a file if does not Exist.
2. If file already exists, It removes old Content and replaces the Current/new Content.
3. If we need Old Content and new Content as well then we have to use >> double redirector Symbol.
4. When the output is redirected to a file, You cannot see any more output on Screen, Now in a case if we need both output on screen and output to file, then we take help of tee Command.

### > Redirector

1. It can redirect only STDOUT [Output]

2. Errors still print on Screen.

> file , 1> file → STDOUT

2> file → STDERR

Ex: Command > Output 2> Error.

Output

Error.

3. Some/Most Cases we want both output and error redirected to the same file.

Command &gt; file.  
Output  
Error.

mysql -u root -password < Schema.sql.