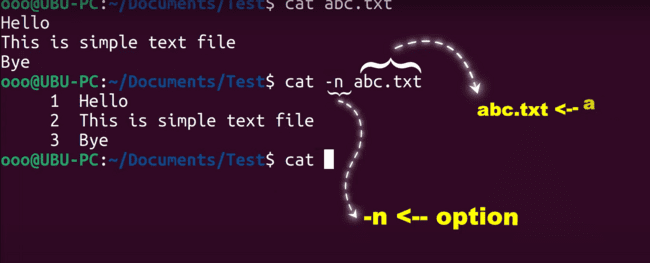
LINUX:

Three parts are there in Linux commands:

Command name + Options + Arguments

This is the short form of giving the command using the hypen -n, in the following case:



Or we can provide the full name using the double hyphen – and full name of the command as shown below:

A screenshot of a computer

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Ncal provides the current calendar:

A screenshot of a computer

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A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A purple background with yellow text

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Hardware is the central part of the machine. Kernel is responsible for every operation of the machine. And to talk to the kernel, we need to use the SHELL and we write the LINUX commands in the SHELL, so they are called as shell commands.

We need to make the EC2 instance and then connect to that EC2 instance using the connect button. So it established the connection with local to the EC2 instance.

This is the terminal, where we need to write the commands:

A screenshot of a computer

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Date command will tell you regarding the today’s date:

A screenshot of a computer

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LS command: ls -l -> provides the details of the folder and files.

“pwd” -> current working directory.

“touch” -> this command is to create the file.

“touch newFile.txt”.

“drwxrwxr” The starting “d” denotes the directory, if that is a file, then that would be blank, as shown in the “-rw-rw-r--”.

A screenshot of a computer

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“rm devops\_file.txt”-> is to remove the file.

But rm won’t be able to delete the folder or directory. So, we need to use the “rm -r /directory”

“-r” represents the recursively, which means to delete all the files in the folder recursively.

“rmdir directory”-> we can use this command also to remove the directory.

To view the contents of the file, we need to use the cat command:

“cat <filename>”

If the contents of the file is empty, then we can use the following:

As echo “hello” can print “hello” on the screen. So we can echo the hello in the file as:

“echo “HELLO DOSTON” > demoFile.txt”

Then if we do cat demoFile.txt, the output would be:



The symbol “>” is redirect the output to the file.

If the file not exists, and then we provide any file name in the redirect, the it would create that file.

A screen shot of a computer

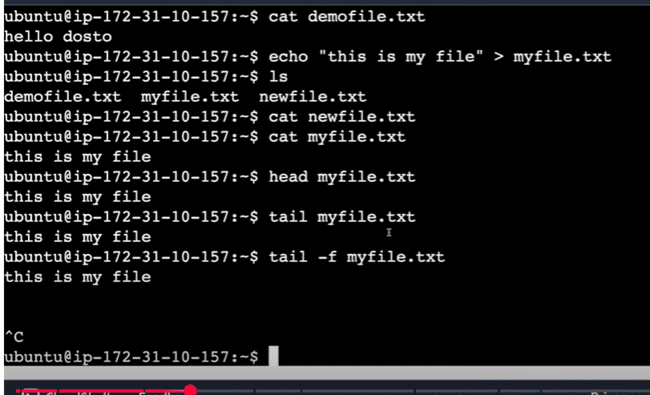
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Command zcat is to read inside the zip file.

Command “head” is to print the top 5 line of the file, in the similar way, tail is to print the last 5 lines of the file. And if there is only one line, then that would be printed in both commands.

To view the logs in the real time, if there is any modifications in the file done, you can view that using the -f with tail as:

“tail -f myFile.txt”

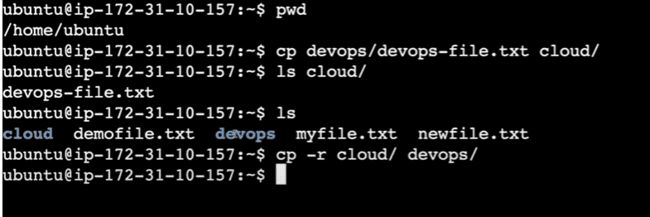


“less” or “more” is also used to view the file in the paginated way.

“cp” is copy the file from one directory to another.



To copy all the contents of one directory to another, we need to use “-r” with the command as:



Moving the file from one directory to another:

A screen shot of a computer

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Renaming can also be done using the mv command as:

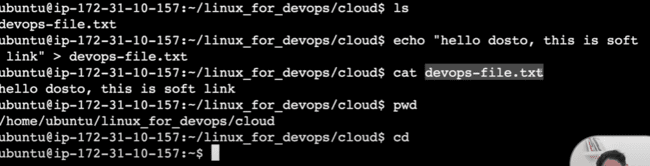


“wc”-> word count command as:

A screenshot of a computer program

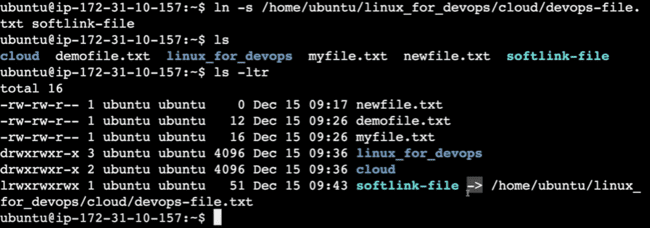
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Hard Link vs Soft link: Basically, if there is link to the main component, and main component got deleted, then soft link would also be deleted, but hard link won’t delete and would contain the information.



Now if you want to create the shortcut of above devops file, then we need to use the following command:

“-s” is to create the soft link and there would be arrow link for the softlink as well.



It would print the file contents on the cat command:

A screenshot of a computer

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Files contents changed, so soft link would be updated:

A screen shot of a computer

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A screen shot of a computer

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If we remove the file, short link would be removed:

A black screen with white text

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Creating the hard link:

A computer screen with text on it

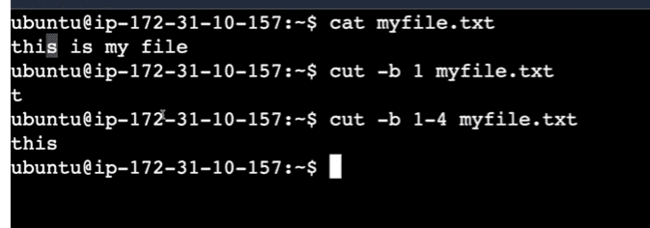
AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Hard link would be same, even after deletion of the file:

A screen shot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

“cut ” is to get substring of the file:



“tee” would append the output of the first command to the file and also creates the file and is separated by pipe “|”.

A screen shot of a computer

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“diff” command:

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“wc” can be run on multiple files:

A black screen with white text

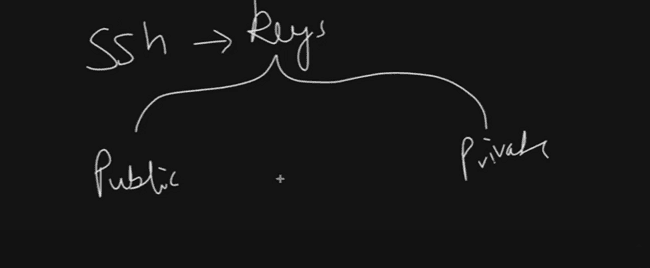
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MAJOR LINUX COMMANDS:

“ssh” -> secure shell.

We can connect to the remote machine from local using ssh with some port. And ssh has the access on the port 22.

So the local machine should have the private key to access the remote machine and remote machine should have the public key to give the access.

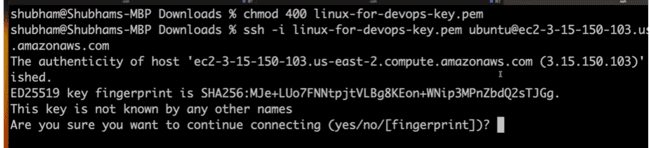


When you click this button, “create key pair”, then in the background, one command runs which is “ssh key gen” and the public key goes to the server and private key gets downloaded.

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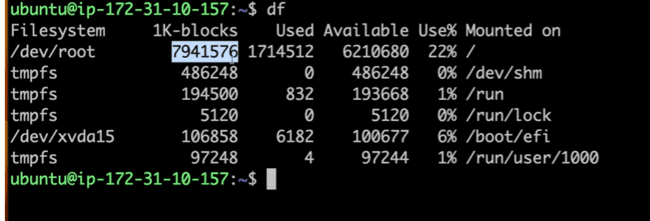
“-i” in the ssh command is the path for the key file.



After this you’ll be able to login to the remote machine.

DISK STORAGE:

“df” is used for the storage:



Display in the high level using the ‘-h’:

A screen shot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

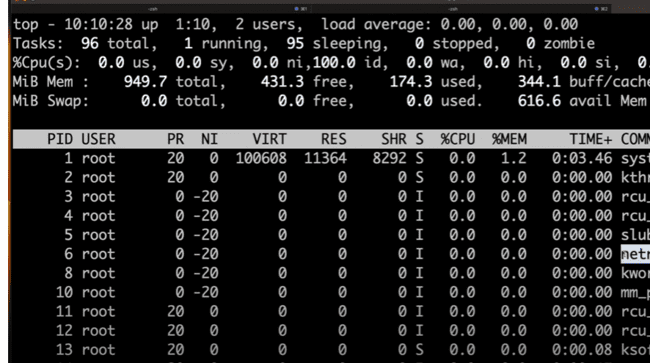
“ls -a” to view the hidden folders:

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“top” and “ps” is used to view the processed.

Top:



PS:

A screenshot of a computer

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To kill any process:

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Free:

A screenshot of a computer

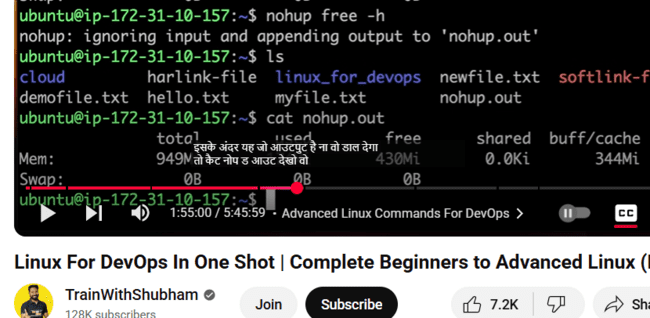
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Free -h:

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Nohup is to store some logs or data into some file:

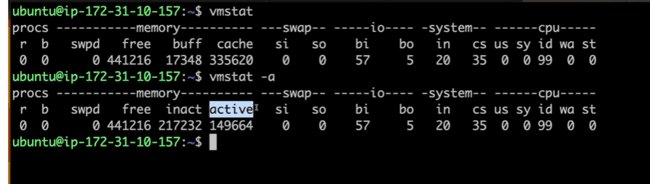


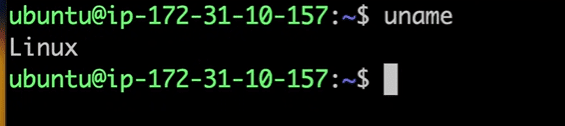
If again nohup is run using some command, then that output would be appended:

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Virtual memory:





A screenshot of a computer

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Location:

A black screen with numbers and symbols

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