Linux Day 1- 12th Jan class commands:

Cd: change directory. Used to change directory(folder) in linux

Ls: The ' ls' command is responsible for listing files in a directory. Think of it as double-clicking on a folder in Windows

Cat file1 : To create a new file

Vi file1: To get inside the file to write onto it but you need to press “i” to start writing into the file

After entering required texts inside the file you can hit “esc” and then :wq to save and exit

Head -2 file1: to see the first two lines from the top in the file1

Tail -2 file1: to see last two lines from the top in the file1

Cat file1 | grep aws : to see where the word aws is listed in the file

Cat test1 | grep -n aws : it will show where the word is listed along with line number

Cat test1 | grep -I aws: It will show uppercase words as well so AWS will be shown which will not if using just grep command

Cat test1 | grep -c aws: It will count total number of aws word in the test1 file

Mkdir test\_directory : to create a new directory(folder) named test\_directory

# Different folders in linux kernels:

1. Root : everything that your linux system contains needs are under this directory
2. Usr: installed software, shard libraries, files & directories, static read only programs, dir/subdirectories, installed software,
3. Etc: configuration files specific to the system
4. Var: variable data specific that persist between boots, including log files (database log, cache directories, printer spooled documents, website content, etc )
5. Run: runtime data for processes started since last reboot, ID files and lock files, content that were created during reboot
6. Tmp: temporary files, /var/tmp= default 30 days, world writable space for temporarily files
7. Boot: files needed in order to start the boot process
8. Home: home directories, where regular user store their personal data and configuration file
9. Dev: contain special drive files which are used by the system to access hardware

Pwd: to see the current directory you are on

Cloud computing: Cloud computing is a technology that uses the internet for storing and managing data on remote servers and then access data via the internet. It is used because its scalable so you can increase or decrease the amount of computing power you need in your company.

Some screenshot of today class:

