#### Linux command

- 1. Is-Show list of all files and directory(folders) inside current directory
- 2. pwd-Print working directory
- 3. mkdir- Creating directory (mkdir folder)
- 4. mkdir aa bb cc dd for multiple folders
- 5. cd Change directory (cd folder)
- 6. cd.. one step back/one step up/go to parent folders
- 7. cd for home directory
- 8. clear-clear screen
- 9. mkdir –p one/two/three –create folder one inside two
- 10. Is two- we can check list of inside the that folder
- 11. (cd -) Previous location like backspace button
- 12. ls l = show list with long details
- 13. history= see the previous command
- 14. whoami- define which user
- 15. man = details of any command (man ls)
- 16. ls -a = see hidden any file
- 17. Is –al = see hidden file with details
- 18. rm filename= for delete file
- 19. rm -r foldername= for delete directory
- 20. rmdir foldername= for delete only empty directory
- 21. head file.txt = print first 10 lines of file
- 22. head -n file.txt= print first(any number) lines of file
- 23. tail file.txt= print last 10 lines of file
- 24. tail -n file.txt= print last(any number) lines of file
- 25. wc file.txt= number of line, number of words, file size in bites
- 26. uname = os name
- 27. df –h =hard disk usage information
- 28. free -m = for RAM space
- 29. du –h filename/foldername = file and folder space
- 30. lsblk= list of disk attached with partition
- 31. yum install softwarename= install software
- 32. ping IP/domainname= for check connectivity of server
- 33. sudo wget link= download file from the server
- 34. scp -i key.pem path image path ec2-user@publicIP:. (copy image from laptop to server)
  - a. scp-i/download/linux.pem./desktop/img.jpg ec2-user@publicIP:.
  - b. scp -i /download/linux.pem ./desktop/img.jpg ubuntu@publicIP:.
  - c. scp -i /download/linux.pem ./desktop/img.jpg ubuntu@publicIP:folder

- d. scp -i /download/linux.pem ./desktop/img.jpg ubuntu@publicIP:/home/ec2-user/folder/srk
- 35. scp -i key.pem path ec2-user@publicIP:./folder/img.jpg c:users/Le-/Desktop (copy image from server to laptop)
- 36. which which command allows users to search the list of paths
- 37. whatis use of software

#### **Create file**

#### 1. touch

- Create empty file
- Can't read/write/modify

#### touch filename

- touch myfile.txt
- touch –m filename (time modify)

#### 2. cat

- Create file
- Read access
- Write access
- Cannot modify
- Cat > filename.txt (Create new file or overwrite in exiting file )
- Cat >> filename.txt (for append file)
- Cat filename.txt (for read)
- For save ctrl+c and enter

#### 3. Nano

- Create file
- Read access
- Write access
- Modify file
- Nano filename
- For save- ctl+c and y

## 4. Vi/vim

- Create file
- Read access
- Write access
- Modify file
- i/a/c = insert
- Esc:wq! For save

- Esc :q! for not save changes
- Vi filename
- vim filename

# **Chmod= change permission**

Chmod –r – remove the read permission for all user

Chmod + r – add the read permission for all user

Chmod u + r= read permission **only for user** 

Chmod u - r = remove read permission only for user

Chmod g + r= read permission **only for group** 

Chmod o + r = read permission **only for other** 

# chmod- change moderater rwx rwx rwx

All user	user	Group	Other user
+r -r	u+r u-r	g <u>+r</u> g-r	o+r o-r
+w -w	u+w u-w	g+w g-w	o+w o-w
+е -е	u+e u-e	<del>g+e</del> g-e	o+e o-e

chmod-change moderater rwx rwx rwx

r-4

w-2

x-1

Rwx=7

Chmod 754 filename.txt (for change file permission)

Chmod -r 754 myfolder (for change directory permission)

**—**-----

# **Cp command** – copy file and folders

cp source destination

cp myfile.txt myfolder/myfile.txt

cp myfile.txt myfolder

cp myfile.txt myfolder/

cp -r yourfolder/home/ec2-user/

cp -r myfolder yourfile.txt

## Mv command - move file and folder

mv source destination

mv myfile.txt myfolder

mv myfile.txt myfolder/

mv myfile.txt myfolder/myfile.txt

mv myfile.txt myfolder/yourfile.txt

## ownership

chown root file.txt- change ownership of file

chown root:root file.txt- change ownership user and group of file

sudo useradd name - for create user

sudo passwd name- for set psw for user

su name- switch user

# Apache in amazon linux

sudo yum install httpd -y

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sudo yum remove httpd -y
sudo service httpd start
sudo service httpd status
sudo service httpd stop
sudo service httpd restart
sudo systemctl enable httpd.service (for automate the httpd service)
sudo systemctl disable httpd.service (for disable the automation of httpd service)
default path= cd /var/www/html
```

sudo systemctl list-unit-files --type=service (for check services install in server) yum list installed (service & software list) or amazon-linux extras list

sudo yum remove httpd

### Nginx in amazon linux

sudo dnf install nginx -y (AMI 2023)
sudo amazon-linux-extras install nginx1 -y (AMI 2)
sudo service nginx start
sudo service nginx status
sudo service nginx stop
sudo service nginx restart
sudo service nginx reload
amazon-linux-extras list

default path= cd /usr/share/nginx/html

# Apache in ubuntu

sudo apt-get install apache2 sudo service apache2 start sudo service apache2 stop sudo service apache2 restart sudo service apache2 reload sudo service apache2 status

default path= cd /var/www/html

### Nginx in ubuntu

sudo apt-get install nginx sudo service nginx start sudo service nginx status sudo service nginx stop sudo service nginx restart sudo service nginx reload

default path= cd /var/www/html

# MariaDB/Mysql in amazon linux

sudo yum -y upgrade
or
sudo yum update -y
sudo yum install mariadb105-server
or
sudo yum install mariadb-server -y
sudo service mariadb start
sudo service mariadb status
sudo service mariadb stop
sudo service mariadb restart
sudo service mariadb reload
sudo systemctl enable mariadb.service
sudo yum remove mariadb105

# PHP in amazon-linux

sudo amazon-linux-extras install php8.1 -y

or

sudo yum install php

sudo service php-fpm start

sudo service php-fpm status

sudo service php-fpm stop

sudo service php-fpm restart

sudo service php-fpm reload

sudo systemctl enable php-fpm.service

Sudo yum remove php-fpm