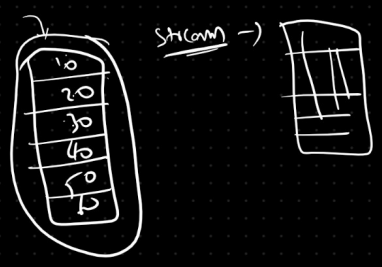
class 6:- Linux -3

=> SED command :-

↳ SED -> stream editor

-> Data -> file :- vi -> i, esc



Using SED command we can perform operations on file without having to open the file.
---> very powerful command in Linux
--->Process the data(substitute, delete, insert).

$ sed 's/old/new/' filename ==> sed 's/aws/azure/' cloud.txt

s--> substitute--> it tells sed that perform text replacement
$ sed 's/old/new/' f1.txt --> Replace first occurance of old text with new in every line

$ sed 's/old/new/2' f1.txt ---> Replace 2nd occurance of old text with new in every line

$ sed 's/old/new/g' f1.txt --> Replace all the occurances of old text with new in every line

$ sed -i 's/old/new/g' f1.txt ---> Substitute and save changes in original file

$ sed -i '3d' f1.txt --> deletes 3rd line from file
$ sed -i '$d' f1.txt --> deletes last line from file
$ sed -i 'n,$d' f1.txt --> Delete from nth line to last time

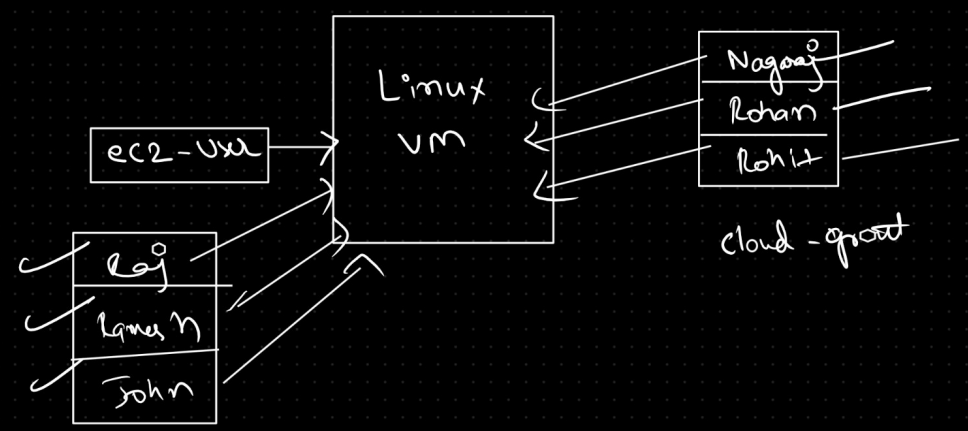
$ sed -i '3,6d' f1.txt --> Deletes from 3 to 6th line

$ sed -n '/python/p' f1.txt --> Print all lines which contains the 'python' keyword

$ sed '/python/d' f1.txt --> deletes all lines which contains the 'python' keyword

$ sed '3i\ i m learning Linux from telusko' f1.txt --> add data before 3rd line
$ sed '$a\I m loving Linux commands' f1.txt --> add given text after last line

=> Working with Users Accounts :-



devops-prep

Linux is a multi user based OS, Multiple users can access single Linux machine and can perform multi tasking.
--> Within one Linux machine we can create multiple user accounts

Note : In Amazon Linux VM 'ec2-user' is the default user

$ sudo useradd <username> ---> Create a new user

$ sudo passwd <username> --> Set password for user

$ sudo su <username> --> Switch user

$ cd ~ --> Go to user home directory

exit command to come out of that user and user home directory

$ sudo userdel <username> --> Delete user without deleting user home directory

$ sudo userdel <username> --remove -->Delete user along with user home directory

$ sudo usermod -l <newname> <oldname> -> Change the user name but it will not change the user home directory

=> Working with User Groups :

For every user we create in Linux one user group will be created with the given user name.

$ cat /etc/group --> Display all groups in Linux

$ sudo groupadd <groupname> --> Create a group in Linux

$ id <username> --> Display group details of user

$ sudo usermod -aG <groupname> <username> --> It will add user to a new group however user will also ne there in existing groups

$ sudo gpasswd -d <username> <groupname> --> Remove user from the group

$ sudo lid -g <groupname> --> Displays users present in a group

$ sudo groupdel <groupname> --> Delete the group

$ sudo groupmod -n <newname> <oldname> --> Change the name of group

=> Sudoers file in Linux

↳ Very important configuration file in Linux machine.

=> With this file we can control which user can run command as a superuser.

note : We must be very carefull to work with sudoers file as few mistakes can possibily lead to system crash also.

$ sudo cat /etc/sudeors --> Prinit sudoers file content
$ sudo visudo --> Open that sudoers file to configure and give user previliges

username ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

--> After making changes to close this file ==> cntl+x+y+enter