cbls -> linux -s

find & locate commands
    └> file location search

=)
→ locate → files in locate db.
→ find → files in entire linux file system based on path

install locate : sudo yum install locate

$ locate apache

search for the file which contains name as apache

$ sudo find /home -name demo.txt ---> search for files which are having name as demo

$ sudo find /home -type f -empty --> search for empty files inside /home

$ sudo find /home -type d -empty --> search for empty directories inside /home

$ sudo find /home -mmin +60 -delete --> delete 1 hour old files in Linux

$ sudo find /home -mtime 30 -delete --> delete 30 days files inside home directory

=) working with zip files in linux

=) files archive -) compans

zip file syntax =) zip < zip-name > < content >

$ zip telusko *.txt --> Create a zip file with all txt files

$zip -sf telusko.zip --> display content of zip file

$ zip -r telusko.zip alien4.txt --> add new file alien4.txt to existing zip file

$ zip -d telusko.zip alien4.txt --> it will delete alien4.txt file from existing zip file

$ zip -e telusko *.txt --> Create a zip file with all txt file along side password

$ unzip telusko.zip --> extract zip file content

$ rm telusko.zip --> delete the zip file

Networking Commands :-

=> ping , wget   curl   ifconfig

To check Connectivity :-

$ ping www.google.com

$ ping ip-address

192.168.1.1   192.168.1.2

```
┌──────────┐              ┌──────────┐
│  Jenkins │              │  Docker  │
└──────────┘              └──────────┘
        ↑                      ↑
         ╲                    ╱
          ┌────────────────────┐
          │ Ping Jenkis -ip    │
          │         ip         │
          └────────────────────┘
```

wget :-   used to download files from
              internet

$ wget   link (https://

$ curl   https://App/endpoint   => To send http requests to
                                       server & get response

$ ifconfig -) To get IP address of the machine.

free --> Display memory level details

top --> Display Running processes

htop : Display running processes in table format   ↳   sudo yum install htop -> xy

sed grep :-

AWK Command :-

```
| Harish    General manager   655000 |
| Sushil    Lead    manager   75500  |
|          │ │                       |
|          │ │                       |
```

awk command --> versatile text processing tool in Linux
            --> It allows to manipulate and extract data from text files specially in structured text files which in a columnar format
            --> Takes input, processes it line by line and performs actions based on some rules and patterns

sytax : awk 'pattern {action}' file

inode number ---> unique number assigned for every file in Linux

            --> Linux uses inode number to map our files with its name in the Linux db.

    $ ls -li --> to check inode number of files in Linux

Link files in Linux

> └> similar to shortcut files in windows, in linux we
>   can create link files
>
>   └> Hard link
>   └> soft link

* Hard Link :-

$ ln <orginal file> <link-file > --> $ ln f1.txt f11.txt --> f11.txt is a hard link for f1.txt

$ ls -li --> you will see same inode for both files

If data is added to main file, same data will be reflected in link file also

If we remove main file, hard link doesnt get deleted

∅ softlinks

$ ln -s <oroginalfile > <softlink file> --> soft link is like a shotcut link in windows.
#soft link
if we delete original data then the shortcut link file will also deleted.
Both of the files will have different inode number.
changes in original file will be affected in the new soft link file as well.

How to check Linux kernel version --> $ uname -r

Check the Linux os version --> $ cat /etc/os-release
$ echo "hello" > f2.txt --> it will redirect o/p to file
$ Check running process in Linux --> $ ps aux
Kill running process --> kill <PID>
networking related info --> netstat

=> Package Managers in Linux :-

--> Used to install / update /manage software pacakages in Linux machinss

These package managers are specific to Linux distribution.

Amazon Linux /Redhat /CentOs : yum

Debian /Ubunto : apt

$ sudo yum install git --> install git in amazon Linux

$ sudo yum install java --> install java in amazon Linux

git -v --> version of git after installing

java --version --> version of java after installing