TAR Command:-

tar -cvf filename.tar target directory

tar -tvf filename.tar

tar -xvf filename.tar

.TGZ/ .TAR.GZ Command:-

tar   -cvzf filename.tgz target directory(hello.tar)

tar   -cvzf filename.tar.gz target directory(hello.tar)

tar   -tvzf filename.tar.gz

tar   -tvzf filename.tgz

tar   -xvzf filename.tar.gz

tar   -xvzf filename.tgz

GZIP Commands :-

gzip filename.tar

gzip filename

gunzip venki.gz

gunzip venki.tar.gz

ZIP Command :-

Zip -r filename.zip target directory

Unzip   filename.zip

Unzip -l filename

Unzip filename.zip   -d target directory(where we want to place unzip file).

Who Am I ---- --> Initially logged in User

Whoami --> Current User

Date --> Date and Time

ls ---> list of files

ps -ef | grep --> Software is running **or** not check

Yum Install --> Software Install command

Wget -- --> File download command

Chmod --> File Permissions Change

Chmod -R ---> Directory permissions Change

df -h --> list of Partitions and file systems.

df -h . --> Currently which file System / Directory

Cd ---> Change Directory

du -sm * | sort -rn -----------------------------------> Directory Usage

du -sm * | sort -rn | head ---------------------------> Top Ten Directories/files

du -sm * | sort -rn | tail ----------------------------> least Ten Directories/files

rm --> Remove

rm -f ---> File delete

rm -rf --> Directory Delete

du -sm filename/directory ----------------------> Only One Directory usage Command

mv -------------------------------------> Rename or Move one location to another location like cut and paste

man --> It Tells how to use command

Uptime ---> When server(OS) Uptime (power on)

W ---> Presently how many users logged in (like Admins)

Who ----------------------------------> how many users currently logged in the server -- most preferable "w"

free ---> how much **RAM** assigned in **kbs**

free -m --> how much **RAM** assigned in **Mbs**.

Free -g ---> how much **RAM** assigned in **Gbs**.

Top --> Task Manager like (Windows)

Pwd --> Present Working Directory

Apachectl -K Start -------------------------------------> Apache start command

Apachectl -K Stop --------------------------------------> Apache stop command

Apachectl -K   restart ----------------------------------> Apache restart command

Systemctl Start httpd ----------------------------------> Apache start command(system version)

Httpd   -K Start --> Apache Start Command

Httpd -K Stop ---> Apache Stop Command

Systemctl enable httpd ------------------------------> Default with OS Apache also Installed.

Systemctl Status   httpd -----------------------------> Apache run or check Command

Sudo   Su - --> Switch User

fdisk --> Partition command

fdisk -l --> how many Partitions/hard disks know command

lsblk --> how many Partitions/hard disks know command

mkfs --> Format Partition Command

ext4/xfs ---> Partition format type

Mount (name) --> Mount (name)

Ampagent ---> Background software run command

rm -f *.bat --> At a time delete all .bat files

sh --> User permissions always" **700**"sh executes permissions

sh startup.sh --> Tomcat start command

sh shutdown.sh ---> Tomcat Stop Command

netstat -anlp | grep 8080 --------------------------------> Port number check command

ps   –ef pid --> Pid number check command

Cat --> file content information command

Curl localhost (or) lp address --------------------------------> Internally page accessing **or** not?

CP ---> Copy Purpose.

~ --> User home directory

ls -l ---> long list based on ascii Order

ls ---> Horizontal longlist

ls   -lr --------------------> long list based on time stamp – new files goes to top and old files come down.

Ls   - ltr -------------------------------> long list based on time -new files goes to last and old files to top.

Ls   -ltrh ------------------------------>long list based on time also size displayed in human readable form.

Ls   -la   ------> long list display all files including "hidden" files.

Root ---> root is the primary user.

Id Username --> To check user is there (or) not command.

Sudo ------------------------------->When you logged in ec2-user you want to run like "root" use "Sudo"

Which ---------------------------> Which command is used to find the location of a Program.

Touch --> Create empty file.

Su --> Switch User (One user to another User).

Ps   -ef | grep   pmon --------------------------------------> how many list servers running in Oracle.

Ln -s ---> Create a Symlink.

Less ---> To see the file content read mode.

More --> To see file in read only.

Find --> find a file.

Cat   /etc/redhat –release ----------------------------------> To know the Linux version.

Arch --- ---> To know the bit.

Uname --> To know the OS Name.

Uname -a ---> It gives more information about OS.

Host name --> Computer Address.

If config --> To know or find IP Address.

Vmstat ----------------> RAM free Or Information about processes, memory, disks and CPU activity.

Wc -l --> To know how many lines.

Wc -w --> To find how many words.

Wc -c --> To find how many characters in the file.

Netstat (netstat -anlp | grep ":80")------------------------> To know the port number is used or not

Telnet (telnet IPAddress Port no) ----------------------------> Port no is accepting or not from local system.

Ping (Ping website name (or) Ip address)-----------------> To check remote system is up or not.

Nc -zv (nc -zv Ip address (or) host Port no)----------------> Advance to Telnet.

Route -n --> Shows routing table for all IPs bound to the server.

Netstat -rn --> To know the IP Route Table.

Tracert ---> To know the remote system connectivity path.

Nmap --->remote server how many ports open check command.

Umask -----------> To know the umask value (Default permissions for files (644) and directories (755)).

Set --> To know the environment variables.

Crontab -l --> To see the Crontabs.

Crontab -e --> To create or existing Crontab.

Chown ---> Give permissions to user(from root)

VI (or) VIM Mode:-

Escap:set nu ----------------> Set line numbers in VI mode.

Escap:100 ----------------> Search 100th line number in VI Mode.

Escap:1 (or)   g   --------------> To go to the 1st line VI Mode.

Shift+g   -------------------------------------> To go to the line in the VI mode.

/Listen -------------------------------- > To search keyword in VI editor.

Escap:%s/listen/listen1/g----------> To replace keyword in VI editor.(Listen to Listen1)

Escap U -----------------> Undo in VI Editor.

NAT :- Network Address Translator

DMZ :- Dmilitarized Zone.

AMI :- Amazon Machine Image.

PTI   :- Partition Table Information.

DF   :- Disk Fragmentation.

DNS (Route53):- Domain Naming Service.

TLD :- Top Level Domain.

VPC :- Virtual Private Cloud.

CIDR :- Classic Inter- Domain Range/Routing.

EIP   :- Elastic IP.

IGW :- Internet Gateways.

NACL's :- Network Access Control Lists.

VPG :- Virtual Private Gateway.

ELB :- Elastic Load Balancer.

Src :- Source Code.

EBS :- Elastic Block Service.

EFS :- Elastic File System/Storage.

RDS :- Relational Database Services.

OLIP :- On Line Transaction Process.

OLAP :- On Line Analytical Process.

Amazon EC2 :- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

SSH: - Secure Shell.

LAN :- Local Area Network.

WAN :- Wide Area Network.

WAR :- Web Archive

JAR :- Java Archive.

EAR :- Enterprise Archive.

SVN:- Subversion

Yum:- Yellowdog Updater Modified.

Scp:- Secure Copy.

Poc:- Proof of Concept

RPO:- Restore Point of Object.

PTR:- Point of Time Recovery.

Route:- Router is a device responsible for forwarding network traffic.

Tracert: - The tracert command is a Command **Prompt** command that's used to **show** several details about the path that a packet takes from the computer or device you're on to whatever destination you specify. You might also sometimes see the tracert command referred to as the trace route command or traceroute command.

Tracert we use for **gateways error.**

 It will show 30 hopes.

Syntax: - tracert IP addresses.

Traceroute: - traceroute prints the **route** that **packets** take to a **network host**.

 Syntax:- Traceroute IP (reverse route)

Traceable:- To know the remote system network connectivity path.

 Syntax: - Traceable IP addresses or Website or Computer name.

Dig:- DNS how fast responding command.

Host: - this is also for DNS.

WAR--web archive--------------------->tomcat/jboss/weblogic/websphere

JAR-Java Archive

EAR-Enterprise archive--------------->jboss/weblogic/websphere(application servers)

EAR=WAR+Jar

WAR/JAR/EAR/application files (Developers)----->developers use IDE(eclipse/myclipse/netbeans/RAD)

developers save code from local system- to --->code repository tool (CVS/SVN/Github)----->

Build (ANT/Maven/Graddle)---->convert code into archive files(WAR/EAR/zip)-----------------
>build and release engineer.

ANT--build.xml for every project one file

Maven---pom.xml

Admin :WAR/EAR/zip file

Admin to deployment in first --->DEV (Testers test the application)------->Pre-Prod(Testers)------
>Prod(end users

WAR file structure:-

Application Name

  ------------>WEB-INF

  ---->staticcontent(html/images/jsp/)

                ------->classes(*.classes)

                ------->lib(*.jar)

                ------->web.xml

EAR Structure:-

Application Name

-----------> meta   -inf

                -------------> Application.XML (Deployment Descriptor)

-----------> *.jar

-----------> *.war

Tomcat--->

bin-->startup/shutdown

conf--->server.xml

webapps--------->.war

logs-->catalina.out

lib-->*.jar

work

temp

Apache----->

Bin--->apachectl

Conf---->httpd.conf

Logs---->error.logs/access.logs

htdocs------>index.html

modules----------
>mod_jk.so/mod_ssl.so/mod_rewrite.so/mod_ldap.so/mod_proxy.so/mod_balance.so/mod_ajp.
so

error