



ondia

The logo for 'ondia' is centered on a white background. The word is written in a lowercase, rounded sans-serif font. The letters 'o', 'n', and 'd' are a medium purple, while 'i' and 'a' are a darker blue. A light blue and teal graphic element, resembling a stylized 'd' or a corner bracket, is positioned behind the 'd'. The corners of the image are decorated with purple triangular shapes.



Linux Plus for AWS and DevOps



Linux Environment Variables

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What are Environment variables?

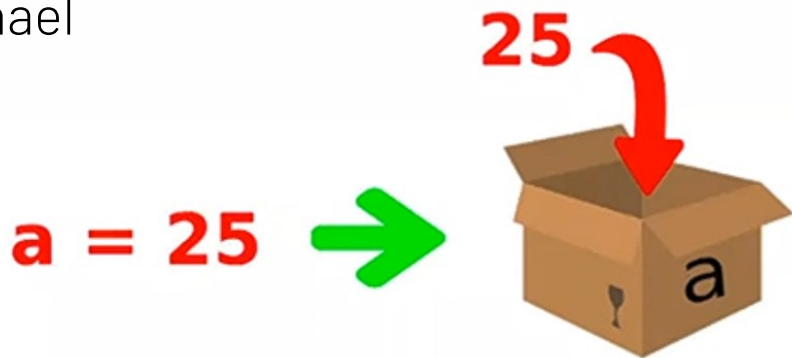


Variables

KEY=Value

student=michael

student=alex



code

name=alex

name=alex

name=alex

name=alex

name=alex

name=alex

Variables are used to store for data values

What are Environment variables?



An environment variable is a **dynamic-named** value that can **affect the way running processes will behave** on a computer.

Environment variables can be created, edited, saved, and deleted and give information about the system behavior.

Environment variables allow you to **customize how the system works** and the behavior of the applications on the system.

What are Environment variables?



A list of **all specified environment variables** can be viewed entering the **env** command.

There is **nothing special** about variable names, but, by convention, environment variables should have **UPPER CASE** names.



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Common Environment Variables

Common Environment Variables



Variable	Description
PATH	This variable contains a colon (:-)-separated list of directories in which your system looks for executable files.
USER	The username
HOME	Default path to the user's home directory
EDITOR	Path to the program which edits the content of files
UID	User's unique ID
TERM	Default terminal emulator
SHELL	Shell being used by the user
LANG	The current locales settings.

Common Commands



Command	Description
env	The env command is a shell command used to display and manipulate environment variables. It is used to list down environment variables.
printenv	The command prints all or the specified environment variables.
set	The command sets or unsets shell variables. When used without an argument it will print a list of all variables including environment and shell variables, and shell functions.
unset	The command deletes shell and environment variables.
export	The command sets environment variables.

Common Commands



Command	Description
echo \$VARIABLE	To display value of a variable
env	Displays all environment variables
VARIABLE_NAME=variable_value	Create a new shell variable
unset	Remove a variable
export Variable=value	To set value of an environment variable



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Accessing Variable

Accessing Variable



printenv
or echo

Display Path Environment Variable.

```
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ printenv USER
aslan
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ printenv HOME
/home/aslan
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ printenv UID
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ echo $TERM
xterm-256color
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ echo $PATH
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/usr/lib/wsl/lib:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/Scripts:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/system32:/mnt/c/WINDOWS:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/System32/Wbem:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/System32/WindowsPowerShell/v1.0:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/System32/OpenSSH:/mnt/c/Program Files/dotnet:/mnt/c/Program Files/Git/cmd:/mnt/c/Program Files (x86)/NVIDIA Corporation/PhysX/Common:/mnt/c/Program Files/NVIDIA Corporation/NVIDIA app/NvDLISR:/mnt/c/Program Files/Amazon/AWSCLIV2:/mnt/c/ProgramData/chocolatey/bin:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Programs/Microsoft VS Code/bin:/snap/bin
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ █
```

Define a New Variable



Define a new variable

```
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ NEWVARIABLE=newvalue
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ echo $NEWVARIABLE
newvalue
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ █
```

Remove a Variable



unset

Remove a variable from the system.

```
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ NEWVARIABLE=newvalue
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ echo $NEWVARIABLE
newvalue
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ unset NEWVARIABLE
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ echo $NEWVARIABLE

aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$
```


Exercise



Create a variable named **MYVAR** with the value of “**my value**”

Print value of the **MYVAR** variable to the screen

Assign “**new value**” to the **MYVAR** variable

Print value of the **MYVAR** variable to the screen

Delete **MYVAR** variable

Print value of the **MYVAR** variable to the screen



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The PATH Variable

▶ The PATH Variable



When we want the system to execute a command, we almost **never need to give the full path** to that command.

For instance, we know that the ls command is in the /bin directory (you can check with `ls -ls /bin`), yet we don't need to enter the `/bin/ls` command for the computer to list the content of the current directory.

This is maintained by the PATH environment variable. This variable **lists all directories** in the system **where executable files** can be found.

The PATH Variable



printenv

Display Path Environment Variable.

```
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ printenv PATH
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/usr/lib/wsl/lib:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312/Scripts:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python312:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/system32:/mnt/c/WINDOWS:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/System32/Wbem:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/System32/WindowsPowerShell/v1.0:/mnt/c/WINDOWS/System32/OpenSSH:/mnt/c/Program Files/dotnet:/mnt/c/Program Files/Git/cmd:/mnt/c/Program Files (x86)/NVIDIA Corporation/PhysX/Common:/mnt/c/Program Files/NVIDIA Corporation/NVIDIA app/NvDLISR:/mnt/c/Program Files/Amazon/AWSCLIV2:/mnt/c/ProgramData/chocolatey/bin:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps:/mnt/c/Users/Turker/AppData/Local/Programs/Microsoft VS Code/bin:/snap/bin
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$
```

In this example, the /usr/local/sbin, /usr/local/bin, /usr/sbin, /usr/bin, /sbin and /bin directories are subsequently searched for the required program. The search will be stopped as soon as a match is found, even if not all directories in the path have been

The PATH Variable



export

Add a New Directory to the Path.

```
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$ export PATH=$PATH:/games/awesome
aslan@AslanTurker:~/linuxplus$
```

Let's say you want to run that file called fun. You learned from running the find command that it's in a directory called /games/awesome. However, /games/awesome is not in your path, and you don't want to type the full path just to run the game. So you can add it to PATH variable with export command.



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Quoting with Variables

Quoting



Quoting is used to disable special treatment of certain characters and words, as well as to prevent parameter expansion and preserve what is quoted.

The bash shell knows rare, important characters. For example, `$var` is used to extend the value of the element.

```
echo "$PATH"  
echo "$PS1"
```

Quoting



Double Quotes

- The double quote ("quote") protects everything enclosed between two double quote marks except \$, ', " and \.

```
echo "$SHELL"  
echo "/etc/*.conf"
```

Single Quotes

- The single quote ('quote') protects everything enclosed between two single quote marks.

```
echo '$SHELL'  
echo '/etc/*.conf'
```

Backslash

- Use the backslash to change the special meaning of the characters or to escape special characters within the text such as quotation marks.

```
echo "Path is \$PATH"
```

```
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~# var="These are quotes(\)"  
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~# echo $var  
These are quotes(\)  
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~# var='These are quotes("'')'  
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~# echo $var  
These are quotes("")  
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~# var="These are quotes("`)"  
-bash: syntax error near unexpected token `)`  
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~# var="The VAR1 variable is $VAR1"  
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~# echo $var  
The VAR1 variable is  
root@DESKTOP-4QQ1S5L:~#
```



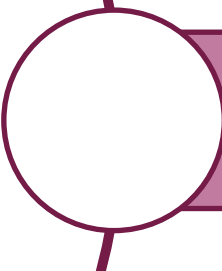

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sudo Command


▶ sudo Command



The sudo (**superuser do**) command gives **some admin privileges** to non-admin users.



When you put sudo in front of any command in terminal, that command **runs with elevated privileges**.



If you're not sure whether you're using sudo or su, look at the trailing character on the command line. If it's a pound sign (#), you're logged in as root.

▶ sudo Command



Commands	Meaning
sudo -l	List available commands.
sudo command	Run command as root.
sudo -u root command	Run command as root.
sudo -u user command	Run command as user.
sudo su	Switch to the superuser account.
sudo su -	Switch to the superuser account with root's environment.
sudo su - username	Switch to the username's account with the username's environment.
sudo -s	Start a shell as root
sudo -u root -s	Same as above.
sudo -u user -s	Start a shell as user.

THANKS!

Any questions?

