

# Corporate DevOps WorkBook

By DevOps Shack





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# **DevOps Shack**

# Corporate DevOps Workbook

## Introduction

Welcome to the **Corporate DevOps Workbook**—your **go-to resource** for mastering daily DevOps operations. Whether you're a **DevOps engineer, SRE, or system administrator**, this guide provides a **comprehensive reference** for managing infrastructure, automating deployments, and troubleshooting issues.

This workbook covers critical **commands**, **workflows**, **and best practices** across industry-standard tools such as:

- ✓ **Git** Version Control & Collaboration
- **✓ Docker** Containerization & Image Management
- ✓ Kubernetes Container Orchestration & Scaling
- ✓ Terraform Infrastructure as Code (IaC)
- ✓ Azure DevOps CI/CD Pipelines & Automation
- ✓ **Linux** System Administration & Networking

#### Why This Workbook?

- Quick & Easy Access − A single source for the most used DevOps commands.
- ♦ Practical Use Cases Commands are structured with real-world applications.
- ▼ Troubleshooting & Optimization Common issues and solutions for DevOps workflows.
- Security & Best Practices Safe usage guidelines for each tool to avoid critical mistakes.

Below is a **quick reference table** featuring the **Top 40 Most Used DevOps Commands** categorized by tool, with **color-coded indicators** for command safety:





Safe Commands – Everyday usage, minimal risk.
<b>Caution Commands</b> – Requires attention, potential risk.
<b>Destructive Commands</b> – High risk, irreversible actions.

Whether you're working on **deployments, infrastructure provisioning, or troubleshooting**, this workbook will help you **increase efficiency and reduce downtime**. Let's dive in!

## **Top 40 Most Used DevOps Commands (Quick Reference)**

## **♦** Git (Version Control)

Command	Description	Safety
git status	Check the status of working directory	
git pull origin <branch></branch>	Fetch and merge latest changes from remote	
git add .	Stage all modified files for commit	
git commit -m "message"	Commit staged changes with a message	
git push origin <branch></branch>	Push local commits to remote repository	
git checkout -b <branch></branch>	Create and switch to a new branch	
git merge <branch></branch>	Merge specified branch into the current branch	
git rebase <branch></branch>	Reapply commits on top of another branch	
git resetsoft <commit></commit>	Undo commits but keep changes staged	
git resethard <commit></commit>	<b>WARNING:</b> Reset to a previous commit, losing all changes	





# Docker (Containers & Images)

Command	Description	Safety
docker ps	List running containers	
docker ps -a	List all containers (running & stopped)	
docker images	List all available Docker images	
docker run -d -p 8080:80 <image/>	Run a container in detached mode with port mapping	
docker exec -it <container- id&gt; bash</container- 	Open shell inside a running container	
docker logs <container-id></container-id>	View logs of a running container	
docker stop <container- id&gt;</container- 	Stop a running container	
docker rm <container-id></container-id>	WARNING: Remove a stopped container	
docker rmi <image/>	WARNING: Delete a Docker image	
docker system prune -a	<b>WARNING:</b> Remove unused images, containers, and networks	





# **⊗** Kubernetes (K8s)

Command	Description	Safety
kubectl get pods	List all running pods	
kubectl describe pod <pod- name&gt;</pod- 	Get detailed information about a pod	
kubectl logs <pod-name></pod-name>	View logs of a pod	
kubectl get deployments	List all deployments	
kubectl scale deployment <name>replicas=3</name>	Scale deployment to 3 replicas	
kubectl rollout status deployment <name></name>	Check deployment rollout status	
kubectl exec -it <pod-name> /bin/sh</pod-name>	Access a running pod's shell	
kubectl delete pod <pod- name&gt;</pod- 	WARNING: Delete a specific pod	
kubectl delete deployment <name></name>	WARNING: Remove a deployment	
kubectl drain <node></node>	WARNING: Prepare a node for maintenance by evicting pods	





# Terraform (Infrastructure as Code)

Command	Description	Safety
terraform init	Initialize Terraform working directory	
terraform fmt	Format Terraform configuration files	
terraform validate	Validate Terraform configuration files	
terraform plan	Preview changes before applying them	
terraform apply	Apply the Terraform configuration	
terraform refresh	Update Terraform state file with real infrastructure data	
terraform destroy	WARNING: Destroy all Terraform-managed resources	
terraform state list	List all managed resources	
terraform state show	Show details of a specific resource	
terraform force-unlock <id></id>	WARNING: Manually unlock Terraform state (use with caution)	





# Linux & Shell Commands

Command	Description	Safety
ls -la	List files and directories with detailed information	
cd <directory></directory>	Change directory	
mkdir <directory></directory>	Create a new directory	
rm -rf <directory></directory>	<b>WARNING:</b> Remove a directory and its contents permanently	
chmod +x <file></file>	Change file permissions to executable	
chown user:group <file></file>	Change file ownership	
ps aux	List running processes	
kill -9 <pid></pid>	WARNING: Forcefully terminate a process	
netstat -tulnp	Show active network connections	
tail -f /var/log/syslog	View system logs in real-time	





# **Next Set of DevOps Commands**

## Introduction

Now that we've covered the Top 40 Most Used DevOps Commands, let's dive deeper into specific tools and workflows.

In the next sections, you'll find essential daily commands for:

- ✓ Git Version Control
- ✓ Docker Container Management
- ✓ Kubernetes Orchestration
- ✓ Terraform Infrastructure as Code
- ✓ Azure DevOps CI/CD & Pipelines
- Linux System Administration

Each section includes:

- Frequently Used Commands
- Real-World Use Cases
- Troubleshooting Tips

These commands will serve as a quick reference guide for DevOps engineers to efficiently manage deployments, infrastructure, and automation. Let's get started!

#### 1. Git & Version Control

#### **Basic Commands**

Command	Description
git init	Initialize a new Git repository
git clone <repo-url></repo-url>	Clone an existing repository
git status	Show status of working directory





Command	Description
git add <file></file>	Stage changes for commit
git commit -m "message"	Commit staged changes
git push origin <branch></branch>	Push commits to a remote repository
git pull origin <branch></branch>	Fetch and merge changes from remote
git logoneline	Show commit history in short format
git diff	Show differences in modified files
git stash	Temporarily save changes without committing

## Branching & Merging

Command	Description
git branch	List all branches
git checkout -b <branch></branch>	Create and switch to a new branch
git merge <branch></branch>	Merge specified branch into current branch
git rebase <branch></branch>	Reapply commits on top of another branch
git branch -d <branch></branch>	Delete a local branch

#### **Reverting & Resetting**

Command	Description
git resethard <commit></commit>	Reset repository to a specific commit
git revert <commit></commit>	Undo changes by creating a new commit
git checkout <file></file>	Discard changes in a working directory

# 2. Docker & Containerization

#### **Basic Commands**





Command	Description
dockerversion	Show Docker version
docker ps	List running containers
docker ps -a	List all containers (running & stopped)
docker images	List all available images
docker build -t <image-name></image-name>	Build a Docker image from Dockerfile
docker run -d -p 8080:80 <image/>	Run a container in detached mode with port mapping
docker stop <container-id></container-id>	Stop a running container
docker restart < container-id>	Restart a container
docker logs <container-id></container-id>	View logs of a running container
docker exec -it <container-id> bash</container-id>	Access a running container's shell





# 3. Kubernetes (K8s)

## **Pod Management**

Command	Description
kubectl get pods	List all running pods
kubectl describe pod <pod-name></pod-name>	Show details of a pod
kubectl logs <pod-name></pod-name>	Fetch logs from a pod
kubectl delete pod <pod-name></pod-name>	Delete a pod
kubectl exec -it <pod-name> /bin/sh</pod-name>	Access a running pod's shell

## **Deployments & Scaling**

Command	Description
kubectl get deployments	List all deployments
kubectl create deployment <name> image=<image/></name>	Create a deployment
kubectl scale deployment <name>replicas=3</name>	Scale deployment to 3 replicas
kubectl rollout status deployment <name></name>	Check deployment rollout status
kubectl delete deployment <name></name>	Delete a deployment





# 4. Terraform (IaC - Infrastructure as Code)

Command	Description
terraform init	Initialize Terraform working directory
terraform fmt	Format Terraform files
terraform validate	Validate Terraform configuration
terraform plan	Show execution plan before applying
terraform apply	Apply the Terraform configuration
terraform destroy	Destroy all Terraform-managed infrastructure
terraform state list	List all managed resources
terraform state show <resource></resource>	Show details of a specific resource
terraform output	Show Terraform outputs
terraform refresh	Sync state with real infrastructure





# 5. Azure DevOps & CI/CD Pipelines

## Repositories

Command	Description
az repos list	List all repositories
az repos createname <repo></repo>	Create a new repository
git pushset-upstream origin    dranch>	Push a new branch to Azure Repos

## **Pipelines & Releases**

Command	Description
az pipelines list	List all pipelines
az pipelines runname <pipeline></pipeline>	Run a specific pipeline
az artifacts list	List stored artifacts
az pipelines releases list	List release pipelines
az pipelines variable-group list	List all variable groups





# 6. Linux & Shell Scripting

## File & Directory Management

Command	Description
ls -la	List files with details
cd <directory></directory>	Change directory
mkdir <directory></directory>	Create a new directory
rm -rf <directory></directory>	Remove directory and its contents

## **User & Permission Management**

Command	Description
whoami	Show current user
chmod +x <file></file>	Change file permissions
chown user:group <file></file>	Change file ownership

## **Process & Networking**

Command	Description
ps aux	List running processes
kill -9 <pid></pid>	Terminate a process
netstat -tulnp	Show active network connections





# 7. Monitoring & Logging

#### **Prometheus & Grafana**

Command	Description
kubectl get pods -n monitoring	List monitoring stack pods
kubectl logs <pod-name> -n monitoring</pod-name>	View Prometheus logs
kubectl port-forward svc/grafana 3000:3000 - n monitoring	Access Grafana

## Log Management with ELK Stack

Command	Description
curl -XGET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/indices?v"	List Elasticsearch indices
tail -f /var/log/syslog	View system logs in real- time



# 8. Database & SQL Operations

#### **Basic Commands**

Command	Description
mysql -u root -p	Login to MySQL database
SHOW DATABASES;	List all databases
USE <database>;</database>	Select a database
SHOW TABLES;	List all tables in the database
SELECT * FROM ;	Retrieve data from a table
mysqldump -u user -p database > backup.sql	Backup a MySQL database
psql -U postgres -d mydb	Connect to PostgreSQL
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ;	Count records in a table
DROP DATABASE <database>;</database>	Delete a database
ALTER TABLE  ADD COLUMN <column> TYPE;</column>	Add a column to an existing table



## **Conclusion**

The Corporate DevOps Workbook serves as a comprehensive guide for navigating daily DevOps operations efficiently. From Git version control to container management with Docker and Kubernetes, infrastructure automation with Terraform, and CI/CD pipelines in Azure DevOps, this resource equips engineers with critical commands, troubleshooting techniques, and best practices to streamline workflows.

#### **Key Takeaways:**

- **☑ Efficiency Boost** A single reference to execute DevOps tasks faster and with greater confidence.
- Reduced Errors Color-coded safety indicators help prevent critical mistakes.
- **Troubleshooting Ready** Includes solutions to common issues across multiple DevOps tools.
- Security & Best Practices Guidelines to enhance security, automation, and operational resilience.

As DevOps continues to evolve, so should your skill set. Keep this workbook handy, update it with new findings, and use it as a **living document** to adapt to emerging technologies and best practices.