Day 11 Class of DevOps

Agenda – Linux commands for cut, awk, sed and sequence steps for all command what we learn from beginning

1. cut commands - cut –d <input> -fn <file name>

(or)

echo “file value” | cut –d <input> -fn

Here –d is delimiter and –f is field

* cut command is majorly used for get trimmed value
* we can use field numbers from 1-n

1. awk command - awk –F <value> '{print $1F}' <file name>

(or)

echo “file value” | awk –F <value> '{print $1F}'

here –F field separator

* awk command is used for separate the value from large file
* awk command is easy way to find the value
* we can use field number as $1 to $N
* $N is a special character for value last field

1. sed command - sed 's/<source name>/<destination name>/' <filename>

* sed command is used for change the input value names at file

Example : sed 's/porsche/bmw/' c.txt

echo "https://www.bigboytoyz.com/used-luxury-cars/porsche-911-carrera-convertible-detail-page" | sed 's/porsche/bmw/' <c.txt>

out put : <https://www.bigboytoyz.com/used-luxury-cars/bmw-911-carrera-convertible-detail-page>

1. Sequence steps for Linux commands applicable

* Create a linux machine in aws, Once we create the linux machine we can connect with the machine we can able to use Linux
* First of all we need to create the directory use the command as mkdir <Name of the directory>

Example: mkdir test1

* To check the directory we use command as ls –ltr

Example: [ec2-user@ip-172-31-24-179 ~]$ -rw-r--r-- 1 0 29 Jun 7 01:14 test1

* Once create the directory we can move to directory and command would be cd test1
* Right now we are in test1 directory to check if are in test1 directory we can use command as pwd

pwd means present working directory

* Once we in to test1 directory we need to create a files command name as touch file name as a 1.txt 2.txt 3.txt 4.txt 5.txt
* Once files got created we need to check the files once again with ls –ltr command

If we hit the ls –ltr command we can get list of files with complete information

Example:

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-92-9 test1]$ ls -ltr

total 0

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 24 15:46 5.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 24 15:46 4.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 24 15:46 3.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 24 15:46 2.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 24 15:46 1.txt

-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 0 Jun 24 15:46 1.txt

File size

File name

Time

Month year

User name

File permissions and attributes

* Once files got created we need to fill the data into the files
* In file we need to search the “ERROR” we can use grep command
* How to use grep command in grep command we have different arguments for each argument we have different operation such as

grep –r recursive search

grep –i eliminate case sensitive

grep –w whole

grep –c count of the error

grep –n line number of the error

grep –v void the given word

grep –l it would be display list of the error in file

grep –L it would be display apart from the given data

grep –rm 3 it would be display the errors upto 3

grep –rmw 3 maximum path of the error

* If we need to search specific error between delimiter we can use cut command and it is majorly used to get trimmed values

Cut command: cut –d <input> -fn <file name>

* If we need search error or a word in large file we can use awk command

Awk command: awk –F <value> '{print $1F}' <file name>

* To change the specific name at complete file we can use sed command

sed command: sed 's/<source name>/<destination name>/' <filename>