Class-2 29/1/25

Launch EC2 instance with key-pair :-

we can create our server/instance in 2 ways:

1) without key (less security, easy connectivity)
2) with key (more security, hard connectivity)

→ without key (consde)
→ with key pair (console & Terminal)

→ Terminal is a Tool which is used to connect Linux machines
ex:- Putty, mobaxTrem

key pair - 2 extensions
1. pem (privarcy enhacement mode)
2. ppk (Putty private key)

Pem → PPK → Putty

→ with help Putty gen we can convert .pem file extension into .ppk file

ec2-user → Putty username

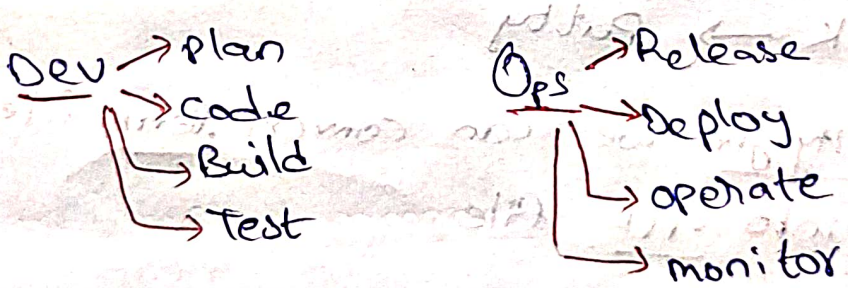
→ we can modify exinstance, name, volume and instance type after creation of the EC2 instance.

Linux :- Linux is a free & open source OS with high security. Linux is a multi user based OS.

Kernel :- It is core of the system and manages the CPU, memory and peripheral devices. Kernel is the lowest level of the OS.

Daemons :- These are background services (printing, Sound, Scheduling, etc) that either start up during boot or after you log into the desktop.

Shell :- Is an environment in which we can run our commands, programs and shell scripts. It gathers input from you and executes programs based on that input. When a program finish executing, it displays that program's output.



→ There are different types of command in linux. Some of the cmd used in EC2.

1) System cmd
2) H/w cmd
3) file cmd
4) copy cmd
5) Permsions
6) User cmd
7) Search cmd
8) n/w cmd

→ By default we are in ec2-user, To switch to root: sudo -i (or) sudo su -

To logout from root user: exit

1) System Commands :- uname -i : version

uname : to get OS

uname -r : to get kernel version

uname -a : to get full info about OS

uptime : displays since how long our instance in running state.

uptime -p : it shows only time

hostname : to get hostname of the system

hostname -i : to get private-ip of our system

ip addr : to get private-ip of our system

ip route : to get private-ip of our system.

ifconfig : to get private-ip of our system

last reboot : used to get info about last reboot of our system

hostnamectl set-hostname filename : To change hostname.

timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Kolkata : To change Time zone

clear : Used to clear the entire screen

(or)

use ctrl + l

date : used to get todays date.

date +"%d" : to get only date

date +"%m" : to get only month

date +"%y" : to get only year

date +"%H" : To get only hours

date +"%M" : To get only minutes

date +"%S" : To get only seconds

date +"%D" : date in mm/dd/yyyy

date +"%F" : date in yyyy-mm-dd

date +"%A" : day of the week (ex; monday, friday)

date +"%B" : month of the year (Jan, Feb)

timedatectl : To get local time, universal time, RTC time etc.

whoami : used to get current loggined user

who : used to get list of login users.

Hardware Commands :-

cat /proc/cpuinfo : To get CPU information

cat /proc/meminfo : To get Ram/mem information

(or) free (or) free -m

fdisk -l : To get list of volumes

df -h : To get volume information.

File commands :-

touch filename : To create a file

touch filename1, filename2 filename3 : To create multiple files.

touch filename{1..7} : To create a files in serialized way.

only 2 dots ←

ll (or) ls : To see all the files.

ll vs ls :-

ll (long list) : used to give full info about files.

ls (short list) : used to give only file names.

ii) Removing a file :-

rm filename : used to remove single file with permission.

rm -f filename : used to remove single file without permission.

here -f means forcefully

rm filename1, filename2 filename3 : remove multiple files with permission.

rm -f filname1 filenam2 filename3 : used to remove multiple files without permission

rm -f filename{1..7} : used to remove 7 files without permission.

rm -f * : remove all the files at a time.

rm -f A* : Used to remove files which are started with A*.

iii) Creating a folder :-

mkdir foldername : used to create a directory

mkdir foldername1 foldername2 foldername3 : used to create multiple directories.

mkdir foldername{1..5} : used to create 5 directories.

iv) Deleting a folder :-

rmdir foldername : used to remove single empty directory

rmdir foldername1. foldername2 : used to remove multiple empty directory

rmdir foldername{1..5} : used to remove 5 folder empty directory.

rmdir * : remove all directories.

rm -rf * : used to remove all files and folders from the directories.