Roles & Responsibilities

Builds :

Deployments

Environment Support

While different teams working / performing testing

Technologies using in DevOps

Platform : Unix –

Red Hat Linux

IBM AIX

HP UX ,Suse , Fedora, Sun Solaris ,Ubuntu etc

GIT : Which code repository

Version Controlling Systems

ANT/ Maven : These are called as Build automation tools.

Jenkins : Continuous integration and Deployment

Weblogic : the application server : in which we will deploy our java / j2ee applications.

ITIL : Support process.

Chef , AWS.

Linux :

Login Process :

Provide user ID & Password

How to know my Present working Directory :pwd

ls : list

clearing screen :**clear**

man : is used to get the help from Unix osit self.

mkdir : to create a directory

Syntexmkdirnameofthe\_folder\_to\_create

dsr

mkdirdsr

rmdirdsr

ls –l : to see complete details about contents of a directory

ls –lt : list files based on the time modified

ls –ltr

cd

Syntax : cd s1

cd ..

Files Manipulation commands

Creating a file :

vi : creating file usng vi editor

vkiran.txt

Syntax : vi vkiran.txt

touch :

Syntax : touch vishnu.txt

How to list contents of a Directory

ls , ls –l,ls –ltr

ps –ef | grep java

ps –ef | grep weblogic

AdminServer : startWeblogic.sh

ManagedServer :startManagedWebLogic.sh

Unix Commands

**clear** - clear the terminal screen

**pwd** -- return working directory name

MACPRO31s-MacBook-Pro:~ MACPRO31$ whoami

MACPRO31

**whoami** -- display effective user id

**sudo**, **sudoedit** - execute a command as another user

**ls** -- list directory contents

ls **-a** Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot (.).

ls **-l** (The lowercase letter ``ell''.) List in long format.

drwxr-xr-x 12 MACPRO31 staff 408 Jun 10 10:48 dsr

d / - : if the entry is a directory the first character will be d

if it is file the first character start with –

rwx : Owner : the person who creates this file / folder

r-x : Owners Group :

rwx : p

MACPRO31 : User

staff : the group to which this user belongs

ls **-t** Sort by time modified

ls **-r** Reverse the order of the sort to get reverse lexicographical order or the oldest entries first

(or largest files last, if combined with sort by size

cd – change directory

**cat** -- concatenate and print files

prints the contents of a file on the terminal

**tail** -- display the last part of a file

My server is running I want see last 100 lines continuously what is the command

**tail -100fAdminServer.log**

tail **-f** The **-f** option causes **tail** to not stop when end of file is reached, but rather to wait for additional data to be appended to the input.

**less :to see the contents of a file and to search for the words at the same time.**

**less** s1.log00001/Exception

**less file\_name /wordtosearch**

**cp** -- copy files

**scp** -- secure copy (remote file copy program)

this command is used to copy files from 1 machine to another machine

**ftp** -- Internet file transfer program

touch : to create a file

**rm**, **unlink** -- remove directory entries : remove files

rm x.txt

**rmdir** -- remove directories

rmdir –R pp/

**du** -- display disk usage statistics

du **-h** "Human-readable" output.

du -h abc.txt

du **-s** Display an entry for each specified file.

du -sh \*

4.0K abc.txt

4.0K b.txt

**df** -- display free disk space

df -h