Atria Institute of Technology



**Department of Information Science and Engineering**

**Big Data Analytics (18CS72)**

**Assignment-1**

**SUBMITTED BY**

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Section: B

Submission Date: 27-11-2023

**COURSE HANDLING FACULTY NAME:**

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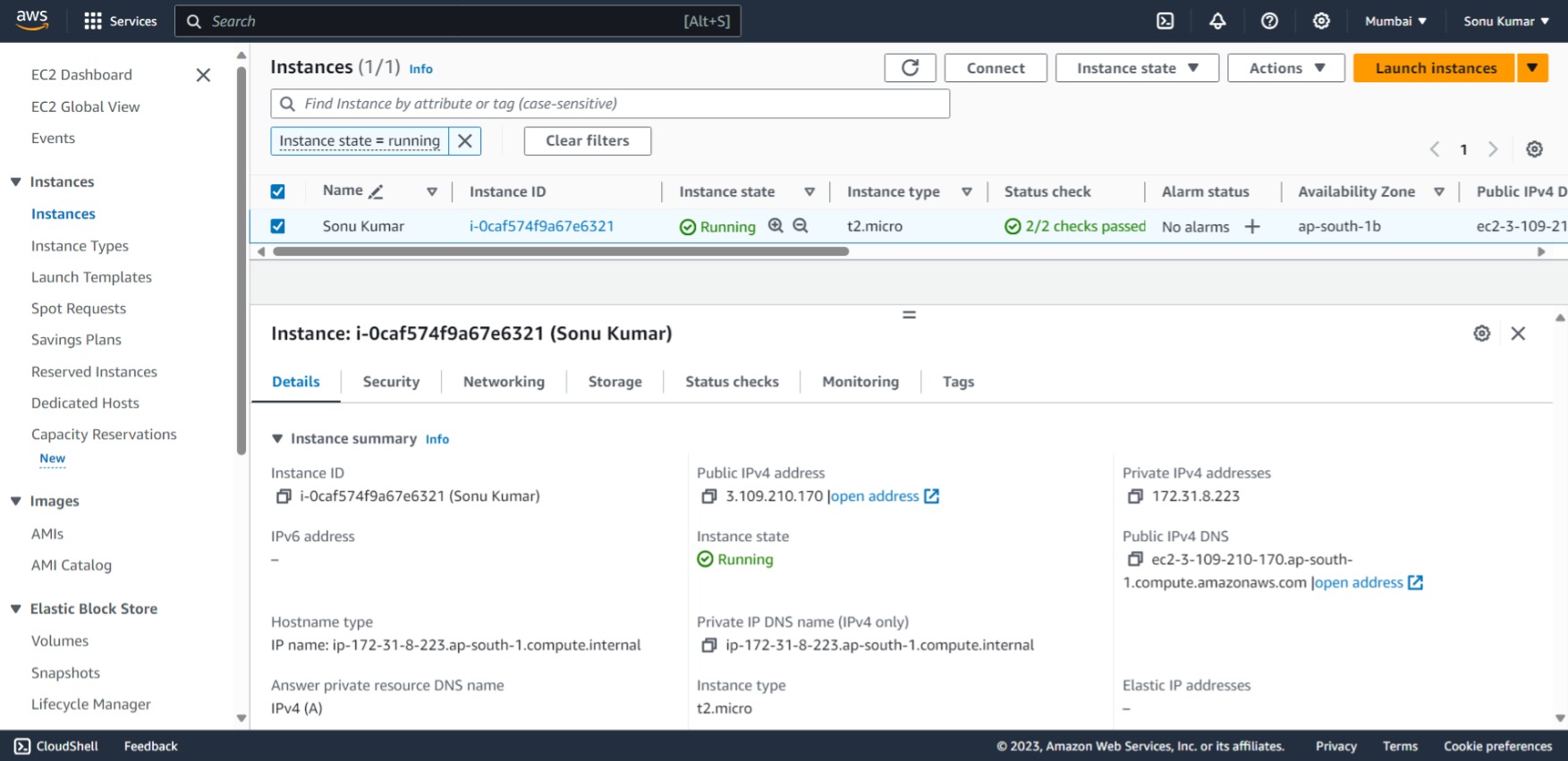
Dept of ISE, Atria IT.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sl. No** | **Description** |
| 1 | 1. create an **EC2 Linux** instance in AWS Cloud /Any cloud  INSTANCE NAME - **YOUR NAME**  INSTANCE TYPE - t2.micro/any other also.  key pair name- your name  storage - 10 GB  Take the screenshot of instance running status  Mention the private IP address and Public IP address.  (Execute this program/concept and take a screenshot of the output) |
| 2 | Execute the basic Linux commands/ simple program on the instance  (Execute this program and take a screenshot of the output) |
| 3 | Create the **GitHub** Account with your credentials, Same things stored in public repository in Github. Share the assignment in GitHub link. |

**Instance Creation-01**

SCREENSHOTS OF AWS INSTANCE



* Instance:

i-0caf574f9a67e6321 (Sonu Kumar)

* Instance ID:

i-0caf574f9a67e6321

* Public IPv4 address:

3.109.210.170

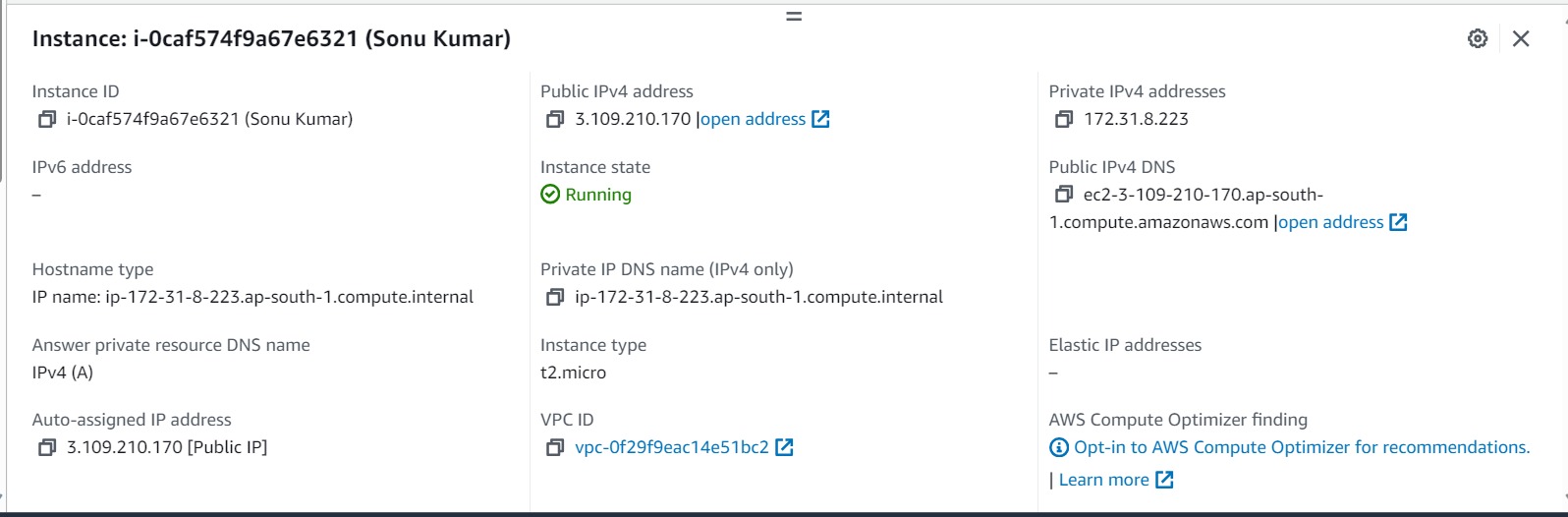
* Private IPv4 addresses:

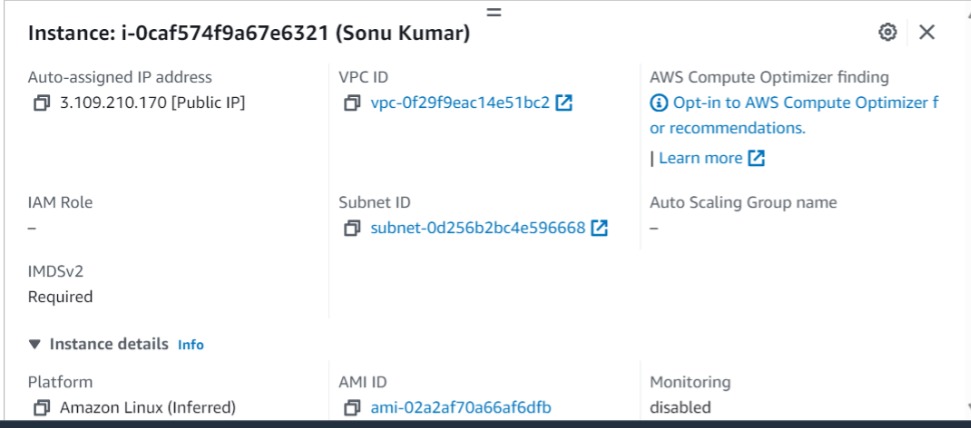
172.31.8.223

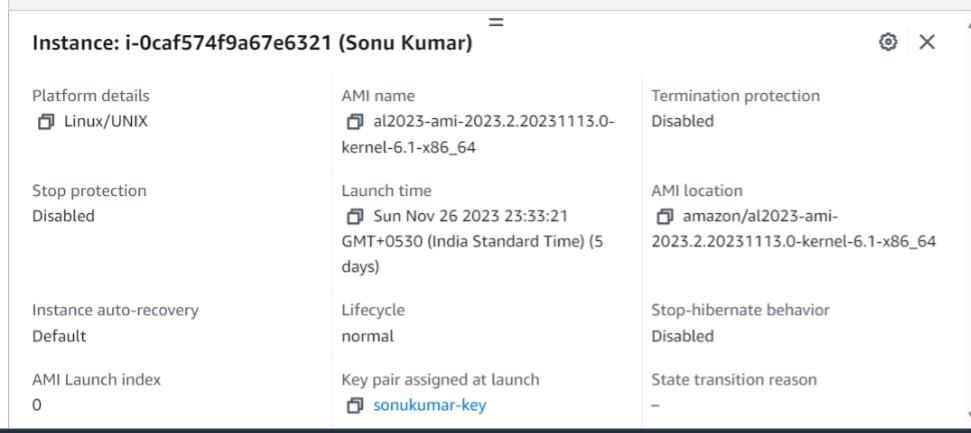
* Instance state:

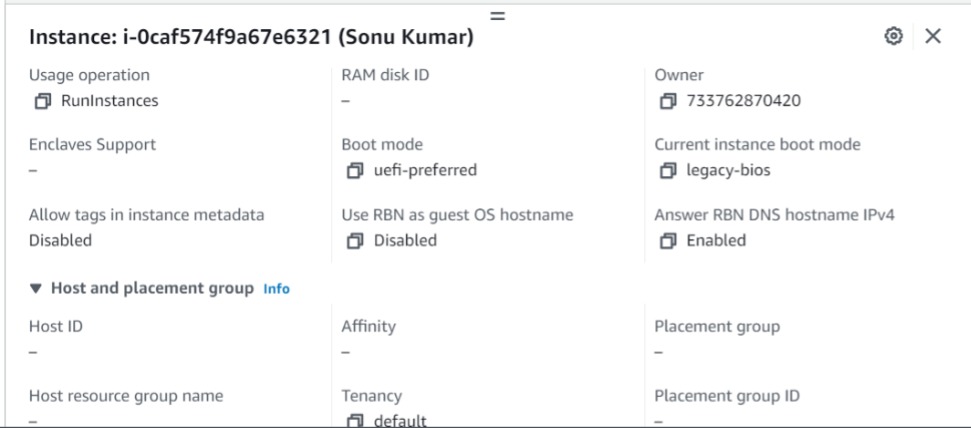
Running

SCREENSHOTS OF AWS INSTANCE

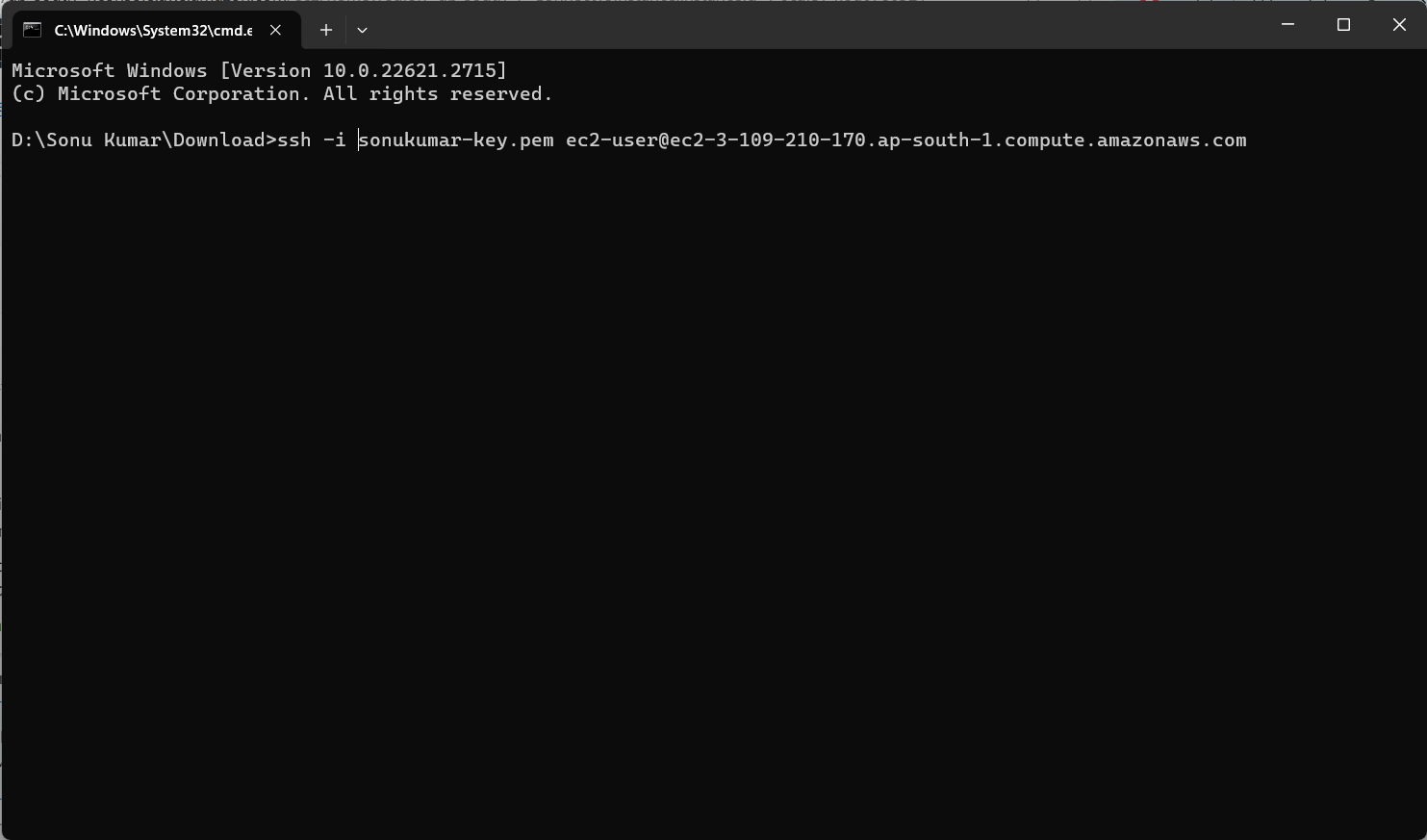




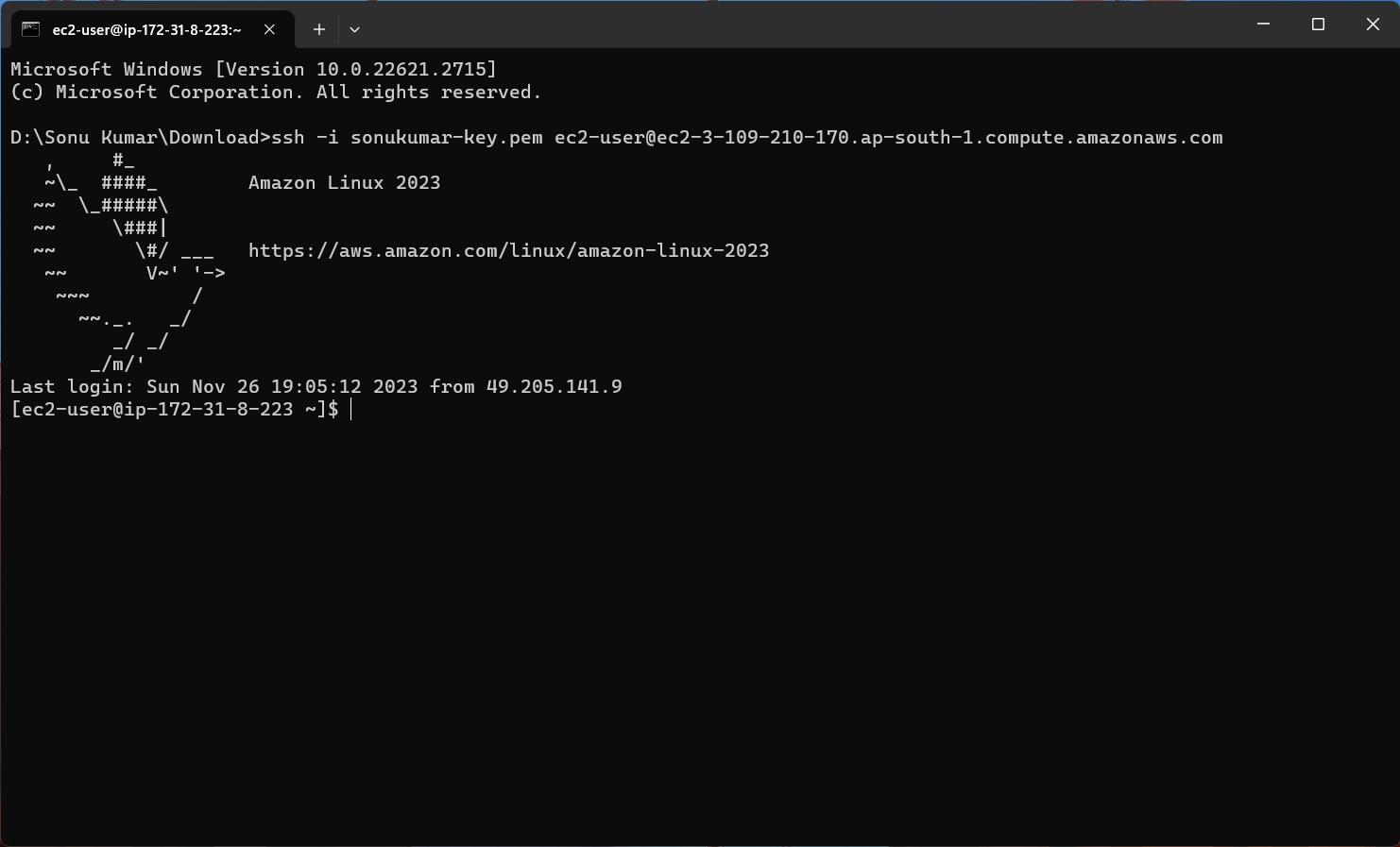




SCREENSHOTS FROM command-prompt

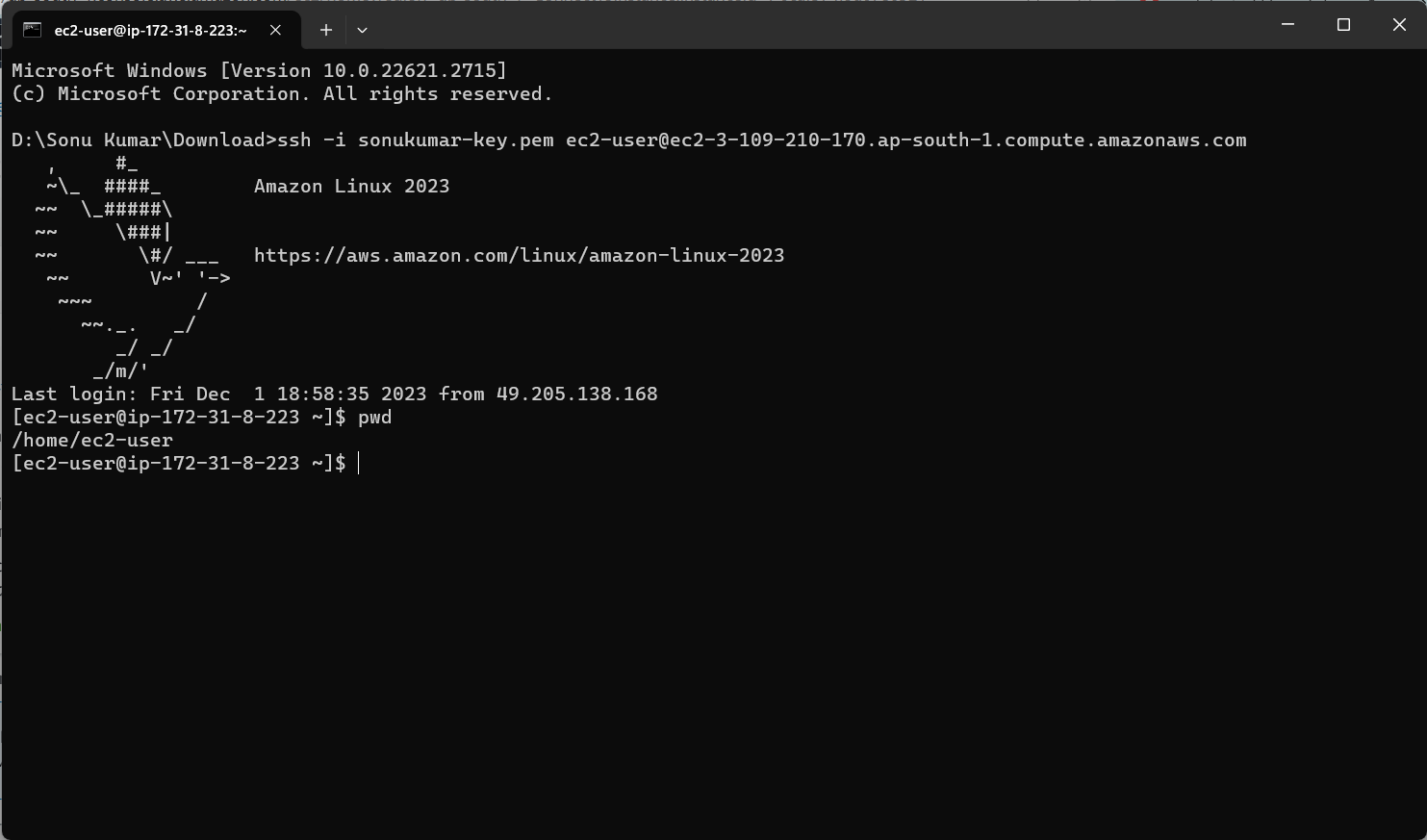


In command prompt enter the ssh key



Ater successful login it authenticates and now we can enter any commands.

SCREENSHOTS FROM command prompt



* pwd:

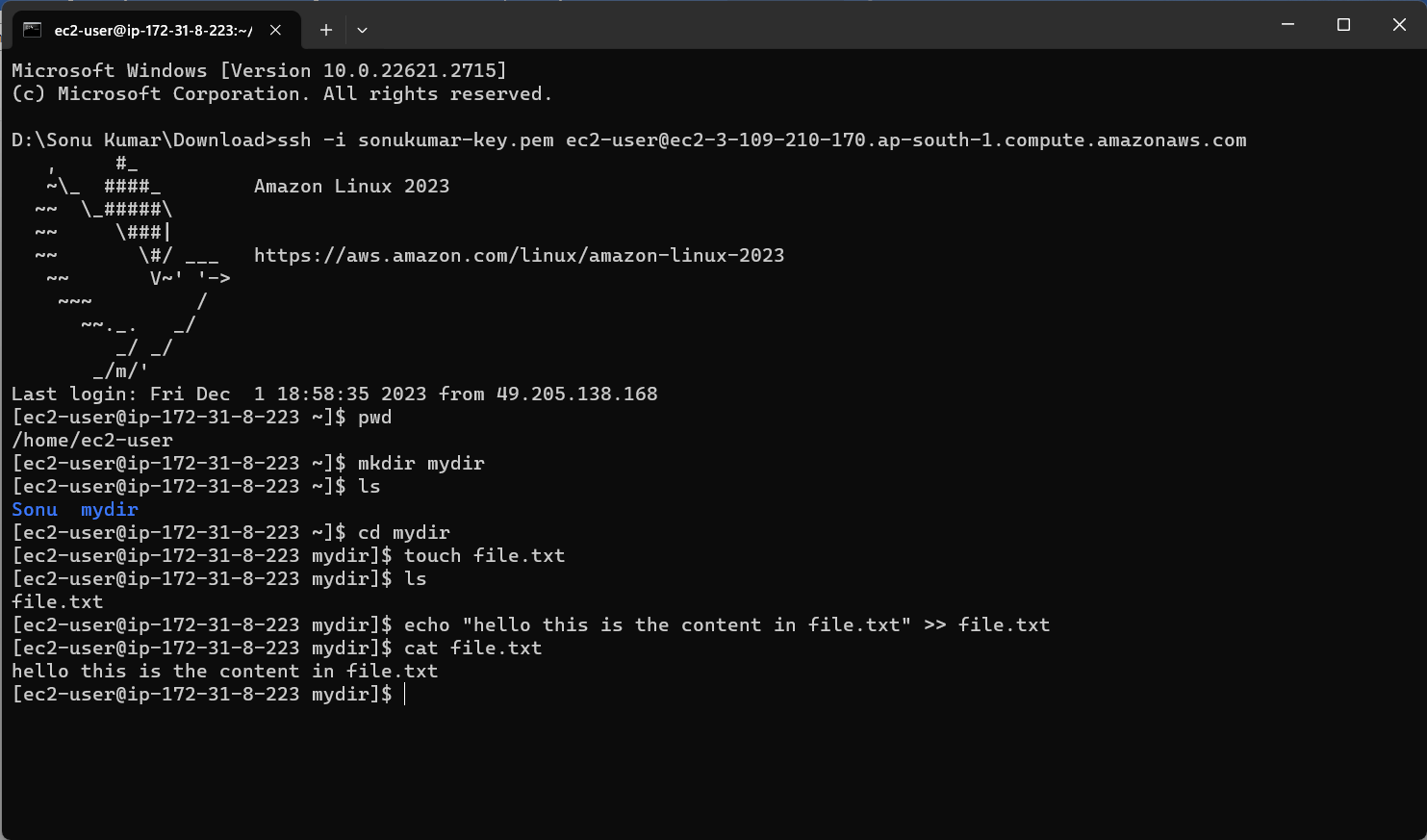
pwd is used to present working directory, this gave the output /home/ec2-user

* mkdir:

The mkdir (**m**a**k**e **dir**ectory) command creates a new directory in the provided location. I have created a directory called mydir .

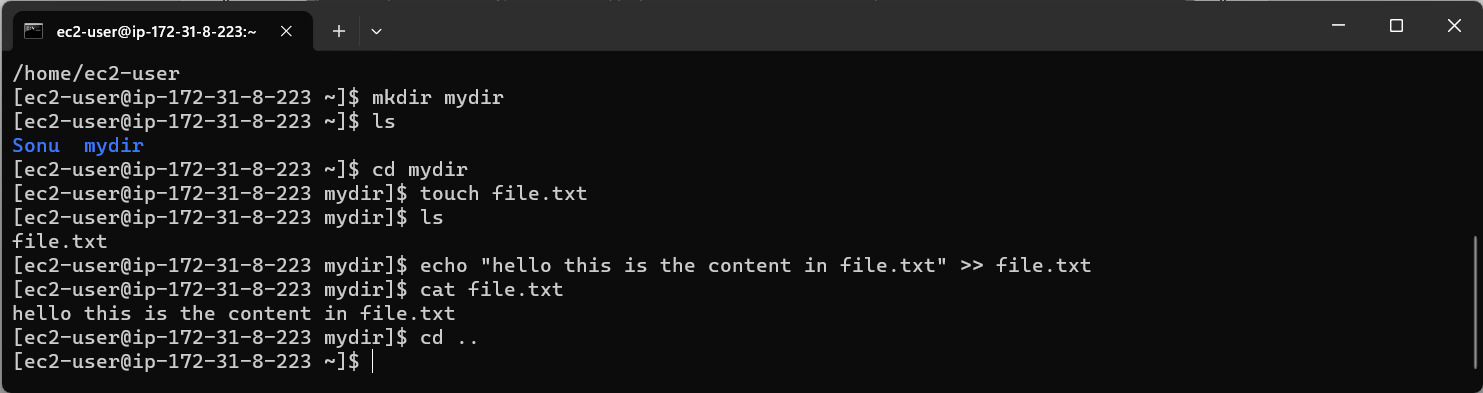
* ls:

The ls command (**l**i**s**t) prints a list of the current directory's contents. Therefore we got the directory created display as output.



* touch:
* The touch command's primary purpose is to modify an existing file's timestamp. The command creates an empty file if it does not exist. Due to this effect, touch is also a quick way to make a new file (or a batch of files).
* Here I have created a txt file called new\_file first then a second txt file called file\_txt.
* Using ls command we can find where these files have been created .
* cat:
* The cat command (con**cat**enate) displays the contents of a file in the terminal (standard output or stdout).
* To use the command, provide a file name from the current directory.
* Here I provide the txt file called new\_file.txt.
* echo:
* The echo command to print arguments to the terminal.
* Here I have used echo “hello this is the content in new\_file.txt”.
* The >> operator redirects output to a file.

Later I use cat to find the content in new\_file.txt. Therefore we can see that “hello this is the content in new\_file.txt” has been added to new\_file.txt



cat file.txt is executed to show that there is no content in file.txt.

* cp:
* The main way to copy files and directories in Linux is through the cp (**c**o**p**y) command. cp <source file> <target file>.
* The source and target files must have different names since the command copies in the same directory. Provide a path before the file name to copy to another location.
* Here we are copying the content of new\_file.txt into file.txt using cp [cp new\_file.txt file.txt]
* Then when we use cat on file.txt it shows “hello this is the content in new\_file.txt” so content is successfully copied.
* Now we make use of echo and >> to add a new line in file.txt i.e “after copying contents from new\_file I am adding a new line into file.txt”.
* Now when cat is used on file.txt both are lines are given as output.

**Assignment GitHub Link:**

https://github.com/richasalian/BDA-assignment-1