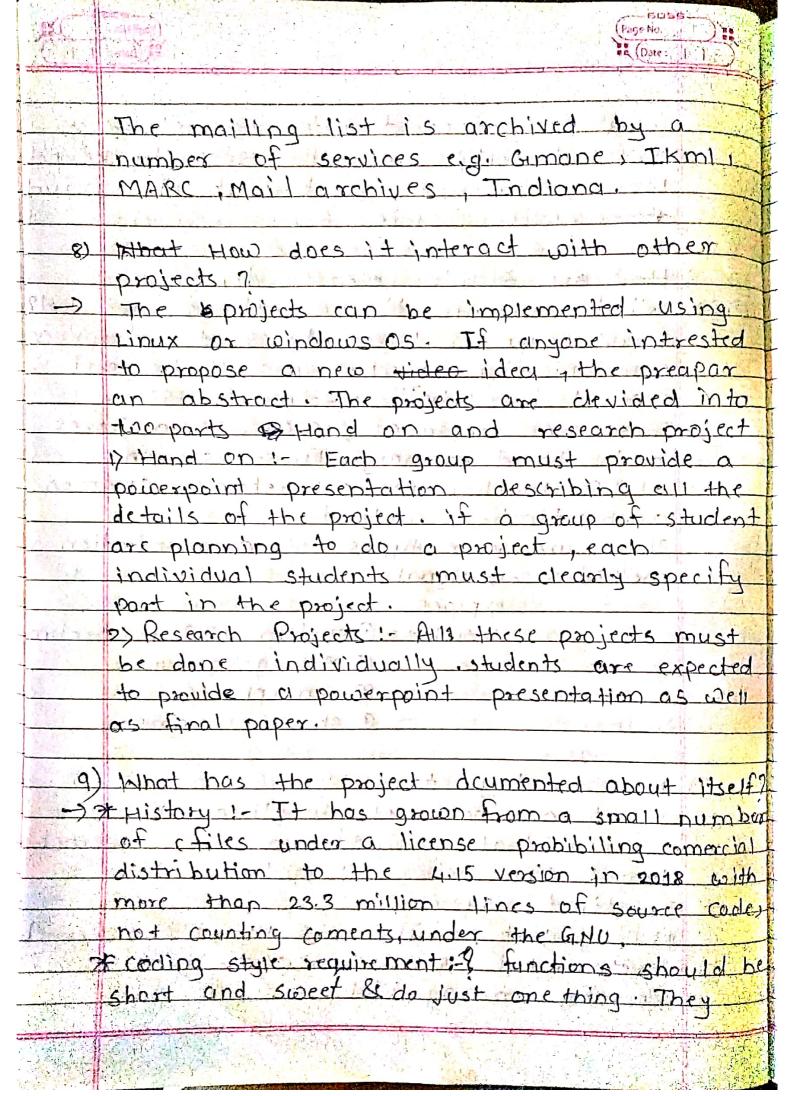
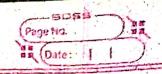
case study on linux Barry the Plant of the house and was the 1) who does the developement? linux, computer operating system created in the learly 1990s by Finnish software engineer Linus Torvalds and the free softan foundation (FSF). While still a student at the university of Helsinki , Torveilds started developing linux to create a system similar to MINIX, a UNIX operating system linux grew throughout the 1990s because of the efforts of hobbyist developers. 2) How is it organised? > In order to make the most effective use of your lingux system, you must undertand how linux organizes data ITT you're familiar with microsoft window or another operating system, you'll find it easy to leearn how linux organizes, & be cause most operating system organize data in rather similar ways. This section explains how linux organizes. The directories of a Linux system are organized as a hierarchy. Unlike Ms-Dos, which provides the seperate hi erarchy for each portition. The second second second second

s) How is it licensed? > linus has placed the linux kernel under the GAN General Public License, which change, and restrictions on further distribution and you must make the source duta available the licences of the utilities and programs which come with the installations vary. Much of the code is form the CINU project! at the free software foundation, and is also under the GPL . some other major programs of tro included in linux distribution are under a BSD license and other similar licenses. 4) How is the source code managed? RCS manages single files at a time ; cvs uses the RCS toolset to manage all of the source code for a project. Linux uses essentially GIT to manage releases of new versions; updates to the central source tree are managed by a benevolent etespot! (Linus Torvalds and Some "trusted lieutenants") E) How fore stable releases done? At the end of the review cycle, the Acked patches will be added to the ratest - stable releases, and a new stuble release will happen security patches

will be accepted into the stable tree directly from the security kernel tram and not go through the normal reet review cycle. 6) How ere stable releases done? 6) > rathat communication methods are used? > Linux supports three types of interprocess communication mechanisms that first appeared in unix TM system v (1983). These are message queues, semaphores and shared memory. These system VIPC mechanisms all share common authen tication methods. There are some types of communication methodes:-1> signals 2) pipes 3> sockets Osystem VIPC machanism Message queues 3 semaphores 4 shared memory 1) How doe bugs tracked? what an hour of Googling bring out to that mainstream linux Kernel bugs are being logged in troo distinct systems Mailing list :- This is the Linux Kernel developement discussion and bug reporting mailing list.

me well-product to pell-c





should fit on one or two screenfuls of text and do one function is interesty inversly proportional to the completly & Reindentation level of that function. * code of conducts: The Linux code of conduct is bassed on the contributor convert version 1.4. The contributor consecontent has been adopted by hundreds of opensource projects. The contributors content was created by coraline Ada Ehonke software development * continous integration requirements :-With 14,000 changesets per releases from Other 1,700 different developer its clear that the linux kernal moves quickly & brings plenty of complexity. Kernal bugs range from small onnayances to larger problems usuch as system crashe & data 1055. 10) What does it do ? -> Linux is an open source operating system. An operating system is the software that directly manages a system's hardware and resources like CPU, memory and storage The Os sits between applications and bardware and makes the connections between an of your software and the physical resources that do the work

-	
11)	Who maintains it ?
the same of the sa	Linus Toyvalds , the exector of Linux
	is the maintainer of Linux hernal
	developement. He is generally the last
	word on wheather cods gets merged into
	the official Linux Kernel or not. The
	linux kernel has literally thousands of
	developers, but linus torvends has the
	tinal say.
	The state of the s
12)	How is the projector structured?
	when install AlM, the installation
	program creates a project repository on the
	application servers tile system By defaile
434	the project repository located under
	the application deployment, clirectory.
	The project re-pository contains the sa
	and ac sub-folders. The sa directory
12.2	Stores global XML files, style sheets, tamplets
	in the project repository. The ge directory
1.00	is awarking area for a group of
3-34	domains that are shared by multiple
	users
13)	How do the developers communicate ?
	Mailing 11515 are the main communication
120112	channels to the Linux kernel for
	maneucomers that coould like to be
	more about the linux kernel developement
\$3455 SA	

there is the kernelnewhies resource and It kernelnewhies IRC channel on OFTC. This enline resource provides information on besic kernel development questions.

1/1) What has happended recently?

Find Files that have been modified recently in linux

There are various occasions when we want to search for files that have been changed recently.

for ex: as a system admin, we're responsible to maintain and configuration computer systems. Hell explore the find utility which is the most common way to archive the intended purpose.

15) How do I build it?

Building a feet lingy has its advantages one dis advantages. However,

new Linux admin find it difficult

to build linux. Building of linux moneds

to understand few things and then type
a couple of commands.

The procedure to built the linux

mennel -

is wrate the latest kernel from kaneling

	27 verify Kerpel
pay.	3) untar the kernal torball
	a) copy existing linux kernel config Ale
in the	5) build jingx kernel.
(at-	How do I contribute?
	one of the biggest - and the fastest
	moving -open source projects, the linux kernel
	15 composed of about 53,600 files and
	nearly 20-million lines of code, withe
-	more than 15,600 programmers contributing
	to the project world wide.
- Commence of the Commence of the	There are steps to contributing to the
1	Kernel
	1> prepare your system. 2> download the linux Kernal code repository.
	3> Build your kernel
	4) Make a branch and switch to Xt it.
	5) update yours kernel to point to the
	letest code base
	6) Make Make a change to the code base
10,100	1) commit your changes and cheate a
	patch
The state of the s	
7116-14	The state of the s