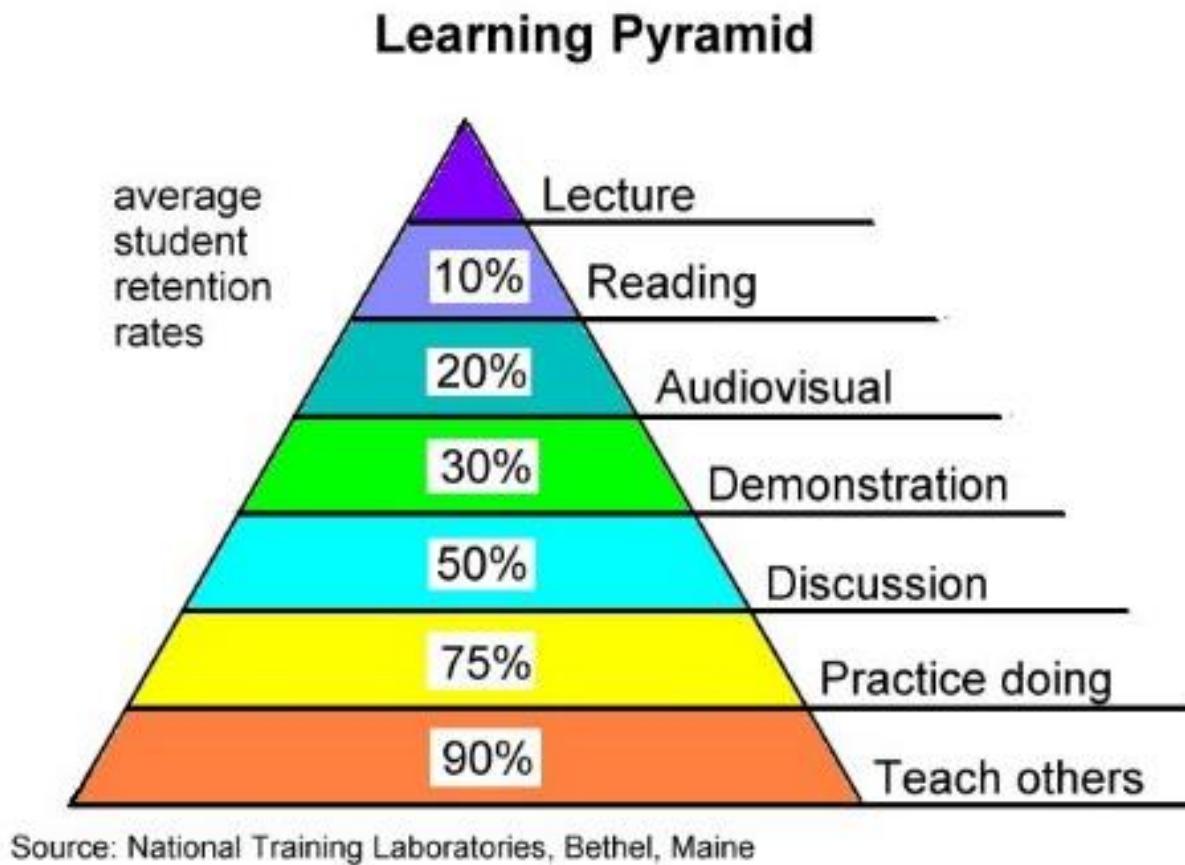


Application Laboratory

R.S. Madanayake

Something before the lesson



In the University.....

- **Group Work and Self-Study are encouraged.**
- **Spoon-feeding is discouraged.**

The Linux Command line

Using a Web Based Linux Emulator

<https://copy.sh/v86/?profile=linux26>

Listing the contents of a directory

- Listing – ls
- Listing with details – (ls -l)

Creating a new sub-directory

- Make a directory – mkdir

What do you think about the following?

- mkdir ABCD

How to create a whole new directory structure

- mkdir xyz
- cd xyz
- mkdir abc
- mkdir lmn
- mkdir klm, pqr, rst

Copying files

- The cp command

Moving files

- The mv command

Mounting Filesystems

- For a newly created filesystem to be accessible on Linux, it has to be mounted. Mounting filesystems dates back to the days when files were maintained on tape reels that had to be physically mounted before the filesystem could access them. Although this seems to be less user-friendly, there is an advantage in doing it this way.
- Mount /mnt/cdrom

Unmounting Filesystems

- The `umount` command is used to detach previously mounted filesystems from their mount directories.
- Command format is similar to mounting.

Relative Path

Absolute Path

Compare Relative Path Vs Absolute Path

Advantages of Linux over Windows

- Free & Open Source
- All the directories and files appear as one file system under “/”, making management of the system easier
- A better security system – default security better than Windows
- Extensive Customisation
- An enormous number of distributions/flavours to choose from
- Stability – more immune to crashes occurring in Windows
- Hardware Independence – can be ported to different hardware

Advantages

- Ease of use - GUI
- Ease of Installation
- A strong community
- Many Applications
- Lightweight
- Consistent updates
- Heavy documentation

Advantages

- Better Hardware Support
- Built for development
- Best choice for Servers – since it was based on Unix, a server O/S