

Summary & Highlights

Congratulations! You have completed this module. At this point, you know:

Linux originated in the 1990s when Linus Torvalds developed a free, open source version of the Unix kernel.

Linux is multi-user, portable, and supports multitasking.

Linux is widely used today in mobile devices, desktops, supercomputers, data centers, and cloud servers.

Linux distributions (also known as distros) differ by their UIs, shell, applications, and how the OS is supported and built.

The design of a distro is catered toward its specific audience and/or use case.

Popular Linux distributions include Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), Debian, Ubuntu, Suse (SLES, SLED, OpenSuse), Fedora, Mint, and Arch.

The Linux system consists of five key layers: user, application, OS, kernel, and hardware.

The kernel is the lowest-level software and it enables applications to interact with your hardware.

The shell is an OS-level application for running commands.

You use a terminal to send commands to the shell.

You can use the `cd` command to navigate around your Linux filesystem.

You can use a variety of command-line or GUI-based text editors such as GNU nano, vim, vi, and gedit.

Deb and RPM packages contain software updates and installation files.

You can use GUI-based and command-line package managers to update and install software on Linux systems.