
GNU/Linux Bootcamp

Day: 2

— KUOSC —

Recap of Day: 1

Commands:

- touch: create files
- mkdir: create directories
- mv: move files/directories
- rm: remove/delete files/directories
- pwd: print working directory
- cd: change directory

Package Managers

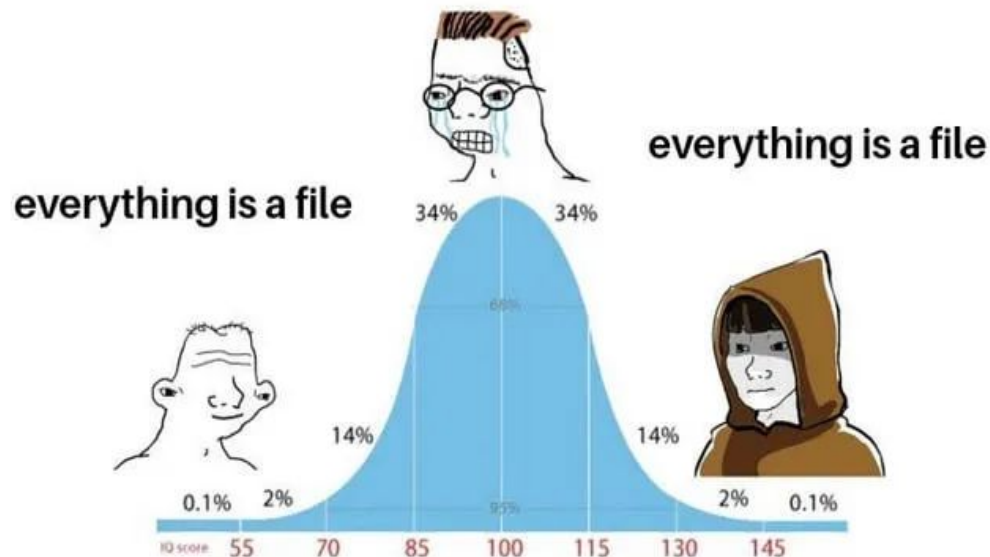
- Tool that automates the process of installing, upgrading, configuring, and removing computer programs
- apt - Debian based
 - apt update
 - apt upgrade
 - apt install htop
- dnf - Fedora based
 - dnf update
 - dnf install htop
- pacman - Arch based
 - pacman -Syu
 - pacman -S htop



File Management, Permissions & Ownership

- chmod
 - chmod xxx filename
- chown
 - chown foo momo/
- ls -la (to view file permissions)
- find -type f -name "*.txt"

no, there's dirs, pipes, links,
files, sockets, and blocks



Text Processing

Text processing in GNU/Linux refers to the manipulation of text files and data using various commands and utilities.

grep - print lines that match patterns

```
ls -a | grep -i "Document"
```

cat - print the content of the file

```
cat text.txt
```

.rc files: .bashrc

- setting aliases
-

Process Management

Process management in Linux is the ability to control and manipulate processes, which are instances of running programs.

- pid (process id)
- killall
- pidof
- htop

Debugging and Log Checking

journalctl

man journalctl

dmesg

man dmesg

Introduction to Init System

- Init is the first process that starts when the Linux system boots
- Responsible for initializing the system
- It is a *daemon* process that continues running until the system is shut down

About ***systemd***

