Get Started with Red HatEnterprise Linux

Open source software has source code that anyone can freely use, study, modify, and share

A Linux distribution is an installable operating system that is constructed from a Linux kernel and that supports user programs and libraries.

Red Hat participates in supporting and contributing code to open source projects, sponsors and integrates project software into community-driven distributions, and stabilizes the software to offer it as supported enterprise-ready products.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux is the open source, enterprise-ready, commercially supported Linux distribution provided by Red Hat.

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Access the Command Line

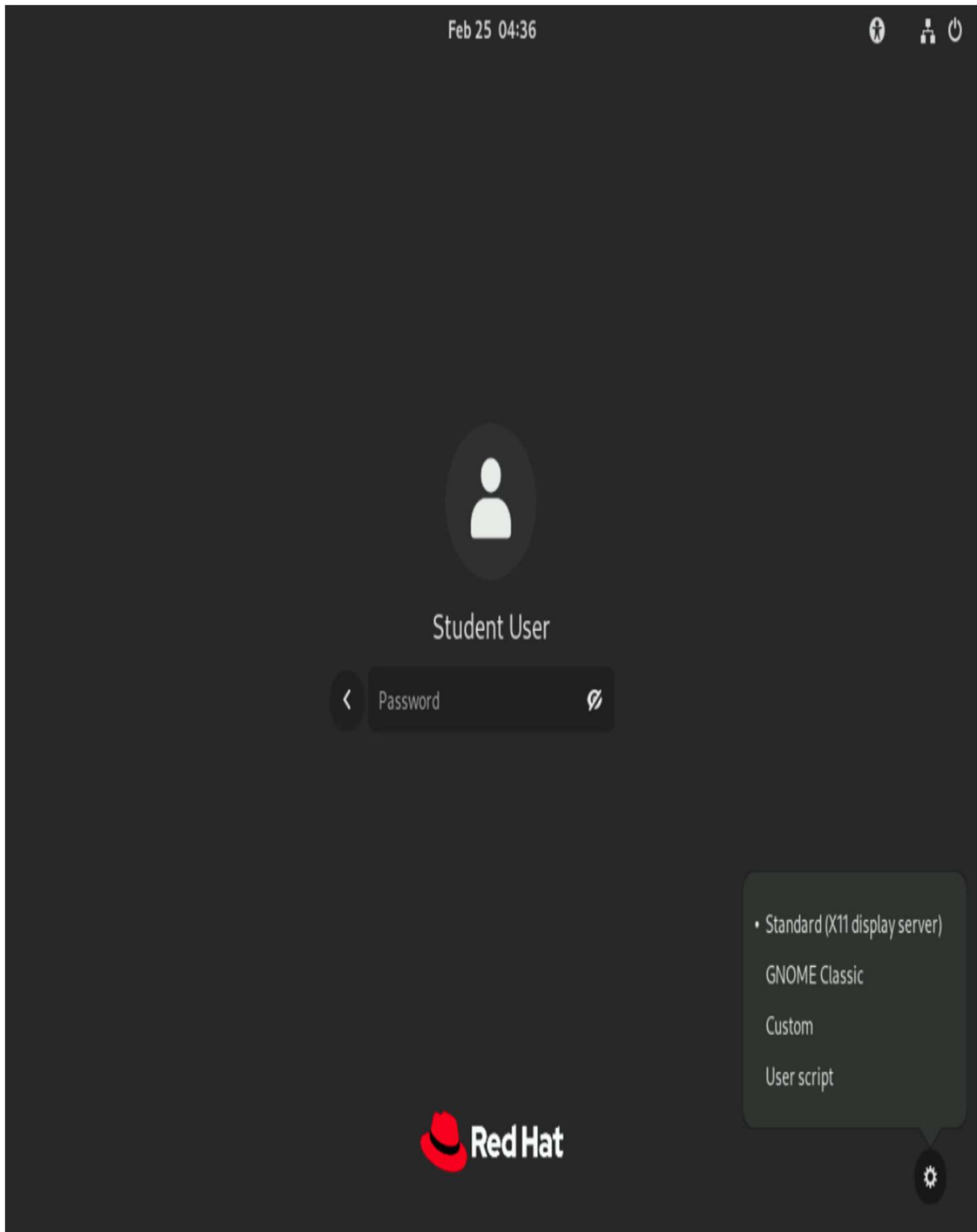|	
Introduction to the Bash Shell	A command line is a text-based interface that is used to input instructions to a computer system. The Linux command line is provided by a program called the shell The default user shell in Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) is the GNU Bourne-Again Shell The shell displays a string when it is waiting for user input, called the shell prompt. When a regular user starts a shell, the prompt includes an ending dollar ($) character: **[user@host ~]$** A hash (#) character replaces the dollar ($) character when the shell is running as the superuser, root.
Shell Basics	Commands that are entered at the shell prompt have three basic parts: • Command to run. • Options to adjust the behavior of the command. • Arguments, which are typically targets of the command. **Syntax :** Command [Options] Arguments

Log in to a Local System	A terminal is a text-based interface to enter commands into and print output from a computer system. To run the shell, you must log in to the computer on a terminal. You can switch between the virtual consoles by pressing Ctrl+Alt and a function key (F1 through F6) at the same time. The graphical environment is available, then the login screen runs on the first virtual console, which is called tty1. Five additional text login prompts are available on virtual consoles two tty2 through six tty6.
Log in to a Remote System	Linux users and administrators often need to get shell access to a remote system by connecting to it over the network. In a modern computing environment, many headless servers are virtual machines or are running as public or private cloud instances. These systems are not physical and do not have real hardware consoles. They might not even provide access to their (simulated) physical console or serial console. In Linux, the most common way to get a shell prompt on a remote system is to use Secure Shell (SSH). Most Linux systems (including Red Hat Enterprise Linux) and macOS provide the OpenSSH command-line program ssh for this purpose. [user@host ~]$ **ssh remoteuser@remotehost** remoteuser@remotehost's password: password [remoteuser@remotehost ~]$ Log Out from a Remote System type exit and enter

RHEL 9 login screen

RHCSA-I RHEL 8/9

Parts of the GNOME Shell

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