



**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, SANGLI**  
(Government Aided Autonomous Institute)  
**WALCHAND LINUX USERS' GROUP**



**EXCITING  
PRIZES**

**LIMITED  
SEATS**

**01**

**BORN TO  
BOOT**

**16  
AUG**

**WARGAMES**

**17  
AUG**

**FILE  
FORGE**

**03**

**04**

**02**

**COMMAND  
QUEST**

**NET  
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**Ms. Pooja Bhosale**  
President  
Walchand Linux Users' Group

**Dr. A. J. Umbarkar**  
Staff Advisor  
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**Dr. M. M. Khot**  
Dean (SW)  
Walchand College of Engineering

**Dr. U. A. Dabade**  
I/C Director  
Walchand College of Engineering

# Let's get started!



Me @ LD 6.0

# Contents of the session

- Open Source Software
- Operating System
- Kernel
- System Calls



# What is Software?

- Bundle of Code, Dependencies, Data, etc
- Built using programming languages
- Defines how the system behaves



# Types of Software

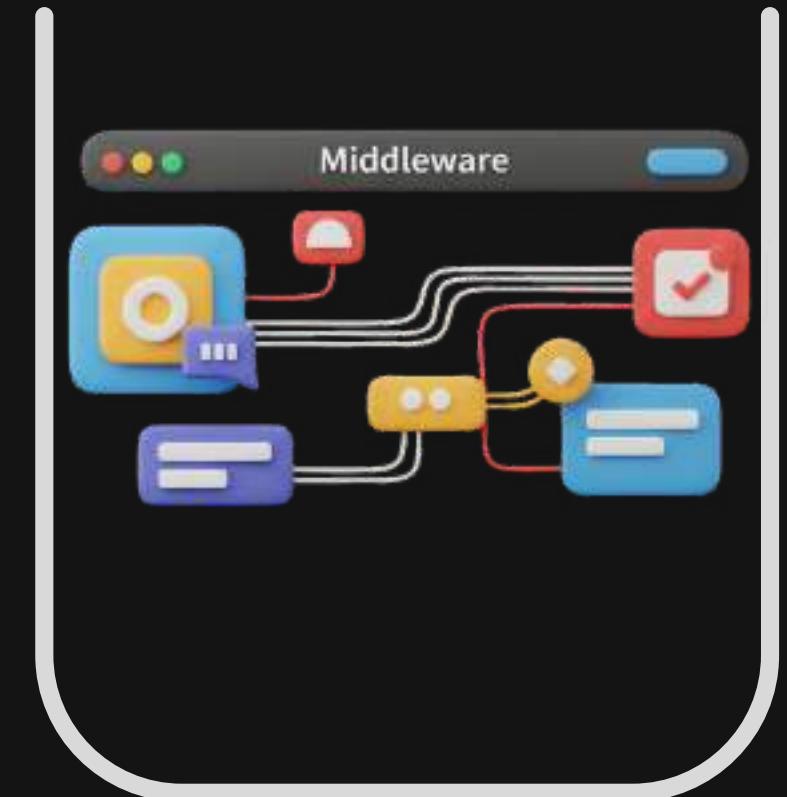
System  
Software



Application  
Software



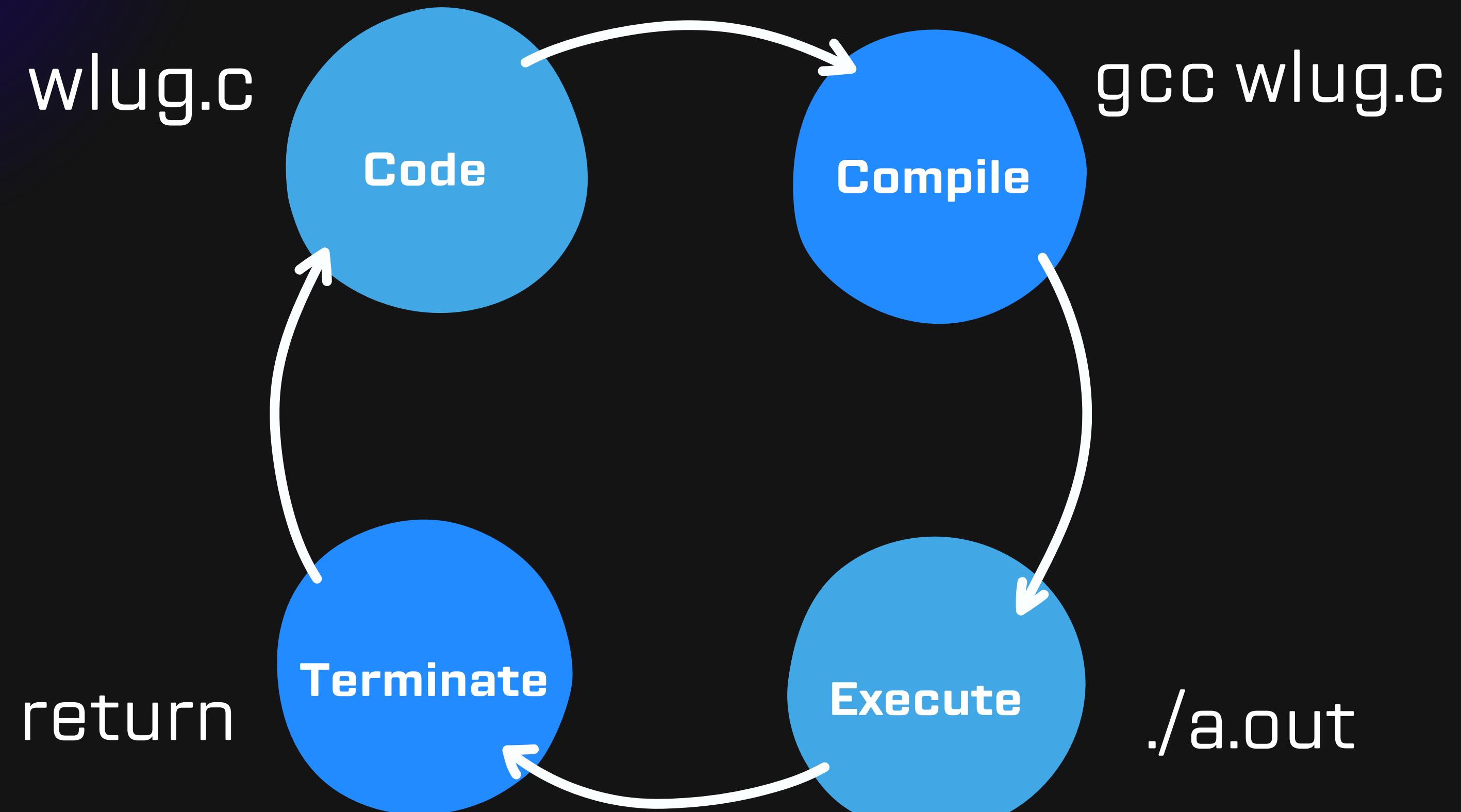
Middleware



Utility  
Software

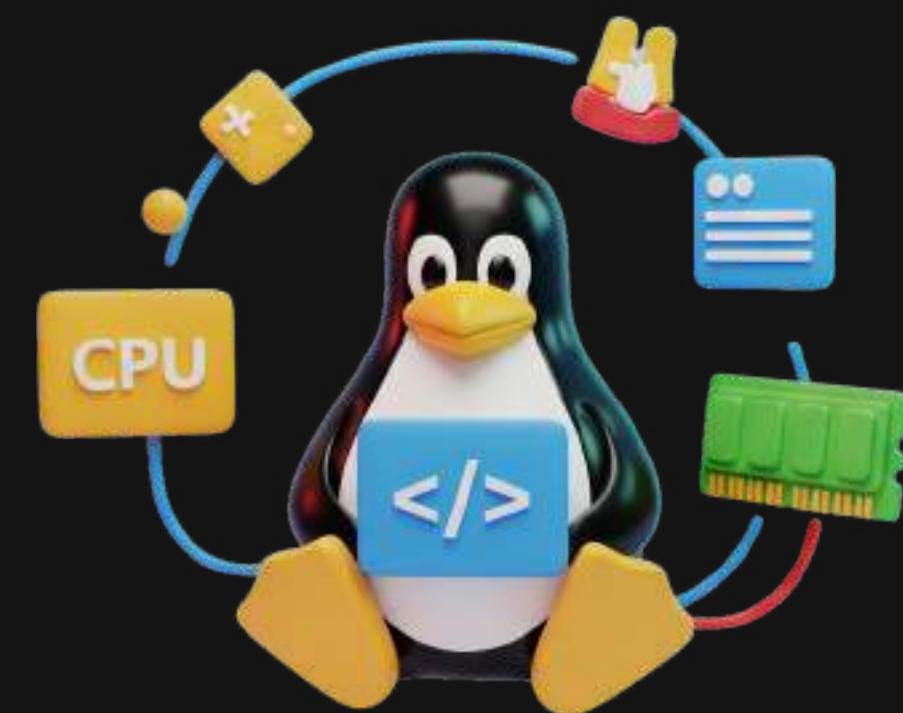


# Software Lifecycle



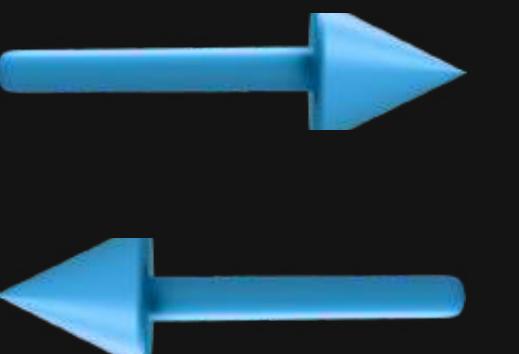
# Program

- Set of instructions written in programming languages
- Stored in memory
- Static until executed



# Process

- Running instance of a program
- Has its own memory and state
- Created and managed by OS



So what's the difference  
between program and  
software?

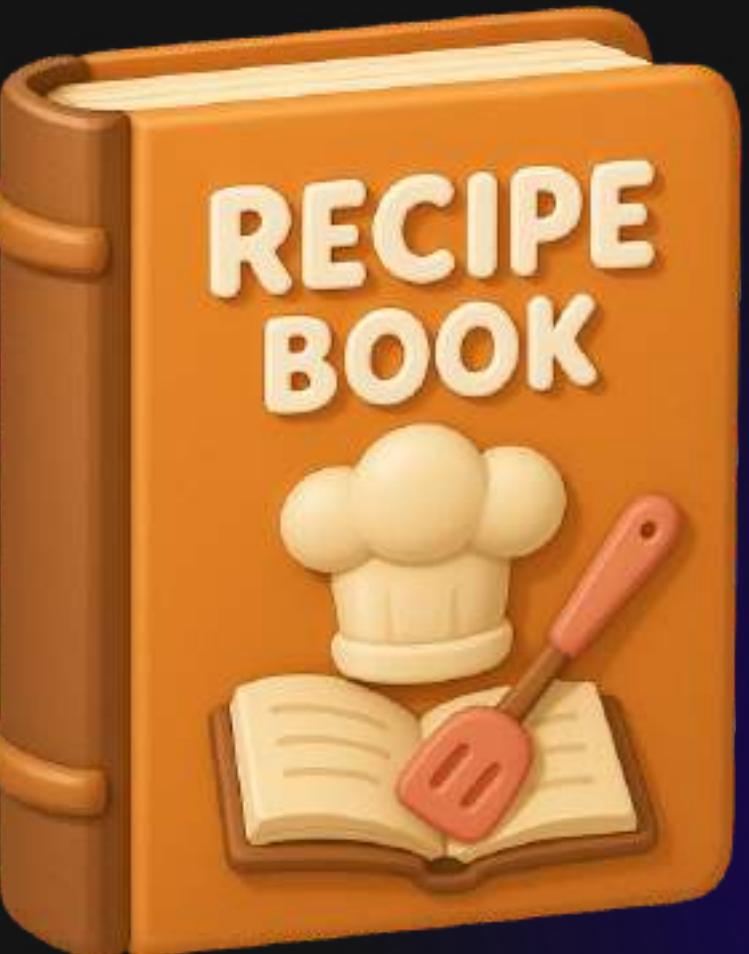




Software

=

Program



# Source Code



- Source code is original set of instruction written in programming language
- Written by developers
- Human-readable form of software
- Needs to be compiled / interpreted

```
#ifdef TOP_BUILDDIR
    setenv ("VLC_PLUGIN_PATH", TOP_BUILDDIR"/modules", 1);
    setenv ("VLC_DATA_PATH", TOP_SRCDIR"/share", 1);
    setenv ("VLC_LIB_PATH", TOP_BUILDDIR"/modules", 1);
#endif

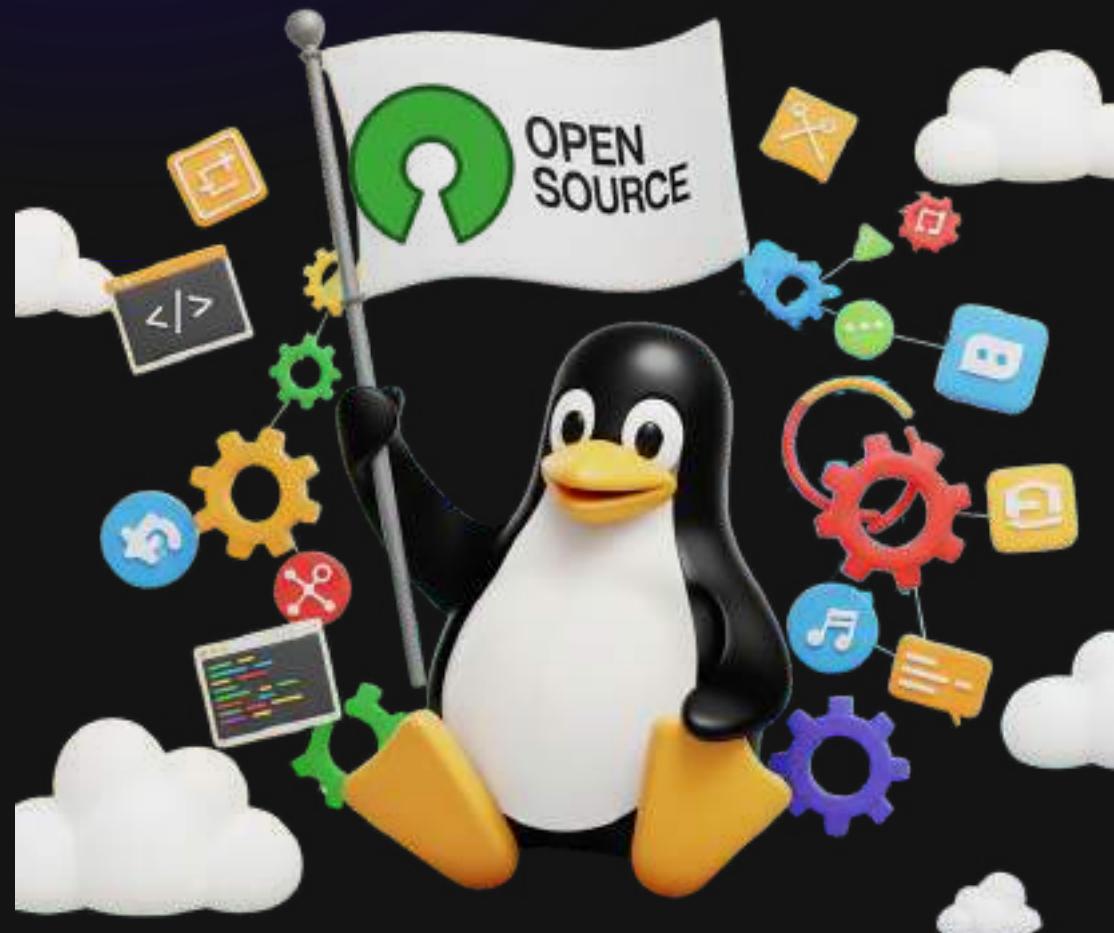
/* Clear the X.Org startup notification ID. Otherwise the UI might try to
 * change the environment while the process is multi-threaded. That could
 * crash. Screw you X.Org. Next time write a thread-safe specification.*/
unsetenv ("DESKTOP_STARTUP_ID");

#ifndef ALLOW_RUN_AS_ROOT
    if (geteuid () == 0)
    {
        fprintf (stderr, "VLC is not supposed to be run as root. Sorry.\n"
                  "If you need to use real-time priorities and/or privileged TCP ports\n"
                  "you can use %s-wrapper (make sure it is Set-UID root and\n"
                  "cannot be run by non-trusted users first).\n", argv[0]);
        return 1;
    }
#endif
```

# Open Source Software?



# Open Source Software



- Source code is public with open access
  - Free to use, modify and distribute
  - Built by a global community
  - Ex. GIT, LINUX, etc

# Features

- Transparency
- Customizability
- Community - collaboration
- No vendor lock-in



# Closed Source Software

- Source code is private
- Owned and Managed by companies
- No modifications are allowed



365



# Advantages of Open Source Software

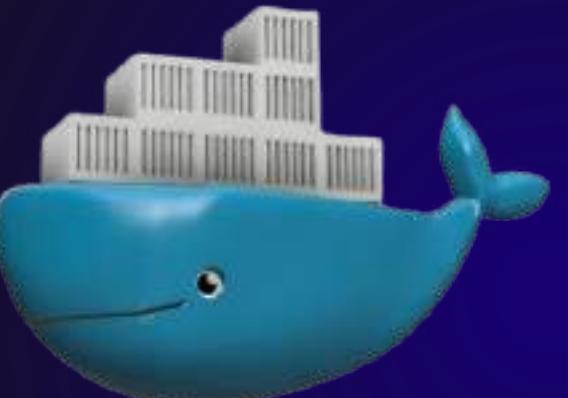
- Security
- Community Support
- Flexibility
- Cost Efficient





# OSS in Modern Development

- Large Language Models - GenAI Applications
- Powers startups and enterprises
- Ex. Kubernetes, PyTorch, Docker



# Operating System



# Operating System

- Interface between user and hardware
- Manages Resources and Programs
- Provides GUI and CLI
- Ensures Security and Access Control



# Functions of OS

- Memory Management
- Process Management
- File handling
- Device Control



# What is a shell?



- Interface between User and OS
- Command Interpreter
- Commands to the OS
- Ex. Bash, ZSH



# Shell

- Command-line interpreter
- Executes user commands
- Runs inside the terminal
- Ex. Bash, Zsh, Fish

/ \  
VS

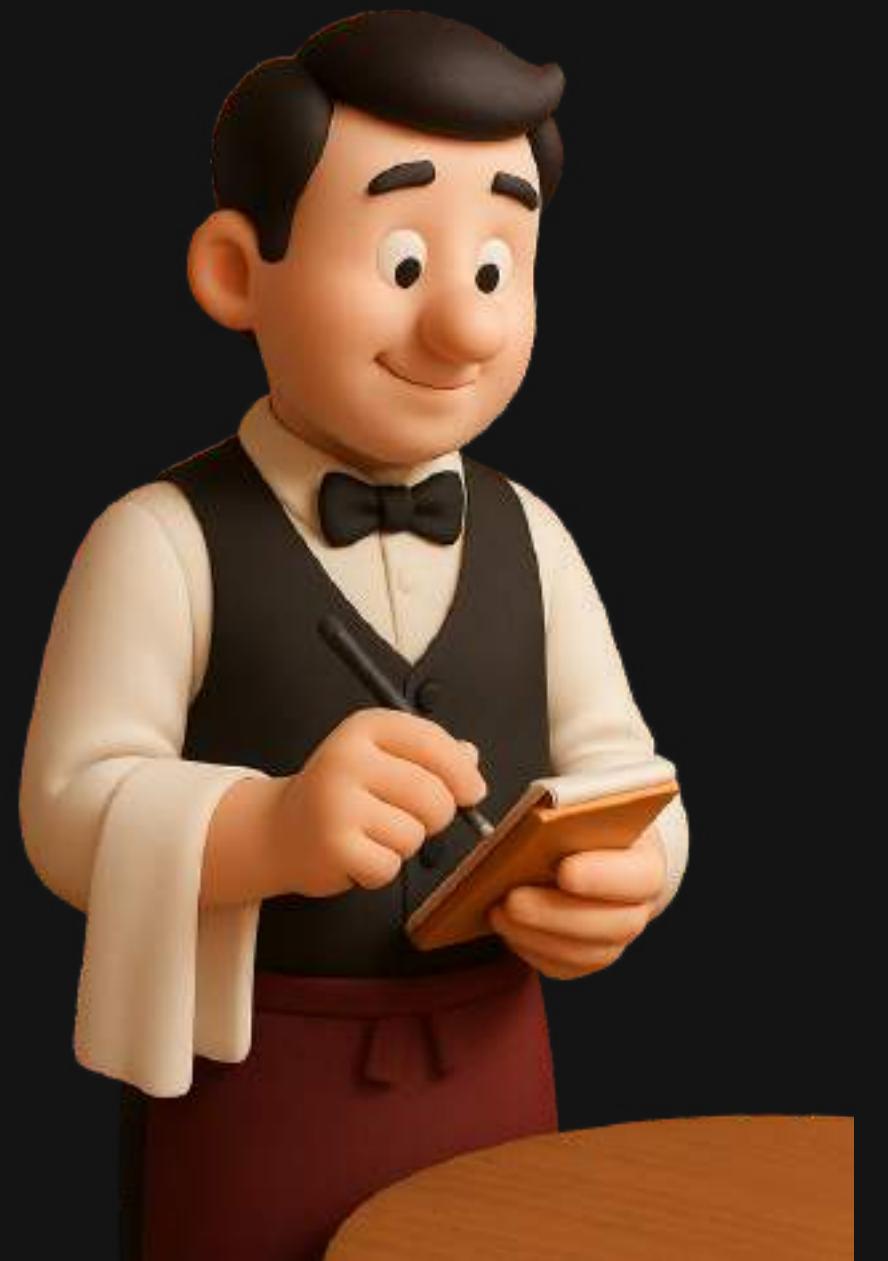
# Terminal

- Interface to access the shell
- Displays and manages shell session
- Hosts the shell
- Ex. GNOME Terminal, Konsole, xTerm





**The User**



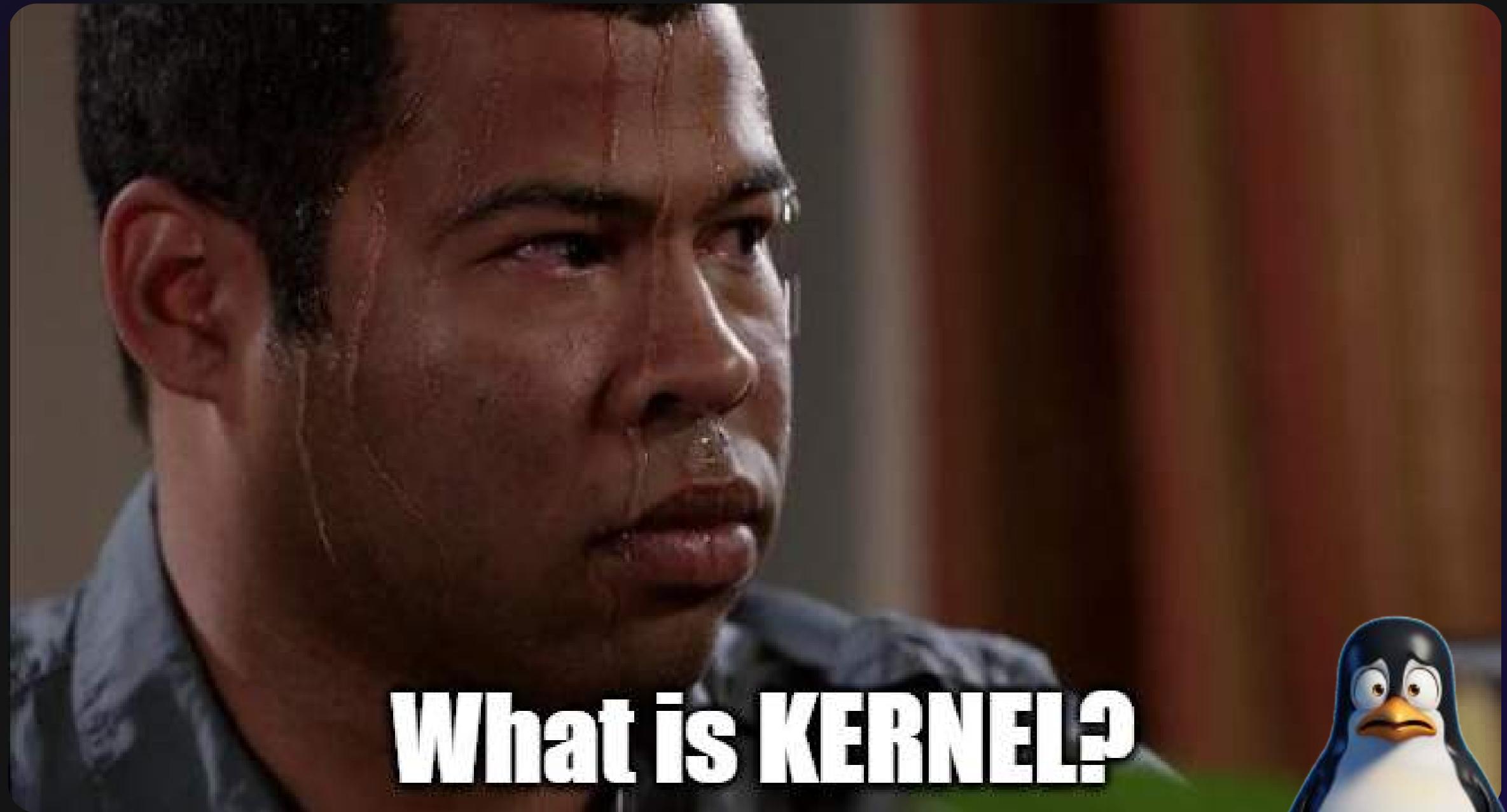
**Terminal**



**Shell**

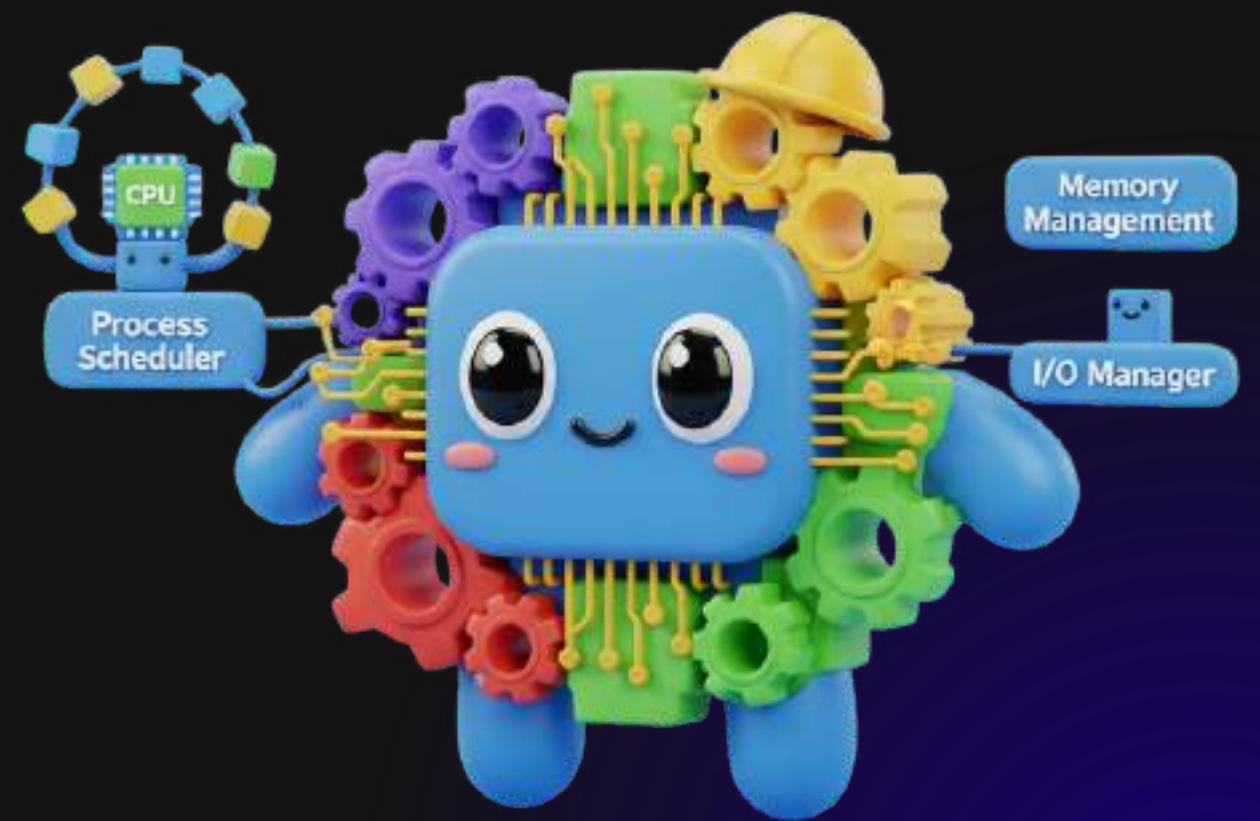
# KERNEL





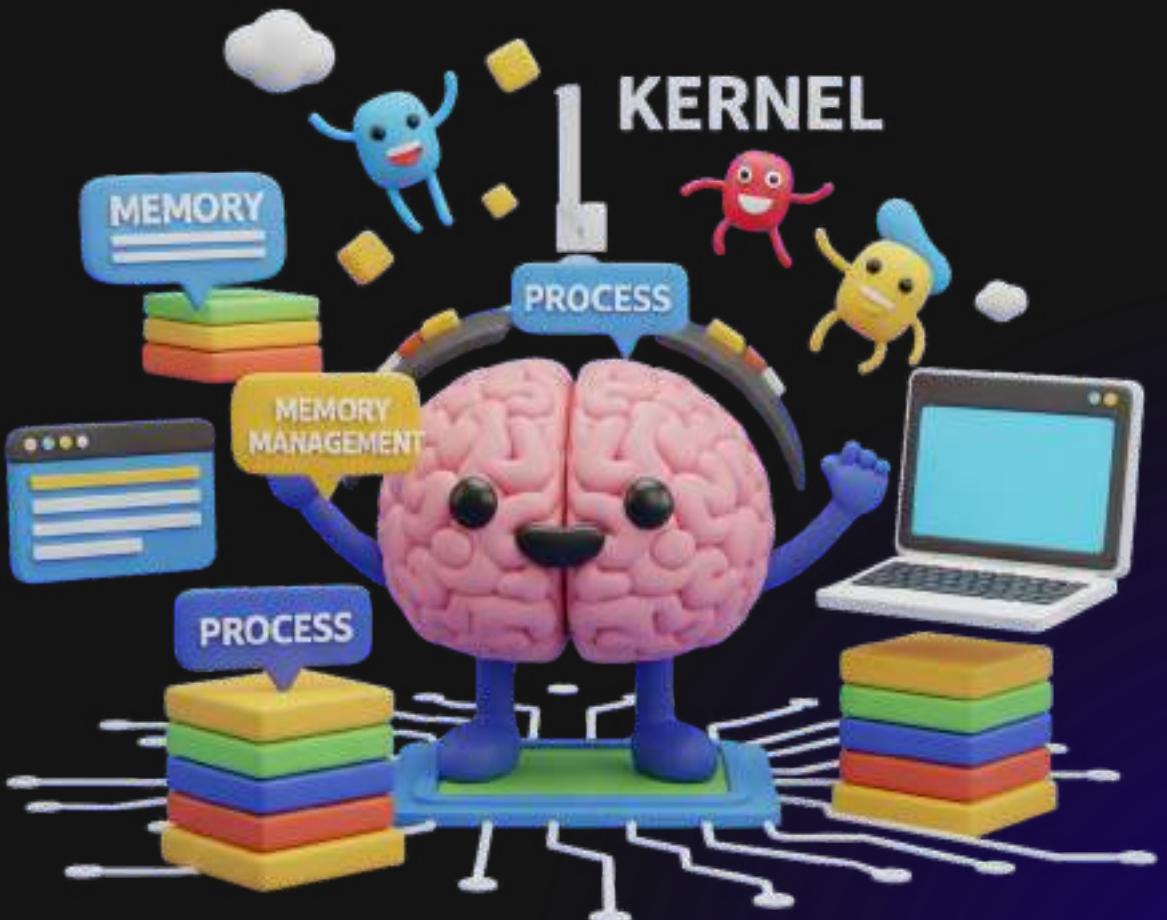
# What is Kernel?

- Core of the OS
- Directly communicates with hardware
- Stays in memory always



# Kernel Functions

- Process scheduling
- Memory management
- File system control
- Device handling



# Kernel Space

- Full access to system resources
- No need of system calls
- Executes core OS functionalities

# User Space

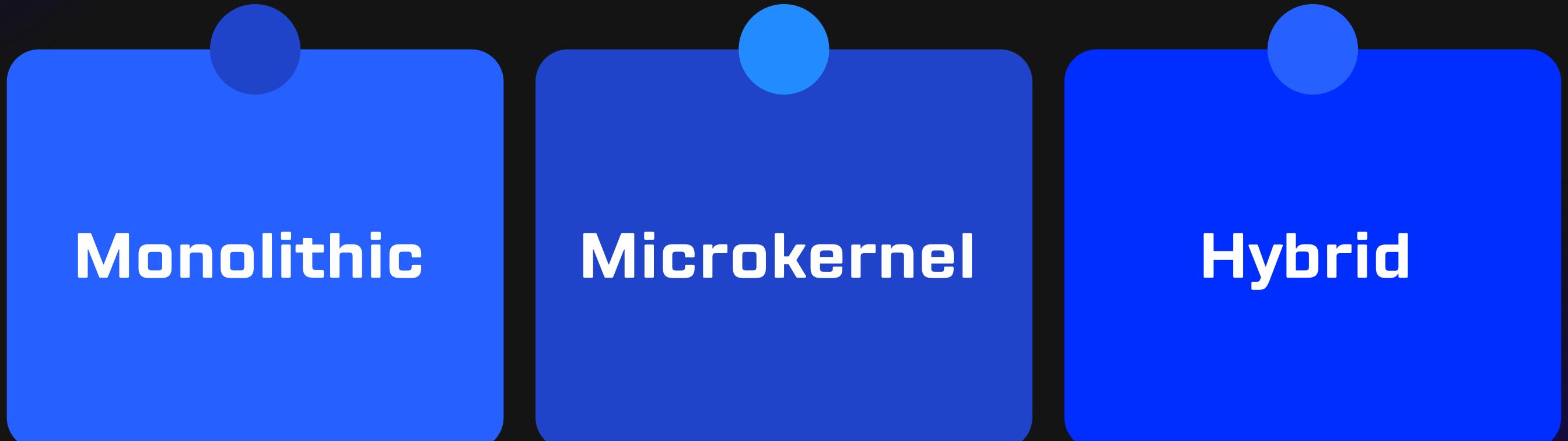
- Limited access to system resources
- Must use system calls
- Runs applications and user programs

# Kernel Modules

- Extend kernel functionality
- Load/unload at runtime
- Used for drivers (USB, Wi-Fi, etc.)
- No need to reboot or recompile kernel



# Types of Kernels



**Monolithic**

**Microkernel**

**Hybrid**

# Monolithic Kernel

- All core functions in a single codebase
- Direct access to hardware
- High performance
- Example: Linux



# Microkernel

- 
- Only essential services in kernel space
  - Others in user space (like drivers)
  - Lower performance due to context switching
  - Example: MINIX

# Hybrid

- Mix of monolithic and microkernel
- Some services in kernel space,  
some outside
- Balanced performance and stability
- Example: MacOS

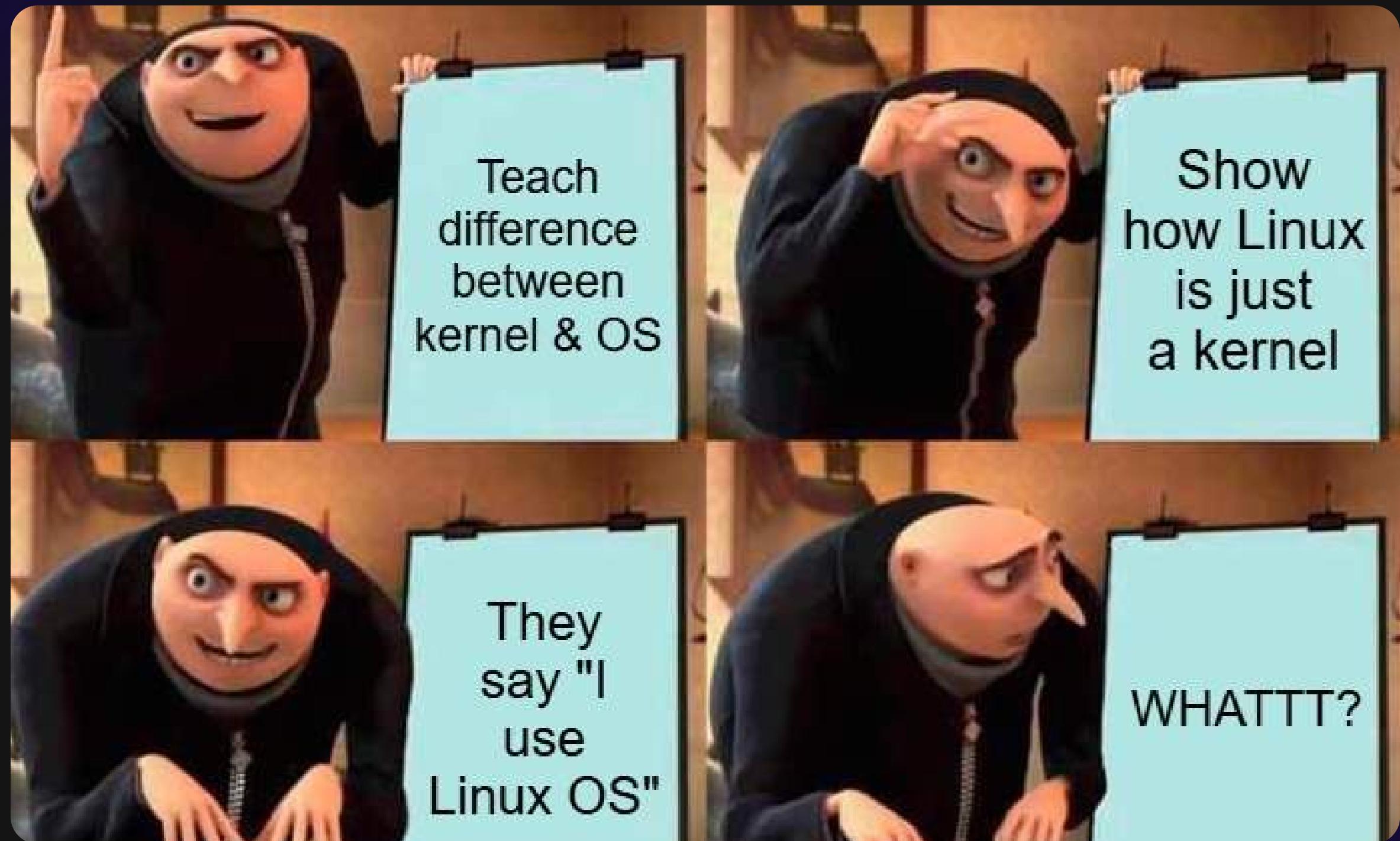


Quick  
comparison  
of all three  
types

Feature	Monolithic Kernel	Microkernel	Hybrid Kernel
<b>Main Idea</b>	All OS services run in kernel space	Minimal services in kernel, rest in user space	Mix of monolithic and microkernel
<b>Performance</b>	Fast	Slower	Balanced
<b>Security</b>	Lower	Higher	Moderate to high
<b>Modularity</b>	Low	High	Moderate
<b>Use Case</b>	General-purpose OS	Real-time, critical systems	Desktop, enterprise







# Kernel

/

**VS**

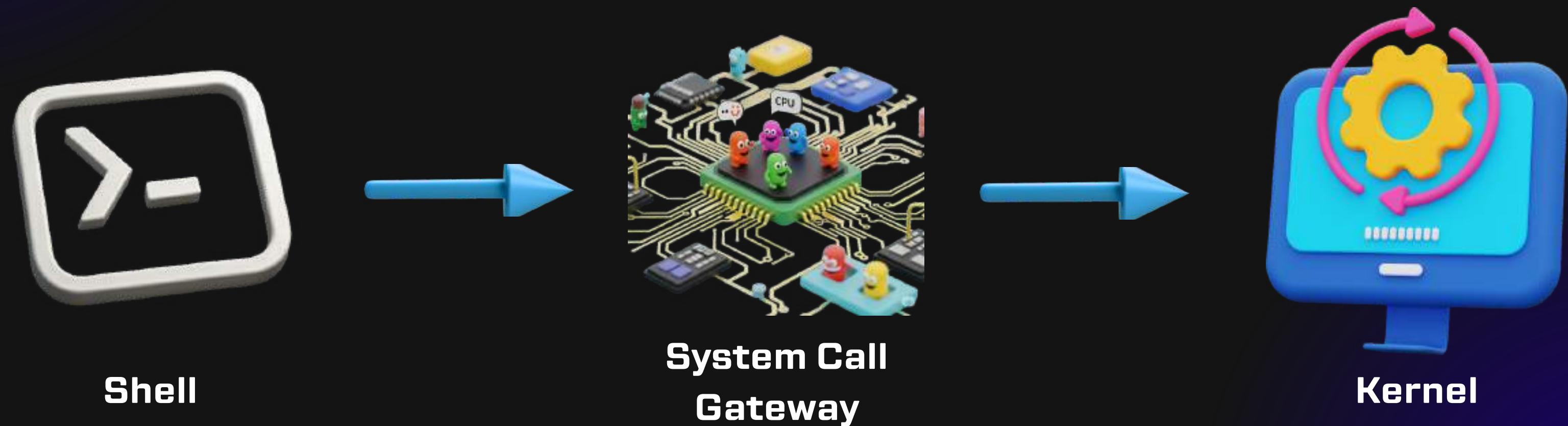
# OS

- Kernel is the core of OS
- Manages hardware and system resources
- Kernel does the work
- Ex. Linux, XNU

- System software that manages the computer
- Provides interface between user and hardware
- OS gives the work to kernel
- Ex. Ubuntu, Windows

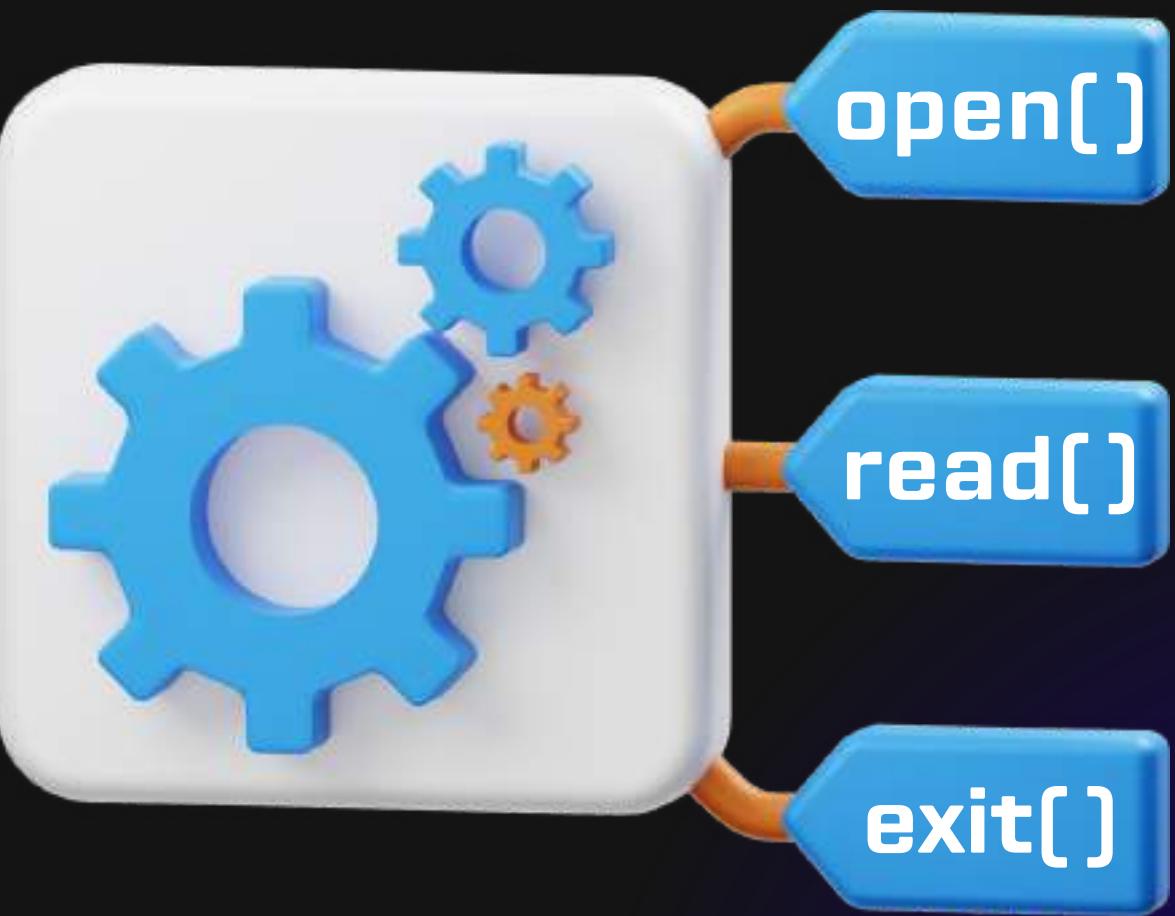
# System Calls





# What are system calls?

- Bridge between user space and kernel space
- Used by programs to request services
- Executes in kernel mode only



# Why system calls?

- Security → No direct hardware access
- Controlled Access → Only kernel allows permitted actions
- Safe Execution → Prevents crashes and unsafe memory use

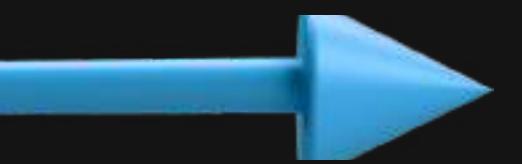




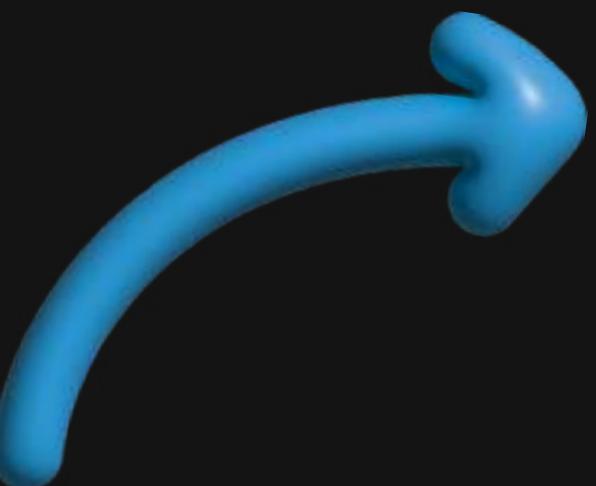
**Customer**



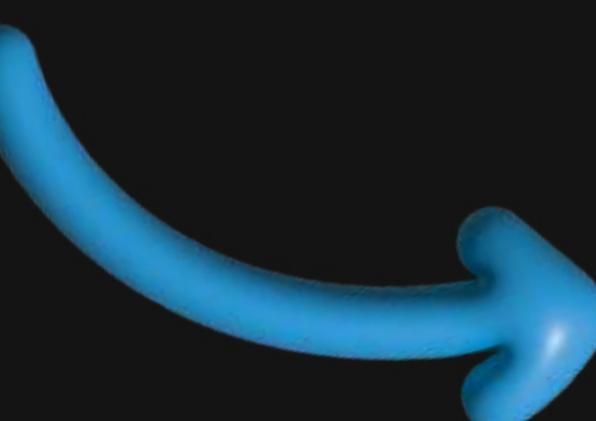
**Hotel  
Reception**



**Kitchen**



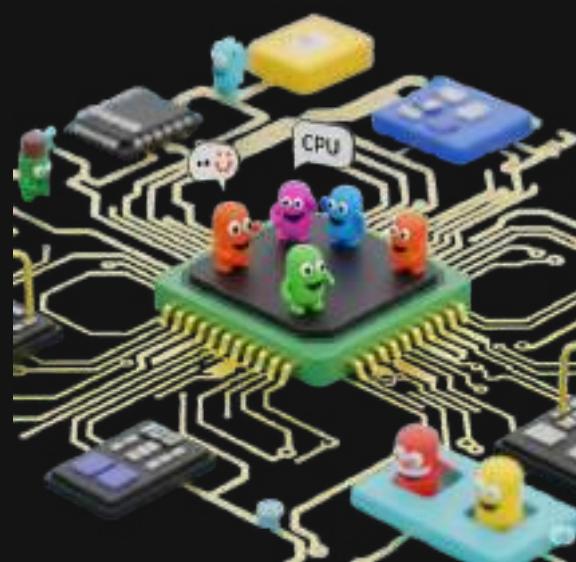
**Room Services**



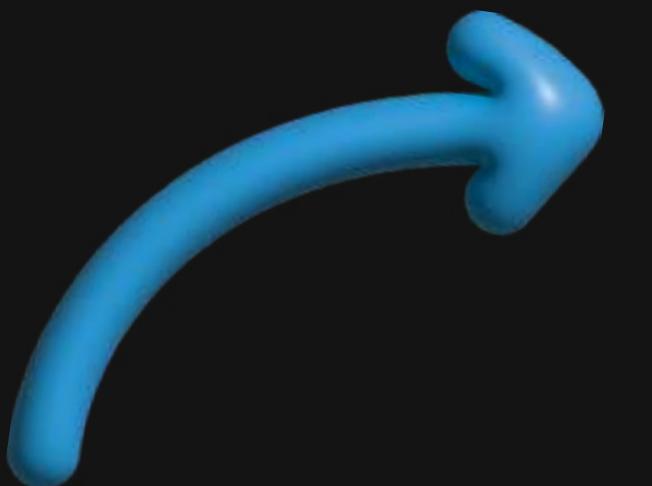
**Electricity**



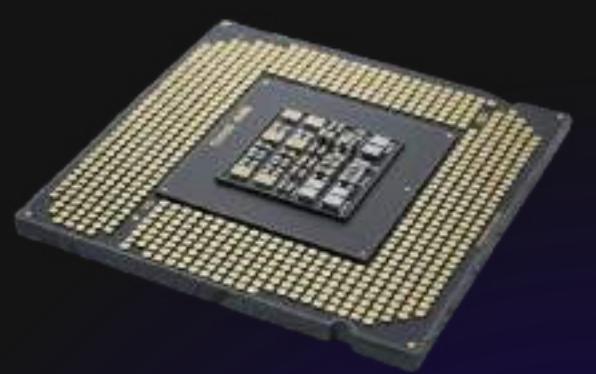
User Program



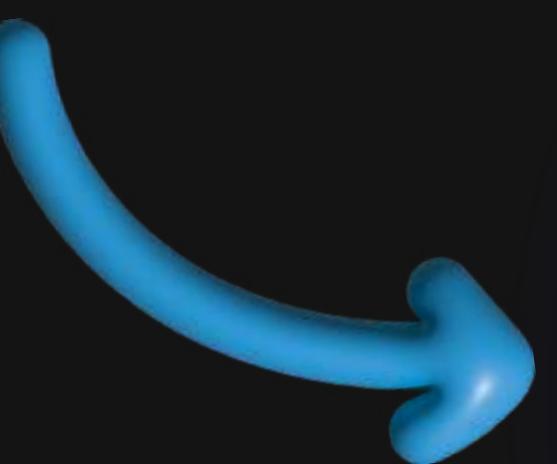
System  
Call  
Gateway



ROM

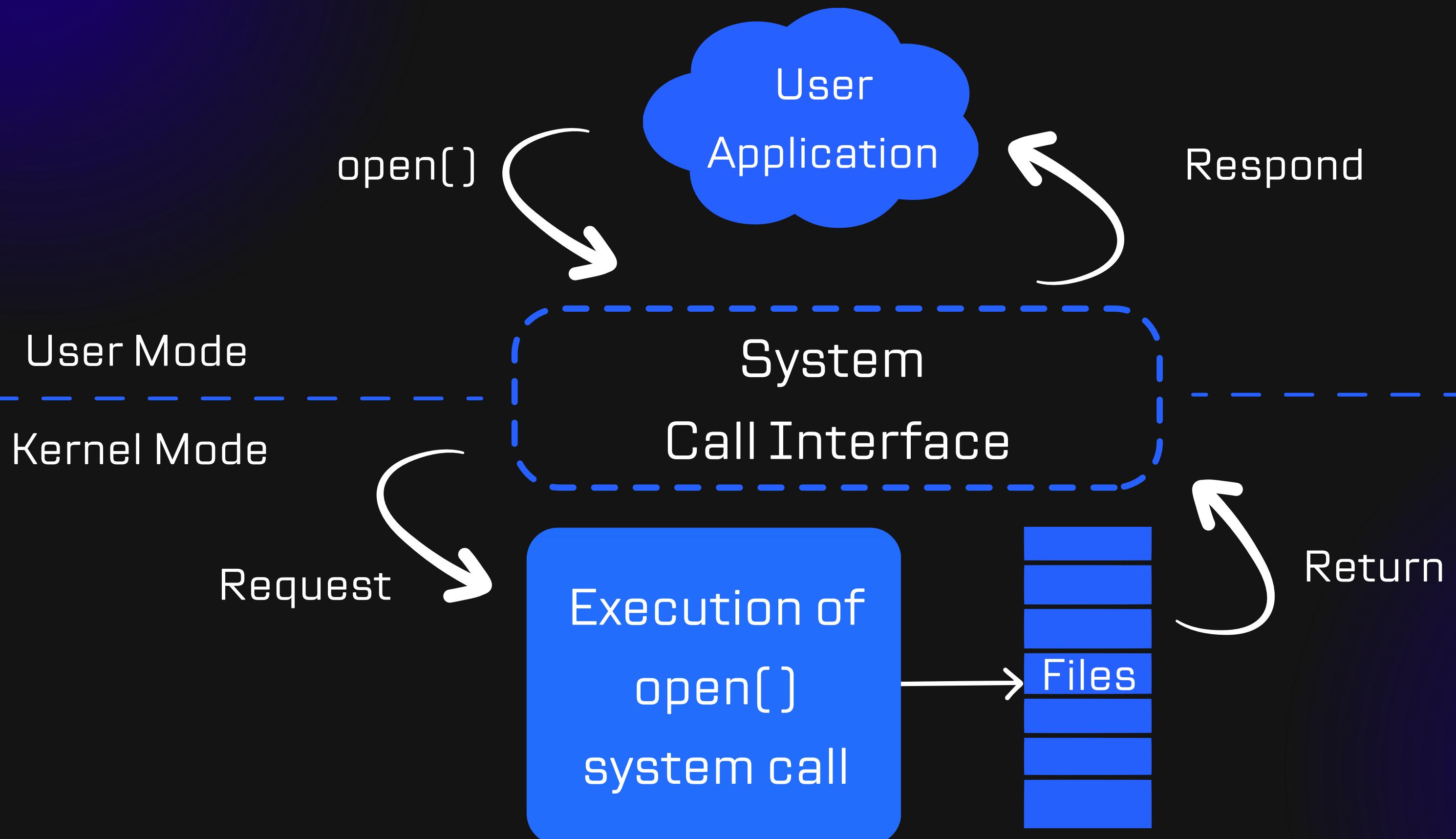


CPU



GPU

# Working Example



# Few System Calls



- `open()` – Open a file
- `read()` – Read from a file
- `exec()` – Replace process image
- `exit()` – Terminate a process

USE OTH  
PRETEND EVE  
SIMPLI

**WALCHAND COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, SANGLI**  
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# LINUXDIARY 6.0

**EXCITING PRIZES**

**16 AUG** WARGAMES      **17 AUG**

**01** BORN TO BOOT      **03** FILE FORGE

**02** COMMAND QUEST      **04** NET NAVIGATORS

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**1 / 125**

**<** **>**

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**Walchand College of Engineering**

**LINUX,  
IN THE  
DEPTH!**

**"THE CHOICE IS YOURS."**

# What is Linux?



# CONTENT

- What is Linux
- How Linux was Developed
- Applications of Linux
- Linux Distributions
- Desktop Environments
- Package Management

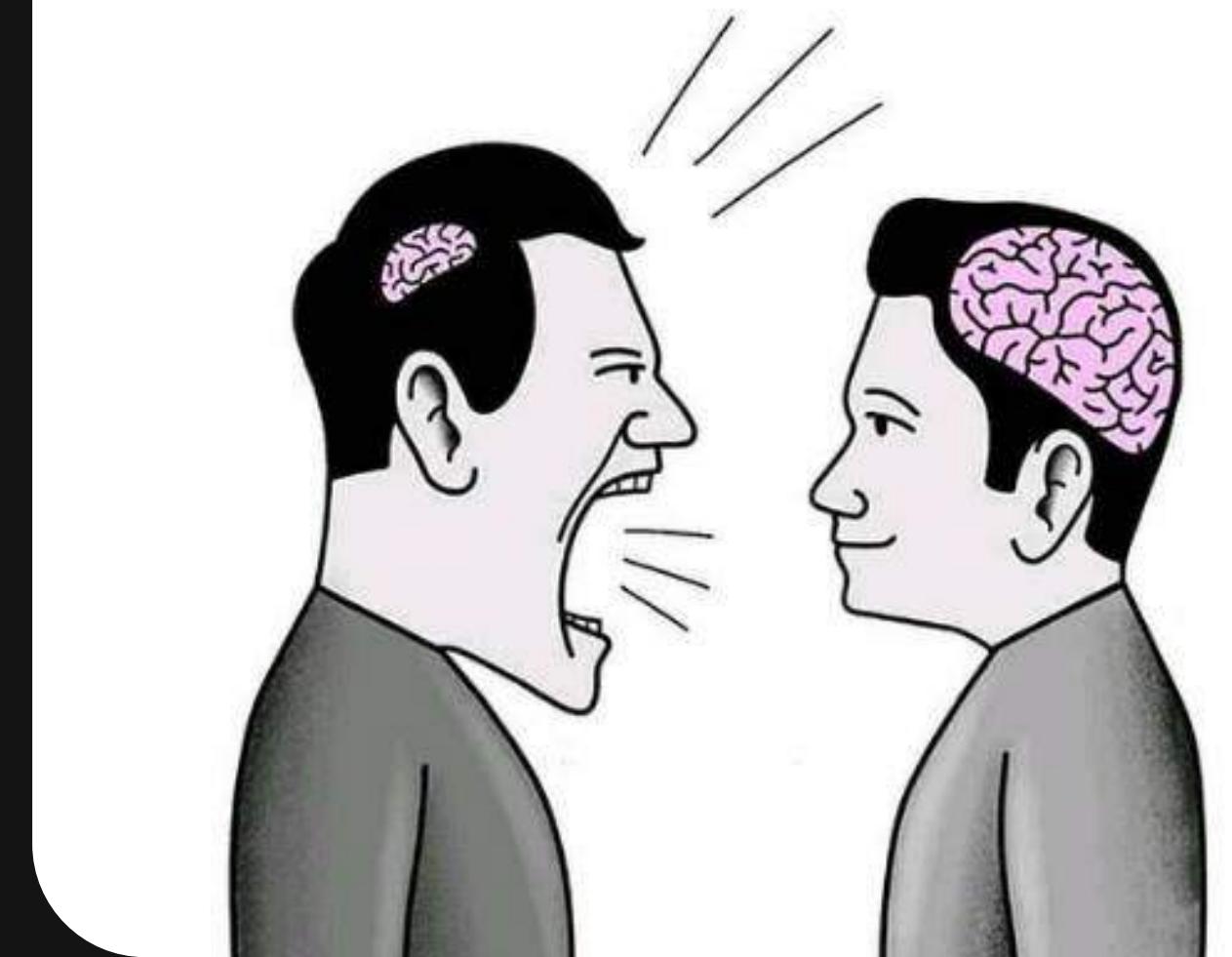
# WHAT IS LINUX?

- Open Source Kernel
- Customisable & flexible
- Secure & stable

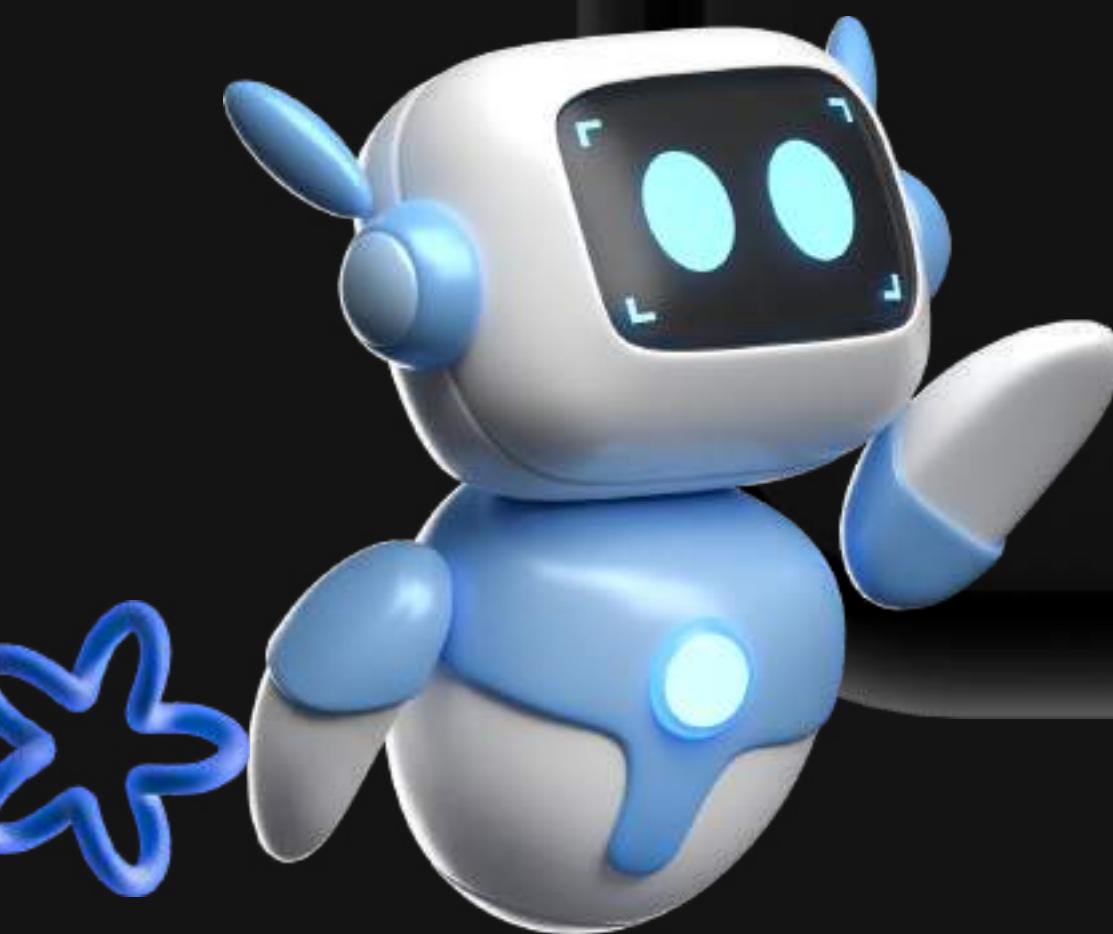


**Linux is  
the best OS**

**Linux is not  
an OS, it's a  
kernel**



# What is Unix?



# UNIX

- Developed in the 1969 at Bell Labs
- Efficient and powerful command line tools
- Supports multitasking and multiusers
- Most versions are commercial

# Development of Linux

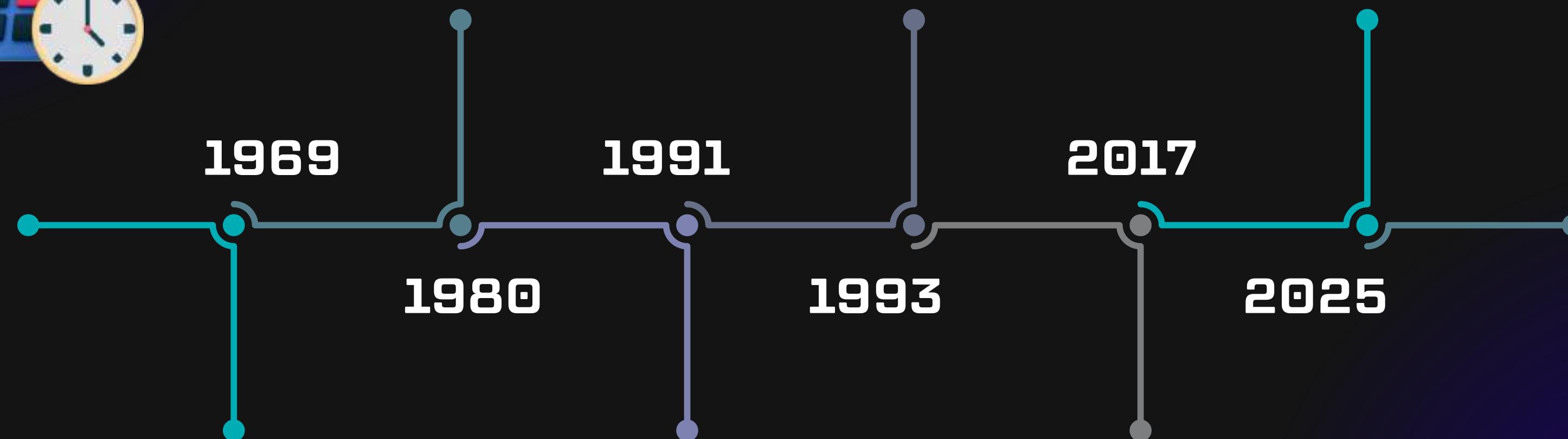




**GNU PROJECT  
LAUNCHED**

**FIRST LINUX  
DISTRO WAS  
DEVELOPED(SLS)**

**STILL WORKING  
EFFECTIVELY**



**UNIX DEVELOPED  
AT BELL LABS.**

**LINUX WAS  
DEVELOPED**

**ALL TOP 500  
SUPERCOMPUTERS**

# Linux Distributions

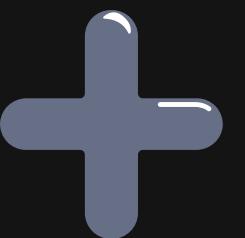
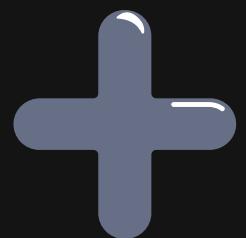


# LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS

- A Linux distribution is a full OS based on the Linux kernel
- It includes system tools, and a desktop interface
- Examples: Ubuntu, Fedora, Debian, Arch



# LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS



Kernel

Softwares

Interface



# GUI VS CLI

# GUI

VS

# CLI

- Easy to use with icons and menus
- Slower because of graphics
- Needs more system resources
- GUI: Visual-based interface.

- Requires typing , knowing commands
- Faster,once commands are familiar
- Uses very little system resources
- CLI: Text-based interface

# LINUX FAMILIES

# COMMON FEATURES

- Open Source
- Linux Kernel
- Multiuser & Multitasking
- Command-Line Support



# WHAT ARE THE LINUX FAMILIES ?



The Linux family includes operating systems based on the Linux kernel and UNIX-like principles.



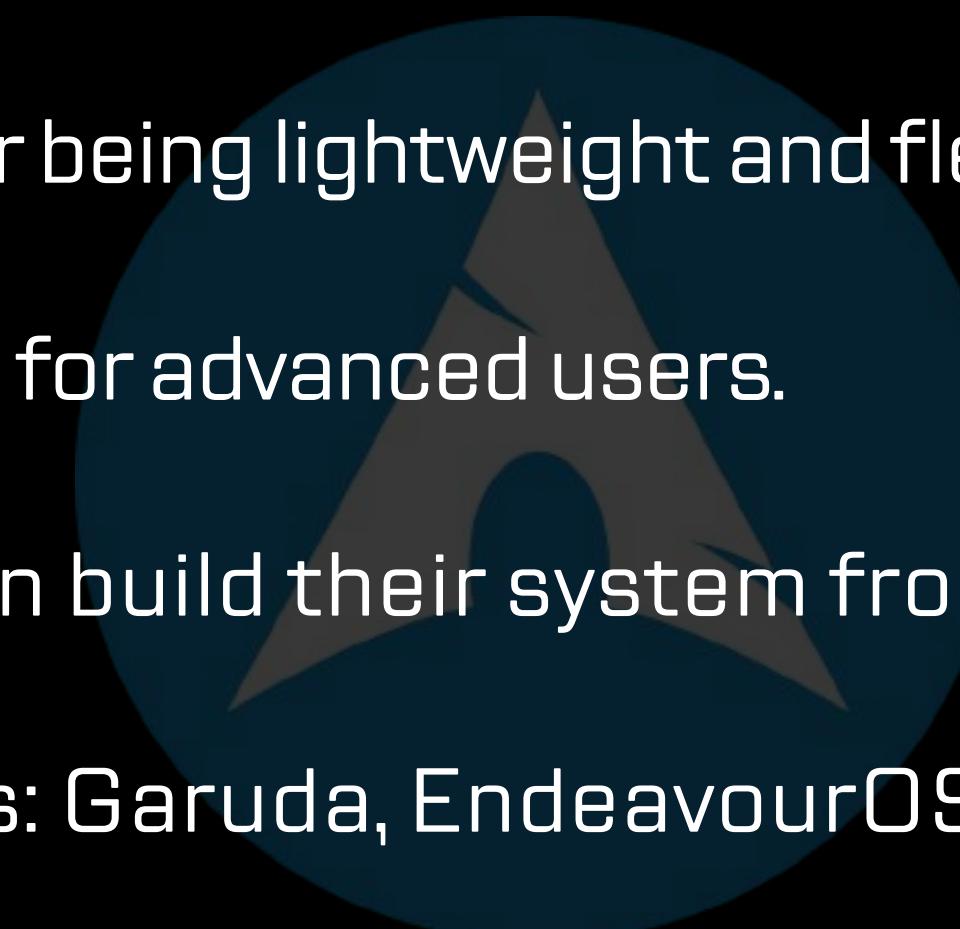
Linux users fighting over  
which distro is best  
Me:



# DEBIAN FAMILY

- Based on Debian Linux
- Easy to use and stable
- Popular among beginners and desktop users
- Examples: Ubuntu, Linux Mint

# ARCH FAMILY

- 
- Known for being lightweight and flexible.
  - Designed for advanced users.
  - Users can build their system from scratch.
  - Examples: Garuda, EndeavourOS.



# SUSE FAMILY

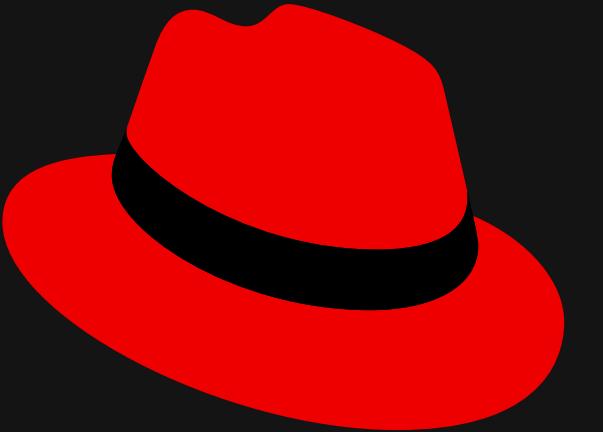
- Designed for both desktop and enterprise use.
- Known for strong system tools and admin support.
- Focuses on stability and performance.
- Examples: openSUSE, SUSE Linux Enterprise.

# RED HAT FAMILY

- Developed from Red Hat Linux.
- Trusted in companies and server environments.
- Focuses on security and performance.
- Examples: Fedora, CentOS.



**Suse**



**Red Hat**

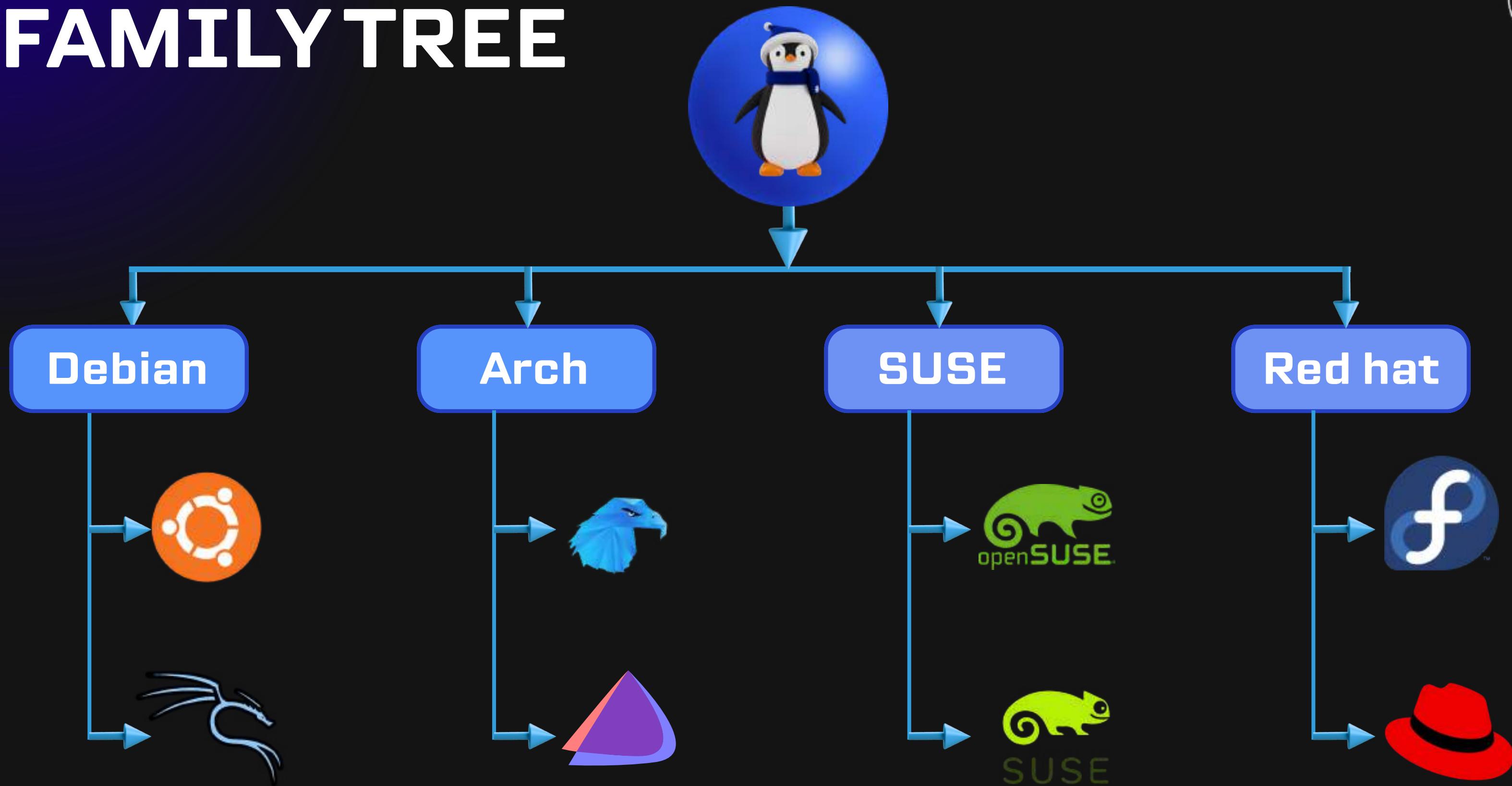


**Debian**



**Arch**

# FAMILY TREE





# UBUNTU

- Base: Debian
- User-friendly interface and stable
- Uses APT package manager



anuj

Aug 15 14:44

91%





# GARUDA

- Base:Arch
- Gaming and performance focused
- Comes with snapshots



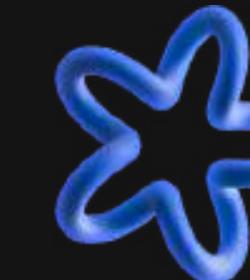


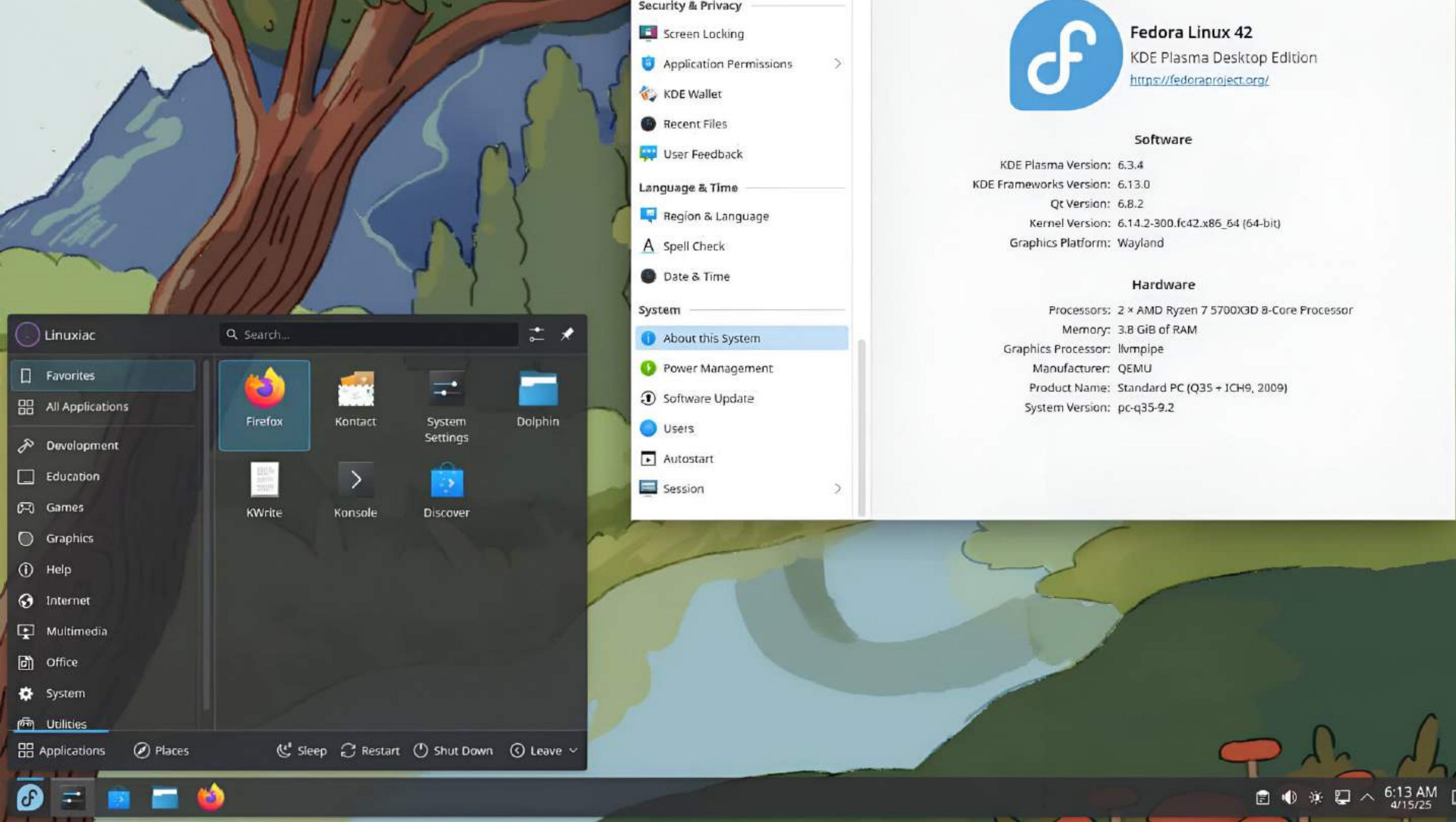




# FEDORA

- Base: Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- Focuses on latest software
- Developer tools available





## Fedora Linux 42

KDE Plasma Desktop Edition

<https://fedoraproject.org/>



### Software

KDE Plasma Version: 6.3.4

KDE Frameworks Version: 6.13.0

Qt Version: 6.8.2

Kernel Version: 6.14.2-300.fc42.x86\_64 (64-bit)

Graphics Platform: Wayland

### Hardware

Processors: 2 × AMD Ryzen 7 5700G 8-Core Processor

Memory: 3.8 GiB of RAM

Graphics Processor: llvmpipe

Manufacturer: QEMU

Product Name: Standard PC (Q35 + ICH9, 2009)

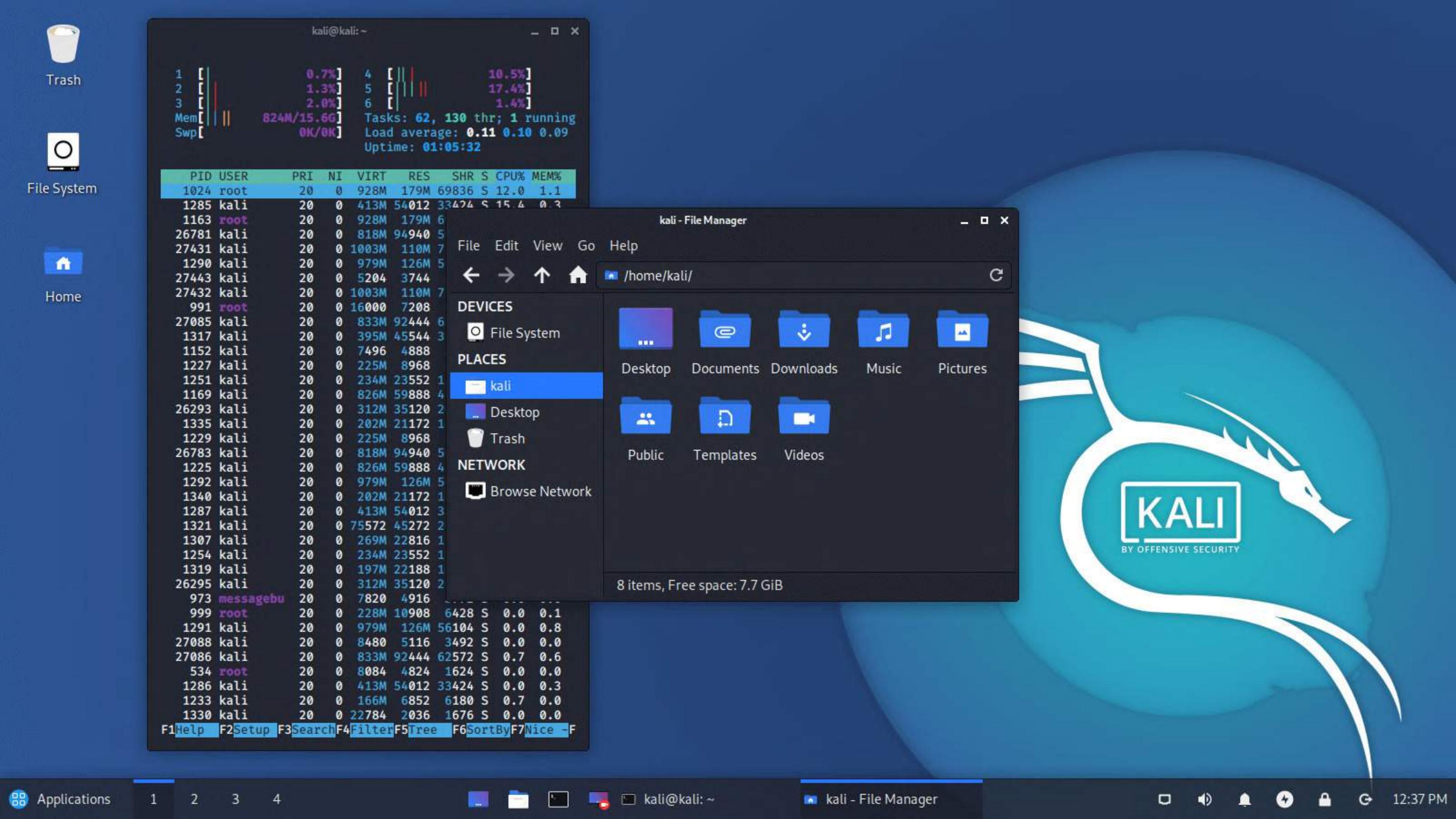
System Version: pc-q35-9.2



# KALI

- Base: Debian
- Regular updates and security patches
- Pre-installed hacking tools(ex.Nmap )



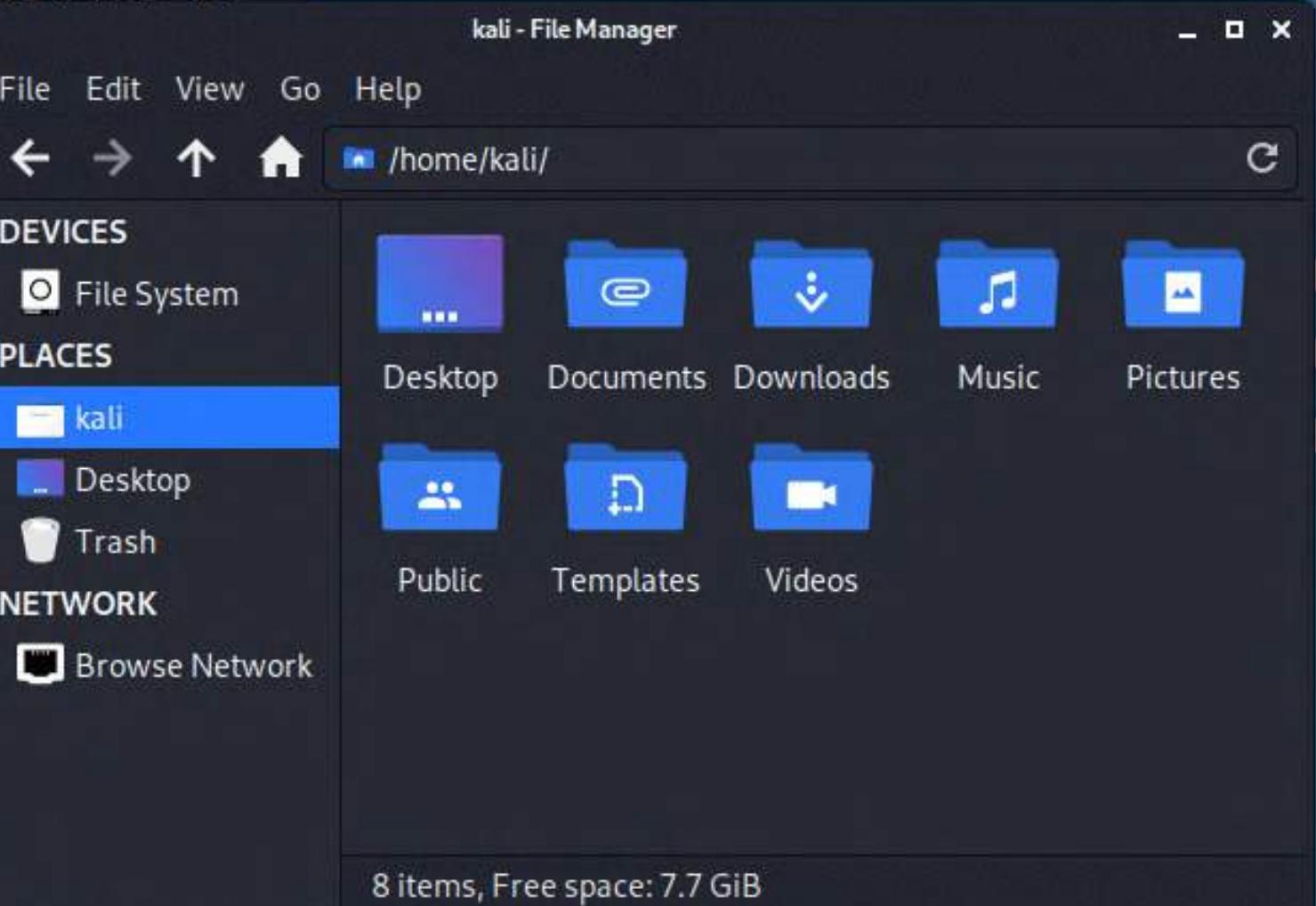


1 [ 0.7% 4 [ 10.5%  
2 [ 1.3% 5 [ 17.4%  
3 [ 2.0% 6 [ 1.4%  
Mem[ 824M/15.66 Tasks: 62, 130 thr; 1 running  
Swp[ 0K/0K Load average: 0.11 0.10 0.09  
Uptime: 01:05:32

PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%
1024	root	20	0	928M	179M	69836	S	12.0	1.1

1285	kali	20	0	413M	54012	33424	S	15.4	0.3
1163	root	20	0	928M	179M	6			
26781	kali	20	0	818M	94940	5			
27431	kali	20	0	1003M	110M	7			
1290	kali	20	0	979M	126M	5			
27443	kali	20	0	5204	3744				
27432	kali	20	0	1003M	110M	7			
991	root	20	0	16000	7208				
27085	kali	20	0	833M	92444	6			
1317	kali	20	0	395M	45544	3			
1152	kali	20	0	7496	4888				
1227	kali	20	0	225M	8968				
1251	kali	20	0	234M	23552	1			
1169	kali	20	0	826M	59888	4			
26293	kali	20	0	312M	35120	2			
1335	kali	20	0	202M	21172	1			
1229	kali	20	0	225M	8968				
26783	kali	20	0	818M	94940	5			
1225	kali	20	0	826M	59888	4			
1292	kali	20	0	979M	126M	5			
1340	kali	20	0	202M	21172	1			
1287	kali	20	0	413M	54012	3			
1321	kali	20	0	75572	45272	2			
1307	kali	20	0	269M	22816	1			
1254	kali	20	0	234M	23552	1			
1319	kali	20	0	197M	22188	1			
26295	kali	20	0	312M	35120	2			
973	messagebu	20	0	7820	4916				
999	root	20	0	228M	10908	6428	S	0.0	0.1
1291	kali	20	0	979M	126M	56104	S	0.0	0.8
27088	kali	20	0	8480	5116	3492	S	0.0	0.0
27086	kali	20	0	833M	92444	62572	S	0.7	0.6
534	root	20	0	8084	4824	1624	S	0.0	0.0
1286	kali	20	0	413M	54012	33424	S	0.0	0.3
1233	kali	20	0	166M	6852	6180	S	0.7	0.0
1330	kali	20	0	22784	2036	1676	S	0.0	0.0

F1Help F2Setup F3Search F4Filter F5Tree F6SortByF7Nice -F



# Desktop Environment



# DESKTOP ENVIRONMENT

- Provides the graphical user interface.
- It includes icon, panels, and system tools.
- Popular ones are GNOME, KDE Plasma, Xfce.



# GNU NETWORK OBJECT MODEL ENVIRONMENT (GNOME)

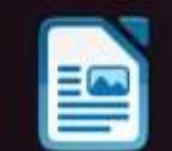
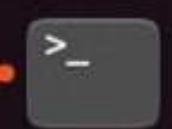
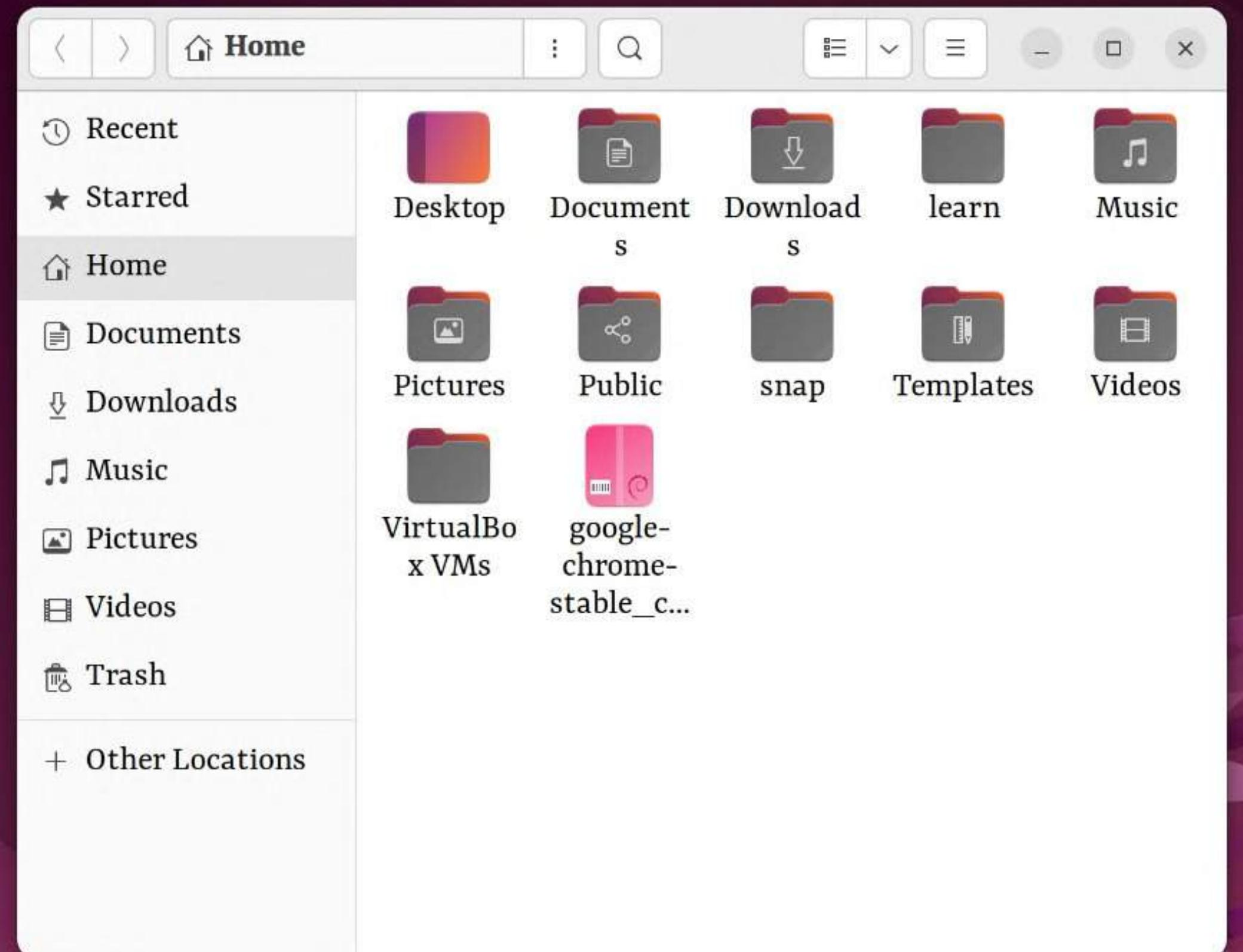
- Uses a clean and modern interface
- Designed for ease of use and productivity
- Uses GNOME Shell to manage the desktop.



Activities

Files

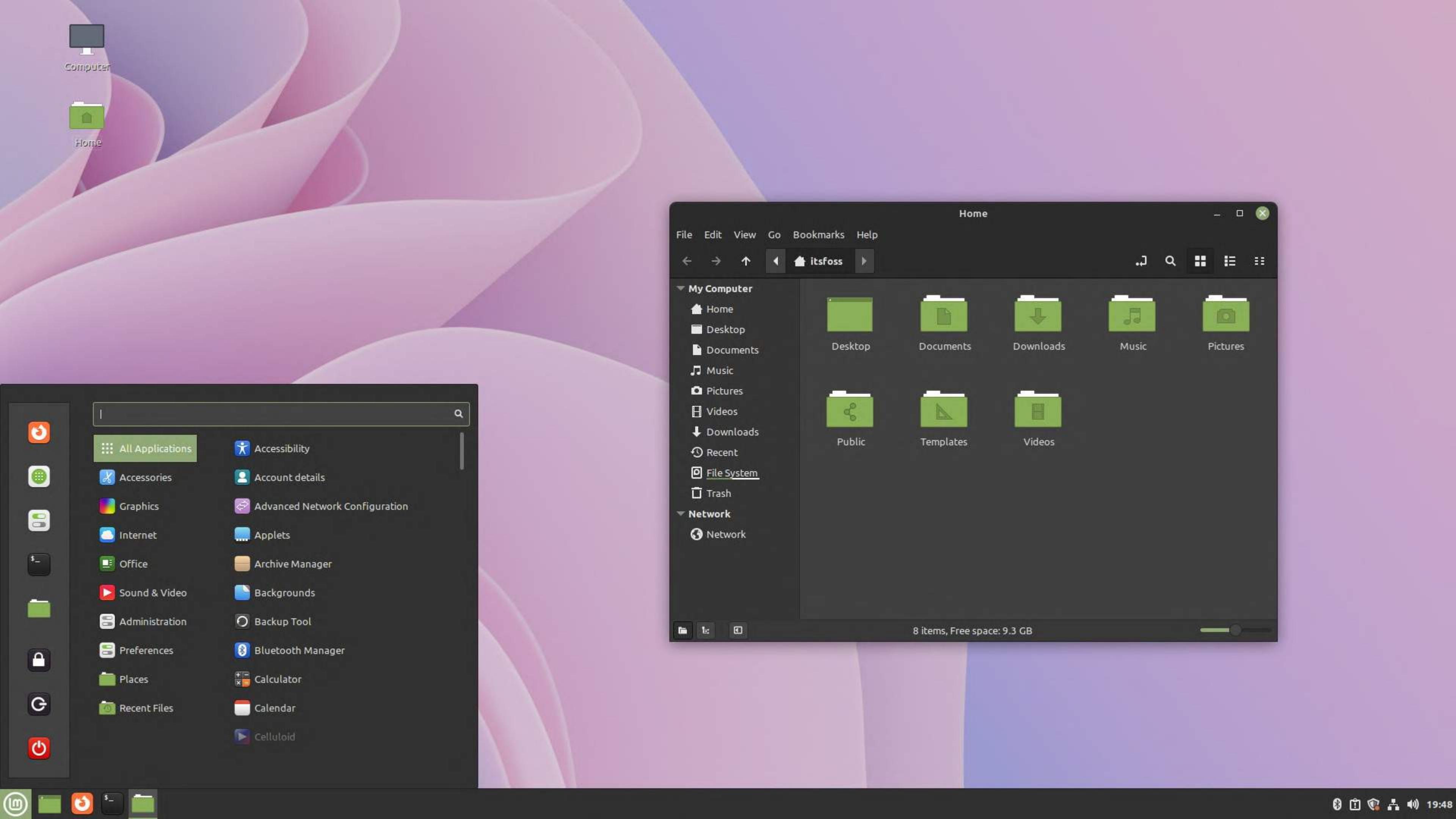
Jul 27 12:32



# MATE ADVANCED TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENT(MATE)

- Lightweight and easy to use
- Runs well on older or low-end systems
- Offers a traditional desktop layout

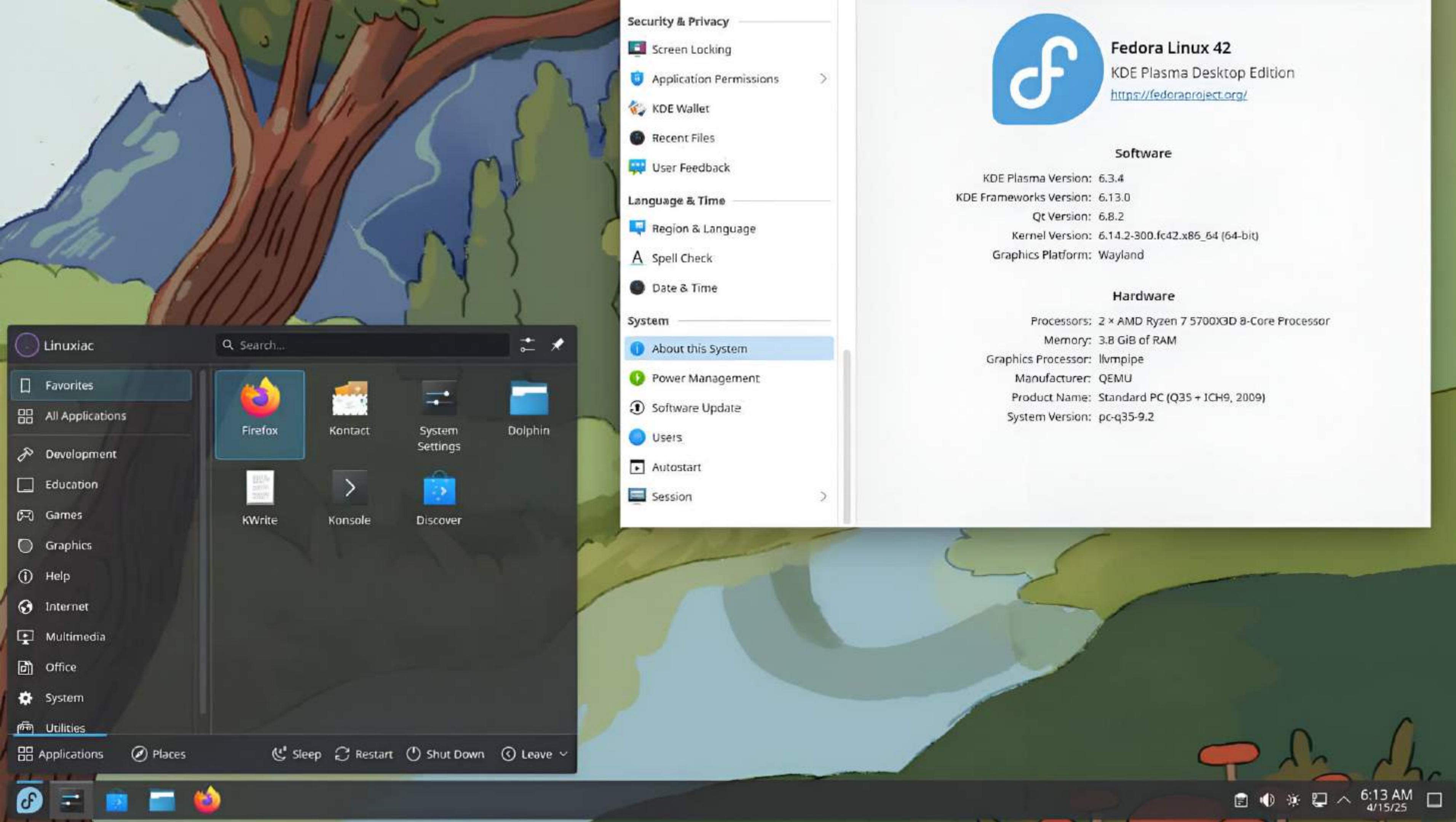




# KDE PLASMA

- Built with the Qt toolkit for fast UI
- Uses KWin for window management
- Highly modular and customizable





Fedora Linux 42

KDE Plasma Desktop Edition  
<https://fedoraproject.org/>

#### Software

KDE Plasma Version: 6.3.4

KDE Frameworks Version: 6.13.0

Qt Version: 6.8.2

Kernel Version: 6.14.2-300.fc42.x86\_64 (64-bit)

Graphics Platform: Wayland

#### Hardware

Processors: 2 x AMD Ryzen 7 5700GD 8-Core Processor

Memory: 3.8 GiB of RAM

Graphics Processor: llvmpipe

Manufacturer: QEMU

Product Name: Standard PC (Q35 + ICH9, 2009)

System Version: pc-q35-9.2

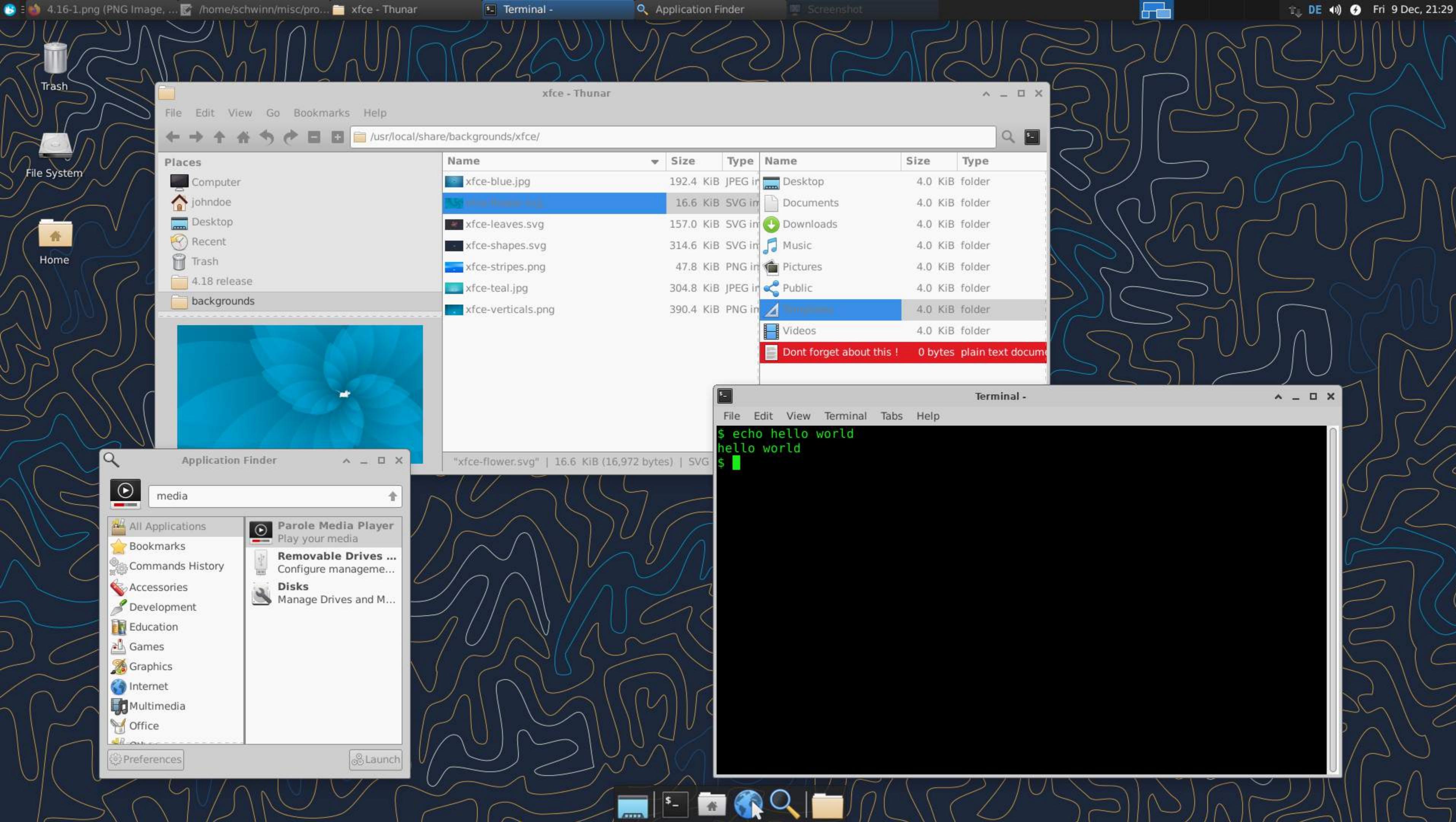
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# XFORMS COMMON ENVIRONMENT (XFCE)

- Designed to be lightweight and fast
- Uses low system resources
- Offers a simple and traditional layout





# Package Manager



# WHAT IS A PACKAGE ?



Bundle of software that includes everything needed to install and run a program on Linux.



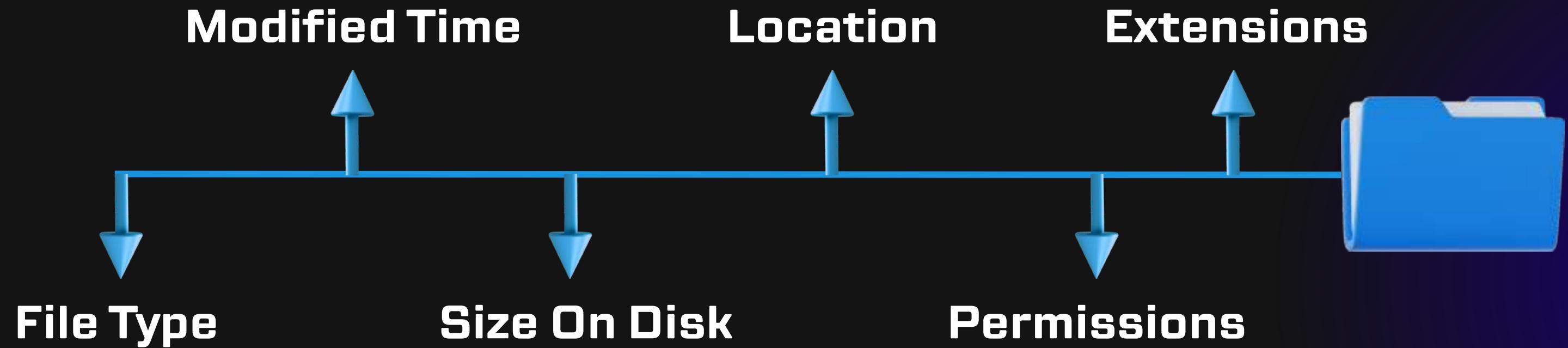
# WHAT ARE PACKAGE MANAGERS?

- Tools used in Linux to install, update, configure and remove software automatically from the system.



# WHAT IS METADATA ?

- Metadata is the information about a software package.

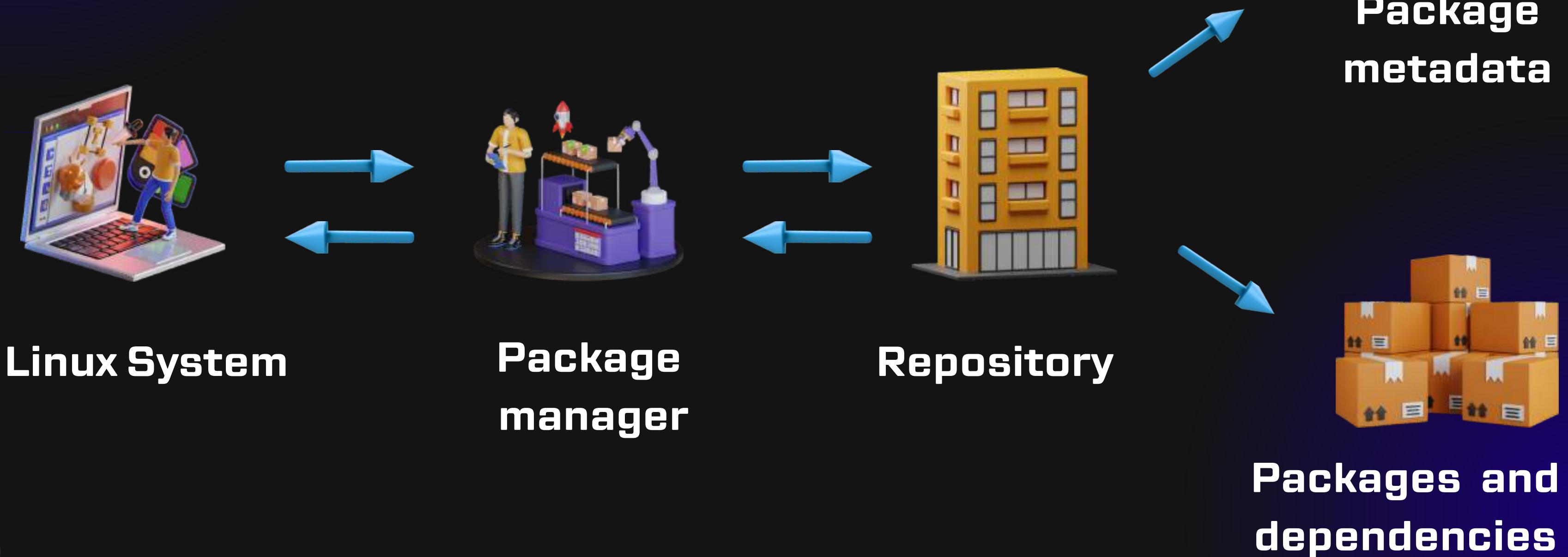


# WHAT IS A REPOSITORY?

- A repository is a storage location where software packages are kept.



# PACKAGE MANAGEMENT PROCESS



# Hands On!



Turn on the PCs ➤ Open your terminal ➤ Write the command



List the packages to upgrade



```
sudo apt update
```

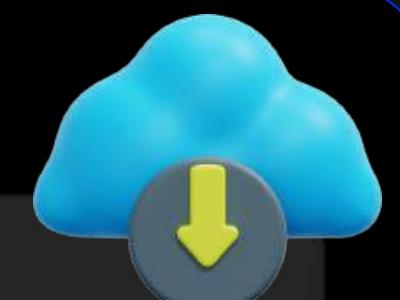


UPGRADE

- Upgrades the list of packages



```
sudo apt upgrade
```



```
sudo apt install cmatrix
```



```
sudo apt remove cmatrix
```





# NEOFETCH PACKAGE

```
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
cubiclenate@Icarus:~> neofetch
.....
.,cdxxxoc,.
cKMMN0000KwMMXo. ; .:kKMMNNwMMMNk:.
;WMK;. .lKMMNM, :NMK,. .:OMMk.
cMW; 'WMMMN ,XMK, .OMW;
.MMc ..;l. xMN: .OMM'
.MM. 'NMO KM0
.MM, .kMMI xMN
KM0 .kMM0. .dl:... .WMd
.XM0. ,OMMK, OMMMK. .XMK
:ONMMINXMMMKx; . ,xNMWKxllox@NMWk,
:ONMMINXMMMKx; .:d00XXX0xl,
.....
cubiclenate@Icarus
-----
OS: openSUSE Tumbleweed
Host: Latitude E6440 01
Kernel: 4.18.7-1-default
Uptime: 2 days, 6 hours, 6 mins
Packages: 3228 (rpm), 5 (snap)
Shell: bash 4.4.23
Resolution: 1920x1080
DE: KDE
WM: Kwin
Theme: Breeze [KDE], Adwaita [GTK2], Breeze [GTK3]
Icons: breeze [KDE], Adwaita [GTK2], breeze [GTK3]
Terminal: konsole
CPU: Intel i7-4610M (4) @ 3.700GHz
GPU: AMD ATI Radeon HD 8670A/8670M/8690M
GPU: Intel 4th Gen Core Processor
Memory: 13551MiB / 15942MiB

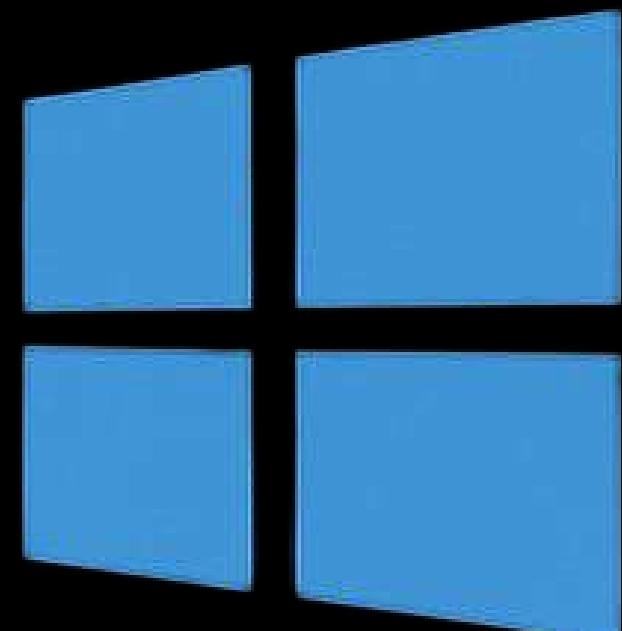
cubiclenate@Icarus:~>
```



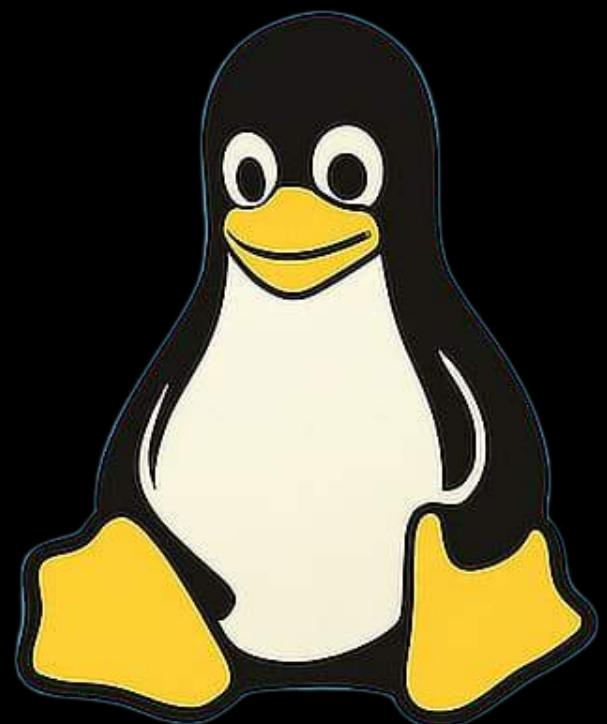
```
sudo apt install neofetch
```



```
sudo apt remove neofetch
```



Windows



Linux

# Windows



Closed Source

# Linux



Open Source

# Windows



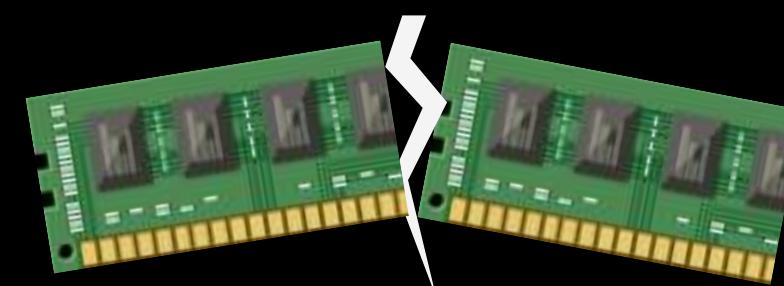
Less secure

# Linux



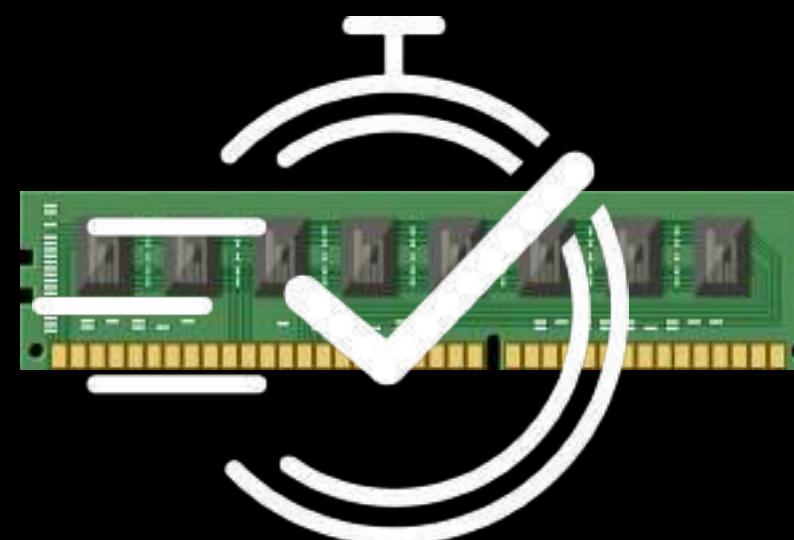
More secure

# Windows



More RAM

# Linux

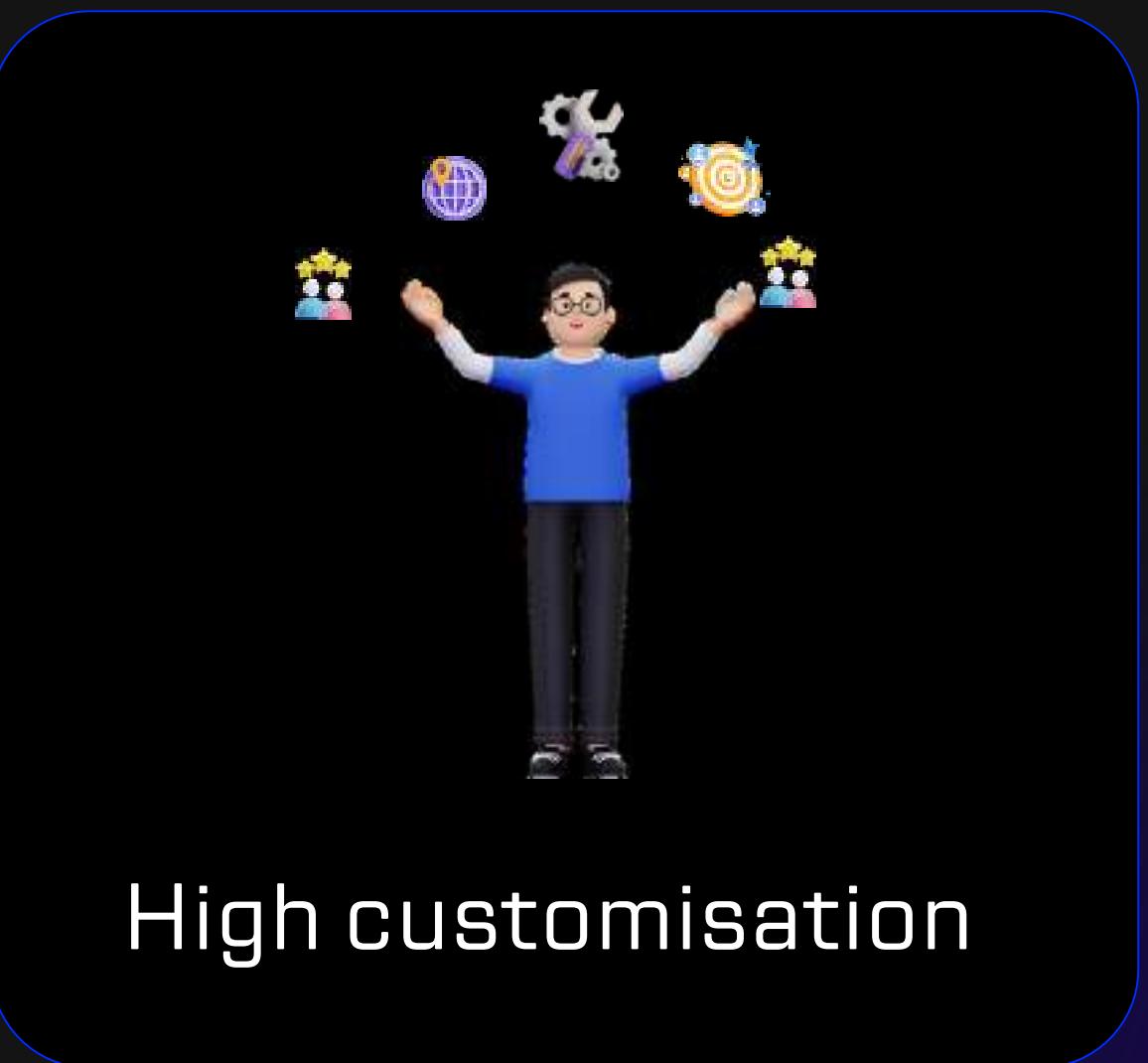


Fast and lightweight

# Windows



# Linux

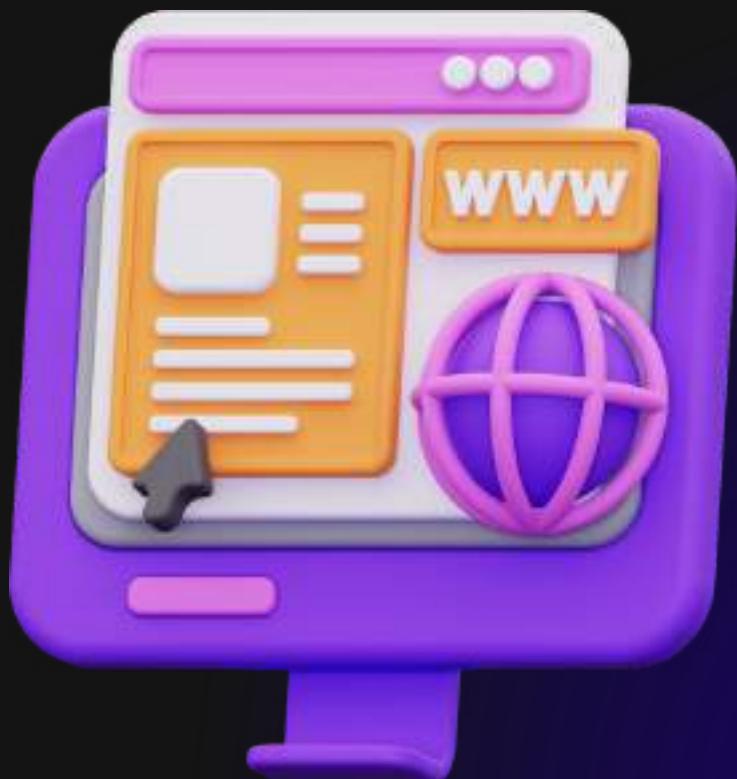


# Applications of Linux



# WEB SERVER

- Hosting Websites
- Security & Stability
- Ex. Nginx & apache2



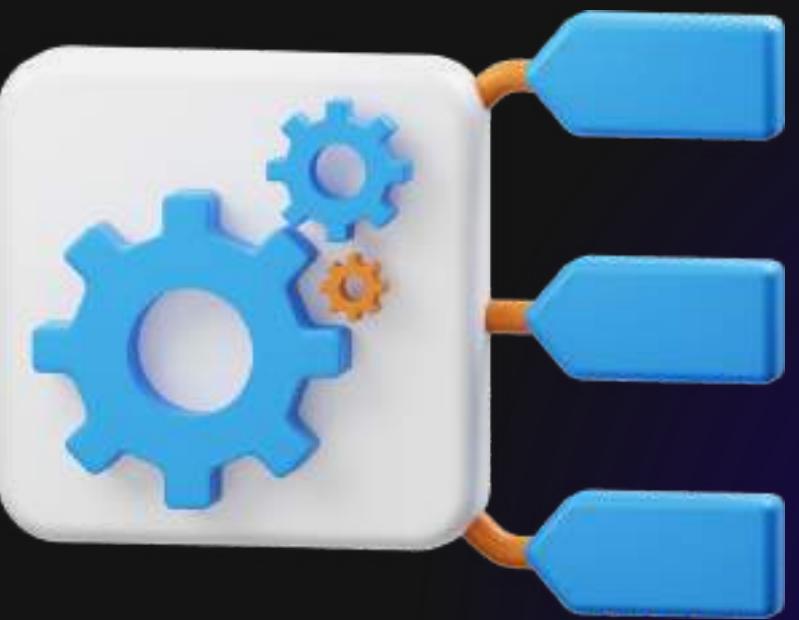
# PROGRAMMING AND DEVELOPMENT

- Bash Scripting for automation
- Open Source Tools



# EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

- IoT Devices
- Automotive Systems



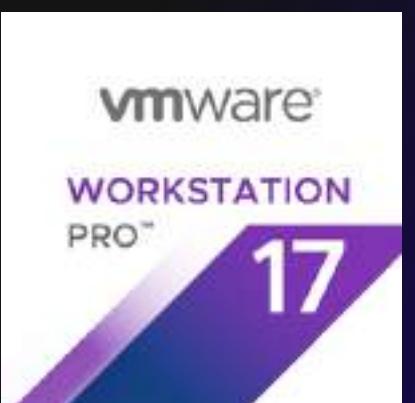
# CYBERSECURITY AND NETWORKING

- Penetration Testing
- Network Management
- Ex.Kali OS



# VIRTUAL MACHINE

- Software-based simulation of a physical computer.
- It runs an operating system and applications just like a physical machine.



# THANK YOU!!!

