

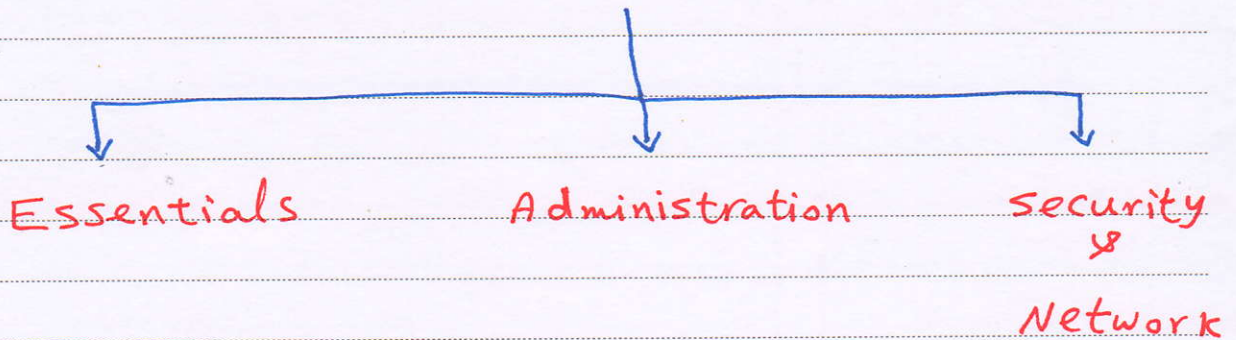
Linux course :-

المجزء الأول :-

is divided into two Parts.

First :-

RHC is divided into 3 Tracks.



Second :-

Advanced administration on system.

Note :-

clustering :-

windows , MCSE , MCITP , CCNA , CCNP
CCNE.

Each Track in Linux is divided into 5 days.

Note :-

instructor means → Teacher.

* Linux history starts at 1964 بداية علم الكمبيوتر

* 3 companies in USA are agree to make an operating system is specialized to

Them (General electric - bell Labs - MIT)

AT&T

↓
is a great institute
rare candidates
after a lot of tests

1968 → Multics (Multiplexed operating sys.)

- General electric & MIT leave This agreement.

- Bell labs continue This Project by its own developers

1969 → appears unics.

* unics is written by (B) language.

* These developers who wrote unics invent

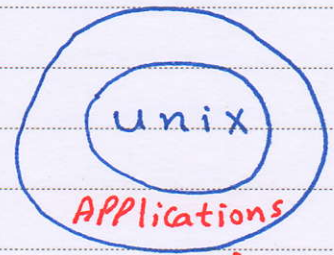
(C) language. (VIP EVENT)

* Then unics is written in C-language → unix

Unix → uniplexed operating system
as one company only invent it.

* **Berkely university students** in USA
develop **unix** to **(BSD)**.

* **BSD** is the strongest
operating system in network.



(more secure). The backbone of N/w.

→ **BSD**
in 1976

- Then Bell labs made **NDA**.

- **NDA** → Non-Disclosure Agreement to
maintain **(unix)** in 1983.

* **Richard** → made **(GNU)** Project for
Free source code.

- **GNU** → Gnu Not Unix

- **GPL** → General Public License ver. 2

Note :- → **L**inux demonstrate on server market

* **TE-Data** changes from active directory to **Linux**.

- Active Directory server.

- Redhat Directory server.

FSF → Free software Foundation.

To observe & arrange The **GPL**
& maintain source code

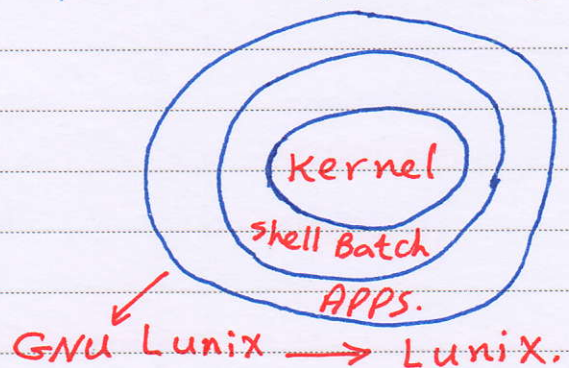
Note :- → **Oracle X micro soft.**

1991 Finland → **Helsinki University.**

a student write an operating system
which support **Multi user & Multi Casting.**

* **Richard** Took This system and made
Linux.

AAA → ABABAB
BBB



* etisalat → solaris.

* Vodafone → solaris & Redhat } i.e
unix
based

* IBM burchase unix ^{Produce} → AIX

* hP " " → hP-ux

وهذه هي أشهر أنواع الـ unix.

* slackware & Debian Take (kernel & APPs)
of (GNU) ^{make} → an operating system 1993.

* 1994 ^{appears} → Redhat in Canada.

* 1998 → RHL - 1, 2, 3, ..., 9
 ↓
 Linux

* Redhat Linux 9 → RHL 9 (2003)

* 2003 → Fedora (For end user) Desktop.
 1, 2, 3 → Fedora 14.

Then appears:—

RHEL → Redhat enterprise Linux. (5)