

OUTLINE

→ Linux the OS:- Usually people misunderstand linux to be an entire software suite of developer tools. Linux is the core of the OS; the kernel. The kernel is the program acting as chief of operations. It is responsible for starting and stopping other programs, accessing disks, managing network connections etc.

→ Single User vs Multi User vs Network User:-

→ Windows was originally designed according to "one computer, one desk, one user" vision. It is a single user. In this arrangement, two people cannot work in parallel running process.

→ Most people believe that the term "multitasking" was invented with the advent of windows 95. But Linux has had this capability since 1969. Today the most common implementation of it is servers system used to run large programs for use by many clients.

→ The Monolithic kernel and Micro kernel:- Two forms of kernel are used in OS. The first, a monolithic kernel provides all the services the user application need. The second, a micro kernel is much more minimal in scope and provide only the minimum core set of services.

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need to implement the OS-

Linux for most part, adopts the ^{monolithic} kernel. Windows, on the other hand, works off a micro-kernel design.

LINUX Installation:-

→ Methods of Installation:-

1) FTP (File Transfer Protocol) :- This is one of the earliest methods for performing network installations.

2) HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) :- The installation tree is served from a web server.

3) NFS (Network File System) The distribution tree is shared/exported on an NFS server.

4) SMB (Server Message Block) :- This method is not used relatively. The installation tree can be shared on Samba Server.