

## Linux-based Operating Systems

- file-driven operating system
- There are some base directories in Linux, such as /home/, /etc/, etc.

## Linux Directory Structure

- /bin/      essential user command binaries
- /boot/      static files of the bootloader
- /dev/      device files
- /etc/      host-specific system configuration
- /home/      user home directories
- /lib/      essential shared libraries & kernel modules
- /media/      mount point for removable media

/mnt/	mount point for a temporarily mounted filesystem
/opt/	add-on application software packages
/sbin/	system binaries
/srv/	data for services provided by this system
/tmp/	temporary files
/usr/	(multi-)user utilities and applications
- /local{ /bin /games }	
/var/	variable files
/root/	home directory for the root user
/proc/	process status as text files

## Commands in Linux

1) cd = change directory

2) pwd = print working directory

3) ls = list

4) ls -a = list -a

# Every directory in Linux has two predefined sub-directories:-

. = everything in current directory

.. = previous directory

- 5) `cd ..` = go back to the previous directory
- 6) `mkdir` = make directory
- 7) `touch` = create a file
- 8) `nano` = lightweight text editor
- 9) `vi` = Vim text editor
- 10) `rm` = remove
- 11) `rm *` = remove all the files in the current directory

12) rm -r = removes a directory

13) cp = copy

14) scp = secured copy

scp <file-to-be-copied> 192.168.135.2/home/new-folder  
-u <username> -P

15) mv = move

16) echo = used to echo or print the arguments onto the terminal

17) echo "some text" >> file = appends "some text" into file

18) echo "\$( < file)" = prints the contents of the file onto the terminal

19) echo "\$( < source-file)" >> target-file = reads the contents of the source file and appends it into the target-file.

20) sudo = superuser do  
↳ used for superuser privileges

21) sudo systemctl <name> start|stop|restart

22) sudo service <name> start|stop|restart

e.g.- sudo service mysql start