Ahsan Nadeem
2 March 2021

CISC 3140: Lab 4

Due 8 March @ 14:14:59

PART I:

To connect to Brooklyn College's Linux server:

1) Email Raymond Patitucci your name and emplid, then he will email you back your Linux username and password

2) Because you are using MacOS, you need to open your "Terminal" application and type "ssh" followed by your username, the "@" symbol and then the IP address you choose to login into the Linux system with

3) Afterwards, you will be prompted for a password. For your ease and avoidance of errors, copy and paste the password Raymond sent in the email.

4) Now you are on the college's linux server. Happy coding and/or hacking.

PART II:

According to a recent Unix/Linux Stackexchange thread (7-8 years ago):

> For Linux, the Linux Standard Base describes the filesystem layout and where and how applications and their data are installed. The LSB references the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard for most items in the filesystem.
>
> As a practical matter, you will find that most applications have their program binaries installed in **/usr/bin**, their libraries installed in **/usr/lib** or **/usr/lib64**, their shared application data in **/usr/share** and their machine-specific application data in **/var/lib**.
>
> User-installed applications may be placed under **/usr/local**, the conventions for which mirror those for **/usr**, or in directories under **/opt** which slightly resembles Mac OS X's **/Applications** folder, in which each application has a folder directly underneath, and in that folder the directories typically mirror those found under **/usr**.
>
> My current Linux kernel version upon typing ***uname -r*** is 19.6.0
>
> The link to the Linux manual pages is https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/

Ahsan Nadeem
2 March 2021

PART III: