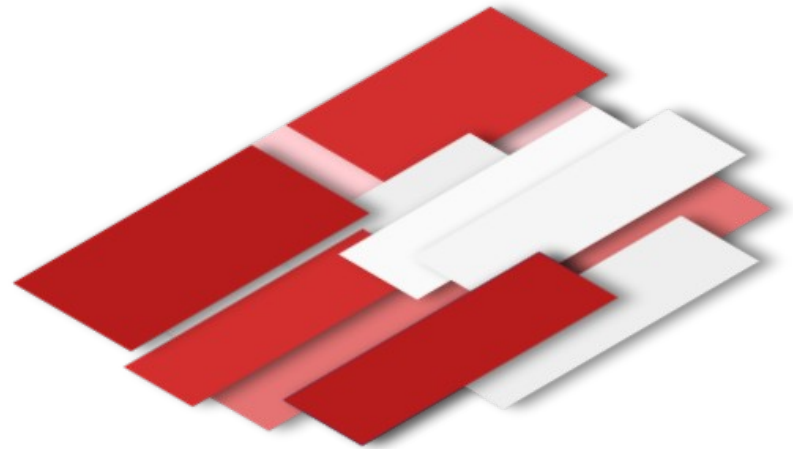


Linux Diversity

Dive into Linux Subsystem
for Personal Educational Purpose.

Jakarta, Indonesia
11 October, 2020



About Epsi



Yet, another underachiever.
But hey, I have my own blog.

YET ANOTHER OPEN SOURCE BLOG

About This Material

After watching this, you will understand:



- 1) A more **systematic steps to learn** GNU/linux.
- 2) How to make **your own learning plan** (syllabus).



This material is not really comprehensive.

I still have so much to learn.

After first linux install?

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You might desire to

- Join linux community.
- Read documentation ([statistically rare person](#)).
- Update system.
- Install a bunch of application.
- Get busy with command line terminal.
- Surfing wiki and search engine.

And then what?

Where to go from here?



- Should I try other distro?
- What other distro should I try?
- So many distro, so little differences!
- Should I use VM or multiboot?



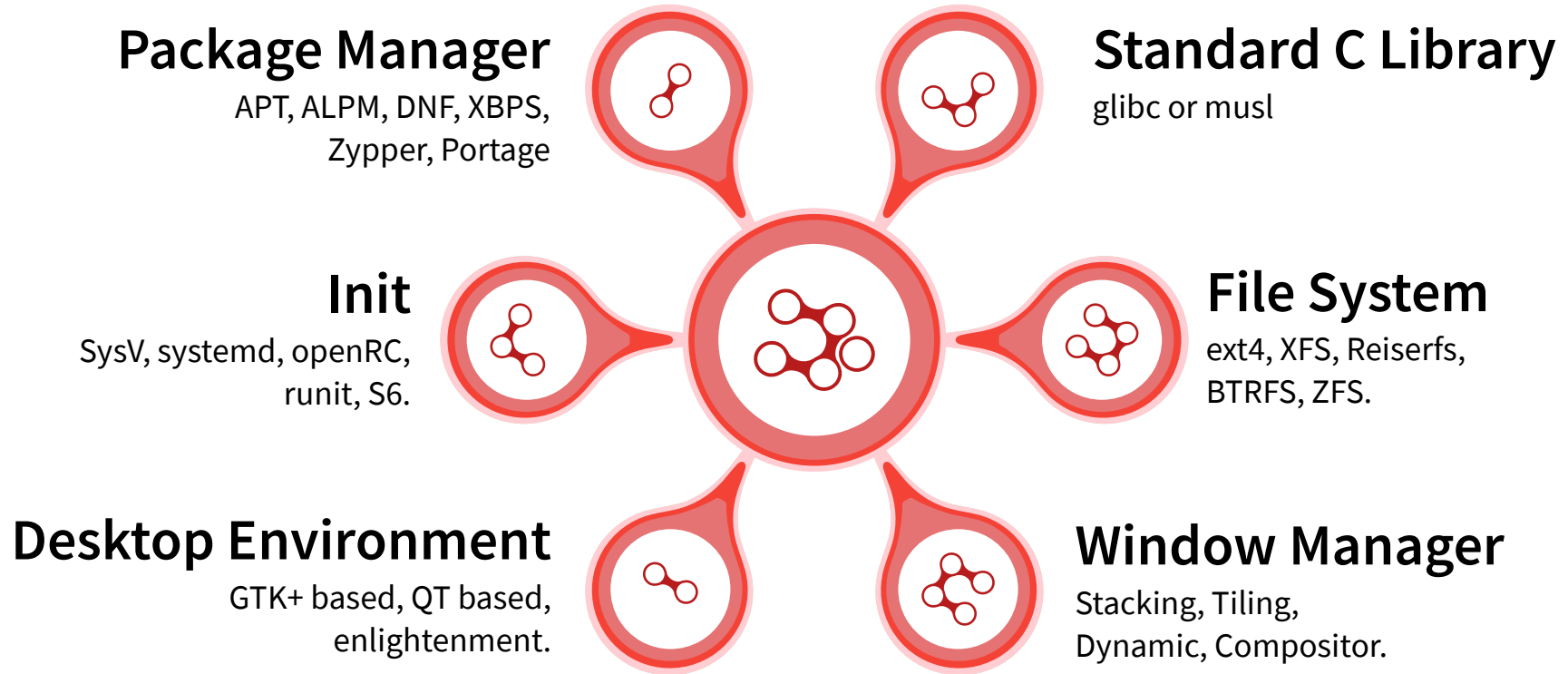
Learn part of system!
Instead of just switching distro.

How Modular is Linux?

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How Modular is **Linux**?



Do not forget about kernel differences.

Modular Linux



You still need to Switch distro,
by considering these three diversity



Package Manager

You can learn using docker.



File System

Require long time examination.



Init

You can learn using docker.

When do I need a physical OS?

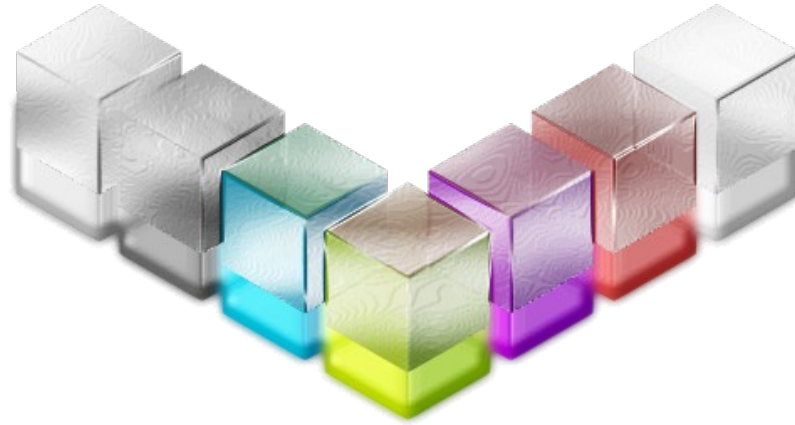
- You can learn Package Manager using Docker.
- You can also learn Init using Docker.
- But you cannot learn Filesystem using Docker.

File system experience require long time examination.

Thus you have to live with baremetal (physical) OS.

Desktop Environment/ Window Manager

Most beginner start from switching DE/WM



[Desktop Customization]

Yet Another Presentation.

Common Subsystem?

A few **must have** knowledge



Wireless

[Wireless Command Line]



Audio

[Audio Command Line]



Boot Process: Grub2

[What to Do]

When the System Stuck, on Boot



Dbus (for WM user only)

[dbus in Window Manager]

Package Manager

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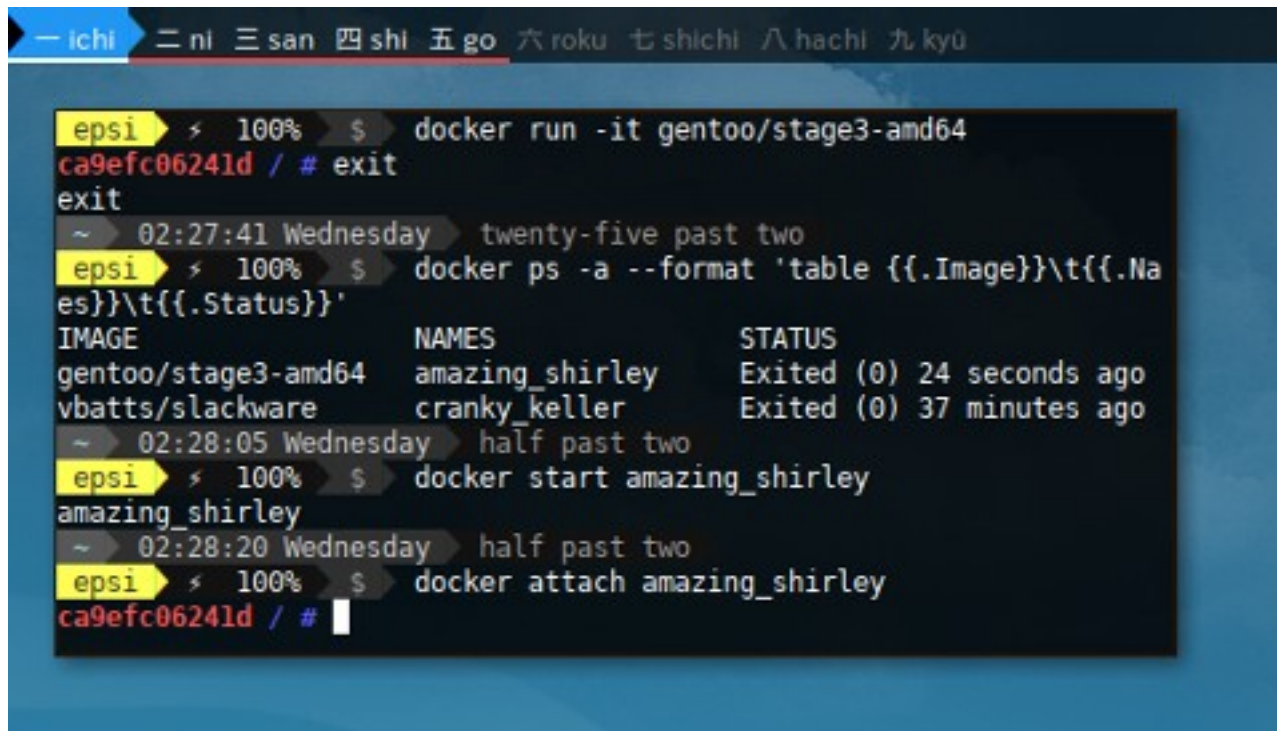
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Docker Test Bed

Package Manager with Docker

- APT
- ALPM
- DNF
- XBPS
- Zypper
- Portage



A terminal window with a blue header bar containing Japanese characters. The terminal shows a sequence of Docker commands and their outputs. The user 'epsi' runs 'docker run -it gentoo/stage3-amd64', which starts a container named 'ca9efc06241d'. The user then runs 'exit' to leave the container. Next, the user runs 'docker ps -a --format 'table {{.Image}}\t{{.Names}}\t{{.Status}}'', which displays a table of containers. The table shows two containers: 'gentoo/stage3-amd64' named 'amazing_shirley' which 'Exited (0) 24 seconds ago', and 'vbatts/slackware' named 'cranky_keller' which 'Exited (0) 37 minutes ago'. The user then runs 'docker start amazing_shirley', which starts the container. Finally, the user runs 'docker attach amazing_shirley', which attaches to the container, showing the prompt 'ca9efc06241d / #'.

```
— ichi 二 ni 三 san 四 shi 五 go 六 roku 七 shichi 八 hachi 九 kyū

epsi > 100% $ docker run -it gentoo/stage3-amd64
ca9efc06241d / # exit
exit
~ 02:27:41 Wednesday twenty-five past two
epsi > 100% $ docker ps -a --format 'table {{.Image}}\t{{.Names}}\t{{.Status}}'
IMAGE                                NAMES                STATUS
gentoo/stage3-amd64                  amazing_shirley       Exited (0) 24 seconds ago
vbatts/slackware                     cranky_keller         Exited (0) 37 minutes ago
~ 02:28:05 Wednesday half past two
epsi > 100% $ docker start amazing_shirley
amazing_shirley
~ 02:28:20 Wednesday half past two
epsi > 100% $ docker attach amazing_shirley
ca9efc06241d / #
```

Docker is suitable for
old notebook with low resources.

More Articles about Docker Test Bed

[Debian - APT]



[openSUSE - Zypper]

[Fedora - DNF]



[Void - XBPS]

[Slackware - Package]



[Gentoo - Portage]

Package Manager Feature?

Deep knowledge require long time experience.
Most of issues comes months after install.

Be Aware of Package Manager Advantage/Issue



[APT Pinning]

[Selective Emerge]



[Unbundling AUR in ALPM]

[Upgrading Fedora]



[GhostBSD Ports]

Init?

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Who Use What!

OpenRC

Gentoo, Artix,
Devuan, GhostBSD.

SysV

Slackware,
Devuan.

runit

Void,
Artix.

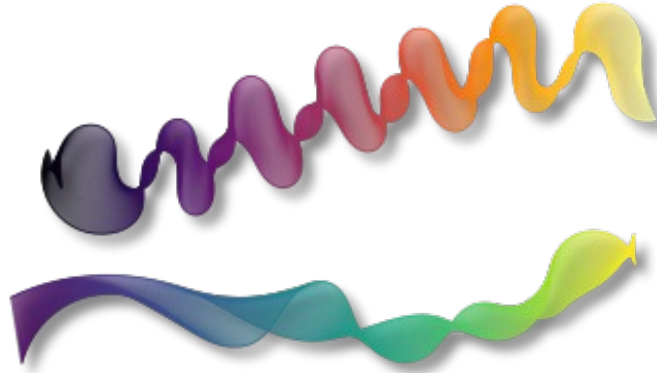
s6

Obarun,
Artix.

systemd

Most major distro.

Civil War

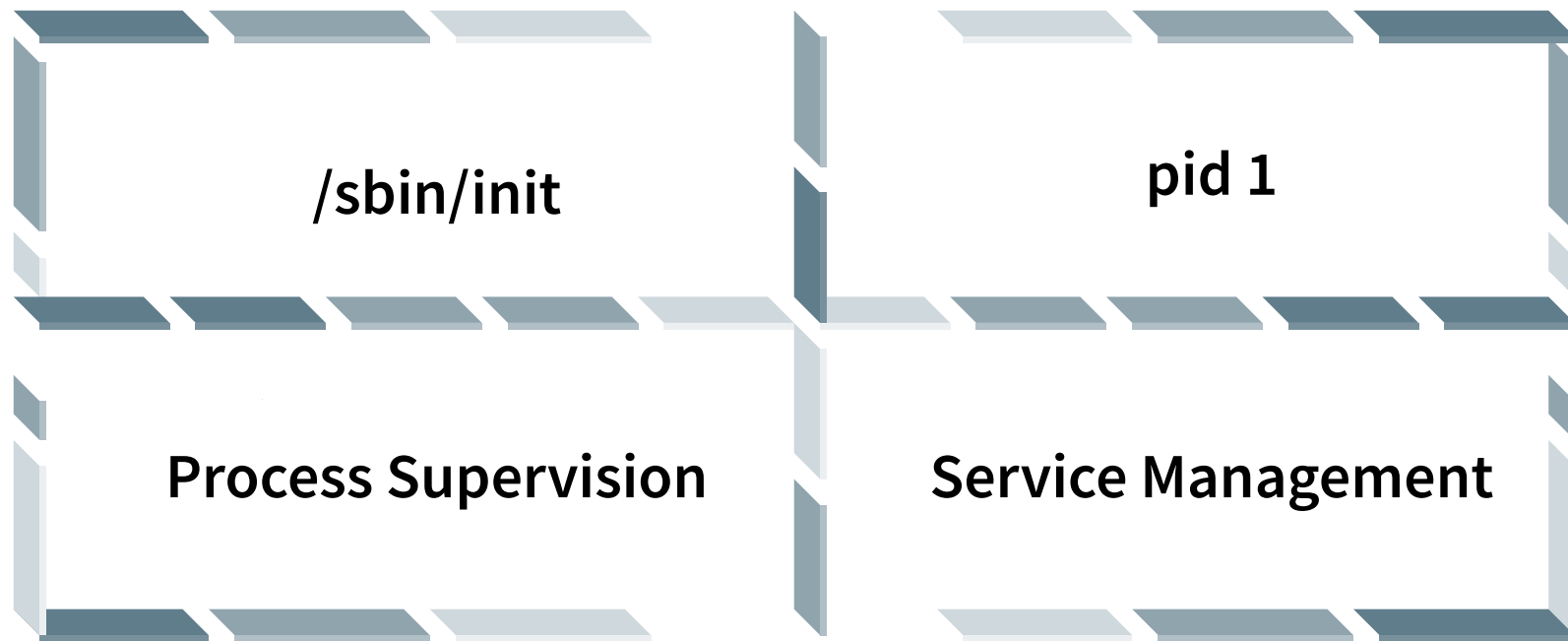


[The systemd Controversy]

Still debating in 2020 between:
systemd+gnome versus **linux+diversity**.

The Four Elements of an Init System

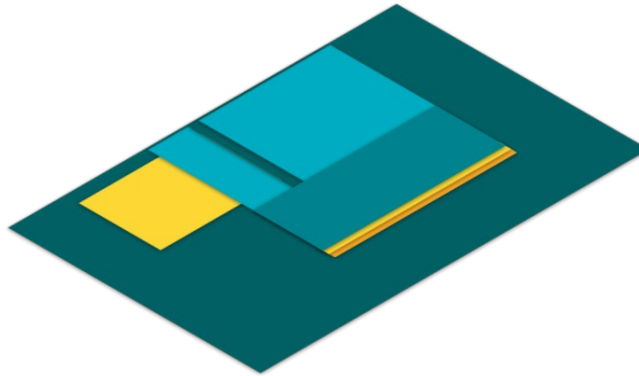
Reference: [[s6_lightning_talk.pdf](#)]



And nothing more.

Example Usage

[Setup LAMP stack with Manjaro OpenRC]



File System?

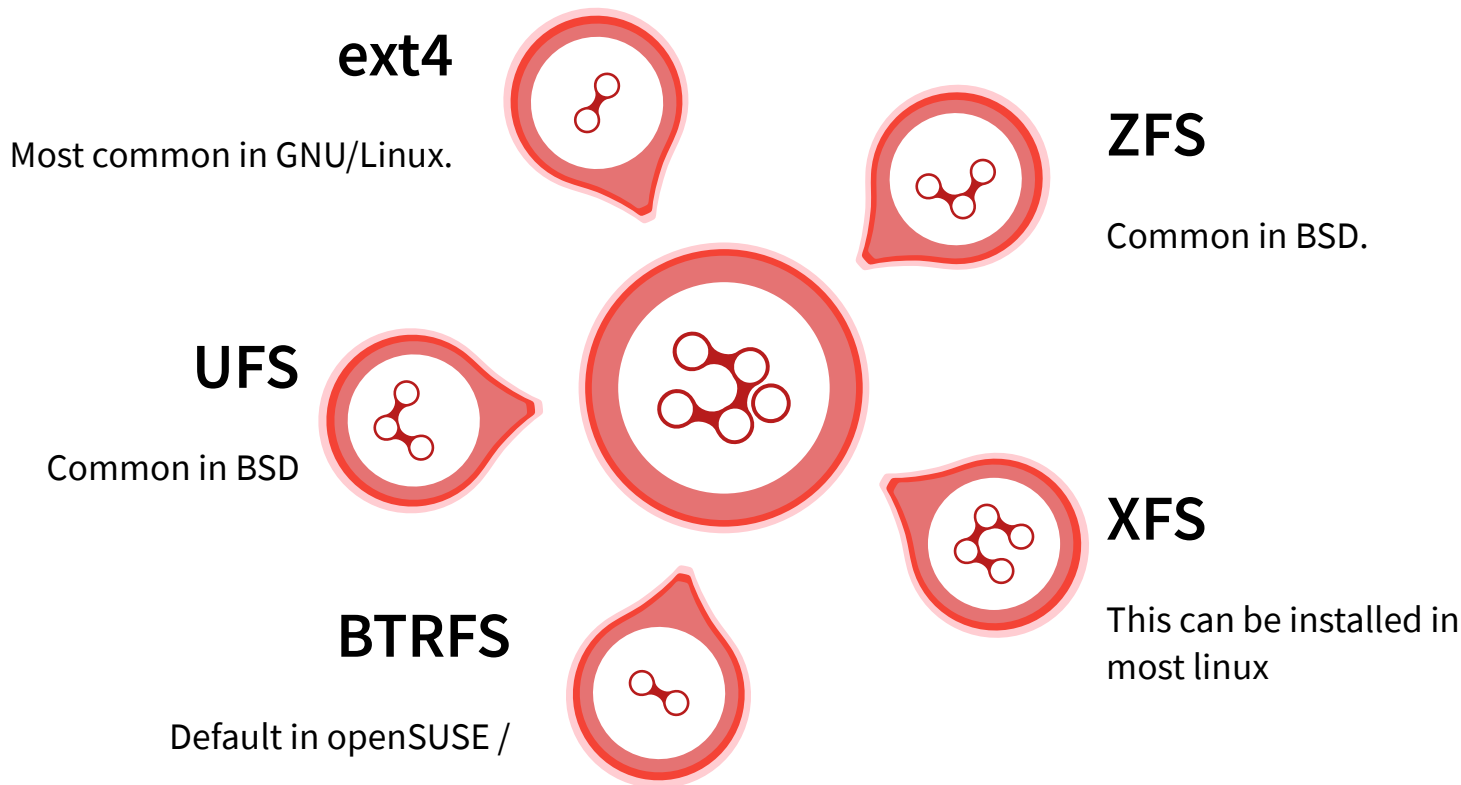
ext4, XFS, Reiserfs, BTRFS, ZFS.

Deep knowledge require long time experience.

Most of issues comes months after install.

You cannot just install, and just understand file system instantly.

Filesystem, and how to find them.



Example Issues and Workarounds

BTRFS snapshots:

[File System - Trapped in Snapper Rollback]



BTRFS with GRUB:

[File System - GRUB2 support for BTRFS]

UFS along with linux Multiboot:

[GhostBSD - Multiboot]



NixOS in Multiboot:

Use chainloader in GRUB

Standard C library in OS?

glibc or musl.

I must admit,
I do not have any experience with musl.

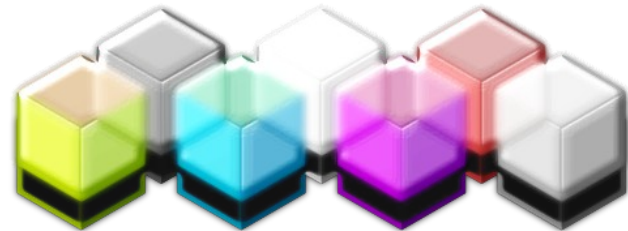
Switching Distro?

While you are young and still have time.
Get yourself quarterly (three months) curriculum/plan.

Just get pass through it.
No need to go deep with coding.
Be an ordinary user.

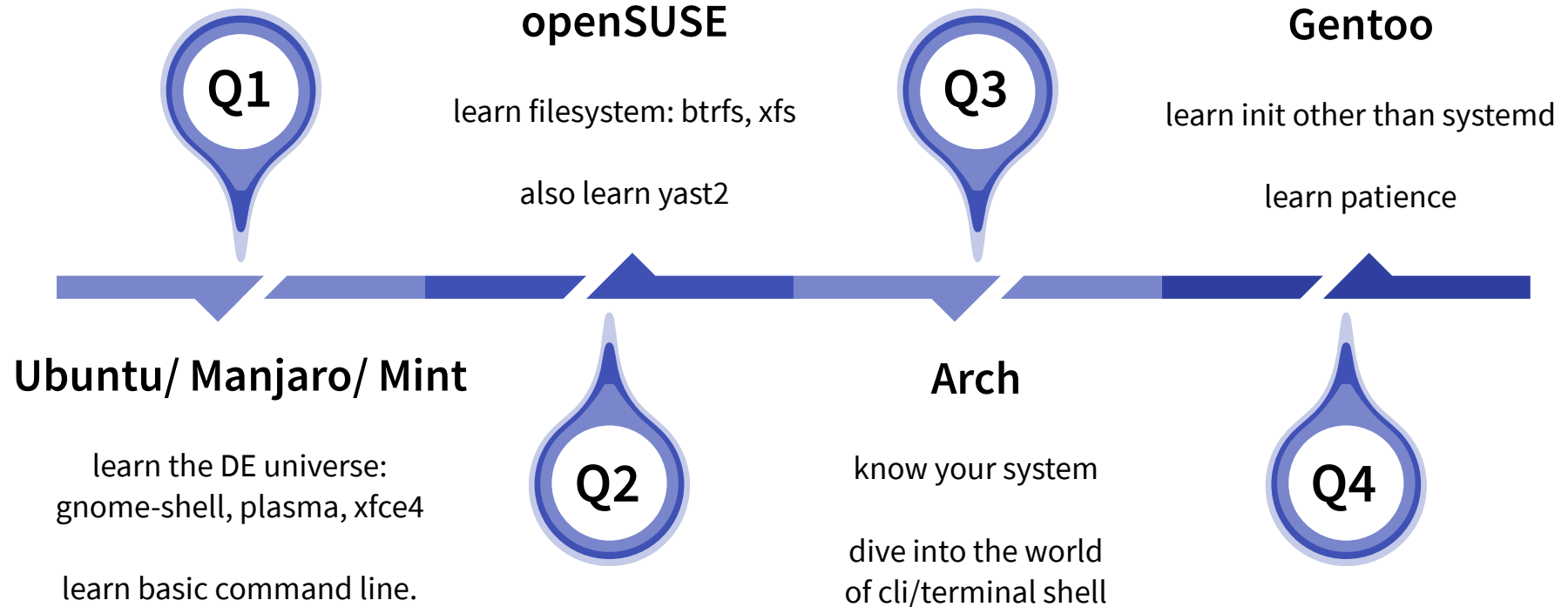
After this one year,
you are already mature enough
with broader view to choose
whatever linux you want.

If you want to get more wisdom.
Learn BSD land in the second year.



Example of Quarterly Syllabus (learning plan)

Make a target of first year with linux.



Learn part of system! **Instead just switching distro.**

Example Q1:

Ubuntu/ Mint/ Manjaro

Basic Terminal Command

- ls, cat, grep, ps, top, man, info, su, sudo
- always use \$ man for documentation before google.

Read The Fine Manual

- [[ubuntu-manual](#)] (GUI)
- [[debian-handbook](#)] (hertzog)

Also learn about basic linux briefly

- Examine Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS)
- Examine boot process.
- Solving audio or wireless issue.

More Terminal Command

- nmcli, ncd, ntop, cfdisk
- lspci, lsusb, lsmod, dmesg, ip, iw

Example Q3:

Arch: Leverage yourself to Arch

Install with command line only

- add driver manually, add username manually, add DE manually, use pacman

Dare to use minimalis WM, rather than eyecandy DE

- openbox, awesome, i3, bspwm

Use packer, cower, or other AUR Helper

- automatic compilation, try any unofficial application from AUR

Penetration Testing Application

- add and install repo: BlackArch or maybe ArchStrike

Read the holy arch wiki

- there is a lot of good material here

Philosophy: Knowing Your System

Install Log/ Post Install Log

[Fedora]



[openSUSE]

[Debian wheezy] (old)



[GhostBSD]

[Mageia]



[Slackware]

Multiboot?

For linux enthusiast.

Multiboot

[Partition Schema]

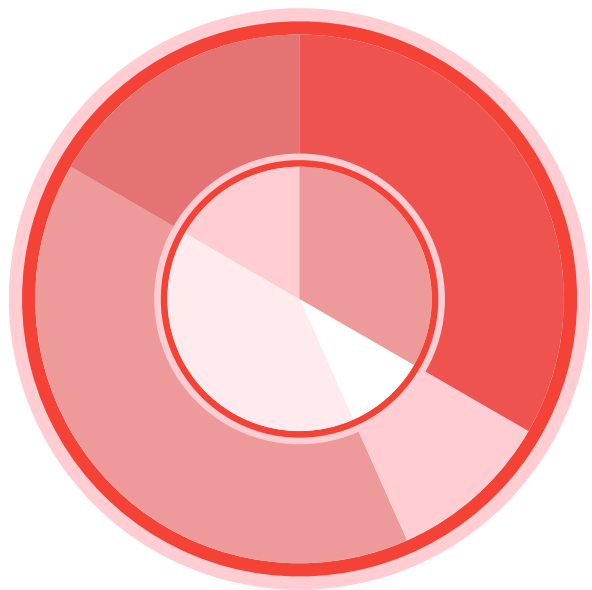
ATA ST500DM002-1BD14 - 465,76 GiB (/dev/sda)

Partition	Type	Mount Point	Label	Size	Used
/dev/sda1	ntfs	/media/Syst...	System	131,85 GiB	---
unallocated	unknown			2,03 MiB	---
/dev/sda2	extended			333,91 GiB	333,90 GiB
/dev/sda5	ext4	/medi...	Works	57,64 GiB	39,39 GiB
/dev/sda6	ntfs	/medi...	Docs	66,41 GiB	52,93 GiB
unallocated	unknown			3,38 MiB	---
/dev/sda7	ext4	/media/Boot	boot	999,00 MiB	---
/dev/sda8	xfs	/media/Fun	Fun	9,85 GiB	---
/dev/sda9	btrfs	/media/ope...		49,12 GiB	---
/dev/sda10	xfs	/	KaOSx	49,12 GiB	14,03 GiB
/dev/sda11	ext4	/media/Fed...	Fedora	49,12 GiB	---
/dev/sda12	ext4	/media/Deb...	Debian	49,12 GiB	---
/dev/sda13	linuxswap	swap		2,53 GiB	0 B

0 pending operations

Partition Schema

Old Example Using MBR



Primary

Windows



Extended

EBR

Swap
Shared Partition
First Linux Distro
Second Linux Distro
Third Linux Distro



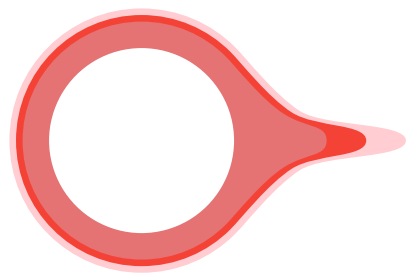
Extended

BSD

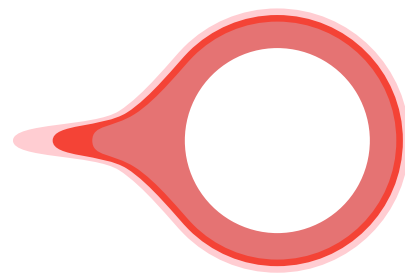
BSD Swap
One or more UFS

fstab

- Learn to make shared partition.
- BTRFS subvolume is interesting.



[[Multiboot - /etc/fstab](#)]



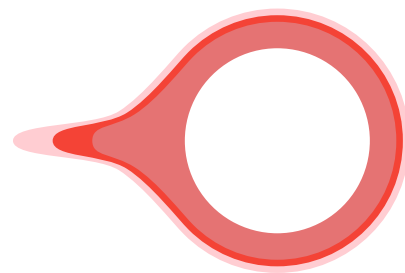
chroot

Some OS is comfortably installed using chroot:
such as: Gentoo, LFS.

Other OS can be updated using chroot:
beware of small issues.

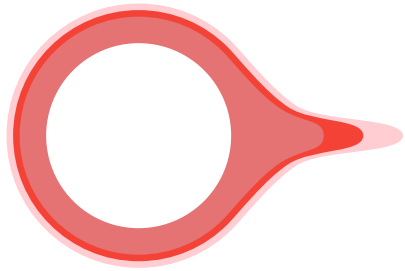


[[Multiboot - chroot](#)]

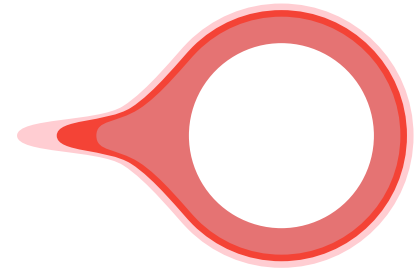


Tips

Keep your samba's network share persistence along multiboot.



[[Multiboot - Samba](#)]



Tips

Linux Multiboot with BSD,
can be done using UFS, instead of ZFS.



Kernel?

make menuconfig

Interesting Diversity?

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Interesting Diversity?

Project Trident

Runit + ZOL + XBPS + MUSL.



Alpine Linux

Busybox (no GNU tools).



LFS

No comment.



NixOS

Exotic Package Manager.



And many more

You name it!



What is Next?

More Wisdom!
Learn BSD land!

Questions?

Don't be shy!



The End

Thank You for Your Time.