



Introduction to Linux



Brief History of Unix and Linux

- 1950's
- Open Source
- Widely used in academic institution, government agencies, opensource communities
- Lots of Legal issue > Copyright > sharing idea
- Commercial variants IBM , HP , Sun MicroSystems
- Linux created in 1990s by Linus Torvalds
- Free Linux Kernel

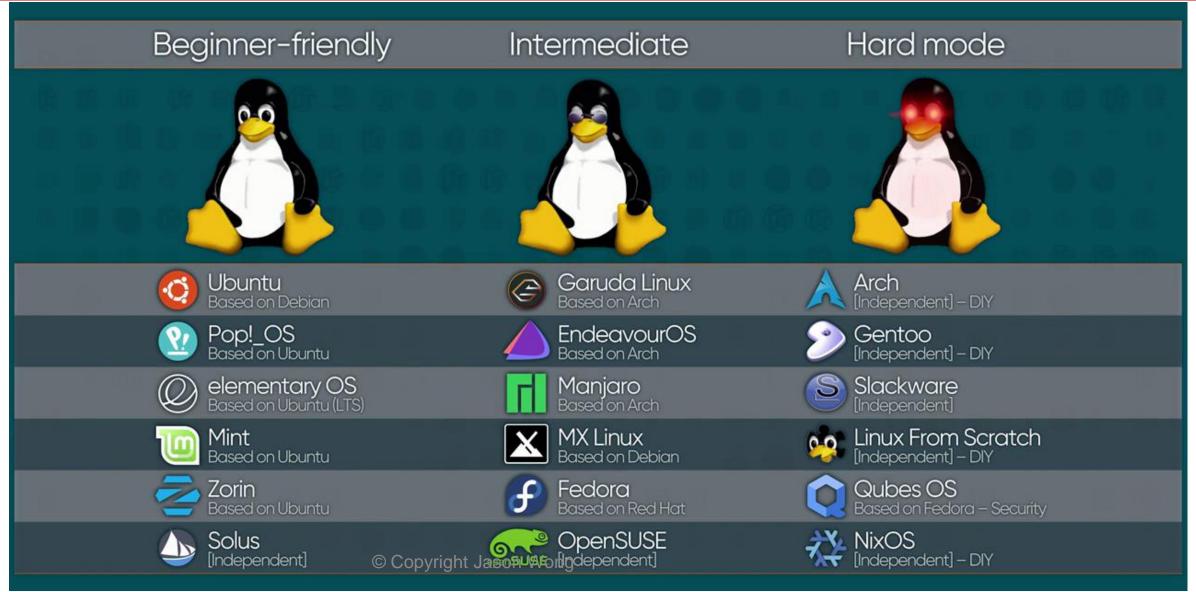
Linux Distro



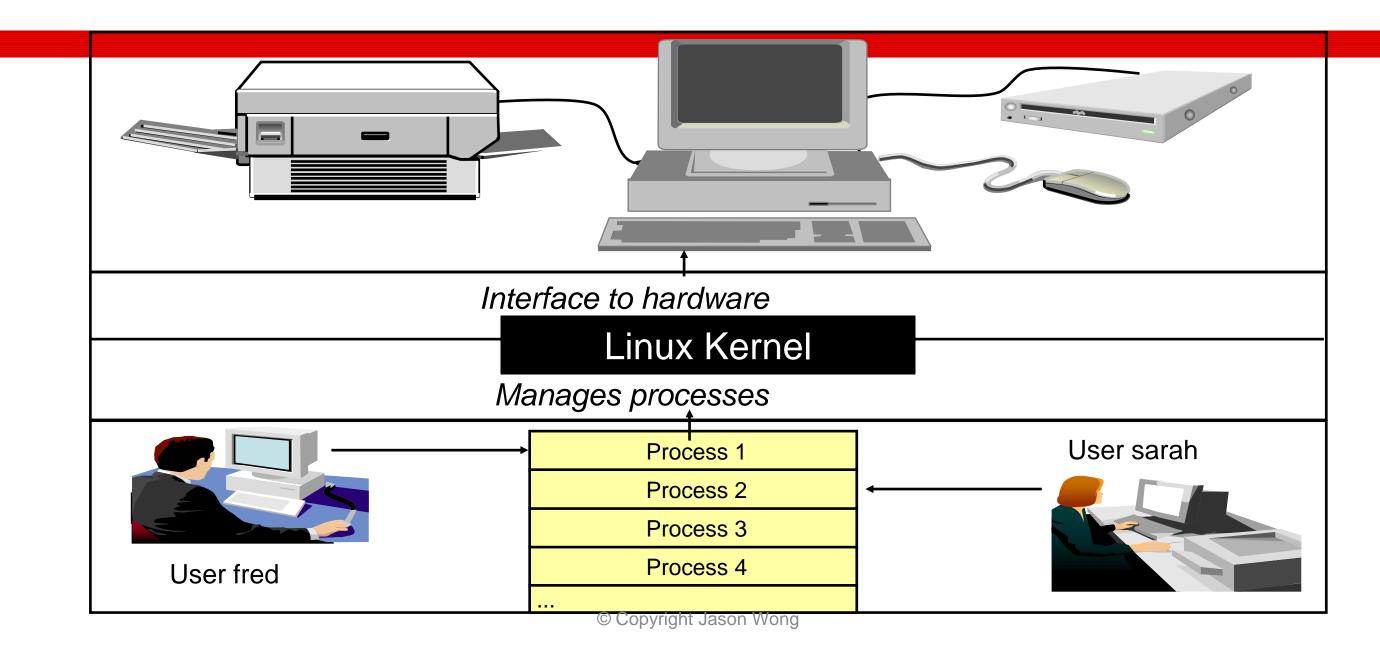








Linux operating system



Administration Tasks

Graphical User Interface (GUI)

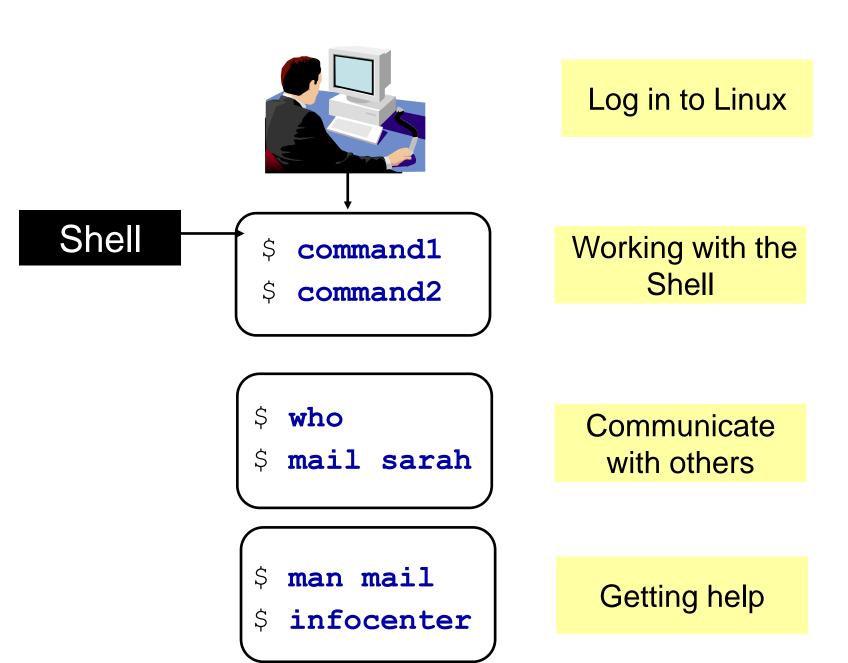
- Graphical
- Navigation menus, blades, icons
- Preset, templates
- Ease of Use
- Lack of security : http
- Lots of configuration : https or UI

Command Line Interface (CLI)

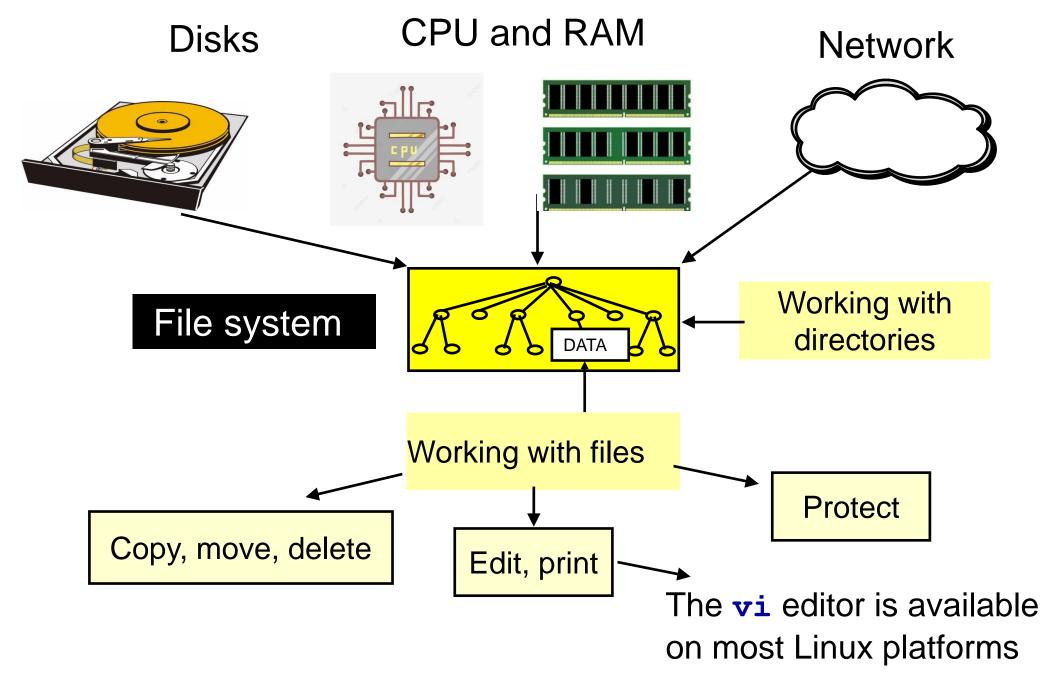
- Faster to create multiple objects
- Scripting and programming
- Universal format
- Conform to modern
 Infrastructure as Code
- Repeating processes
- Remote login: ssh

SHELLS

Bourne shell Korn shell C Shell BASH TCSH ZSH



Working on an Linux system



Command format

- Commands have the following format:
 - \$ command option(s) argument(s)

Command format examples

Wrong:	Right:
1. Separation:	1. Separation:
<pre>\$ mail - f newmail</pre>	\$ mail -f newmail
\$ who-u	\$ who -u
2. Order:	2. Order:
<pre>\$ mail newmail -f</pre>	\$ mail -f newmail
<pre>\$ team01 mail</pre>	\$ mail team01
\$ -u who	\$ who -u
3. Multiple options:	3. Multiple options:
\$ who -m-u	\$ who -m -u
\$ who -m u	\$ who -mu
4. Multiple arguments:	4. Multiple arguments:
<pre>\$ mail team01team02</pre>	\$ mail team01 team02

There are exceptions!

Keyboard tips

<ctrl+a></ctrl+a>	Place cursor at start of line
<ctrl+e></ctrl+e>	Place cursor at end of line
<ctrl+c></ctrl+c>	Terminates the current command and returns to the shell
<ctrl+d></ctrl+d>	End of transmission or End of file
<ctrl+u></ctrl+u>	Erases the entire line
<ctrl+w></ctrl+w>	Erase last word
<ctrl+r></ctrl+r>	Search and re-run previous command

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