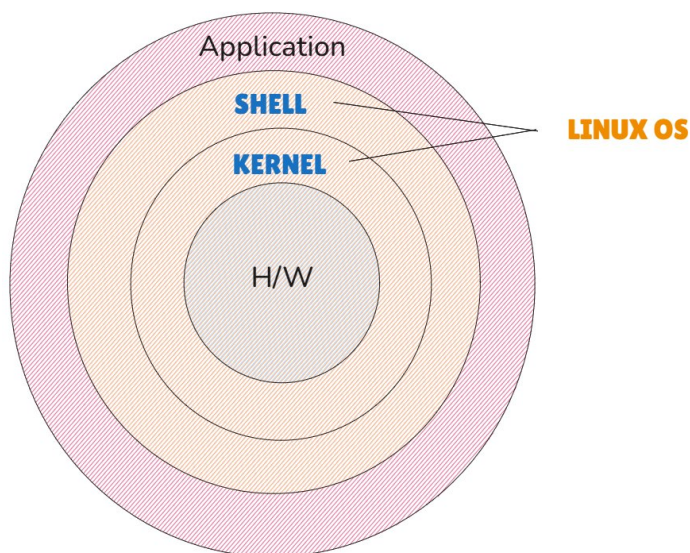## LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS/FLAVOUR

UBUNTU   ⟶   LINUX OS
AWS LINUX
FEDORA
DEBAIN
KALI LINUX
RED HAT LINUX
cent OS
MANJARO

ARCHITECTURE OF LINUX

Application
SHELL   ⟵ LINUX OS
KERNEL
H/W

KERNEL

>> Brain of Linux OS/ Core of OS.

>> It handles all the functionalities of the OS
& also manages all the resources of a
system by directly communicating with the
hardware components.

SHELL

>> It coverts human understandable lang.
(instructions we pass using app), to
machine understandable lang.

>> Acts an interface between the application & the
kernel.

>> It provides a platform to the user to communicate
with the kernel using commands.

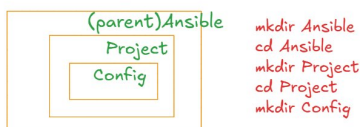Q1. Difference b/w Windows OS & Linux OS
Q2. Why Linux is widely used for server?

1. ls -> list all the items present.

2. ls dir_name -> list all the items present in that particular directory

ls Downloads

folder=directory
file=file

To open terminal:
1. Ctrl + Alt + T
2. Show apps -> Terminal

3. pwd -> present working directory.

4. mkdir dir_name -> to create a directory.

mkdir project
mkdir Morn_Batch

To clear console:
-> clear
-> Ctrl + l

5. mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3 dir4 -> to create multiple directories at once.

dir1 dir2 dir3 dir4

(parent)Ansible
Project
Config

mkdir Ansible
cd Ansible
mkdir Project
cd Project
mkdir Config

6. mkdir -p parent/child1/child2 -> to create a hierarchy of directories.

↓
parent

mkdir -p Ansible/Project/Config

7. cd dir_name -> to change the directory.

cd Ansible

8. cd .. -> to move one directory back.

9. touch file_name -> to create a file.

touch file1
touch file2.py

9. touch file1 file2 file3 -> to create multiple files at once.

touch file3.java file4.java file5.java

10. touch file_name{start..end}.ext -> to create series of files.

file1.txt -> file10.txt
touch file{1..10}.txt

homepage6.java-> homepage12.java
touch homepage{6..12}.java

10. nano file_name -> to edit the files.

nano file1.txt

>> It will open 'nano' editor, where user can edit the content.
>> nano filename -> Add content -> Ctrl+s (save) -> Ctrl+x (exit)

10. vi file_name -> to edit the files.

>> It will open 'vi' editor.

>> 1. vi file_name

vi file1.txt

   2. Press 'i' (to get insert mode to add content)
   3. Add content
   4. Press 'Esc' (to move out of insert mode)
   5. :wq -> Save (w) & exit (q)

cat file1.txt

12. cat file_name-> to see the content of the file.