Introduction to Linux

History, Layers of Linux OS, Shell Process, Files and Directories

Linux Operating System

- Linux, computer operating system created in the early 1990s by Finnish software engineer Linus Torvalds and the Free Software Foundation (FSF)
- While still a student at the University of Helsinki, Torvalds started developing Linux to create a system similar to MINIX, a UNIX operating system
- In **1991** he released version 0.02; **Version 1.0** of the **Linux kernel**, the core of the operating system, was released in **1994**





Features of Linux OS

- Portable
- Open Source
- Multi-User
- Multiprogramming
- Hierarchical File System
- Shell
- Security

- Live CD/USB
- GUI
- Supports Customized Keyboards
- Application Support Repository

Some Linux Flavors

- MX Linux
- Manjaro
- Linux Mint
- Ubuntu
- Debian
- Elementary OS
- Solus
- Zorin OS
- Fedora

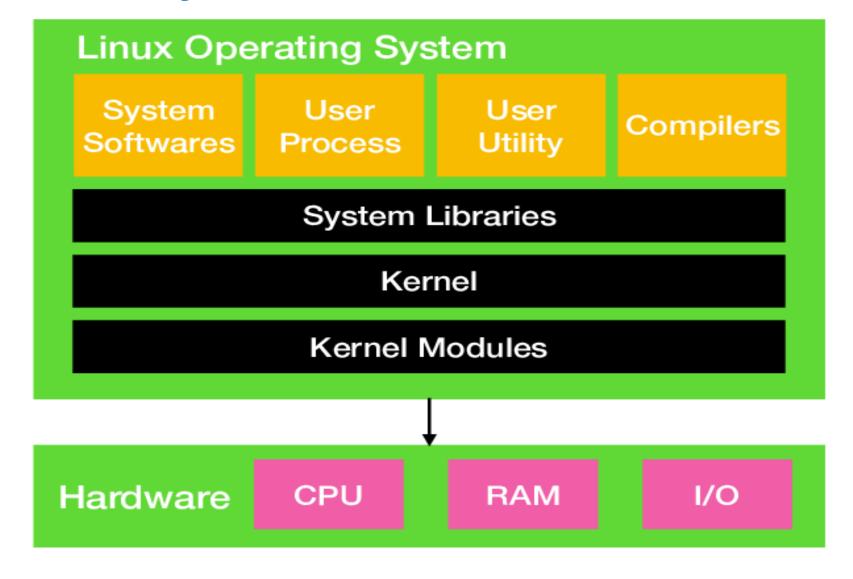








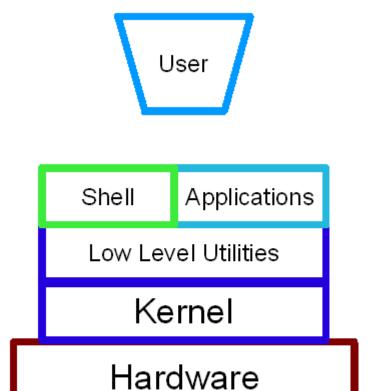
Linux OS Layers



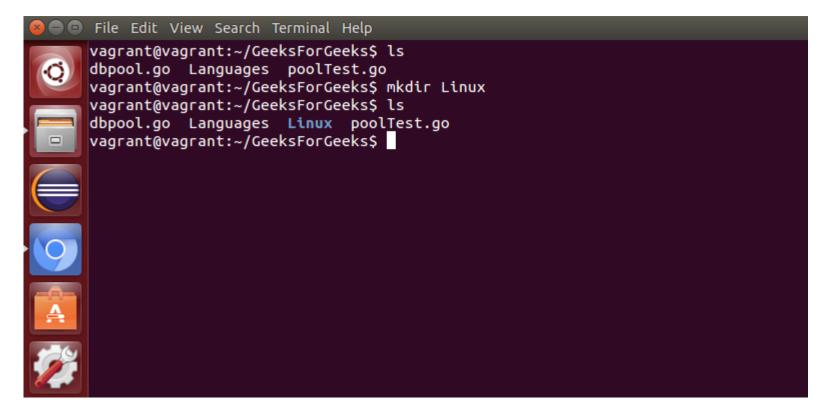
Kernel Mode Vs User Mode

- Kernel component code executes in a special privileged mode called kernel mode with full access to all resources of the computer.
- User programs and other system programs works in User Mode which has no access to system hardware and kernel code
- User programs/ utilities use System libraries to access Kernel functions to get system's low level tasks.

Shell in Linux OS

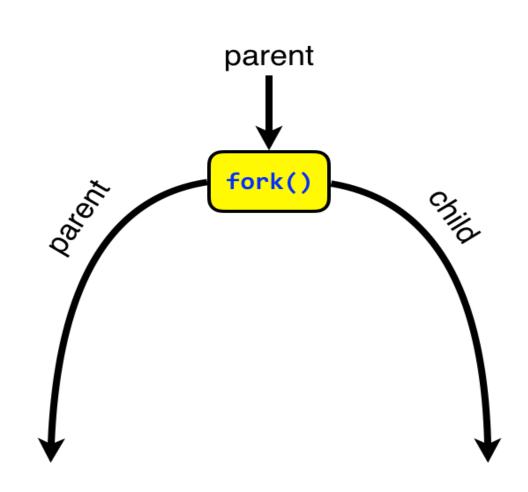


- The shell is the command interpreter in an operating system
- A Shell provides you with an interface to the Unix syste



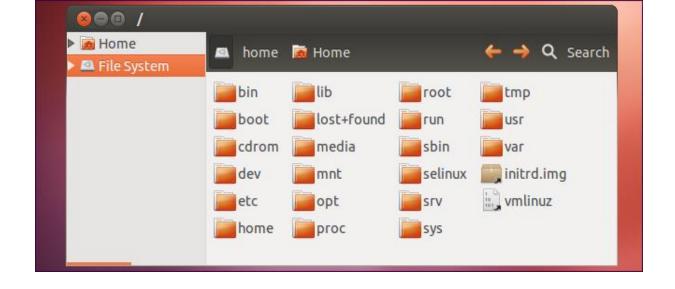
Process: Parent and Child Processes

- A **process** is an active program i.e a program that is under execution
- All the processes in operating system are created when a process executes the fork() system call except the startup process
- The process that used the fork() system call is the parent process.
- In other words, a parent process is one that creates a child process



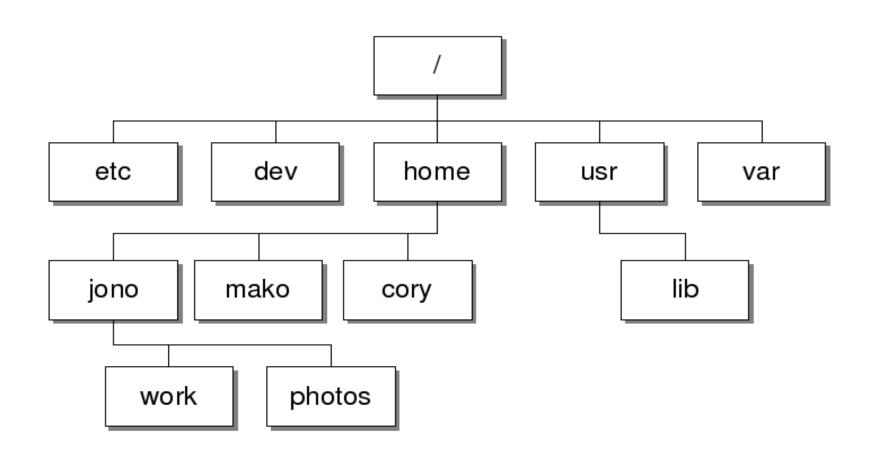
Files and Directories

- / The Root Directory
- /bin Essential User Binaries
- /boot Static Boot Files
- /cdrom Historical Mount Point for CD-ROMs
- /dev Device Files
- /etc Configuration Files
- /home Home Folders
- /lib Essential Shared Libraries
- /lost+found Recovered Files
- /media Removable Media
- /mnt Temporary Mount Points
- /opt Optional Packages



- /proc Kernel & Process Files
- /root Root Home Directory
- /run Application State Files
- /sbin System Administration Binaries
- /tmp Temporary Files
- /usr User Binaries & Read-Only Data
- /var Variable Data Files

Files and Directories



Linux – Basic Commands Hands-on Session

Webminal - GNU/Linux Online Terminal [Webminal]

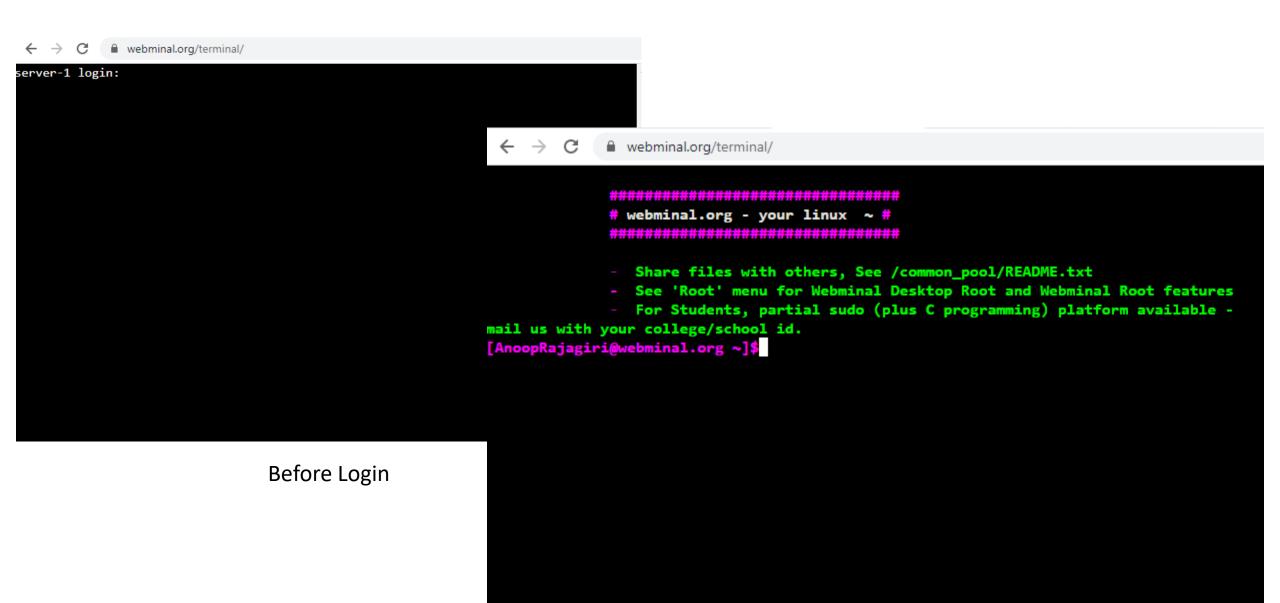
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A Home ♣ Register → Log In > Terminal ♣ Root i Code ♣ Forum

• Visit: https://www.webminal.org/

I accept the TOS

After registration, Login using your credentials and Choose
 Terminal from the menu and Login into your Terminal



Basic Commands

- pwd to find out the path of the current working directory
- cd change directory
 - Syntax: cd <<directory_name>>
- mkdir make a new directory
 - Syntax: mkdir <<directory_name>>
- rmdir To remove a directory (The directory should be empty)
- echo print a message or value in screen
 - Syntax: echo <<message>>
- **ls** list directories and files
 - Options: ls –l, ls –s, ls -a
- rm remove files/directory
 - rm <<file_name>> / rm -r <<directory_name>>

Basic Commands

- man to print online reference manual
 - Syntax: man <<command_name>>
- cat print content of a file OR concatenate two files
 - Syntax: cat <<file_name>>
 - Syntax: cat <<file1>> <<file2>>
- touch modify timestamp of a file
 - Syntax: touch <<filename>>
- date to print current date and time
 - Syntax: date