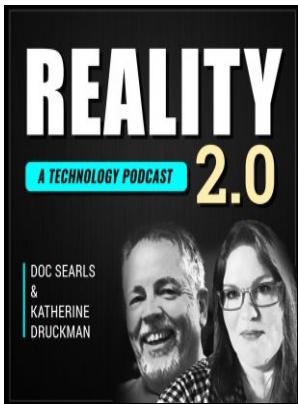


How Linux works - what every superuser should know

No Starch Press - GitHub



Description: -

- Imaginary conversations.
- Jesus Christ -- Devotional literature.
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- Operating systems (Computers)
- LinuxHow Linux works - what every superuser should know
- How Linux works - what every superuser should know

Notes: Includes index.

This edition was published in 2004



Filesize: 61.22 MB

Tags: #How #Linux #Works, #3rd #Edition: #What #Every #Superuser #Should #Know

How Linux Works: What Every Superuser Should Know by Brian Ward

The mount point is always a normal directory.

Disks and Filesystems

At any other time, you can force the kernel to write the changes in its buffer to the disk by running the sync command.

tech.radiozamaneh.com: How Linux Works: What Every Superuser Should Know (9781593275679): Ward, Brian: Books

If you suspect a major disaster on your system, such as a hardware failure or device misconfiguration, you need to decide on a course of action because fsck can really mess up a filesystem that has larger problems. ISBN-13: 978-1-7185-0040-2 print ISBN-13: 978-1-7185-0041-9
ebook Publisher: William Pollock Executive Editor: Barbara Yien Production Editor: Rachel Monaghan Developmental Editors: Larry Wake and Jill Franklin Cover and Interior Design: Octopod Studios Technical Reviewers: Jordi Gutiérrez Hermoso and Petros Koutoupis Copyeditor: Rachel Monaghan Compositor: Cody Gates, Happenstance Type-O-Rama Proofreader: James M. For example, there is no mention of working with the NTFS file system which was well-established in 2004, though not on Linux per se.

How User Space Starts

The kernel initializes the devices and its drivers 4. The File System in User Space FUSE feature allows user-space filesystems in Linux.

Disks and Filesystems

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HOW LINUX WORKS WHAT EVERY SUPERUSER SHOULD KNOW BRIAN WARD

How Memory Works As Chapter 1 explained, the CPU has a memory management unit MMU to add flexibility in memory access.

GitHub

It is in fact a great introduction to operating systems and computers in general, not just Linux. SATA disks also appear on your system as SCSI devices, but they are slightly different because most of them communicate through a translation layer in the libata library see Section 3.

Disks and Filesystems

A near-universal standard on Linux systems § LILO. Long Options Short options like -r are too limited for the ever-increasing number of mount options; there are too few letters in the alphabet to accommodate all possible options.

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