

② Intro to Linux Environment

chevron

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... { Dennis Ritchie Ken Thompson }

1975 → AT&T started selling Unix commercially.

1980 { Every company started making their own versions of Unix
SUN, HP etc.. }

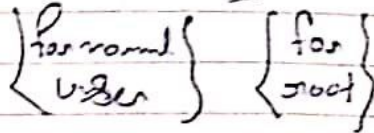
Linux distribution \Rightarrow Compilation of Linux kernel bundled with system management tools

1. Red Hat 3. Ubuntu 5. Debian 7. OpenSuse
2. Fedora 4. CentOS 6. Linux Mint 8. Kali Linux

Shell

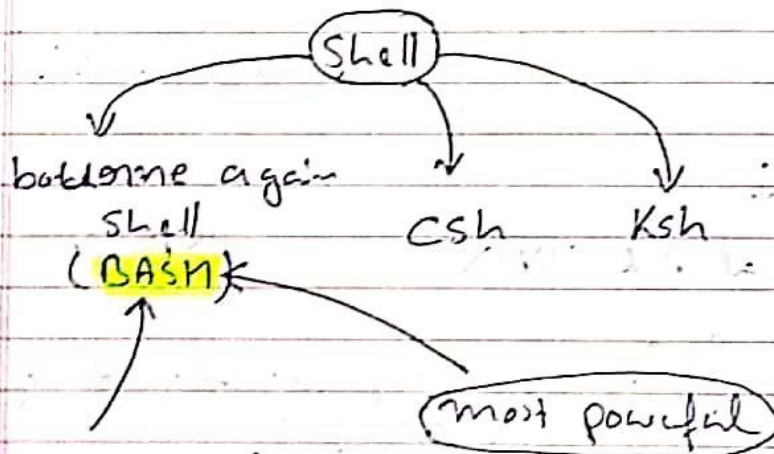
Present Working directory

username@hostname: PWD \$/#



⇒ To go from regular user to root:

SU -



{ earlier than this
was bourne shell
written by
Stephen Bourne
at Bell Labs
AT&T

Commands

- Internal Command ⇒ whose code is part of shell itself...
- External Command ⇒ Command whose code resides in a file on disc.

man hier

{root}

To know more about
root file system

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1. Binary Directories

bin,/sbin,lib,lib64,opt

binary for all the
user related command

{Command that are
used by the
administrator}

{Shared objects
.so}

{To store optional
Software}

2. Configuration directories

/boot, etc

{Image of kernel
grub etc}

{editable text
configuration}

Machine Specific
configuration files

3. Data Directories → {Contains user data}

home, root, /usr, media, /mnt, /tmp

→ root is the only user that does not a directory in home directory

{Serves as a mount point for removable media devices}

{Temporary mount point}

{Application User can keep their temp data in this directory}

4. In memory directories

→ dev, /proc, /sys

→ directories which are not actually exist on the disc

(dev)

(Proc)

(Sys)

S. Sys

S. Sys

(dev) → Contains files related to hardware
{ Everything in Unix is a file }

{ Mouse is a file
Monitor is a file
CDrom is a file
Keyboard is a file }

(Proc) → { Contains files whose name is PID
of all the processes running on the
System along with other }

(Sys) → { Contains kernel info about the
hardware required for hot plugin }

5. System Resource directories

→ /usr

6. Variable Data directories

→ /var

→ { files which are unpredictable in
size like log etc. }

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* To get help in Linux

man { manual pages }

⇒ To know more about a command:

`man <command name>`

What is

→ { To know brief info
about a command }

Where is

→ { used to locate binary
k manual page }

man -k keyword

→ { To Search in manual
using keyword }

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