Class 8

Linux

Types of Computers
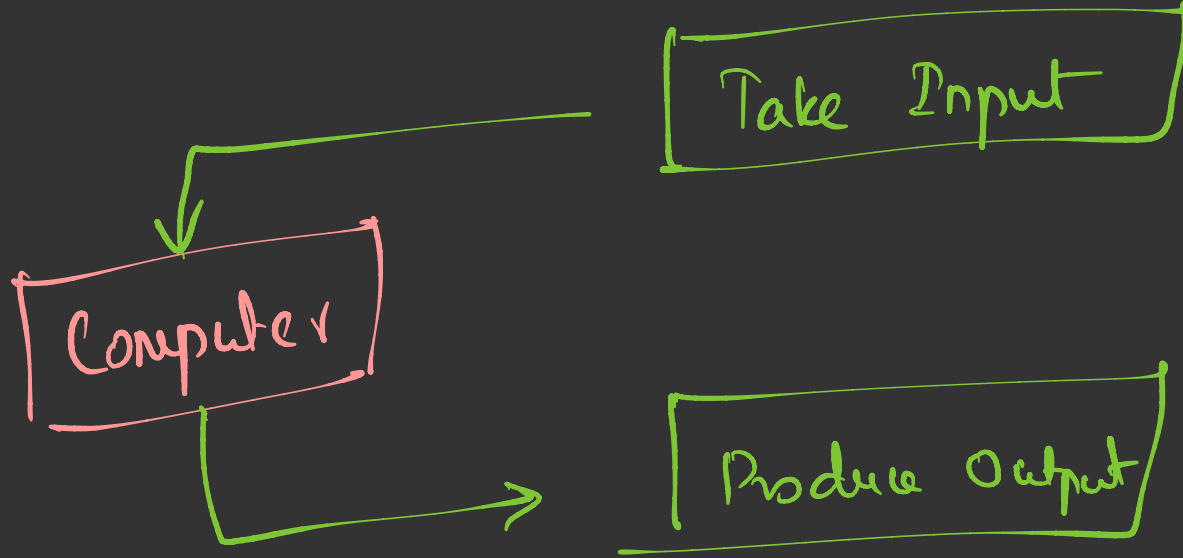
General Purpose
→ Windows PC
→ MacBooks
→ Tablets
→ etc

Special Purpose (IoT)
→ Windows Servers
→ Miners
→ Gaming Rig
→ CCTV → Smart Light
→ Watch → Apple Panel
→ Drones → etc etc

→ BT headph
→ Routers
→ Fan
→ Alexa
→ Smart TV

→ Wirele Mo
→ User ele
→

Most Run Linux

TTY = Terminal

```
          ┌─────────────────┐
          │   Take Input    │
          └─────────────────┘
                   │
                   ▼
      ┌──────────────┐
      │  Computer    │
      └──────────────┘
                   │
                   ▼
          ┌─────────────────┐
          │ Produce Output  │
          └─────────────────┘
```

Today (I O)

→ Keyboard & Mouse   → Sensor
→ Voice   → Joysticks
→ Touch   → Remotes

Olden Days (IO)

→ Printer
→ Punched Cards
→ Fax
→ Serial IO .

When you login to Linux,

username @ hostname :$

Anatomy of a Linux command:

$ command --option -o value ... [input]

Example: To compile a C code:

$ gcc -o helloworld hello.c

What is a Linux Command :

-> It is basically an executable file located at a path.

-> To find where this command's exe file is located, run $ which command

-> • -> Current Directory

.. -> One Step Back (../.. -> Double Step)

~ -> Home

-> To create your own command, place the exe file under $PATH.

cd - Change directory:

$ cd ..   → go one step back in path

$ cd -   → go to old location

$ cd ~   → go to your home holder

Homework :

→ Find the reasons for different colors while displaying file list in linux

→ Learn & experiment popular linux commands.