n works on different types of hardware in same way. Linux kernel and application programs supports their installation on any kind of hardware platform.

Open Source – Linux source code is freely available and it is community based development project. Multiple teams work in collaboration to enhance the capability of Linux operating system and it is continuously evolving.

Multi-User – Linux is a multiuser system means multiple users can access system resources like memory/ ram/ application programs at same time.

Multiprogramming – Linux is a multiprogramming system means multiple applications can run at same time.

Hierarchical File System – Linux provides a standard file structure in which system files/ user files are arranged.

Shell – Linux provides a special interpreter program which can be used to execute commands of the operating system. It can be used to do various types of operations, call application programs. etc.

Security – Linux provides user security using authentication features like password protection/ controlled access to specific files/ encryption of data.

Architecture
The following illustration shows the architecture of a Linux system –

Linux Operating System Architecture
The architecture of a Linux System consists of the following layers –

Hardware layer