

ser 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.

### Basic Features

Following are some of the important features of Linux Operating System.

**Portable** – Portability means software can 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