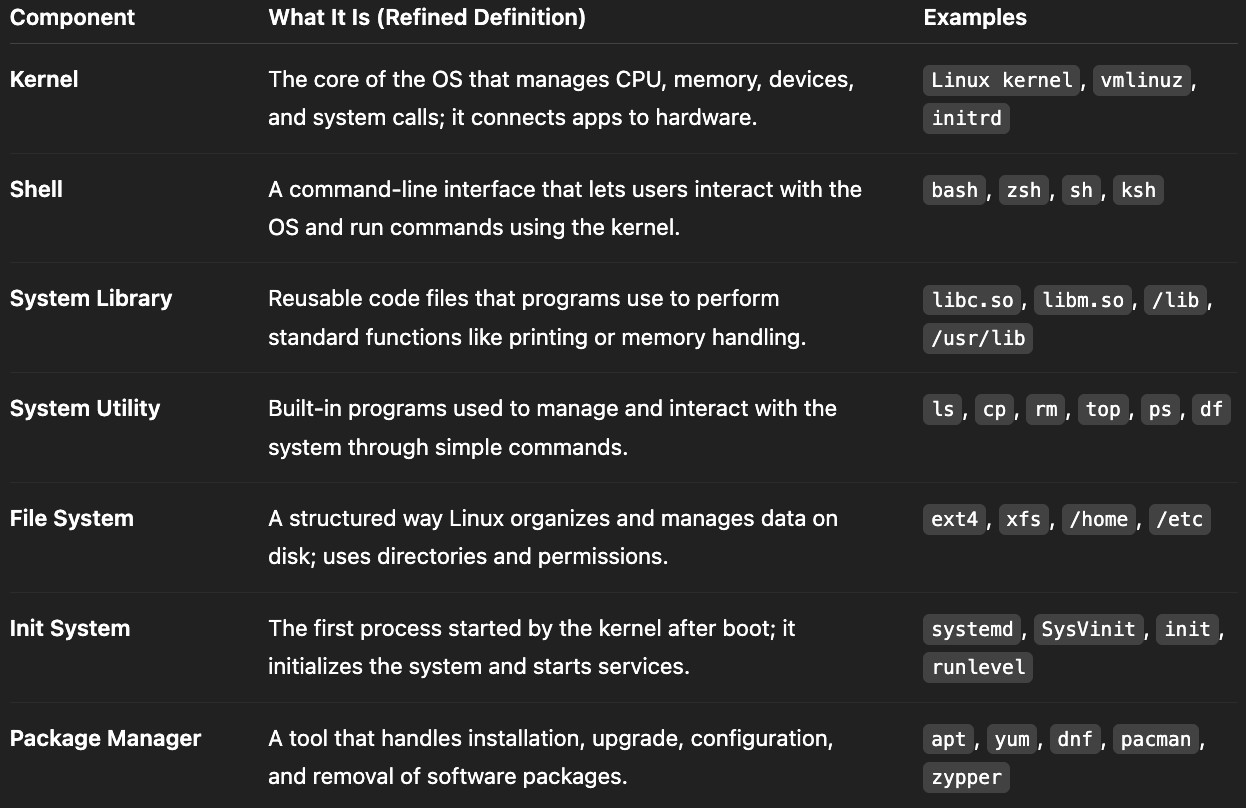
**Components of linux OS**



**Folder structure at root**

**/sbin** (system binaries)- contains command files required by administrator. like adduser, mount a file system, reboot system <system utility>

**/bin**- contains command files required by all users like cp,ls,r,cat,mkdir,apt <system utility>

**/lib**- used by kernel <system library>  
  
**/boot**- contains files needed to restart the system.

**/usr**- contains most of the installed softwares and it’s files documents. It’s like ProgramFiles in windows

**/srv**- contains data for system services like websites, FTP, and databases like /srv/http, /src/ftp etc.

**/opt**- used to store third-party software or manually installed applications. Every user should manually install 3rd party software here only. Not managed by apt or yum.

**/mnt**- Used by system admin to temporarily access external devices or partitions by mounting them into the file system

**/var**- /var/log stores log files of system, services, applications. (basically all logs)

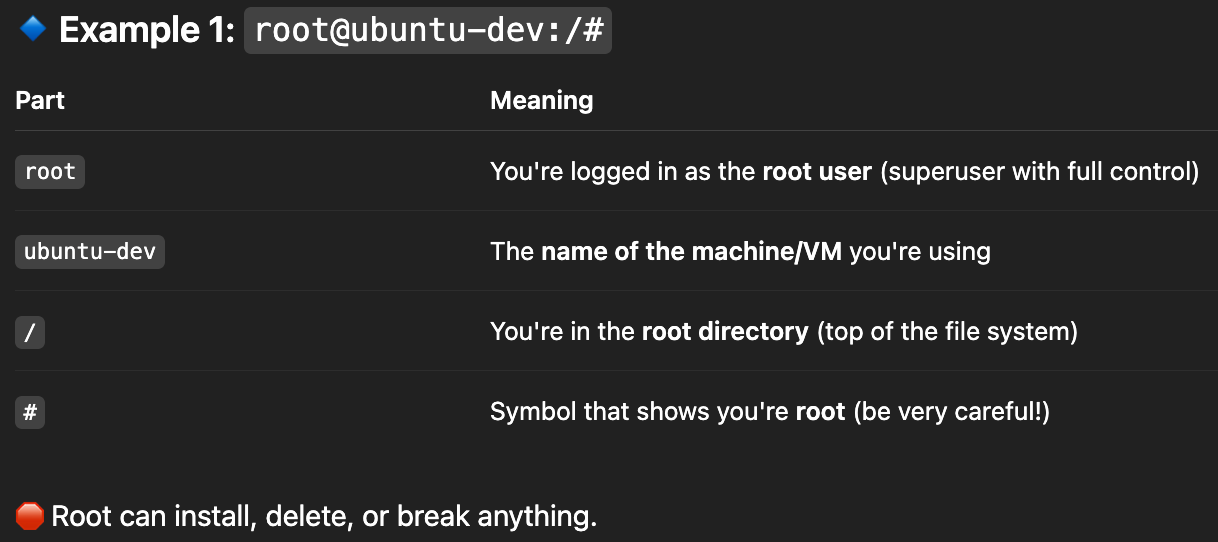
**/home**- Stores personal files for each normal user, which are user specific like /home/Ishan/scripts , /home/Ishan/Documents

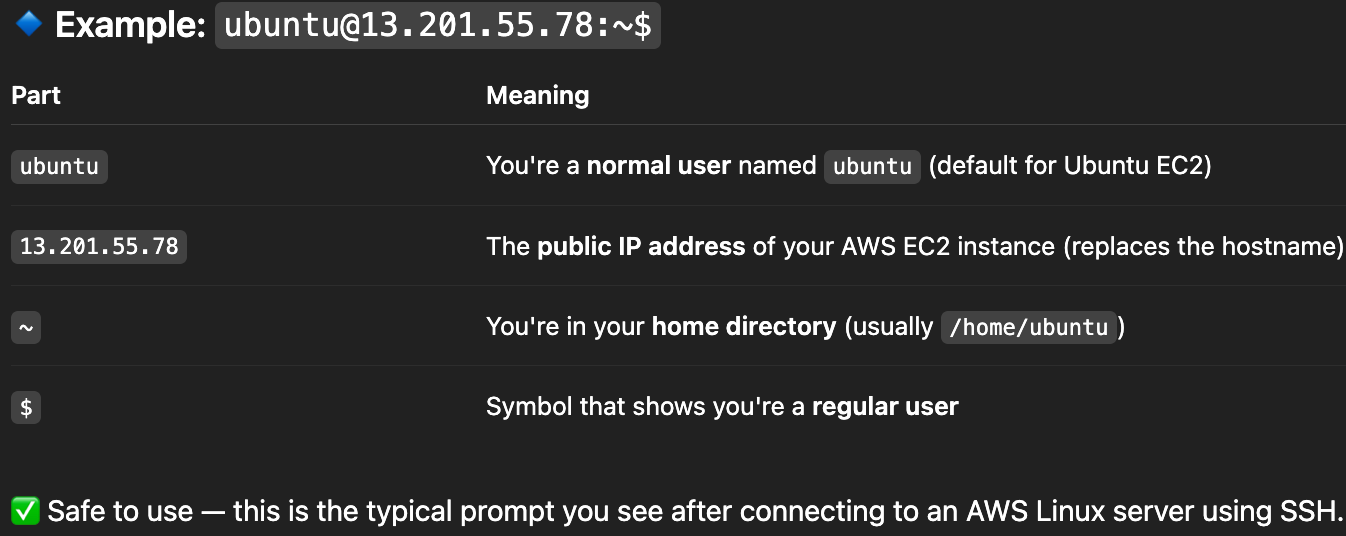
**/etc**- stores all configuration files for system (hostname) and major applications. If you install a tool like Apache, Docker, or MySQL, their configs typically live in /etc

**/tmp**- stores cache and temporary data. emptied on reboot.

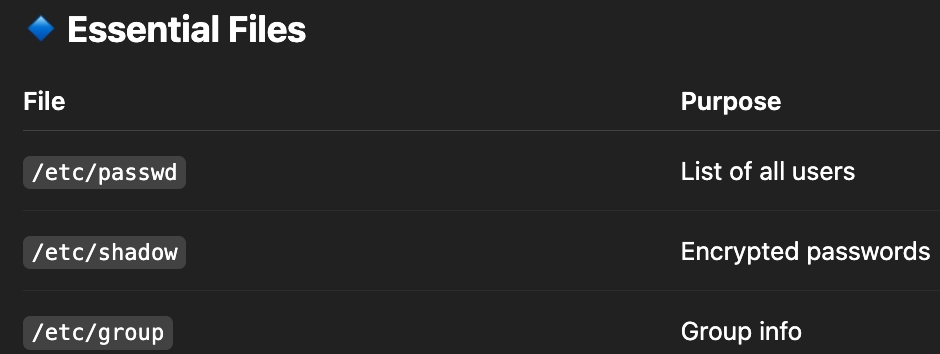
**/run**- stores runtime data of processes like processID, sockets docker.sock

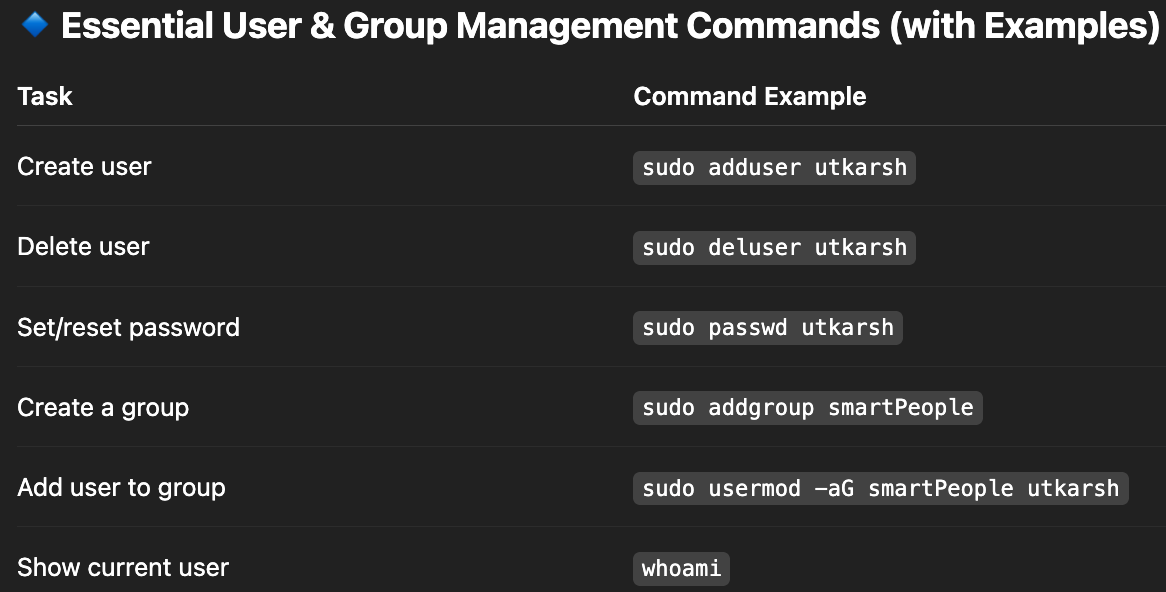
**Linux prompt**  
  
user@hostname:directory\_symbol





**User Management**





- “useradd” command doesn’t create a user directory under /home, while “adduser” does.

-We can’t restore a user’s password, we can only view encrypted password.

**Commands**

touch <file>- create empty file

vi <file>- opens the file in text editor, if not created then create and opens.

cat <file>- to show content of the file

man <command>- tells what that command does and available flags like “man ls”

pwd- print working directory

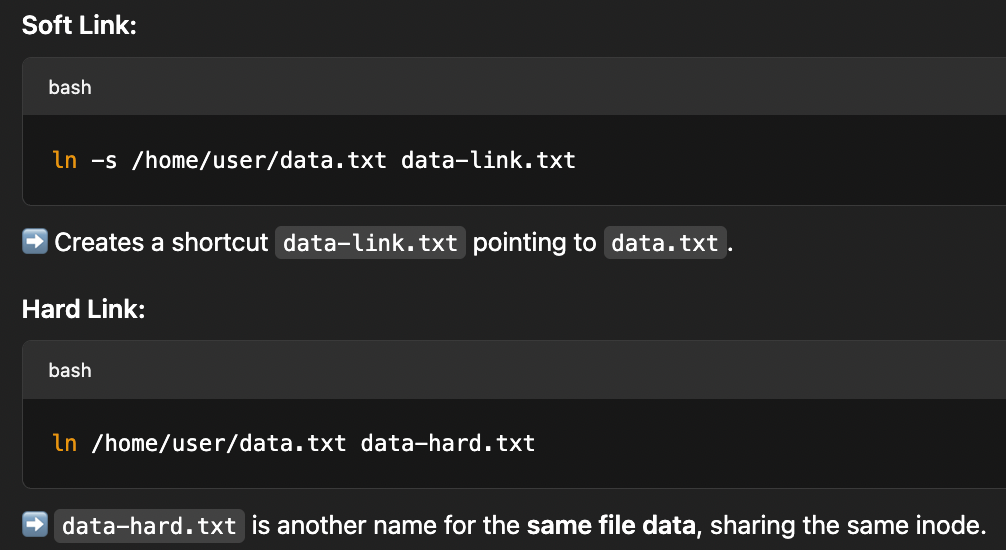
mkdir- make directory

tail utk.txt - to see the recent logs

mv - to rename a directory or file. Eg. mv projects final\_projects

top- shows all the details abt process and thread on system like TaskManagr. Used to monitor node health.

softlink vs hardlink- Soft links are like shortcuts to a file, while hard links are backup of file. Soft links break if the original file is deleted, but hard links do not.



\* apt is the default package manager of linux. It creates a dependency tree for required package and install all necessary dependencies.

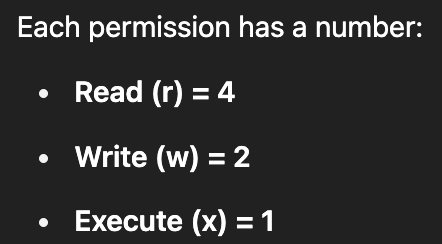
\* The line #!/bin/bash at the **top of a shell script** is called a **shebang. It means run the shell script in bash.**

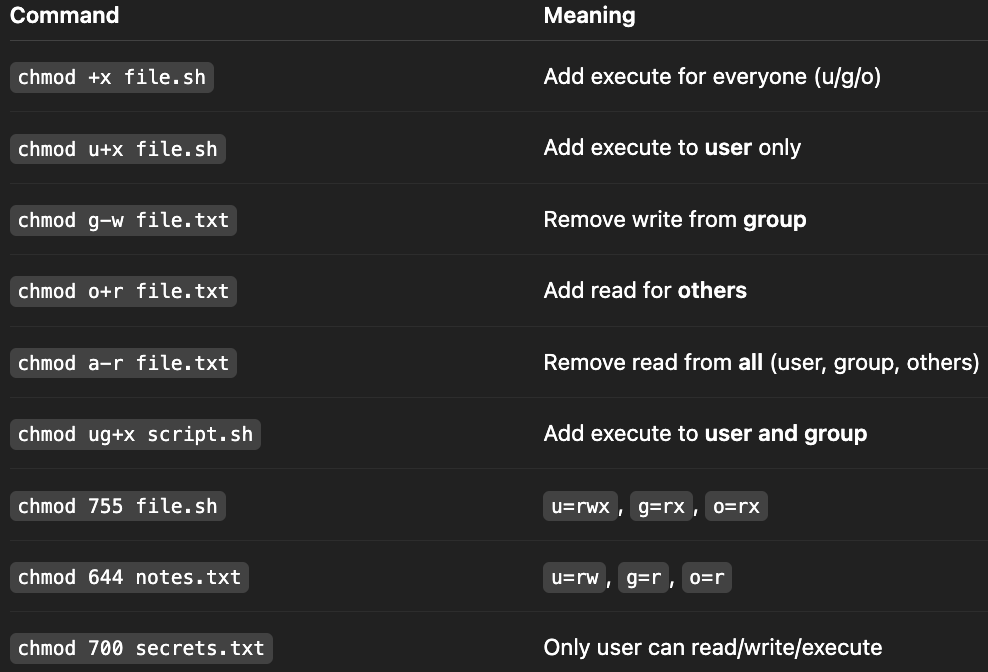
****chmod command** (change mode)**

**- 3 type of user we set permission for - user (u), group (g), others (o).**

**User means owner of file. Group includes users in the file’s group**

**- 3 types of access- read, write, execute**





-rwxr-xr-- 1 utkarsh smartPeople 5467 Jun 28 test.sh

| **Section** | **Example** | **What It Means** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| -rwxr-xr-- | Permissions | File type + who can read/write/execute |
| 10 | Link count | Number of hard links to this file |
| utkarsh | Owner | The user who owns the file |
| smartPeople | Group | The group that owns the file |
| 1234 | File size | Size in **bytes** (here: 5467 bytes) |
| Jun 28 | Modified date | Last modified **month and day** |
| test.sh | File name | Name of the file |

When your account was created (e.g., “utkarsh”), the system also created a group with the same name (“utkarsh”) and made that your default group.

When a user creates a file, Linux automatically assigns two things: user (owner) & user’s deafult group.

