Linux Complete Course

What happens when you start a computer
↓
Executes the software in BIOS (Basic Input Output System

also referred to as firmware
↓

The firmware comes by default in computer stored in RO attached to the motherboard

↳ It loads the bootloader which is responsible to initialize the OS)

bootloader is a program that is responsible for initializing OS

What is an Operating System (OS)

An OS is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources & provides common services for computer programs
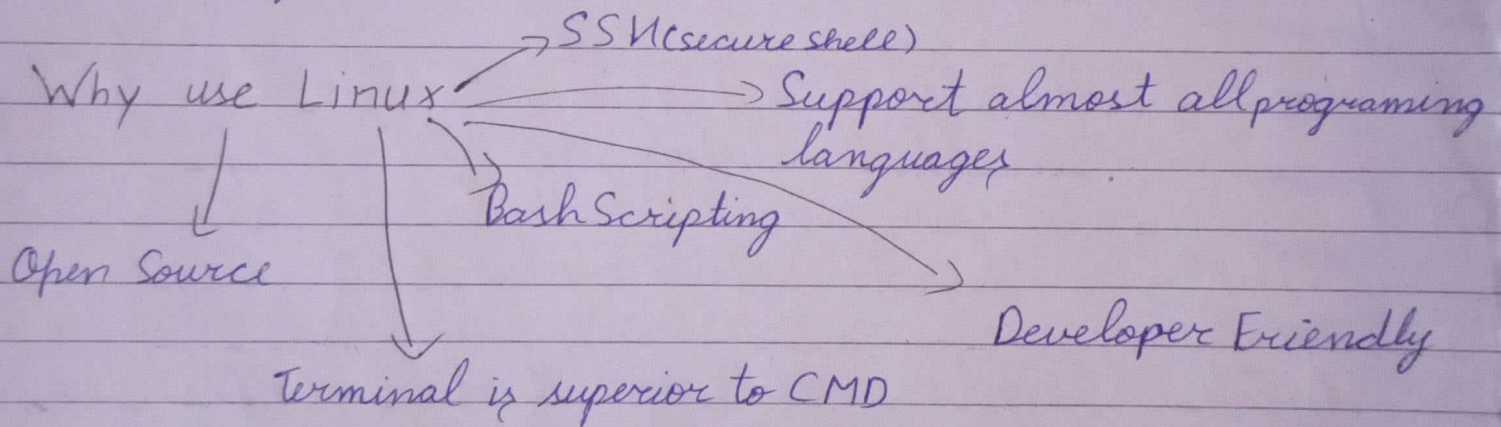↓

An OS should have :-

-> Kernel
-> File System
-> User Interface (GUI & CLI)
-> Should be able to manipulate data based on command

File System -> Method or a DS that the OS
use to store & retrieve the data
in the memory

Kernel -> It is a core component of an OS & serves
as the main interface between the
computer's hardware & processes running on it
↓
It is also known as a bridge b/w Software & hardware

Kernel
Software ————————————↓———————————— Hardware

                    → SSH (secure shell)
Why use Linux ————————→ Support almost all programing
                          languages
                Bash Scripting
Open Source   Developer Friendly

        Terminal is superior to CMD

• Mac OS & Linux are pretty similar (cause both are
                                     UNIX based)

What is a terminal
            ↓
A tool where we are going to write our
commands

┌───┐
│ Shortcut ->   ctrl + alt + t   │
└───┘

What is SHELL
↓
A shell is a command line interpreter because
it executes the commands line by line
↓
just like how python works

Whatever we are writing on terminal is a bash
language

• To print anything in terminal
↳ use ech command
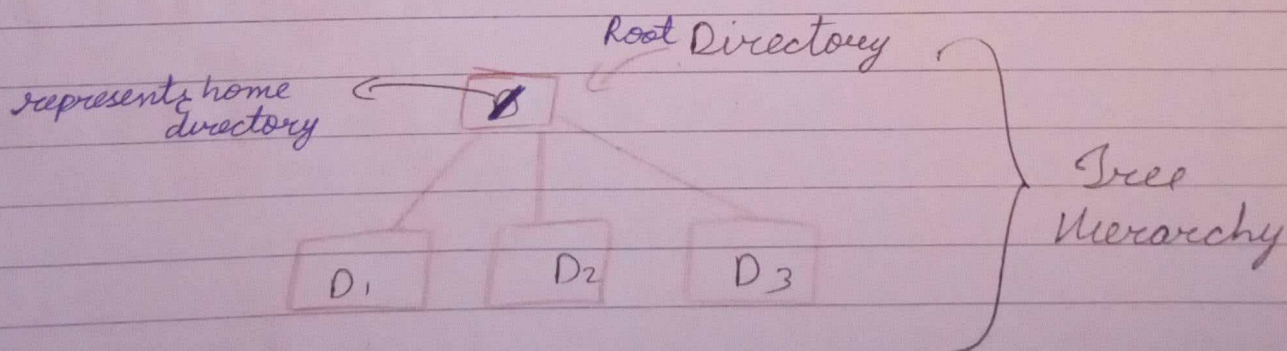echo hello-linux ↙

Shell Format
→ represents home directory
of user
ankur @ankur-workforce : ~ $
↓   ↳ after this you can
username   start writing cmds
↳ hostname

pwd → gives the path of directory we are currently
present in system

ls → list directories inside any directory
cd → to enter into a directory

What are flags -> ls -a or ls -l or ls -la

  In linux sometimes some files are hidden in GUI

use ls -a
  -> to see hidden files too

  if there are not hidden files
   it will still show

     .. dinate

| current directory | parent directory | directory present in GUI also |

- -> previous directory

            Sharma

Comment -> # This is a comment

mkdir -> Creates a new directory/folder

touch -> creates a new file

file -> returns what content might be in file

gedit -> gedit -> is a editor to edit file

cat -> returns content of file

history -> gives all commands we have executed

cp -> to copy a file/directory

rm -> To remove a directory

mv → to move a directory

↳ we don't have to be in the folder where file is
ex   mv ~/devops/linux/test.txt   ~/devops
      this will move test.txt file from linux
folder inside devops to   devops folder

find → to find any directory/file

man → returns flags of any command

whatis → returns short description of command