

LINUX

OPERATING SYSTEM

Course Content

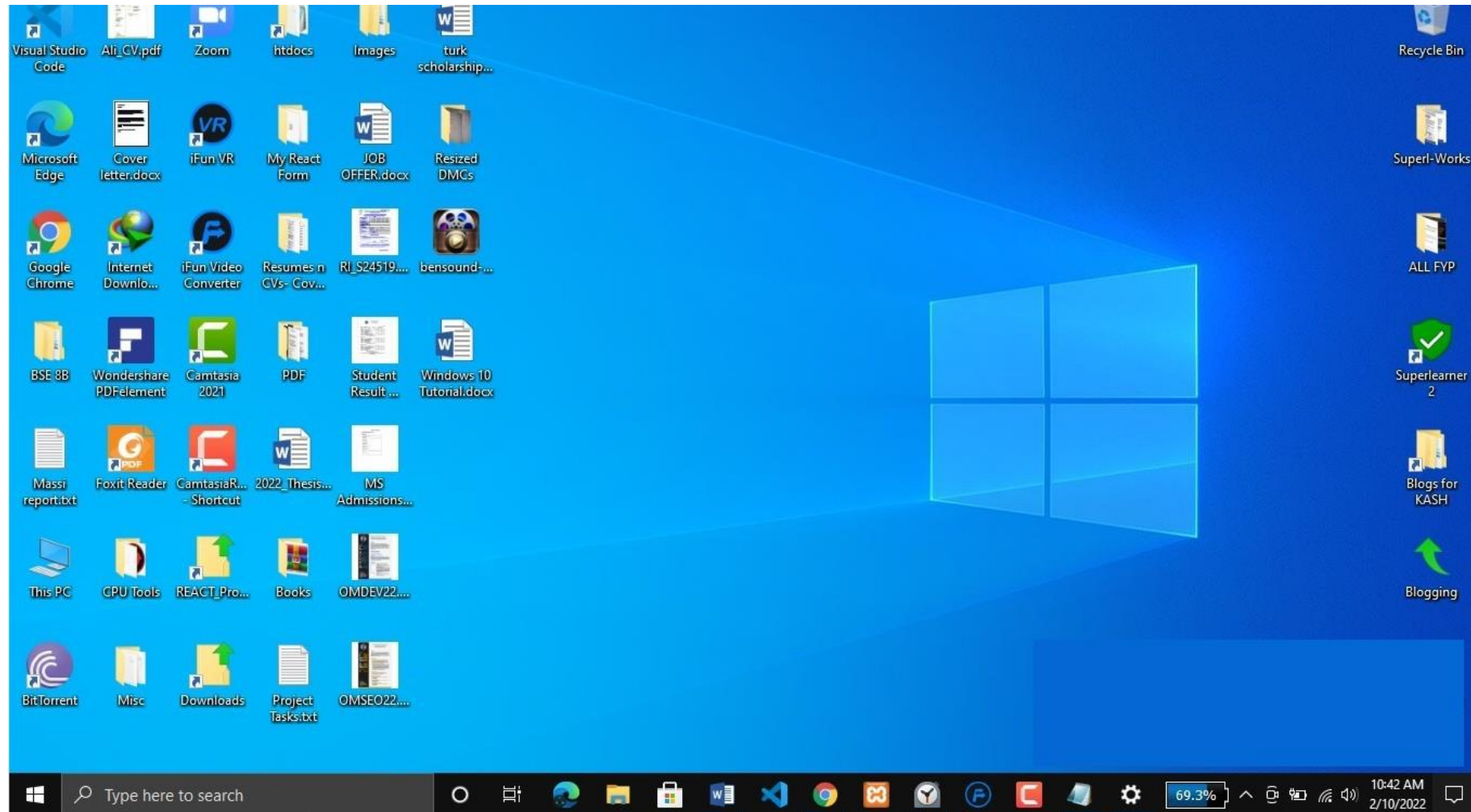
- Operating system Linux
- The concept of working Linux
- Why use Linux
- Command line skills
- Linux files and directories
- Data from files
- Component of desktop and server computers
- Concept of scripting
- Store data in Linux
- Open source and license
- Creating user and groups
- Identify various types of users
- Managing Linux files with permissions

LECTURE 1

OPERATING SYSTEM LINUX

- Operating system Linux
- The concept of working Linux
- Why use Linux

Windows Operating System



Linux Operating System



- **An operating system (OS)** is the program that appear, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program.
- Your computer's **operating system (OS)** manages all of the **software** and **hardware** on the computer.

Operating system is a software can communicate with the hardware and allows other programs to be run.

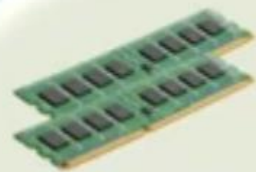


Operating System



Software

Hardware



Operating System



Operating System

System Software that manages Computer Hardware, Software Resources, and provides common services for Computer Programs



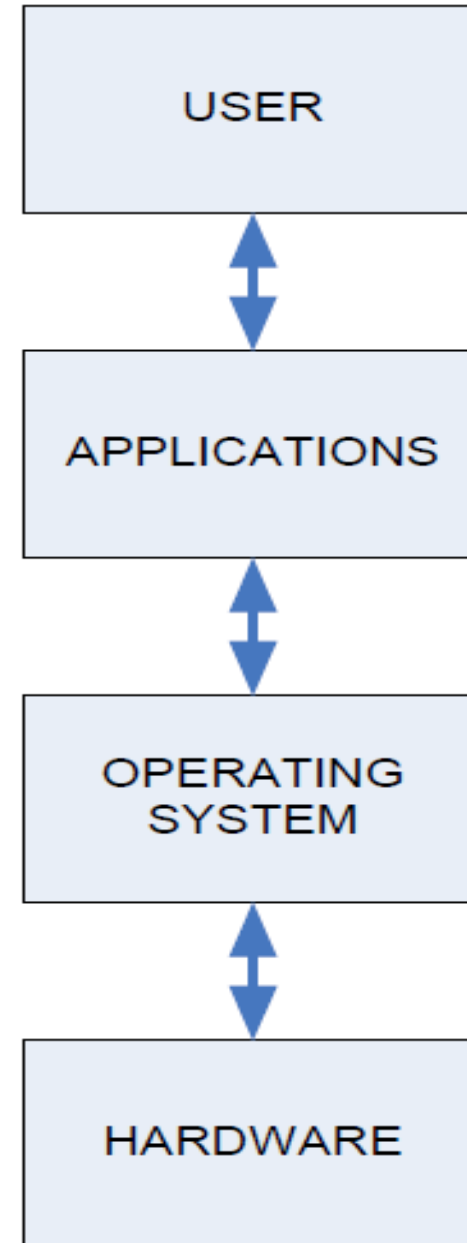
Operating System

System Software that manages Computer Hardware, Software Resources, and provides common services for Computer Programs

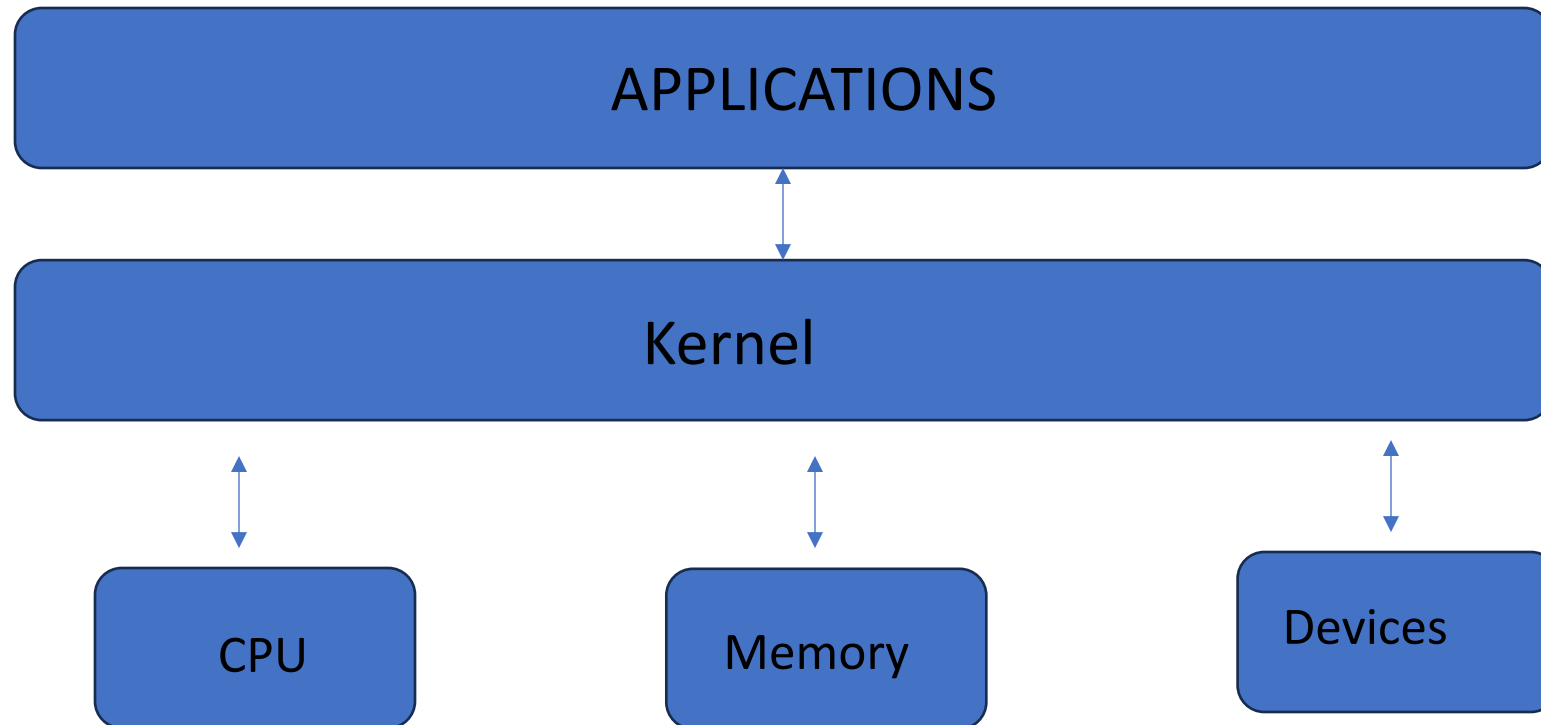


Operating system

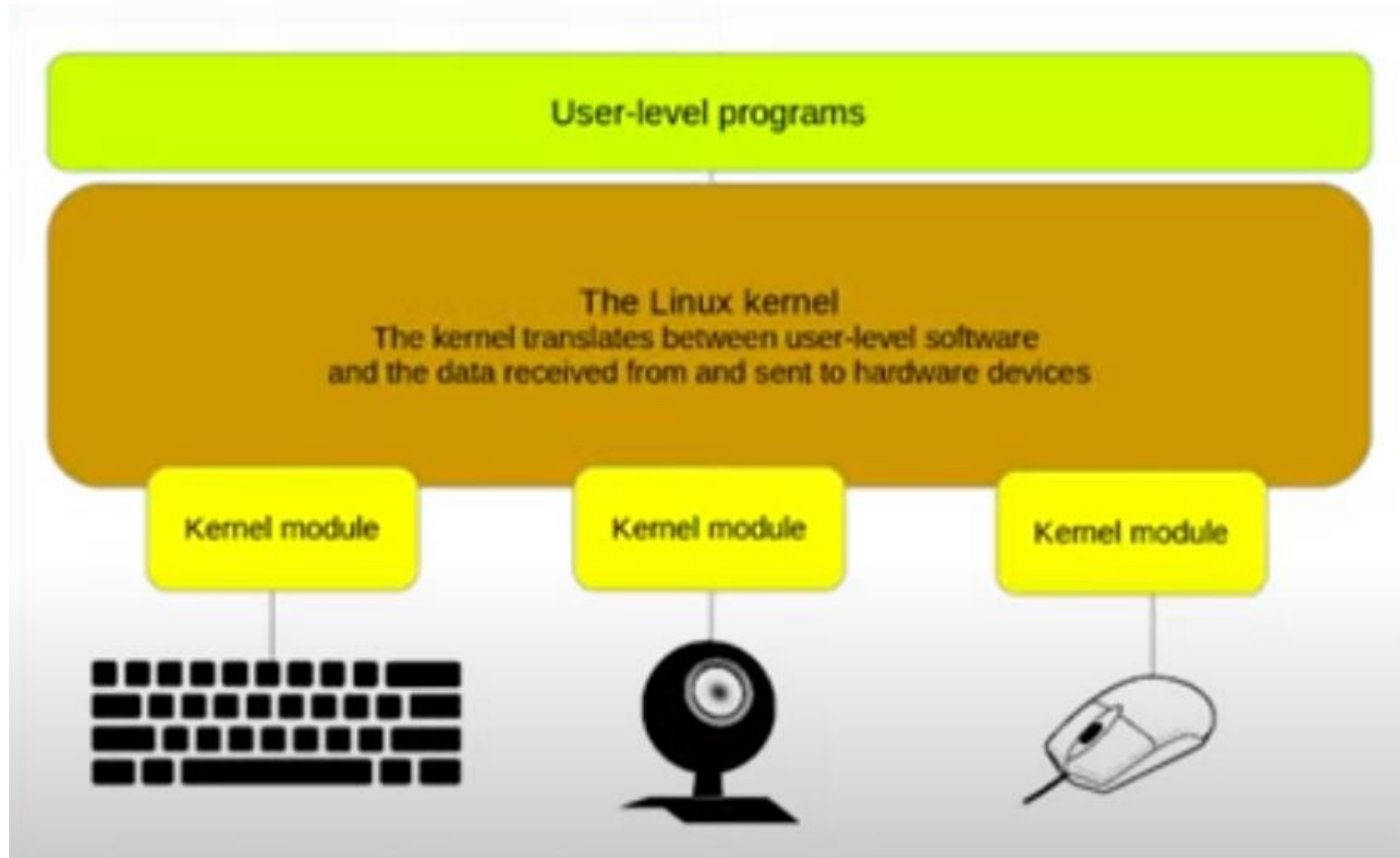
- **User** communicate with applications.
- **Applications** communicate with operating system and users.
- **Operating system** communicate with hardware and applications.



- LINUX is the general name for the device use operating system “LINUX KERNAL”
- Kernel **connect to hardware as**(RAM, processor, VGA)

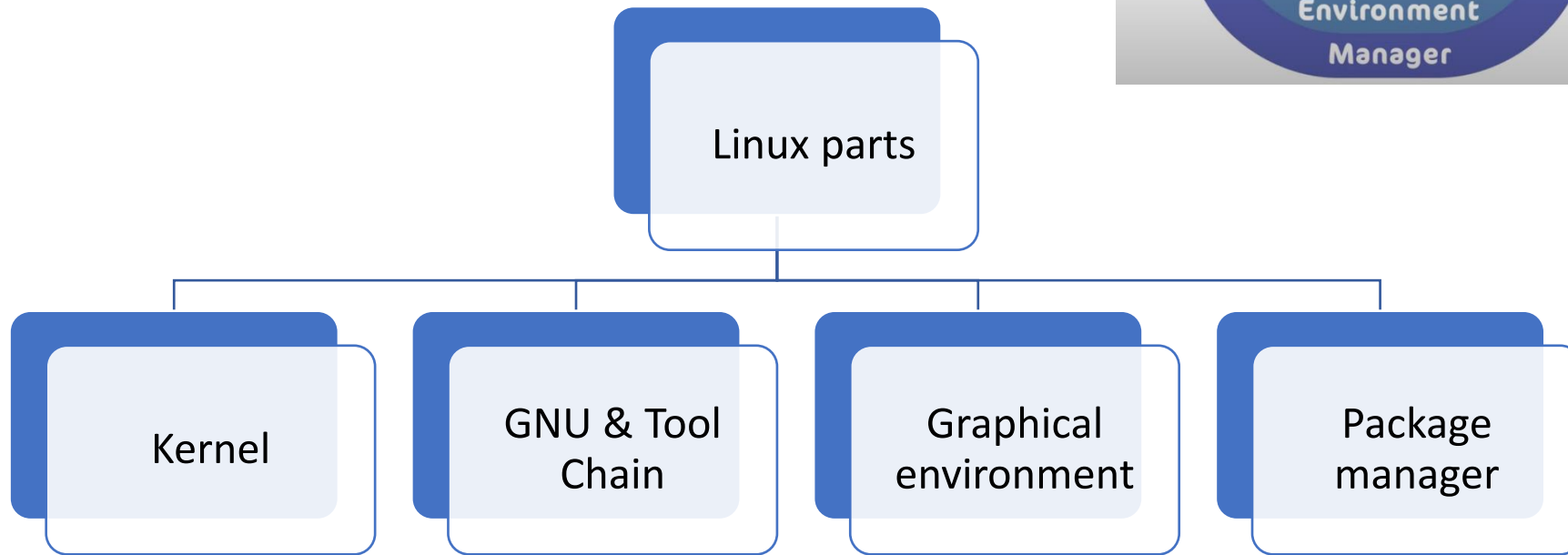
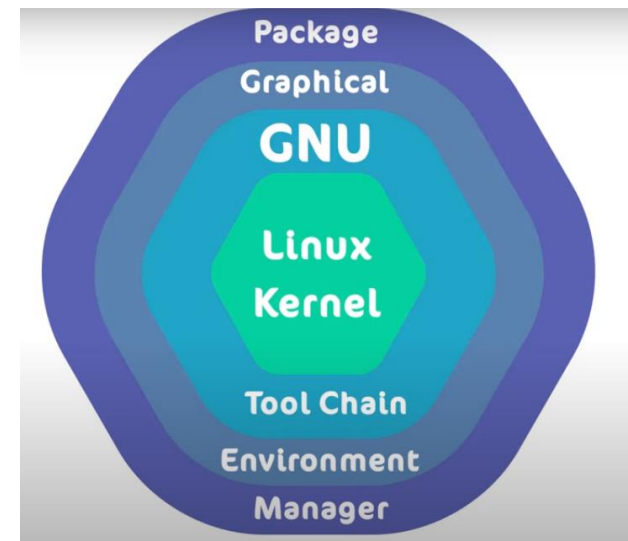


- Linux has drivers (software of devices as mouse , keyboard, printer, camera,..) but named as **modules**.





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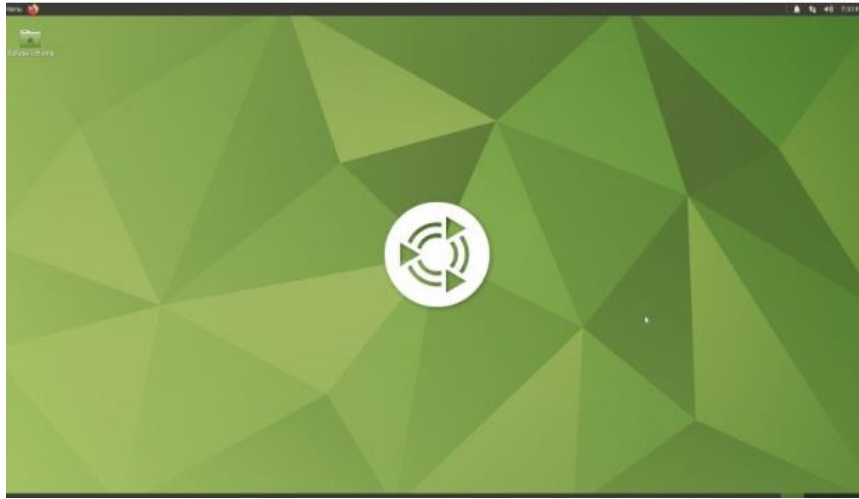
Linux

- Kernel connect to hardware as (RAM, processor, VGA)
- “GNU” and “tool chain” are libraires to work the applications.
- Graphical environment available the menus and windows.
- Package manager is top layer used to setup applications and programs

Examples for graphical environment

Mate

KDE (Plasma) (Easier to customize but complicated to use)



Cinnamon



Gnome (most popular - simple)



Linux Has Many Distributions





- Most famous distribution.
- High community.
- Easy support.

Hardware requirement to install LINUX

- CPU
- Main memory
- Graphic card
- Hard drive
- Sound card

Why we use LINUX

Advantages

- *Costless*
- *open source*
- *Stable*
- *Reliable*
- *extremely powerful*
- *Highly secure*

Sheet 1

Select the correct answers

1. Hardware requirement to install LINUX
a. scanner b. CPU c. Printer d. Memory
2.communicate with applications only .
a. User b. Applications c. Operating system **d. hardware**
3. Linux advantages as
a. Open source b. reliable c. secure d. all of the above
4. Kernel connect toas(RAM, processor, VGA)
a. Applications b. hardware c. users d. all the above
5. “GNU” and “tool chain” areto work the applications.
a. Programs b. libraires c. application **d. non**
6. Graphical environment available the menus and windows.
a. Commands b. menus c. programs d. applications
7. Package manager is top layer used to setup applications and programs
a. True b. false