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| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Brief Contents; Contents in Detail; Preface; Who Should Read This Book; Prerequisites; How to Read This Book; A Hands-On Approach; How This Book is Organized; What's New in the Second Edition?; A Note on Terminology; Acknowledgements; Chapter 1: The Big Picture; 1.1 Levels and Layers of Abstraction in a Linux System; 1.2 Hardware: Understanding Main Memory; 1.3 The Kernel; 1.3.1 Process Management; 1.3.2 Memory Management; 1.3.3 Device Drivers and Management; 1.3.4 System Calls and Support; 1.4 User Space; 1.5 Users; 1.6 Moving Forward; Chapter 2: Basic Commands and Directory Hierarchy 2.1 The Bourne Shell: /bin/sh 2.2 Using the Shell; 2.2.1 The Shell Window; 2.2.2 cat; 2.2.3 Standard Input and Standard Output; 2.3 Basic Commands; 2.3.1 ls ; 2.3.2 cp; 2.3.3 mv; 2.3.4 touch; 2.3.5 rm; 2.3.6 echo; 2.4 Navigating Directories; 2.4.1 cd; 2.4.2 mkdir; 2.4.3 rmdir; 2.4.4 Shell Globbing (Wildcards); 2.5 Intermediate Commands; 2.5.1 grep; 2.5.2 less; 2.5.3 pwd; 2.5.4 diff; 2.5.5 file; 2.5.6 find and locate; 2.5.7 head and tail; 2.5.8 sort; 2.6 Changing Your Password and Shell; 2.7 Dot Files; 2.8 Environment and Shell Variables; 2.9 The Command Path 2.10 Special Characters 2.11 Command-Line Editing; 2.12 Text Editors; 2.13 Getting Online Help; 2.14 Shell Input and Output; 2.14.1 Standard Error; 2.14.2 Standard Input Redirection; 2.15 Understanding Error Messages; 2.15.1 Anatomy of a UNIX Error Message; 2.15.2 Common |

Errors; 2.16 Listing and Manipulating Processes; 2.16.1 Command Options; 2.16.2 Killing Processes; 2.16.3 Job Control; 2.16.4 Background Processes; 2.17 File Modes and Permissions; 2.17.1 Modifying Permissions; 2.17.2 Symbolic Links; 2.17.3 Creating Symbolic Links; 2.18 Archiving and Compressing Files; 2.18.1 gzip; 2.18.2 tar
2.18.3 Compressed Archives (.tar.gz) 2.18.4 zcat; 2.18.5 Other Compression Utilities; 2.19 Linux Directory Hierarchy Essentials; 2.19.1 Other Root Subdirectories; 2.19.2 The /usr Directory; 2.19.3 Kernel Location; 2.20 Running Commands as the Superuser; 2.20.1 sudo; 2.20.2 /etc/sudoers; 2.21 Looking Forward; Chapter 3: Devices; 3.1 Device Files; 3.2 The sysfs Device Path; 3.3 dd and Devices; 3.4 Device Name Summary; 3.4.1 Hard Disks: /dev/sd*; 3.4.2 CD and DVD Drives: /dev/sr*; 3.4.3 PATA Hard Disks: /dev/hd*; 3.4.4 Terminals: /dev/tty*, /dev/pts/*, /dev/tty; 3.4.5 Serial Ports: /dev/ttyS*
3.4.6 Parallel Ports: /dev/lp0, /dev/lp13.4.7 Audio Devices: /dev/snd/*, /dev/dsp, /dev/audio, and More; 3.4.8 Creating Device Files; 3.5 udev; 3.5.1 devtmpfs; 3.5.2 udevd Operation and Configuration ; 3.5.3 udevadm; 3.5.4 Monitoring Devices; 3.6 In-Depth: SCSI and the Linux Kernel; 3.6.1 USB Storage and SCSI; 3.6.2 SCSI and ATA; 3.6.3 Generic SCSI Devices; 3.6.4 Multiple Access Methods for a Single Device; Chapter 4: Disks and Filesystems; 4.1 Partitioning Disk Devices; 4.1.1 Viewing a Partition Table; 4.1.2 Changing Partition Tables; 4.1.3 Disk and Partition Geometry
4.1.4 Solid-State Disks (SSDs)

Sommario/riassunto

Unlike some operating systems, Linux doesn't try to hide the important bits from you-it gives you full control of your computer. But to truly master Linux, you need to understand its internals, like how the system boots, how networking works, and what the kernel actually does. In this completely revised second edition of the perennial best seller *How Linux Works*, author Brian Ward makes the concepts behind Linux internals accessible to anyone curious about the inner workings of the operating system. Inside, you'll find the kind of knowledge that normally comes from years of experience doing
