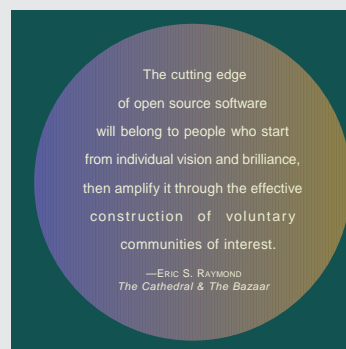
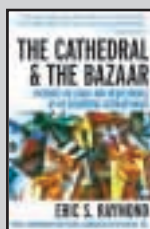


ANATOMY OF A LINUX SYSTEM



Linux[®] is named after Linus Torvalds, architect of the Linux kernel, the heart of the operating system. But a complete Linux distribution contains the work of hundreds of separate open source software projects. A surprise to many people is the amount of code that companies like Sun, SGI, and Digital (Compaq) have contributed. This poster peels back the skin of the Linux distribution to show many of the major projects and their relationship to each other and to the whole Linux anatomy.



The Big Ideas Behind Linux
Eric S. Raymond's *The Cathedral & The Bazaar* outlines the way a distributed network of programmers can build leading-edge, high-quality software without centralized control. Another O'Reilly book, *Open Sources*, contains essays on open source software development methodology by many of the key developers who have made it happen.

Magazines
Open Magazine: www.openmagazine.net
Linux Magazine: www.linux-mag.com
Linux Journal: www.linuxjournal.com
LinuxWorld: www.linuxworld.com
Maximum Linux: www.maximlinux.com
Major Linux Distributors
Red Hat[®]: www.redhat.com
Debian GNU/Linux: www.debian.org
SuSE: www.suse.com
Linux-Mandrake[®]: www.linux-mandrake.com
Slackware[®] Linux: www.slackware.com

Storm Linux[™] from Stormix Technologies, Inc.: www.stormix.com
OpenLinux[™] from Caldera Systems: www.caldera.com
Turbolinux[™]: www.turbolinux.com
LinuxPPC: www.linuxppc.com
Yellow Dog Linux[™]: www.yellowdoglinux.com
Hard Hat[™] Linux for Embedded Systems from MontaVista Software, Inc.: www.mvista.com
RTLinux[™] from FSMLabs: www.fsmlabs.com
or www.rtlinux.org

Hardware/Systems
VA Linux Systems: www.valinux.com
Penguin Computing: www.penguincomputing.com
IBM: www.ibm.com/linux
Cobalt Networks, Inc.: www.cobalt.com
Conferences
O'Reilly Open Source Convention: conferences.oreilly.com
LinuxWorld New York: www.linuxworldexpo.com
LinuxWorld San Jose: www.linuxworldexpo.com
Atlanta Linux Showcase: www.linuxshowcase.com

ApacheCon: www.apachecon.com
YAPC (Yet Another Perl Conference): www.yapc.org/America or www.yapc.org/Europe
Top Linux Web Sites
www.linux.com
www.linux.org
www.slashdot.org
www.linuxtoday.com
www.lwn.net
www.linuxgazette.com
O'Reilly Sites
www.oreilly.com
www.oreillynet.com
linux.oreilly.com

Project Hosting
www.collab.net
www.sourceforge.net
Downloads
www.biblio.org
www.freshmeat.net
www.themes.org
www.primfind.net/linux/RPM
Kernel (News and Notes)
www.kernel.org
www.kernelnotes.org
Philosophy
www.fsf.org
www.opensource.org
www.opencontent.org

C/C++ Programming Tools

The FSF's gcc C compiler is the single most important programming tool for Linux, since it is required for building the system and all the other tools. Other key tools include make, source code control tools like CVS and RCS, and editors like vi and Emacs. There are many variations of vi, including vim, nvi, evis, and vie. Along with the C compiler, all systems need and rely on various libraries, including glibc and libstdc++.

Useful Books:

- Programming with GNU Software Mike Loukides, Andy Oram
- Learning the vi Editor Linda Lamb, Arnold Robbins
- CVS Pocket Reference Gregor N. Purdy
- Learning GNU Emacs Debra Cameron, Bill Rosenblatt, Eric S. Raymond
- GNU Emacs Manual Richard M. Stallman (FSF)
- Managing Projects with make Andrew Oram, Steve Talbot
- Debugging with GDB: The GNU Source-Level Debugger Richard M. Stallman, Cygnus Solutions (FSF)

Unix Command-Line Utilities

Linux includes a full complement of Unix command-line tools, courtesy of the Free Software Foundation's GNU project. What many people don't realize is that the free implementations of many of these tools were developed as part of Berkeley Unix and contributed to the GNU project from there, so the rivalry between Linux and BSD is overshadowed by deeper cooperation.

The bash shell is the most widely used command line shell for Linux. There are other versions of the classic Bourne shell, along with tcsh, a modern version of the C Shell (csh).

Useful Books:

- Linux in a Nutshell Ellen Siewer, Stephen Spinhour, Jessica Helkman, Stephen Figgins
- Running Linux Matt Welsh, Matthias Kalle Dalheimer, Lar Kaufman
- sed & awk Dale Dougherty, Arnold Robbins
- sed & awk Pocket Reference Arnold Robbins
- Effective awk Programming Arnold Robbins (forthcoming from O'Reilly)
- Learning the bash Shell Cameron Newham, Bill Rosenblatt
- Using csh & tcsh Paul DuBois

Key Web Site:
www.fsf.org

Mozilla

Mozilla, the free version of Netscape's web browser suite, is the one third-party graphical application certain to be on every Linux system. Though some people argue that Mozilla hasn't succeeded as an open source project, we believe its contributions are immense and will become more pervasive in the future. In addition to the browser, the Mozilla project is responsible for the JavaScript language, Bugzilla, and Tinderbox. Parts of Mozilla, including Gecko, are being incorporated into other applications and also into the GNOME 2.0 desktop.

Key Web Sites:
www.mozilla.org
www.mozillazine.org

The X Window System

The X Window System, developed at MIT by Jim Gettys, Bob Scheifler, and a host of contributors, is the foundation of all the Linux graphical user interface tools. The Linux version of X is maintained by the XFree86 project under the leadership of Dirk Hohndel of SuSE. High-level programming toolkits for X include GTK+, Qt, and Motif (which has recently been released as OpenMotif).

Useful Books:

- Volume 8: X Window System Administrator's Guide Linda Mai, Eric Pearce
- Linux X User's Guide Ellen Siewer
- Programming with Qt Matthias Kalle Dalheimer
- The Concise Guide to XFree86 for Linux Aron Hsiao (Que)

Key Web Sites:
www.xfree86.org
www.x.org
www.opengroup.org/openmotif

GNOME

Miguel de Icaza's GNOME (GNU Object Model Environment) is one of the most popular graphical desktop environments for Linux. Next-generation interfaces based on GNOME are now being developed by companies such as Helix Code and Eazel. GNOME includes a choice of window managers, including Enlightenment, Sawfish, and WM, plus facilities for creating applications with drag-and-drop support, pull-down menus, and other GUI features. GTK (The GIMP Toolkit) is the foundation for the GNOME programming language. GNU/GNOME is the default desktop environment for the Red Hat[®] and Debian Linux distributions.

Useful Books:

- Learning Red Hat Linux Bill McCarty
- Learning Debian GNU/Linux Bill McCarty
- GTK+ GNOME Application Development Havoc Pennington (New Riders)

Key Web Sites:
www.gnome.org
developer.gnome.org
www.gtk.org
www.pango.org
www.helixcode.com
www.eazel.com

KDE

The K Desktop Environment (KDE) was the first comprehensive graphical environment for Linux, and is still one of the most popular. KDE is built on top of the Qt[™] Toolkit, which is now available under the Q Public License (or GPL). Qt is a product of Norway's Trolltech AS and is the foundation of the KDE desktop. KDE is the preferred environment on SuSE, Mandrake, and Core Linux. Like GNOME, the KDE Group has developed a suite of office applications called KOffice, which includes a word processor and programs for creating presentations, spreadsheets, illustrations, and much more.

Useful Book:

- KDE Application Development Use Them (MIT)

Key Web Sites:
www.kde.org
developer.kde.org
www.konqueror.org
koffice.kde.org
www.trolltech.com
www.trolltech.com/qpl

Office Applications

Sun's StarOffice and Corel's WordPerfect Office Suite are the most popular third-party office-type applications for Linux. They aren't strictly a part of Linux but are bundled with many distributions or available for download over the Internet. The GNOME team is currently developing Gnumeric, an Excel-like XML-based spreadsheet application, and Evolution, an Outlook Express-type groupware suite. The GNOME and KDE groups are also developing office application suites that will include word processors, presentation software, and image editing/viewing tools. Other companies, including ApplixWare and AbiSource, are also developing office applications for Linux for commercial distribution. The GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Program) is an open source "Photoshop" clone, and Ghostscript is a freely available PostScript interpreter.

Useful Books:

- GIMP Pocket Reference Sven Neumann
- Cracking the GIMP Carey Burks (New Riders)

Key Web Sites:
www.openoffice.org
www.corel.com
www.abisource.com
www.vistasource.com
www.gimp.org

Peer-to-Peer Communication

Increasingly, instant messaging and other peer-to-peer technologies are looking to be the foundation of the next revolution in Internet technologies. Gnutella and Freenet are peer-to-peer file-sharing tools. Jabber[®] is an open source instant messaging system with a client-server architecture that allows people to communicate with one another over different IM systems, including AOL's Instant Messenger[™] (AIM) and ICQ.

Useful Book:

- Peer-to-Peer: The Disruptive Potential Behind Collaborative Networking Gene Kan, Jerome Miller (forthcoming from O'Reilly)

Key Web Sites:
www.jabber.org (developers)
www.jabber.com (users)
gnutella.wego.com
freetest.sourceforge.net

Perl, Tcl, and Python

Scripting languages are widely used on Linux for everything from system administration to generating web content. Larry Wall's Perl is the most widely used but John Ousterhout's Tcl and Guido van Rossum's Python are also extremely popular languages, all included in a typical Linux distribution. Thousands of Perl modules are available from CPAN, the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network. The Tk toolkit allows the creation of graphical applications from any of these languages. ActiveState is developing a new IDE for Perl and Python called Komodo, which is based on Mozilla.

Useful Books:

- Programming Perl Larry Wall, Tom Christiansen, Jon Orwant
- Learning Perl Randall L. Schwartz, Tom Christiansen
- Perl Cookbook Tom Christiansen, Nathan Torkington
- Perl in a Nutshell Ellen Siewer, Stephen Spinhour, Nathan Patwardhan
- Programming the Perl DBI Alligator Descartes, Tim Bunce
- Learning Perl/Tk Nancy Walsh
- Object Oriented Perl Damian Conway (Manning)
- Tcl and the Tk Toolkit John K. Ousterhout (Addison-Wesley)
- Effective Tcl/Tk Programming Mark Harrison, Michael McLennan (Addison-Wesley)
- Tcl/Tk in a Nutshell Paul Raines, Jeff Tranter
- Exploring Expect Don Libes
- Learning Python Mark Lutz, David Ascher
- Programming Python Mark Lutz
- Python Pocket Reference Mark Lutz
- Python Essential Reference David M. Beazley (New Riders)

Key Web Sites:
www.perl.com
www.cpan.org
www.perl.org
perl.oreilly.com
www.ajubasolutions.com
www.python.org
www.activestate.com
www.massothq.com
www.pm.org

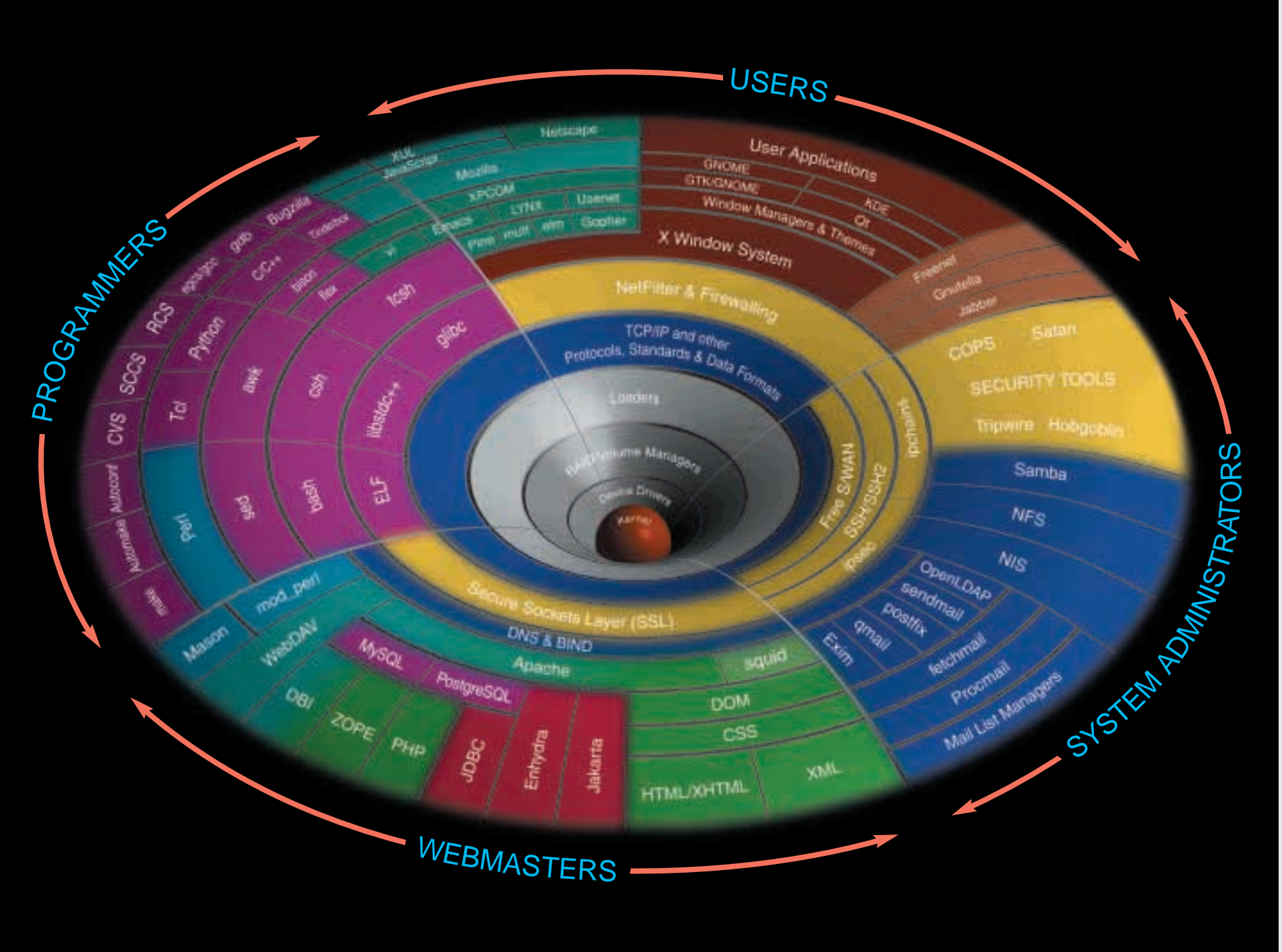
Web Server Software

Apache is the dominant web server not only on Linux but on the Web as a whole, with more than 60 percent of all visible web servers running Apache. Apache was created by the Apache Group and is now maintained by the Apache Software Foundation. In addition to the core Apache server project, there are projects for Perl on Apache, Java Server Pages (Jakarta) and XML mod_perl, mod_serv, and PHP are widely used for generating dynamic content on Apache servers. Developers in the Apache GUI project are working on a cross-platform graphical tool called Comanche (which stands for configuration manager for Apache) to help make Apache easier to configure. Zope is the most comprehensive software for web site design and management in the open source world. Using Python-based tools, it combines dynamic content management, shared development, and support for sophisticated management techniques like version control and staging.

Useful Books:

- Apache: The Definitive Guide Ben Laurie, Peter Laurie
- Writing Apache Modules with Perl and C Lincoln Stein, Doug MacEachern
- HTML & XHTML: The Definitive Guide Chuck Musciano, Bill Kennedy
- JavaScript: The Definitive Guide David Flanagan
- Dynamic HTML: The Definitive Reference Darryl Goodman
- CGI Programming with Perl Scott Guelich, Shishir Gundavaram, Gunther Birznieks
- Web Design in a Nutshell Jennifer Niederst

Key Web Sites:
www.apache.org
www.comanche.org
xml.apache.org
www.apacheweek.com
www.php.net
www.xml.com
www.zope.org
www.w3.org



TCP/IP and the DNS

Many people don't realize that Bill Joy and his team at UC Berkeley originally developed the implementation of the TCP/IP stack that forms the foundation of the Internet, including all commercial versions. The Linux version is derived directly from the BSD code. BIND, the server that implements the domain name system, was designed by Paul Mockapetris and built by Paul Vixie, who still maintains it at the nonprofit Internet Software Consortium. ISC also maintains INN, the most widely used usenet news server software.

Useful Books:

- Linux Network Administrator's Guide Olaf Kirch, Terry Dawson
- TCP/IP Network Administration Craig Hunt
- DNS and BIND Paul Albitz, Cricket Liu
- Managing Usenet Henry Spencer, David Lawrence

Key Web Sites:
www.isc.org
www.ietf.org

Kernel and Device Drivers

Linux's kernel is the heart of the system. The current version is 2.2, and is the same on all distributions, although the most recent kernel patch, 2.2.16, is not.

Useful Books:

- Running Linux Matt Welsh, Matthias Kalle Dalheimer, Lar Kaufman
- Learning Red Hat Linux Bill McCarty
- Learning Debian GNU/Linux Bill McCarty
- Linux Device Drivers Alessandro Rubini
- Linux Multimedia Guide Jeff Tranter
- Understanding the Linux Kernel Daniel P. Bovet, Marco Cesati
- Building Linux Clusters David HM Spector
- Linux Application Development Michael K. Johnson, Eric W. Troan (Addison-Wesley)

Key Web Site:
www.kernel.org

Java™

To some, Java and Linux might sound like an odd combination, but in reality, there's a lot going on in this space. Sun has a long-standing link to Linux, supplying developers with source code for the kernel, in addition to their recent contribution to the community by GPLing StarOffice[®]. Other Java-Linux connections include the Blackdown Project, which is a world-wide community of volunteer developers who are working to bring the Java platform to Linux, and Kaffe, a cross-platform implementation of the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Founded by Tim Wilkinson, Kaffe supports Sun's own Solaris, Linux, Microsoft Windows[®] and Windows CE, and even DOS, and is finding a new home in embedded systems. Other Java-related open source projects include Java Server Pages (JSP/Jakarta), and Enhydra (a Java/XML-based application server and development environment).

Useful Books:

- Database Programming with JDBC and Java George Reese
- Java in a Nutshell David Flanagan
- Jini in a Nutshell Scott Oaks, Henry Wong
- Java™ Programming on Linux Nathan Meyers (Waite Group Press)
- Java and XML Brett McLaughlin

Key Web Sites:
www.blackdown.org
www.kaffe.org
jakarta.apache.org
www.openoffice.org

XML and HTML

Tim Berners-Lee's introduction of the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) took the Internet by storm in 1993 when people outside of technical circles realized its potential for spreading information over the then-flourishing World Wide Web (WWW). In the years since, the HTML standard has been through a few iterations, and the Web has evolved into a media-rich environment dominated by things like the Document Object Model (DOM), JavaScript, and other advancements like Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). But HTML isn't flexible enough for today's web, and the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) was at first deemed to be far ahead of itself. That's changed. The new version of HTML, XHTML, builds upon its existing structure by adding some of XML's powerful features. XML is quickly becoming the defacto markup for transporting all kinds of data over the Internet and between applications. Jabber, an open source, peer-

to-peer instant messaging system, relies heavily on XML as its transport language, and XSLT gives developers the ability to transform XML documents into output forms such as PostScript, PDF, ASCII text, and HTML.

Useful Books:

- HTML & XHTML: The Definitive Guide Chuck Musciano, Bill Kennedy
- Cascading Style Sheets: The Definitive Guide Eric A. Meyer
- Dynamic HTML: The Definitive Reference Darryl Goodman
- Programming PHP Rasmus Lerdorf, Randy Jay Yarger, Andi Gutmans, Zeev Suraski, Stig Bakken, Shane Caraveo
- Web Application Development with PHP 4.0 Tobias Ratschiller, Til Gerken (New Riders)

Key Web Sites:
www.xml.com
www.ibm.com/developer/sml
www.w3.org
www.webstandards.org
www.ietf.org
www.jabber.org
www.php.net

Protocols, Standards, and Data Formats

There is a host of standards and protocols that we all rely on, and we often use them without even giving them a thought. Things like TCP/IP and Ethernet for network communication and data transmission; DHCP for doling out IP addresses within a host network; SMTP, POP3, and IMAP for sending and receiving email; HTTP for the Web, and FTP for transferring files over the Internet; and NNTP for accessing Usenet news. Then there are MIME-types for images, video, audio, and documents. We live and breathe these standards, often without knowing we're doing it. Open protocol standards are a key part of what makes the Internet work.

Useful Books:

- Managing IMAP Dianna Mullet, Kevin Mullet
- Using & Managing PPP Andrew Sun
- Internet Core Protocols: The Definitive Guide Eric Hall
- Ethernet: The Definitive Guide Charles E. Spurgeon
- Managing Usenet Henry Spencer
- HTTP Pocket Reference Greg Roelofs
- DocBook: The Definitive Guide Norman Walsh, Leonard Mueller
- MP3: The Definitive Guide Scott Hacker
- HTTP Pocket Reference Clinton Wong

Key Web Sites:
www.ietf.org
www.ieee.org
www.openidp.org

Samba

Samba allows the Linux or Unix system to act as a file and print server on a Windows[®] network. It's a high-profile application that is helping to drive Linux's acceptance in a corporate setting. Samba received support from Australian National University, SGI, and Linuxcare.

Useful Books:

- Using Samba Robert Eckstein, David Collier-Brown, Peter Kelly
- Managing NFS and NIS Hal Stern

Key Web Sites:
Samba Home: www.samba.org
SWAT: anu.samba.org/cgi-bin/swat
K5amba: www.kneschke.de/projekte/k5amba
GnoSamba: www.open-systems.com/gnosamba.html

Security

Linux offers traditional Unix security plus a sophisticated filtering and network address translation (NAT) mechanism. In addition, there are dozens of useful network and security tools in a typical Linux distribution or downloadable from the net.

Network Analysis: tcpdump, tcpdumpcat, topdump, traceroute, Hummer, Snort

Security Auditing: COPS, ISS, SATAN, Tripwire

Firewalls: iptfilter, portmap, socks, wrappers

Encryption Tools: PGP, Kerberos

Remote Access: SSH, Radius

Security Management: swatch, watcher, etc.

Useful Books:

- Practical Unix & Internet Security Simon Garfinkel, Gene Spafford
- Building Internet Firewalls Elizabeth D. Zwicky, Simon Cooper, D. Brent Chapman
- SSH: The Secure Shell: The Definitive Guide Daniel J. Barrett, Richard Silverman
- Linux[®] Firewalls Robert L. Ziegler (New Riders)
- Firewalls and Internet Security William R. Cheswick, Steven M. Bellovin (Addison-Wesley)
- Applied Cryptography Bruce Schneier (Charles-Wesley)
- PGP Simon Garfinkel
- Maximum Linux Security Anonymous (SAMS)

Key Web Sites:
CERIAS: www.cerias.purdue.edu
CIAC: ciac.inl.gov
Gene Spafford's Home Page: www.cerias.purdue.edu/homes/spaf security.oreilly.com
www.linuxsecurity.com
www.first.org
www.alwnih.gov/Security
www.routeshell.org
www.securityfocus.com
www.freewan.org