Errata for *How Linux Works, 3rd edition (updated to 3rd printing)*

**Page 38:** The sentence that reads:
For example, if you accidentally reverse the order of the arguments (`ln -s linkname target`), you’re in for some fun if *linkname* is a directory that already exists. If this is the case (and it quite often is), *ln* creates a link named *target* inside *linkname*, and the link will point to itself unless *linkname* is a full path.

should now read:
For example, if you accidentally reverse the order of the arguments (`ln -s linkname target`), you’re in for some fun if *target* is a directory that already exists. If this is the case (and it quite often is), *ln* creates a link named *linkname* inside *target*, and the link will point to itself unless *linkname* is a full path.

**Page 42:** We deleted the box labeled *man/* from Figure 2-2.

**Page 44:** We deleted the entry for *man/* from the list in Section 2.19.2.

**Page 102:** In Figure 4-5, the two top boxes that read “Logical volume: mylv1 8(10GB)” and “Logical volume: mylv2 8(10GB)” should now read “Logical volume: mylv1 (10GB)” and “Logical volume: mylv2 (10GB)”

**Page 103:** In Section 4.4.2, under “Creating Physical Volumes and a Volume Group,” the last line:

```
my-vg 2 0 0 wz--n- <20.16g <20.16g
```

should now read:

```
myvg 2 0 0 wz--n- <20.16g <20.16g
```

**Page 162-163:** Step 7 should be deleted. Step 8 should be renumbered as Step 7.

**Page 200:** The sentence that reads:
It shows the current system status as well as the fields a `ps` listing shows, and it updates every second.

should now read:

It shows the current system status as well as the fields a `ps` listing shows, and it updates every three seconds.

**Page 221:** The first sentence which reads:

“An exception to these rules is the root cgroup found at the bottom of the hierarchy.”

should now read:

“An exception to these rules is the root cgroup found at the base path of the hierarchy.”

**Page 231:** The sentence that reads:

An IPv6 address has 128 bits—32 bytes, arranged in eight sets of 4 bytes.

should now read:

An IPv6 address has 128 bits—16 bytes, arranged in eight sets of 2 bytes.

**Page 265:** The sentence in the second note that reads:

RARP transforms a MAC address back to a hostname or IP address.

should now read:

RARP transforms a MAC address back to an IP address.

**Page 267:** The part of the first note that reads:

```
run ifconfig wlp1s0 up
```

should now read:

```
ip link set wlp1s0 up
```

**Page 299:** In the sentence following the first code block:

```
[ $1 = "hi" ]
```

should now read:

```
[ $1 = hi ]
```
Page 323: The sentence “For the purpose of sharing files between Linux machines or accessing files from a Network Area Storage (NAS) device . . .” should now read “For the purpose of sharing files between Linux machines or accessing files from a Network Attached Storage (NAS) device . . .”

Page 342: The sentence “However, if you want to define different actions for login and non-login shells . . .” should now read “However, if you want to define different actions for interactive and non-interactive shells . . .”

Page 369: The sentence that reads:
The final line of output shows the actual location of ld.so:/lib/ld-linux.so.2.
should now read:
The final line of output shows the actual location of ld.so:/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2.

Page 417: The code block at the bottom of the page that reads:
$ . test-env/bin/activate
should now read:
$ . test-venv/bin/activate