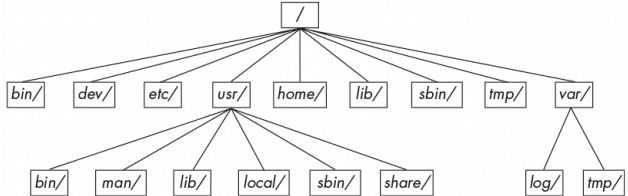
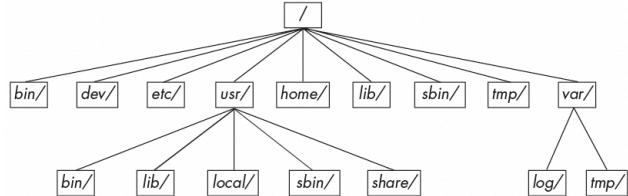
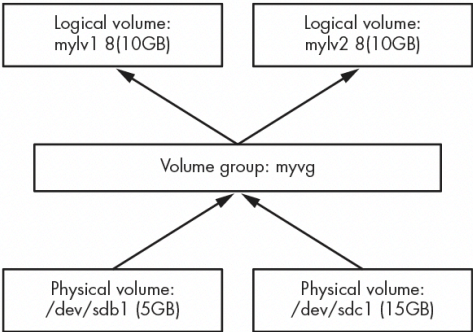
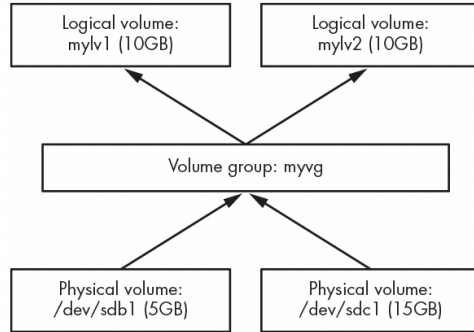


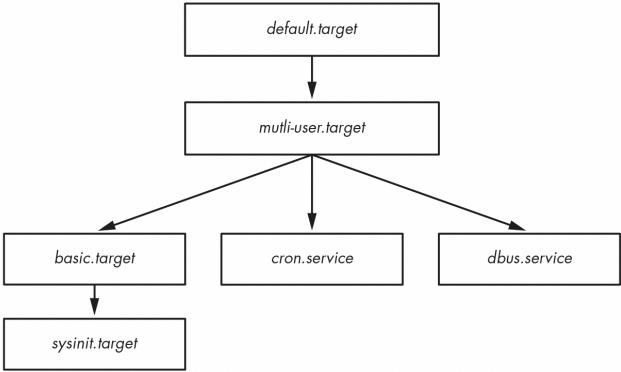
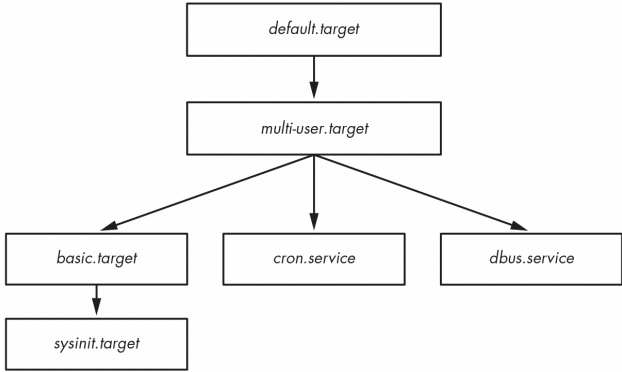
# How Linux Works, 3rd Edition

What Every Superuser Should Know

by Brian Ward

Errata updated to print 7

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
38	<p>For example, if you accidentally reverse the order of the arguments (<code>ln -s <i>linkname</i> <i>target</i></code>), you're in for some fun if <i>linkname</i> is a directory that already exists. If this is the case (and it quite often is), <code>ln</code> creates a link named <i>target</i> inside <i>linkname</i>, and the link will point to itself unless <i>linkname</i> is a full path.</p>	<p>For example, if you accidentally reverse the order of the arguments (<code>ln -s <i>linkname</i> <i>target</i></code>), you're in for some fun if <i>target</i> is a directory that already exists. If this is the case (and it quite often is), <code>ln</code> creates a link named <i>linkname</i> inside <i>target</i>, and the link will point to itself unless <i>linkname</i> is a full path.</p>	Print 3
42	 <p>Figure 2-2: Linux directory hierarchy</p>	 <p>Figure 2-2: Linux directory hierarchy</p>	Print 3
44	Deletion	<del><code>/man</code></del> Contains manual pages:	Print 3
98	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Act <b>LV</b> 1</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">Act <b>PV</b> 1</div>	Print 4
102	 <p>Figure 4-5: Constructing a logical volume system</p>	 <p>Figure 4-5: Constructing a logical volume system</p>	Print 3

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
103	<pre># vgs VG   #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize  VFree my-vg  2   0   0 wz--n- &lt;20.16g &lt;20.16g</pre>	<pre># vgs VG   #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize  VFree myvg  2   0   0 wz--n- &lt;20.16g &lt;20.16g</pre>	Print 2
141	 <pre> graph TD     default.target --&gt; multi-user.target     multi-user.target --&gt; basic.target     multi-user.target --&gt; cron.service     multi-user.target --&gt; dbus.service     basic.target --&gt; sysinit.target   </pre> <p>Figure 6-1: Unit dependency graph</p>	 <pre> graph TD     default.target --&gt; multi-user.target     multi-user.target --&gt; basic.target     multi-user.target --&gt; cron.service     multi-user.target --&gt; dbus.service     basic.target --&gt; sysinit.target   </pre> <p>Figure 6-1: Unit dependency graph</p>	Pending
147	There's also no telling how many subprocesses the <b>server</b> can spawn.	There's also no telling how many subprocesses the <b>service</b> can spawn.	Print 4
162–163	<p>7. <b>The system writes all buffered data out to the filesystem with the sync program.</b></p> <p>8. The final step is to tell the kernel to reboot or stop with the <code>reboot(2)</code> system call. This can be done by <code>init</code> or an auxiliary program, such as <code>reboot</code>, <code>halt</code>, or <code>poweroff</code>.</p>	<p>6. <b>The system remounts the root filesystem read-only.</b></p> <p>7. The final step is to tell the kernel to reboot or stop with the <code>reboot(2)</code> system call. This can be done by <code>init</code> or an auxiliary program, such as <code>reboot</code>, <code>halt</code>, or <code>poweroff</code>.</p>	Print 2
200	It shows the current system status as well as the fields a <code>ps</code> listing shows, and it updates every <b>second</b> .	It shows the current system status as well as the fields a <code>ps</code> listing shows, and it updates every <b>three seconds</b> .	Print 3
221	An exception to these rules is the root cgroup found at the <b>bottom</b> of the hierarchy.	An exception to these rules is the root cgroup found at the <b>base path</b> of the hierarchy.	Print 2
231	An IPv6 address has 128 bits— <b>32</b> bytes, arranged in eight sets of <b>4</b> bytes.	An IPv6 address has 128 bits— <b>16</b> bytes, arranged in eight sets of <b>2</b> bytes.	Print 3
265	RARP transforms a MAC address back to <b>a hostname or IP address</b> .	RARP transforms a MAC address back to <b>an IP address</b> .	Print 3
267	<p><b>NOTE</b></p> <p>The network interface must be up for this command to work (if it's not, run <code>ifconfig wlp1s0 up</code>), but because this is still in the physical layer, you don't need to configure any network layer parameters, such as an IP address.</p>	<p><b>NOTE</b></p> <p>The network interface must be up for this command to work (if it's not, run <code>ip link set wlp1s0 up</code>), but because this is still in the physical layer, you don't need to configure any network layer parameters, such as an IP address.</p>	Print 3

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
299	<pre>if [ \$1 = "hi" ]; then     echo 'The first argument was "hi"'</pre>	<pre>if [ \$1 = hi ]; then     echo 'The first argument was "hi"'</pre>	Print 3
323	<p>For the purpose of sharing files between Linux machines or accessing files from a Network <b>Area</b> Storage (NAS) device, we'll wrap up by talking about using SSHFS and the Network File System (NFS) as a client.</p>	<p>For the purpose of sharing files between Linux machines or accessing files from a Network <b>Attached</b> Storage (NAS) device, we'll wrap up by talking about using SSHFS and the Network File System (NFS) as a client.</p>	Print 3
342	<p>However, if you want to define different actions for <b>login and non-login</b> shells, you can add the following test to your <i>.bashrc</i>, which checks the shell's <code>\$-</code> variable for an <code>i</code> character:</p>	<p>However, if you want to define different actions for <b>interactive and non-interactive</b> shells, you can add the following test to your <i>.bashrc</i>, which checks the shell's <code>\$-</code> variable for an <code>i</code> character:</p>	Print 3
369	<p>The final line of output shows the actual location of <code>ld.so</code>: <i>/lib/ld-linux.so.2</i>.</p>	<p>The final line of output shows the actual location of <code>ld.so</code>: <i>/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2</i>.</p>	Print 3
417	<pre>test-env/bin/activate</pre>	<pre>test-venv/bin/activate</pre>	Print 3