From knowing the definition of Linux Kernel to becoming a kernel hacker

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Who Am I?

- Freelance Linux Kernel Developer
- Co-organizer of RGSoC
- Co-coordinator of Outreachy for Linux Kernel projects
- Linux Kernel and Open source evangelist
- Open learning and open education enthusiast/advocate

What this talk is about



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Hello World !

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Kernel:

- The kernel is the core of the Linux operating system. Kernel is a program, which is loaded in memory when system is turned on. It stays there and provides various services until the system is turned off.
- Linux uses monolithic, modular kernel.
- Device drivers can be loaded and unloaded into kernel in form of kernel modules.

5.8 Commands

This section describes various Linux commands. For sake of user understanding, these sommands are divided into six different categories as given below;

- 1. Directory Related: pwd, cd, mkdir, rmdir
- 2. File Related: cat, ls, cp, mv, mv, chmod, wc, diff, cmp, comm
- 3. General Purpose: cal, date, echo, passwd, who, tty, man
- 4. Filters: head, tail, cut, paste, sort, tr, grep
- 5. Process Related: ps, time, kill
- 6. Others: expr. tee, set

Remember that some commands come with many options. But, not all the options are lescribed here. (Because, it requires a separate book on Linux commands...!!!) Only some of the well-known options are described here. Users can refer on-line help provided by man ommand for detailed description of all commands.

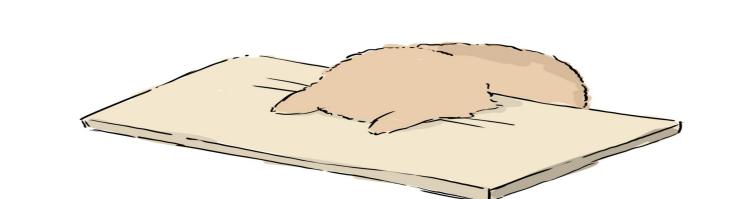
Command description includes syntax, usage, options, and examples.











Then how did I started hacking on Linux Kernel?

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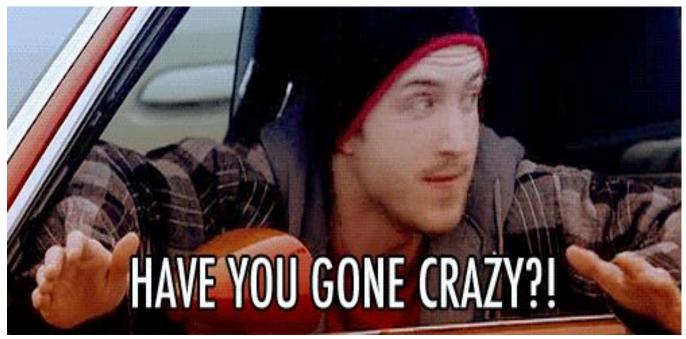








So you mean one need to get fractured to be a Linux Kernel hacker?

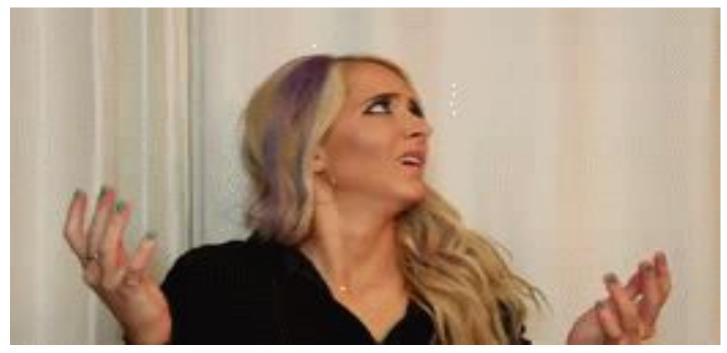


A Growth Mindset

A Growth Mindset Drives Motivation and Achievement



Can positive attitude help you to be a Linux kernel hacker?



Like anything else, learning is a skill as well and you can get better at it when you start putting efforts!

1. Finding right resources

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 - a. Source code and LWN articles

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 - **b.** Mailing list archives

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 - d. Conference talks and kernel developer blogs

- 2. Asking questions
 - a. Important to figure out why you don't know about X or why is it difficult to understand Y topic

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 - **b.** Good questions v/s bad questions
 - c. Mailing list etiquettes

- 3. Understanding Maintainer's style
 - a. Not all subsystem maintainers prefer same style of patch submission

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 - a. Not all subsystem maintainers prefer same style of patch submission
 - b. Patch series v/s patch per change

- 4. Automating the learning
 - a. Use existing tools [Git grep tricks, Vim editor tricks]

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 - a. Use existing tools [Git grep tricks, Vim editor tricks]
 - b. Write your own scripts [bash, coccinelle] by recognizing the repetitive tasks/patterns

5. Keep updating your knowledge about kernel subsystems

a. New v/s old v/s deprecated APIs/subsystems

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- a. New v/s old v/s deprecated APIs/subsystems
- b. From Subsystem specific Git trees to
 stable tree

- 6. Improving your craft as a programmer
 - a. Recognizing the difference between good/bad/intelligent code

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 - a. Recognizing the difference between good/bad/intelligent code
 - **b.** Learning from other programmers

Let's be open about sharing our learning in Linux Kernel and build something new/exciting/impossible together!

