

Hello there, future tech wizards! ? Welcome to our exciting journey into the world of Unix and Linux commands. I'm thrilled to be your guide as we explore these powerful tools that form the backbone of modern computing. Don't worry if you're new to this - we'll start from the very basics and work our way up. So, grab a cup of coffee a (or tea, if that's your thing), and let's dive in! Files and Directories Let's start with the building blocks of any operating system: files and Directories. Think of these as the digital equivalent of your physical file cabinet. Listing Files and Directories. cabinet. Is This will show you a basic list of files and directories. But wait, there's more! Let's add some superpowers to our ls command: ls -l This gives you a long format listing, showing permissions, owner, size, and modification date. It's like getting a detailed report on each item in your drawer. ls -a This shows all files, including hidden ones (those starting with a dot). It's like finding the secret compartment in your drawer! Navigating Directories Now, let's learn how to move around. The cd command is your digital compass. cd Documents This moves you into the Documents directory. It's like walking into a room in your digital house. cd ... This moves you up one level. Think of it as going back to the hallway from a room. cd ~ This takes you to your home directory. It's like teleporting back to your bedroom, no matter where you are in the house! Creating and Removing Directories Let's learn how to create new room! To remove a directory, we use: rmdir EmptyFolder But be careful! This only works for empty directories. It's like trying to demolish a room - you need to clear it out first! Manipulating Data Now that we know how to navigate, let's learn how to work with the actual files. Copying Files The cp command is your digital photocopier: cp source.txt destination.txt This creates a copy of source.txt and names it destination.txt. It's like making a photocopy of a document and giving it a new name. Moving and Renaming Files or rename them: mv oldname.txt newname.txt This renames the file. It's like using a label maker to change the name on a folder. mv file.txt /home/user/Documents/ This moves the file to a new location. It's like feeding a document directly into a different room. Removing Files The rm command is your digital shredder: rm unwanted.txt This deletes the file. But be careful! Unlike your computer's recycle bin, this is permanent. It's like feeding a document directly into a shredder - no going back! Compressed Files Sometimes, we need to make our files smaller for easy transport or storage. Think of it like vacuum-sealing your winter clothes to save space. Compressing Files The gzip command is your digital vacuum-sealing your winter clothes to save space. largefile.txt.gz. Decompressing Files To "unseal" our compressed file, we use gunzip: gunzip largefile.txt.gz This brings your file back to its original, uncompressed state. Getting Information Knowledge is power, and Unix/Linux provides many commands to get information about your system and files. Viewing File Contents The cat command is like a quick peek inside a file: cat myfile.txt This displays the entire contents of the file. It's like dumping out all the contents of a folder onto your desk. For larger files, less is more... well, less overwhelming: less largefile.txt This lets you scroll through the file page by page. It's like flipping through a book instead of seeing all pages at once. Checking Disk Usage The du command tells you how much space your files and directories are using: du -h /home/user The -h option makes the output "human-readable" with units like K, M, and G. It's like having a smart scale for your digital stuff! Network Communication In our interconnected world, network commands are crucial. They're like the postal service of the digital realm. Checking Network Connectivity The ping command is like shouting "Marco!" and waits for a response. It's a great way to check if you're connected to the internet. Downloading Files The wget command is your digital delivery service: wget This downloads the file from the specified URL. It's like ordering something online and having it delivered right to your digital doorstep. Messages between Users unix/Linux systems are often used by multiple users simultaneously. Here's how you can communicate with them. user: write username After running this command, type your message and press Ctrl+D to send. It's like passing a note in class! Broadcasting Messages The wall command lets you send a message to all logged-in users: wall "System will be down for maintenance in 10 minutes" This is like making an announcement over a PA system. Programming Utilities For those venturing into coding, Unix/Linux provides some handy tools. Compiles myprogram.c -o myprogram.c -o myprogram.c and creates an executable named myprogram. It's like translating your recipe (code) into a meal (program) that the computer can "eat" (execute). Running Scripts The chmod command can make a script executable: chmod +x myscript.sh This gives the script execute permissions. It's like giving your script a special "run me" badge. Misc Commands Finally, let's look at some miscellaneous but incredibly useful commands. Checking Command History The history command shows you a list of commands you've run: history It's like having a personal secretary who keeps track of everything you've done! Finding Files The find command is your digital bloodhound: find /home/user -name "*.txt" This searches for all .txt files in the /home/user directory and its subdirectories. It's like having a super-powered search function for your entire digital house! Here's a table summarizing some of the key commands we've discussed: Command Description Example ls List directory contents ls -l cd Change directory contents ls -l cd Change directory mkdir NewFolder cp Copy files cp source.txt dest.txt mv Move/rename files mv old.txt new.txt rm Remove files rm unwanted.txt gzip Compress files gzip largefile.txt cat View file contents cat myfile.txt ping Check network connectivity ping google.com wget Download files wget gcc Compile C programs.c -o program find Search for files find /home -name "*.txt" And there you have it, folks! We've journeyed through the landscape of essential Unix/Linux commands. Remember, practice makes perfect, so don't be afraid to open up your terminal and start experimenting. Happy commanding! Credits: Image by storyset In today's diverse computing environments, a strong operating system (OS) foundation is needed to drive business continuity and scalability. UNIX®, an open standard owned and managed by The Open Group, is an enabler of key technologies and delivers reduced total cost of ownership, increased IT agility, stability, and interoperability in hetero-geneous environments enabling business and market innovation across the globe. This OS has an interesting history while showcasing a robust modern market momentum. Download the UNIX Overview Brief today. UNIX: An Innovative History The history of computing would not be complete without the vision of Ken Thompson, Ritchie, and others at Bell Labs created a collaborative programming environment that would promote what is now commonly called "open development". The success of the UNIX approach led to a large number of "look-alike" operating systems, often divergent in compatibility and interoperability. To address this, vendors and users joined together in the 1980s to create the POSIX® standard and later the Single UNIX Specification. Formal UNIX certification started in 1995, with all the major UNIX vendors certifying their products. Most recently, a Linux® distribution has become UNIX standard. Download the UNIX Evolution Infographic to get more information. UNIX: Driving Innovation Today The UNIX OS plays a big role in the current market landscape and is an enabler of technologies such as cloud computing, security, virtualization, mobility, and more. It has a proven track record of adoption by Global 100 and Fortune 100 companies. The UNIX OS is a strong choice for verticals such as telecommunications, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, financial services, government, healthcare, defense, and more. For these end-user enterprises, procuring certified UNIX systems and software ensures the highest level of availability, scalability, and maintainability for those who want to focus on their global IT environments. Single UNIX Specification- "The Standard in which the core interfaces of a UNIX Specification is the standard in which the core interfaces of a UNIX Specification is the standard in which the core interfaces of a UNIX Specification is the standard. The specification encompasses the base operating system environment, networking services, windowing system services, and internationalization aspects and programming languages. The latest version of the certification standard is UNIX V7, aligned with the Single UNIX Specification Version 4, 2018 Edition. Read or download the Single UNIX Specification here. UNIX Open Standards Development The Open Group Governing Board UNIX Systems Work Group sets the strategy and influences the direction for the evolution of the Single UNIX Systems Work Group sets the strategy and influences the direction. Governing Board. A few examples of UNIX based operating systems are IBM[®] AIX[®], HPE[™] HP-UX[®], Oracle[®] Solaris[®], and Inspur[®] K-UX. Certification of Conformance to the Standard The Open Group grants licenses through the UNIX trademark in connection with a product when: The product has demonstrated passing the applicable certification test suites. The supplier has formally agreed to the terms of the Certification Program. An Open Brand Certificate is issued for each Registered Product that has been certified against the standard. An entry is made in the Directory of Registered Products, which can be found on The Open Group website at
www.opengroup.org/openbrand/register. Read details on the UNIX certification. C:\>npm install mysoftware CLI stands for: Command Line Interface Command computer terminals, this was the only way to interact with computers. In the 1970s an 1980s, command line input was commonly used by Unix systems and PC systems like MS-DOS and Apple DOS. Today, with graphical user interfaces (GUI), most users never use command-line interfaces (CLI). However, CLI is still used by software developers and system administrators to configure computers, install software, and access features that are not available in the graphical interface. Examples The software You can navigate your folders (directories) with command line commands: C:\Dsers\myuser>cd ... C:\Users\>cd .. C:> Use CLI commands with great attention!!! Wrong use can easily delete files or destroy your computer system. cd pathnameChange directory (folder) in the file system. cd .. Move one level up (one folder) in the file system. cpCopy a file to another folder. mvMove a file to another folder). rmdirRemove a directory (folder). rmdirRemove a directory (folder). clearClears the CLI window. exitCloses the CLI window. ex directory (folder) in the file system. cd \Move to the root folder. type filenameType a file to another folder. exitCloses the CLI window. help commandShows the manual for a given command. DOS Commands Help You can display all available commands or modifies file extension associations. ATTRIB Displays or changes file attributes. BREAK Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking BCDEDIT Sets properties in boot database to control boot loading. CACLS Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files. CALL Calls one batch program from another. CD Displays the name of or changes the current directory. CHCP Displays or sets the active code page number. CHDIR Displays the name of or changes the current directory. CHKDSK Checks a disk and displays a status report. CHKNTFS Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time. CLS Clears the screen. CMD Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter. COLOR Sets the default console foreground and background colors. Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions. CONVERT Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the current drive. COPY Copies one or more files and subdirectories in a directory. DISKPARTDisplays or configures Disk Partition properties. DOSKEY Edits command lines, recalls Windows commands, and creates macros. DRIVERQUERY Displays current device driver status and properties. ECHO Displays messages, or turns command echoing on or off. ENDLOCALEnds localization of environment changes in a batch file. ERASE Deletes one or more files. EXIT Quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter). FC Compares two files, and displays the differences between them. FIND Searches for a text string in a file or files. FORMAT Formats a disk for use with Windows. FSUTIL Displays or configures the file system properties. FTYPE Displays or modifies file types used in file extension associations. GOTO Directs the Windows command interpreter to a labeled line in a batch program. GPRESULTDisplays Group Policy information for machine or user. HELP Provides Help information for Windows commands. ICACLS Display, modify, backup, or restore ACLs for files and directories. IF Performs conditional processing in batch programs. LABEL Creates Symbolic Links and Hard Links. MODE Configures a system device. MORE Displays output one screen at a time. MOVE Moves one or more files from one directory. OPENFILES Displays or sets a search path for executable files. PAUSE Suspends processing of a batch file and displays a message POPD Restores the previous value of the current directory saved by PUSHD. PRINT Prints a text file. PROMPT Changes it. RD Removes a directory. RECOVER Recovers readable information from a bad or defective disk. REM Records comments (remarks) in batch files or CONFIG.SYS. REN Renames a file or files. REPLACE Replaces files. REPLACE RE configures services (background processes). SCHTASKSSchedules commands and programs to run on a computer. SHIFT Shifts the position of replaceable parameters in batch files. SHUTDOWNAllows proper local or remote shutdown of machine. Associates a path with a drive letter. SYSTEMINFO Displays machine specific properties and configuration. TASKLISTDisplays or sets the system time. TITLE Sets the window title for a CMD.EXE session. TREE Graphically displays the directory structure of a drive or path. TYPE Displays the contents of a text file. VER Displays the Windows version. VERIFY Tells Windows whether to verify that your files are written correctly to a disk. VOL Displays a disk volume label and serial number. command shell. Command Help For more information on a specific command, type help + command-name C:\Users\myuser>help date Displays or sets the date. If Command Extensions are enabled the DATE command supports the /T switch which tells the command to just output the current date, without prompting for a new date. A shell is a text-based interface that lets you talk to your computer. There are different types of Shells: Bourne Shell (sh): The original Unix shell, developed by Stephen Bourne. C Shell (csh): Known for its C-like syntax, popular for interactive use. Korn Shell (ksh): Combines features of sh and csh, offering advanced scripting capabilities. Bash (Bourne Again SHell): An improved version of sh, with additional features like command history and tab completion Why Use Bash? It is widely available on Unix/Linux systems, making scripts portable. Supports powerful scripting features, including loops, conditionals, and functions. Provides command history and tab completion for ease of use. Can be integrated with other Unix/Linux tools for automation. Learning by Examples In this tutorial, we will show you Bash commands like this: bash --version GNU bash, version 5.2.21(1)-release (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu) Copyright (C) 2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. For new users, using the terminal view can seem a bit complicated. Don't worry! We will keep it really simple, and learning this way gives you a good grasp of how Bash works. In the code above, you can see commands (input) and output. Lines like this are commands we input: Lines like this are commands we input: Lines like this are commands we input. (x86 64-pc-linux-gnu) Copyright (C) 2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. In general, lines with \$ in front of it is input. These are the commands you can copy and run in your terminal. Bash Exercises Many chapters in this tutorial end with an exercise where you can check your level of knowledge. See all Bash Exercises Learn by taking a quiz! The quiz will give you a signal of how much you know about Bash. Start Bash Quiz Track Your Progress View your completed tutorials, exercises, and quizzes Keep an eye on your progress and daily streaks Set goals and create learning paths Create your own personal website Sign Up for Free Note: This is an optional feature. You can study at W3Schools without creating an account. Linux is one of the most widely used open-source operating systems. It's fast, secure, stable, and powers everything from smartphones and servers to cloud platforms and IoT devices. Linux is especially popular among developers, system administrators, and DevOps professionals.Linux is: A Unix-like OS used in servers, cloud infrastructure, supercomputers, personal computers and embedded systems. Reliable and secure, making it ideal for web hosting, networking, and automation. Preferred in DevOps, where it's used for scripting, configuration, containerization (Docker), and CI/CD pipelines.Open-source and customizable, giving users full control over their systems and experienced professionals. It covers everything from basic commands and file management to advanced topics like file permissions and shell scripting. 1. Understanding Linux BasicsIn this section, we will cover the basics of Linux distributions (distros), why they exist, and how to choose the right one based on your needs—whether you're a beginner, developer, or system admin.Installing LinuxBefore getting started with Linux, we need to set it up on your system. Here are two common ways to do this: 2. Linux Commands are instructions entered in the terminal to perform tasks such as navigating directories, managing files, monitoring system performance, and installing software Here are the most commonly used Linux commands along with a complete list:25 Basic Linux Commands For Beginners Complete Linux file system The Linux file system organizes data in a hierarchical structure, starting from the root ("/"). It defines how files and directories are stored, accessed, and managed, ensuring efficient system navigation and resource organization. In this section, we'll explore its key components including the directory structure, file types, absolute and relative paths, and mount points. 4. File Management in LinuxFile m command line and graphical tools. In this section, we'll cover essential file management commands like ls, cd, cp, mv, rm, and touch, along with concepts like file paths, wildcards, and removing software using package managers like apt, yum, or dnf. It simplifies handling software dependencies and ensures systems stay updated and secure. Linux involves creating, modifying, and controlling users and groups in Linux involves creating, modifying, and controlling users and groups in Linux involves creating. access control and system security.7. Linux Networking covers everything from configuring IP addresses and managing network interfaces to setting up
firewalls. Shell ScriptingShell scripting is writing a series of commands in a script file to automate tasks in a Linux or Unix shell. It simplifies repetitive tasks like file management, system monitoring, and process automation, using languages like Bash or other shell scriptingMaking Your Own Linux Shell in C30+ Common Linux Shell Script Examples9. System Administration in Linux involves management, file permissions, software installation, network configuration, and monitoring system performance. It ensures the system operates efficiently and securely. Monitoring and TroubleshootingHow to Monitor System Usage, Outages, and Troubleshoot Linux ServersLinux Systemd and Boot Process10. Advance Linux ConceptsNetworking ServicesWeb Server Administration11. Linux CloudLinux Interview QuestionsHere are the top 70 most commonly asked Linux interview QuestionsHere are the top 70 most commonly asked Linux System QuestionsHere are the top 70 most common QuestionsHere are the top 70 most commonly asked Linux System QuestionsHere are the top 70 most common Question commands, shell scripting, system administration, networking, and troubleshooting: Top 70 Linux Interview QuestionsBest Approach to Learn LinuxHere's the step-by-step approach to learn and master Linux efficiently and effectively: Understand Linux Basics: Start by learning what Linux is, its distributions (distros), and its core components like the kernel, shell, and file system.Install a Linux Distro: Choose a beginner-friendly distribution like Ubuntu or Fedora and set it up on your system (dual boot or virtual machine).Learn Basic Commands like ls, cd, pwd, cp, mv, rm, and mkdir. Practice navigating directories and managing files.Explore the File inux file structure, including /home, /var, /etc, and /usr. Learn how permissions work using chmod, chown, and ls -l.Work with Text Editors: Get comfortable with package managers like apt (Debian-based) or yum/dnf (Red Hat-based).Explore Shell Scripting: Start writing basic shell scripts to automate repetitive tasks and understand how shell scripting integrates with Linux commands. Manage Processes and Services: Use commands like ps, top, and kill to manage processes and explore system services using systemctl.Networking in Linux: Understand networking basics like IP configuration (ifconfig or ip), checking connectivity (ping), and managing firewall settings (ufw or iptables).Learn Advanced Tools: Explore tools like grep, awk, sed, and cron for text processing and task scheduling.Work on Real Projects: Set up a web server using Apache or Nginx configure SSH for remote access, or create a simple home automation script. Stay Updated: Regularly practice and stay updated with the latest Linux features, commands, and best practices by joining Linux forums and following this structured approach, you'll gain both the foundational knowledge and practical experience needed to use and manage Linux systems effectively. Linux certificationsEarning a Linux certification validates your expertise in IT and networking. CertificationExperienceDetailsFeesPost-Certification OpportunitiesCompTIA Linux+12 months hands-on experience with Linux servers recommended. Covers system management, security, scripting, and troubleshooting. \$369 (exam only) Qualifies for roles like Linux Administrator, Network Administrator, and Technical Support Specialist. Red Hat Certified System Administrator (RHCSA) Prior experience or training in Linux system administration beneficial. Focuses on installation, configuration, and management of RHEL systems. \$400 per exam; two exams required Opens opportunities as a Red Hat System Administrator, with an average salary of \$130,000. Linux Professional Institute Certification (LPIC-1)Basic experience with Linux systems advantageous. Validates ability to perform maintenance tasks, work at the command line, and install & configure a computer running Linux. \$200 per exam; two exams required Entry-level positions in Linux systems beneficial. Emphasizes command-line management and basic system administration tasks. \$375 for the exam Validates skills for junior-level system administrator roles. Oracle Linux certification and implementation. Linux Certification? Validates technical skills and increases job prospects. Enhances credibility for roles in system administration, DevOps, and cloud computing. Provides in-depth knowledge for efficient Linux management. Career & Jobs in Linux 2025 Linux offers diverse career opportunities across industries. Here's a list of the best career options available for professionals with Linux expertise, along with their average salaries. CareerAverage Salary (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 \$50,000 - \$1,000,000 \$50,000 - \$150,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$150,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$150,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Per AnnumLinux System Administrator \$400,000 - \$1,000,000 Security (INR) Analyst ₹700,000 - ₹1,200,000\$75,000 - \$130,000 + \$100,000 - \$100,000 - \$100,000 + \$100,000 - \$100,000 + \$100,000 -
\$100,000 - \$100 ₹1,500,000\$70,000 - \$120,000Database Administrator₹600,000 - ₹1,500,000\$60,000 - ₹1,500,000\$60,000 - \$120,000Also read - 5 Tips to Make a Career as a Linux Kernel DeveloperList of Companies Use LinuxThese are some popular companies that use Linux in their workflow:CompanyDescriptionGoogleLinux forms the backbone of Google's servers, powering its search engine, cloud services, and data centers. AmazonAmazon Web Services (AWS) relies heavily on Linux for scalability, flexibility, and security in its cloud infrastructure. FacebookUses Linux for its servers to handle massive data processing and ensure efficient social media operations. NASAEmploys Linux for high-performance computing, simulations, and managing space exploration projects. Twitter Relies on Linux to power its servers and maintain seamless platform performance for millions of users. IBMA major supporter of Linux, IBM integrates it into its hardware solutions and enterprise systems. NetflixUses Linux to run its cloud-based servers, ensuring uninterrupted streaming. services worldwide. Tesla Tesla's in-car systems, Autopilot, and backend infrastructure are powered by Linux for reliability and performance. Wikipedia Wikipedia operates on Linux servers to manage its vast knowledge base and serve millions of daily users. AirbnbUtilizes Linux for its servers to manage its vast knowledge base and serve millions of daily users. AirbnbUtilizes Linux for its servers to manage its vast knowledge base and serve millions of daily users. AirbnbUtilizes Linux for its servers to manage its vast knowledge base and serve millions of daily users. AirbnbUtilizes Linux for its servers to manage its vast knowledge base and serve millions of daily users. AirbnbUtilizes Linux for its servers to manage its vast knowledge base and serve millions of daily users. AirbnbUtilizes Linux for its servers to manage its vast knowledge base and serve millions of daily users. 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Linux, often associated with being a complex operating system primarily used by developers, may not necessarily fit that description entirely. While it can initially appear challenging for beginners, once you immerse yourself in the Linux world, you may find it difficult to return to your previous Windows systems. The power of Linux commands in controlling your PC, coupled with their clean user interface, can make it hard to switch back to older operating systems. If you're a developers and beginners alike, we have created a comprehensive Linux/Unix command line cheat sheet. This cheat sheet covers all the basic and advanced commands, file permission commands, file permission commands, file permission and archiving, process management, system information, networking, and more with proper examples and descriptions. In addition to that we provide all the most used Linux Shortcut which includes Bash shortcuts, Nano shortcuts, VI & Vim Shortcuts Commands. It provides a solid foundation on Linux/Unix Commands, as well as insights into practical applications. By the end of this cheat sheet, you will have a basic understanding of Linux/Linux is an opensource UNIX-like operating system (OS). An operating system is a software that directly manages a system's hardware and resources, like CPU, memory, and storage. OS acts as a GUI through which user can communicate with the computer. The OS sits between applications and hardware and makes the connections between all of your software and the physical resources that do the work. Basic Linux Commands with ExamplesIn this Linux cheat sheet, we will cover all the most important Linux commands. This cheat sheet is useful for Beginners and Experience professionals. 1. File and Directory Operations CommandsFile and directory operations are fundamental in working with the Linux operations commandDescriptionOptionsExampleslsList files and directories.-l: Long format listing.-a: Include hidden files hidden ones-h: Human-readable file sizes.ls -l displays files and directories with detailed information.ls -a shows all files and directory. cd /path/to/directory.nkdirCreate a new directory. mkdir my_directory and its contents.rm -r my_directory and its contents.rm -r my_directory and its contents.rm -f file.txtforcefully deletes the file "file.txtforcefully deletes the file "file.txt" without confirmation.cpCopy files and directories.-r: Copy directories recursively.cp -r directory destination.cp file.txt to the specified destination.cp file.txt to t "new_name.txt".mv file.txt directory moves the file "file.txt" to the specified directory.touchCreate an empty file or update file timestamps. touch file.txt displays the contents of a file.txt".head Display the first few lines of a file.-n: Specify the number of lines to display.head file.txt shows the first 10 lines of the file "file.txt". head -n 5 file.txt".tailDisplay the first 5 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 5 lines of the file "file.txt".tail-n 5 file.txt".tail-n 5 file.txt".tailDisplay the last 5 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 5 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 10 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 10 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 5 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 5 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 10 lines of the file "file.txt".tailDisplay the last 5 lines of the file symbolic (soft) links.ln -s source_file link_name creates a symbolic link named "link_name" pointing to "source_file".findSearch for files and directories.-name: Search by file type.find /path/to/search -name "*.txt" searches for all files with the extension ".txt" in the specified directory.2. File Permission CommandsFile permissions on Linux and Unix systems control access to files and directories. There are three basic permissions: read, write, and execute. Each permission can be granted or denied to three different categories of users: the owner of the file, the members of the file's group, and everyone else. Here are some file permission commands:Command DescriptionOptionsExampleschmodChange file permissions.: Set permissions.: Remove permission user file.txt changes the owner of "file.txt" to the specified user.chgrpChange group ownership. chgrp group file.txt" to the specified group.umask Set default file permissions. umask 022 sets the default file permissions to read and write for the owner, and read-only for group and others.3. File Compression and Archiving CommandsHere are some file compression and archive.-r: Create a new archive.-r: Compress the archive with bzip2.tar -czvf archive.tar.gz files/ creates a compressed tar archive named "archive.tar.gz" containing the files in the "files/" directory.gzipCompress files.gzip file.txt.gz".zipCreate compressed zip archives.-r: Recursively include directories.zip archive.zip file1.txt file2.txt creates a zip archive named "archive.zip" containing "file1.txt" and "file2.txt".4. Process Management CommandsIn Linux, process management commands allow you to monitor and control running processes on the system. Here are some commonly used process management commands. processes.ps aux shows all running processes and their resource usage.killTerminate a process.es in real-time. top displays a dynamic view of system processes and their resource usage.killTerminate processes based on their name. pkill process_name terminates all processes with the specified name.pgrepList processes based on their name. pgrep process_name lists all processes with the specified name.pgrepList processes based on their name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes with the specified name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes with the specified name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes based on their name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes with the specified name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes with the specified name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes based on their name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes with the specified name.pgrepList processes based on their name.pgrepList process_name lists all processes with the specified name.pgrepList processes based on their name.pgrepList processes processes processes processes based on their name.pgrepList processes processes the match, displaying non-matching lines.-r or -R: Recursively search directories for matching lines.-n: Display line numbers alongside matching l patterns to search for.-A: Display lines after the matching line.-B: Display lines before the matching line.-C: Display lines both before and after the matching line.-C: Display lines before the matching line.-C: Display lines both before and after the matching line.-B: Display lines before the matching line.-C: Display
lines both before and after the matching line.-C: Display lines before the matching line.-(file.txt)5. System Information CommandsIn Linux, there are several commands available to gather system information.whoamiDisplay current username. whoami shows the current username.dfShow disk space usage.-h: Human-readable sizes.-s: Display total size only.du -sh directory/ provides the total size of the specified directory.freeDisplay memory usage information. h: Human-readable sizes.free -h displays memory usage in a human-readable format.uptime.show system uptime.lscpuDisplay CPU information. lscpu provides detailed are several networking commands available to manage and troubleshoot network interface information. if config Shows the details of all network interfaces.pingSend ICMP echo requests to a host.ping google.com sends ICMP echo requests to "google.com" to check connectivity.netstatDisplay network connections. sshSecurely connections. sshSecur specified hostname.scpSecurely copy files between hosts.scp file.txt user@hostname:/path/to/destination securely copies "file.txt" from the specified URL.curlTransfer data to or from a server.curl retrieves the content of a webpage from the specified URL.7. IO Redirection Commands In Linux, IO (Input/Output) redirection commands are used to redirect the standard input, output, and error streams of commands: Commands and processes. Here are some commonly used IO redirected to file.cmd 2> fileError output (stderr) of cmd is redirected to file.cmd 2>&1stderr is redirected to file.cmd 1>&2stdout is redirected to file.cmd 1>&2stdout is redirected to file.cmd 1>&2stdout is redirected to file.cmd 1>&1stdout of cmd is redirected to file.cmd 1>&1stdout of cmd is redirected to file.cmd 1>&2stdout is redirected to file.cmd 1>&1stdout of cmd is redirected to file.cmd 1>&1stdout of cmd is redirected to file.cmd 1>&2stdout is redirected to file.cmd 1>&1stdout of cmd 1>&1std file.8. Environment Variable CommandsIn Linux, environment variables are used to store configuration settings, system information, and other variable commands: CommandDescriptionexport VARIABLE_NAME=valueSets the value of an environment variable.echo \$VARIABLE NAMEDisplays the value of a specific environment variable.envLists all environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of an environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of an environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of an environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.unset VAR1=value COMMANDSets the value of a specific environment variable.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.export -pShows a list of all currently set in the system.export -pSh environment variable for a specific command.printenvDisplays the values of all environment variables.9. User Management CommandsIn Linux, user currently logged in.sudo adduser username Create a new user account on the system, including their usernames, login time, and terminal.sudo deluser USER GROUPNAMERemove the specified group.lastShow the recent login history of users.finger usernameProvide information about the specified user, including their username, real name, terminal, idle time, and login time.sudo userdel -r usernameDelete the specified user, including their username, real name, terminal, idle time, and login time.sudo passwd -l usernameLock the password of the specified user account, preventing the user from logging in.su - usernameSwitch to another user account with the user is added to the group without removing them from their current groups.10. Shortcuts CommandsThere are many shortcuts commands in Linux that can help you be more productive. Here are a few of the most common ones:10.1: Bash Shortcuts Commands:NavigationDescriptionEditingDescriptingDescriptionEditingDescriptionEditingDescriptionEditingDes line.Ctrl + RSearch command history (reverse search).Ctrl + EMove to the end of the line.Ctrl + BMove back one character.Ctrl + Ctrl + BMove back one character.Ctrl + BMove back one character.Ctrl + Ctrl + BMove back one character.Ctrl + Ctrl + BMove back one character.Ctrl + Ctrl + BMove back one character.Ctrl + Ctrl + Ctrl + BMove back one character.Ctrl + Ctrl + C one character.Ctrl + YPaste the last cut text.Ctrl + NGo to the next command in history.Alt + BMove back one wordCtrl + LClear the screen.Ctrl + CTerminate the current commands:File OperationsDescriptionEditingDescriptionSearch and ReplaceDescriptionCtrl + O Save the file.Ctrl + VScroll up one page.Ctrl + VScroll down one page.Ctrl + WSearch for a string in the text.Ctrl + Read a file into the current buffer.Alt + \Go to a specific line number.Ctrl + 6Mark a block of text for copying or cutting.Alt + Repeat the last search.Ctrl + JJustify the current line.Alt + . Go to the beginning of the current line.Alt + 6Copy the marked block of text. text. 10.3: VI Shortcuts Commands:CommandDescriptioncwChange the current word. Deletes from the cursor position until you press the Escape key.oInsert a new line below the current line and switch to insert mode.uUndo the last change.sSubstitute the character under the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next four words from the cursor position to the beginning of the next four words from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next four words from the cursor position to the beginning of the next four words from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next
word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next word.DDelete from the cursor position to the beginning of the next wor position.ASwitch to insert mode at the end of the current line.SDelete the current line and switch to insert mode before the current line and the two lines below it.ESCExit from insert or command-line mode and retur to command mode.URestore the current line to its original state before any changes were made.~Switch the case of the character under the cursor.CDelete from the cursor.Bwitch to insert mode after the cursor.CDelete from the cursor.Bwitch the case of the character under the cursor.Bwitch to insert mode.10.4: Vim Shortcuts Commands:Normal ModeDescriptionCommand ModeDescriptionVisual ModeDescriptioniEnter insert mode at the current line.:wQoit Vim.yCopy the selected text.dDelete the character under the current line.:wqor:x Save and quit Vim.pPaste the copied or deleted text.pPaste the copied or deleted text below the current line.:s/old/new/gReplace all occurrences of "old" with "new" in the file. uUndo the last change.:set nuor:set numberDisplay line numbers. Ctrl + RRedo the last change.:set nuor:set numberDisplay line numbers. Ctrl + RRedo the last change.:set nuor:set numberDisplay line numberDisplay line numbers. Ctrl + RRedo the last change.:set nuor:set numberDisplay line numberDisplay line numberDisplay line numbers. Ctrl + RRedo the last change.:set nuor:set numberDisplay line numb developer, you should have knowledge of Linux and its basic commands. In this Cheat Sheet, we covered all commands like creating directories, file compression and archiving, process management, system information, networking and more. In addition to that, this Linux Cheat Sheet is organized and categorized, making it easy for developers to quickly find the commands they need for specific use cases. By utilizing this resource, development projects.PS. Don't miss our other Python cheat sheet for data science that covers Scikit-Learn, Bokeh, Pandas and Python basics. Welcome, aspiring programmers! As an experienced computer science teacher, I'm thrilled to guide you through the fascinating world of Unix and Linux. Don't worry if you're new to programming - we'll start from the basics and build our way up. Let's embark on this exciting journey together! 1. What is Unix? Unix is an operating system that was developed in the 1960s and has since become the foundation for many modern operating systems, including Linux. It's known for its stability, flexibility, and powerful command-line interface. 1.1 Unix Architecture Unix follows a layered architecture, consisting of: The kernel (core of the system) The shell (interface between user and kernel) Utilities and applications Think of Unix like a three-layer cake: the kernel is the base, the shell is the frosting, and the utilities are the delicious toppings! 2. Getting Started with Unix/Linux 2.1 The Command Line Interface (CLI) Unix/Linux systems primarily use a command-line interface. Don't be intimidated - it's like learning a new language, and soon you'l be fluent! To start, open your terminal. You'll see something like this: username@hostname:~\$ This is your commands Let's start with some simple commands: Command Description Example pwd Print Working Directory pwd ls List files and directories ls cd Change Directory cd Documents mkdir Make Directory mkdir MyFolder touch Create an empty file touch myfile.txt Let's try them out! \$ pwd /home/username \$ ls Documents Downloads Music Pictures \$ mkdir MyProject \$ cd MyProject \$ touch hello.txt \$ ls cd moves you to a different location, and touch creates a new file. 3. File Management 3.1 Creating and Editing Files Let's create a simple text: Hello, Unix world! This is my first file. Press Ctrl+X, then Y, then Enter to save and exit. 3.2 Displaying File Content To view the content of your file: \$ cat hello.txt Hello, Unix world! This is my first file. The cat command displays the entire file content. 3.3 Copying, Moving, and Deleting Files Here's a quick reference table: Command Description Example cp Copy files or directories cp hello.txt hello_copy.txt mv Move or rename files mv hello.txt greetings.txt rm Remove files or directories rm hello_copy.txt Let's try these: \$ cp hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ ls greetings.txt hello_backup.txt \$ ls greetings.txt hello_backup.txt \$ ls greetings.txt hello_backup.txt \$ ls greetings.txt hello_backup.txt \$ m hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ m hello_backup.txt \$ ls greetings.txt hello_backup.txt \$ m hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ m hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ ls greetings.txt hello_backup.txt \$ m hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ m hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ m hello.txt hello_backup.txt \$ hello.txt hel command line! 4. Directory Management 4.1 Navigating Directories We've already seen cd for changing directories. Here are some navigation tips: cd .. \$ pwd /home/username \$ cd ~ \$ pwd /home/username \$ cd ~ \$ pwd /home/username \$ cd ~ \$ pwd /home/username \$ cd / \$ pwd / 4.2 Creating and Removing Directories We've seen mkdir for creating directories. To remove them, use rmdir: \$ mkdir TestDir \$ ls TestDir \$ ls MyProject \$ rmdir: \$ mkdir TestDir \$ ls MyProject \$ rmdir only works on empty directories. To remove them, use rmdir: \$ mkdir TestDir \$ ls MyProject \$ rmdir testDir \$ ls robust permissions system. Each file and directory has permissions for the owner, group, and others. 5.1 Understanding Permissions Use ls -l to see detailed file information, including permissions: \$ ls -l -rw-rw-r-- 1 username username 35 Jun 15 10:30 greetings.txt The permissions are represented by -rw-rw-r-- 1 username username and others. type (- for regular file, d for directory) The next three characters are owner permissions. 5.2 Changing Permissions for others Each set of three characters represents read (r), write (w), and execute (x) permissions. 5.2 Changing Permissions. 5.2 Changing Permissions for others Each set of three characters represents read (r), write (w), and execute (x) permissions. greetings.txt \$ ls -l greetings.txt +rw-r--r-- 1 username username 35 Jun 15 10:30 greetings.txt Here, 644 is an octal representation: 6 (110 in binary) means read-only for group and others Conclusion Congratulations! You've taken your first steps into the world of Unix/Linux. We've covered the basics of navigating the file system, managing files and directories, and understanding permissions. Remember, practice makes perfect - the more comfortable you'll become. In our next lessons, we'll dive deeper into more advanced topics like shell scripting, process management, and network utilities. Until then keep exploring and don't be afraid to experiment in your Unix/Linux playground! Credits: Image by storyset Family of computer operating systems languageOS familyUnixSource modelHistorically proprietary software, while some Unix projects (including BSD family and illumos) are open-source and historical Unix source code is archived. Initial releaseDevelopment started in 1969First manual published internally in November 1971 (1971-11)[1]Announced outside Bell Labs in October 1973 (1973-10)[2]Available inEnglishKernel typeVaries; monolithic, microkernel, hybridInfluenced byCTSS,[3] MulticsDefaultuser interface Command-line interface Command-line interface and Graphical (Wayland and X Window System; Android SurfaceFlinger; macOS Quartz)LicenseVaries; some versions are proprietary, others are free/libre or open-source softwareOfficial websitewww.opengroup.org/unix Internet history timeline Early research and development: 1960-1964: RAND networking concepts developed 1965 (1965): NPL network founded 1967 (1967): ARPANET planning begins 1967 (1967): Symposium on Operating Systems Principles 1969 (1969): NPL followed by the ARPANET carry their first packets 1970 (1972): Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) established 1973 (1973): Tymnet switched-circuit network 's packet-switched network 's packet-switched network' packet-switched network's packet 1970 (1972): Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) established 1973 (1973): Tymnet switched network 's packet switched network' packet switched network's packet switched network 's packet switched network's pac CYCLADES network demonstrated 1973 (1973): PARC Universal Packet development begins 1974 (1974): Transmission Control Program specification published 1975 (1975): Telenet commercial packet-switched network 1976 (1976): X.25 protocol approved and deployed on public data networks 1978 (1978): Minitel introduced 1979 (1979): Internet Activities Board (IAB) 1980 (1980): USENET news using UUCP 1980 (1980): Ethernet standard introduced 1981 (1981): BITNET established Merging the networks and creating the Internet: 1981 (1981): Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) 1983 (1983): Domain Name System (DNS) 1983 (1983): MILNET split off from ARPANET 1984 (1984): OSI Reference Model released 1985 (1985): First .COM domain name registered 1986 (1986): NSFNET upgraded to 1.5 Mbit/s (T1) 1988 (1988): Morris worm 1988 (1989): Complete Internet protocol suite 1989 (1989): Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) 1989 (1989): Federal Internet Exchanges (FIX East|FIXes) 1990 (1990): ARPANET decommissioned 1990 (1990): Advanced Network and Services (ANS) 1990 (1990): UUNET/Alternet allows commercial traffic 1990 (1991): Archie search engine 1991 (1991): Wide area information server (WAIS) 1991 (1991): World Wide Web (WWW) 1992 (1992): 1992 (1992): Vide area information server (WAIS) 1991 (1991): Wide area NSFNET upgraded to 45 Mbit/s (T3) 1992 (1992): Internet Society (ISOC) established 1993 (1993): Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) 1993 (1993): Mosaic web browser
released 1994 (1994): Full text web search engines 1994 (1994): North American Network Operators' Group (NANOG) established Commercialization, privatization, privatization, broader access leads to the modern Internet: 1995 (1995): NSFNET decommissioned 1995 (1995): very high-speed Backbone Network Service (vBNS) 1995 (1995): IPv6 proposed 1996 (1996): AOL changes pricing model from hourly to monthly 1998 (1998): Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) 1999 (1999): vBNS+ allows broader access 2000 (2000): Dot-com bubble bursts 2001 (2001): New top-level domain names activated 2001 (2001): Code Red I. Code Red I. and Nimda worms 2003 (2003): UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) phase I 2003 (2003): National LambdaRail founded 2004 (2004): UN Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) 2005 (2005): UN WSIS phase II 2006 (2006): First meeting of the Internet Governance Forum 2010 (2010): First internationalized country code top-level domain names 2013 (2013): Montevideo Statement on the Future of Internet Cooperation 2014 (2014): NetMundial international Internet governance proposal 2016 (2016): ICANN contract with U.S. Dept. of Commerce ends, IANA oversight passes to the global Internet community on October 1st Examples of Internet services: 1989 (1989): AOL dial-up service provider, email, instant messaging, and web browser 1990 (1990): IMDb Internet movie database 1994 (1994): Yahoo! web directory 1995 (1995): Amazon online retailer 1995 (1995): eBay online auction and shopping 1995 (1995): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1997 (1997): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1995): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1997): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1997): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1997): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1997): AttaVista search engine 1996 (1996): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1997): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1997): Craigslist classified advertisements 1995 (1997): Craigslist classified advertisements 1998 (1998): Yahoo Groups (formerly Yahoo! Clubs) 1998 (1998): PayPal Internet payment system 1998 (1999): i-mode mobile internet service 1999 (1999): i-mode mobile internet service 1999 (1999): 2ch Anonymous textboard 1999 (1999): 2ch Anonymous textboard 1999 (1999): i-mode mobile internet service 1999 (1999): 2ch Anonymous textboard 1999 (1999): i-mode mobile internet service 1999 (1999): 2ch Anonymous textboard 1999 (1999): 2ch Anonymous textboard 1999 (1999): i-mode mobile internet service 1999 (1 imageboard 2001 (2001): BitTorrent peer-to-peer file sharing 2003 (2003): LinkedIn business networking site 2003 (2003): LinkedIn business networking site 2003 (2003): Skype Internet voice calls 2003 (2003): Skype Internet voice calls 2003 (2003): Skype Internet voice calls 2003 (2003): Vision and Vision an host 2004 (2004): Facebook social networking site 2004 (2004): Podcast media file series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Google Earth virtual globe 2006 (2005): Twitter microblogging 2007 (2007): WikiLeaks anonymous news and information leaks 2007 (2007): WikiLeaks anonymous news and information leaks 2007 (2007): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Reddit link voting 2005 (2005): Reddit link voting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Complexity of the series 2004 (2004): Flickr image hosting 2005 (2005): Flickr image Google Street View 2007 (2007): Kindle, e-reader and virtual bookshop 2008 (2008): Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) 2008 (2008): Dropbox cloud-based file hosting 2008 (2008): Encyclopedia intended to document all living species 2008 (2008): Encyclopedia of Life, a collaborative encyclopedia intended to document all living species 2008 (2008): Encyclopedia of Life, a collaborative encyclopedia of Life search engine 2009 (2009): Google Docs, Web-based word processor, spreadsheet, presentation, form, and data storage service 2009 (2009): Kickstarter, a threshold pledge system 2009 (2009): Bitcoin, a digital currency 2010 (2011): Snapchat, photo sharing 2012 (2012): Coursera, massive open online courses 2016 (2016): TikTok, video sharing and social networking Unix (/ju:niks/, YOO-niks; trademarked as UNIX) is a family of multitasking, multi-user computer operating systems that derive from the original AT&T Unix, whose development started in 1969[1] at the Bell Labs research center by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, and others.[4] Initially intended for use inside the Bell System, AT&T licensed Unix to outside parties in the late 1970s, leading to a variety of both academic and commercial Unix variants from vendors including University of California, Berkeley (BSD), Microsoft (Xenix), Sun Microsystems (SunOS/Solaris), HP/HPE (HP-UX), and IBM (AIX). The early versions of Unix—which are retrospectively referred to as "Research Unix"—ran on computers and mainframes from the 1970s onwards.[5] It distinguished itself from its predecessors as the first portable operating system: almost the entire operating system is written in the C programming language (in 1973), which allows Unix to operate on numerous platforms.[6] Unix systems are characterized by a modular design that is sometimes called the "Unix philosophy". According to this philosophy". According to this philosophy. the operating system should provide a set of simple tools, each of which performs a limited, well-defined function.[7] A unified and inode-based filesystem and an inter-process communication mechanism known as "pipes" serve as the main means of communication,[4] and a shell scripting and command language (the Unix shell) is used to combine the tools to perform complex workflows. Version 7 in 1979 was the final widely released Research Unix, after which AT&T sold UNIX System III, based on Version 7, commercially in 1982; to avoid confusion between the Unix variants, AT&T combined various versions developed by others and released it as UNIX System V in 1983. However as these were closed-source, the University of California, Berkeley continued developing BSD as an alternative. Other vendors that were beginning to create commercialized versions of Unix would base their version on either System V (like SunOS). Amid the "Unix wars" of standardization, AT&T alongside Sun merged System V, BSD, SunOS and Xenix, soldifying their features into one package as UNIX System V Release 4 (SVR4) in 1989, and it was commercialized by Unix System Laboratories, an AT&T spinoff.[8][9] A rival Unix by other vendors eventually changed their distributions to be based on SVR4 with BSD features added on top. AT&T sold Unix to Novell in 1992, who later sold the UNIX trademark to a new industry consortium called The Open Group which allow the use of the mark for certified operating systems have appeared on home-class computers: BSD/OS was the first to be commercialized for i386 computers and since then free Unix-like clones of existing systems have been developed, such as FreeBSD and the combination of Linux and GNU, the latter of which have since eclipsed Unix in popularity. Unix was, until 2005, the most widely used server operating system.[10] However in the present day, Unix distributions like IBM AIX, Oracle Solaris and OpenServer continue to be widely used in certain fields.[11][12] Version 7 Unix, the Research Unix ancestor of all modern Unix systems Unix was originally meant to be a convenient platform for programmers.[13][14][15] The system grew larger as the operating system started spreading in academic circles, and as users added their own tools to the system and shared them with colleagues.[16] At first, Unix was not designed to support multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking and multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking and multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained
multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually gained multi-tasking [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Unix gradually [17] or to be portable.[6] Later, Un characterized by various concepts: the use of plain text for storing data; a hierarchical file system; treating devices and certain types of inter-process communication (IPC) as files; and the use of a large number of software tools, small programs that can be strung together through a command-line interpreter using pipes, as opposed to using a single monolithic program that includes all of the same functionality. These concepts are collectively known as the "Unix philosophy". Brian Kernighan and Rob Pike summarize this in The Unix Programming Environment as "the idea that the power of a system comes more from the relationships among programs than from the programs themselves".[18] By the early 1980s, users began seeing Unix as a potential universal operating system, suitable for computers of all sizes.[19][20] The Unix environment and the reshaping of computing as centered in networks rather than in individual computers. Both Unix and the C programming language were developed by AT&T and distributed to government and academic institutions, which led to both being ported to a wider variety of machine families than any other operating system. The kernel provides services to start and stop programs, handles the file system and other common "low-level" tasks that most programs share, and schedules access to avoid conflicts when programs share, and schedules access to avoid conflicts when programs share resource or device simultaneously. user space, the latter being a lower priority realm where most application programs operate. Main article: History of Unix The origins of Unix the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bell Labs, and General Electric were developing Multics, a time-sharing operating system for the GE 645 mainframe computer. [21] Multics featured several innovations, but also presented severe problems. Frustrated by the size and complexity of Multics, but not by its goals, individual researchers at Bell Labs started withdrawing from the project. The last to leave were Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, Douglas McIlroy, and Joe Ossanna, [17] who decided to reimplement their experiences in a new project of smaller scale. This new operating system was initially without organizational backing, and also without a name. The new operating system was a single-tasking system. [17] In 1970, the group coined the name Unics for Uniplexed Information and Computing Service as a pun on Multics, which stood for Multiplexed Information and Computer Services. Brian Kernighan takes credit for the idea, but adds that "no one can remember" the origin of the final spelling Unix.[22] Dennis Ritchie,[17] Doug McIlroy,[1] and Peter G. Neumann[23] also credit Kernighan. The operating system was originally written in assembly language, but in 1973, Version 4 Unix was rewritten in C. Ken Thompson faced multiple challenges attempting the kernel port due to the evolving state of C, which lacked key features like structures at the time.[17][24] Version 4 Unix, however, still had much PDP-11 specific code, and was not suitable for porting. The first port to another platform was a port of Version 6, made four years later (1977) at the University of Wollongong for the Interdata 7/32,[25] followed by a Bell Labs port of Version 7 to the Interdata 8/32 during 1977 and 1978.[26] Bell Labs produced several versions of Unix that are collectively referred to as Research Unix. In 1975, the first source license for UNIX was sold to Donald B. Gillies at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) Department of Computer Science.[27] During the late 1970s and early 1980s, the influence of Unix in academic circles led to large-scale adoption of Unix (BSD and System V) by commercial startups, which in turn led to Unix fragmenting into multiple, similar — but often slightly and mutually incompatible — systems including DYNIX, HP-UX, SunOS/Solaris, AIX, and Xenix. In the late 1980s, AT&T Unix System Laboratories and Sun Microsystems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix and Unix-like systems developed System V Release 4 (SVR4), which was subsequently adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix adopted by many commercial Unix vendors. In the 1990s, Unix adopted Systems developed Systems developed Systems developed Systems developed System 90% of the world's top 500 fastest supercomputers, [28] as BSD and Linux distributions were developed through collaboration by a worldwide network of programmers. In 2000, Apple released Darwin, also a Unix system, which became the core of the Mac OS X operating system, later renamed macOS. [29] Unix-like operating systems are widely used in modern servers, workstations, and mobile devices.[30] The Common Desktop Environment (CDE), part of the COSE initiative In the late 1980s, an open operating systems; IEEE based POSIX around the common structure of the major competing variants of the Unix system, publishing the first POSIX standard in 1988. In the early 1990s, a separate but very similar effort was started by an industry consortium, the Common Open Software Environment (COSE) initiative, which eventually became the Single UNIX Specification (SUS) administered by The Open Group. Starting in 1998, the Open Group and IEEE started the Austin Group, to provide a common definition of POSIX and the Single UNIX Specification, which, by 2008, had become the Open Group Base Specification. In 1999, in an effort towards compatibility, several Unix system vendors agreed on SVR4's Executable and Linkable Format (ELF) as the standard for binary and object code files. The common format allows substantial binary compatibility among different Unix systems operating on the same CPU architecture. The Filesystem Hierarchy Standard was created to provide a reference directory layout for Unix-like operating systems; it has mainly been used in Linux. See also: List of Unix commands This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources in this section. components that were originally packaged together. By including the development environment, libraries, documents and the portable, modifiable source code for all of these components, in addition to the kernel of an operating system. Unix was a self-contained software system. This was one of the key reasons it emerged as an important teaching

and learning tool and has had a broad influence. See § Impact, below. The inclusion of these components did not make the system large - the original V7 UNIX distribution, consisting of copies of all of the compiled binaries plus all of the source code and documentation occupied less than 10 MB and arrived on a single nine-track magnetic tape earning its reputation as a portable system.[31] The printed documentation, typeset from the online sources, was contained in two volumes. The names and filesystem locations of the Unix components have changed substantially across the history of the system. code in /usr/sys, composed of several sub-components: conf - configuration and machine-dependent parts, including boot code dev - device drivers for control of hardware (and some pseudo-hardware) sys - operating system "kernel", handling memory management, process scheduling, system calls, etc. h - header files, defining key structures within the system and important system-specific invariables Development environment - early versions of Unix contained a development environment sufficient to recreate the entire system from source code: ed - text editor, for creating source code files cc - C language compiler (first appeared in V3 Unix) as - machine-language assembler for the machine ld - linker, for combining object files lib - object-code libraries (installed in /lib or /usr/lib). libc, the system library with C run-time support, was the primary library, but there have always been additional libraries for things such as mathematical functions (libm) or database access. V7 Unix introduced the first version of the modern "Standard I/O" library stdio as part of the system library. Later implementations increased the number of libraries significantly. make - build manager (introduced in PWB/UNIX), for effectively automating the build process include - header files for software development, defining standard interfaces and system invariants. Fortran-77 compiler, a programmable arbitrary-precision calculator (bc, dc), and the awk scripting language; later versions and implementations contain many other language compilers and toolsets. Early BSD releases included Pascal tools, and many modern Unix systems also include the GNU Compiler Collection as well as or instead of a proprietary compiler system. Other tools - including an object-code archive manager (ar), symbol-table lister (nm), compiler-development tools (e.g. lex & yacc), and debugging tools. Commands of general utility (e.g. grep), and more general-purpose applications such as the text formatting and typesetting package. Nonetheless, some major categories are: sh - the "shell" programmable command-line interpreter, the primary user interface on Unix before window systems appeared, and even afterward (within a "command window"). Utilities - the core toolkit of the Unix command set, including cp, ls, grep, find and many others. Subcategories include: System utilities - administrative tools such as mkfs, fsck, and others. Document formatting - Unix systems were used from the outset for document preparation and typesetting systems, and included many related programs such as nroff, troff, tbl, eqn, refer, and pic. Some modern Unix systems also include packages such as TeX and Ghostscript. Graphics - the plot subsystem provided facilities for producing simple vector plots in a device-independent format, with device-specific interpreters to display such files. Modern Unix systems also generally include X11 as a standard windowing system and GUI, and many support OpenGL. Communication programs mail and write. V7 introduced the early inter-system communication system UUCP, and systems beginning with BSD release 4.1c included TCP/IP utilities. Documentation - Unix was one of the first operating systems to included: man - manual pages for each command, library component, system call, header file, etc. doc - longer documents detailing major subsystems, such as the C language and troff See also: Unix-like Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie, principal developers of Research Unix system had a significant impact on other operating systems. It achieved its reputation by its interactivity, by providing the software at a nominal fee for educational use, by running on inexpensive hardware, and by being easy to adapt and move to different machines. Unix was originally written in C, a high-level programming language, but was soon rewritten in C, a high-level programming language. [33] Although this followed the lead of CTSS, Multics and Burroughs MCP, it was Unix that popularized the idea. Unix had a drastically simplified file model compared to many contemporary operating systems: treating all kinds of files as simple byte arrays. The file system hierarchy contained machine services and devices (such as printers, terminals, or disk drives), providing a uniform interface, but at the expense of occasionally requiring additional mechanisms such as ioctl and mode flags to access features of the hardware that did not fit the simple "stream of bytes" model. The Plan 9 operating system pushed this model even further and eliminated the need for additional mechanisms. Unix also popularized the hierarchical file system with arbitrarily nested subdirectories, originally introduced by Multics. Other common operating systems of the era had ways to divide a storage device into multiple directories or sections, but they had a fixed number of levels, often only one level. Several major proprietary operating systems eventually added recursive subdirectory capabilities also patterned after Multics. DEC's RSX-11M's "group, user" hierarchy evolved into OpenVMS directories, CP/M's volumes evolved into MS-DOS 2.0+ subdirectories, and HP's MPE group.account hierarchy and IBM's SSP and OS/400 library systems were folded into broader POSIX file systems. Making the command interpreter an ordinary user-level program, with additional commands provided as separate programs, was another Multics innovation popularized by Unix. The Unix shell used the same language for interactive commands as for scripting (shell scripts - there was no separate job control language like IBM's JCL). Since the shell and OS commands were "just another program", the user could choose (or even write) their own shell. New commands could be added without changing the shell itself. Unix's innovative command-line syntax for creating modular chains of producer-consumer processes (pipelines) made a powerful programming paradigm (coroutines) widely available. Many later command-line interpreters have been inspired by the Unix shell. A fundamental simplifying the syntax for creating modular chains of producer-consumer processes (pipelines) made a powerful programming paradigm (coroutines) widely available. assumption of Unix was its focus on newline-delimited text for nearly all file formats. There were no "binary" editors in the original version of Unix - the entire system was configured using textual shell command scripts. The common denominator in the I/O system was the byte - unlike "record-based" file systems. The focus on text for representing nearly everything made Unix pipes especially useful and encouraged the development of simple, general tools that could easily be combined to perform more scalable and portable than other systems. Over time, text-based applications have also proven popular in application areas, such as printing languages (PostScript, ODF), and at the application layer of the Internet protocols, e.g., FTP, SMTP, HTTP, SOAP, and SIP. Unix programming interface became the basis for a widely implemented operating system interface standard (POSIX, see above). The C programming language soon spread beyond Unix, and is now ubiquitous in systems and applications programming. Early Unix developers of modularity and reusability into software engineering practice, spawning a "software tools" movement. Over time, the leading developers of Unix (and programs that ran on it) established a set of cultural norms for developing software, norms which became as important and influential as the technology of Unix itself; this has been termed the Unix philosophy. The TCP/IP networking protocols were quickly implemented on the Unix versions widely used on relatively inexpensive computers, which contributed to the Internet explosion of worldwide, real-time connectivity and formed the basis for implementations on many other platforms. The Unix policy of extensive on-line documentation and (for many years) ready access to all system source code raised programmer expectations, and contributed to the launch of the free software movement in 1983. See also: Operating system § Unix and Unix-like operating systems Console screenshots of Debian (top, a popular Linux distribution) and FreeBSD (bottom, a popular Unix-like operating system) In 1983, Richard Stallman announced the GNU (short for "GNU's Not Unix") project, an ambitious effort to create a free software Unixlike system—"free" in the sense that everyone who received a copy would be free to use, study, modify, and redistribute it. The GNU project's own kernel, but in 1991 Linus Torvalds released the Linux kernel as free software under the GNU General Public License. In addition to their use in the GNU operating system, many GNU packages - such as the GNU compiler Collection (and the rest of the GNU concentral roles in other free Unix systems as well. Linux distributions, consisting of the Linux kernel and large collections of compatible software have become popular both with individual users and in business. Popular distributions include Red Hat Enterprise Linux, Arch Linux And Gentoo.[34] A free derivative of BSD Unix, 386BSD, was released in 1992 and led to the NetBSD and FreeBSD projects. With the 1994 settlement of a lawsuit brought against the University of California and Berkeley Software Design Inc. (USL v. BSDi) by Unix for free if it so desired. Since then, BSD Unix has been developed
in several different product branches, including OpenBSD and DragonFly BSD. Because of the modular design of the Unix model, sharing components is relatively common: most or all Unix and BSD Unix are increasingly filling market needs traditionally served by proprietary Unix operating. systems, expanding into new markets such as the consumer desktop, mobile devices and embedded devices. In a 1999 interview, Dennis Ritchie voiced his opinion that Linux and BSD Unix operating systems are a continuation of the basis of the Unix design and are derivatives of Unix:[35] I think the Linux phenomenon is quite delightful, because it draws so strongly on the basis that Unix provided. Linux seems to be among the healthiest of the direct Unix derivatives, though there are also the various BSD systems as well as the more official offerings from the workstation of ideas that were started by Ken and me and many others, many years ago". [35] OpenSolaris was the free software counterpart to Solaris developed by Sun Microsystems, which included a CDDL-licensed kernel and a primarily GNU userland. However, Oracle discontinued the project upon their acquisition of Sun, which prompted a group of former Sun employees and members of the OpenSolaris community to fork OpenSolaris into the illumos kernel. As of 2014, illumos remains the only active, open-source System V derivative. In May 1975, RFC 681 described the development of Network Unix by the Center for Advanced Computation at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.[36] The Unix system was said to "present several interesting capabilities as an ARPANET mini-host". At the time, Unix required a license for a nominal fee of \$150. It was noted that Bell was "open to suggestions" for an ARPANET-mini-host". wide license. The RFC specifically mentions that Unix "offers powerful local processing facilities in terms of user programs, several compilers, an editor based on QED, a versatile document preparation system, and an efficient file system featuring sophisticated access control, mountable and de-mountable volumes, and a unified treatment of peripherals as special files." The latter permitted the Network Control Program (NCP) to be integrated within the Unix file system, treating network connections as special files that could be accessed through standard Unix I/O calls, which included the added benefit of closing all connections on program exit, should the user neglect to do so. In order "to minimize the amount of code added to the basic Unix kernel", much of the NCP code ran in a swappable user process, running only when needed.[36] See also: List of Unix systems Promotional license plate by Digital Equipment Corporation. Actual license plate is used by Jon Hall. HP 9000 workstation running HP-UX, a certified Unix operating system AT&T originally did not allow licensees to use the UNIX trademark for systems based on System V Release 3.2, if certain conditions were met.[38] In October 1993, Novell, the company that owned the rights to the Unix System V source at the time, transferred the trademarks of Unix to the X/Open Company (now The Open Group),[39] and in 1995 sold the related business operations to Santa Cruz Operations to Santa C case was appealed, but on August 30, 2011, the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit affirmed the trial decisions, closing the case. [42] Unix vendor SCO Group Inc. accused Novell of slander of title. The present owner of the trademark UNIX is The Open Group, an industry standards consortium. Only systems fully compliant with and certified to the Single UNIX Specification qualify as "UNIX" (others are called "Unix-like"). By decree of The Open Group, the term "UNIX" refers more to a class of operating systems than to a specific implementation of an operating system; those operating systems which meet The Open Group's Single UNIX specification should be able to bear the UNIX 98 or UNIX 03 trademarks today, after the operating system's vendor pays a substantial certification fee and annual trademark royalties to The Open Group.[43] Systems that have been licensed to use the UNIX trademark include AIX,[44] EulerOS,[45] HP-UX,[46] Inspur K-UX,[47] IRIX,[48] macOS,[49] Solaris,[50] Tru64 UNIX (formerly "Digital UNIX", or OSF/1),[51] and z/OS.[52] Notably, EulerOS and Inspur K-UX are Linux distributions certified as UNIX 03 compliant.[53][54] Sometimes a representation like Un*x, *NIX, or *N?X is used to indicate all operating systems similar to Unix. This comes from the use of the asterisk (*) and the question mark characters as wildcard indicators in many utilities. This notation is also used to describe other Unix-like systems that have not met the requirements for UNIX branding from the Open Group. The Open Group requests that UNIX always be used as an adjective followed by a generic term such as system to help avoid the creation of a genericized trademark. Unix was the original formatting,[disputed - discuss] but the usage of UNIX remains widespread because it was once typeset in small caps (Unix). According to Dennis Ritchie, when presenting the original Unix paper to the third Operating Systems Symposium of the American Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), "we had a new typesetter and troff had just been invented and we were intoxicated by being able to produce small caps". [55] Many of the operating system's predecessors and contemporaries used all-uppercase lettering, so many people wrote the name in upper case due to force of habit. It is not an acronym. [56] Trademark names can be registered by different entities in different countries and trademark laws in some countries allow the same trademark name to be controlled by two different entities if each entity uses the trademark in easily distinguishable categories. The result is that Unix has been used as a brand name for various products including bookshelves, ink pens, bottled glue, diapers, hair driers and food containers.[57] Several plural forms of Unix are used casually to refer to multiple brands of Unix and Unix-like systems. Most common is the conventional Unixes, but Unices, treating Unix as a Latin noun of the third declension, is also popular. The pseudo-Anglo-Saxon plural form Unixen is not common, although occasionally seen. Sun Microsystems developer of the Solaris variant, has asserted that the term Unix is itself plural, referencing systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and Unix commands Plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and the plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and the plan 9 from Bell Labs Timeline of operating systems, and the plan 9 from 8 Year 2038 problem ^ a b c McIlroy, M. 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A History of UNIX before Berkeley: UNIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX and the MC68000 - a bridgement of the three lectures on the history of EVIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Magazine, September 1986: UNIX Evolution: 1975-1984 BYTE Maga software perspective on the MC68000 CPU architecture and UNIX compatibility Retrieved from " 2Anonymous imageboard website 4chanHomepage on May 3, 2023Type of siteImageboardAvailable inEnglishCountry of originUnited StatesOwnerHiroyuki Nishimura (since 2015)Created byChristopher PooleServices4chan PassURL4chan.orgAdvertisingYesCommercialYesRegistrationNone (except for staff)LaunchedOctober 1, 2003 (21 years ago) (2003-10-01)[1]Current statusActiveWritten inPHP 4chan is an anonymous English-language imageboard website. Launched by Christopher "moot" Poole
in October 2003, the site hosts boards dedicated to a wide variety of topics, from video games and television to literature, cooking, weapons, music, history, technology, anime, physical fitness, politics, and sports, among others. Registration is not available, except for staff, and users typically post anonymously.[2] As of 2022[update], 4chan receives more than 22 million unique monthly visitors, of whom approximately topical fitness. half are from the United States.[3][4] 4chan was created as an unofficial English-language counterpart to the Japanese imageboard Futaba Channel, also known as 2chan, and its first boards were originally used for posting images and discussion related to anime. The site has been described as a hub of Internet subculture, its community being influential in the formation and popularization of prominent Internet memes, such as lolcats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as lolcats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as lolcats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as lolcats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktivist and political movements, such as locats, Rickrolling, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktive as locats, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktive as locats, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktive as locats, rage comics, wojaks, Pepe the Frog, as well as hacktive harassment against websites and Internet users, and the posting of illegal and offensive content as a result of its lax censorship and moderation policies. In 2008, The Guardian summarized the 4chan community as "lunatic, juvenile [...] brilliant, ridiculous and alarming".[5] Christopher Poole, 4chan's founder, at XOXO Festival in 2012 The majority of posting on 4chan takes place on imageboards, on which users have the ability to share imageboards and one Flash animation board. Most boards have their own set of rules and are dedicated to a specific topic, including anime and manga, video games, music, literature, fitness, politics, and sports, among others. Uniquely, the "Random" board—also known as /b/—enforces few rules.[9] 4chan's Alexa rank was 853 in March 2022,[10] though it has been as high as 56.[11] It is provided to its users free of charge and consumes a large amount of bandwidth; as a result, its financing has often been problematic. Poole has acknowledged that donations alone could not keep the site online, and turned to advertising to help make ends meet.[12] However, the explicit content hosted on 4 chan has deterred businesses who do not want to be associated with the site's content.[13] In January 2009, Poole signed a new deal with an advertising company; in February 2009, he was \$20,000 in debt, and the site was continuing to lose money.[14] The 4chan servers were moved from Texas to California in August 2008, which upgraded the maximum bandwidth throughput of 4chan from 100 Mbit/s to 1 Gbit/s.[15] Unlike most web forums, 4chan does not have a registration system, allowing users to post anonymously.[16][17] Posting is ephemeral, as threads are deleted as new ones are created.[2] Any nickname may be used when posting, even one that has been previously adopted, such as "Anonymous" or "moot".[18] In place of registration, 4chan has provided tripcodes as an optional form of authenticating a posts to be attributed to "Anonymous", general understanding on 4chan holds that Anonymous is not a single person but a collective (hive) of users.[20] Moderators generally post without a name even when performing sysop actions. A "capcode" may be used to attribute the post to "Anonymous ## Mod", although moderators often post without the capcode.[21] In a 2011 interview on Nico Nico Douga, Poole explained that there are approximately 20 volunteer moderators active on 4chan.[note 1] 4chan also has a junior moderation team, called "janitors", who may delete posts or images and suggest that the normal moderation team ban a user, but who cannot post with a capcode. Revealing oneself as a janitor is grounds for immediate dismissal.[22] Gianluca Stringhini, an associate professor at Boston University College of Engineering, said in August 2024, "The only moderation on the platform appears to be for clearly illegal content, such as child pornography. Everything else remains untouched." [23] 4chan has been the target of occasional denial of service attacks. For instance, on December 28, 2010, 4chan and other websites went down due to such an attack, following which Poole said on his blog, "We now join the ranks of MasterCard, Visa, PayPal, et al. - an exclusive club!"[24] The site was launched as 4chan.net on October 1, 2003, by Christopher Poole, a then-15-year-old student from New York City using the online handle "moot".[25] Poole had been a regular participant on Something Awful's subforum "Anime Death Tentacle Rape Whorehouse" (ADTRW), where many users were familiar with the Japanese imageboard format and Futaba Channel's open source code and translated the Japanese text into English using AltaVista's Babel Fish online translator. [note 1][26] After the site's creation, Poole invited users from the ADTRW subforum, many of whom were dissatisfied with the site only hosted one board /b/ (Anime/Random).[note 1] Before the end of 2003, several new anime-related boards were added, including /h/ (Hentai), /c/ (Anime). In the early days of the website, Poole hosted meetings from 2005 to 2008 in various locations to promote it, such as Otakon,[30] that popularized some of the first 4chan-related memes. Additionally, a lolicon board was created at /l/ (Lolikon),[31] but was disabled following the posting of real-life child pornography and ultimately deleted in October 2004, after threats of legal action.[32][33] In February 2004, GoDaddy suspended the 4chan.net domain, prompting Poole to move the site to its current domain at 4chan.org. On March 1, 2004, Poole announced that he lacked the funds to pay the month's server bill, but was able to continue operations after receiving a swarm of donations from users.[34] In June 2004, 4chan experienced six weeks of downtime due to PayPal suspending 4chan's donations service after receiving complaints about the site's content.[35] Following 4chan's return, several non-anime related boards were introduced, including the sports board at /sp/, the fashion board at /sp/, the fashion board at /sp/, the fashion board at /sp/. (Weapons), /o/ (Auto), and /v/ (Video Games).[36] In 2008, nine new boards were created, including the sports board at /sp/. board at /jp/.[37] By this point, 4chan's culture had altered, moving away from the "early, more childish," humour, as evident by the likes of Project Chanology; trolling underwent a so-called "golden age" that took aim at American corporate media.[38][39] In January 2011, Poole announced the deletion of the /r9k/ ("ROBOT9000") and /new/ (News) boards, saying that /new/ had become devoted to racist discussions, and /r9k/ no longer served its original purpose of being a test implementation of xkcd's ROBOT9000 script.[40] During the same year, the /soc/ board was created in an effort to reduce the number of socialization threads on /b/. /r9k/ was restored on October 23, 2011, along with /hc/ ("Hardcore", previously deleted), /pol/ (a rebranding of /new/) and the new /diy/ board, in addition to an apology by Poole where he recalls how he criticized that he had done the same.[citation needed] In 2010, 4chan had implemented reCAPTCHA in an effort to thwart spam arising from JavaScript worms. By November 2011, 4chan made the transition to utilizing Cloudflare following a series of DDoS attacks. The 4chan imageboards were rewritten in valid HTML5/CSS3 in May 2012 in an effort to improve client-side performance.[15] On September 28, 2012, 4chan introduced a "4chan pass"[41] that, when purchased, "allows users to bypass typing a reCAPTCHA verification when posting and reporting posts on the 4chan image boards"; the money raised from the passes to go towards supporting the site.[42] Hiroyuki Nishimura, the owner of 4chan since 2015 On January 21, 2015, Poole stepped down as the site's administrator, citing stress from controversies such as Gamergate as the reason for his departure. [43][44][45] On September 21, 2015, Poole announced that Hiroyuki Nishimura had purchased from him the ownership rights to 4chan, without disclosing the terms of the acquisition. [28][46][47] Nishimura was the former administrator of 2channel between 1999 and 2014, the website forming the basis
for anonymous posting culture which influenced later websites such as Futaba Channel and 4chan; [48] Nishimura lost 2channel's domain after it was seized by his registrar, Jim Watkins[49][50] due the latter's alleged financial difficulties. [51] Wired later reported that Japanese toy manufacturer Good Smile Company, Japanese telecommunication Dwango, and Nishimura's company Future Search Brazil may have helped facilitate Nishimura's purchase, with anonymous sources telling the publication that Good Smile obtained partial ownership in the website as compensation.[52] In October 2016, it was reported that the site was facing financial difficulties that could lead to its closure or radical changes.[53] In a post titled "Winter is Coming", Hiroyuki Nishimura explained, "We had tried to keep 4chan as is. But I failed. I am sincerely sorry", citing server costs, infrastructure costs, and network fees. [54] On November 17, 2018, it was announced that the site would be split into two, with the work-safe boards moved to a new domain, 4channel.org, while the site would be split into two. the NSFW boards would remain on the 4chan.org domain. In a series of posts on the topic, Nishimura explained that the new 4channel domain would allow for the site to receive advertisements by mainstream ad providers.[55] All boards returned to the 4chan.org domain in December 2023 for unknown reasons, and 4channel.org now redirects to 4chan.org. In a 2020 interview with Vice Media, several current or past moderators, known online as RapeApe, was attempting to use the site as a recruitment tool for the alt-right, and that Nishimura was "hands-off, leaving moderation of the site primarily to RapeApe." Neither Nishimura nor RapeApe responded to these allegations.[56] Far-right extremism has been reported by public authorities, commentators and civil society groups as connected, in part, to 4chan, an association that had arisen by 2015.[57][58] According to 4chan's filings to the New York Attorney General's Office, 4chan signed an agreement to pay RapeApe \$3,000 a month. The submitted documents also revealed RapeApe lamenting that 4chan was "getting the shaft" over the Buffalo terrorist attack and his attempt to persuade the advertising platform Bid.Glass to reverse their exit from the website.[59] On April 14, 2025, 4chan was hacked by an anonymous user who later announced the hack on soyjak.party, a rival imageboard website with origins related to 4chan.[60] Source code and user logins of those who registered with emails were apparently acquired by the user and leaked online.[61] Additionally, the deleted /qa/ board was restored. On soyjak.party, information purporting to be from the hack was released, claiming "admin" level access, a lack of updates to the site since 2016, and identities of admins, among other claims.[62] One of the last known posts made on its temporary unavailability, some users took to the site's Downdetector page, using its comment section as a temporary replacement for the website.[69] Main article: Christopher Poole Poole concealed his real-life identity until it was revealed on July 9, 2008, in The Wall Street Journal. Prior to that, he had used the alias "moot".[25] In April 2009, ar open Internet poll conducted by Time magazine voted Poole as the world's most influential person of 2008.[70] The results were questioned even before the poll completed, as automated voting programs and manual ballot stuffing were used to influence the vote.[71][72][73] 4chan's interference with the vote seemed increasingly likely, when it was found that reading the first letter of the first 21 candidates in the poll spelled out a phrase containing two 4chan memes: "mARBLECAKE. ALSO, THE GAME."[74] On September 12, 2009, Poole gave a talk regarding 4chan's reputation as a "Meme Factory" at the Paraflows 09 festival, themed Urban Hacking. In this talk, Poole mainly attributed this both to the anonymous system and to the lack of data retention on the site ("The site has no memory.").[75][76] In April 2010, Poole testified in the trial United States of America v. David Kernell as a government witness,[77] explaining the terminology used on 4chan to the prosecutor. ranging from "OP" to "lurker", as well as the nature of the data given to the FBI as part of the search warrant, including how users can be uniquely identified from site audit logs.[78] Board Name NSFW Year created /3/ 3DCG No 2005 /a/ Anime & Manga N /asp/ Alternative Sports No 2013 /b/ Random Yes 2003 /bant/ International/Random Yes 2017 /biz/ Business & Finance No 2004 /co/ Comics & Cartoons No 2006 /d/ Hentai/Alternative Yes 2003 /diy/ Do It Yourself No 2011 /e/ Ecchi Yes 2005 /fa/ Fashion No 2008 /fit/ Fitness No 2008 /g/ Technology No 2003 /gd/ Graphic Design No 2013 /gif/ Adult GIF Yes 2005 /h/ Hentai Yes 2005 /h/ Hentai Yes 2005 /h/ Hentai Yes 2005 /h/ Hentai Yes 2003 /hc/ Hardcore Yes 2008 /his/ History & Humanities No 2013 /gif/ Adult GIF Yes 2005 /h/ Hentai Yes 2005 /h/ Hentai Yes 2003 /hc/ Hardcore Yes 2008 /his/ History & Humanities No 2013 /gif/ Adult GIF Yes 2005 /h/ Hentai Culture No 2008 /k/ Weapons No 2004 /lgbt/ LGBT No 2013 /lit/ Literature No 2010 /m/ Mecha No 2004 /mlp/ Pony No 2012 /mu/ Music No 2006 /not/ Outdoors No 2013 /p/ Photography No 2005 /po/ Papercraft & Origami No 2006 /pol/ Politically Incorrect Yes 2011 /pw/ Professional Wrestling No 2021 /qa/ Question & Answer No 2015 /qst/ Quests No 2006 /t/ Torrents Yes 2003 /s4s/ Shit 4chan Says Yes 2003 /s4s/ Shit 4chan Says Yes 2003 /s4s/ Shit 4chan Says Yes 2003 /s4s/ Off-Topic No 2015 /trv/ Travel No 2008 /tv/ Television & Film No 2006 /u/ Yuri Yes 2004 /v/ Video Games/Multiplayer No 2020 /vm/ Video Games/Strategy No 2020 /vt/ Virtual YouTubers No 2012 /wsr/ Worksafe GIF No ("Random") board. It was the first board created, and has been described as 4chan's most popular board, accounting for 30% of site traffic in 2009.[79][80][2] Gawker's Nick Douglas summarized /b/ as a board where "people try to shock, entertain, and coax free porn from each other."[6] /b/ has a "no rules" policy, except for bans on certain illega content, such as child pornography, invasions of other websites (posting floods of disruptive content), and under-18 viewing, all of which are inherited from site-wide rules. The "no invasions" rule was added in late 2006, after /b/ users spent most of that summer "invading" Habbo Hotel. The "no rules" policy also applies to actions of administrators and moderators, which means that users may be banned at any time, for any reason, including for no reason at all.[81] Due partially to its anonymous nature, board moderation is not always successful—indeed, the site's anti-child pornography rule is a subject of jokes on /b/.[11] Christopher Poole told The New York Times, in a discussion on the moderation of /b/, that "the power lies in the community to dictate its own standards" and that site staff simply provided a framework.[82] The humor of /b/'s many users, who refer to themselves as "/b/tards",[82][83] is often incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to newcomers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to new comers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to new comers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to new comers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to new comers and outsiders, and is characterized by intricate inside jokes and dark comedy.[83] Users ofter incomprehensible to new comers and outsiders, and is characterize refer to each other, and much of the outside world, as fags.[11] They are often referred to by outsiders as trolls, who regularly act with the intention of "LOL" used to denote amusement at another's expense.[82][84] A significant amount of media coverage is in response to /b/'s culture, which has been characterized as adolescent, crude[82][11] and spiteful,[6] with one publication writing that their "bad behavior is encouraged by the site's total anonymity and the absence of an archive".[2][85] Douglas cited Encyclopedia Dramatica's definition of /b/ as "the asshole of the Internets [sic]".[6] Mattathias Schwartz of The New York Times likened /b/ to "a high-school bathroom stall, or an obscene telephone party line", [82] while Baltimore City Paper wrote that "in the high school of the Internet, /b/ as "notorious". [83] Each post is assigned a post number. Certain post numbers are sought after with a large amount of posting taking place to "GET" them. A "GET" occurs when a post's number ends in a special number, such as 12345678, 22222222, or every millionth post. [86] A sign of 4chan's
scaling, according to Poole, was when GETs lost meaning due to the high post rate resulting in a GET occurring every few weeks. He estimated /b/'s post rate in July 2008 to be 150,000-200,000 posts per day.[87] Main article: /mlp/, title Pony board, /mlp/, title Pony board, /mlp/, title Pony: Friendship Is Magic and its associated fandom. Created on February 16, 2012, the board was established by Poole in response to the growing popularity of pony-related content flooding other boards, particularly /co/ and /b/.[88] Along with the board's creation, Poole implemented "Global Rule 15" (GR15), which banned pony content outside of a few select boards, directing all such discussions to /mlp/.[89] The board became home to the "brony" fandom on 4chan, though many users on /mlp/ reject this label, preferring self-deprecating terms like horsefuckers or ponyfags.[90] Notable events include a 2013 Q&A with Friendship Is Magic creator Lauren Faust[91] and the board's temporary merger with /pol/ on April 1, 2017, creating "/mlpol/".[92] Despite the original series ending in 2019, /mlp/ continues to maintain an active community. The board has been the subject of academic research regarding masculinity and online identity, particularly in a 2017 ethnographic study published in the journal Sexualities that examined how users construct collective identity around their interest in the show and its characters.[90] Main article: /mu/ The music board, /mu/, is dedicated to the discussion of music artists, albums, genres, and instruments.[93] Described as "4chan's best kept secret" and a "surprisingly artistic side of 4chan", /mu/ is used by users to share their music interests with similar minds and discover "great music they would never have found otherwise" with many moments of insightful candor that can affirm or challenge their own musical tastes.[94][95] The board has gained notoriety for earnestly focusing upon and promoting challenging and otherwise obscure music.[96][97] Some common genres discussed on /mu/ include shoegaze,[98] experimental hip hop,[95] witch house,[94][99] IDM,[100] midwest emo,[101] vaporwave,[102] and K-pop.[94] There is a significant overlap between user bases of /mu/ and music site Rate Your Music.[103] The board's culture has inspired many online music communities and meme pages on social media that emulate /mu/'s posting style.[104] Publications such as Pitchfork and Entertainment Weekly noted the board played a significant role in popularizing various music artists, such as Death Grips,[105][106] Neutral Milk Hotel,[107] Car Seat Headrest,[108] and Have a Nice Life.[109][111] Prominent music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music anonymously on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantano began his career on /mu/ to get honesting their music critic Anthony Fantan feedback, as well as find inspiration from the board.[113][99] In particular, Zeal & Ardor said their sound, which mixes black metal with spirituals, came from suggestions by two users.[113] Andrew W.K. did a Q&A with the board's users in 2011, causing the servers to crash from the increased traffic.[114] Death Grips seeded various clues on /mu/ in 2012 about their then-upcoming albums The Money Store and No Love Deep Web.[115] A rendition of "Royals" by Lorde appeared on /mu/ in 2012 before its official release, although she denied ever writing on the board in 2014.[116] Singer Lauren Mayberry shared on /mu/ in 2015 a link to a thread on /mu/ about her band's song "Leave a Trace' to showcase what online misogyny looks like.[117] An alleged unreleased Radiohead song, titled "Putting Ketchup in the Fridge" and "How Do You Sit Still", was initially reported as genuine by NME and Spin until CNN revealed it was a hoax promoted by the board's users.[118][119] The board has been acknowledged for sharing rare music recordings and unreleased materials, as well as finding albums thought to be lost. Notable examples include the works of Duster,[120] D>E>A>T>H>M>E>T>A>L by Panchiko,[121] and All Lights Fucked on the Hairy Amp Drooling by Godspeed You! Black Emperor.[122] This was described by NPR as resembling "a secret club of preservationists" obsessed with the articulation of a near-dead language".[120] The board has attracted further attention for various projects done by its users. A group called The Pablo titled The Pablo to /mu/, claiming it was based on a recurring dream from one of the board's users [123] A role-playing game based on Neutral Milk Hotel's In the Aeroplane Over the Sea, designed with help from the board's users, received coverage from Polygon[124] and Pitchfork.[125] Main article: /pol/ /pol/ ("Politically Incorrect") is 4chan's political discussion board. A stickied thread on its front page states that the board's intended purpose is "discussion of news, world events, political issues, and other related topics."[126] /pol/ was created in October 2011 as a rebranding of 4chan's news board, /new/,[127][128] which was deleted that January for a high volume of racist discussion.[40][127] Although there had previously been a strong left-libertarian contingent to 4chan activists, there was a gradual rightward turn on 4chan's politics board in the early-mid 2010s, with the fundamentalist approach to free speech contributing.[57][129] The board quickly attracted posters with a political persuasion that later would be described with a new term, the alt-right.[130] Media sources have characterized /pol/ as predominantly racist and sexist, with many of its posts taking an explicitly neo-Nazi bent.[131][132][133][134] The site's far-reaching culture of vitriolic and discriminatory content is "most closely associated" with /pol/, although only it features predominant Alt-Right beliefs; /pol/, like other boards, has been prominent in the dissemination of memes, in cases, featuring coordination to disperse Alt-Right sentiments.[4][57] /pol/ "increasingly became synonymous with 4chan as a whole".[135] The Southern Poverty Law Center regards /pol/'s rhetorical style as widely emulated by white supremacist websites such as The Daily Stormer; the Stormer's editor, Andrew Anglin, concurred.[132] /pol/ was where screenshots of Trayvon Martin's hacked social media accounts were initially posted.[136][137] The board's users have started antifeminist, homophobic, transphobic, and anti-Arab Twitter campaigns.[133][138][139][140] Many /pol/ users favored Donald Trump Jr., appeared to acknowledge the support by tweeting /pol/-associated memes. Upon his successful election, a /pol/ moderator embedded a pro-Trump video at the top of all of the board's pages.[141][142][143][144] /r9k/ is a board that implements Randall Munroe's "ROBOT9000" algorithm, where no exact reposts are permitted.[145] It is credited as the origin of the "greentext" rhetorical style which often center around stories of social interactions and resulting ineptness. [38][146] By 2012, personal confession, and attempted suicide began to supersede /b/-style roleplaying, otaku, and video game discussion. [147][148] It became a popular gathering place for the controversial online incel community.[149][150] The "beta uprising" or "beta rebellion" meme, the idea of taking revenge against women, jocks and others perceived as the cause of incels' problems, was popularized on the subsection.[151][152] The perpetrator of the Toronto van attack referenced 4chan and an incel rebellion in a Facebook post he made prior to the attack, while praising self-identified incel Elliot Rodger, the killer behind the 2014 Isla Vista killings.[153][154] He claims to have talked with both Harper-Mercer and Rodger on Reddit and 4chan and believes that he was part of a "beta uprising", also posting a message on 4chan about his intention the day before his attack.[155] [156] /sci/ is 4chan's science and mathematics board. On September 26, 2011, an anonymous user on /sci/ posted a question regarding the shortest possible orders of the anime The Melancholy of Haruhi Suzumiya in nonchronological order. Shortly after, an anonymous user responded with a mathematical proof that argued viewers would have to watch at least 93,884,313,611 episodes to see all possible orderings. Seven years later, professional
mathematicians recognized the mathematicians recognized by the content of a superpermutation of a supermutation of a superpermut proof from the anonymous 4chan user, both of which are recognized as significant advances to the problem.[157] /v/ is 4chan's video games board. The board has spawned multiple Internet memes, most notably the NPC Wojak in 2016 (derived from the gaming term non-player character to describe those who do not think for themselves or make their own conscious decisions).[158] Main article: /x/ The collaborative writing wiki-project SCP Foundation originated on /x/ in 2007. The "paranormal" board, /x/, is dedicated to discussing topics regarding unexplained phenomena, the supernatural, and non-political conspiracy theories. /x/ was initially launched in January 2005 as 4chan's general photography board; in February 2007, it was repurposed as a paranormal-themed board.[159] Many of the earliest creepypastas (Internet horror-related legends) were created on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popularity thanks to a thread on /x/.[160] The idea of the Backrooms gained popul feel 'off'." There, the first photo depicting the Backrooms was uploaded and another user commented on it with the first story about the Backrooms. Many memes were created and shared across social media, further popularizing the creepypasta.[161] American model Allison Harvard first gained notoriety in 2005 as an Internet meme on the /x/ board where she became known as Creepy Chan.[162] Known for her large eyes and peculiar interests like fascination with blood, photos she posted on her blog were widely circulated on the board. She gained mainstream notoriety in 2009 and again in 2011 by appearing on America's Next Top Model. She would air to see what was being written about her and participate in the discussions.[163] The SCP Foundation, a fictional secret organization documented by the collaborative writing wiki project of the same name, originated on /x/ in 2007, when the first SCP file, SCP-173, was posted by an anonymous user.[164] Initially a stand-alone short story, many additional SCP files were created shortly after; these new SCPs copied SCP-173's style and were set within the same fictional universe. A stand-alone wiki was created in January 2008 on the EditThis wiki hosting service to display the SCP articles. The EditThis website did not have moderators, or the ability to delete articles. The EditThis website did not have moderators articles. The EditThis website did not have moderators are the 2015 viral video 11B-X-1371 was posted. [166] The board also contributed to investigating and popularizing the controversial Sad Satan video game. [167] "[A] significant and influential element of contemporary internet culture", 4chan is responsible for many early memes and the site has received positive attention for its association with memes. [2][4] This included "So I herd u liek mudkipz" [sic], which involved a phrase based on Pokémon and which generated numerous YouTube tribute videos, [16] and the term "an hero" [sic] as a synonym for suicide, after a misspelling in the Myspace online memorial of seventh grader Mitchell Henderson. [168] 4chan and other websites, such as the satirical Encyclopedia Dramatica, have also contributed to the development of significant amounts of leetspeak.[169] A lolcat image using the "I'm in ur..." format A lolcat is an image combining a photograph of a cat with solecistic text intended to contribute humour, widely popularized by 4chan in the form of a weekly post dedicated to them and a corresponding theme.[170][171] In 2005, the installment of a word filter which changed "egg" to "duck", and thus "eggroll" to "duckroll", across 4chan led to a bait-and-switch meme in which users linking to the music video for Rick Astley's 1987 song "Never Gonna Give You Up". Thus, the "rickroll" was born.[39] A link to the YouTube video of Tay Zonday's song "Chocolate Rain" was posted on /b/ on July 11, 2007, and then subsequently circulated by users, becoming a very popular internet meme.[173][174][175] The portion of the song in which Zonday turns away from the mic to breathe in", became an oft-repeated meme on 4chan and inspired remixes.[173][176] Fellow YouTuber Boxxy's popularity was also due in part to 4chan.[177] In his American incarnation, Pedobear is an anthropomorphic bear child predator that is often used within the community to mock contributors showing a sexual interest in children.[178] Pedobear is one of the most popular memes on non-English imageboards, and has gained recognition across Europe, appearing in offline publications.[179][180] It has been used as a symbol of pedophilia by Maltese graffiti vandals prior to a papal visit.[181] See also: Anonymous (hacker group) and Project Chanology Protests against Scientology 4chan has been labeled as the starting point of the Anonymous meme by The Baltimore City Paper,[11] due to the norm of posts signed with the "Anonymous" moniker. The National Post's David George-Cosh said it has been "widely reported" that Anonymous is associated with 4chan and 711chan, as well as numerous Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channels.[182] Through its association with Anonymous, 4chan has become associated with Project Chanology, a worldwide protest against the Church of Scientology held by members of Anonymous. On January 15, 2008, a 4chan user posted to /b/, suggesting participants "do something big" against the Church of Scientology held by members of Anonymous. receiving threatening phone calls. It quickly grew into a large real-world protest. Unlike previous Anonymous attacks, this action was characterized by 4chan memes including rickrolls and Guy Fawkes masks. The raid drew criticism from some 4chan users who felt it would bring the site undesirable attention.[11] Main article: My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic fandom The adult fandom and subculture dedicated to the children's animated television series My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic began on the "Comics & Cartoons" (/co/) board of 4chan. The show was first discussed with some interest around its debut in October 2010.[183][184][185][186][187] The users of /co/ took a heightened interest in the show after a critical Cartoon Brew article was shared, resulting in praise for its plot, characters, and animation style.[183] Discussion of the show extended to /b/, eventually to a point of contention. Discussion of the show extended to /b/, eventually to a point of contention. show to reach a wider audience across the internet. [183] On July 30, 2014, an anonymous user made a reply in a thread on the board /pol/ "Politically Incorrect" of 4chan, criticizing modern art in an ironic fashion, saying: Art used to be something to cherish Now literally anything could be art This post is art.—Anonymous [188] Less than an hour later the post was photographed off the screen and framed by another reply in the thread, created an auction on eBay for the framed photo which quickly rose to high prices, culminating in a price of \$90,900.[189][190] [191][192] See also: Anonymous (hacker group) § 4chan raids (2003-2007), and Sarah Palin email hack Anonymous, a decentralized hacktivist movement that saw its origins from /b/ According to The Washington Post, "the site's users have managed to pull off some of the highest-profile collective actions in the history of the Internet."[193] Users of 4 chan and other websites "raided" Hal Turner by launching denial-of-service attacks and prank calling his phone-in radio show during December 2006 and January 2007. The attacks caused Turner's website to go offline. This cost thousands of dollars of bandwidth bills according to Turner. In response, Turner sued 4 chan, 7 chan, and other websites: however, he lost his plea for an injunction and failed to receive letters from the court.[194] KTTV Fox 11 aired a report on Anonymous, calling them a group of "hackers on steroids", "domestic terrorists", and collectively an "Internet hate machine" on July 26, 2007.[195] Slashdot founder Rob Malda posted a comment made by another Slashdot user, Miang, stating that the story focused mainly on users of "4chan, 7chan and 420chan". Miang claimed that the report "seems
to confuse /b/ raids and motivational poster templates with a genuine threat to the American public", arguing that the "unrelated" footage of a van exploding shown in the report was to "equate anonymous posting with domestic terror". [196] On July 10, 2008, the swastika CJK unicode character (5) appeared at the top of Google's Hot Trends list—a tally of the most used search terms in the United States—for several hours. It was later reported that the HTML numeric character reference for the symbol had been posted on /b/, with a request to perform a Google search for the string. A multitude of /b/ visitors followed the order and pushed the symbol to the top of the chart, though Google later removed the result.[9] Later that year, the private Yahoo! Mail account of Sarah Palin, Republican vice presidential candidate in the 2008 United States presidential election, was hacked by a 4chan user. The hacker posted the account's password on /b/, and screenshots from within the account to WikiLeaks [197] A /b/ user then logged in and changed the password, posting a screenshot of him sending an email to a friend of Palin's informing her of the new password on the /b/ thread. However, he forgot to blank out the password in the screenshot.[198] A multitude of /b/ users attempted to log in with the new password, and the account was automatically locked out by Yahoo!. The incident was criticized by some /b/ users. One user commented, "seriously, /b/. We could have changed history and failed, epically."[199] The FBI and Secret Service began investigating the incident shortly after its occurrence. On September 20 it was revealed they were questioning David Kernell, the son of Democratic Tennessee State Representative Mike Kernell. [200] The stock price of Apple Inc. fell significantly in October 2008 after a hoax story was submitted to CNN's user-generated news site iReport.com claiming that company CEO Steve Jobs had suffered a major heart attack. The source of the story was traced back to 4chan.[201][202] In May 2009, members of the site attacked YouTube, posting pornographic videos on the video-sharing platform under names of teenage celebrities.[203] The attack spawned the popular Internet meme and catchphrase "I'm 12 years old and what is this?" as a response to a user comment on one such video. A 4chan member acknowledged being part of the attack, telling BBC News that it was in response to YouTube again in response to the suspension of YouTube user lukeywes1234 for failing to meet the minimum age requirement of thirteen.[205] The videos uploaded by the user had apparently become popular with 4chan members, who subsequently became angered after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the same year, 4chan members, who subsequently became angered after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the same year, 4chan members, who subsequently became angered after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the same year, 4chan members, who subsequently became angered after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the same year, 4chan members, who subsequently became angered after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the same year, 4chan members, who subsequently became angered after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the same year, 4chan members, who subsequently became angered after the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the account was suspended and called for a new wave of pornographic videos to be uploaded to YouTube on January 6, 2010.[205] Later the account was supplied to YouTube on January 6, 2 singer Justin Bieber. [206] In September 2010, in retaliation against the Bollywood film industry's hiring of Aiplex Software to launch cyberattacks, subsequently initiated their own attacks, dubbed Operation Payback, targeting the website of the Motion Picture Association of America and the Recording Industry Association of America.[207][208][209] The targeted websites usually went offline for a short period of time due to the attacks, before recovering. The website of the UK law firm ACS:Law, which was associated with an anti-piracy client, was affected by the cyber-attack.[210] In retaliation for the initial attacks being called only a minor nuisance, Anonymous launched more attacks, bringing the site down yet again. After coming back up, the front page accidentally revealed a backup file of the entire website, which contained over 300 megabytes of private company emails, which were leaked to several torrents and across several sites on the Internet.[211] It was suggested that the data leak could cost the law firm up to £500,000 in fines for breaching British Data Protection Laws.[212] In January 2011, BBC News reported that the law firm announced they were to stop "chasing illegal file-sharers". Head of ACS:Law Andrew Crossley in a statement to a court addressed issues which influenced the decision to back down "I have been subject to criminal attack. My e-mails have been hacked. I have been hacked a third-party sponsored Mountain Dew campaign, Dub the Dew, where users were asked to submit and vote on name ideas for a green apple flavor of the drink. Users submitted entries such as "Diabeetus", "Fapple", several variations of "Gushing Granny", and "Hitler did nothing wrong".[213][214] On October 18, 2006, the Department of Homeland Security warned National Football League officials in Miami, New York City, Atlanta, Seattle, Houston, Oakland, and Cleveland about a possible threat involving the simultaneous use of dirty bombs at stadiums. [215] The threat claimed that the attack would be carried out on October 22, the final day of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. [216] Both the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security expressed doubt concerning the credibility of the threats, but warned the relevant organizations as a precaution.[217] The threat turned out to be an ill-conceived hoax perpetrated by a grocery store clerk in Wisconsin with no terrorist threat, sentenced to six months in prison followed by six months' house arrest, and ordered to pay \$26,750 in restitution.[218][219] Hello, /b/. On September 11, 2007, at 9:11 am Central time, two pipe bombs will be remote-detonated at Pflugerville High School. Promptly after the blast, I, along with two ther Anonymous, will charge the building, armed with a Bushmaster AR-15, IMI Galil AR, a vintage, government-issue M1 .30 Carbine, and a Benelli M4 semi auto shotgun. —The Pflugerville threat[220] Around midnight on September 11, 2007, a student posted photographs of him holding them while saying he would blow up his high school—Pflugerville High School in Pflugerville, Texas—at 9:11 am on September 11. [220] Users of 4chan helped to track him down by finding the perpetrator's father's name in the Exif data of a photograph he took, and contacted the police.[221] He was arrested before school began that day.[222][223][224][225] The incident turned out to be a hoax; the "weapons" were toys and there were no actual bombs.[226] A 20-year-old from Melbourne, Australia, was arrested on December 8, 2007, after apparently posting on 4chan that he was "going to shoot and kill as many people as I can until which time I am incapacitated or killed by the police".[227] The post, accompanied by an image of another man holding a shotgun, threatened a shopping mall near Beverly Hills.[228] While the investigation was still open, he was charged with criminal defamation for a separate incident[229] but died before the case was heard.[230] On February 4, 2009, a posting on the 4chan /b/ board[231] said there would be a school shooting at St Eskils Gymnasium in Eskilstuna, Sweden, leading 1,250 students and 50 teachers to be evacuated.[232] A

21-year-old man was arrested after 4chan provided the police with the IP address of the poster. Police said that the suspect called it off as a joke, and they released him after they found no indication that the threat was serious.[233][234] On June 28, 2018, a man was arrested following an indictment by the U.S. Department of Justice "on one count of transmitting in interstate and foreign commerce a threat to injure the person of another."[235] The indictment alleged that he posted anonymously to /pol/ the day after the Unite the Right rally, communicating an intention to attack protestors at an upcoming right-wing demonstration, ostensibly to elicit sympathy for the alt-right movement. "I'm going to bring a Remington 700 and start shooting Alt-right guys. We need sympathy after that landwhale got all the liberals teary eyed, so someone is going to have to make it look like the left is becoming more violent and radicalized. It's a false flag for sure, but I'll be aiming for the more tanned/dark haired muddled jeans in the crowd so real whites won't have to worry," he wrote, according to the indictment. [235] In 2023, a 38-year-old of Monmouth Junction, New Jersey, was arrested for threatening Volusia County, Florida sheriff Mike Chitwood on 4chan due to Chitwood's condemnation of anti-Semitism. According to authorities, the poster, who lived 974 miles away from Volusia County, advocated "shoot[ing] Chitwood in the head and murder[ing] him" in a February 22 post.[236] In April of that same year, two other 4chan users, residents of California and Connecticut respectively, were also arrested for threatening to kill Chitwood on 4chan.[237][238] On the evening of April 2 and morning of April 3, 2024, two threats were posted on 4chan claiming there was a bomb in the Norwegian parliament building. Oslo police closed down the parliament building. The culprit behind the threats was not identified and nobody was arrested in relation to the case.[239][240] Main article: August 2014 celebrity photo leaks On August 31, 2014, a compromise of user passwords at iCloud allowed a large number of private photographs taken by celebrities to be posted online, [242] As a result of the incident, 4chan announced that it would enforce a Digital Millennium Copyright Act policy, which would allow content owners to remove material that had been shared on the site illegally, and would ban users who repeatedly posted stolen material.[243] See also: Gamergate controversy, which began with unsubstantiated allegations about indie game developer Zoë Quinn from an exboyfriend, followed by false allegations from anonymous Internet users. [244] The allegations were followed by a harassment campaign against several women in the video game industry, organized by 4chan users, [245] particularly /r9k/. [148] Discussion regarding Gamergate was banned on 4chan due to alleged rule violations, and Gamergate supporters moved to alternate forums such as 8chan. [246][247] According to court documents filed on November 5, 2014, there were images posted to 4chan that appeared to be of a murder victim. The body was discovered in Port Orchard, Washington, after the images were posted. [248] The posts were accompanied by the text: "Turns out it's way harder to strangle someone to death than it looks on the movies." A later post said: "Check the news for Port Orchard, Washington, in a few hours. Her son will be home from school soon. He'll find her, then call the cops. I just wanted to share the pics before they find me." [248] The victim was Amber Lynn Coplin, aged 30. The suspect, 33-year-old David Michael Kalac, surrendered to police in Oregon later the same day; he was charged with second-degree murder involving domestic violence.[249] Kalac was convicted in April 2017 and was sentenced to 82 years in prison the following month.[250] Main article: Death of Jeffrey Epstein A report of Jeffrey Epstein's death was posted on /pol/ around 40 minutes before ABC News broke the news. It was originally suspected that the unidentified person who made the posts may have been a first responder, prompting a review by the New York City Fire Department, who later stated that the post and not come from a member of its department. [251][252] Main article: 2022 Buffalo shooting On May 14, 2022, a mass shooting occurred at a supermarket in Buffalo, New York, US. The accused, Payton S. Gendron, is reported to have written a racist manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting), with the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting), with the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting), with the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting), with the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting), with the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting), with the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting), with the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting) and the manifesto released May 12 (two days before the shooting). began to frequent 4chan, including its Politically Incorrect message board /pol/, beginning in May 2020, where he was exposed to the Great Replacement conspiracy theory. [254] On July 26, 2009, AT&T's DSL branch temporarily blocked access to the img.4chan.org domain (host of /b/ and /r9k/), which was initially believed to be an attempt at Internet censorship, and met with hostility on 4chan's part.[255][256] The next day, AT&T issued a statement claiming from IP addresses connected to img.4chan.org, and was an attempt to "prevent this attack from disrupting service for the impacted AT&T customer, and... our other customers." AT&T maintains that the block was not related to the content on 4chan.[257] 4chan's founder Christopher Poole responded with the following:[258][259] In the end, this wasn't a sinister act of censorship, but rather a bit of a mistake and a poorly executed, disproportionate response on AT&T's part. Whoever pulled the trigger on blackholing the site probably didn't anticipate [nor intend] the consequences of doing so. We're glad to see this short-lived debacle has prompted renewed interest and debate over net neutrality and Internet censorship—two very important issues that don't get nearly enough attention—so perhaps this was all just a blessing in disguise. Major news outlets have reported that the issue may be related to the DDoS-ing of 4chan, and that 4chan users suspected the then-owner of Swedish-based website Anontalk.com. [260][261] On February 4, 2010, 4chan started receiving reports from Verizon Wireless customers that they were having difficulties accessing the site's image boards. After investigating, Poole found out that only the traffic on port 80 to the boards.4chan.org domain was affected, leading members to believe that the block was lifted several days later. [262] On March 20, 2019, Australian telecom company Telstra denied access to millions of Australians to 4chan, 8chan, Zero Hedge, and LiveLeak as a reaction to the Christchurch mosque shootings, numerous ISPs temporarily blocked any site hosting a copy of the livestream of the shooting, including 4chan. The ISPs included Spark, Vodafone, Vocus, and 2degrees.[264][265] Internet portalComedy portal List of Internet phenomena Pepe the Frog International: 8kun/8chan, America Dvach (2ch), Russia Ylilauta, Finland 2channel, Japan Ilbe Storehouse, South Korea ^ a b c As explained by Poole during a live-video online interview with Hiroyuki Nishimura, founder of 2channel, or the Japanese website Nico Douga during his trip to Japan in 2011[29] ^ moot (October 1, 2003). "Welcome". 4chan. Retrieved August 2, 2008. ^ a b c d e Bernstein, Michael; Monroy-Hernández, Andrés; Harry, Drew; André, Paul; Panovich, Katrina; Vargas, Greg (2011). 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genocide Genital modification and mutilation Circumcision Female genital mutilation Intersex medical interventions Genocide examples Glass ceiling Hate crime Disability hate crime Disab Racism Homeless dumping Housing Hypergamy Age disparity Indian rolling International inequality Kill Haole Day Lavender scare LGBTQ+ grooming conspiracy theory Linguicide Lynching Media Minority stress Moral exclusion Mortgage Murder music Native American mascots Braves Blackhawks Chiefs Occupational Apartheid Inequality Injustice Segregation Opposition to immigration Paper genocide Persecution Political Political repression Ideological repression Purge Racialization Religious violence shaming Structural abuse Structural discrimination Structural inequality Structural inequality Structural violence Suicide Untermensch Trans bashing Victimisation Violence against women White flight White genocide conspiracy theory Wife selling Witch hunt Policies Algorithmic wage discrimination Age of candidacy Blood purity Blood guantum Breadwinner model Conscription and sexism Crime of apartheid Disabilities Catholic Jewish Disparate impact Fagging Gender pay gap Gender roles Protection of the Nation Opposition to LGBTQ rights MSM blood donation restrictions No kid zone Numerus clausus (as religious or racial quota) One-drop rule Racial quota Racial steering Redlining Same-sex marriage (laws and issues prohibiting) Segregation age racial jim Crow laws Nuremberg Laws Voter suppression White Australia policy Countermeasures Affirmative action Anti-discrimination law Anti-racism Audit study Autism rights movement Feminism Fighting Discrimination Golden Rule Hate speech laws by country Human rights Korenizatsiia LGBTQ rights Music in the movement against apartheid Nonviolence Racial integration Rock Against Sexism Self-determination Social integration Transgender rights movement Universal suffrage Women's rights Related topics Allophilia Alterity Amatonormativity Ethnic penalty Figleaf Gender-blind Heteronormativity Historical eugenics Internalized oppression Intersectionality Mad pride Masculism Medical model of disability autism Net bias Nonperson Oikophobia Oppression Police brutality Respect Polyculturalism Power distance Prejudice Prisoner abuse Racial bias in criminal news in the United States Racism by country Racial color blindness Religious intolerance Second-generation gender bias Snobbery Social exclusion Social identity threat Social model of disability Social privilege Christian male white Social stigma Speciesism Stereotype threat The talk vte 8kun, previously called 8chan, Infinitechan or Infinitychan (stylized as ∞chan), is an imageboard website composed of user-created message boards. An owner moderates each board, with minimal interaction from site administration.[1] The site has been linked to white supremacism, neo-Nazism, the alt-right, racism, and multiple mass shootings.[2][3][4] The site has been known to host child pornography;[5][6] as a result, it was filtered out from Google Search in 2015.[7] Several of the site's boards played an active role in the Gamergate harassment campaign, encouraging Gamergate affiliates to frequent 8chan after 4chan banned the topic. 8chan is the origin and main center of activity of the discredited QAnon conspiracy theory.[8][9][10] Shortly before the 2019 El Paso shooting, a four-page message justifying the attack was posted to the site, and police have stated that they are "reasonably confident" it was posted by the perpetrator.[3][11] In the aftermath of the back-to-back mass shootings on August 3 in El Paso and August 5, 2019, when network infrastructure provider Cloudflare stopped providing their content delivery network (CDN) service. Voxility, a web services company that had been renting servers to Epik, the site's new domain registrar, as well as Epik's CDN provider subsidiary BitMitigate, also terminated service.[12][13] After several attempts to return to clearnet as 8kun in November 2019 through a Russian hosting provider.[14][15][16] Former 8chan logo 8chan was created in October 2013 by computer programmer Fredrick Brennan.[17][18][19] Brennan created the website after observing what he perceived to be rapidly escalating surveillance and a loss of free speech on the Internet.[5] Brennan, who considered the imageboard 4chan to have grown into authoritarianism, described 8chan as a "free-speech-friendly" alternative, [5] and originally conceptualized the site while experience or programming knowledge is necessary for users to create their own boards. [1] Since as early as March 2014, its FAQ has stated only one rule that is to be globally enforced: "Do not post, request, or link to any content illegal in the United States of America. Do not create boards with the sole purpose of posting or spreading such content."[1] Brennan claimed that, while he found some of the content posted by users to be "reprehensible", he felt personally obligated to uphold the site's integrity by tolerating discussion he did not necessarily support regardless of his moral stance.[5] Brennan agreed to partner 8chan with the Japanese message board 2chan,[18] and subsequently relocated to the Philippines in October 2014.[20] In January 2015, the site changed its domain after multiple people filed reports complaining to 8chan's registrar that the message board hosted child pornography. Despite subsequently regaining the original domain, the site remained at the new domain with the old domain redirecting to it.[6] Numerous bugs in the Infinity software led to the funding and development of a successor platform dubbed "Infinity Next". After a several-month-long testing period, a migration to the new software was attempted in December 2015, but failed.[21][clarification needed] In January 2016, development was halted, and the main developer, Joshua Moon, was fired by Brennan.[22] Brennan himself officially resigned in July 2016, turning the site over to its owner, Jim Watkins and his son, Ron Watkins.[clarification needed][23][19] He cited the failure of the "Infinity Next" project and disillusionment with what 8chan had become as reasons.[23] Following the three shootings in 2019 (Christchurch, New Zealand, in March; Poway, California, in April; El Paso, Texas, in August) in which the perpetrators of each used 8chan as a platform to spread their manifesto, there was increased pressure on those providing 8chan's Internet services to terminate their support.[3] Matthew Prince, CEO of Cloudflare, initially defended his firm's technological support of 8chan on August 3, 2019, the day of the El Paso shooting: "What happened in El Paso today is abhorrent in every possible way, and it's ugly, and I hate that there's any association between us and that ... For us the guestion is which is the worse evil?"[2] However, by the next day. August 5 Pacific Time, potentially leaving the site open for denial of service attacks. Prince stated: "Unfortunately the action we take today won't fix hate online ... It will almost certainly not even remove 8chan from the Internet. But it is the right thing to do." [24] Prince wrote on the Cloudflare Blog: [25] 8chan is among the more than 19 million Internet properties that use Cloudflare's service. We just sent notice that we are terminating 8chan as a customer effective at midnight tonight tonig environment that revels in violating its spirit. Brennan, the creator of 8chan, ceased being the owner of the platform in 2015 and stopped working for the website in 2018. He stated on August 4, 2019, that 8chan should be shut down, and subsequently thanked Cloudflare for its decision to pull support for 8chan.[3][24] Tucows also terminated its support as 8chan's domain name registrar, making the site difficult to access. In the wake of Cloudflare and Tucows' changes, 8chan switched its domain register to BitMitigate, a division of Epik, a provider that had previously serviced far-right sites like Gab and The Daily Stormer. After 8chan moved to Epik, the company's CEO Rob Monster wrote: "Freedom of speech and expression are fundamental rights in a free society. We enter into a slippery slope when we start to limit speech that makes us uncomfortable."[26] However, Voxility, the company that provided BitMitigate and Epik with its own servers and Internet connectivity, then took steps to stop leasing servers to BitMitigate, taking that site offline, and stated that the intended use of their servers violated their acceptable use policy.[13] Monster changed his decision to provide content hosting to 8chan soon after the company's removal from Voxility, citing concerns that 8chan did not have the ability to adequately moderate content. However, Ars Technica noted that the company's removal from Voxility, citing concerns that 8chan did not have the ability to adequately moderate content. had begun providing 8chan with DNS services.[27] Although the website was unreachable through its usual domain on the clearnet, users continued to access the site through its IP address and via its .onion address on the Tor hidden services darknet.[28] Security researcher and terrorism analyst Rita Katz noted that a site claiming to be 8chan had also appeared on ZeroNet, another darkweb network, although an 8chan administrator tweeted that their team was not the one running the site. [29] On August 6, 2019, the United States House Committee on Homeland Security called 8chan's owner, Jim Watkins, an American living in the Philippines, to testify about the website's efforts to tackle "the proliferation of extremist content, including white supremacist content". [30] On August 11, 2019, Watkins uploaded a YouTube video saving that 8chan had been offline "voluntarily", and that it would go back online after he spoke with the Homeland Security Committee. [31] In early September, Watkins traveled to Washington, D.C. for congressional questioning. In an interview with The Washington Post, Watkins said that 8chan staff
were building protections against cyberattacks to replace Cloudflare's services, and that the website could come back online as early as mid-September.[32] On October 7, 2019, 8chan's official Twitter account and Jim Watkins' YouTube channel released a video that unveiled a new "8kun" logo.[33][34][35][36][37][38] In it, a snake (which resembles that of the Gadsden flag) forms a shape of number 8 on top of the logo.[38] The "8chan" name was based on the '-chan' suffix (shortened from 'channel') used by the imageboards that employ the 2channel-like format, but it was suggested that the new name is a wordplay based on Japanese honorifics; in that case, '-chan' can be interpreted as the one generally used for young children, especially females, while '-kun' suffix is used for younger males in general, or sometimes subordinates in the workplace.[35][36][37] On October 9, 2019, 8chan's official Twitter account posted a notification that instructed board owners who wish to migrate to 8kun to send their "shared secrets" (a tool that enables board owner to recover an 8chan board) to an email address at 8kun.net.[39][37][38] Brennan has vocally opposed 8chan's relaunch as 8kun, claiming the effort will not change the reputation previously associated with 8chan, and also citing his troubled relationship with 8chan administrators.[40][41][35][36][37][38] Brennan has also suggested that the success of 8kun will depend on the return of "Q" and its followers.[37] The new 8kun domain was registered with Tucows on September 7, 2019, but a spokesperson from Tucows stated that the company was unaware of the situation until the news about 8kun broke out, and that it was looking into the matter.[35][36][37][38] 8kun was set to launch by October 17, 2019, however the attempt failed as British server provider Zare discontinued support. A spokesperson for Zare claimed in a statement to Vice that the team behind 8kun may have provided false details while registering themselves. [42] On October 22, Watkins packed 8chan's servers into a van and transported them to an unknown location.[15] This was later revealed to be in preparation for a move to the network VanwaTech, owned by Nicholas Lim, the founder of BitMitigate.[15] On November 5, 8chan came briefly back online as 8kun by using a bogon IP through Media Land LLC. Media Land LLC is owned by the Russian Alexander "Yalishanda" Volosovyk, who has been described as the "world's biggest 'bulletproof' hosting operator" and is known for enabling cybercriminal activity.[16][43] 8kun's trouble getting back online continued in the subsequent weeks, with Ron Watkins telling The Wall Street Journal "8chan is on indefinite hiatus" on November 16.[44] 8kun moved to a .top domain on November 16, after the Tucows domain registrar stopped providing services earlier in the month.[45] CNServers, which indirectly provided DDoS protection to VanwaTech subsequently moved to DDoS-Guard, a Russian-owned service provider registered in Scotland.[46][47] See also: 2021 storming of the United States Capitol 8kun, which is one of the primary platforms used by followers of QAnon and those on the far-right, was used by rioters to plan the January 6, 2021 storming of the United States Capitol. Some posts on the message board discussed which politicians the posters would kill once they entered the building, [47] and some suggested killing police, security guards, and federal employees. [48] After receiving questions from The Guardian following the attack, the cyberattack protection company DDoS-Guard terminated its service to 8kun's hosting provider,

VanwaTech. Speaking to The Guardian, one of DDoS-Guard's owners explained that the company had been providing their services to VanwaTech, not to 8kun directly, but that they "were not related to any political issues and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and don't want to be associated in any sense with customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberattackee and customers hosting such toxic sites like QAnon/8chan".[47] Cyberat protection services were restored to 8kun when VanwaTech began using the American company FiberHub.[47] On August 27, 2021, the U.S. House of Representatives select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (alongside 14 other social media company) going back to the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (alongside 14 other social media company) going back to the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (alongside 14 other social media company) going back to the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (alongside 14 other social media company) going back to the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (alongside 14 other social media company) going back to the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (alongside 14 other social media company) going back to the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (alongside 14 other social media company) going back to the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Capitol demanded records from 8kun (along the spring of 2020.[49] Numerous select committee investigating the storming of the Storma select committee investigating the controversies related to content posted on 8chan have arisen, to the extent that participation by individuals or companies in the website can itself cause controversy. On February 25, 2019, THQ Nordic hosted an AMA (ask me anything) thread on the video games board of the website, /v/, for which it later apologized.[50] Main article: Gamergate (harassment campaign) On September 18, 2014, 8chan became entangled in the Gamergate harassment campaign after 4chan banned discussion of Gamergate activity.[5][20][52][53] The site was little-known prior to the controversy.[54] 8chan's initial Gamergate-oriented board "/gg/" also gained attention after being compromised by members of the internet troll group Gay Nigger Association of America, forcing Gamergate activists to migrate to "/gamergate/". This replacement quickly became the site's second-most accessed board.[52] In January 2015, the site was used as a base for swatting exploits in Portland, Seattle, and Burnaby, British Columbia, most of them tied to the victims' criticism of Gamergate and 8chan's association with it;[55] the attacks were coordinated on a board on the website called "/baphomet/".[53] One of the victims of a swatting attack said that she was singled out because she had followed someone on Twitter.[56][57] On February 9, 2015, content on the "/baphomet/" subboard was wiped after personal information of Katherine Forrest, the presiding judge in the Silk Road case, had been posted there.[58] In 2019, a post threatening a mass shooting against Bethel Park High School was posted on 8chan; as a result, an 18-year-old individual was arrested and charged with one count of terroristic threats and one count of retaliation against a witness or victim.[59] Boards have been created to discuss topics such as child rape. While the sharing of illegal content is against site rules, The Daily Dot wrote that boards do post links to explicit child pornography hosted elsewhere.[5] When asked whether such boards were an inevitable result of free speech, Brennan responded: "Unfortunately, yes. I don't support the content on the boards you mentioned, but it is simply the cost of free speech and being the only active site to not impose more 'laws' than those that were passed in Washington, D.C."[5] In August 2015, 8chan was blacklisted from Google Search for what Google described as content constituting "suspected child abuse content".[7] In July 2016, U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump tweeted an image of Hillary Clinton with a background of money and a six-pointed star which resembled the Star of David, containing the message "Most corrupt candidate ever". The image had been posted to 8 chan's /pol/ board as early as June 22, over a week before Trump's team tweeted it. A watermark on the image led to a Twitter account which had published many other overtly racist and antisemitic images. [60][61][62] Main article: QAnon 8 chan is the home of the discredited far-right QAnon conspiracy theory.[8][9][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][9][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][9][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][9][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" started gaining attention by promoting conspiracy theory.[8][10] In October 2017, a 4chan user that referred to himself as "Q" s movement.[64] Sean Hannity has retweeted QAnon hashtags on his Twitter feed.[65][66][67] On March 14, 2018, the initial group of Q followers on Reddit were banned over their promotion of the theory.[68][69] They quickly regrouped into a new subreddit, which featured posts from Q and other anonymous posters on 8chan in a more readerfriendly format. The subreddit was banned[64] for a second time on September 12, 2018.[70] With a flood of new users on the board, Q asked one of the website's servers in order to accommodate all of the board. The subreddit was banned[64] for a second time on September 12, 2018.[71] The movement has been linked with the Pizzagate conspiracy theory. The Q movement has also been linked to the hashtags #TheGreatAwakening and #WWG1WGA,[72][73] which stands for "where we go one, we go all"; it is also sometimes linked with the phrase "Follow the White Rabbit".[74] In September 2018, the Louisiana State Police were scrutinized for using a hoax list of personal information about supposed antifa activists originally posted on 8chan's politics board. The document, dubbed "full list of antifa.docx" by police officers, actually contained the names of several thousand people who signed online petitions against then President Donald Trump. The State "compromise" ongoing criminal investigations in which it expects arrests. A lawsuit against Louisiana State Police was filed on behalf of the record requester by Harvard lecturer and former public defender Thomas Frampton, alleging that the Police's refusal to release the list indicates that it actually believed the credibility of the hoax list and used in in investigations and litigations.[75][76][77] The perpetrators of three mass shootings, all in 2019, each used 8chan to spread their manifesto. As a result, there was increased pressure on those providing 8chan's Internet services to terminate their support,[3] which led to the services companies' withdrawal from providing 8chan's Internet services to terminate their support,[3] which led to the services to terminate their support,[3] which led to the services companies' withdrawal from providing 8chan's Internet services to terminate their support,[3] which led to the services to terminate their support,[3] which led to terminate thei taking the website off the clearnet. Main article: Christchurch mosque shootings Prior to attacks on two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, on March 15, 2019, the perpetrator, Brenton Harrison Tarrant, posted links to what was ultimately a 17-minute Facebook Live video of the first attack on Al Noor Mosque and his white nationalist, neofascist manifesto The Great Replacement (named after the French far-right conspiracy theory of the same name by writer Renaud Camus) detailing his anti-Islamic and applauded the attacks. [81] On March 20, 2019, Australian telecom companies Telstra, Optus, and Vodafone denied millions of Australians access to the websites 4chan, 8chan, Zero Hedge, and LiveLeak as a reaction to the Christchurch mosque shootings.[82] New Zealand ISPs Spark, One NZ, and 2degrees, with a near monopoly of the broadband and mobile market share in New Zealand, also followed suit in blocking 4chan, 8chan, Zero Hedge, and LiveLeak for a number of weeks following the shootings, blocking 8chan and other similar websites at a DNS level in an attempt to prevent the proliferation of widely accessible content that was classified as objectionable by the Chief Censor of New Zealand. [83] Main article Poway synagogue shooting John T. Earnest, the perpetrator of a shooting at a synagogue in Poway, California, on April 27, 2019, and an earlier arson attack at a mosque in nearby Escondido on March 25, had posted links to his open letter and his attempted livestream on 8chan, which Earnest also named as a place of radicalization for him.[84] According to 8chan's Twitter, the shooter's post was removed nine minutes after its creation.[85] Main article: 2019 El Paso, Texas, on August 3, 2019, allegedly posted a four-page white nationalist manifesto The Inconvenient Truth on 8chan less than an hour before the shooting began. 8chan moderators quickly removed the original post, though users continued to circulate links to this manifesto.[2][86] Internet portalTechnology portal DLive Gab (social network) Minds (social network) Parler Voat 4chan ^ a b c Brennan, Fredrick. "FAQ". null.net. Infinitechan. Retrieved November 23, 2014.[dead link] ^ a b c Wong, Julia Carrie (August 4, 2019). 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