

ActivitiesTerminalKas 15 00:13berk@berk-VirtualBox: ~/Dosyalar

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berk@berk-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop Documents Dosyalar Downloads Music Pictures Public snap Templates Videos
berk@berk-VirtualBox:~$ cd Dosyalar
berk@berk-VirtualBox:~/Dosyalar$ ls
file1.txt file2.txt odev.sh yeniklasor
berk@berk-VirtualBox:~/Dosyalar$ sort file1.txt | grep -in [^_[:alnum:]]f*.'r\b'
78:1993: Over 100 developers work on the Linux kernel. With their assistance the kernel is adapted to the GNU environment, which creates a large spect
run of application types for Linux. The oldest currently existing Linux distribution, Slackware, is released for the first time. Later in the same yea
r, the Debian project is established. Today it is the largest community distribution.
81:1996: Version 2.0 of the Linux kernel is released. The kernel can now serve several processors at the same time using symmetric multiprocessing (SM
P), and thereby becomes a serious alternative for many companies.
82:1998: Many major companies such as IBM, Compaq and Oracle announce their support for Linux. The Cathedral and the Bazaar is first published as an e
ssay (later as a book), resulting in Netscape publicly releasing the source code to its Netscape Communicator web browser suite. Netscape's actions an
d crediting of the essay[63] brings Linux's open source development model to the attention of the popular technical press. In addition a group of prog
rammers begins developing the graphical user interface KDE.
83:1999: A group of developers begin work on the graphical environment GNOME, destined to become a free replacement for KDE, which at the time, depend
ed on the then proprietary Qt toolkit. During the year IBM announces an extensive project for the support of Linux. Version 2.2 of the Linux kernel is
released.
89:2004: The XFree86 team splits up and joins with the existing X standards body to form the X.Org Foundation, which results in a substantially faster
development of the X server for Linux.
91:2006: Oracle releases its own distribution of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. Novell and Microsoft announce cooperation for a better interoperability and
mutual patent protection.
93:2009: Red Hat's market capitalization equals Sun's, interpreted as a symbolic moment for the "Linux-based economy".[66]
112:According to Torvalds, Linux began to gain importance in 1992 after the X Window System was ported to Linux by Orest Zborowski, which allowed Linu
x to support a GUI for the first time.[13]
115:Although Torvalds has said that Microsoft's feeling threatened by Linux in the past was of no consequence to him, the Microsoft and Linux camps ha
d a number of antagonistic interactions between 1997 and 2001. This became quite clear for the first time in 1998, when the first Halloween document w
as brought to light by Eric S. Raymond. This was a short essay by a Microsoft developer that sought to lay out the threats posed to Microsoft by free
software and identified strategies to counter these perceived threats.[44]
116:[...] And let's repeat: somebody who doesn't want to protect that name would never do this. You can call anything "MyLinux", but the downside is t
hat you may have somebody else who did protect himself come along and send you a cease-and-desist letter. Or, if the name ends up showing up in a trad
emark search that LMI needs to do every once in a while just to protect the trademark (another legal requirement for trademarks), LMI itself might hav
e to send you a cease-and-desist-or-sublicense it letter.
118:Around 2000, Torvalds clarified that the Linux kernel uses the GPLv2 license, without the common "or later clause".[3][4]
121:As of April 2007, one journalist estimated that KDE had 65% of market share versus 26% for GNOME.[31] In January 2008, KDE 4 was released prematur
ely with bugs, driving some users to GNOME.[32] GNOME 3, released in April 2011, was called an "unholy mess" by Linus Torvalds due to its controversia
l design changes.[33]
124:As Torvalds wrote in his book Just for Fun,[13] he eventually ended up writing an operating system kernel. On 25 August 1991, he (at age 21) annou
nced this system in a Usenet posting to the newsgroup "comp.os.minix.":[14]
125:At which point you either rename it to something else, or you sublicense it. See? It's all about whether you need the protection or not, not about
whether LMI wants the money or not.
146:Despite being freely available, companies profit from Linux. These companies, many of which are also members of the Linux Foundation, invest subst
antial resources into the advancement and development of Linux, in order to make it suited for various application areas. This includes hardware donat
ions for driver developers, cash donations for people who develop Linux software, and the employment of Linux programmers at the company. Some example
s are Dell, IBM and Hewlett-Packard, which validate, use and sell Linux on their own servers, and Red Hat (now part of IBM) and SUSE, which maintain t
heir own enterprise distributions. Likewise, Digia supports Linux by the development and LGPL licensing of Qt, which makes the development of KDE poss
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