

Introduction

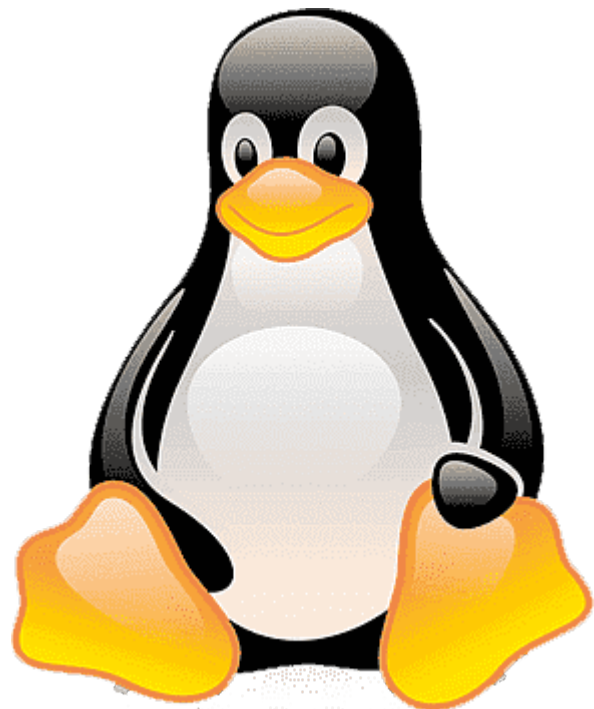
Linux

Windows, made by Microsoft, is a well-known Operating System mostly used on Desktop computers, but there are other alternatives as well. One of the more popular ones are MacOSX, ChromeOS and, of course, Linux. Linux, using a desktop environment, is less prominent than the others.

In Server / IOT / mobile environments, a certain shift in used Operating Systems occurred. Linux is one of the most popular operating systems in these markets. Some interesting statements:

- [Most supercomputers run on Linux](#)
- [111+ Linux Statistics and Facts – Linux Rocks!](#)
- [The most popular cloud infrastructure providers use Linux](#)

Linux is used in smartphones, (web) servers, tablets, IoT devices, Smart washing machines, self driving cars, modems, routers, PlayStations, ... In brief: Linux is used way more than you would initially think. Linux even has its own mascotte, the penguin named Tux!



Unix

Dennis Ritchie and Ken Thompson created the Unix operating system in 1969. The source code from this OS was shared at that time. After a while the company AT&T Bell Labs decided they wanted to sell Unix commercially. BSD

further developed the Operating System independently from Unix. This led to subsequent versions:

- Unix: The commercial version
- BSD Unix: The open source version

In the '80 there were different versions of Unix. Because Unix was commercialized (AT&T), the source code of Unix was rewritten: GNU project ("GNU is not unix"). The goal of GNU was the development of an open source Operating System where everyone could work on together as a community. The GNU project was missing a kernel.

Linux

A student, named Linus Torvalds, created a post in a newsgroup about his own Operating System in the '90:

```
From: torvalds@klaava.Helsinki.FI (Linus Benedict Torvalds)
Newsgroups: comp.os.minix
Subject: What would you like to see most in minix?
Summary: small poll for my new operating system
Message-ID:
Date: 25 Aug 91 20:57:08 GMT
Organization: University of Helsinki
```

Hello everybody out there using minix -

I'm doing a (free) operating system (just a hobby, won't be big and professional like gnu) for 386(486) AT clones. This has been brewing since april, and is starting to get ready. I'd like any feedback on things people like/dislike in minix, as my OS resembles it somewhat (same physical layout of the file-system (due to practical reasons) among other things).

I've currently ported bash(1.08) and gcc(1.40), and things seem to work. This implies that I'll get something practical within a few months, and I'd like to know what features most people would want. Any suggestions are welcome, but I won't promise I'll implement them :-)

Linus (torvalds@kruuna.helsinki.fi)

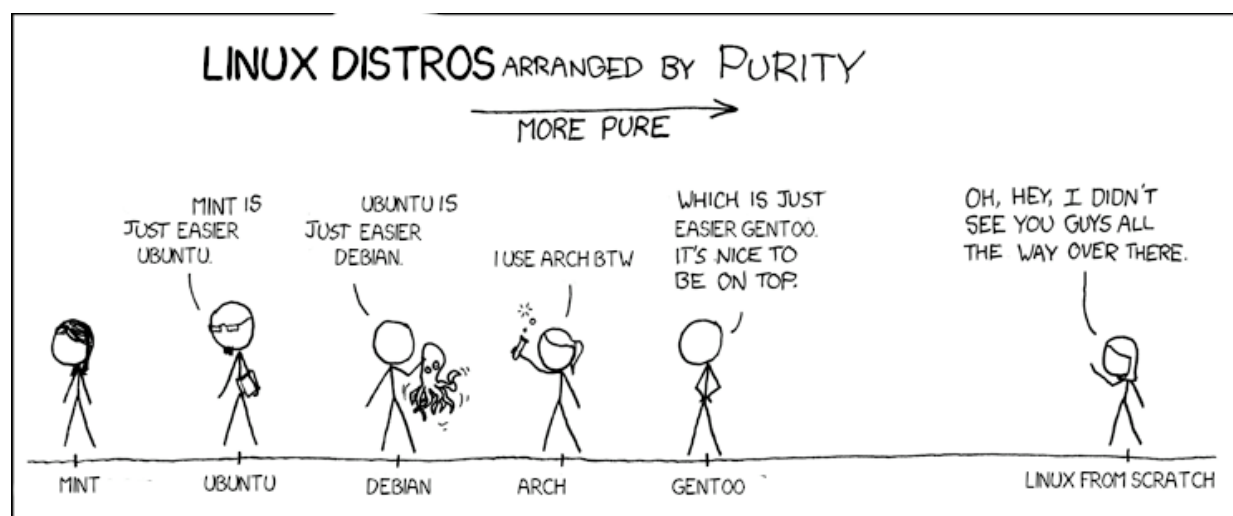
PS. Yes - it's free of any minix code, and it has a multi-threaded fs. It is NOT protable (uses 386 task switching etc), and it probably never will support anything other than AT-harddisks, as that's all I have :-).

We are still using the Linux kernel today. The kernel is being further developed every day.

- The history of Linux - Timeline 1
- The history of Linux - Timeline 2

Linux distributions

Linux distributions (distros in short) simplify the process of installing gnu/linux and other apps on your computer. Well-known distros are Ubuntu, RedHat, Fedora, CentOS, Debian, Archlinux and Oracle Linux. Because linux is very scalable, there are also special distros for a certain purpose, for example clonezilla.



🎬 Unix vs Linux (first 10:30 minutes)

🎬 Linux Advantages Over Other Operating Systems

🎬 What is linux?

🌐 High level overview Linux

🌐 Most popular linux distros

🎬 [Pluralsight] Linux introduction

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