

## What's the plan?

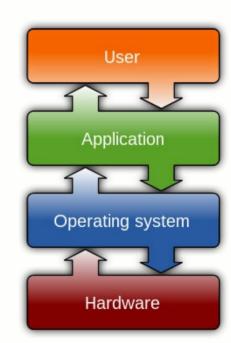
- 1.What is Linux?
- 2.Operating system
- 3.Unix
- 4.Kernel
- 5.Open-Source
- 6.Distribution model
- 7. Conclusion

## What is Linux?

Linux is a collection of open source unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel.

## Operating System

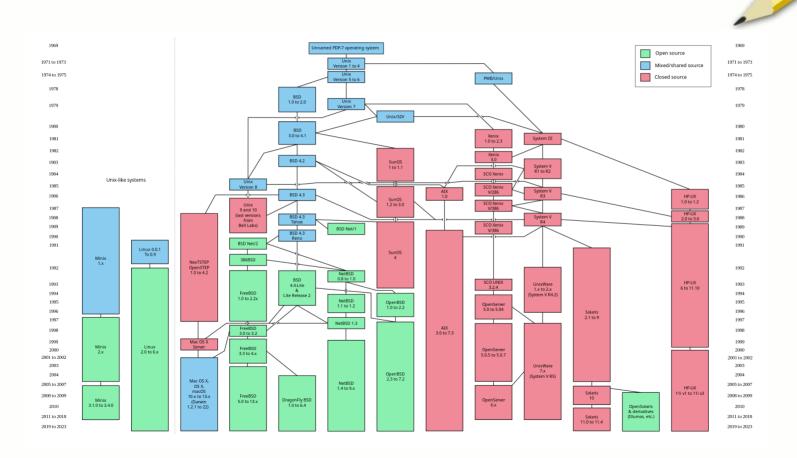
- Three main purposes:
  - Managing hardware resources
  - Providing a user interface
  - Running applications



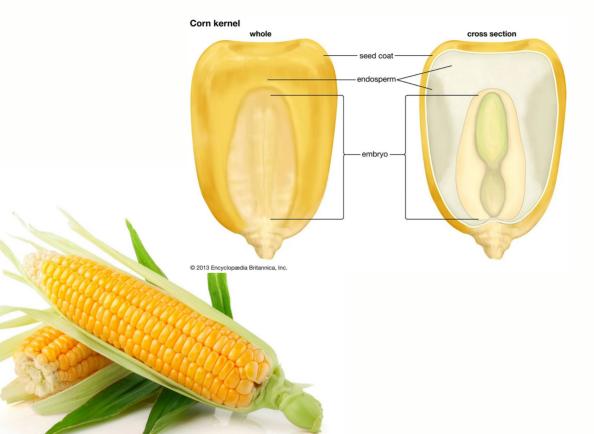
### Unix

- Created in the 70s by AT&T for the Bell System
- Defining characteristics :
  - Plain text to store data
  - Hierarchical file system
  - Small specialized programs working together instead of a big one
- Creation of the "Unix philosophy"

## Unix



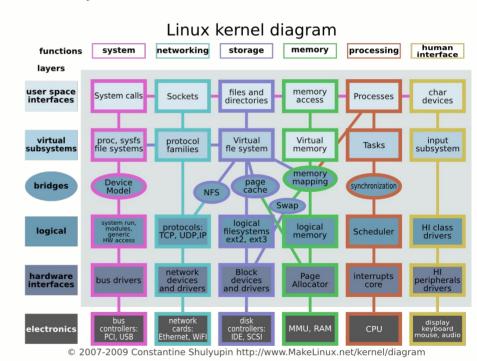
### Kernel



- Seed of the corn
- Composed of different parts
- Can be used for cooking or as biofuel

### Kernel

- Computer program run at startup
- Core component of the OS
- Manage different parts:
  - Process
  - Memory
  - Device
  - File system
  - Security and access



## Linux Kernel

- Created by Linus Torvalds in 1991
- Free and open source
- Support a wide range of devices and architecture (except rare case like Nvidia)
- Community driven

## Open-Source

- Source code accessible to anyone to
  - Inspect
  - Modify
  - Enhance
  - Copy/Fork
- Offers more control and stability than proprietary



## Linux distributions

- Operating system made from the Linux kernel
- Often include :
  - Package Manager (apt, dnf, pacman, etc)
  - Display Manager (X.org or Wayland more recently)
  - Desktop Environment (Plasma, GNOME, XKDE, etc)
  - Sound Server (PulseAudio or Pipewire)
  - Basic programs and softwares

## Types of distributions

#### Point Release/LTS

- Major releases once per year (usually)
- Extensive testing and debugging for a stable system
- Continuous support for years
- Upgrade to the next major release can be long
- Not on the latest version automatically

#### Rolling release

- No major versioning
- Update as soon as the software are released
- No need for major whole system upgrade

- Can cause incompatibilities
- Sometimes require troubleshooting

## Types of distributions



#### Ubuntu

- Long Term Release model
- Security updates for 5 years
- Based on Debian
- One of the most used distro by users
- The most popular, by far, distro for servers



#### Fedora

- Point Release model
- Packages and security update for 13 months
- Owned by RedHat
- Popular workstation distro, being an hybrid

#### Arch

- Bleeding Edge model
- Really barebone distro
- Very lightweight
- Huge customization possibilities
- Massive community around it

## Conclusion

- Linux-based Operating Systems are a free and open-source alternative to Windows or MacOS
- You can have YOUR Linux that fits your needs perfectly
- Way easier to update than the Microsoft alternative [demo]

# Thanks for you attention!

Feel free to ask any questions

#### Sources

#### Wikipedia :

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix philosophy
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix-like
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux kernel
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating\_system
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux distribution

#### Others

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9e3NvTnCOA
- https://docs.kernel.org/
- https://opensource.com/resources/what-open-source
- https://distrowatch.com/dwres.php?resource=family-tree
- https://itsfoss.com/rolling-release/
- https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/releases/lifecycle/