Linux: The Undervalued Operating System

Sebastian Di Luca Lozano Reyes

miss  DANY AYON

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Linux, an open-source operating system, has significantly been undervalued for decades. Why is it overpass for others operating systems?

Linux as an open-source operating system allows constant improvement and customization by a global community of developers. This provides FOSS (free and open-source software) applications.

People think or believe that Linux is a very insecure system. If we talk about security, Linux has a robust security because its nature helps to identify vulnerabilities and patch them, reducing the risk of security breaches. Additionally, Linux often has a smaller attack surface compared to other operating systems, making it less susceptible to malware or virus.

Linux offers exceptional performance and efficiency. Its lightweight kernel and modular design allow it to run on a wide range of hardware, from high-performance workstations to resource-constrained devices. This efficiency translates to faster boot times, improved system responsiveness, and lower energy consumption.

While Linux offers many advantages, some users may be hesitant to adopt it due to the perceived steeper learning curve compared to more user-friendly operating systems like Windows or macOS. Additionally, there may be concerns about compatibility with certain hardware or software applications.

While it is true that Linux may require a longer learning curve for those unfamiliar with command-line interfaces or configuration settings, the online community and extensive documentation can provide ample support. A lot of Linux distributions now offer user-friendly graphical interfaces that simplify tasks and make the operating system more accessible to a wider audience.

Linux ecosystem has grown significantly in recent years, with popular applications and hardware drivers now available for Linux. Additionally, projects like Wine and Proton have made it possible to run Windows-based software on Linux.

In conclusion, Linux is a powerful operating system that offers numerous advantages and deserves more recognition. Its security, performance, customization, cost-effectiveness, and strong community support make it an excellent choice for anyone looking for a reliable, efficient, and flexible operating system.

## Definitions

Open-source: This refers to software with source code that is made publicly available, allowing anyone to modify, improve, and distribute it.

High-performance: This means having a very high or above-average performance.

Resource-constrained: This refers to something that has limitations in terms of resources.

Command-line interface (CLI): A specific section in the system where you can interact with it, but it only allows text.

User-friendly: means that something is easy to understand and use, even for people who are not experts.

Lightweight: It means that the system does not need powerful components.

Hardware: refers to the physical components of a computer system. These are the tangible parts that you can touch.

Software: refers to the programs and applications that run on a computer system. It is the intangible part of a computer.

Workstations: refer to high-performance computers designed for demanding tasks that require significant processing power, memory, and storage.