

# AINUX

— TASTE OF LINUX —

WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF  
LINUX

DAY - 1

# LINUX HISTORY

In April 1991, Linus Torvalds, a 21 years old student at the University of Helsinki, Finland started working on some simple ideas for an Operating System which will work in Intel 386 architecture.

In 1991, Torvalds started working to make a Unix kernel to run on an Intel 386 architecture and finally On 26 August 1991, he announced Minix and in September he has a basic design of kernel 0.01, is call Linux.

Linux 1.0 was introduce in 1994, and 2.2 was introduced in 1999.

The Kernel Versions are Like X.YZ. Where X is a Major version and Y is minor version and Z is minor revision.

Current stable release is 3.18

# WHAT IS LINUX

It is an operating system just like Windows 7, Windows 8. But Linux is an Open-source Multi-tasking, Multi user Operating System.

The OS is comprised of a number of pieces:

**The Bootloader:** The software that manages the boot process of your computer.

**The kernel:** **Kernel** is a computer program that is the core of a computer's operating system, with complete control over everything in the system.

**Daemons:** These are background services (printing, sound, scheduling, etc) that either start up during boot, or after you log into the desktop.

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**The Shell:** A Shell provides you with an interface to the Unix system. It takes input from you and executes programs based on that input.

**Graphical Server:** This is the sub-system that displays the graphics on your monitor. It is commonly referred to as the X server or just “X”.

**Desktop Environment:** This is the piece of the puzzle that the users actually interact with. There are many desktop environments to choose from (Unity, GNOME, Cinnamon, KDE, XFCE, etc).

**Applications:** Desktop environments do not offer the full array of apps. Just like Windows and Mac, Linux offers thousands upon thousands of high-quality software titles that can be easily found and installed from the software centers.

# WHY USE LINUX?

- ✓ First of all Linux is free, means Linux is available with zero licensing fees.
- ✓ Performance and stability is better than windows platform.
- ✓ It is less viruses and less malwares.
- ✓ The freedom to run the program, for any purpose.
- ✓ The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.
- ✓ The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others.

# LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS

Linux has a number of different versions of suit. From new users to hard-core users, you'll find a "flavor" of Linux to match your needs. These versions are called distributions

The most popular Linux distributions are:

- ✓ Ubuntu Linux
- ✓ Linux Mint
- ✓ Arch Linux
- ✓ Deepin
- ✓ Fedora
- ✓ Debian
- ✓ openSUSE.

# LINUX SERVER EDITIONS

Some of the server distributions are free (such as Ubuntu Server and CentOS) and some have an associated price (such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Enterprise Linux). Those with an associated price also include support.

- ✓ Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- ✓ Ubuntu Server
- ✓ CentOS
- ✓ SUSE Enterprise Linux.



# WHAT IS GNU

Short for **GNU's not Unix**, **GNU** (*pronounced g'noo*) is a free software project to provide a distributable replacement for Unix. GNU was first announced by Richard Stallman on September 27, 1983 and later published in the March 1985 issue of Dr. Dobb's Journal.

The aim of GNU is to give all computer users the freedom of copying, developing, distributing, modifying and studying software with the understanding that its redistribution cannot be limited. The goal of the project was achieved in 1992 when Linux was released under the GNU General Public License.





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THANK YOU