

Fedora vs Manjaro Linux

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345-Section #001



Distro #1 Fedora Linux – Type

- Community driven
- Red Hat based
- Regular releases
- Professionals & enthusiasts, latest technology for developers and system admins



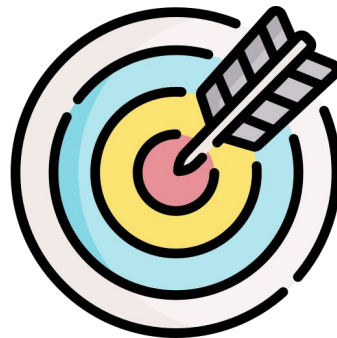
Distro #1 Fedora Linux – History

- 2003 - Fedora Core 1 (Red Hat Linux codebase)
 - Community-driven replacement for RHEL
 - Red Hat sponsored
- 2004 - Fedora Core 2 (LSB)
- 2007 - Fedora Unity project
- 2007 - Fedora 7 (CAD, EDA)
- 2011 - Fedora Design Suite



Distro #1 Fedora Linux – Purpose

- Development tools, web servers, desktop apps
- Free and open-source software
- Stability and security
- RPM package management system (RHEL, CentOS, OpenSUSE)
- Open contributions



Distro #1 Fedora Linux – Install Process

1. <https://getfedora.org/en/workstation/download>
2. Fedora 37: x86_64 Live ISO -> Download
3. Download ISO
4. Virtual Machine Allocation / Setup
 - a. Tools, New, Name: Fedora Linux
 - b. ISO -> Other ->
Fedora-Workstation-Live-x86_64-37-1.7
 - c. Hard Disk space: 30GB
 - d. Virtual Hard Disk



Distro #1 Fedora Linux – Use/Observations

- More expertise required for setup
- User-friendly to a limit
- Greater troubleshooting required even after installation
- Powerful tools, easy to break without knowledge



Distro #1 Fedora Linux – Demo



Distro #1 Fedora Linux – Lessons Learned

- Value of community participation
- Advantages of a rolling release strategy
- Significance of security and privacy
- Advantages of a modular strategy
- Importance of experimentation and innovation



Distro #2 Manjaro

- Type

- Open Source
- Arch Linux based
- Rolling release distribution
- Clear and understandable UI



Distro #2 Manjaro

- History

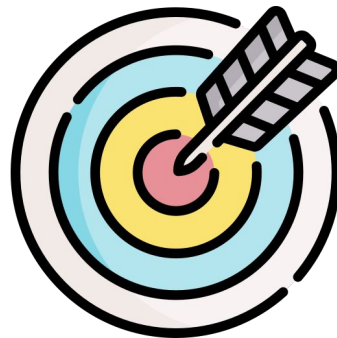
- 2011 - Roland Singer project initiation
- July 2012 - Manjaro 0.8.0 (Arch Linux-based)
 - Roland Singer
 - Xfce desktop environment
- 2012-2014 - Manjaro "Ascella"
- May 2021 - Manjaro 21.0 "Ornara"
- Architect (a minimal edition), Xfce, **KDE Plasma**, and GNOME.
- Hardware architectures (x86_64, ARMv7, ARMv8, and aarch64)



Distro #2 Manjaro

– Purpose

- Usable by anyone
- Adaptability to unique requirements
- Outdated or low-end systems
- x86-64, ARM, and Raspberry Pi.
- Arch User Repository (AUR)
 - “Pacman”
- System Administration



Distro #2 Manjaro

- Install Process

1. <https://manjaro.org/download/>
2. X86_64 -> Plasma Desktop -> Download -> Image
3. Download ISO
4. Virtual Machine Allocation / Setup
 - a. Tools, New, Name: Manjaro Linux
 - b. ISO -> Other ->
manjaro-kde-22.0.5-230316-linux61
 - c. Version: Arch Linux (64-bit)
 - d. Hard Disk space: 30GB
 - e. Virtual Hard Disk



Distro #2 Manjaro

– Use/Observations

- Simple setup
- User friendly applications and desktop environment
- Greater software and package selection
- More accessible to less knowledgeable



Distro #2 Manjaro

- Demo



Distro #2 Manjaro

– Lessons Learned

- Rolling release model
- Easy-to-use installer
- Access to Arch Linux packages
- Community-driven development
- Customizability



Comparison – Fedora vs Manjaro (Similarities)

- Linux based
- Community-driven
- Rolling-release
- RPM
- Window managers & Desktop



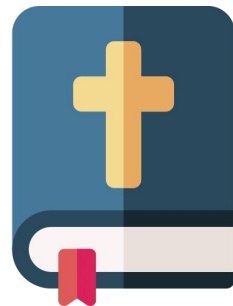
Comparison – Fedora vs Manjaro (Differences)

- Fedora sponsored, Manjaro not
- Fedora bleeding-edge, Manjaro mix
- Fedora DNF, Manjaro Pacman
- Fedora six months updates, Manjaro ongoing
- Fedora open-source applications, Manjaro proprietary
- Fedora developers / system admins, Manjaro all types
- Fedora devotion to open-source, Manjaro devotion to accessibility



Biblical Worldview

- Open-source collaboration and community effort
 - 1 Peter 4:10-11
- Secure, stable, and reliable systems
 - Proverbs 24:3-4
- Specialization and using the right tools
 - Proverbs 22:29



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References

Images

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