

The Gateway to Linux: Your Journey Begins Here!

Linux Session 1

Session Agenda

01

Welcome to OSC!

02

What is an OS?

03

Intro to Linux

04

The Boot Process

05

Linux
Environments

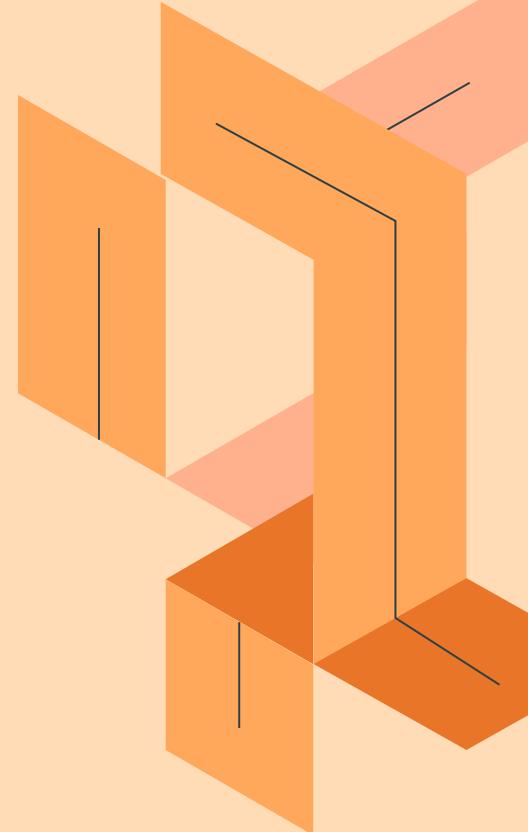
06

Dual Boot
Process

O1

Welcome to OSC!

Embarking on the open source adventure 



Remember Me ?



Who are we?

OSC = Open Source Community

We are passionate about everything open source!

But **what** is open source, really?

And **why** does it matter?

Let's discuss!

FOSS Definition – The 4 Freedoms

FOSS stands for **F**ree and **O**pen **S**ource **S**oftware

1. **Freedom to run** the program as you wish, for any purpose.
2. **Freedom to study** how the program works, and modify it.
3. **Freedom to distribute** copies so you can help others.
4. **Freedom to distribute modified copies** of the program

**“Things end but
memories last forever”**

Your turn to make memories!

Workshop: Get to Docker '24

❖ Get-To-Docker'24 Repo

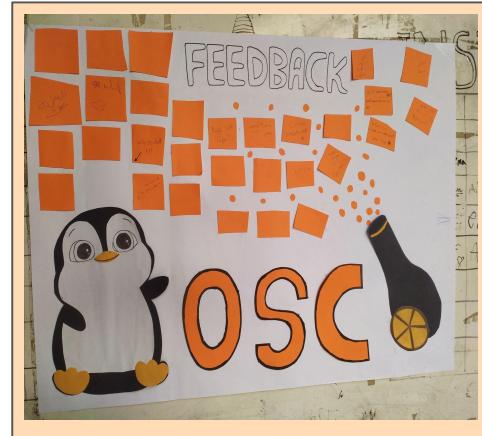
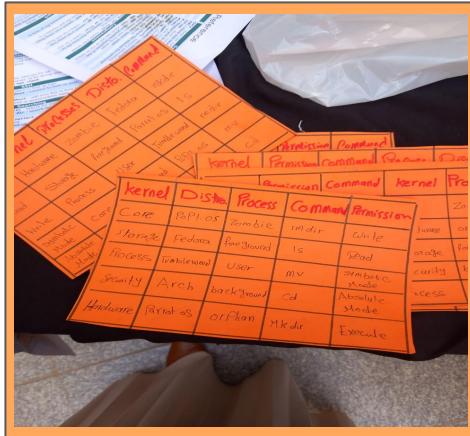


GET TO DOCKER_WORKSHOP



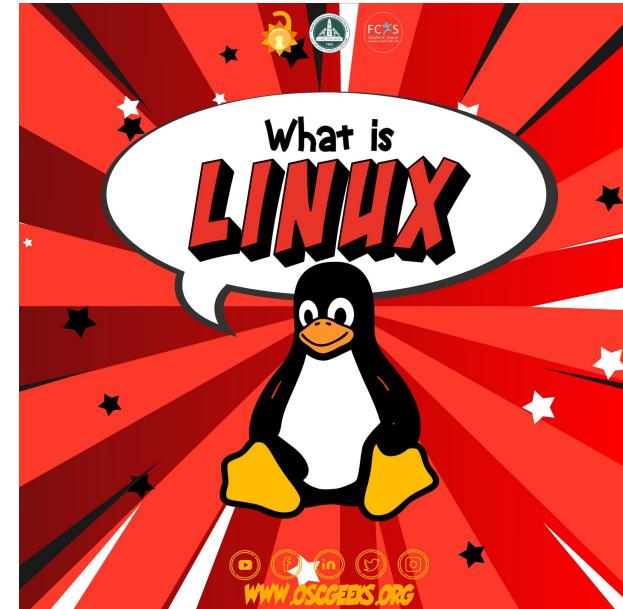
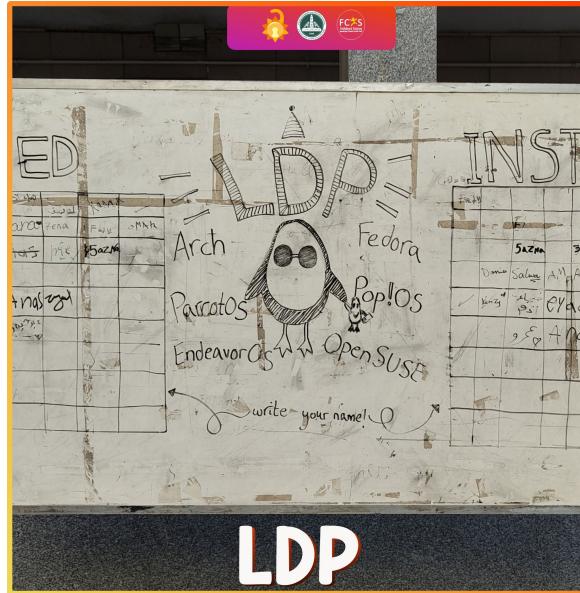
Salakhana '24

- [WhoStoleMyKa7k Game](#)
- [Lingo Game](#)



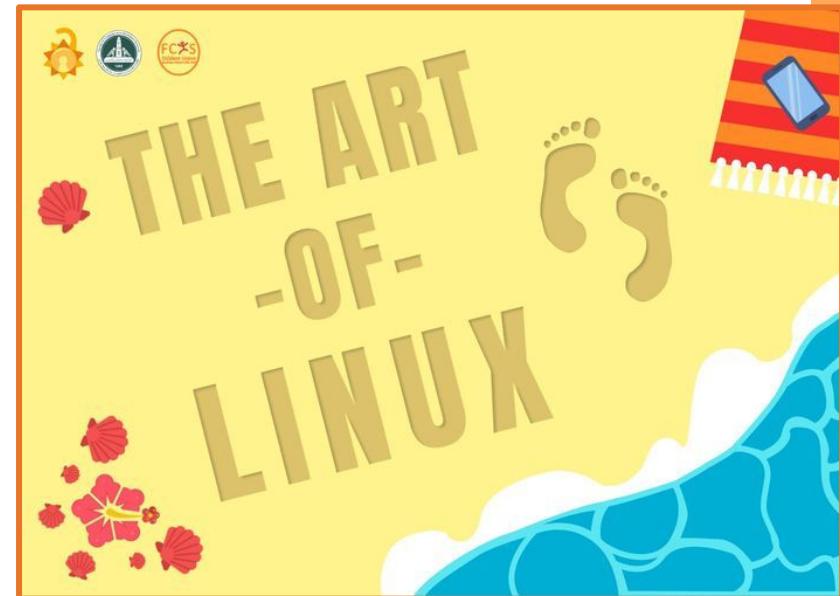
LDP '24 (Linux Distribution Party)

- [LDP'24 Repo](#)
- [Linux Handbook – Command and Conquer](#)



The Art of Linux '24

- [The Art Of Linux Repo](#)



Recruitment '25

This is how we discovered you! ❤️



Get to Git'25



Linux ‘25 Vision

“Building a community of Linux power users, and unlocking their full engineering power through automation and system configuration.”

Linux '25 Mission

- Foster a community of skilled, passionate and confident Linux power users and educators.
- Spread Linux knowledge between faculty members through workshops and events.
- Provide Linux support for all OSC members throughout the season.
- Build an appreciation for open source by encouraging contributions to Linux and analysis of source code.

Rules - 1

- Mutual respect between all members no matter the role.
- Meetings will be held once a week for 2-3 hours.
- Meetings will be offline in Galaxi.
- Attending meetings is a must.
 - Non-urgent excuses for absence must be communicated at least 48 hours in advance.
- Non-urgent excuses for delay >15 minutes must be communicated at least 24 hours in advance.
- Tasks must be submitted on-time, and non-urgent excuses for deadline extension must be communicated at least 24 hours in advance.

Rules - 2

- By mid-season, every member should have Linux on their hard disk (dual-boot or primary OS).
- Using closed-source software is not allowed during any session or event.
 - A temporary exception is slide preparation, but this is strictly outside the session/event. Presentation of slides must be using open-source software.
 - In case of exceptional situations, request guidance from head and vice-heads.

Rules - 3

- Meetings and sessions will start at the planned time, and late-comers will be waited for a maximum of 10 minutes.
- Using Git through a GUI or through the GitHub interface is discouraged (negative mohsens).
- Members should check Discord and the WhatsApp group daily for updates, and confirm by reacting to messages.

Enough rules!

Let's talk about something fun – **badges**



OSC Lore

What is a
محسن؟

Mohsens are OSC's reward points, like XP in video games,

They determine best members of the month (and the season), and are a measure of your contribution to OSC.

OSC Lore

What is a
بياع كبدة؟

This is someone who has been in different committees throughout their time in OSC.

Badges - 1

Each badge awards **+15 mohsens** and can be claimed [here](#).

The following badges can be claimed only once:

- **Big Boss:** Conduct a Linux interview during OSC recruitment.
- **Distro Hopper:** Try 5 Linux distributions.
- **Cool Kid:** Rice your Linux system.
- **Tinkerer:** Install Arch Linux or Void manually (without an installation script)
- **Black Belt:** Install Gentoo or LFS (Linux From Scratch)
- **Sensei:** Give a Linux session.
- **Cron Master:** Set up a cron job that automates a repetitive task.

Badges - 2

The following badges can be received multiple times:

- **Linux Help Desk:** Support a fellow student in troubleshooting their Linux system.
- **Invincible:** Successfully recover from a major system failure (e.g., bootloader issues, corrupted filesystem).
- **Open Source Advocate:** Contribute to an open-source project.

Badge Announcement

✓ LINUX +

- # spread-your-interests ✨
- # linux-memes
- # badges** 🔒
- # announcements 🎉
- # chat
- # off-topic
- # old-members
- # old-announcements
- 🔊 Linux Meeting
- 🔊 Support
- 🔊 Linux board

✗ MIDJOURNEY BOT 🎊 +

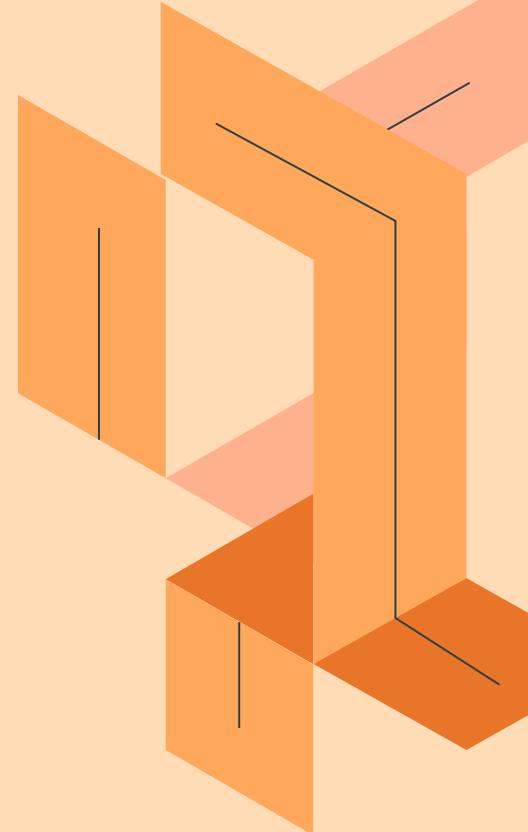
Congratulations Habiba Yousri! (@habiba_yossre) 🎉
You've earned the **Big Boss** badge 🏆 +15 Mohsens
Keep up the good work!
@Linux



02

What is an Operating System?

Explaining the operating system as the interface between users, applications, and hardware.



What is an Operating System?

Your computer is a collection of **hardware** parts: a processor, memory, storage devices, keyboard, monitor, etc.

These parts, working together, enable you to do a million thing: from accessing the web and writing an essay, to playing your favorite video game.

These tasks are all programs, or **software**.

What is an Operating System?

But how do programs know how to access the resources they need? And how do they manage these resources among themselves?

Moreover, if you are a programmer making a calculator app, do you need to write the instructions to light up a pixel on your screen?

They don't, and you don't. This is the job of your operating system!

What is an Operating System?

An operating System is the software that manages all the resources of a computer.

It is a fully integrated set of specialized programs that, together, acts as an interface between the software and the computer hardware.

It consists of two parts: **system programs** and the **kernel**.

Examples: Linux, macOS and Microsoft Windows.

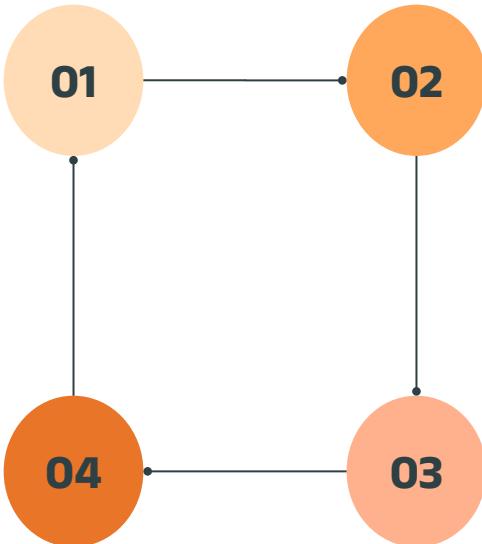
Operating System Functions

Resource Management

Process management
Memory management
File management
Device management.

Security

Authorization and
protecting device from
malicious threats.



Abstraction

Provide simple abstractions of physical resources; you don't need to worry about low-level details.

User Interface

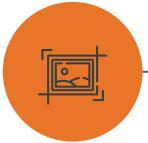
Look and feel of the system.

Real-Life Example: The OS as a Teacher



Resource Management

The teacher assigns tasks to students, like allocating specific chapters or exercises (similar to the OS assigning CPU time and memory).



Abstraction

The teacher explains concept to students with the appropriate level of technical detail.



Security

The teacher makes sure no one is cheating and keeps the class orderly (like the OS protecting files, programs, and user data).



UI Interface

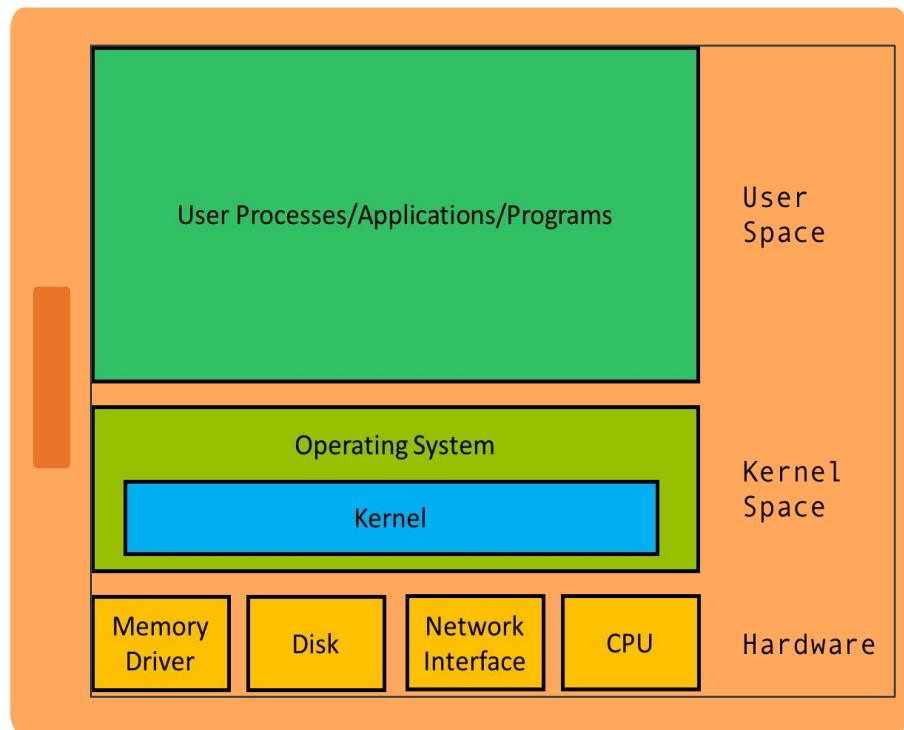
The teacher is responsible for making the classroom fun and inviting to make the student's time at school more enjoyable.

The Kernel

- The kernel is the **core component** of an operating system.
- It is the **first program** of operating system that is loaded into the main memory to start the working of the system. It remains in the main memory till the system is shut down.
- Kernel acts as a bridge between **application software** and **hardware** of the system. It directly communicates with the hardware and informs it what the application software has requested.

The Kernel in Action

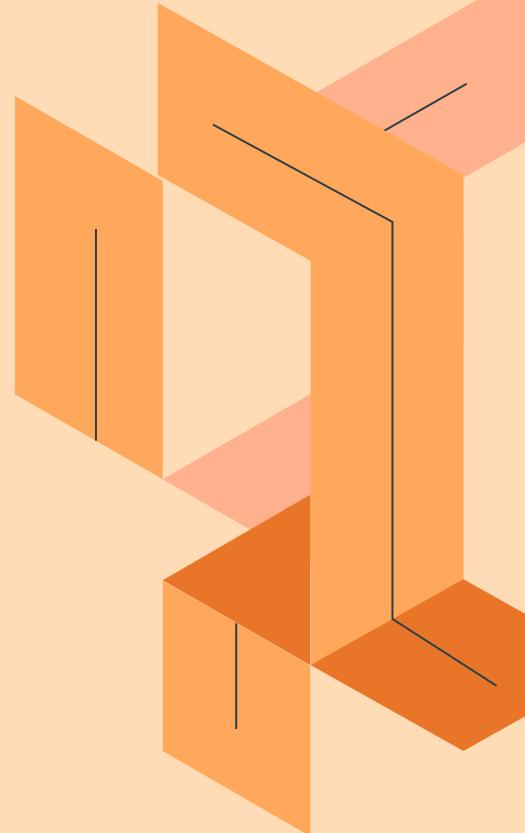
- **User Space:** Where your apps and programs run
- **Kernel Space:** The core of the OS, managing resources and communication.
- **Hardware:** Physical components the OS controls.



03

“Starting Your Linux Adventure!”

An overview of Linux and its history



But First of All, Why Linux?

- It's free.
- It's open source.
- It's secure.
- It's customizable; you can configure the perfect system for you.
- It teaches you about your system, and opens up the black box for you to explore.
- It's extremely resource-efficient.
- It's everywhere!

A Little History

Once upon a time, there was an operating system called **Unix**. It was known for being:

- Stable, secure, and reliable.
- The first OS to feature a **command line interface (CLI)**.

However, Unix had one big problem: it was **expensive** and not freely accessible to everyone.

The GNU Project

In the 1980s, **Richard Stallman** dreamed of creating a free version of Unix that anyone could use.

He started the **GNU Project**, which focused on developing free software like compilers, editors, and utilities.

But there was a missing piece: **the kernel** (the core of the operating system).

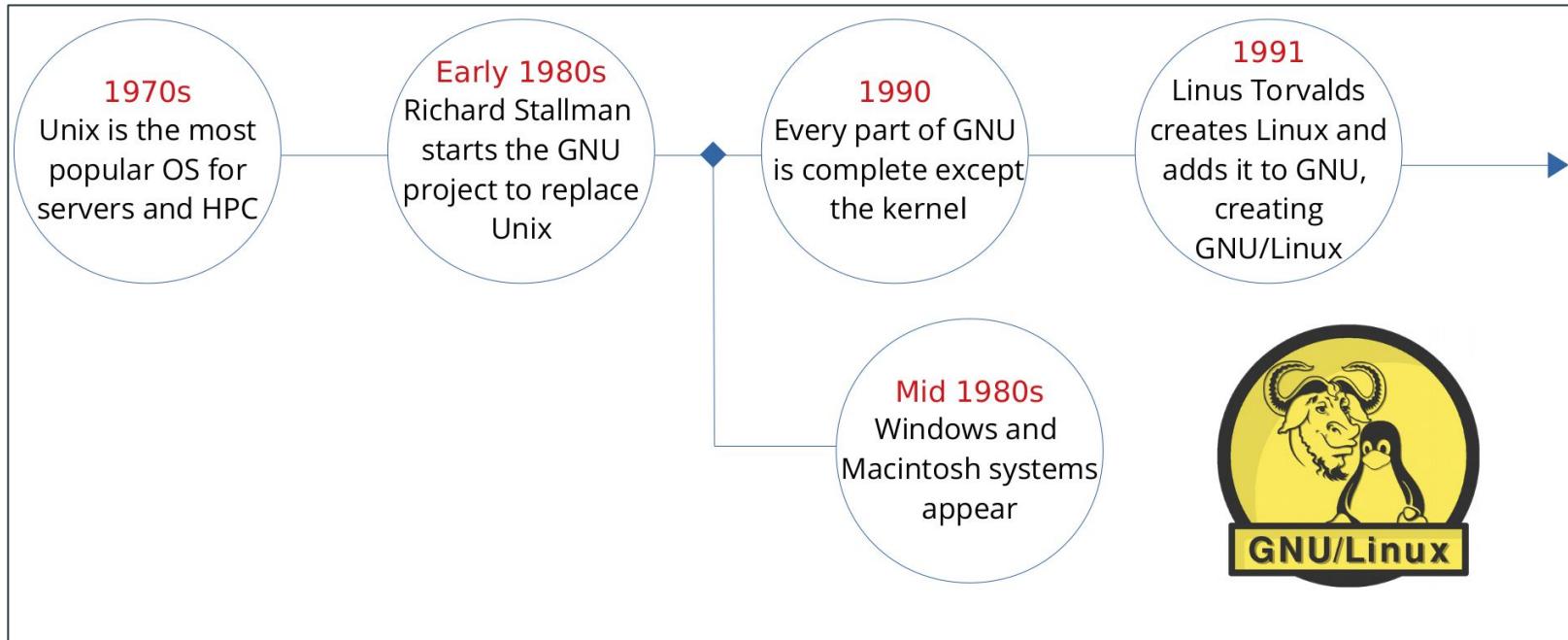
The Birth of Linux

In 1991, **Linus Torvalds**, a student in Finland, created the **Linux kernel**. He shared it with the world as an open-source project, inviting developers to improve it.

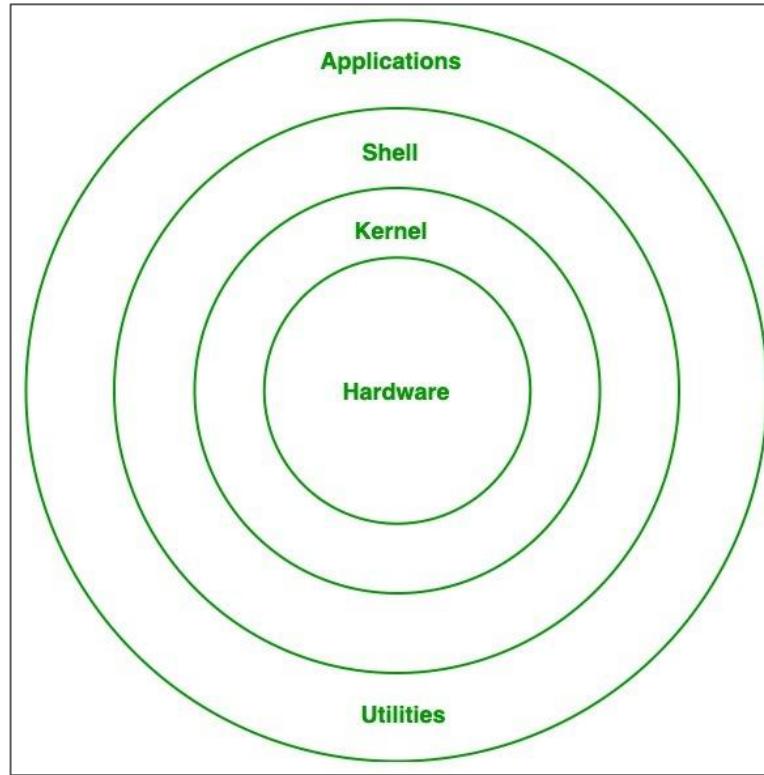
With the GNU project tools combined with Linus's kernel, they created a complete operating system called **GNU/Linux**, or simply **Linux**.



Linux Timeline



Linux Architecture



Linux Architecture

1. Kernel:

- It virtualizes the common hardware resources of the computer to provide each process with its virtual resources.
- This makes the process seem as if it is the sole process running on the machine.
- It is also responsible for preventing and mitigating conflicts between different processes.

Linux Architecture

2. System Libraries:

- Linux uses system libraries, also known as shared libraries, to implement various functionalities of the OS.
- These libraries contain pre-written code that applications can use to perform specific tasks.
- System libraries act as an interface between applications and the kernel, providing a standardized and efficient way for applications to interact with the underlying system.

Linux Architecture

3. Shell:

- The shell is the primary user interface in Linux.
- It allows users to interact with the system by entering commands, which the shell interprets and executes.
- It serves as a bridge between the user and the kernel, forwarding the user's requests to the kernel for processing.
- It provides a convenient way for users to perform various tasks, such as running programs, managing files, and configuring the system.

Linux Architecture

4. Hardware Layer:

- This encompasses all the physical components of the computer, such as RAM, HDD, CPU, and input/output devices.
- This layer is responsible for interacting with the Linux Operating System and providing the necessary resources.
- The kernel and system libraries enable communication and control over these hardware components, ensuring that they work harmoniously together.

Linux Architecture

5. System Utility:

- These are essential tools and programs provided by the Linux to manage and configure various aspects of the system.
- These utilities perform tasks such as installing software, configuring network settings, monitoring system performance, managing users and permissions, and more.
- System utilities simplify system administration tasks, making it easier for users to maintain their Linux systems efficiently.

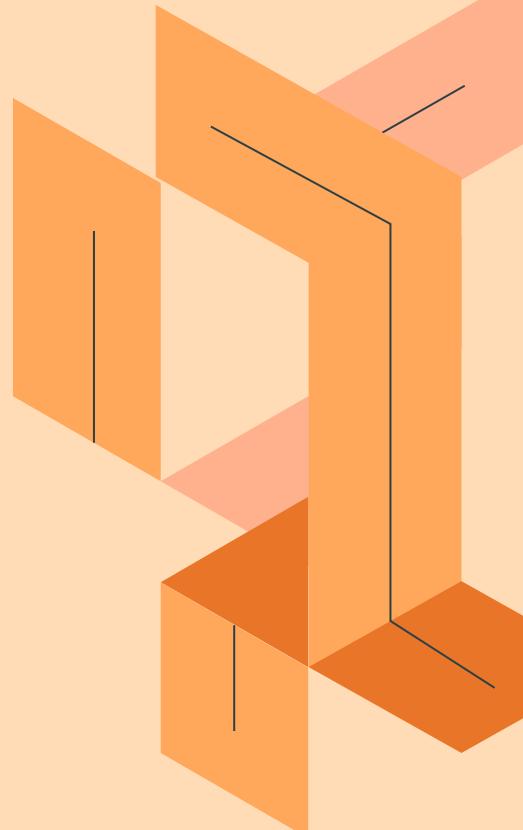
Game Time!



04

The Boot Process

Explaining the operating system as the interface between users, applications, and hardware.



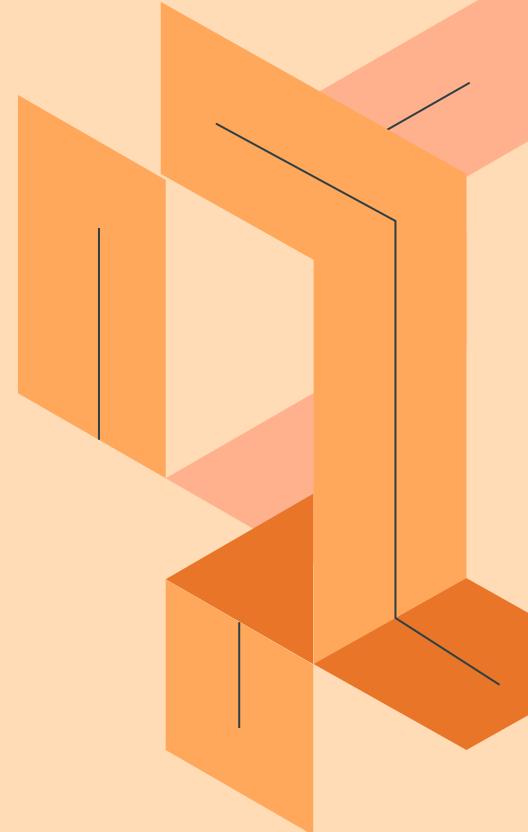
Ready, set, boot!

- 1. Initialization**
 - By pressing the power button
- 2. BIOS stage**
 - Firmware that initializes and tests HW components
- 3. Boot loader stage**
 - The program responsible for loading the Linux kernel into memory.
- 4. Kernel stage**
 - Kernel begins executing and sets up hardware.
- 5. Startup process**
 - Brings the system to an operational state

05

Exploring Linux Environments

A look at different ways to experience Linux.



What are the options?

- 1. Primary OS**
- 2. Dual (or multi) boot**
- 3. Live boot**
- 4. Virtual machine**

And more, but we will focus on these four.

1. Primary OS

- This means installing Linux as the **sole OS** on your hard disk.
- This gives you the **full power** of your hardware, and the **full capacity** of your hard disk for storage.
- Since you only have one OS installed, you do not have to worry about a bootloader or figuring out which partition to boot into.
- This is a great option if you know you won't need any Windows-specific software.

2. Dual Boot (or multi!)

- This means installing **two or more** operating systems **alongside** each other (usually on separate partitions on the same hard disk, but can be done on separate disks)
- This gives you the **full power** of your hardware plus the **flexibility** of choosing between multiple OSs.
- Since your computer loads the system files during boot, it needs to know which partition to load files from. This requires a special program called the **bootloader**.
- This is the recommended approach for a student at our faculty (as we often need Windows-only software).

3. Live Boot

- What if you simply want to try a disto, but don't want to commit to an installation? Live boot is the answer!
- Instead of booting from your hard disk, you can boot from a **live USB**.
 - This is a USB drive that contains a full operating system that you can boot into.
- You get the **full functionality** without having to **commit** to the installation.
 - **Except** slower write speed to the USB drive, compared to a hard drive or SSD.

3. Live Boot

- By default, any data you create during live boot is wiped upon shutdown. So every time you boot, it is like running a fresh install.
- However, there are ways to overcome this by booting in **persistence mode**.

4. Virtual Machine

- A virtual machine is a program that **simulates another machine** (running an OS) right within your own machine.
- It does this by “**burrowing**” resources from your machine – which means it can never utilize the full power of your hardware.
- You can easily delete VMs if you no longer need them, and create new ones as you please.
- The **lowest commitment** option, at the cost of having the **lowest performance**.



What should I choose?

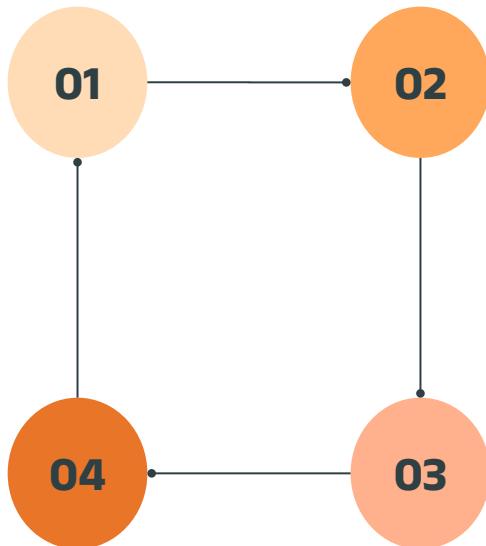
What Should I Choose?

Primary OS

If you want to commit to Linux and do not require Windows specific programs.

Live Boot

If you want to use out Linux at *near* full power without needing to install it.



Dual Boot

If you want to commit to Linux but require Windows specific programs.
(Recommended)

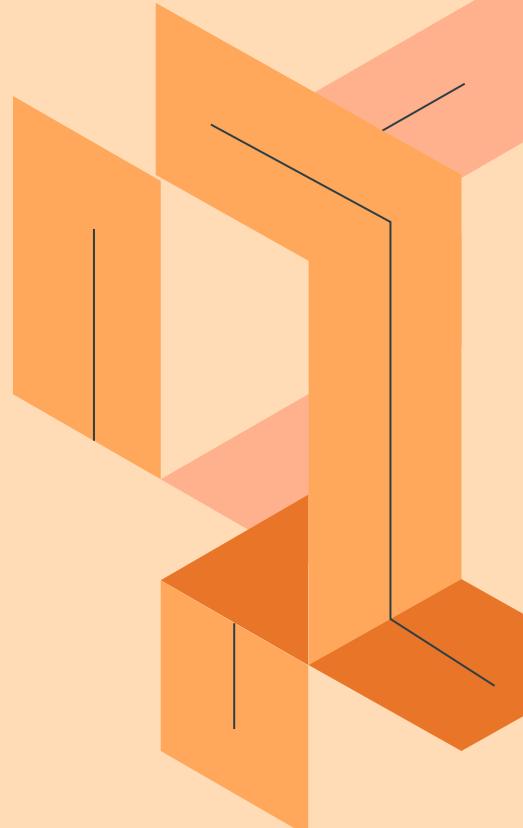
Virtual Machine

If you want to use Linux, and do not need very high performance.

06

Dual Boot Process

An overview of the steps involved in setting up a dual-boot system to run Linux and Windows together.



Preparation

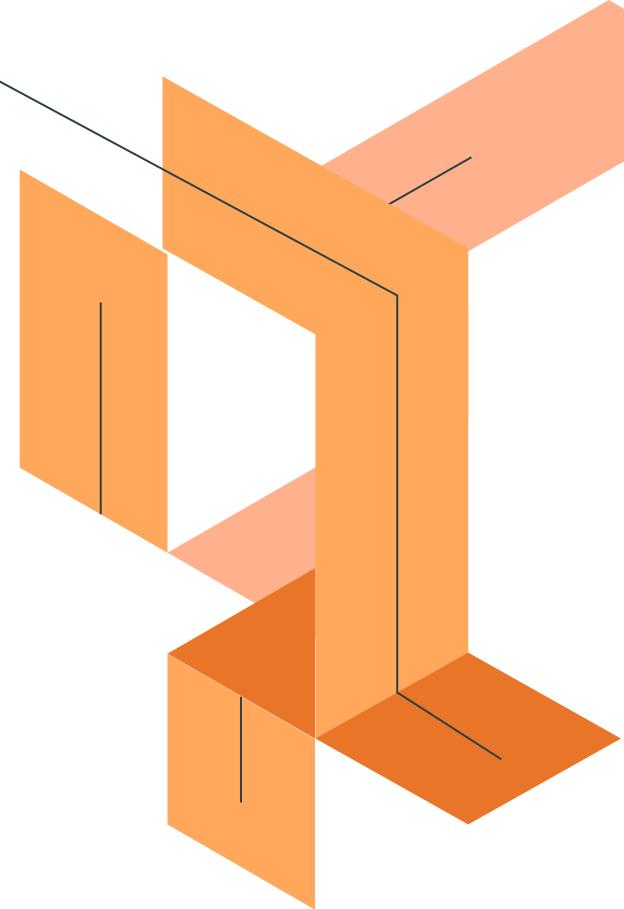
Note: The process may change depending on your hardware and Windows version, but these steps will generally be required:

1. **BACKUP YOUR DATA.**
2. Disable Bitlocker during installation.
3. Partition your drive.
4. Create installation medium
5. Disable secure boot.
6. Disable hibernate.

1. Backup Your Data

Backups are important, especially when you are playing with your hard drive.

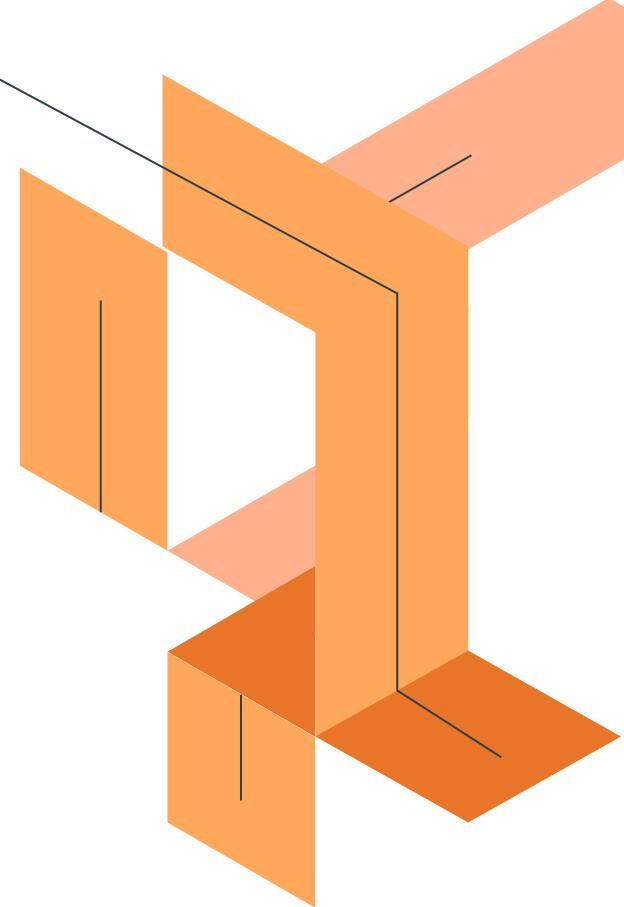
If you care about a piece of data, make sure it is backed up, either to the cloud or to an external storage medium.



2. Disable BitLocker

BitLocker is a full volume encryption feature included with recent Microsoft Windows versions.

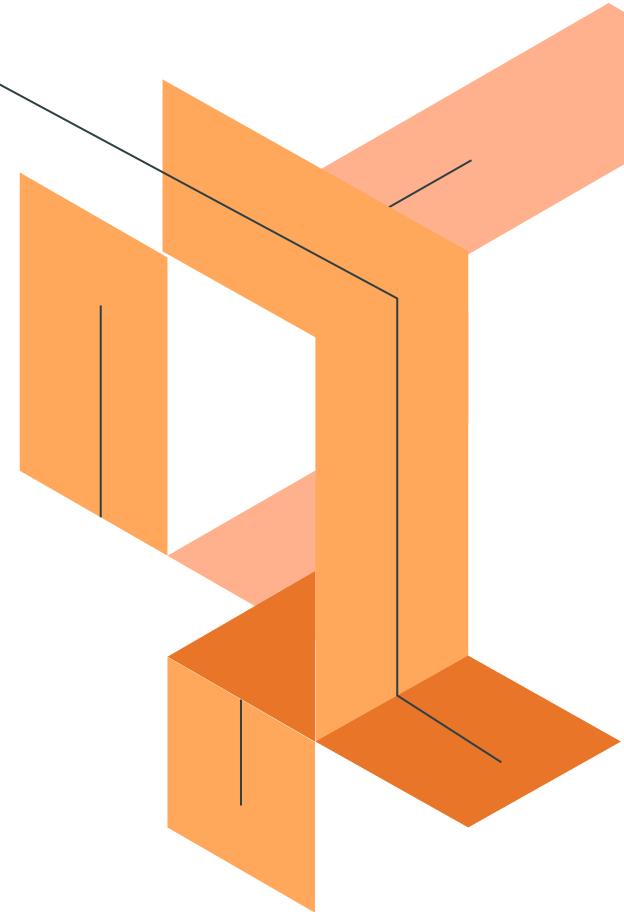
Since we will need to partition our hard drive, we need to **disable** BitLocker, and also **back up its recovery key** in case we need it when booting back to Windows.



3. Partition Your Drive

Since we will be installing Linux alongside Windows on the same drive, we need to create different **partitions** in which they will reside.

There are different ways you can partition your drive for Linux, depending on your use case. Research them before committing!

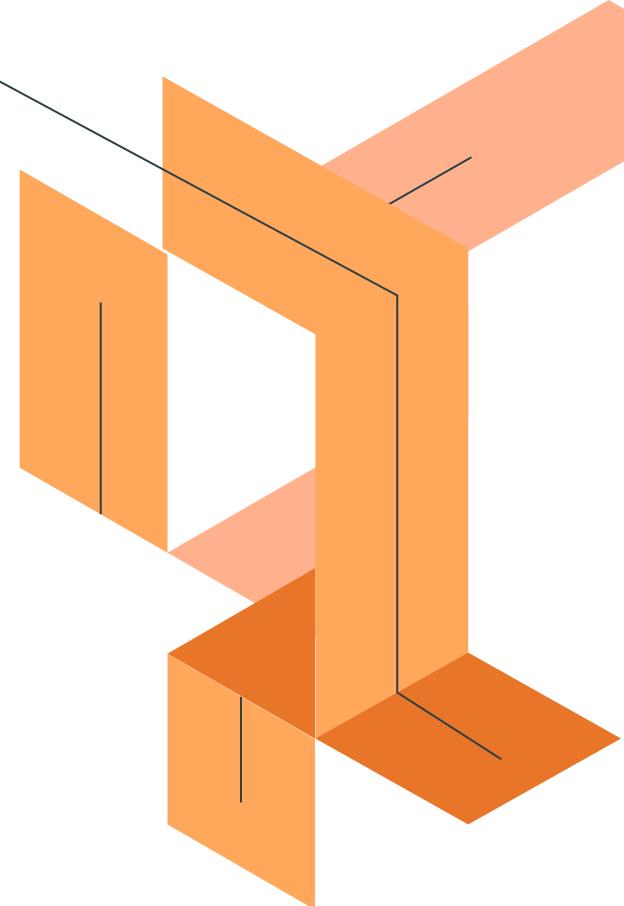


4. Create Installation

Medium

This is the medium you will boot from in order to install Linux.

For many distros, this is the same medium that you would use to live boot the OS.



4. Create Installation Medium

Medium

1. Download an ISO image of your desired Linux distribution.
2. Write the image to your USB drive using a tool like Rufus on Windows, or using `dd` command on Linux.

4. Create

Installation

Medium

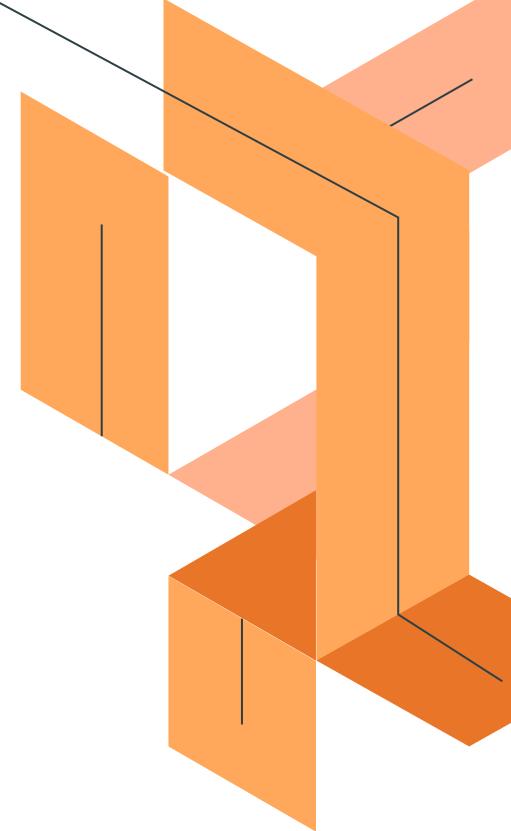
- Writing the ISO involves extracting and copying it to the drive, and creating the boot sector.
 - This is sometimes referred to as "burning" or "flashing" the ISO onto the drive, but it is simply writing the data -- no heat or chemicals involved!
3. You can now use the USB drive to either live boot or to install Linux on your hard disk.

5. Disable Secure Boot

Secure Boot is a security feature that only allows using trusted software from the machine manufacturer to boot.

Many distros currently support secure boot, but some of them don't (notably Arch Linux).

You might need to disable it to be able to boot from your installation medium.



6. Disable Hibernate

Hibernating your machine allows you to power it off and still be able to **recover** its state on next boot.

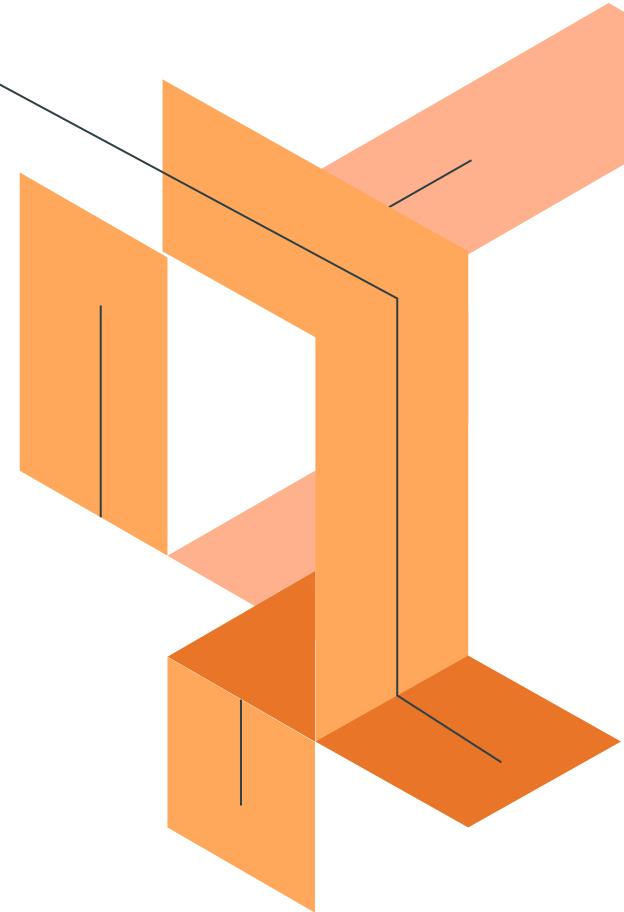
This is done by writing the contents of RAM to disk.

However, this can cause issues when dual booting, so it is recommended to either **disable** it on both OSs, or **do your research** if you plan to leave it enabled.

Time To Dual Boot!

You're on your own now! The process varies a lot depending on your Windows version, desired Linux distribution, hardware configuration, etc.

This makes it more helpful to look for a guide for your specific case, and rely primarily on the docs of your desired distro.



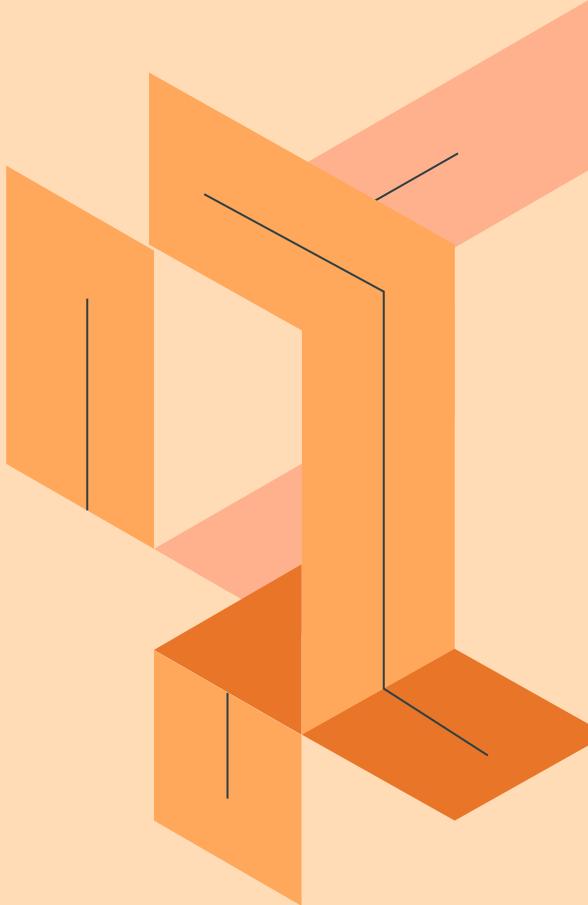
Session Task

Get yourself a Linux installation!

Any installation method we explained is valid, but **dual boot** is highly, highly encouraged.

See you soon – this time in the terminal!

Thank You!



Divide the content in four ideas

Mars

Mars is actually a very cold place

Venus

Venus has extremely high temperatures

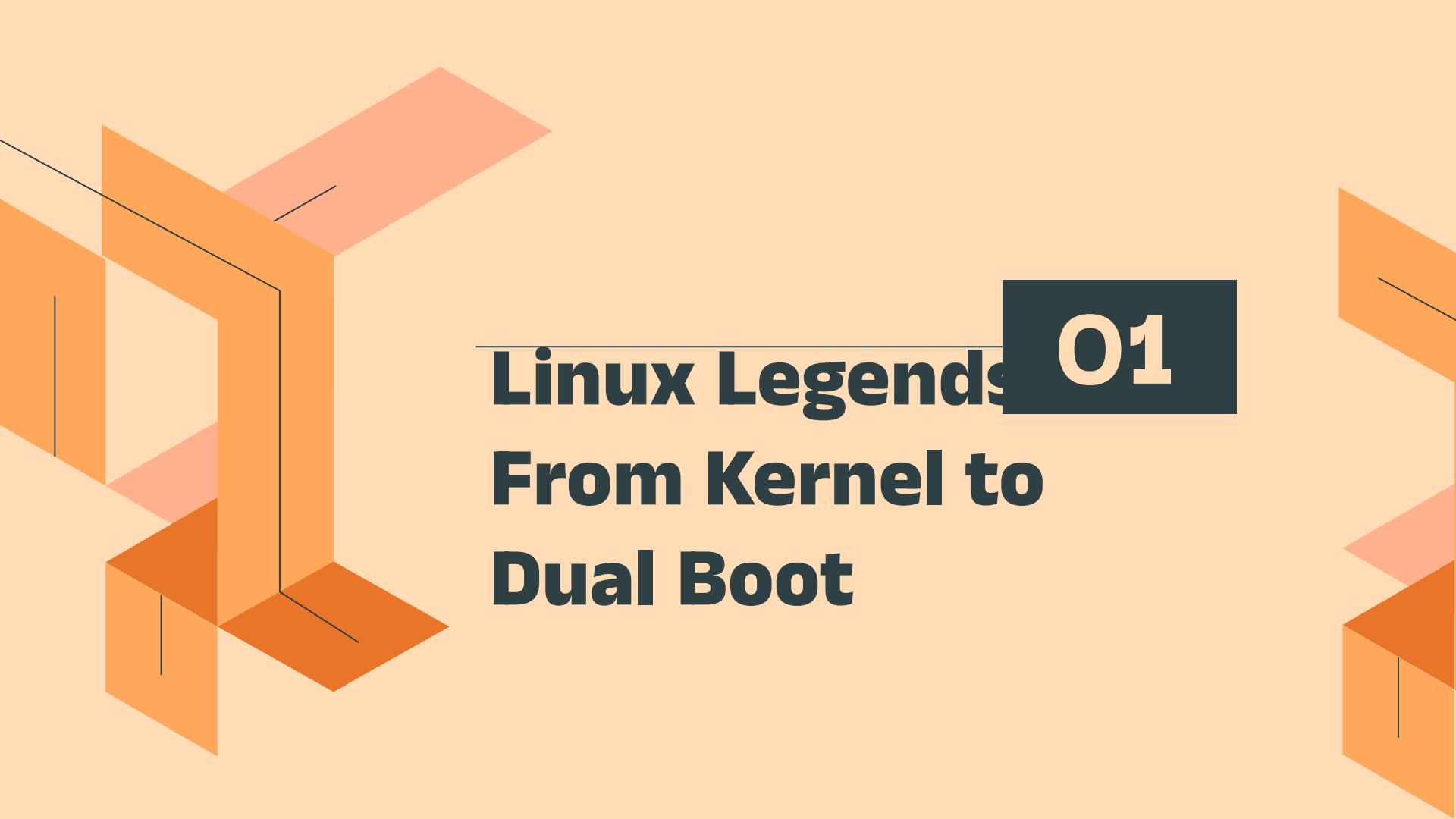
Jupiter

Jupiter is the biggest planet of them all

Saturn

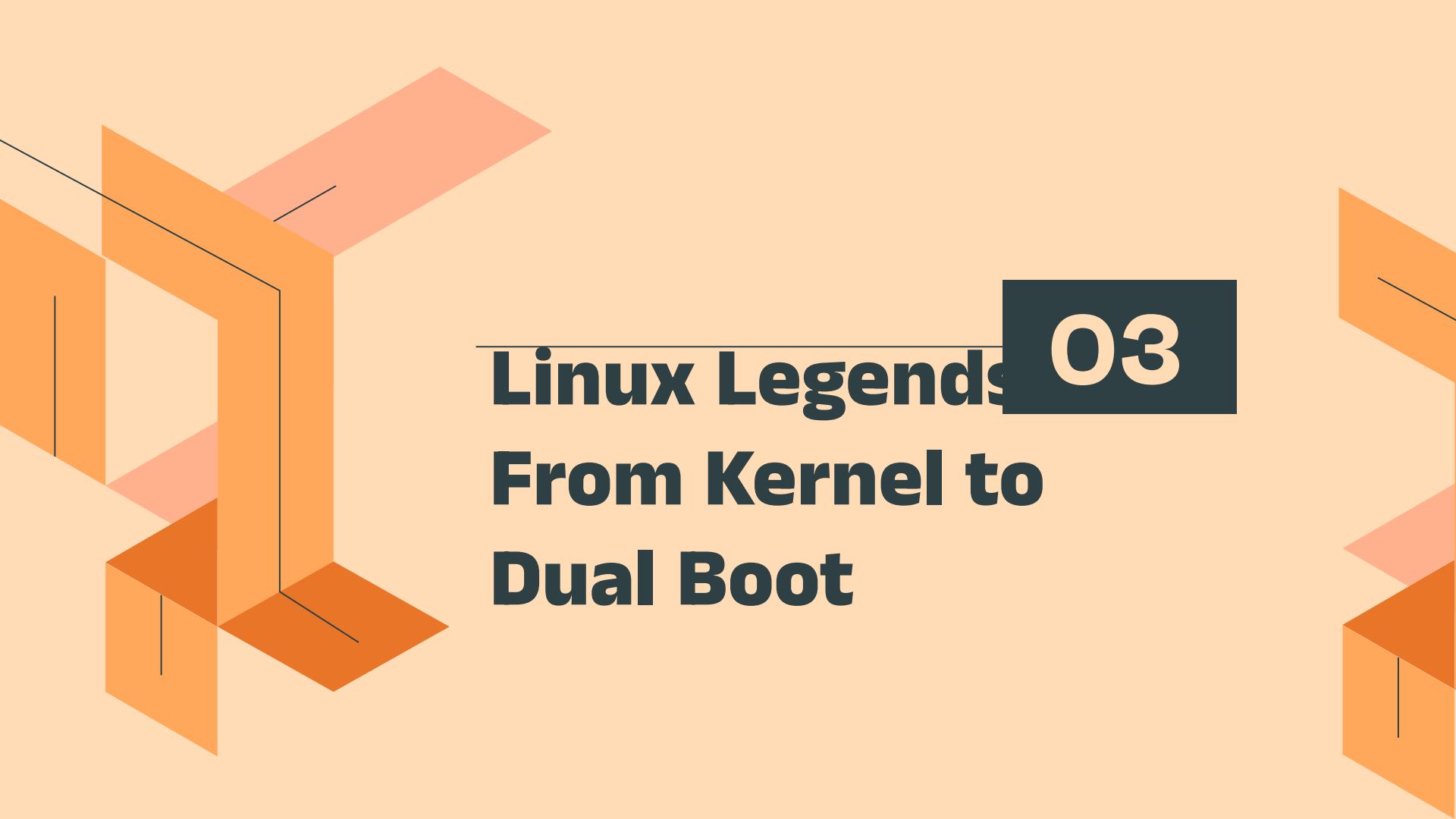
Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings





Linux Legends 01

From Kernel to Dual Boot



Linux Legends 03

From Kernel to Dual Boot

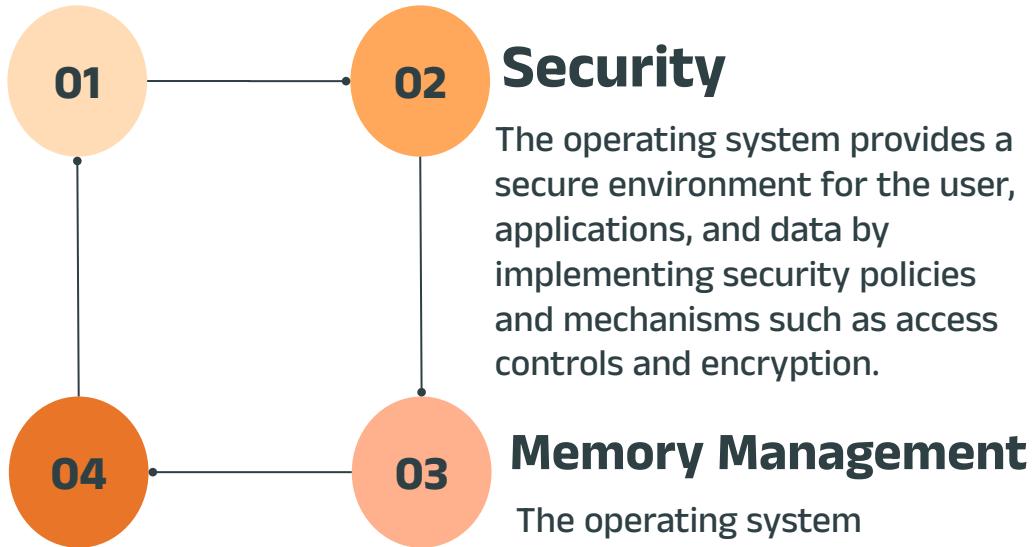
Functions of the Operating System

Resource Management

The operating system manages and allocates memory, CPU time, and other hardware resources among the various programs and processes running on the computer.

Process Management

The operating system is responsible for starting, stopping, and managing processes and programs. It also controls the scheduling of processes and allocates resources to them.



Security

The operating system provides a secure environment for the user, applications, and data by implementing security policies and mechanisms such as access controls and encryption.

Memory Management

The operating system manages the computer's primary memory and provides mechanisms for optimizing memory usage.

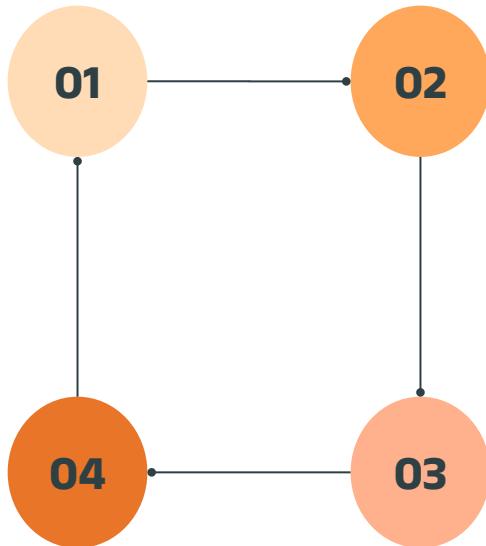
Functions of the Operating System

Resource Management

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Process Management

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Memory Management

The operating system manages the computer's primary memory and provides mechanisms for optimizing memory usage.

Contents of this template

You can delete this slide when you're done editing the presentation

<u>Fonts</u>	To view this template correctly in PowerPoint, download and install the fonts we used
<u>Used and alternative resources</u>	An assortment of graphic resources that are suitable for use in this presentation
<u>Thanks slide</u>	You must keep it so that proper credits for our design are given
<u>Colors</u>	All the colors used in this presentation
<u>Icons and infographic resources</u>	These can be used in the template, and their size and color can be edited
Editable presentation theme	You can edit the master slides easily. For more info, click here

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Divide the content in five ideas

Mars

Mars is actually a very cold place

Neptune

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun

Venus

Venus has extremely high temperatures

Jupiter

Jupiter is the biggest planet of them all

Saturn

Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings

Reviewing concepts is a good idea

Mars

Mars is actually a very cold place

Venus

Venus has extremely high temperatures

Neptune

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun

Mercury

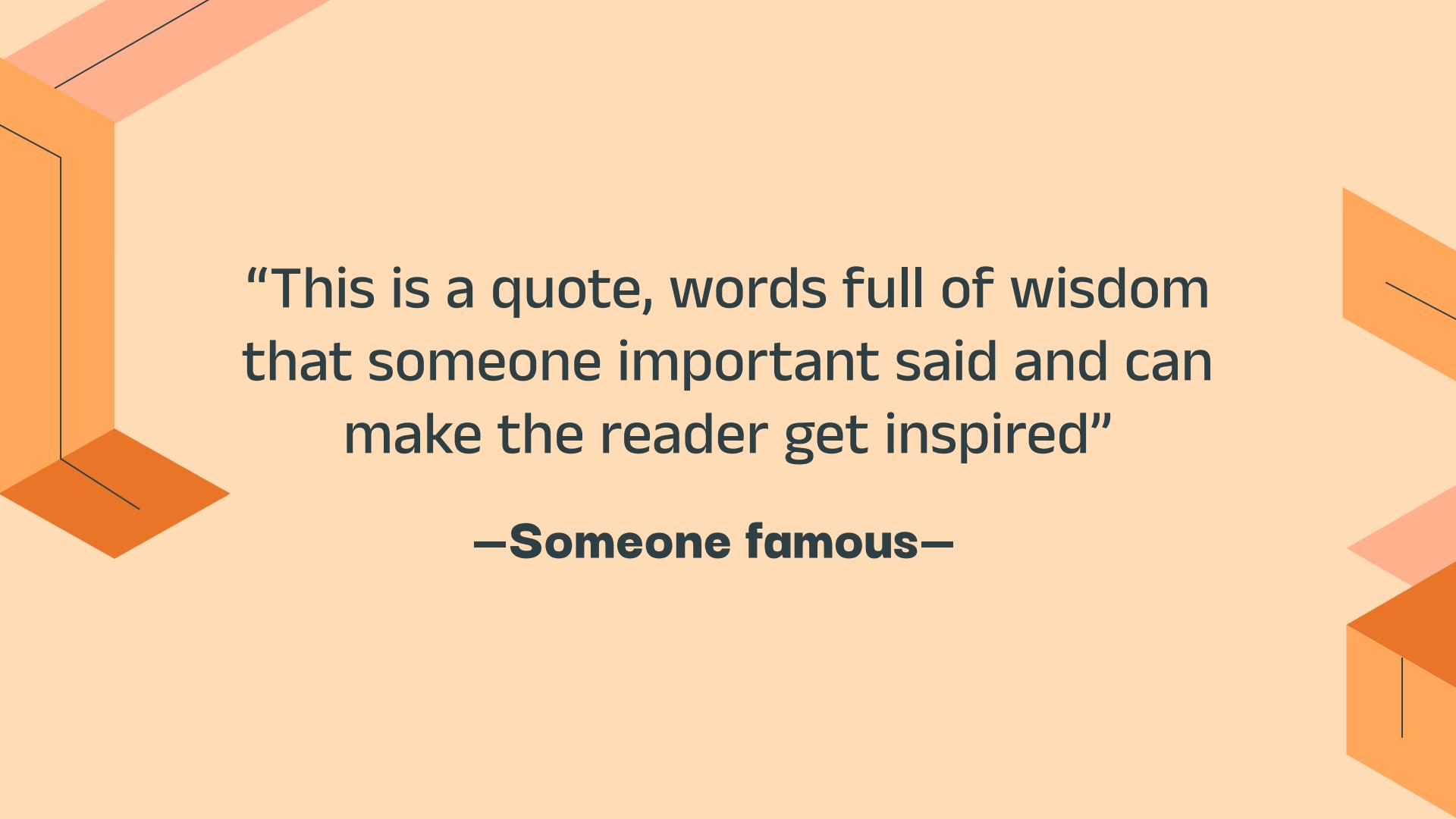
Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun

Saturn

Saturn is a gas giant with several rings

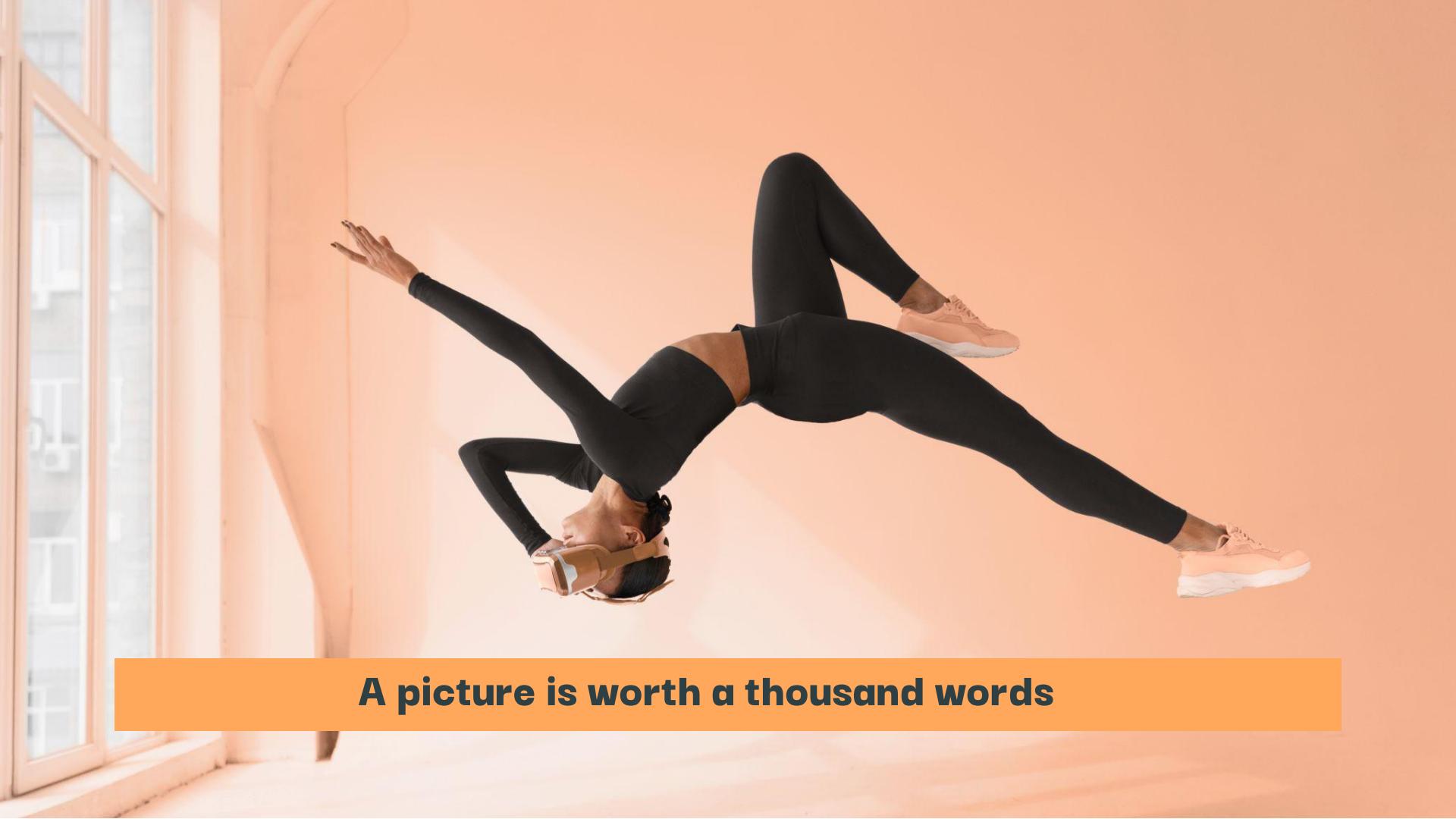
Jupiter

Jupiter is the biggest planet of them all



“This is a quote, words full of wisdom
that someone important said and can
make the reader get inspired”

—**Someone famous**—



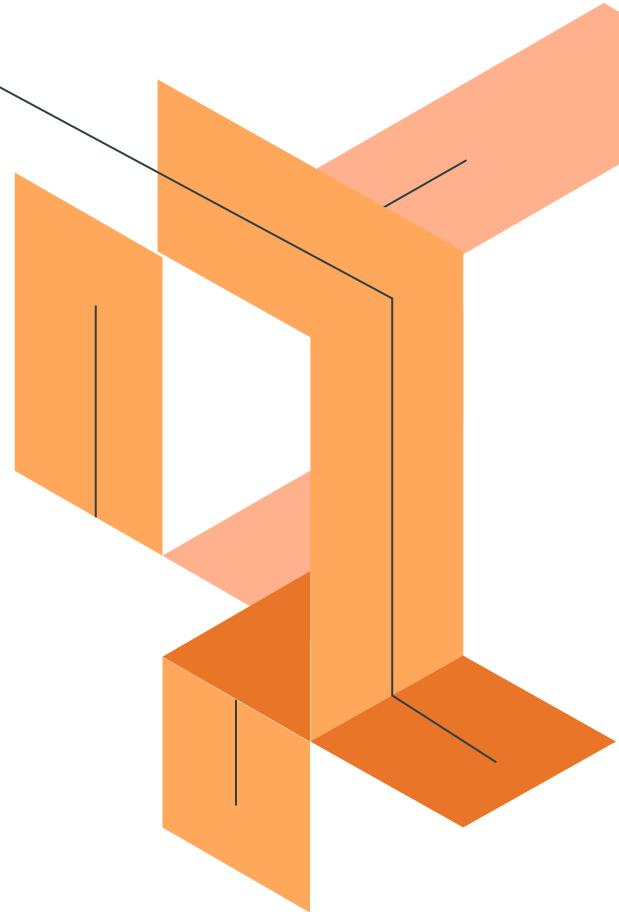
A picture is worth a thousand words

The slide title goes here!

Do you know what helps you make your point crystal clear? Lists like this one:

- They're simple
- You can organize your ideas clearly
- You'll never forget to buy milk!

And the most important thing: the audience won't miss the point of your presentation



- 
1. **System Library:** Linux uses system libraries, also known as shared libraries, to implement various functionalities of the operating system. These libraries contain pre-written code that applications can use to perform specific tasks. By using these libraries, developers can save time and effort, as they don't need to write the same code repeatedly. System libraries act as an interface between applications and the kernel, providing a standardized and efficient way for applications to interact with the underlying system.
 2. **Shell:** The shell is the user interface of the Linux Operating System. It allows users to interact with the system by entering commands, which the shell interprets and executes. The shell serves as a bridge between the user and the kernel, forwarding the user's requests to the kernel for processing. It provides a convenient way for users to perform various tasks, such as running programs, managing files, and configuring the system.

4,498,300,00

8

Big numbers catch your audience's attention

9h 55m 23s

Jupiter's rotation period

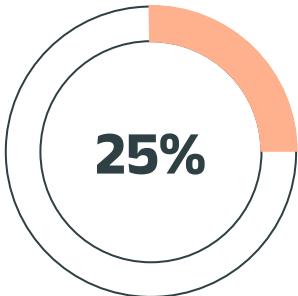
333,000

The Sun's mass compared to Earth's

386,000 km

Distance between Earth and the Moon

Let's use some percentages



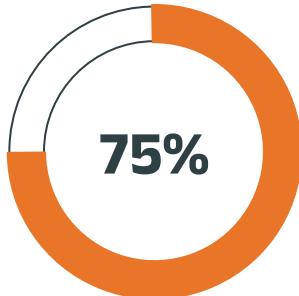
Mercury

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest of them all



Venus

Venus has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun



Mars

Despite being red, Mars is actually a cold place. It's full of iron oxide dust

Computer Mockup

You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just right-click on it and select “Replace image”



Tablet mockup

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9h 55m 23s

Jupiter's rotation period

333,000

The Sun's mass compared to Earth's

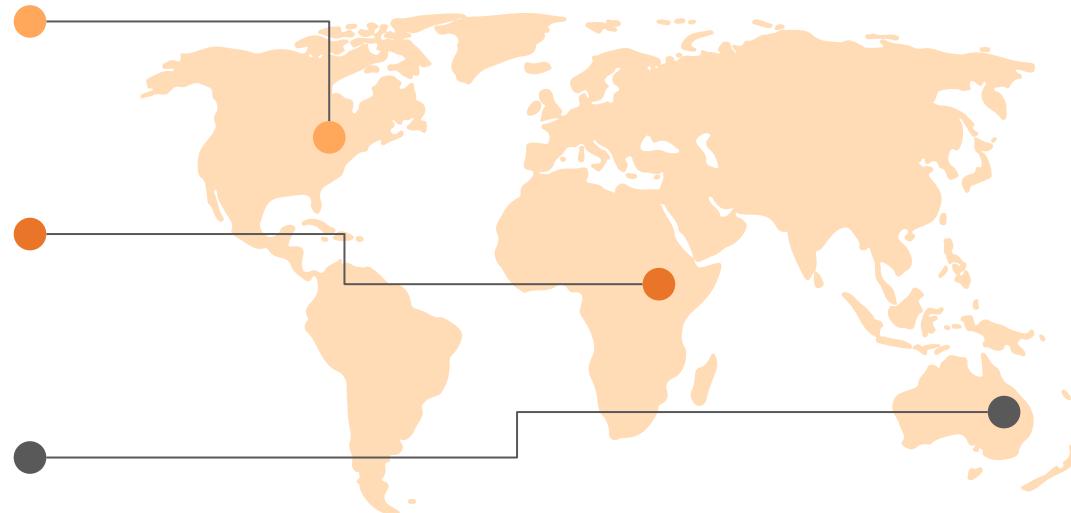
386,000 km

Distance between Earth and the Moon

This is a map

Venus

Venus is the second planet from the Sun



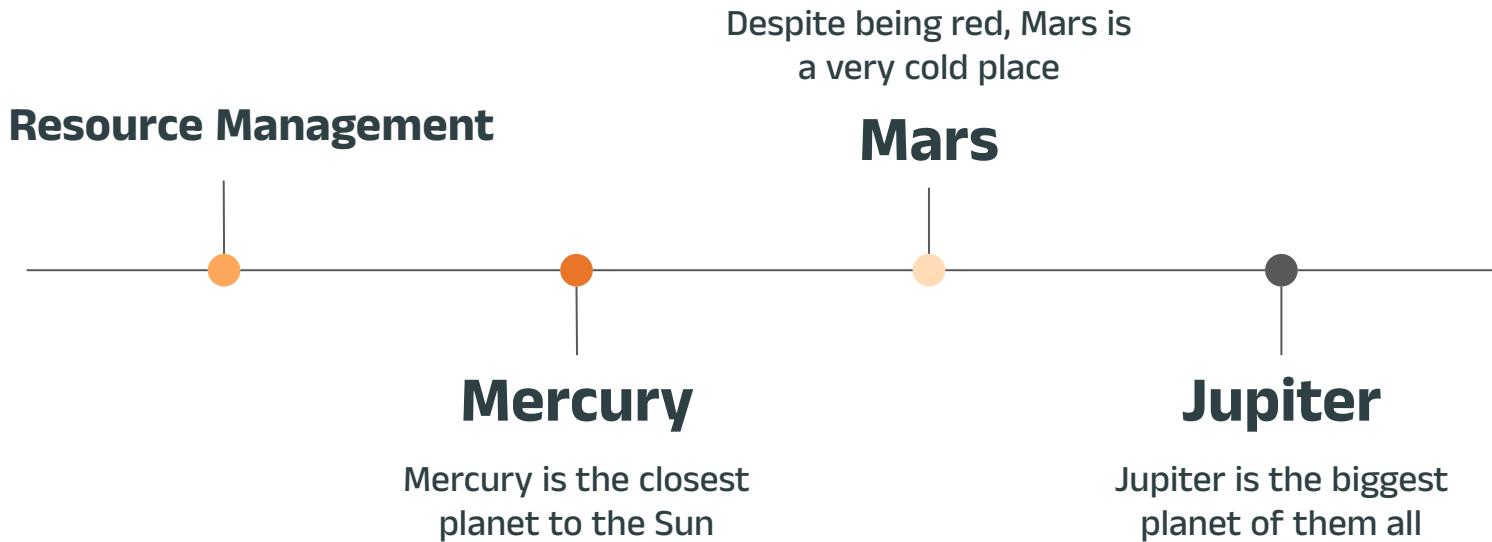
Mercury

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun

Mars

Despite being red, Mars is a very cold place

A timeline always works well



Infographics make it easy to understand

Mars

Mars is actually a very cold place

Mercury

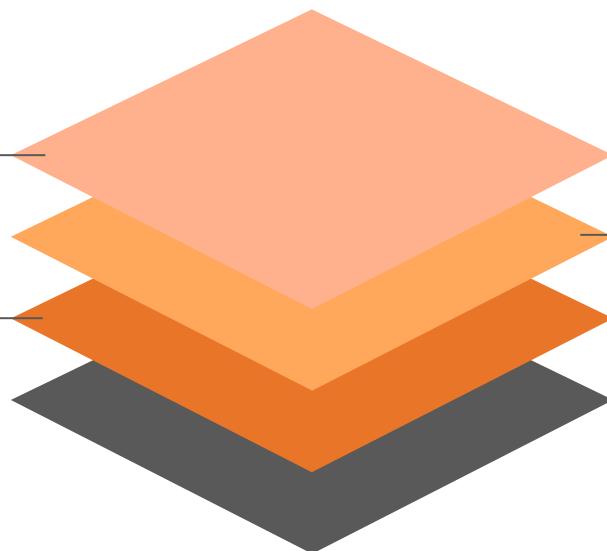
Mercury is a small planet and close to the sun

Venus

Venus has extremely high temperatures

Saturn

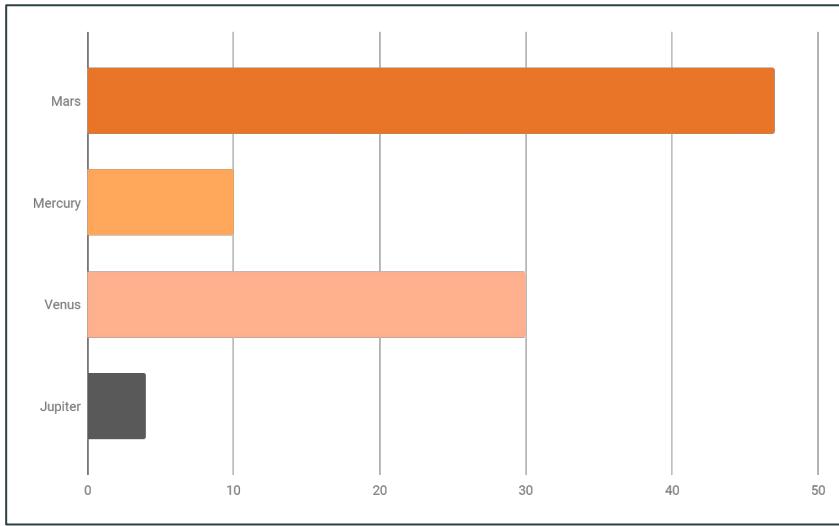
Saturn has a high number of moons



Tables represent your data in a clear way

	Standard	Premium
Mercury	Mercury is very small	Mercury is small
Venus	Venus is very hot	Venus is a hot planet
Saturn	Saturn has rings	Saturn is a gas giant

You can use this graph



47%

Mars

Despite being red,
Mars is very cold

10%

Mercury

Mercury is quite a
small planet

30%

Venus

Jupiter is an
enormous planet

4%

Jupiter

Jupiter is an
enormous planet

Follow the link in the graph to modify its data and then paste the new one here. [For more info, click here](#)

Our team



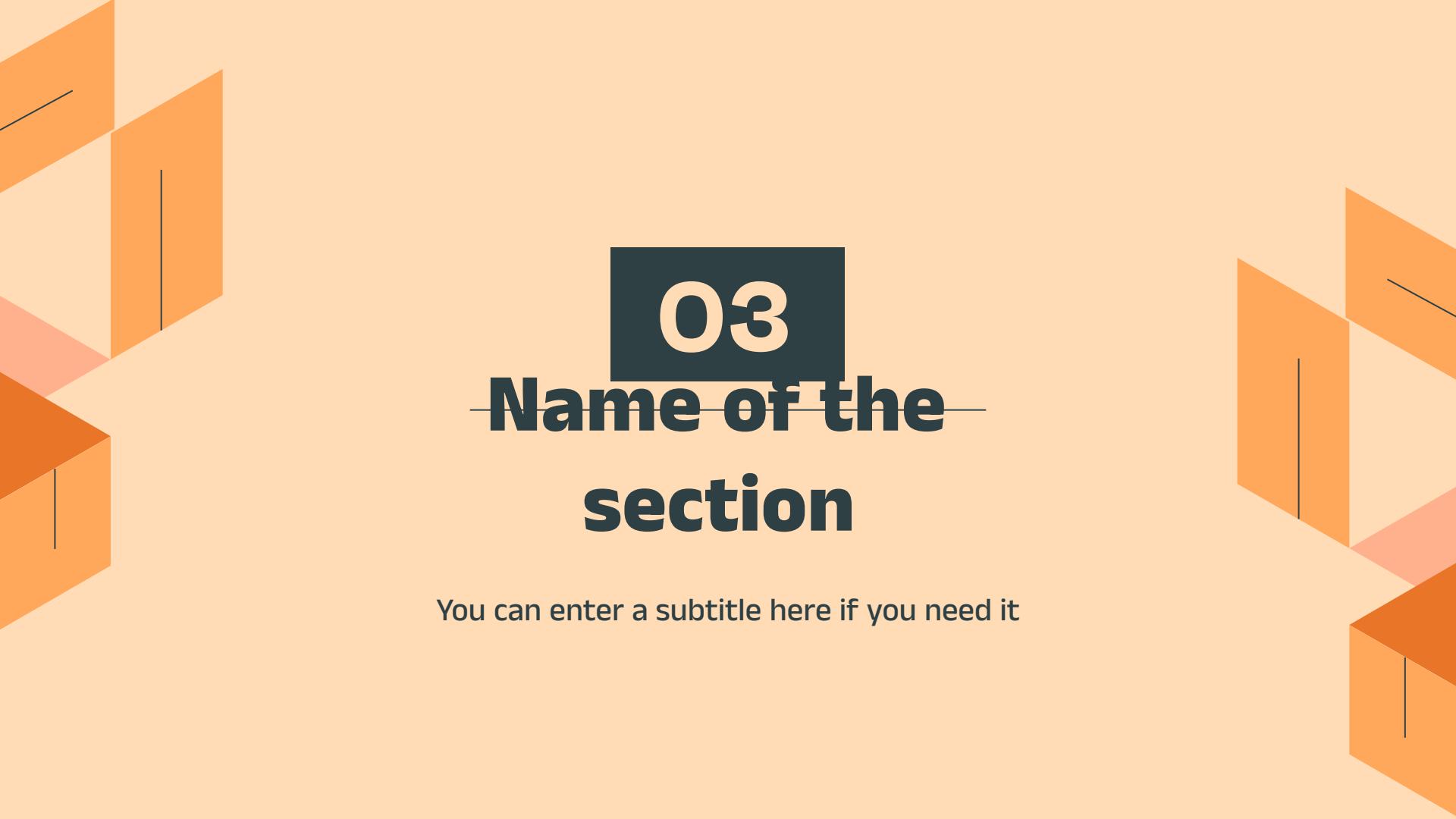
Sarah Hill

You can speak a bit about this person here



Seyan Harris

You can speak a bit about this person here



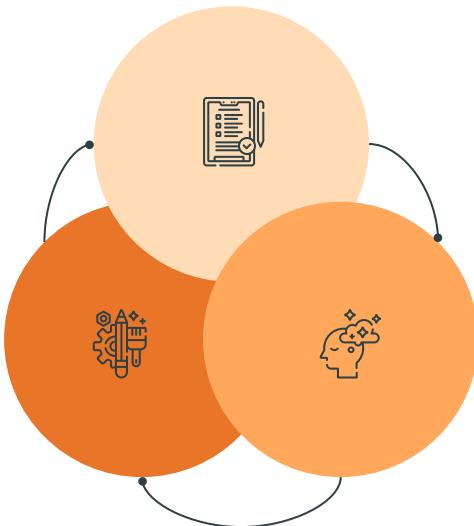
03

Name of the section

You can enter a subtitle here if you need it

Kernel

A kernel is the core component of an operating system.



Neptune

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun

Saturn

Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings

References

- [Functions of Operating System](#)

Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

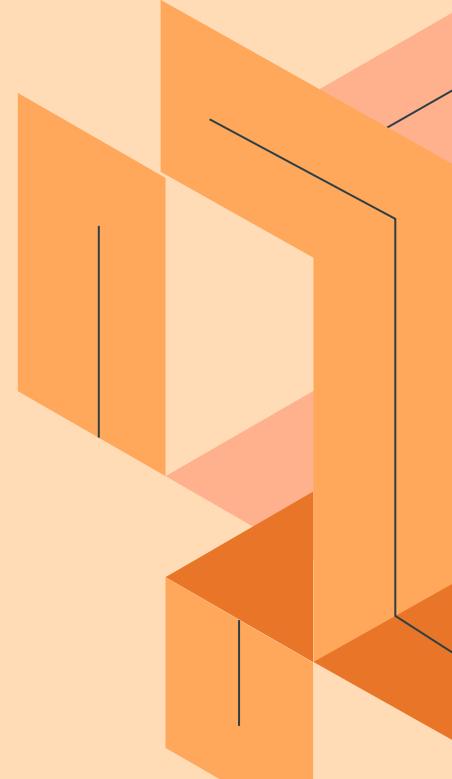
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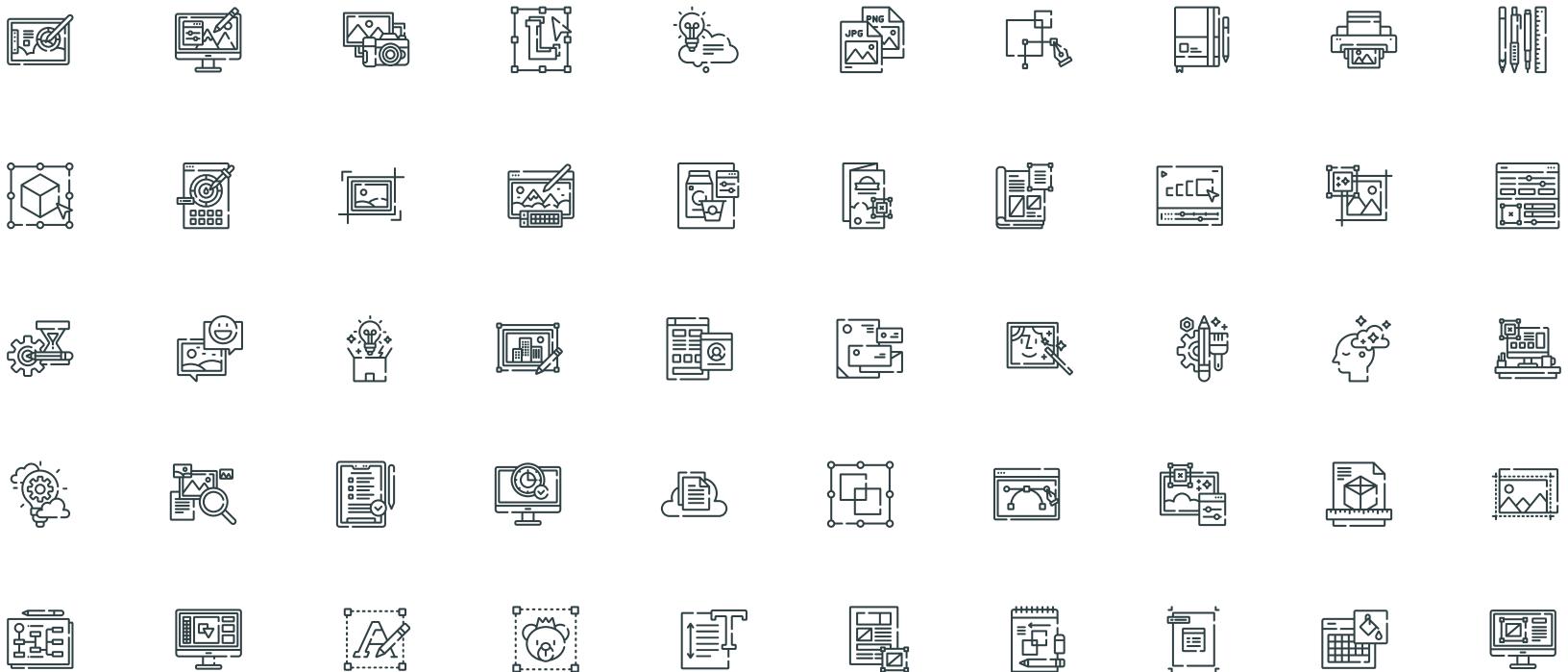
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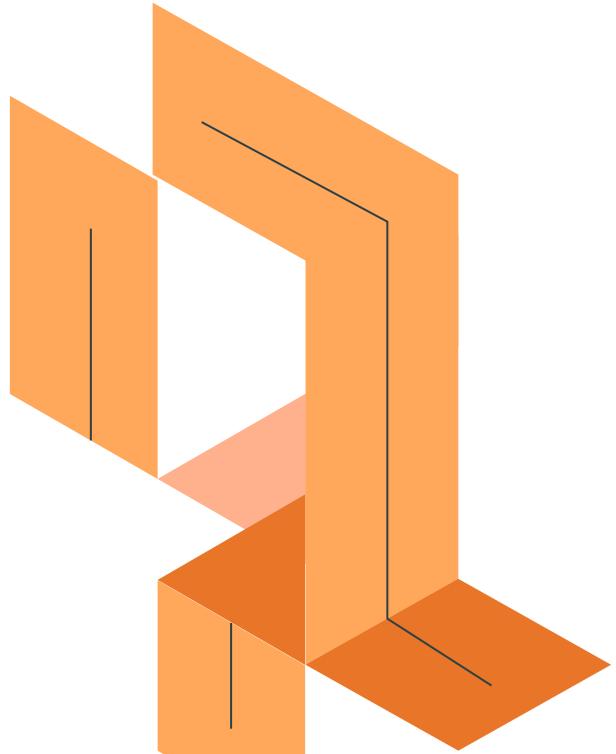
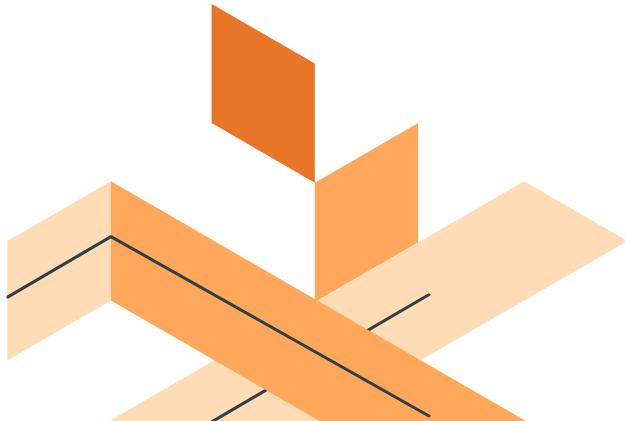


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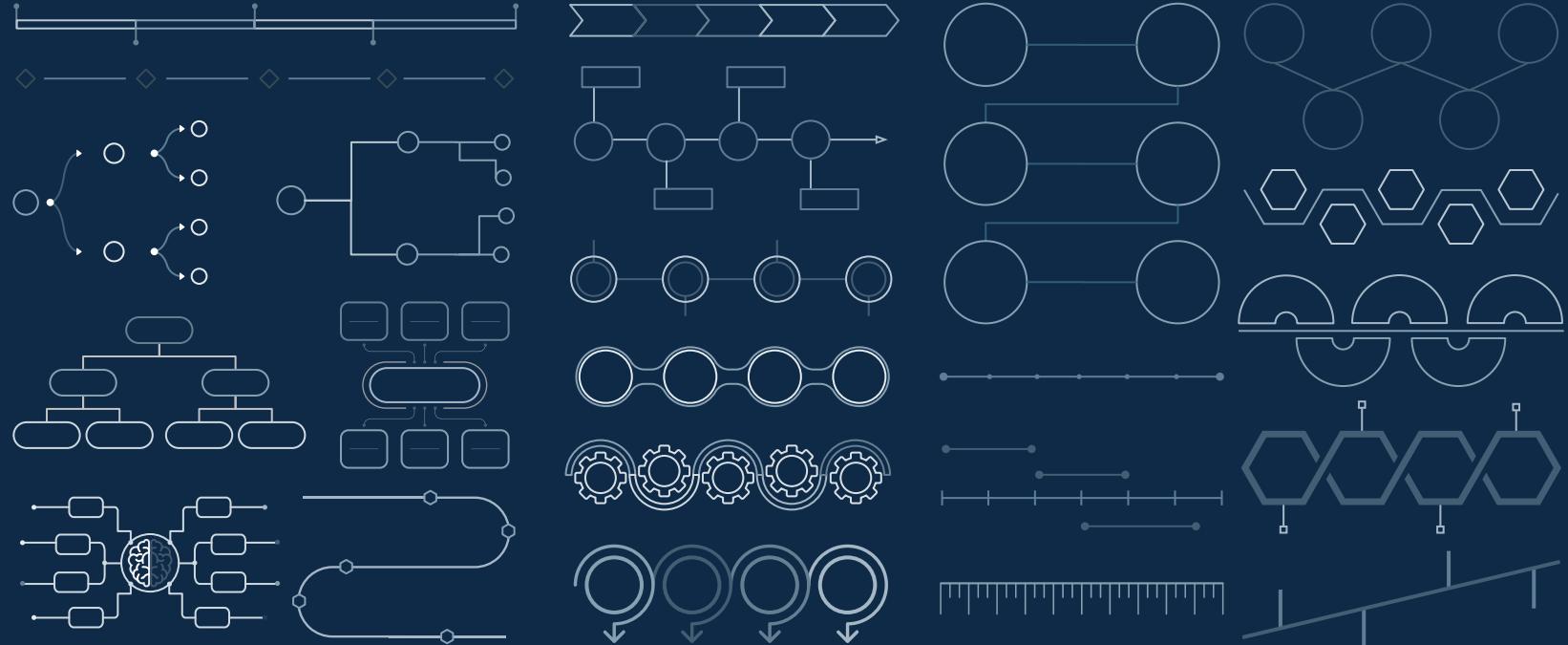
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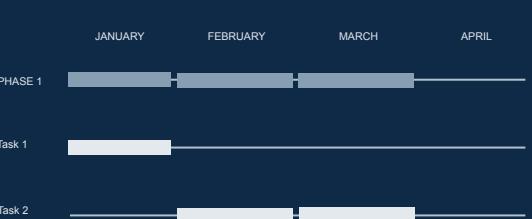
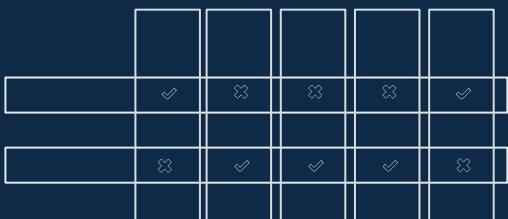
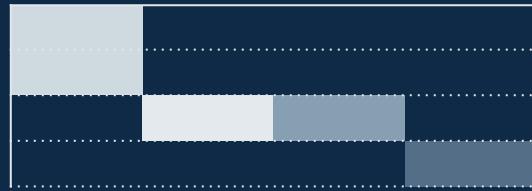
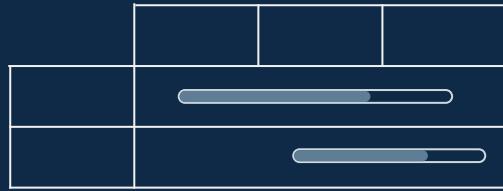
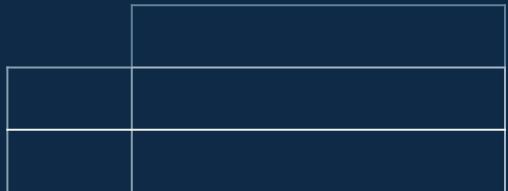
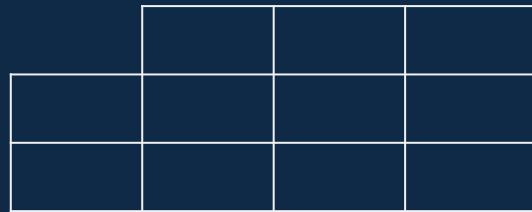
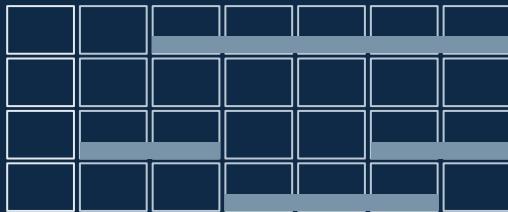
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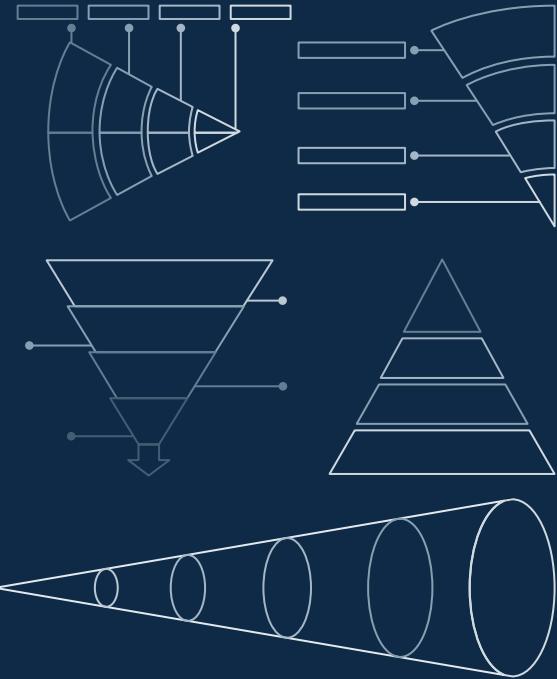
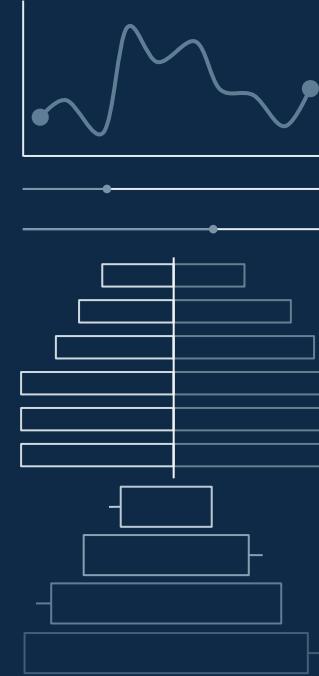
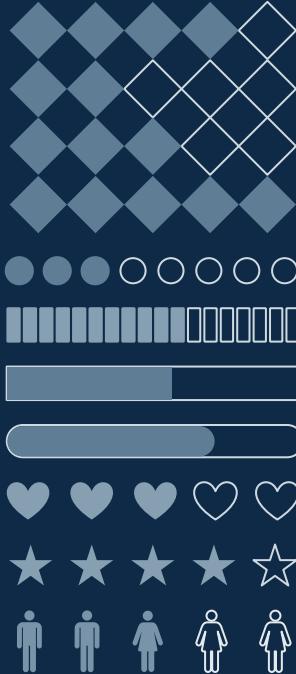
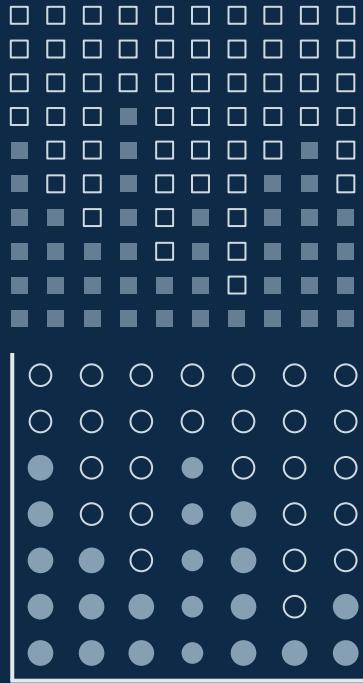












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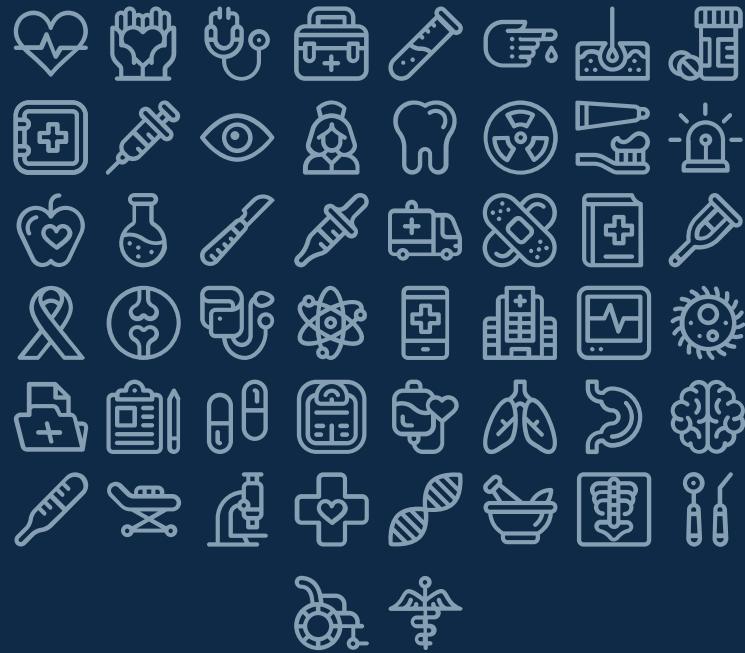
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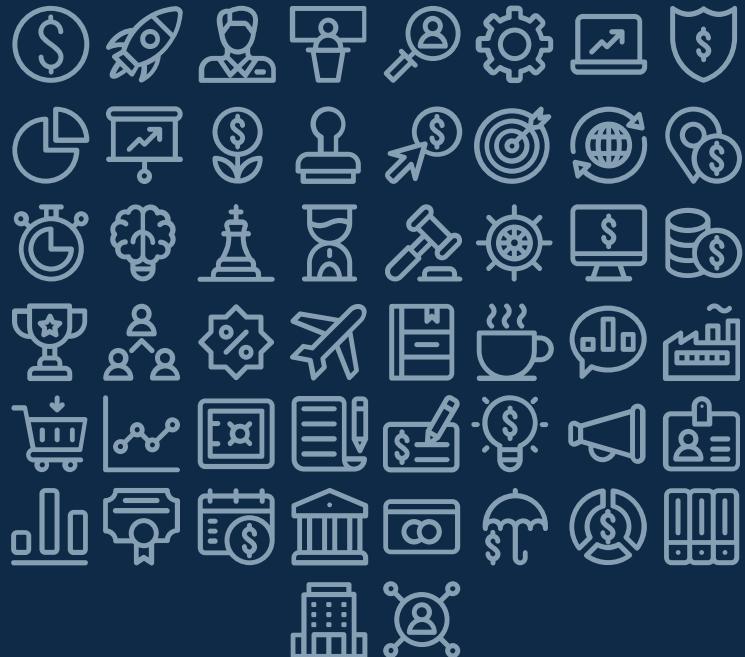
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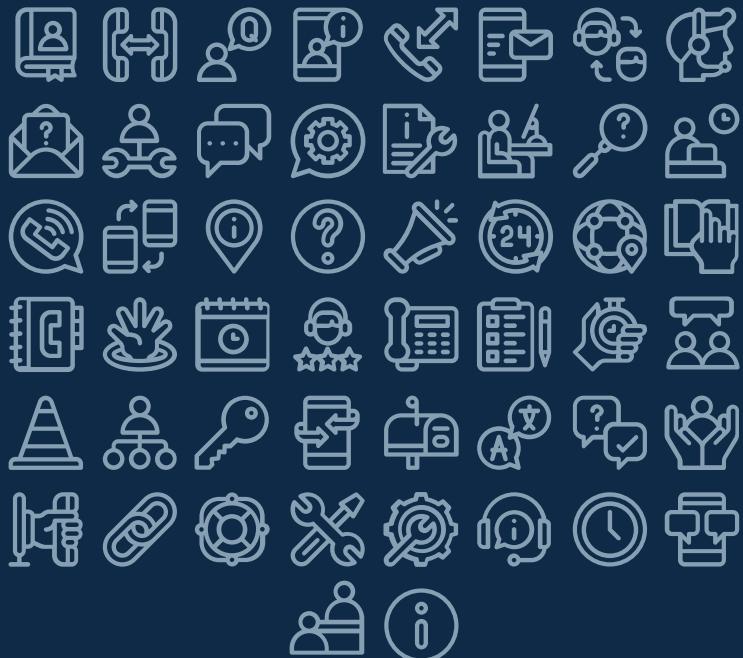
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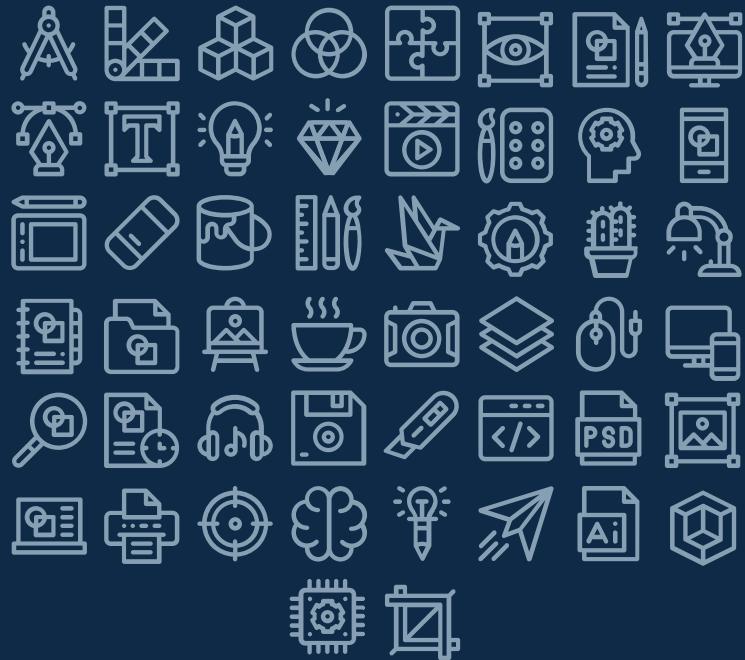
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