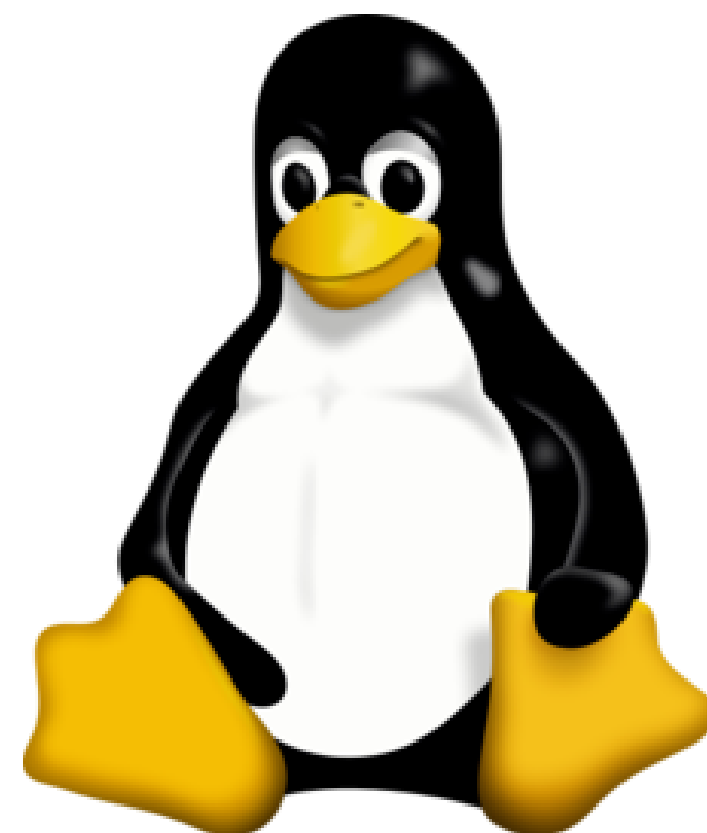# YOUR LINUX LAUNCHPAD

Vedant Jadhav
PICT OSS Community
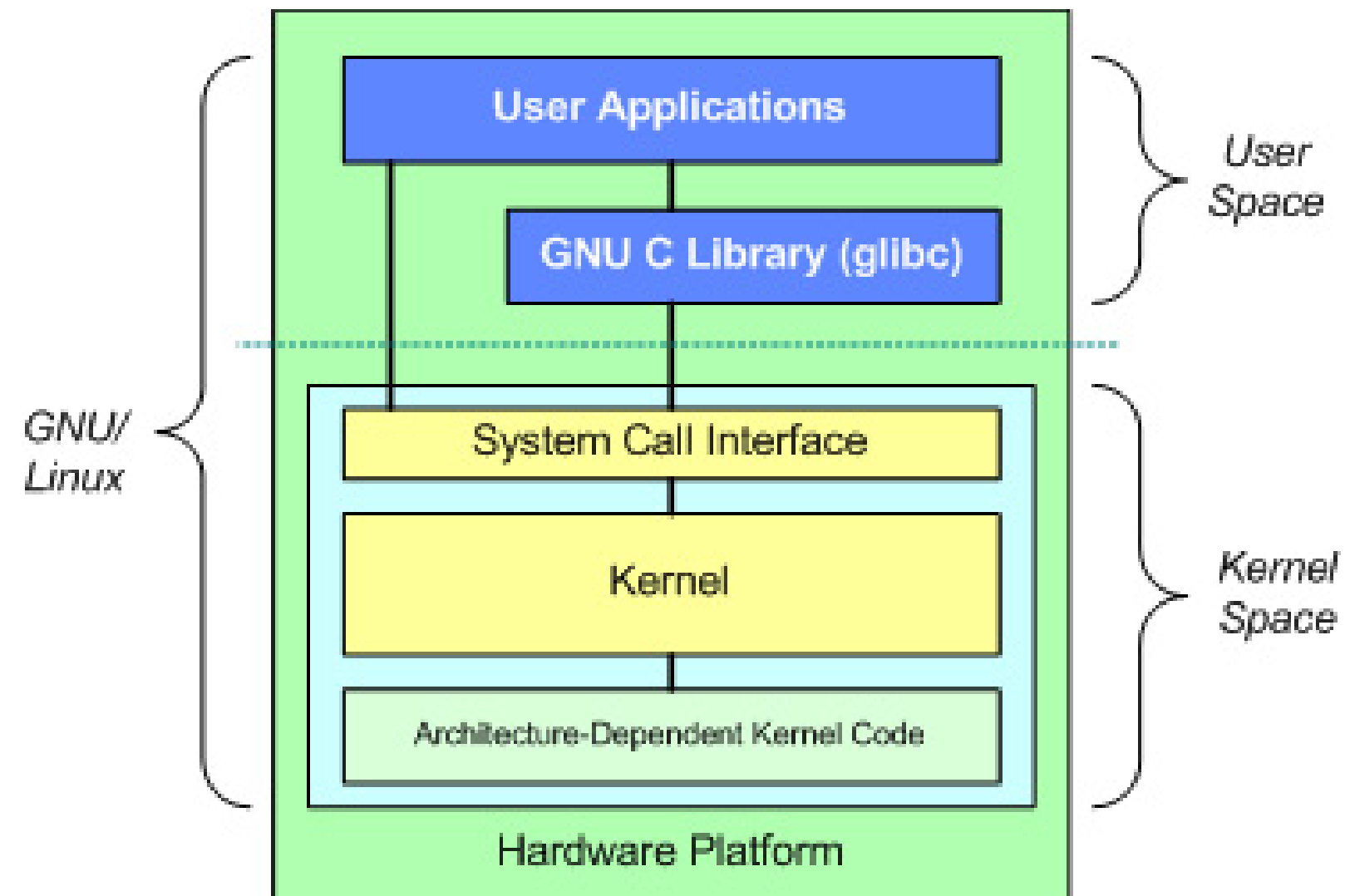
WHAT IS LINUX?

- Made by Linus Torvalds in 1991

- A family of Unix-like OSes using Linux kernel

- Also called GNU/Linux

GNU/LINUX

Linux is technically just a kernel, the entire OS includes GNU coreutils as well

WHY LINUX?

- Free (as in free beer and freedom)

- Open-source

- Security

- Customization, and much more

LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS

- Also known as Linux "distros"
- Collection of software packages and configurations
- Used in:
  - Web servers (96%+ share)
  - Embedded systems (Android, Raspberry Pi)
  - Desktops (4%+ share)

LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS

How to choose:

- Stability

- Package management

- Development philosophy, and more

LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS

the **New** Official /g/ OS Guide

Chart!!TKgO2Qgjkrt and mahir256

OR just use Ubuntu/Linux Mint

INSTALLING UBUNTU

BASIC STEPS:

1. Install ISO
2. Flash ISO on USB
3. Boot from USB
4. Install
5. Enjoy!

INSTALL ISO

- ISO: Container for files/folders of the distro

- *.iso file

- Usually found on the distribution's website

FLASH ISO ON USB

- Use software like Rufus for Windows

- WARNING: All contents previously stored on USB WILL be permanently erased!

- NOTE: For Ubuntu, around 8 GB storage is recommended.

BOOT FROM USB

- Restart your device, then press a particular key while booting to enter Boot Menu.
- The key depends on manufacturer (HP, Lenovo, etc.)
- Usually Esc or F1-F12 keys

OR
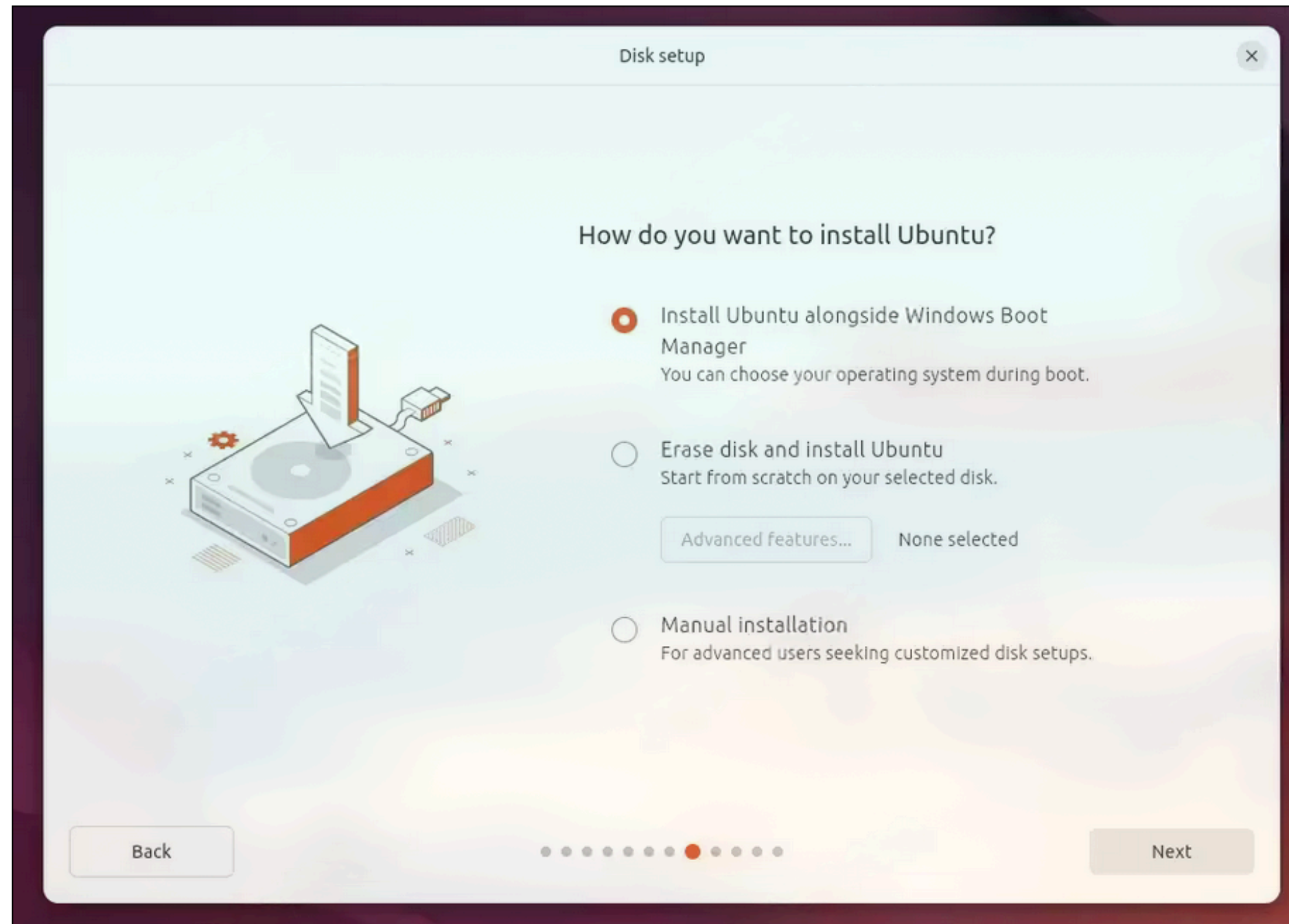
- Boot into USB from Windows Settings

BOOT FROM USB

Boot Menu example

INSTALL

- Go through installation wizard

- Set up basic configuration like keyboard layout, language, Wi-Fi, etc.

INSTALL

Ubuntu gives you option to install alongside Windows

INSTALL

Partitions:

- EFI: Necessary for boot-loading OSes (~1 GB)
- Swap: Helpful in case RAM gets used up (~4 GB)
- Root: All files (all remaining space)

INSTALL

Manual partition interface

INSTALL

Create account
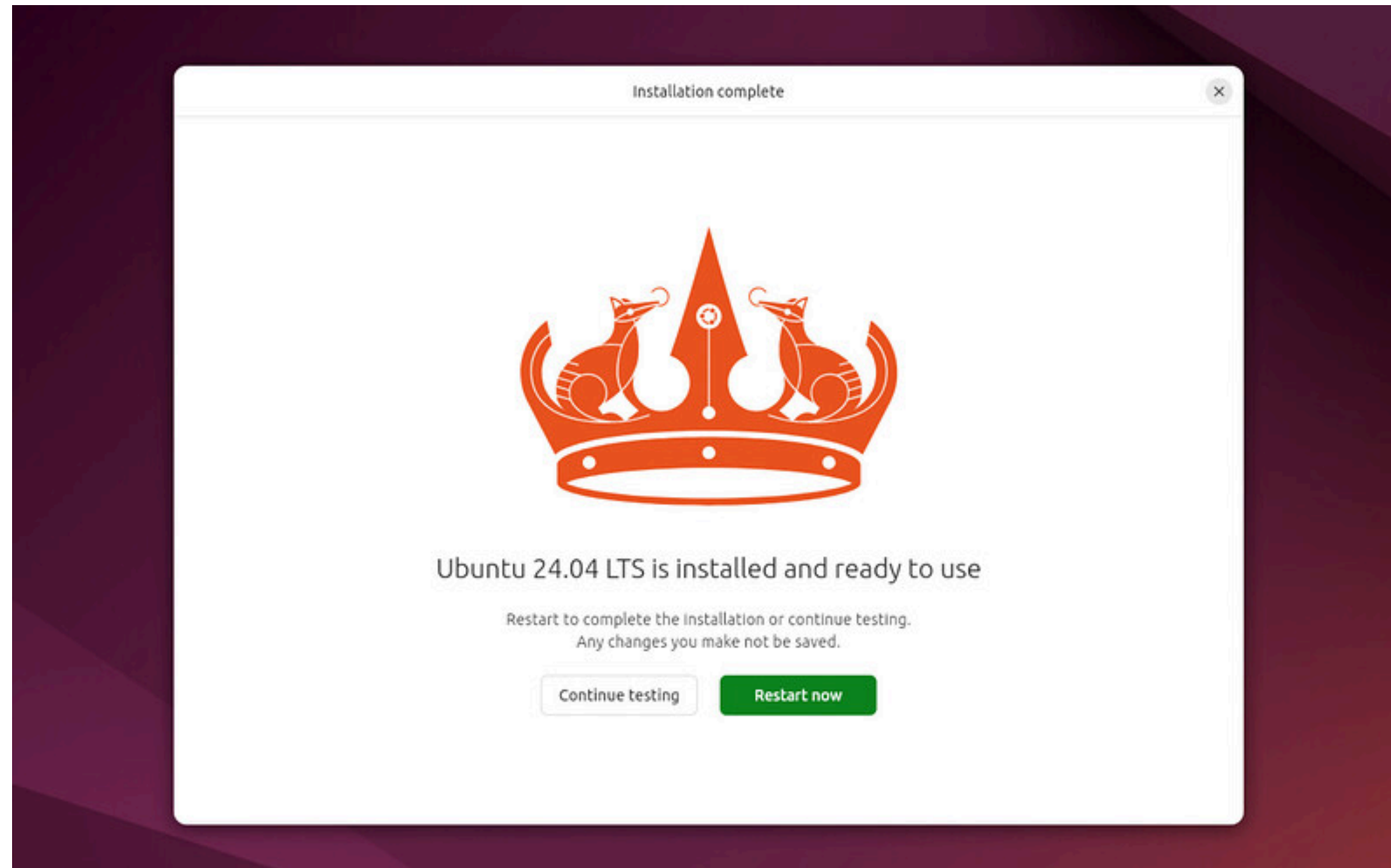
INSTALL

Installation done; press Restart Now

INSTALL
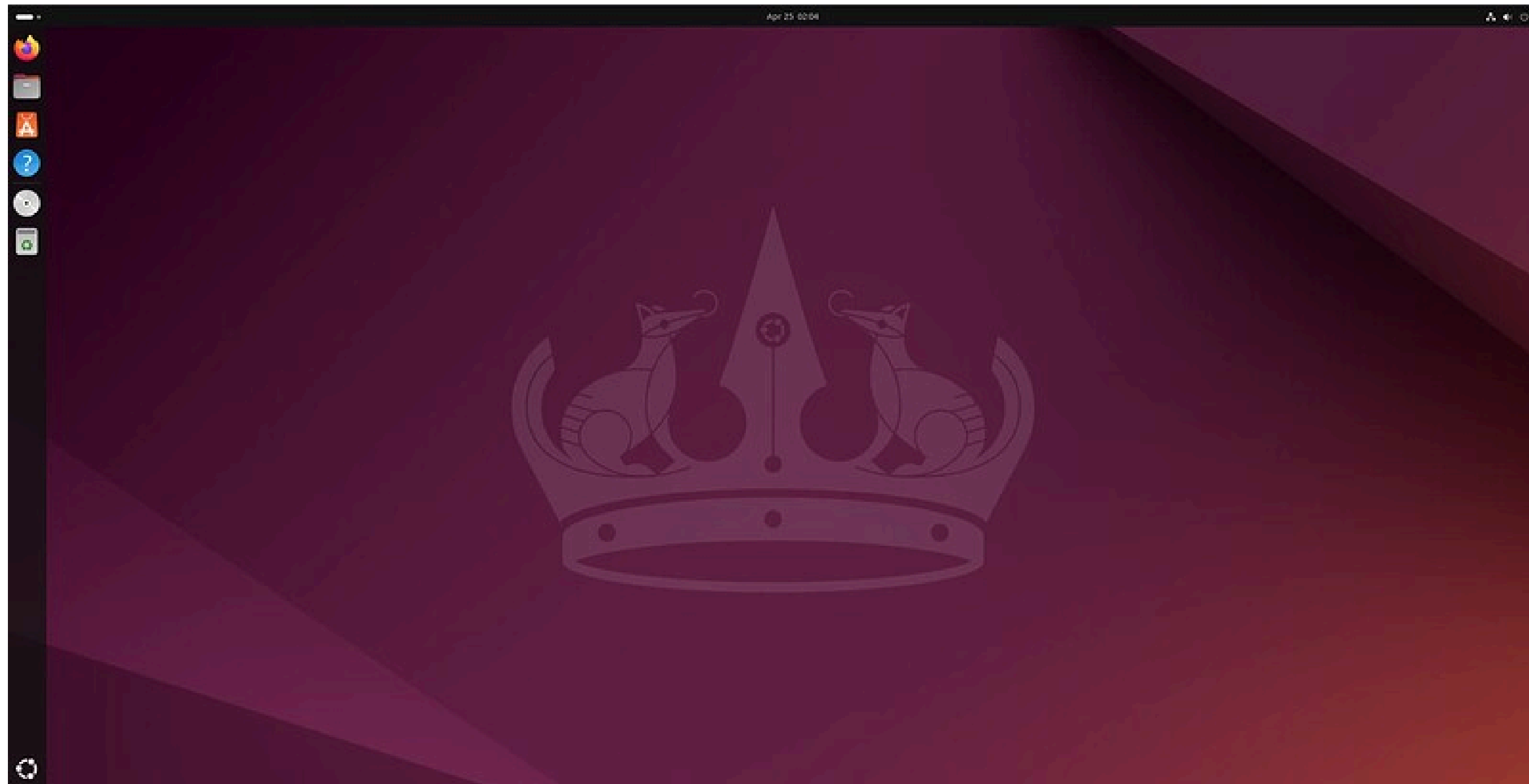
INSTALLED

WHAT NEXT?

Learn to use terminal effectively

- Learn, understand basic commands (ls, mkdir, rm, etc.)

- Use manpages, output redirection, piping, operators

- Relying on keyboard increases productivity/speed

- https://fmhy.net/linuxguide#cli-cheat-sheets

WHAT NEXT?

Learn to install/update packages

- Learn about your distribution's package manager

- Learn to install and update packages regularly

- Learn to use Flatpak, Snap, AppImage, etc.

WHAT NEXT?

Use alternative open-source software

- MS Office: LibreOffice

- File Managers: Nautilus, Dolphin, Thunar, etc.

- Text Editors: gedit, nano, vim, etc.

- Software Management: Ubuntu Software, Snap Store

WHAT NEXT?

Keep learning!

- Don't hesitate to ask for help

- Keep up-to-date about other alternatives/technologies

- Ask any (future) doubts in OSS Help Group

THANK YOU