Starts at slide 8 and finishes at 23

The Architecture of Puppy Linux is based off Barry Kauler’s obsession with puppies. Not really but it does have some puppy like characteristics.

It is made to be very user friendly with a simple installation process

its hardware flexibility as it is able to work with any sized flash drive and on PC’s with very little ram.The puppy linux is fast to boot up with a much smaller Ramdisk file of 1.1M.

This OS can also work on a PC with any size of RAM the puppy linux has a “deamon” or background programme which will warn if RAM space is running low when this happens there is a fix--flush function which will send “working files”\* to persistent storage

\*working files consist of new or changed files

Like most linux OS’s the entire Puppy OS file system is writable to the home directory. The (/root) is writeable and the rest is writeable by saving files inside /root

The Directory hierarchy of Puppy OS is the same as other linux OS’s with persistent storage files (pup\_save.sfs) on the top layer.

There is only one iso file burnt to a CD or DVD at boot up this means that Puppy runs completely on RAM at shutdown the user then has the option of saving a multisession the normal way to pup\_save.3fs or to the CD or DVD meaning that the session will then behave as a multisession CD/DVD.

**Good Puppy!**

Puppy eliminates the need to write to the flash drive it does this by making pup\_save.3fs as a read only from where it is on the flash drive the content is not copied into ram but a tmpfs file system in RAM holds all new and modified files

The mission statement of puppy linux is to provide a fast running OS on a PC with minimal RAM on a PC with little RAM storage the programme will run but to run fast it must be able to hold two files image.gz and usr\_cram.fs less RAM and usr\_cram.fs will remain on the CD. Image.gz is 6.5M compressed, about 12.5M uncompressed, and it is the latter that occupies the ramdisk in RAM.

The remainder of uncompressed files are moved to squashfs compressed pup\_xxx.sfs file hence the iso file can now grow to 70M and still run on a PC with only 128M of RAM

    Simple and more reliable multi session saving: All working documents are stored on the top layer (pup\_rw) under a tmpfs filesystem in ramdisk at shutdown the top layer is saved to a new folder on the DVD/CD and that’s the session saved.

At boot up however the saved folders are read off in reverse order writing the latest of each file to the second layer (pup\_rol) so all the working files are saved into the second layer and the top layer will once again become the next saved folder

* Born 18th of January 1950.
* Chief Developer until September 2013. Retired after 11 years.
* Passed control to community, but maintained puppylinux.com until 3rd of January 2016. Archived at <http://barryk.org/puppylinux/>.
* Still involved in Linux Distribution Development.
* 2013, created fork called Quirky Linux.
* Supposed to be “venue for trying new and ‘quirky’ ideas”.
* 12 years, lived just outside Perenjori, small town in Western Australia.
* Moved to outskirts of Perth in December 2011, where he still lives.
* Degrees in Electronic Engineering.
* Lectured in Universities and TAFE(Technical and Further Education) colleges.
* Ran many businesses and written technical books. Now retired.
* Online avatar a dog.
* Used on Puppy Forum, his websites and few other places.