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## Lecture 2: Introduction to Linux Notes

1. What is an Operating System?

An operating system is one if not the most important software that runs the computer.

2. What is a kernel?

A kernel is "like" an operating system, which is a system software; but it has different functions, like turning user commands into machine language.

3. Which other parts aside from the kernel identify an OS?

The OS has different parts that identify it, like the user interface for example or the file system

4. What is linux and linux distribution?

Linux is an Open-Source operating system, meaning is free to use for the public; meanwhile, Linux distribution is a version of the Linux operating system.

5. List at least 4 linux characteristics:-

4 Linux characteristics include: its Open-Source availability, its customization, its security, and the support of the community that uses it.

6. What is Ubuntu?

Ubuntu is a *free*, open-source linux operating system that runs on computers and server.

7. What is Debian?

Debian is a free, open-source operating system(OS) that's based based on the linux kernel

8. List and define the different types of licensing agreements

Types of licensing agreements: Confidentiality: Protects a company's trade secrets and other information that are generally unavailable to the public. Identification: Refers to the extent to which the licensor and license will be responsible if the contract is not honored. Shinkkwrap license: A traditional term used for software that comes in a physical package.

9. What is Free Software? Define the 4 freedoms.

A free software that users can freely use, study, share, and modify; the 4 freedoms are: Run: The freedom, to use the software for any purposes. Study: The freedom to study how the software works. Share: The freedom to copy and share the software at little to no cost. Improve: The freedom to change the software and share those changes with others.

10. What is virtualization?

Virtualization is a technology that allows users to create virtual computers, and or networks