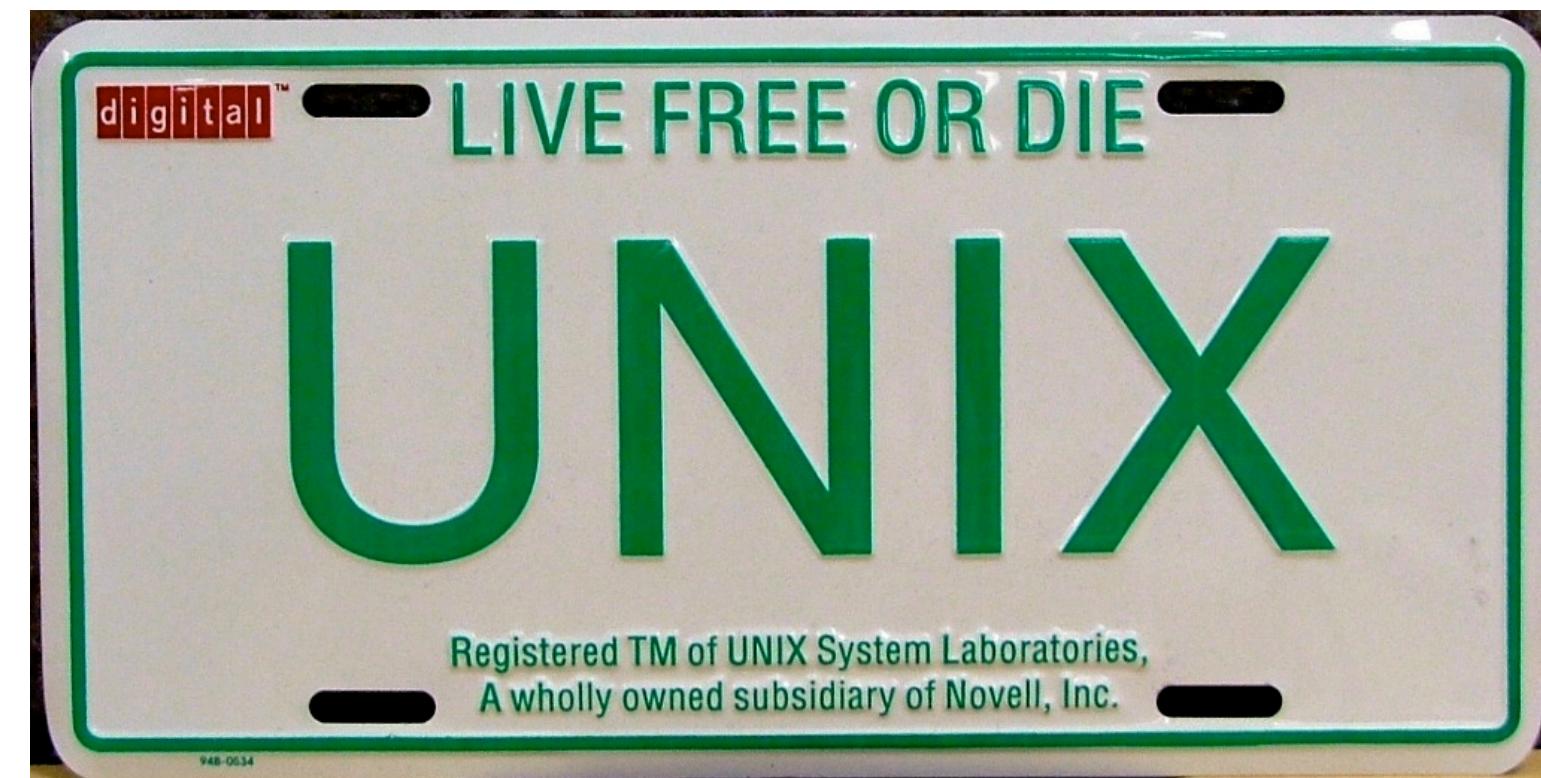


Introduction to linux



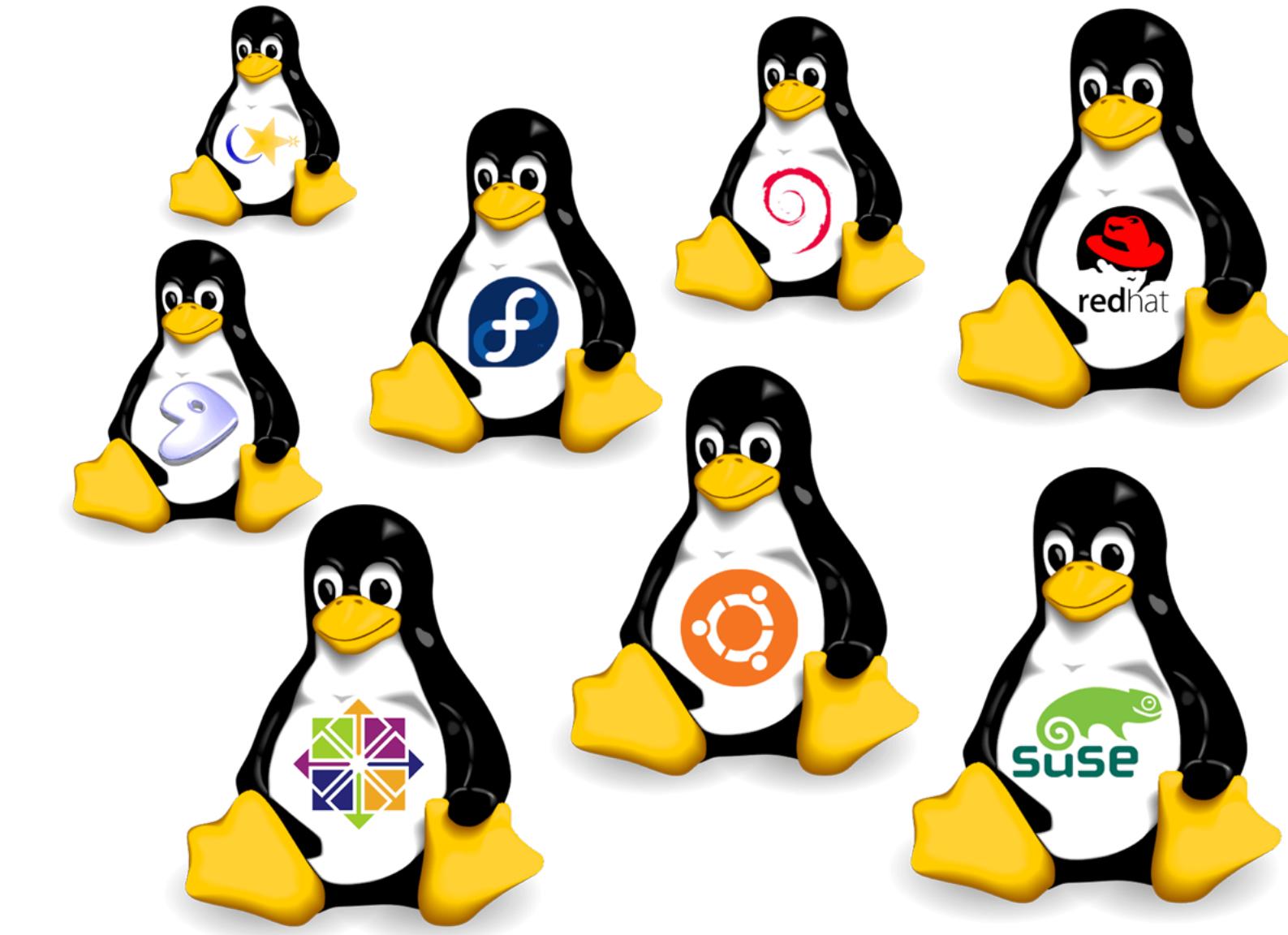
- Operating system = “OS” (e.g. MacOSX, Windows). set of programs that directs the use of computer resources by application software (“apps”).
- Linux: “open source” operating system: the source code is *free as in free beer and free as in free speech*. Created by Linus Torvalds in 1988 (master thesis Linux: A Portable Operating System)
- Linux distributions (“flavors”): different assemblies of application software managed by the Linux kernel. Eg. Debian, Red Hat, Fedora, Ubuntu, Mandriva, Suse, mint, elementaryOS, Rasbian, Zorin...
- MacOS, like Linux, is based on Unix, developed in the 1960s

linux intall

3 possibilities

- HD Installation (as only OS or in *dual boot* mode)
- Live distribution (external medium, eg usb key)
- Virtualisation (linux emulator from macOS / windows)

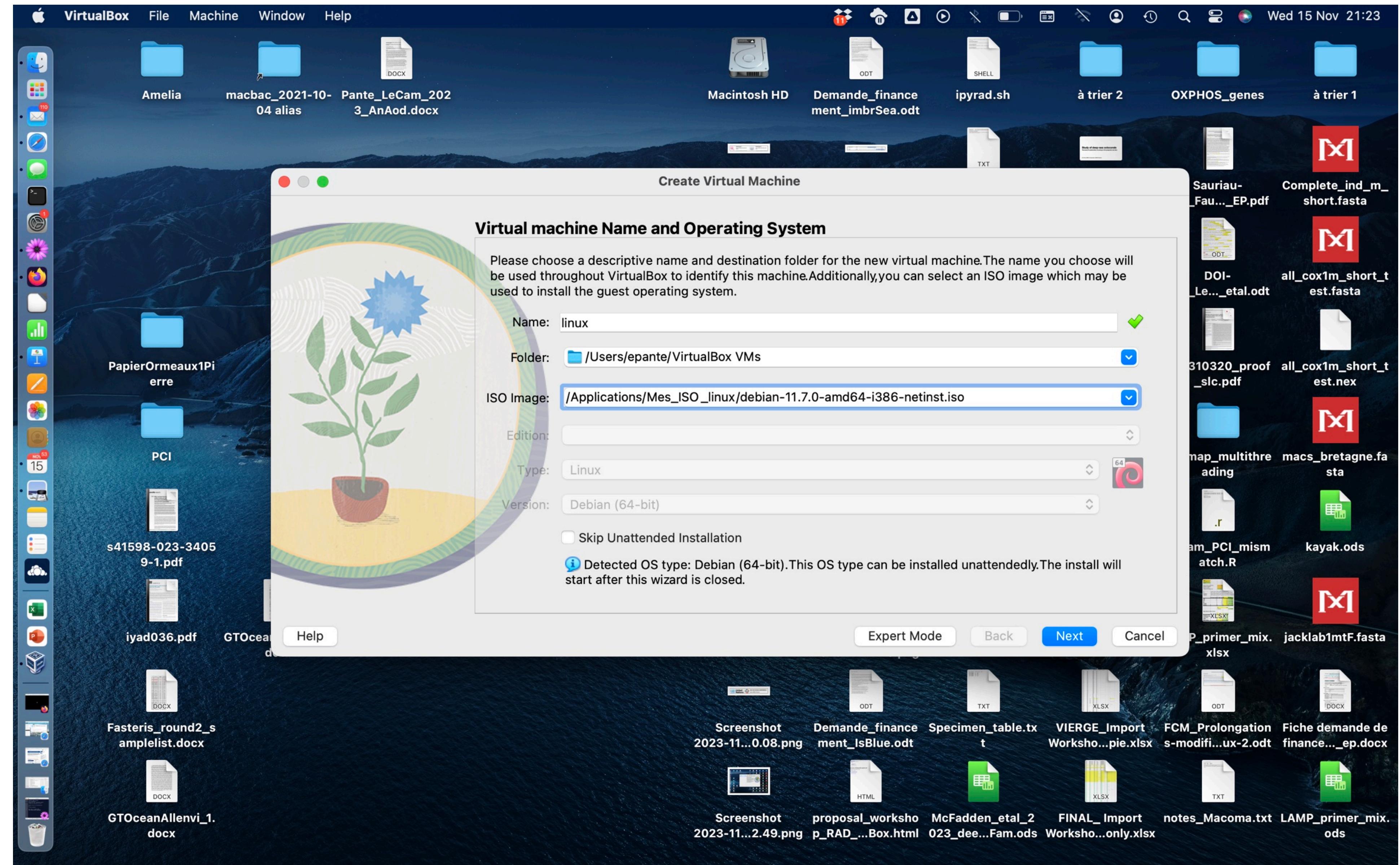
The 3 possibilities may require intervention on your *BIOS (Basic Input/Output System: “basic input/output system”)*, a program integrated into the read only memory (ROM) of your computer, on the motherboard. It is a boot system which starts the OS, initializes the motherboard and the chips, identifies the peripherals (Input/Output) and their launch order.

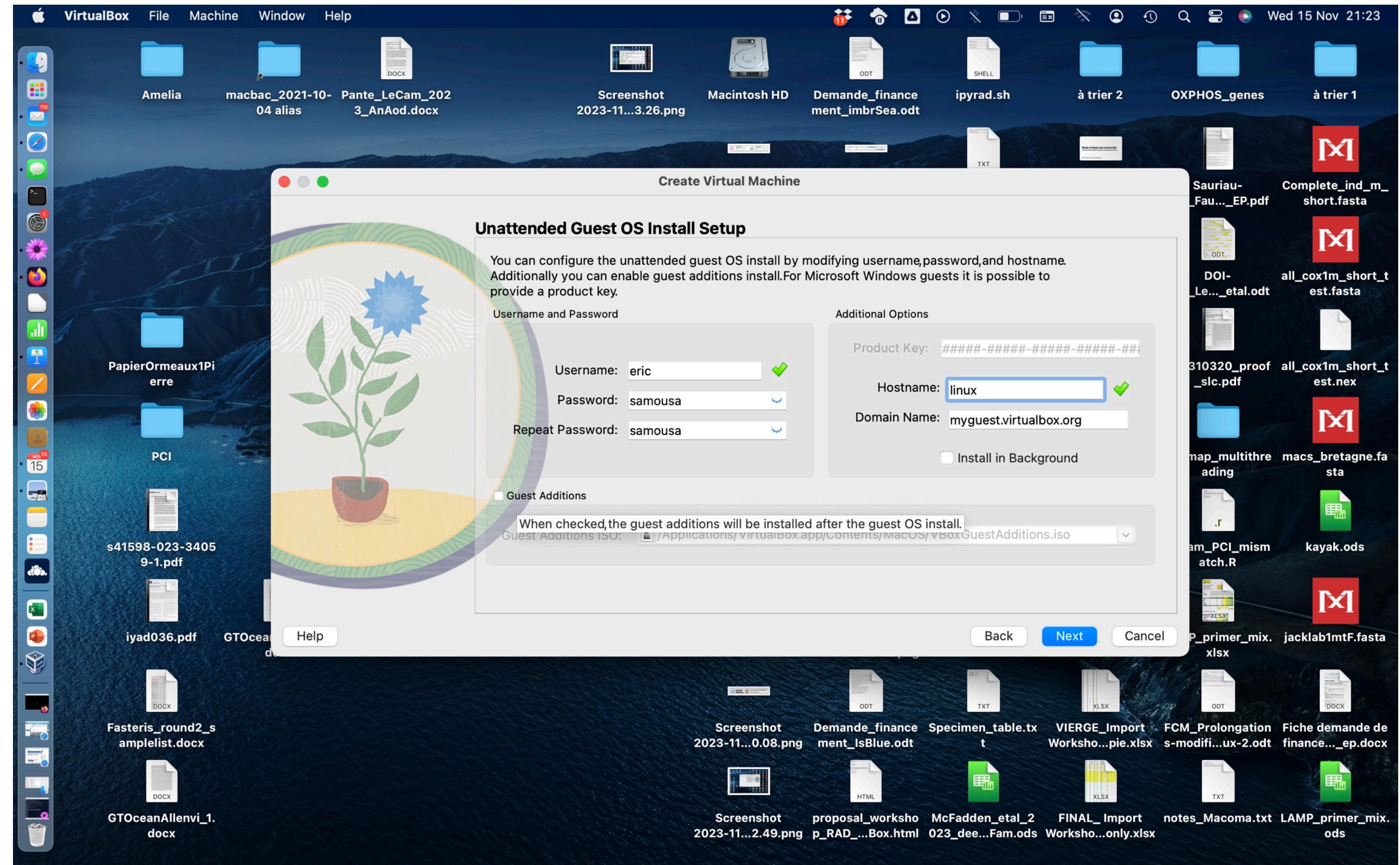


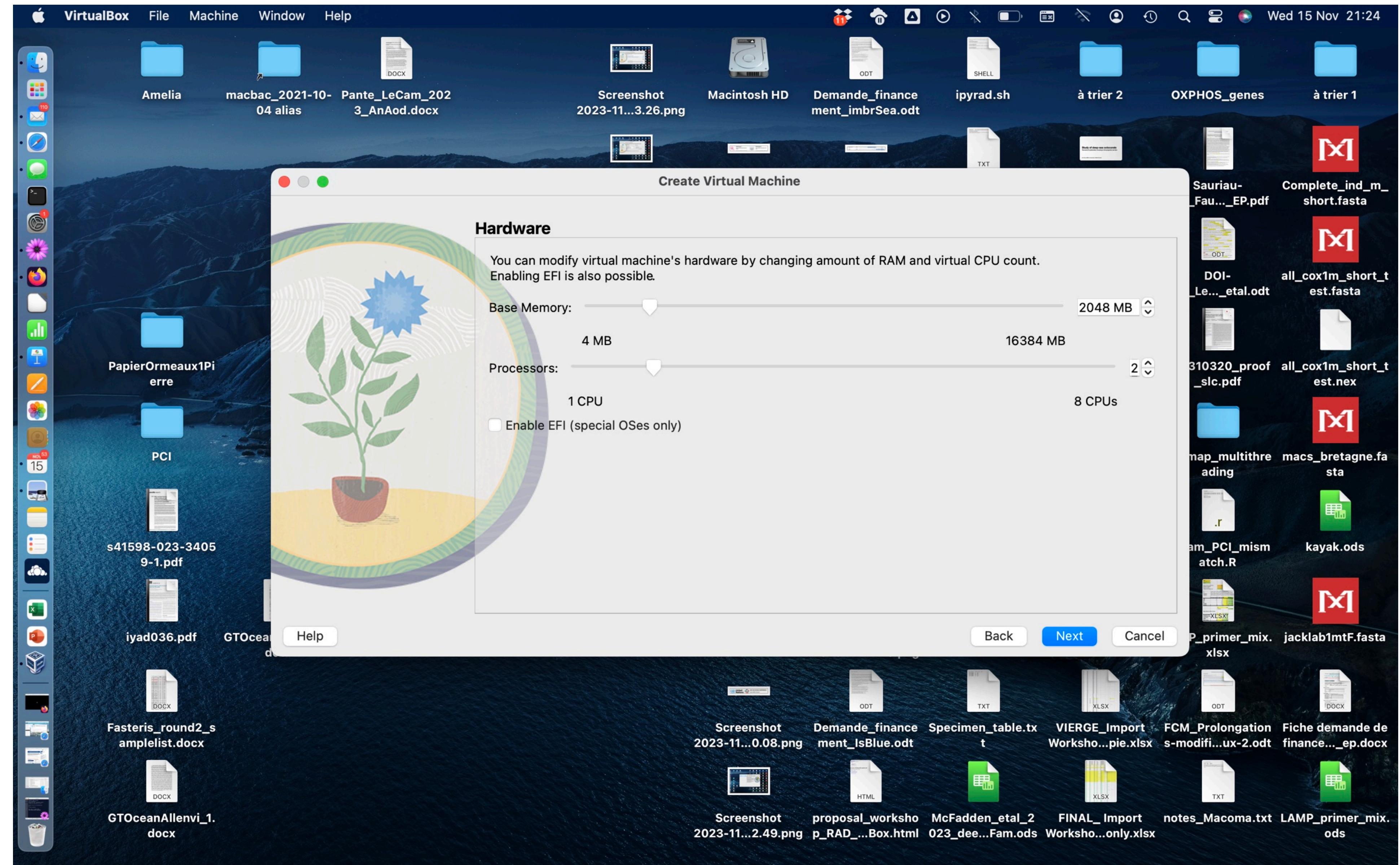
don't try anything before backing up all your data !

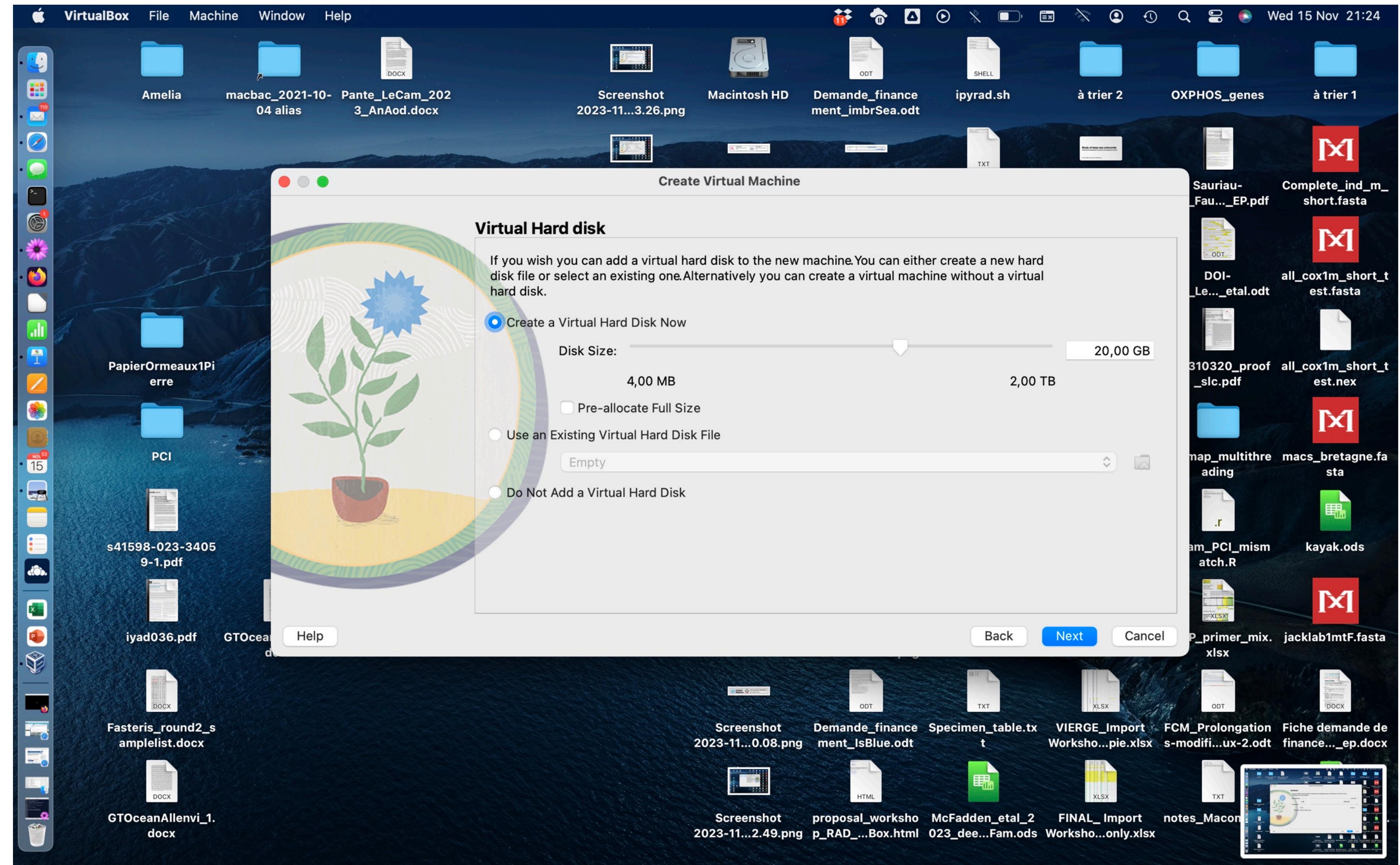
virtualisation example with virtual box and Debian

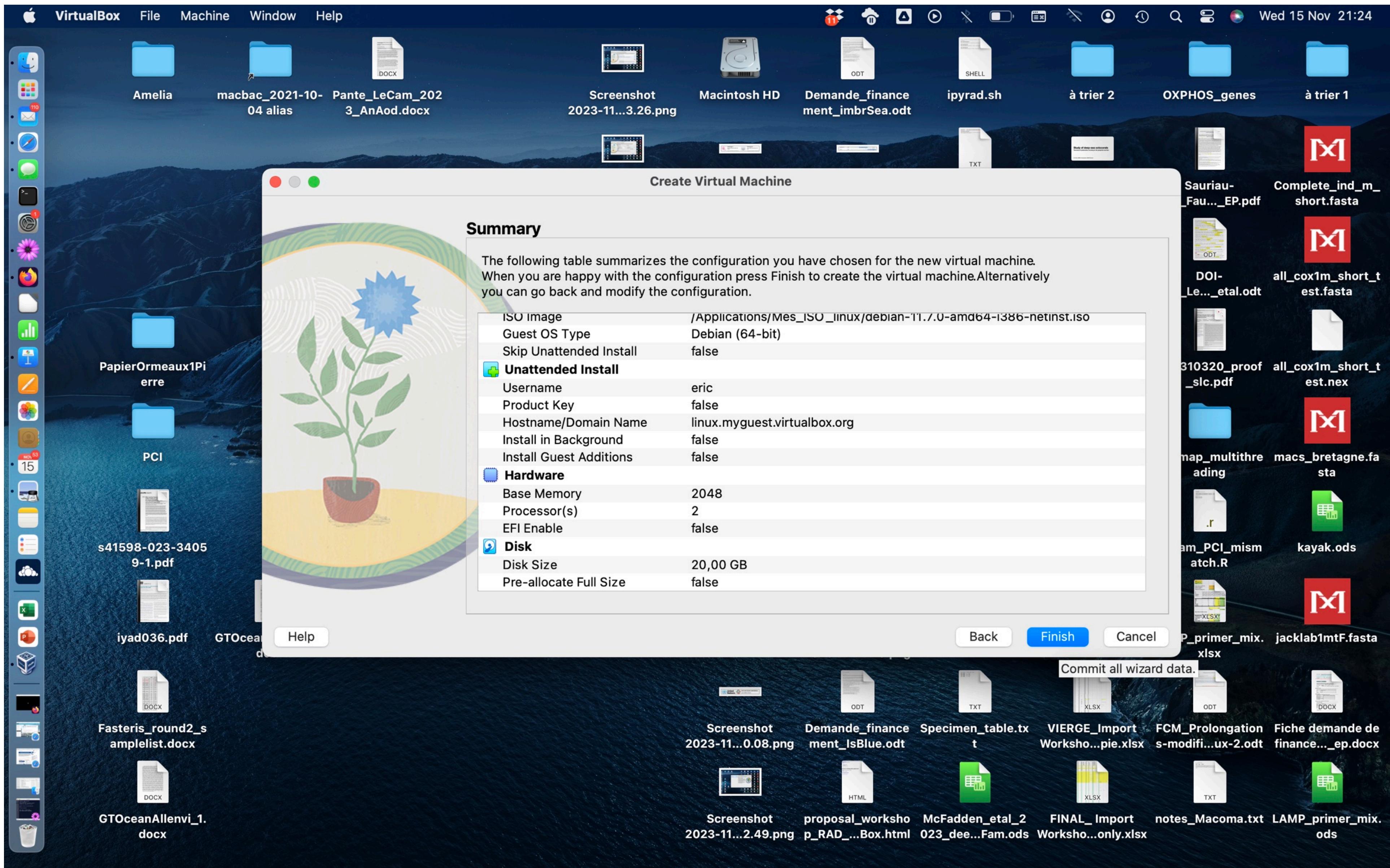


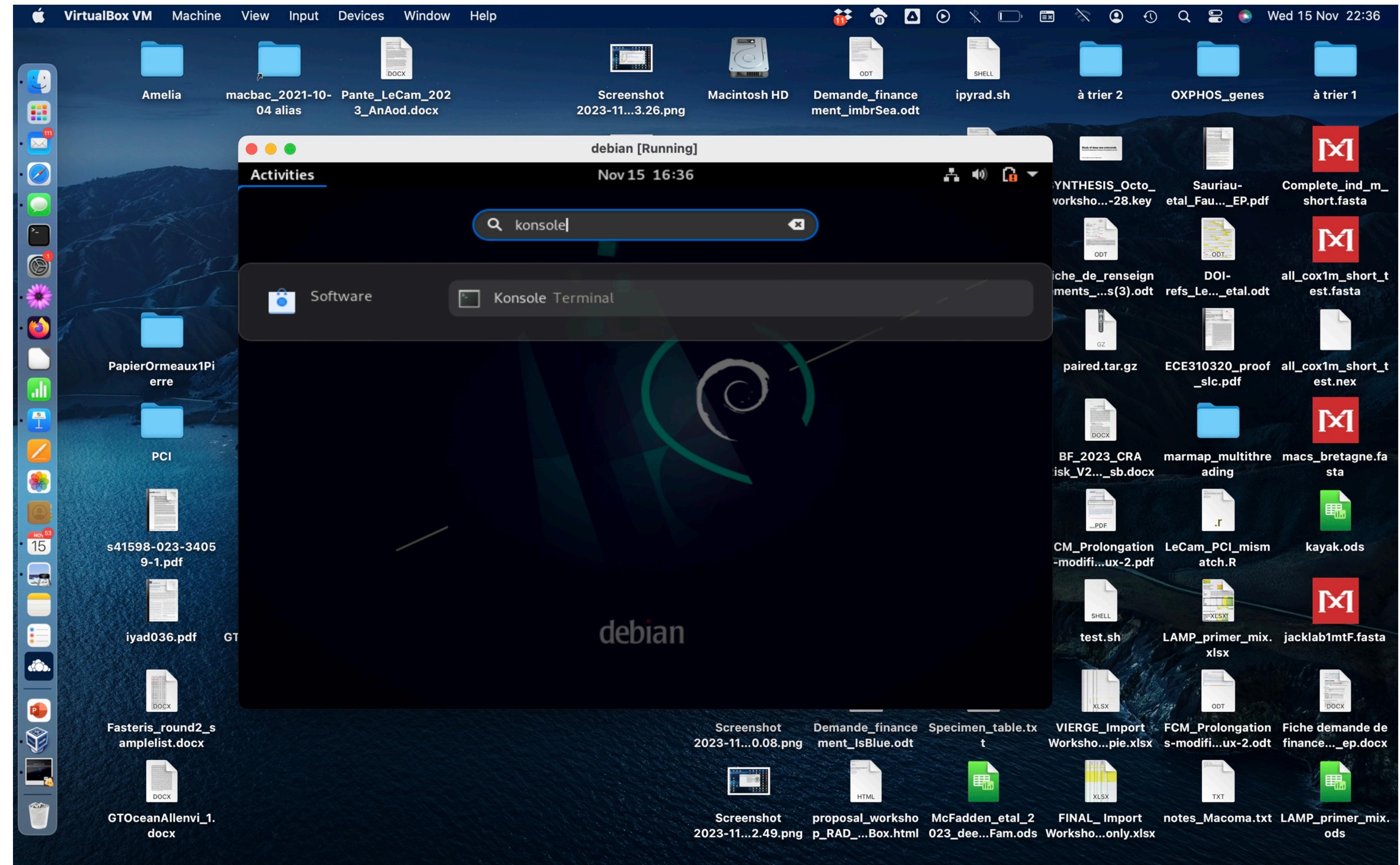


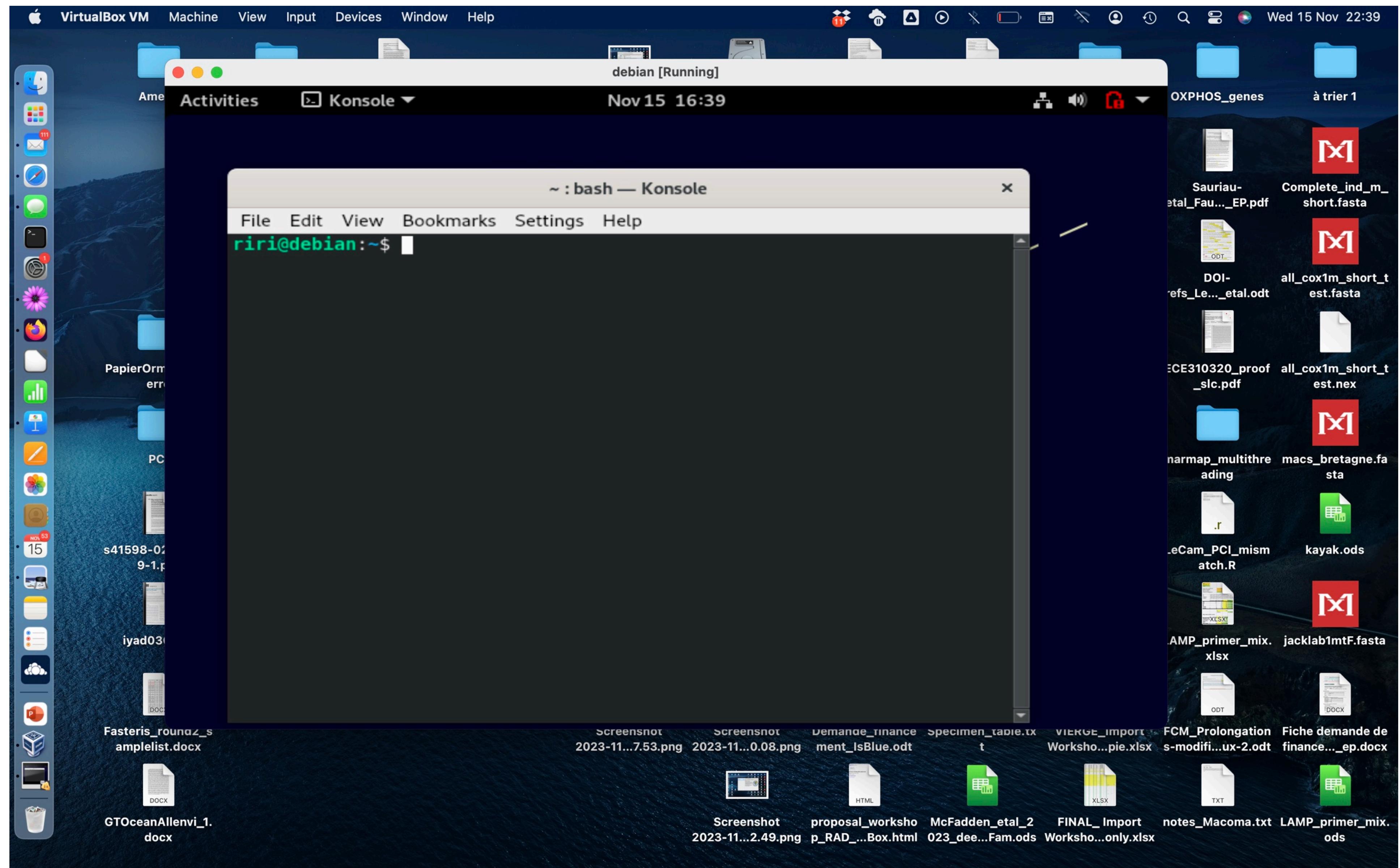


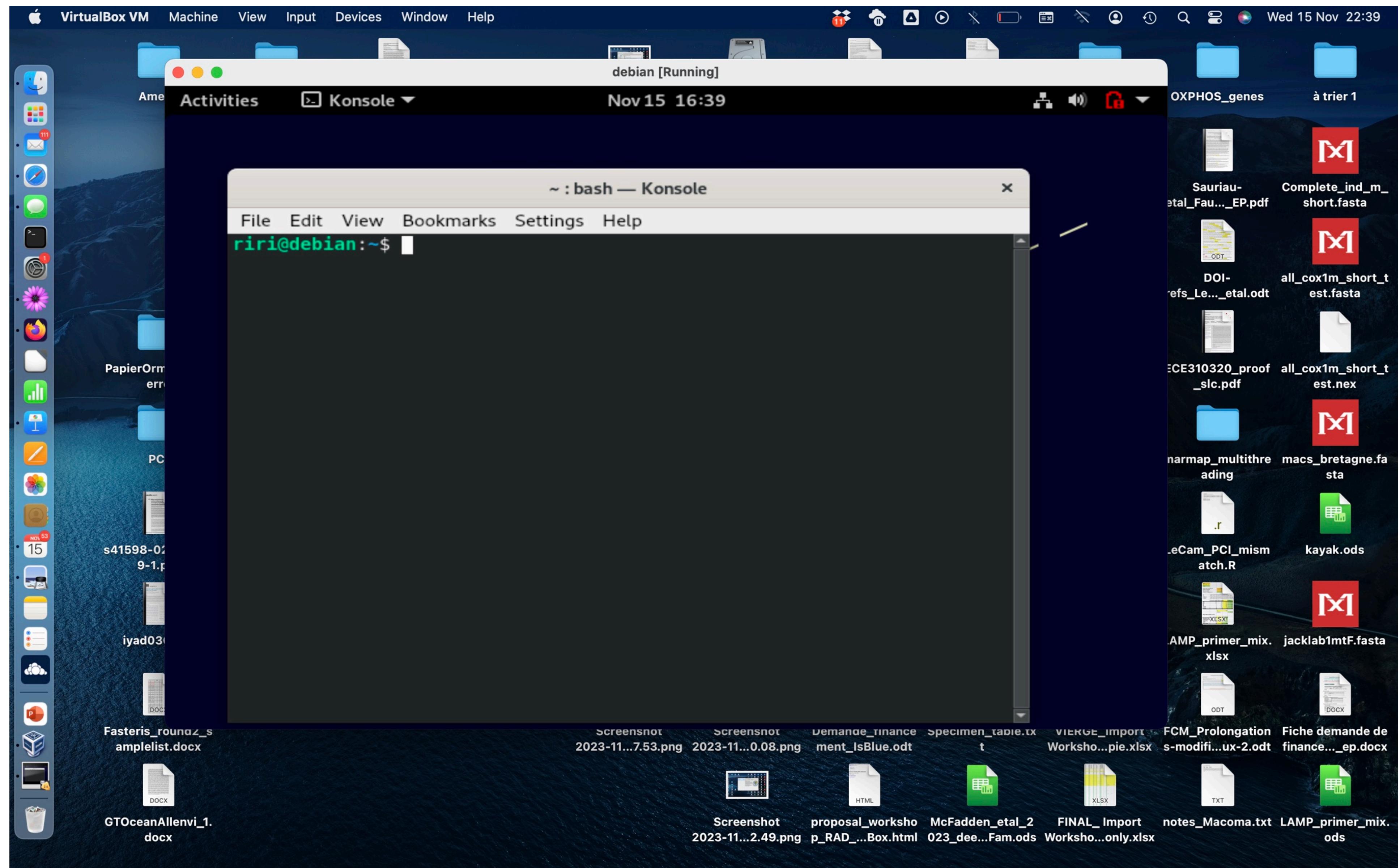












On macOS, use the terminal

