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**How does Linux differ from other operating systems?**

In many ways, Linux is similar to other operating systems you may have used before, such as Windows, OS X, or iOS. Like other operating systems, Linux has a graphical interface, and types of software you are accustomed to using on other operating systems, such as word processing applications, have Linux equivalents. In many cases, the software’s creator may have made a Linux version of the same program you use on other systems. If you can use a computer or other electronic device, you can use Linux.

But Linux also is different from other operating systems in many important ways. First, and perhaps most importantly, Linux is open source software. The code used to create Linux is free and available to the public to view, edit, and—for users with the appropriate skills—to contribute to.

Linux is also different in that, although the core pieces of the Linux operating system are generally common, there are many distributions of Linux, which include different software options. This means that Linux is incredibly customizable, because not just applications, such as word processors and web browsers, can be swapped out. Linux users also can choose core components, such as which system displays graphics, and other user-interface components.

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* Testers to make sure everything works on different configurations of hardware and software, and to report the bugs when it does not.
* Designers to create user interfaces and graphics distributed with various programs.
* Writers who can create documentation, how-tos, and other important text distributed with software.
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What is a Linux bash?

On **Linux**, **bash** is the standard shell for common users. This shell is a so-called superset of the Bourne shell, a set of add-ons and plug-ins. This means that the Bourne Again shell is compatible with the Bourne shell: **commands** that work in sh, also work in **bash**.

<https://www.tldp.org/LDP/Bash-Beginners-Guide/html/Bash-Beginners-Guide.html>