Main Section:

* Introduction Page – With OS logo, your name, your student ID
  + Luc McAuley
  + G00388057
  + Manjaro
* History of your OS
* Manjaro was first released on July 10, 2011.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-ForumRelease-1) By mid 2013, Manjaro was in the beta stage, though key elements of the final system had all been implemented such as: a GUI installer (then an [Antergos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antergos) installer fork); a package manager (Pacman) with its choice of frontends; Pamac ([GTK](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GTK)) for [Xfce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xfce) desktop and Octopi ([Qt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qt_(software))) for its [Openbox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Openbox) edition; MHWD (Manjaro Hardware Detection, for detection of [free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) & [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software) video drivers); and Manjaro Settings Manager (for system-wide settings, user management, and graphics driver installation and management).[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-59)
* [GNOME Shell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNOME_Shell) support was dropped with the release of version 0.8.3. in 2012.[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-60) However, efforts within Arch Linux made it possible to restart the Cinnamon/GNOME edition as a community edition.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-61) An official release offering the [GNOME desktop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNOME_desktop) environment was reinstated in March 2017.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-relManjaro170gnome-12)
* During the development of Manjaro 0.9.0 at the end of August 2015, the Manjaro team decided to switch to year and month designations for the Manjaro version scheme instead of numbers. This applies to both the 0.8.x series as well as the new 0.9.x series, renaming 0.8.13, released in June 2015, as 15.06 and so on.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-Manjaro_Update_2015-09-27_(stable)-62) Manjaro 15.09, codenamed Bellatrix and formerly known as 0.9.0, was released on 27 September 2015 with the new [Calamares](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calamares_(software)) installer and updated packages.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-Manjaro_Update_2015-09-27_(stable)-62)
* In September 2017, Manjaro announced that support for [i686 architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I686_architecture) would be dropped because "popularity of this architecture is decreasing".[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-63) However, in November 2017 a semi-official community project "manjaro32", based on [archlinux32](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux_32), continued i686 support.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-64)
* In September 2019, the Manjaro GmbH & Co. KG company was founded. *It's FOSS* website stated the company was formed '... to effectively engage in commercial agreements, form partnerships, and offer professional services'.[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-65)

Started in 2011

* + Old Reputation
  + New Reputation
  + It’s place in Linux
    - Arch
* Unique Features

Wikipedia:

**Manjaro** ([/mænˈdʒɑːroʊ/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English)) is a [free and open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software) [Linux distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_distribution) based on the [Arch Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux) [operating system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system). Manjaro has a focus on [user-friendliness](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User-friendliness) and accessibility, and the system itself is designed to work fully "straight out of the box" with its variety of pre-installed software. It features a [rolling release](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rolling_release) update model and uses [Pacman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacman_package_manager) as its package manager.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-8) Manjaro is mainly developed in Austria, France and Germany.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-9)

*Manjaro Xfce*, which features Manjaro's own dark theme as well as the [Xfce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xfce) desktop.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-relManjaro170xfce-10)

*Manjaro KDE*, which features Manjaro's own dark Plasma theme as well as the latest [KDE Plasma 5](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KDE_Plasma_5), apps and frameworks.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-relManjaro170kde-11)

*Manjaro GNOME* became the third official version with the Gellivara release and offers the [GNOME](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNOME) desktop along with a version of the Manjaro theme.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-relManjaro170gnome-12)

While not official releases, *Manjaro Community Editions* are maintained by members of the Manjaro community. They offer additional [user interfaces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_interface) over the official releases, including [Budgie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budgie_(desktop_environment)), [Cinnamon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinnamon_(software)), [Deepin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deepin),[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-13) [i3](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I3_(window_manager)), [MATE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MATE_(software)), and [Sway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sway_(window_manager)).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-14)

Manjaro also has editions for devices with [ARM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARM_architecture) processors, such as [single-board computers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-board_computer) or [Pinebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinebook) notebooks.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjaro#cite_note-15)

* + Arch Linux
* **Arch Linux** ([/ɑːrtʃ/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English))[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-pronunciation-of-archlinux-8) is a [Linux distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_distribution) created for computers with [x86-64](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X86-64) processors.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-9) Arch Linux adheres to the [KISS principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KISS_principle) ("Keep It Simple, Stupid").[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-10) The project attempts to have minimal distribution-specific changes, and therefore minimal breakage with updates, and be pragmatic over ideological design choices and focus on customizability rather than user-friendliness.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-arch_linux_principles-11)
* [Pacman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#Pacman), a [package manager](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Package_manager) written specifically for Arch Linux, is used to install, remove and update [software packages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Package_(package_management_system)).[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-pacman-12) Arch Linux uses a [rolling release model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rolling_release), meaning there are no "major releases" of completely new versions of the system; a regular system update is all that is needed to obtain the latest Arch software; the installation images released every month by the Arch team are simply up-to-date snapshots of the main system components.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-13)
* Arch Linux has comprehensive documentation, which consists of a community [wiki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki) known as the [ArchWiki](https://wiki.archlinux.org/).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-distrowatch_review-14)[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-15)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_Linux#cite_note-16)
  + Three States:
    - Unstable
    - Testing
    - Stable

<https://manjaro.org/features/fresh-and-stable/>

https://wiki.manjaro.org/index.php?title=Switching\_Branches

* Market Statistics
  + <https://distrocrunch.com/linux-market-share/>
  + <https://store.steampowered.com/hwsurvey>
  + “Official” statistics are blocked behind paywall of $3k (https://www.theexpresswire.com/pressrelease/Global-Linux-Operating-System-Market-2021-With-Industry-Top-Leaders-Manjaro-Fedora-Linux-Arch-Linux-Size-Share-Growth-Factors-Development-Strategy-Trends-and-Forecast-2027\_13963073)
* Pros and Cons
  + General Reviews:
    - <https://www.ghacks.net/2021/11/15/manjaro-os-review/>
    - <https://www.debugpoint.com/2021/03/manjaro-21-0-review/>
    - https://itsfoss.com/manjaro-linux-review/
  + Pros:
    - <https://manjaro.org/features/configured-with-one-click/>
    - <https://manjaro.org/features/useful-for-everyone/>
    - <https://manjaro.org/features/under-your-control/>
  + Cons:
    - https://distrowatch.com/weekly.php?issue=20130114#feature
* Compliance – Discuss, in detail, how you meet all below items. List and describe all plugins and widgets used and why you used them. Describe in detail any extra effort you made. Use videos and images in your descriptions.
* Conclusions (Your own personal thoughts on the topic i.e. Manjaro. Do not reference any materials in this section)
* References (Use Harvard Referencing style)

EXTRAS:

* Interesting anecdotes,
* competitor OS’s,
* public perception of the product/service,
* anything you think might be interesting or relevant.
  + It’s place and future with the advent of ARM based computing -> cutting edge?