

Deliverable1

Introduction

- I'm going to talk about how to use Endeavour os in daily life as your primary operating system. Endeavour os is an active system based on Arch Linux distribution. With the difference from Ubuntu that has deb packages in an Arch, all can be compiled, and can be precompiled even if not from their package manager. They are trying to solve the problem. With Ubuntu distribution, packages take a long time to release in Endeavor or any other Arch-based distro. This fact does not happen since these Arch-based distributions have the most recent updates of everything.

Project hardware and software requirements

- Processor 1ghz minimum Intel or AMD.

Ram:

- GNOME – A minimum of 4GB of RAM is necessary
- 10GBs minimum of disk

What is Linux?

- Just like Windows OS, Mac or Linux is an operating system. Still, with the difference that it is open compared to Mac OS and Windows OS since it is available to the user, so the user can see the source code and modified at will, also distributed to anyone at 0 costs. Meanwhile, their homologue has a price for a license and controls the hardware and software the same way or better since communities or people around the globe can fix problems quickly and more efficiently than Microsoft or Apple.

Short history of Linux

A modest proposal

```
From: torvalds@klaava.Helsinki.FI (Linus Benedict Torvalds)
Newsgroups: comp.os.minix
Subject: What would you like to see most in minix?
Summary: small poll for my new operating system
Message-ID:
Date: 25 Aug 91 20:57:08 GMT
Organization: University of Helsinki
```

Hello everybody out there using minix -

I'm doing a (free) operating system (just a hobby, won't be big and professional like gnu) for 386(486) AT clones. This has been brewing since april, and is starting to get ready. I'd like any feedback on things people like/dislike in minix, as my OS resembles it somewhat (same physical layout of the file-system (due to practical reasons) among other things).

I've currently ported bash(1.08) and gcc(1.40), and things seem to work. This implies that I'll get something practical within a few months, and I'd like to know what features most people would want. Any suggestions are welcome, but I won't promise I'll implement them :-)

Linus (torvalds@kruuna.helsinki.fi)

PS. Yes - it's free of any minix code, and it has a multi-threaded fs. It is NOT protable (uses 386 task switching etc), and it probably never will support anything other than AT-harddisks, as that's all I have :-).

- A message sends from Linux Torvalds to the Minix community across the world. Describing what he has until that moment and accepting some suggestions, but he doesn't promise anything, yep, and with this start 25 years of a beautiful operating system.

History of linux

1993

several Linux distributions were founded, notably Debian, Red Hat, and Slackware. These were important because they demonstrated Linux's gains in market acceptance and development that enabled it to survive the tumultuous OS wars, browser wars, and protocol wars of the 1990s



2002

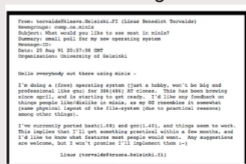
Linux invades Disney



Silicon Graff's
Rays
composer,
shown here
demonstrating
a bluescreen
mattie, is the
first major
application
designed
from inception
for Linux,
rather than
ported from
another
operating
system.

1991

Linus Torvalds initially released Linux to the world in 1991 as a hobby. It didn't remain a hobby for long!



1999

Linux vs. Windows on servers
1999: Linux is benchmarked for the first time against Windows NT in file serving. Linux wins. The Linux vs. Windows server operating system wars are on. Linux eventually wins. Today, Linux dominates both the webserver and cloud space.



RED HAT LINUX IS BORN 1994

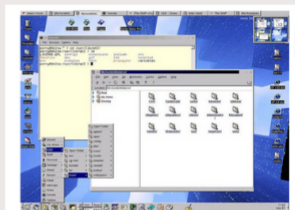
1994: Marc Ewing creates Red Hat Linux. Bob Young buys Ewing's company, merges it with his own, and forms Red Hat, the most successful Linux company to date.



History of linux

KDE 1996

1996: KDE, the first major Linux desktop interface, gets its start. Matthias Ettrich started it because he wanted to make an easy-to-use desktop. The K? It stands for "Kool." The name was also a play on Unix's Common Desktop Environment (CDE).



1998

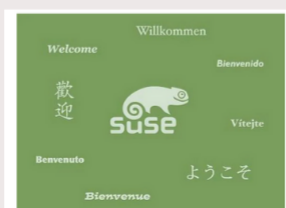
The Halloween Memos
1998: Microsoft starts to target Linux. Eric S. Raymond, an early Linux and open-source leader, reveals the Halloween Documents, which show that Microsoft takes Linux seriously as an enemy and starts to formulate its anti-open-source and Linux campaigns. Over a decade later, Microsoft will change its tune.



SUSE GET STARTED

SUSE gets started

1996: In the same year, after working with Slackware and Red Hat Linux, SUSE, the top European business Linux, releases its first standalone Linux. SUSE remains a major Linux and cloud power.



1997

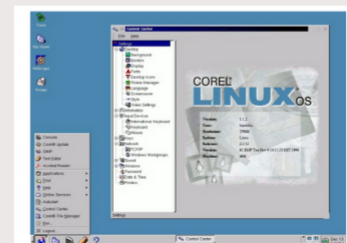
gnome GNOME
1997: Miguel de Icaza and Federico Mena started work on a new Linux desktop, GNOME desktop, built entirely on free software. It, along with KDE, will become one of Linux's two most important desktops.



COREL 1999

Corel Linux desktop

1999: Corel releases the first mainstream Linux desktop. While unsuccessful, it would set the path for other popular Linux desktop distributions, such as Ubuntu.



- Many events passed in Linux history from 1991 to 2001 the first message. The Linux Torvalds sent one day to Minix to red had been founded even the war for web servers that Linux ended up winning since runs in most of the servers of present days. Also, Corel Linux set the path to popular distros like ubuntu and deviates from it like Debian, Ubuntu, Kubuntu, Zorin os, and much more.

Linux distribution



- **Slackware:** It is a Gnu/Linux distribution, but with the ability to change it as you want without a graphical environment to enable or disable services at will is also accessible for any dependencies problems since it uses the kiss principle.



- **Debian:** is a particular distribution of the Linux operating system, and numerous packages that run on it.

Debian base linux distributions Ubuntu: is a complete Linux operating system, freely available with both community and professional support. The Ubuntu community is built on the ideas enshrined in the Ubuntu Manifesto: that software should be available free of charge, that software tools should be usable by people in their local language and despite any disabilities, and that people should have the freedom to customize and alter their software in whatever way they see fit.

Kali Linux: is an open-source, Debian-base Linux distribution aimed at advanced penetration testing and security Auditing.



Red Hat

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux:

Fedora: is a Linux distribution developed by Fedora project sponsored by redhat and Ibm, giving support for companies and organizations.

Open Source VS Closed Source

- Open source is software with source code anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance; it also can be distributed to anyone. Also, all the pieces of the software can be changed and be manipulated. As a result, programmers can improve its features or fix parts that don't always work correctly.
- The close source is software not free, where the source code is encrypted, and no one can see the code, only developers, and it pays as you get one product you have it but can't be modified by any third party and can not be widely distributed.

Advantages of open source

- Any one can change it.
- lesser hardware cost.
- High-quality software.
- No vendor lock-in.
- Integrated management.
- Simple license management.
- Lower software costs.
- Abundant support.
- scaling and consolidating.

Advantages of closed source

- User Friendly
- Security
- Support

- Testing
- Updates
- Troubleshooting

The Free software movement

- The free software movement is a social movement with the goal of obtaining and guaranteed certain freedoms for users. Namely freedoms to run software, to modify the software, and to share copies of the software.
- Richard Stallman is an American free software movement activist and programmer. He is also a pioneer of copyleft, which led to many developers' use in free software foundations. Also, he has been the co-founder of the league for programming freedom since the 1990s.
- Freedoms:
 - The freedom to run the program as you wish, for any purpose (freedom 0): This means that you have the right to run any kind of program you want to run without the need to say anything to the developer or any entity. And can be distributed and used by many people for their purposes, and you cant not impose your purpose on the person that downloaded it.
 - The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this: Is the ability to see and edit the source code as you want it and knows how it works also deleted if you're going to see how the program works.
 - The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help others (freedom 2): means that you can distribute copies either paying or for free for distribution to any one any where.
 - The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3). By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this: this means that any one can change it and be able to read the source code even it is in binary.

SOURCES

- Hardware requirements: <https://itsfoss.com/endeavouros-vs-manjaro/>
- What is linux: <https://www.linux.com/what-is-linux/>
- slackware: <https://book.huihoo.com/slackware-linux-basics/html/introduction.html>
- Debian : <https://www.debian.org/doc/manuals/debian-faq/basic-defs.en.html>
- ubuntu : <https://help.ubuntu.com/lts/installation-guide/s390x/ch01s01.html>
- Kali linux: <https://www.kali.org/docs/introduction/what-is-kali-linux/>
- Fedora: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fedora_Linux
- Open source: <https://opensource.com/resources/what-open-source>
- close source: <https://cyberhoot.com/cybrary/closed-source/>
- Advantage of open source: <https://www.outsource2india.com/software/articles/open-source-software.asp>
- Advantage of close source: <https://www.hitechwhizz.com/2021/05/6-advantages-and-disadvantages-drawbacks-benefits-of-closed-source-software.html>

- The-free-software-Movement: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software_movement
- Richard stallman: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Stallman
- The-four-freedoms: <https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html#four-freedoms>
- is a Foos The Earliest Linux Distros: Before Mainstream Distros Became So Popular: <https://itsfoss.com/earliest-linux-distros/>
- cgw Linux Invades Hollywood : <https://www.cgw.com/Publications/CGW/2001/Volume-24-Issue-9-September-2001-/Linux-Invades-Hollywood.aspx>
- znet Linux turns 30: The biggest events in its history so far : <https://www.zdnet.com/pictures/linux-turns-30-the-biggest-events-in-its-history-so-far/13/>