

Lab-Report

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Experiment No : 01

Experiment Name : How To Set Up Linux Ubuntu.(17.10)

Objectives:

- i) What is Linux Operating system?
- ii) Different Type of Linux Distribution.
- iii) How can we install Linux Operating System?

What is Linux operating system?

Ans:

Linux is a Unix -like, open source and community-developed operating system for computers, servers, mainframes, mobile devices and embedded devices. It is supported on almost every major computer platform including x86, ARM and SPARC, making it one of the most widely supported operating systems.

Different Type of Linux Distribution:

Ans:

Debian Based Linux Distributions

The deb package type was created in 1993 for the Debian Linux distribution. Debian is one of oldest Linux distributions and it's a very popular choice on which new distributions are based. Popular distributions that use .deb packages include:

- Debian
- Ubuntu
- Linux Mint
- Steam OS

Debian

In 1993 Ian Murdock announced a new Linux distribution that was to be developed openly with the GNU philosophy. Ian gave his distribution the name Debian which is a combination of his girlfriend's name Debra and his own name. At first it was a small project, but today Debian is one of the biggest open source projects in existence.

Debian is a universal operating system and supports almost all CPU architectures and it is very popular in the server space. Although Debian is known for rock solid stable software, there are variants. There is Debian old stable, stable, testing, unstable and experimental. As you go from old stable to experimental, you find newer and less stable software. As for package management, Debian uses two package managers, apt and aptitude.

Ubuntu

Announced in 2004, Ubuntu is based on Debian unstable. Ubuntu is the most widely used and most popular Linux distribution today. It's also the Linux distribution surrounded by the most controversies. Ubuntu started with the Gnome desktop, but a few years ago Ubuntu developed its own desktop environment named Unity. The Ubuntu installation process is easy and thus is popular with those new to Linux. Ubuntu uses apt and its graphical fronted Ubuntu Software Center for package management.

Linux Mint

Linux Mint is a popular distribution based on Ubuntu. Mint started out simply being Ubuntu with pre-installed multimedia codecs and proprietary drivers. However, it has since grown and is a very popular alternative to Ubuntu.

RPM Based Linux Distributions

RedHat created the rpm package format for use in its distribution. Popular RPM based distributions include:

- RedHat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
- CentOS
- Fedora
- OpenSuse
- Mageia

Fedora

Fedora is the upstream of the commercial RedHat Enterprise Linux distribution, or RHEL for short. What makes Fedora special is it uses newer technology and packages from the open source world than RHEL. Fedora, like RHEL, uses the yum package manager.

OpenSuse

OpenSuse started out as a German translation of Slackware Linux, but eventually grew into its own distribution. OpenSuse is known for the KDE desktop and stability. For package management OpenSuse uses zypper and its graphical fronted, the Yast software center.

Mageia

Mageia Linux is an fairly new Linux distribution that is based on Mandrake Linux. Mageia is easy to install and easy to use. Mageia utilizes urpmi and drakrpm for package management.

Other Linux distributions

Arch Linux

Arch Linux uses pkg.tar.xz packages and has it's own package manager called pacman. Arch does not come with a graphical installer and the whole installation process is done via a terminal. This can be intimidating for new Linux users. The main philosophy behind Arch is KISS – keep it simple, stupid. Arch has been forked in some popular beginner-friendly distributions such as Manjaro Linux.

Slackware Linux

Founded in 1992 by Patrick Volkerding, Slackware is the oldest Linux distribution in use today. Slackware does not have a package manager and all the software is compiled by the system administrator or normal users of the system. Slackware packages are simply source code. If you really want to learn a lot about the Linux really works, use Slackware.

Gentoo Linux

Gentoo is based on the portage package management system. Gentoo can be difficult to install and can even take as long as a couple of days to complete the entire installation process. The advantage of such an approach is that the software is built for the specific hardware that it will be running on. Like Slackware, Portage uses application source code. If you like the idea of Gentoo, but are looking for something beginner friendly, try Sabayon.

Graphical User Environments

When choosing the right Linux distribution for you, it can be confusing given the variety of choices in desktop managers. While Microsoft Windows users only have one desktop manager, Linux users can chose their desktop environment. The desktop environment, or the graphical user interface (GUI), is what is displayed on the monitor. Said another way, it's how the system looks. Popular desktop managers include KDE, Gnome, Xfce, Cinnamon and LXDE.

KDE

KDE was created in 1996 and is probably the most advanced desktop manager on the market. By default KDE includes several applications that every user needs for a complete desktop environment. KDE has some features that are not available in other desktop managers. The KDE workspace is called Plasma. Combine Plasma with the other KDE applications and you get what is called the KDE software compilation, or KDE SC for short.

Popular distributions that use KDE include:

- OpenSuse
- Slackware
- Linux Mint
- Kubuntu
- Mageia

Gnome

Gnome is an desktop manager made for the community and by the community. This is a great example of how the open source community works. Gnome can easily be expanded with the use of plug-ins. It doesn't require a lot of resources and can be a great choice for older and slower hardware. Popular distributions that use Gnome include:

- Debian
- OpenSuse
- Fedora
- CentOS

Cinnamon

Cinnamon is a fork of the Gnome desktop manager and is developed by the Linux Mint community. It recreates the look of Gnome 2 with an modern touch. The minimum system requirements for Cinnamon are the same as they are for Gnome.

Xfce

Xfce is an excellent choice for older computers. Light and fast are Xfce's two biggest features. The system requirements are a measly 300Mhz CPU and 192Mb of RAM. Popular distributions that use Xfce include:

- Debian
- Xubuntu
- Fedora
- OpenSuse

LXDE

LXDE is another fast and light desktop manager. Based on the OpenBox windows manager, LXDE is suitable for old computers. Popular distributions using LXDE include:

- Lubuntu
- Debian
- OpenSuse
- Linux Mint

Unity

Unity was developed by Canonical for their Ubuntu Linux distribution. To date, Ubuntu is the only distribution that uses Unity. Unity requires greater hardware resources than most graphical environments. You'll need a 1 GHz CPU and 1Gb RAM in order to get Unity to work. With those specs, Unity will be so slow that it's almost unusable. For Unity, the more RAM and CPU, the better.

We use linux operating system because:

- i) Linux is Free and Open Source.
- ii) Linux can run on low hardware machines too.
- iii) Well supported.
- iv) Lots of flavors.
- v) Good security.

Experiment Setup : Here we will implement Linux Ubuntu 17.10 . We will do Dual-Boot Linux ubuntu 17.10 and Windows 10.

The install process is given below.

5 steps to Dual-Boot:

- 1) Download the Linux Mint operating system (in an iso file format) from Linux ubuntu website.
- 2) Download Rufus (a program for creating boot-able USB flash drives).

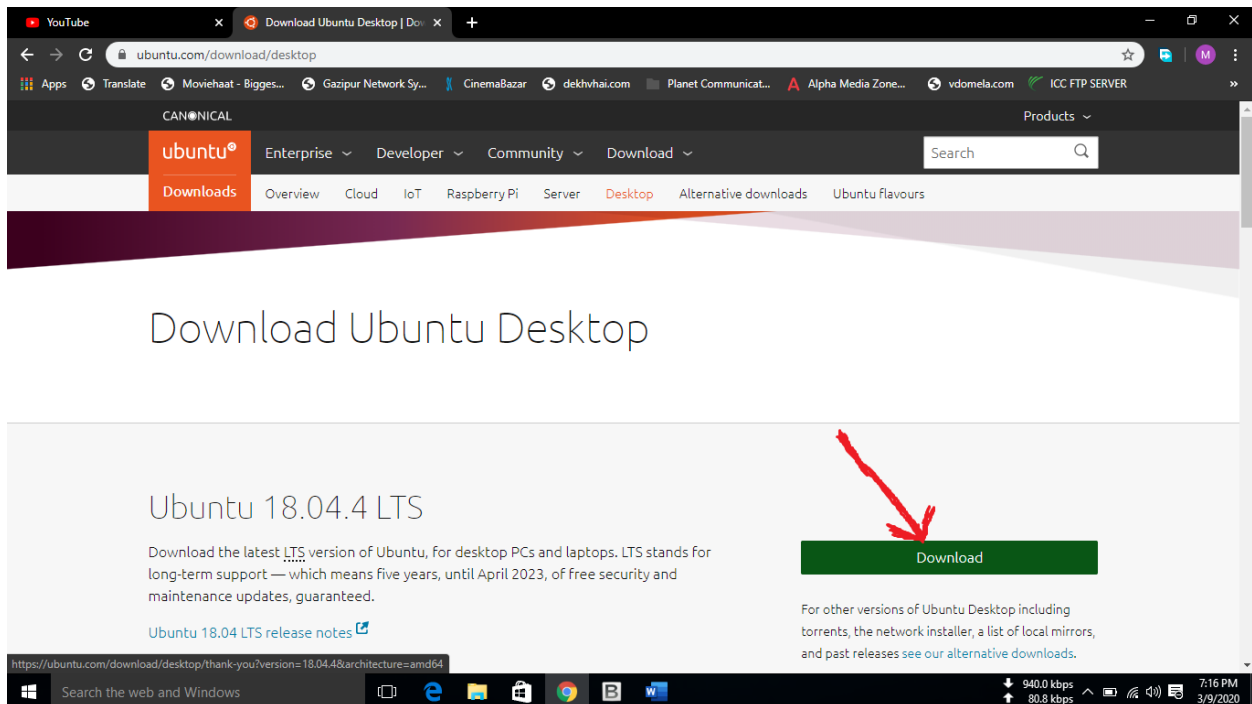
- 3) Use Rufus to create a boot-able USB flash drive and copy Linux Mint onto it.
- 4) Restart your pc and load Linux Ubuntu from your USB flash drive.
- 5) Run the Mint installation wizard to install Linux Mint 18.2 along-side Windows 10 (64 bit).

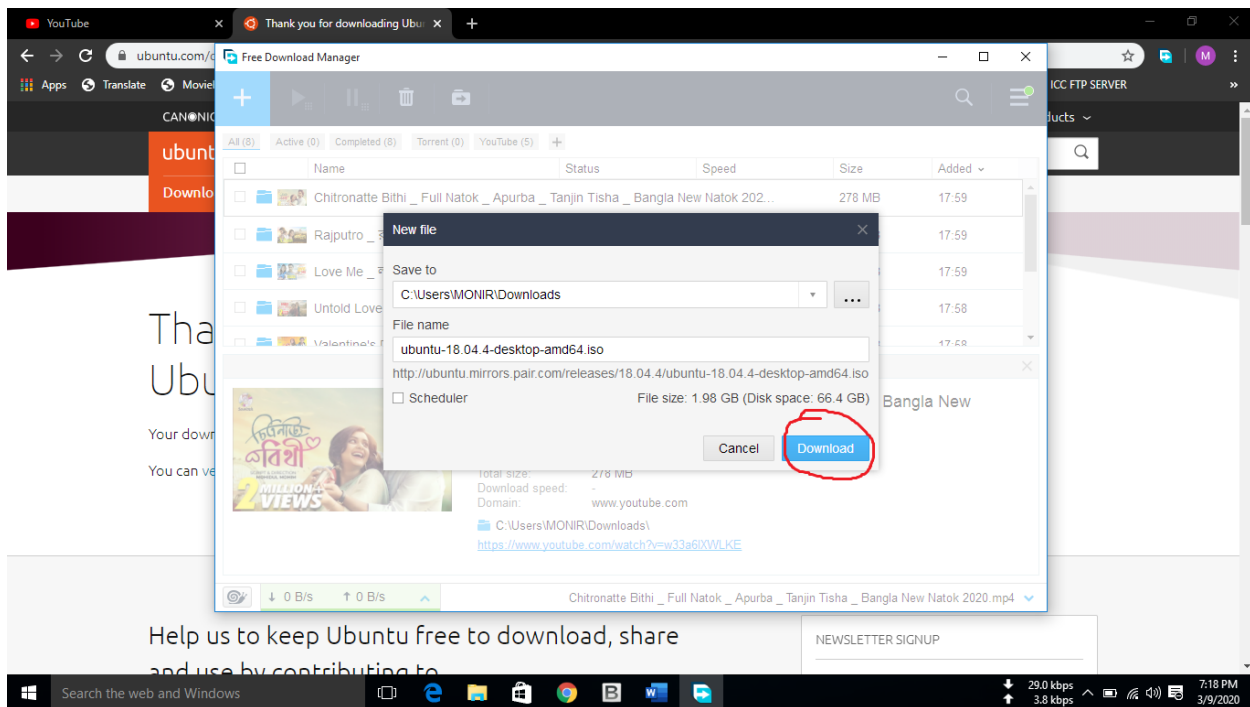
Step 1:

Download Linux Ubuntu:

we will Download Linux ubuntu operating System in an iso file format from linux ubuntu website. <http://linuxubuntu.com/>

We will download it so that during downloading Linux mint no error is occurred.

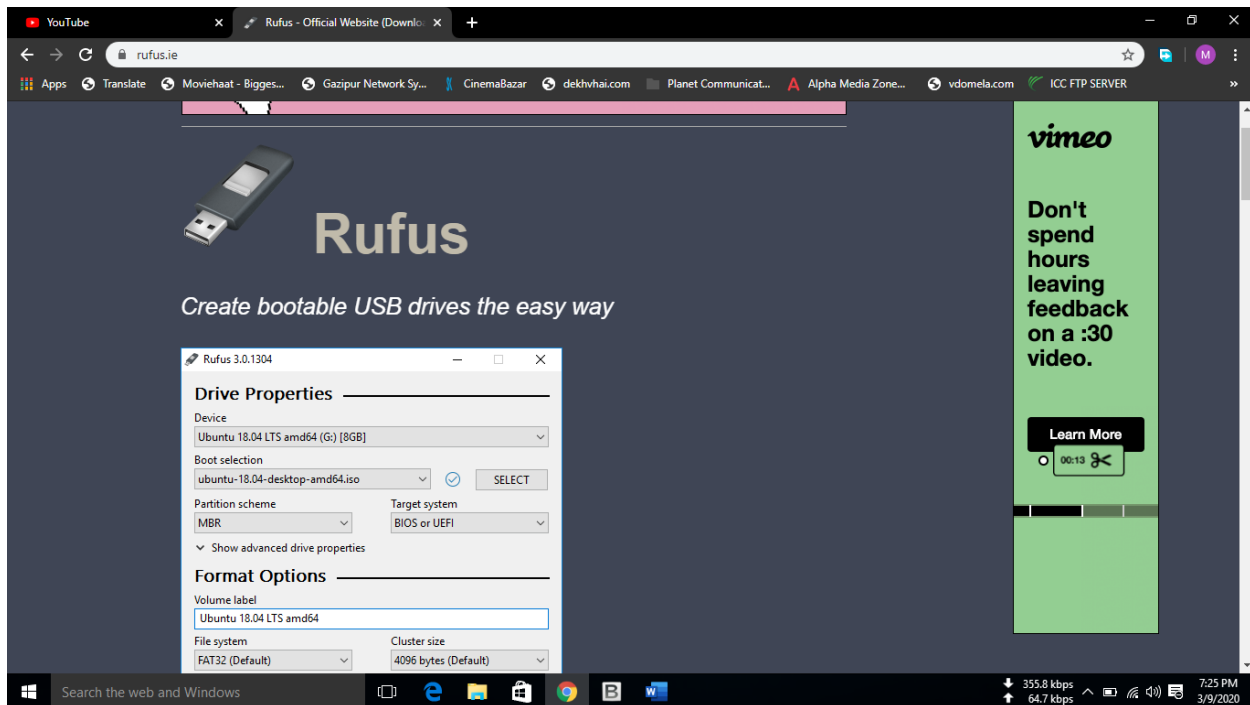


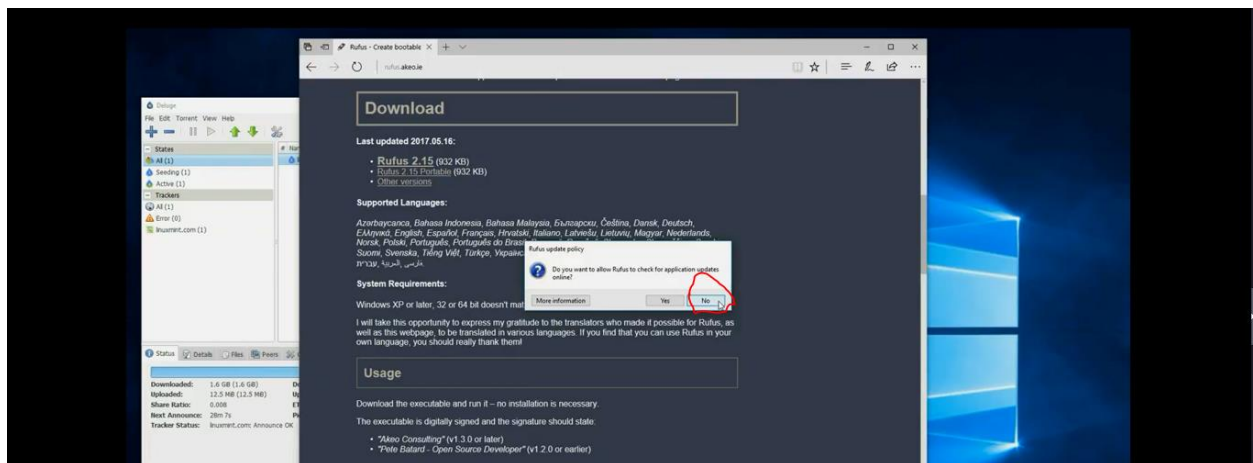
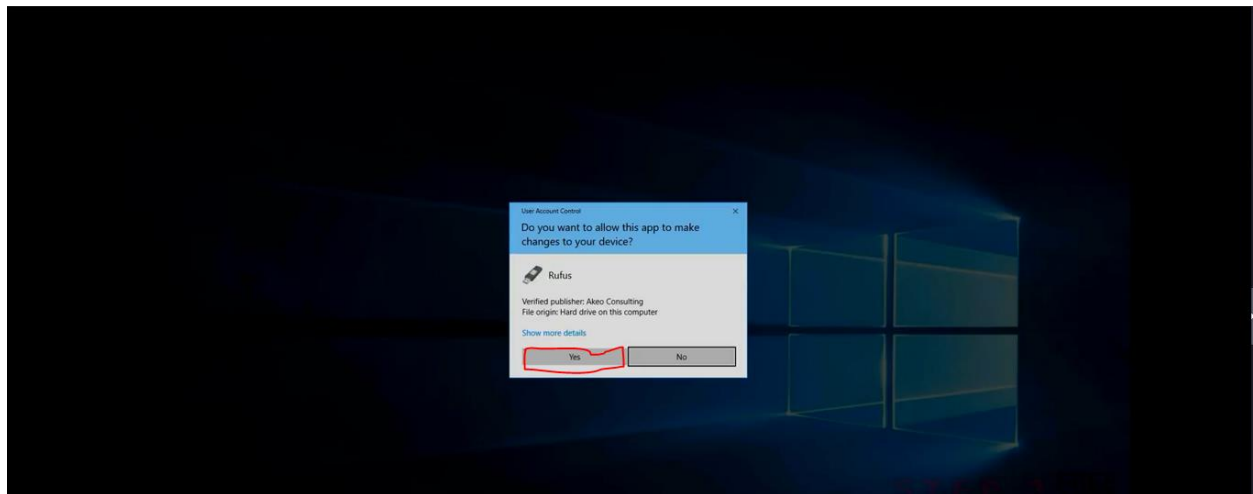
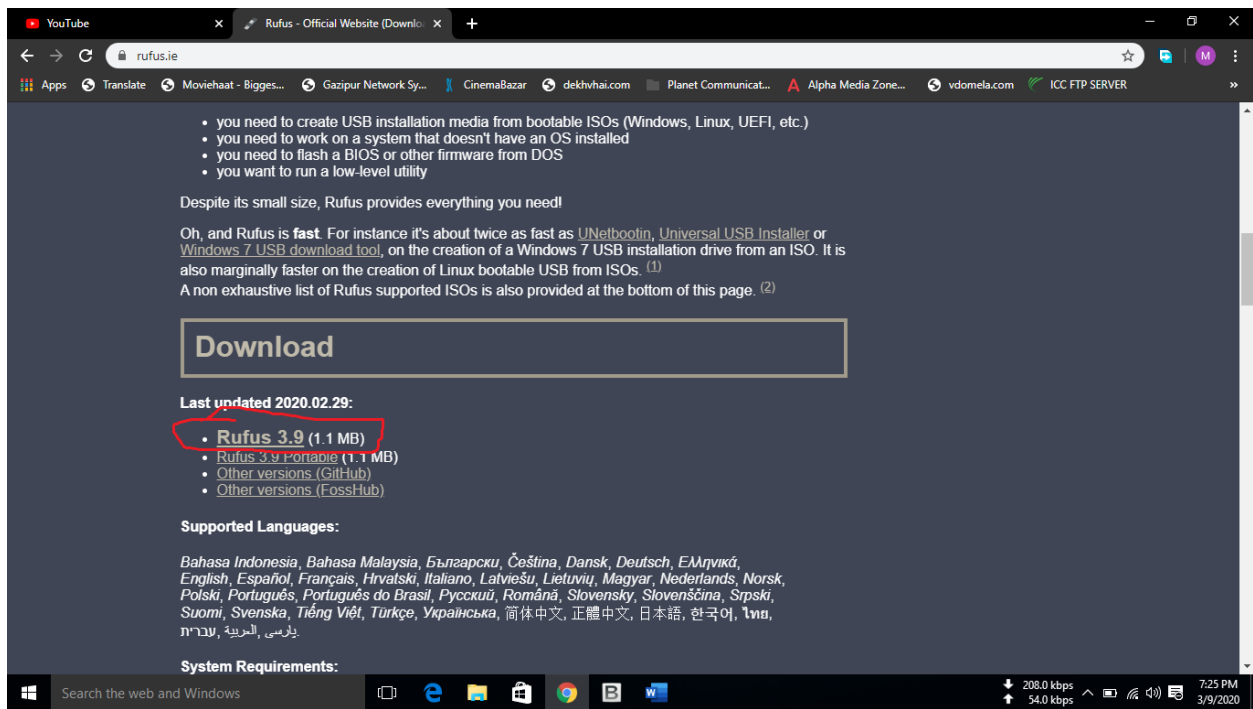


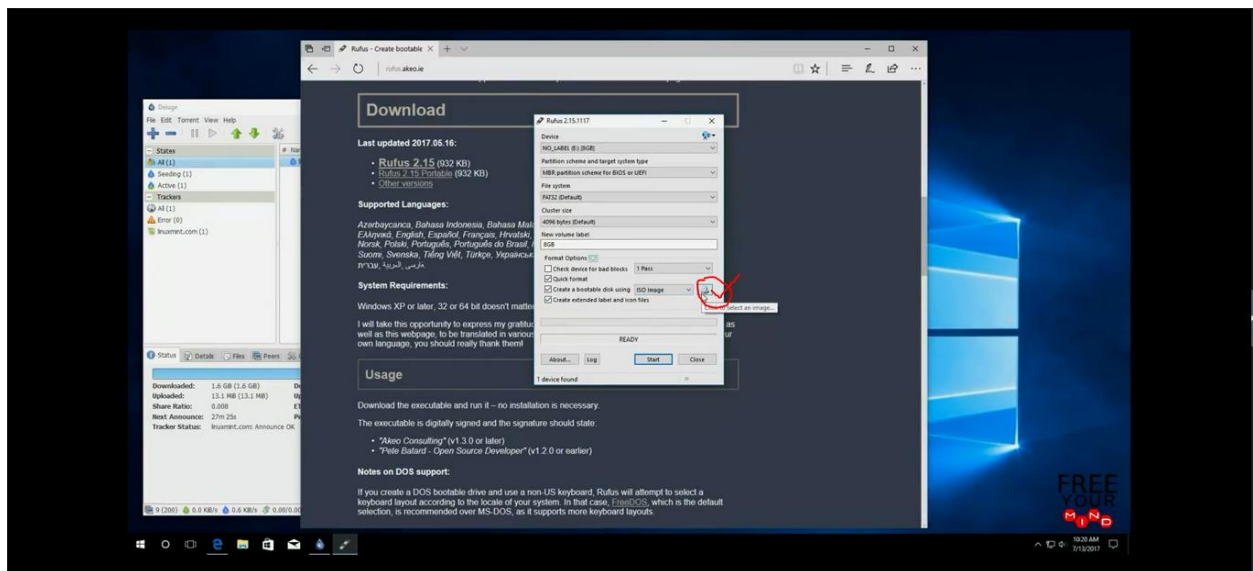
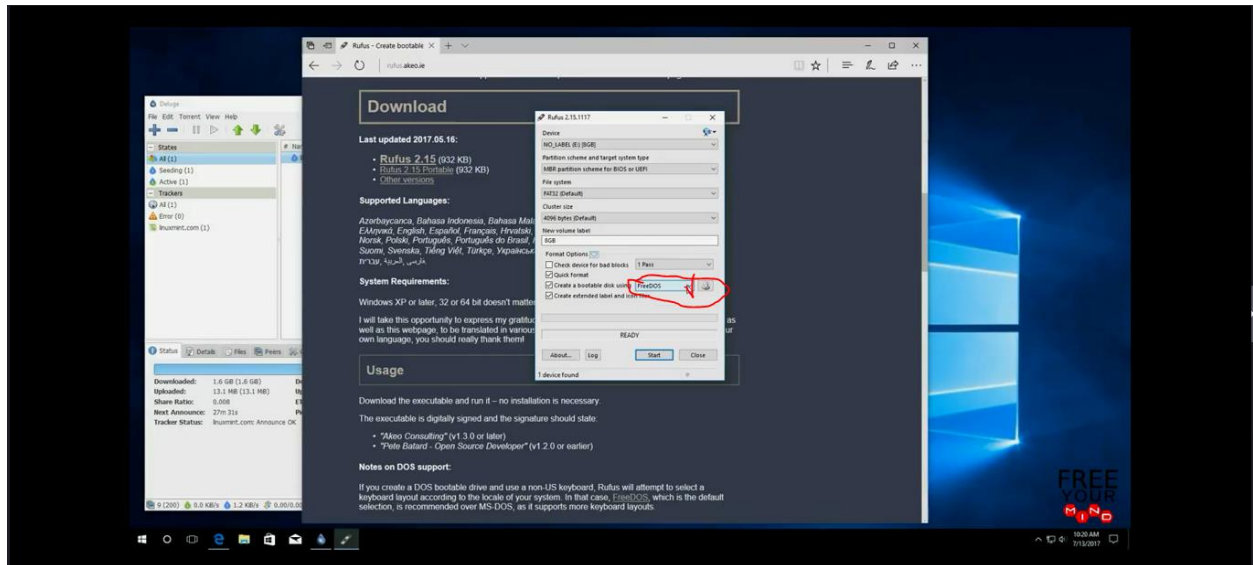
STEP 02 and 03:

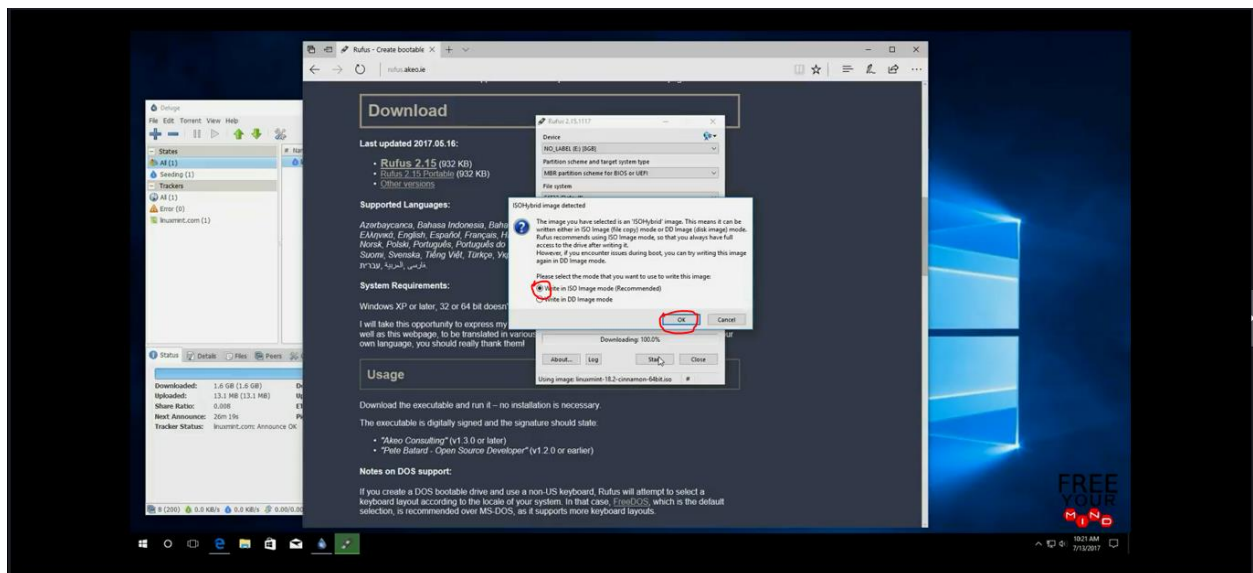
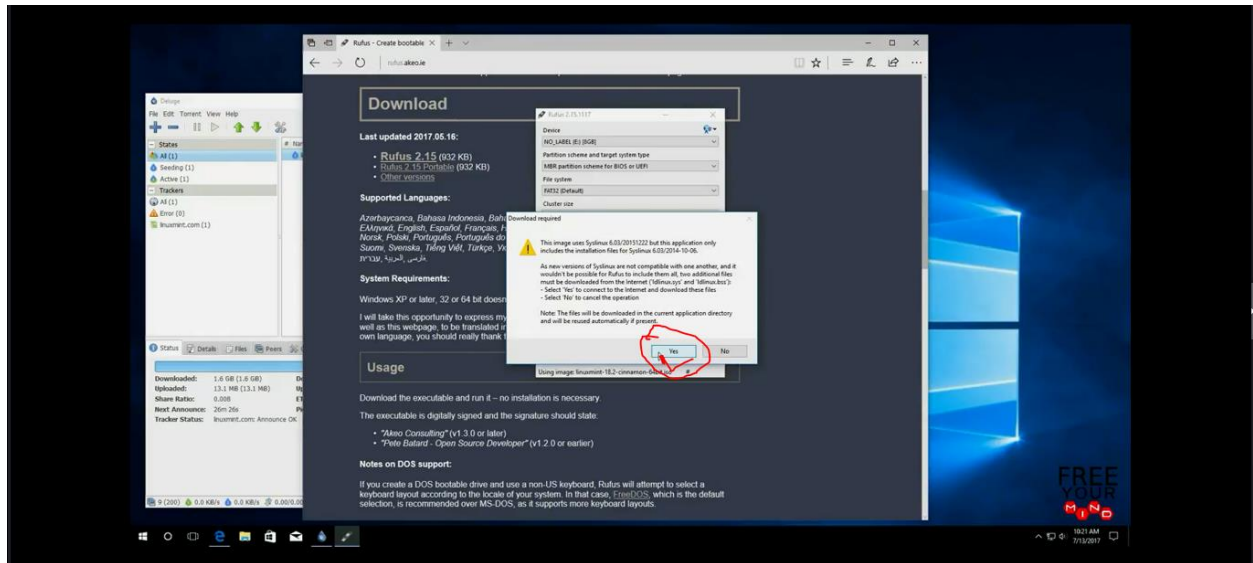
We will download and install Rufus.

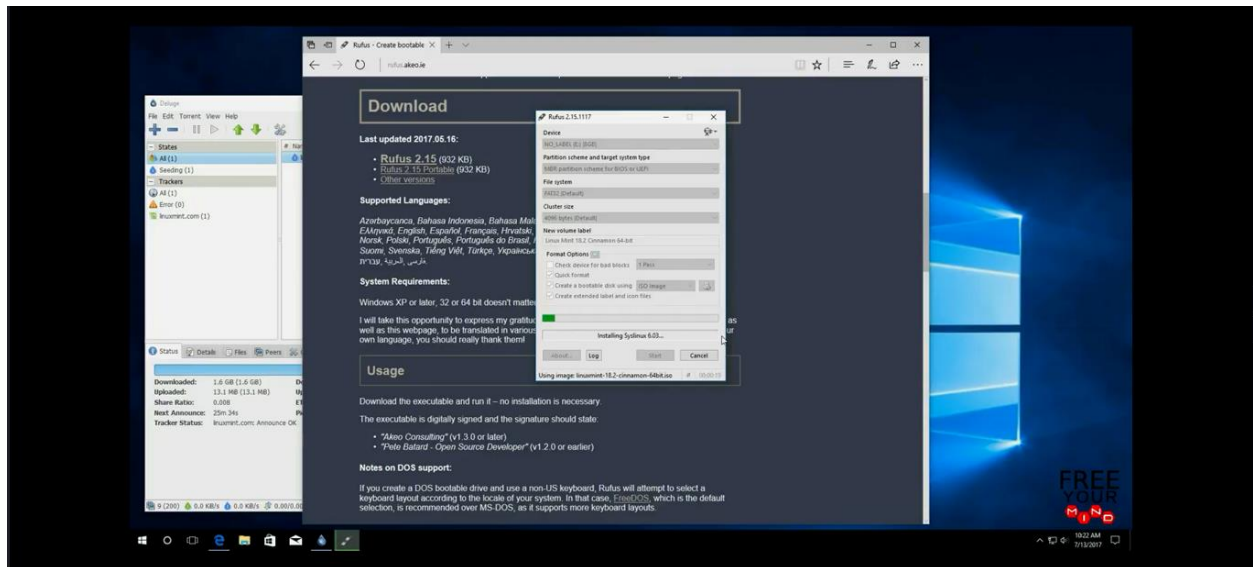
Before installing Rufus connect a USB flash drive with pc.





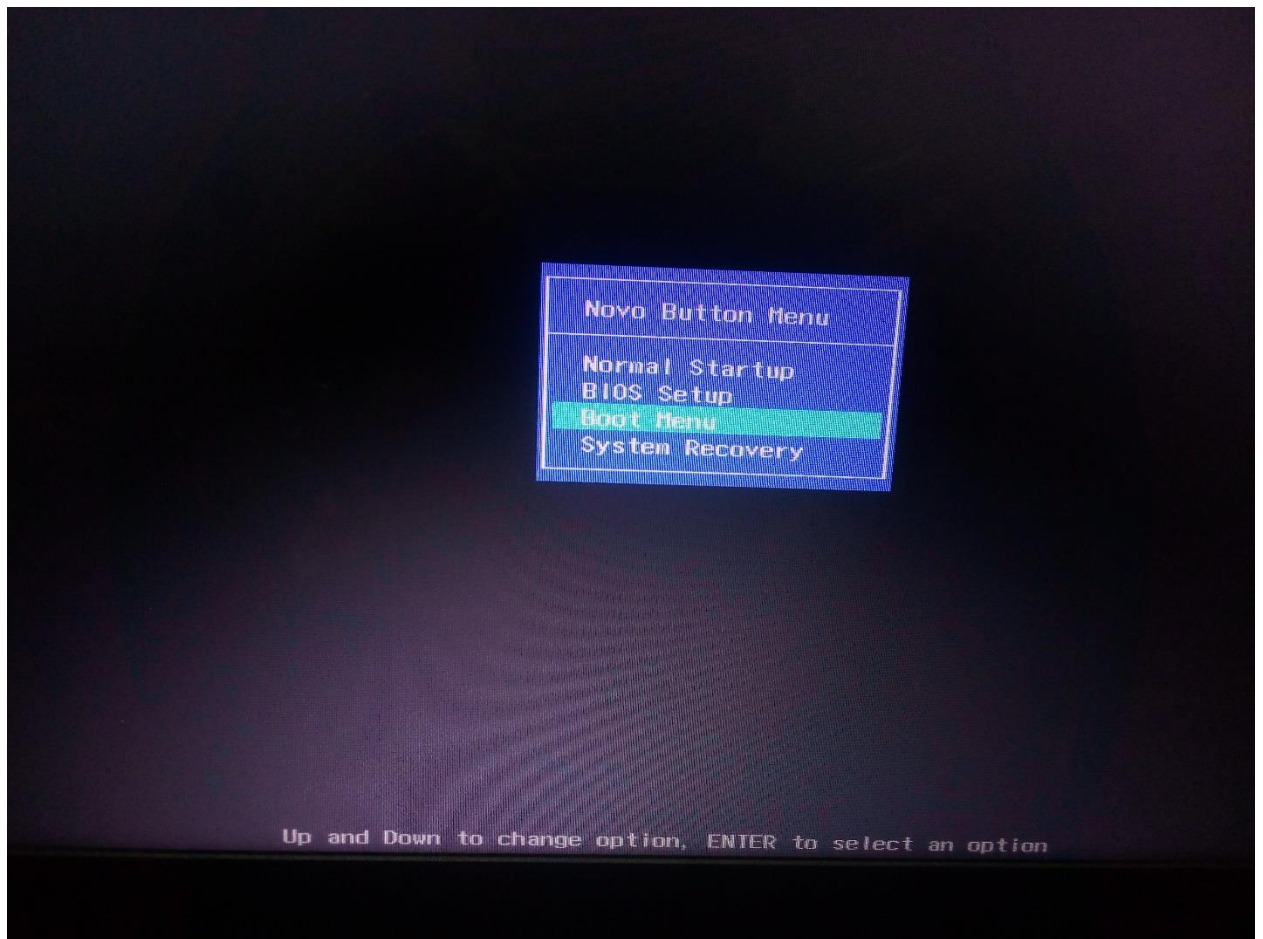




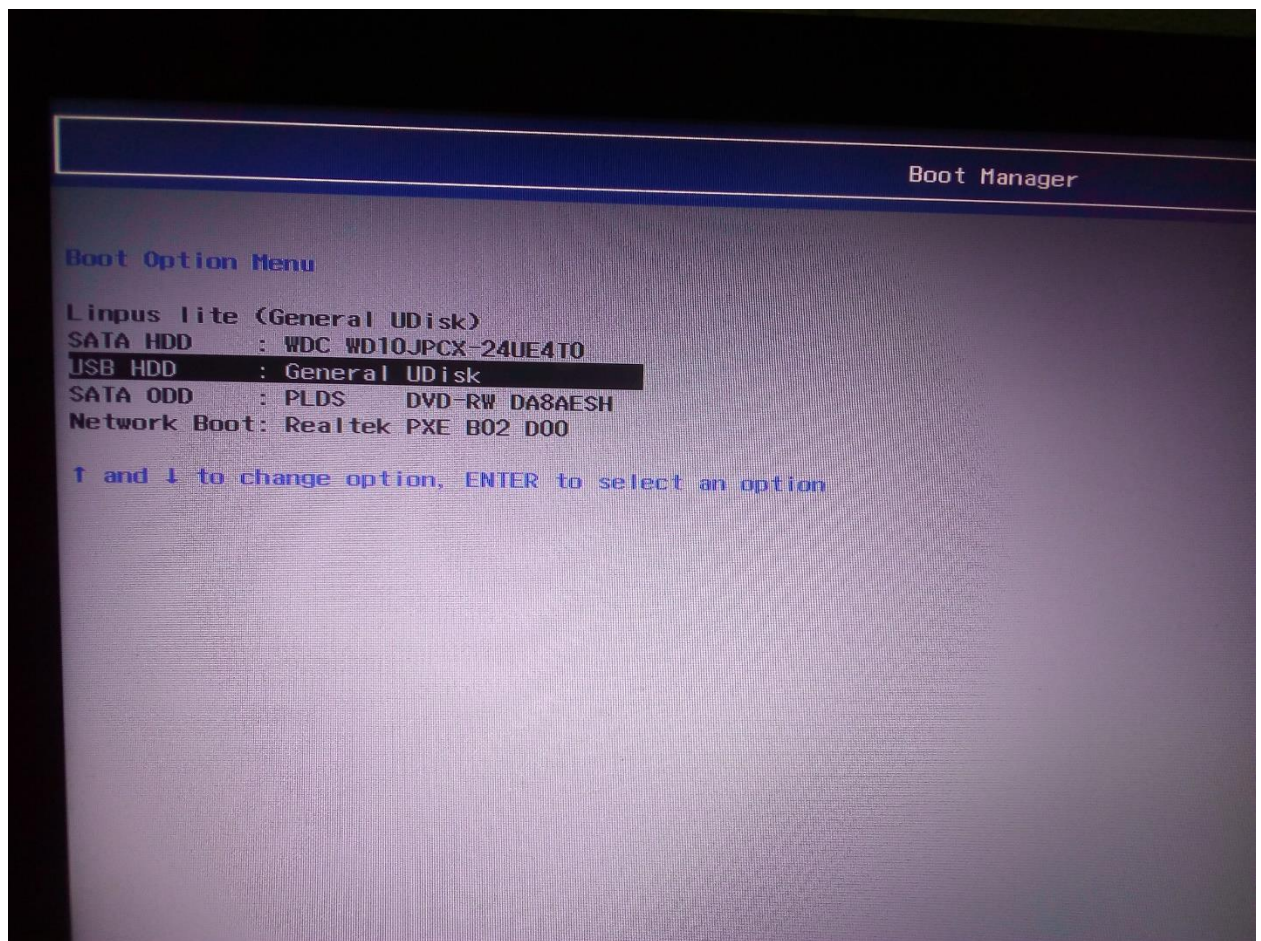


Step 04:

Boot Linux-Mint From USB .

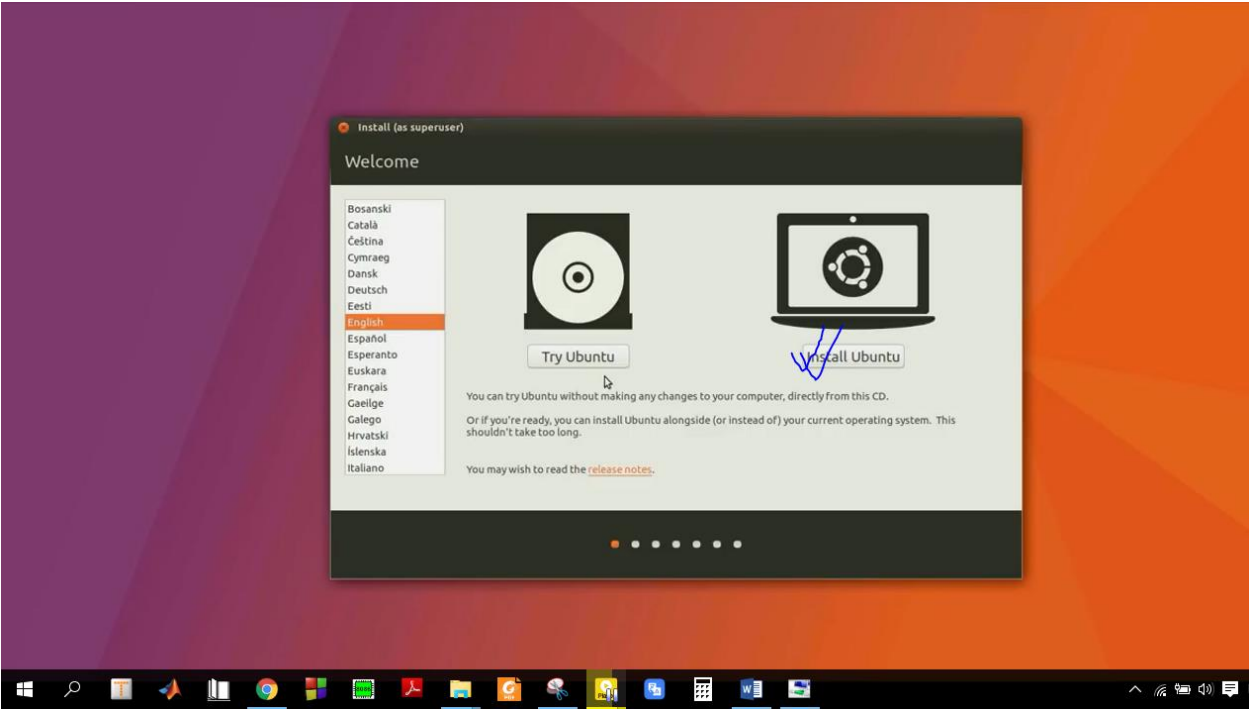


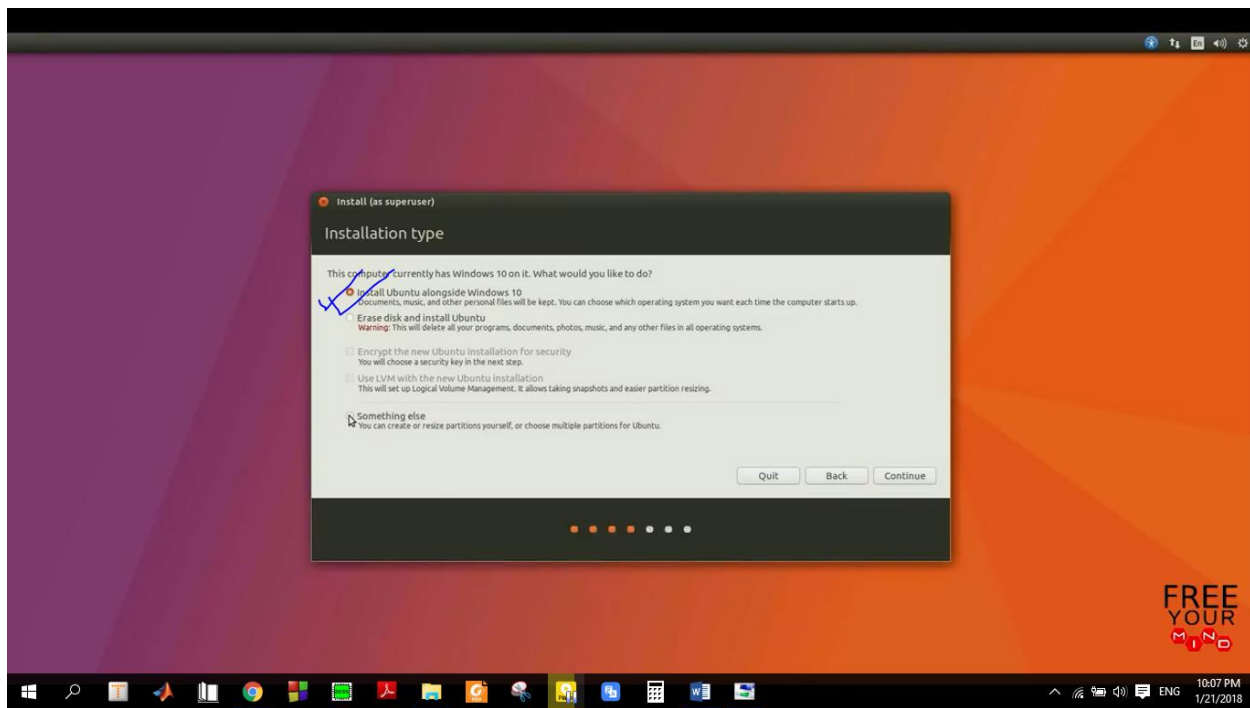
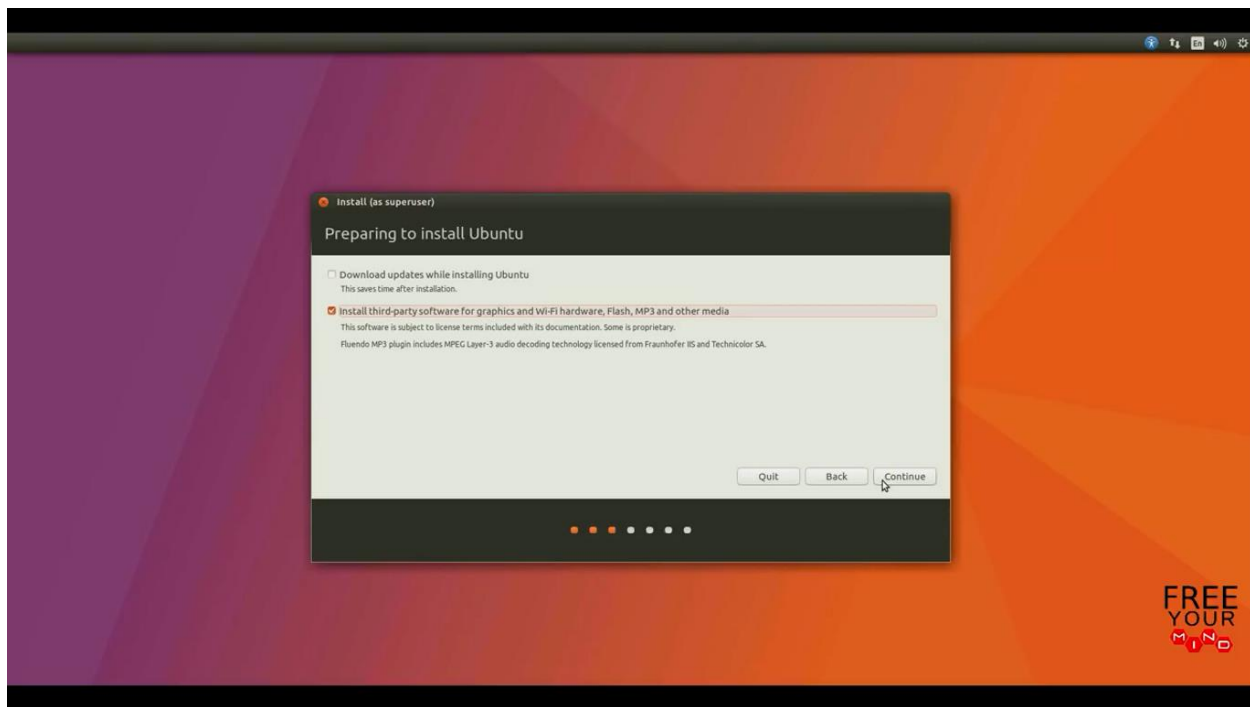
Press enter button.

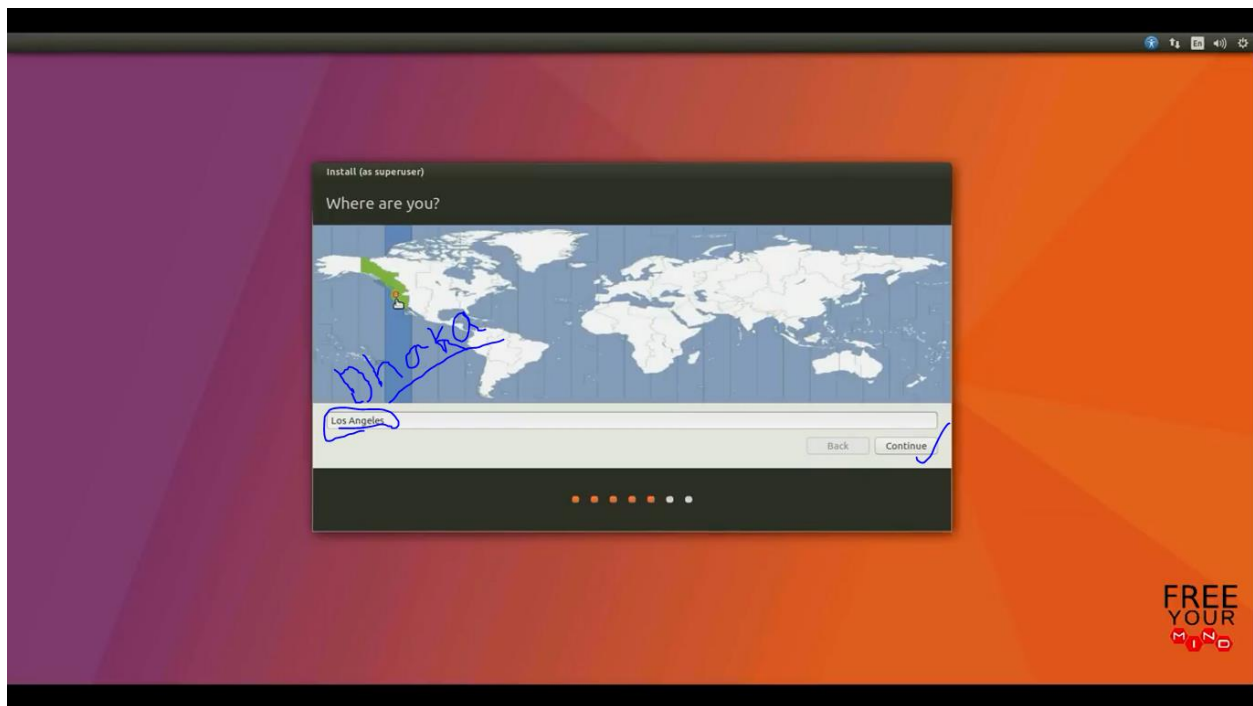
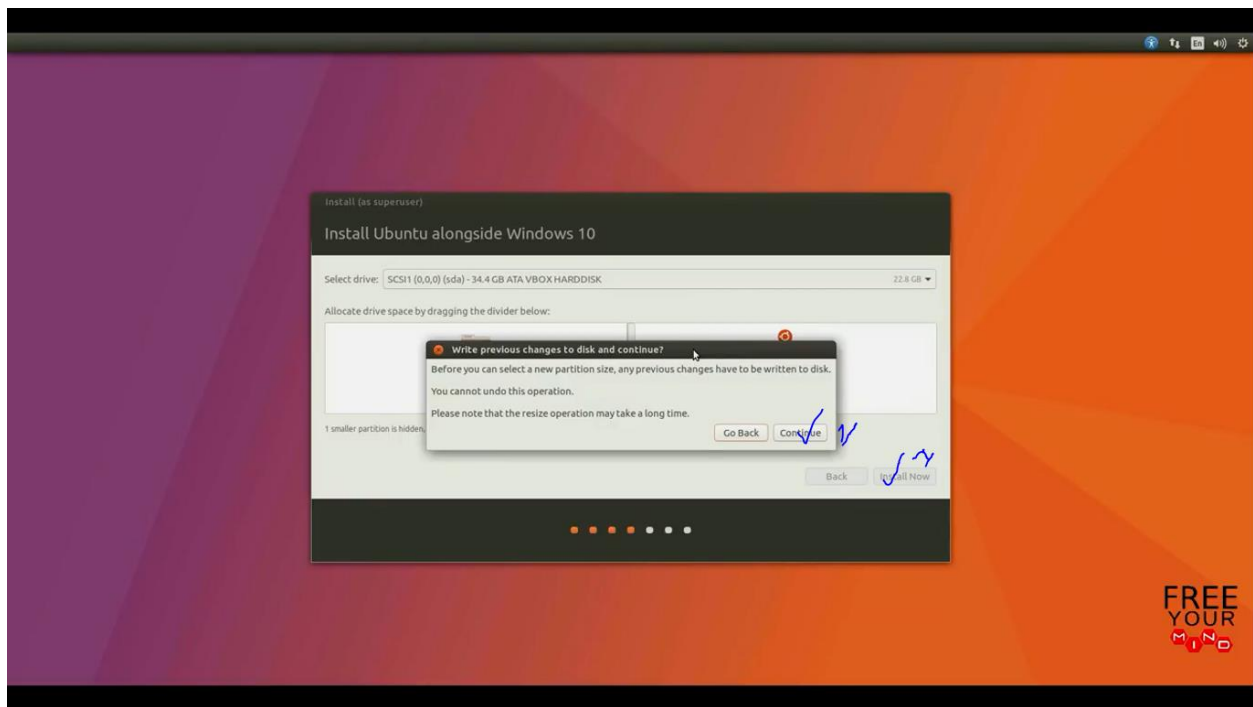


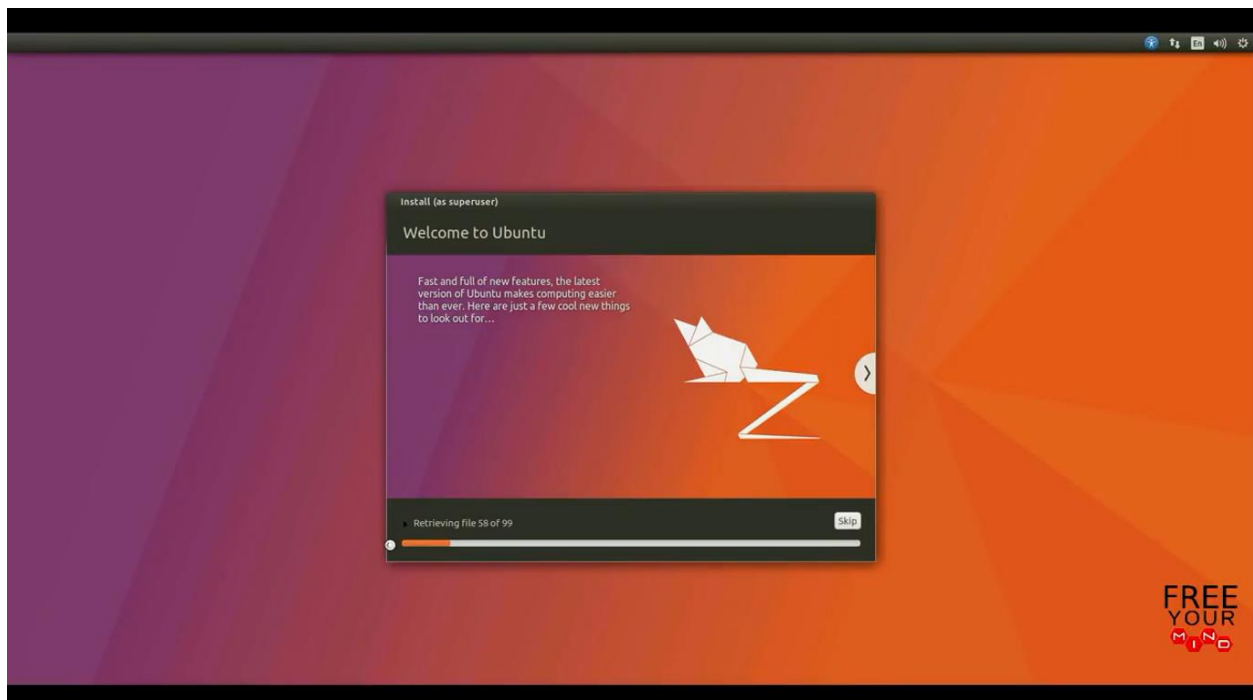
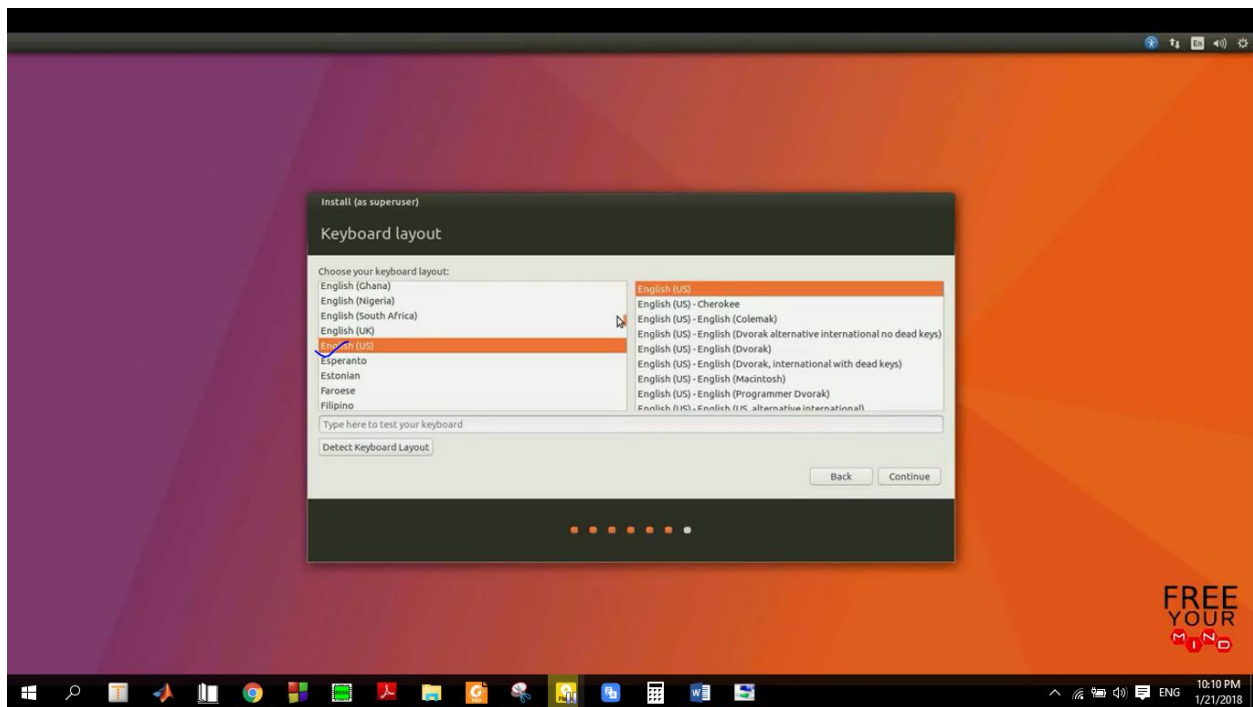
Again press Enter.

Step 05: Install Linux-ubuntu









Conclusion: Finally i install the linux from the help of online video and different blog . Actually it is Linux-mint 18.2 'Sonya' cinnamon.

