

# Why Linux

- Its Secure
- Can revive older computers
- Perfect for Programmers
- Faster Updates
- Customization
- Variety of Distributions
- Free to Use
- Its Open Source means its free
- Better Community Support
- Reliability
- Privacy

تیمسوز



# How does Linux differ from other operating systems?



## Comparison



### • Linux

- Open Source
- Free
- Free Software
- Live CD Distribution
- Secure
- NO
- Low Hardware Cost
- Customizable add features

### Windows

Closed Source  
Cost 150\$-320\$  
Cost Software  
NO  
Insecure  
Virus, Malware  
High Hardware Cost  
Not Customizable

# What is the difference between Unix and Linux?

## Difference between Unix and Linux

### Unix

1. It is an operating system which *can be only used by its copyrighters*.
2. It was developed mainly for servers, workstations and mainframes.
3. Unix copyright vendors decide different costs for their respective Unix Operating systems.

### Linux

1. It is an open-source operating system which is *freely available to everyone*.
2. Nowadays, Linux is in great demand. Anyone can use Linux whether a home user, developer or a student.
3. Linux is freely distributed, downloaded, and distributed through magazines also. And priced distros of Linux are also cheaper than Windows.

# Who uses Linux?



# Who uses Linux? continued

## Who Uses Linux Computers?

facebook

amazon.com

Google



Microsoft

For many years, **NASA, Google, Amazon and Facebook** have used predominately Linux computers due to their speed & security. **In 2017, Microsoft secretly switched nearly all of their cloud computers to Linux!** It is therefore only a matter of time until everyone in the world is using Linux.




# Who “owns” Linux?

- Linus Benedict Torvalds




# How was Linux created?

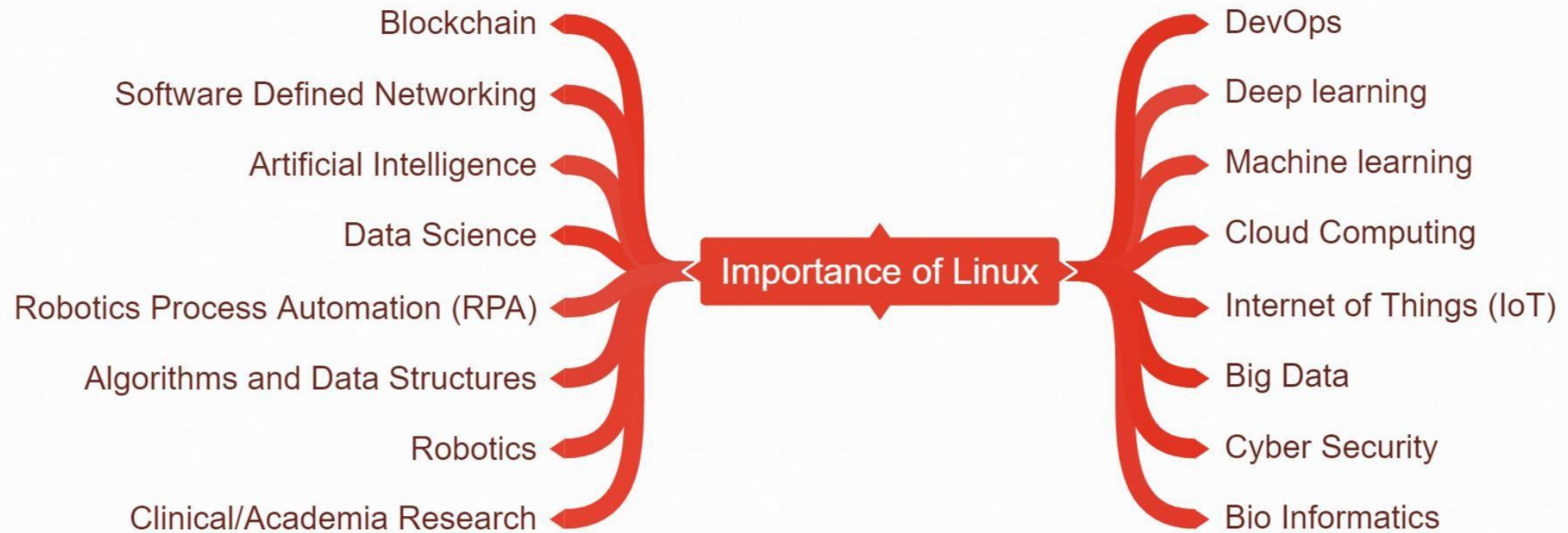


## Who created Linux ?

- The Linux kernel was initially written by **Linus Torvalds** a student at the University of Helsinki, Finland.
- Based on **Minix**, a simplified kernel used for teaching OS design.
- Linux was originally written in Intel 386 assembly and C, booted from floppy to run outside OS
- First version released to the Internet in September 1991.

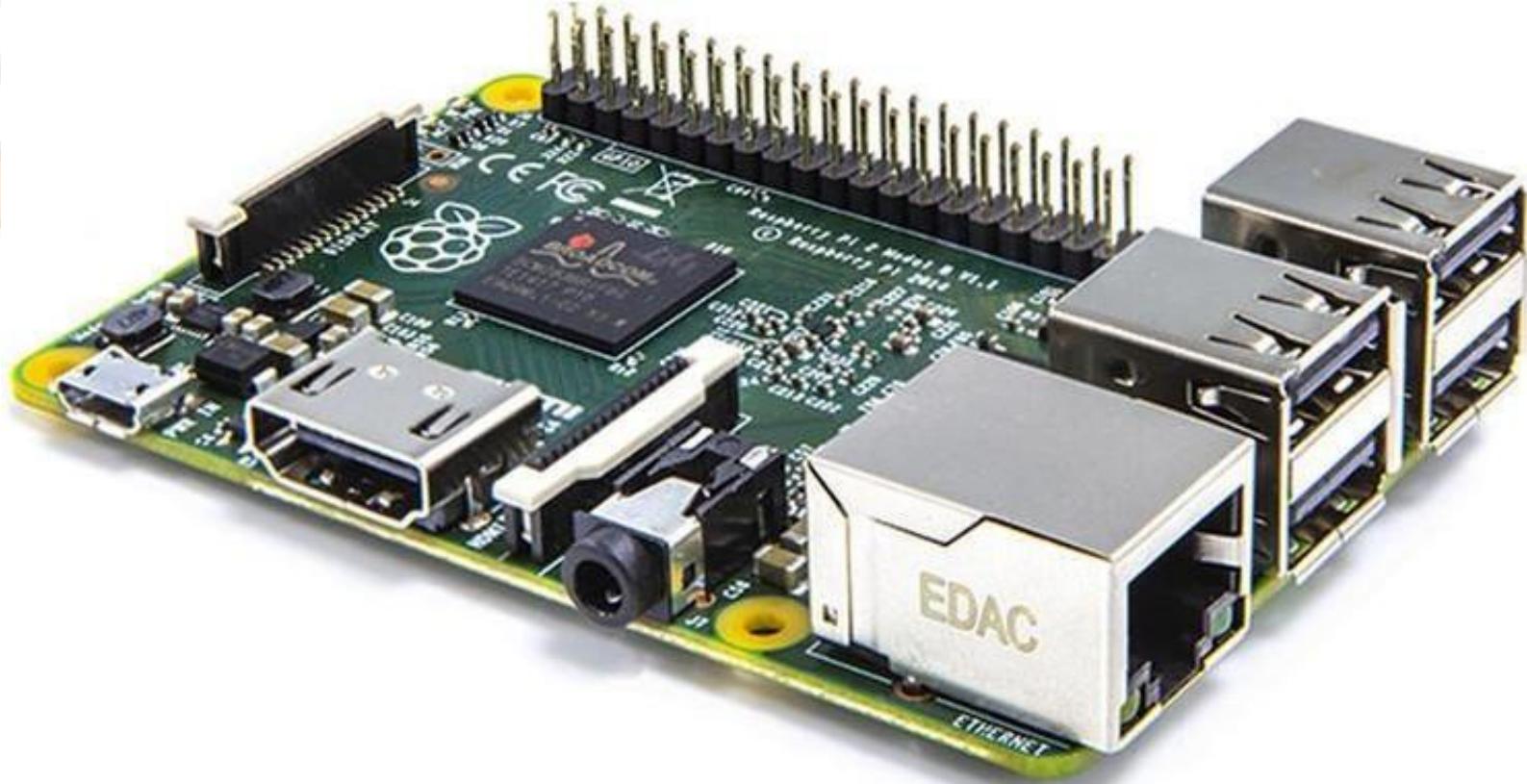


# Importance of Linux



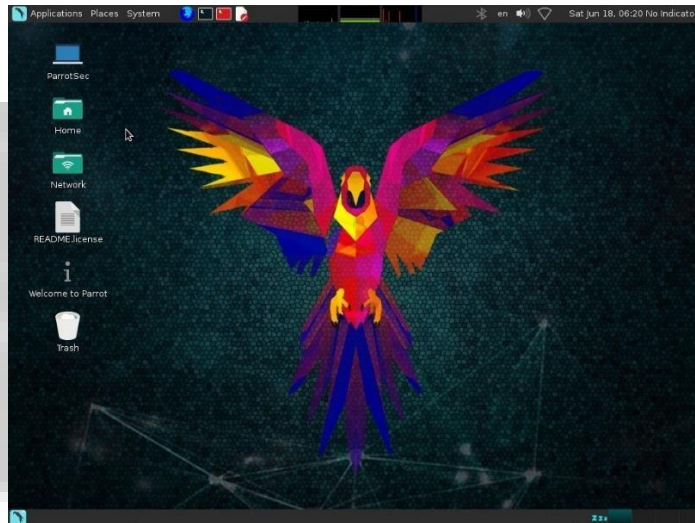
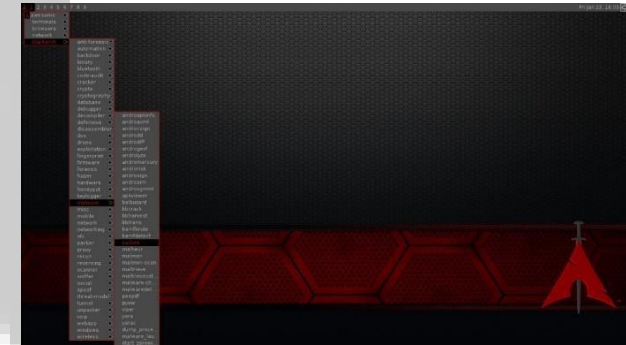
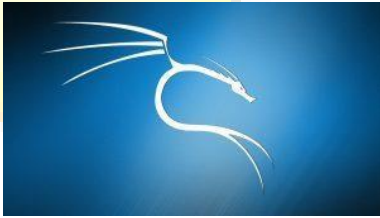


# Linux Importance IoT (internet of things)

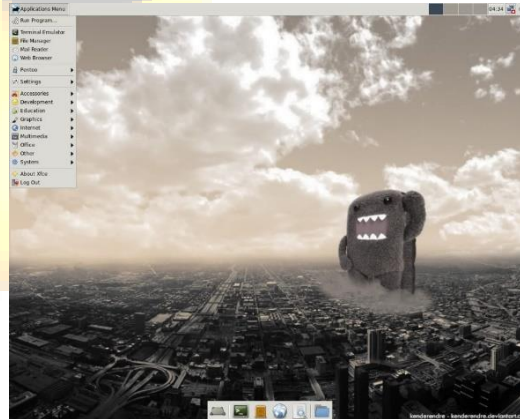
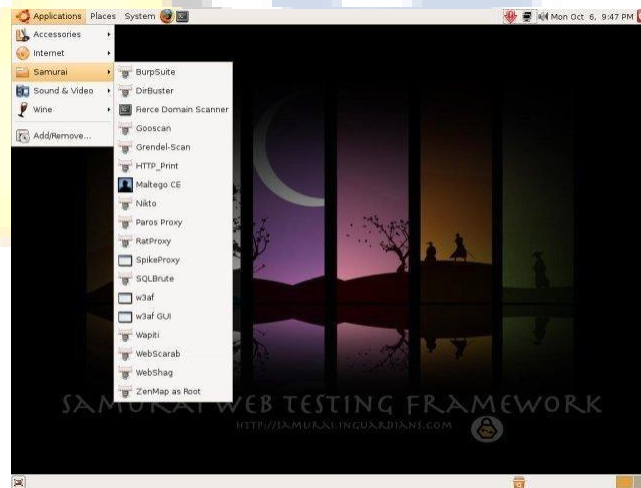


# Linux Hacking Distros

- <https://itsfoss.com/linux-hacking-penetration-testing/>



# Linux Hacking continued!!





## A futuristic car interior with a digital dashboard and steering wheel. Overlaid on the image is a network of glowing blue icons connected by lines, representing various smart car features. The icons include: a cloud (cloud connectivity), a satellite (GPS), a car (vehicle status), a location pin (navigation), a Wi-Fi symbol (wireless connectivity), a chip (processor), a musical note (infotainment), a battery (power management), a heart rate monitor (driver health), a smartphone (mobile app integration), a road sign (traffic information), a traffic light (traffic control), and two people (passenger safety/monitoring). The background shows a blurred view of a highway through the windshield, suggesting motion.

# Internet of Things (IoT)



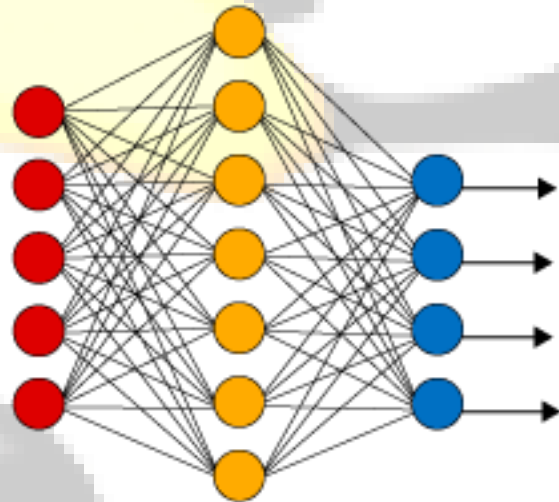


# Machine Learning

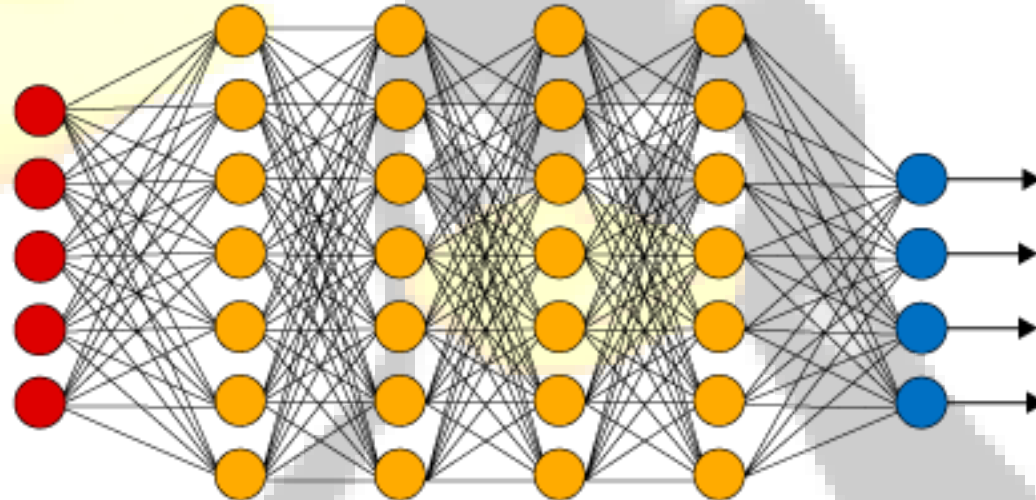


# Deep learning

**Simple Neural Network**



**Deep Learning Neural Network**

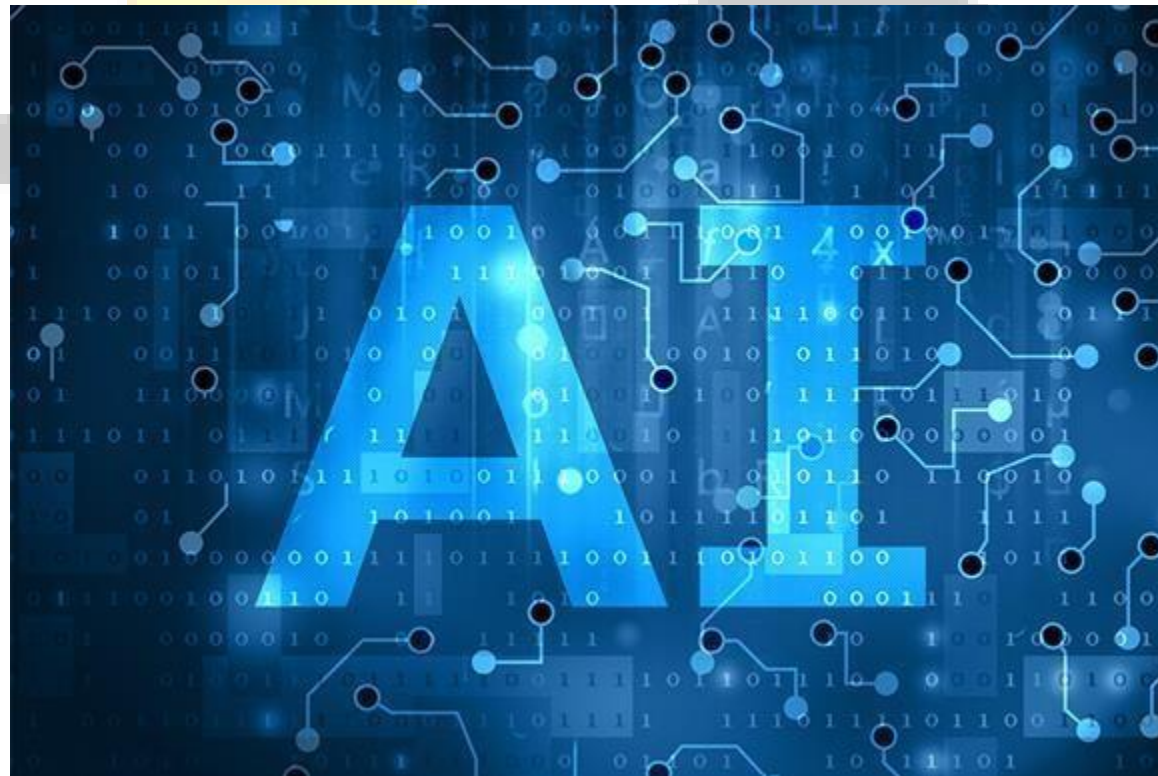


● Input Layer

● Hidden Layer

● Output Layer

# AI and Linux





# Cloud Computing and Linux



# Satellite and Linux



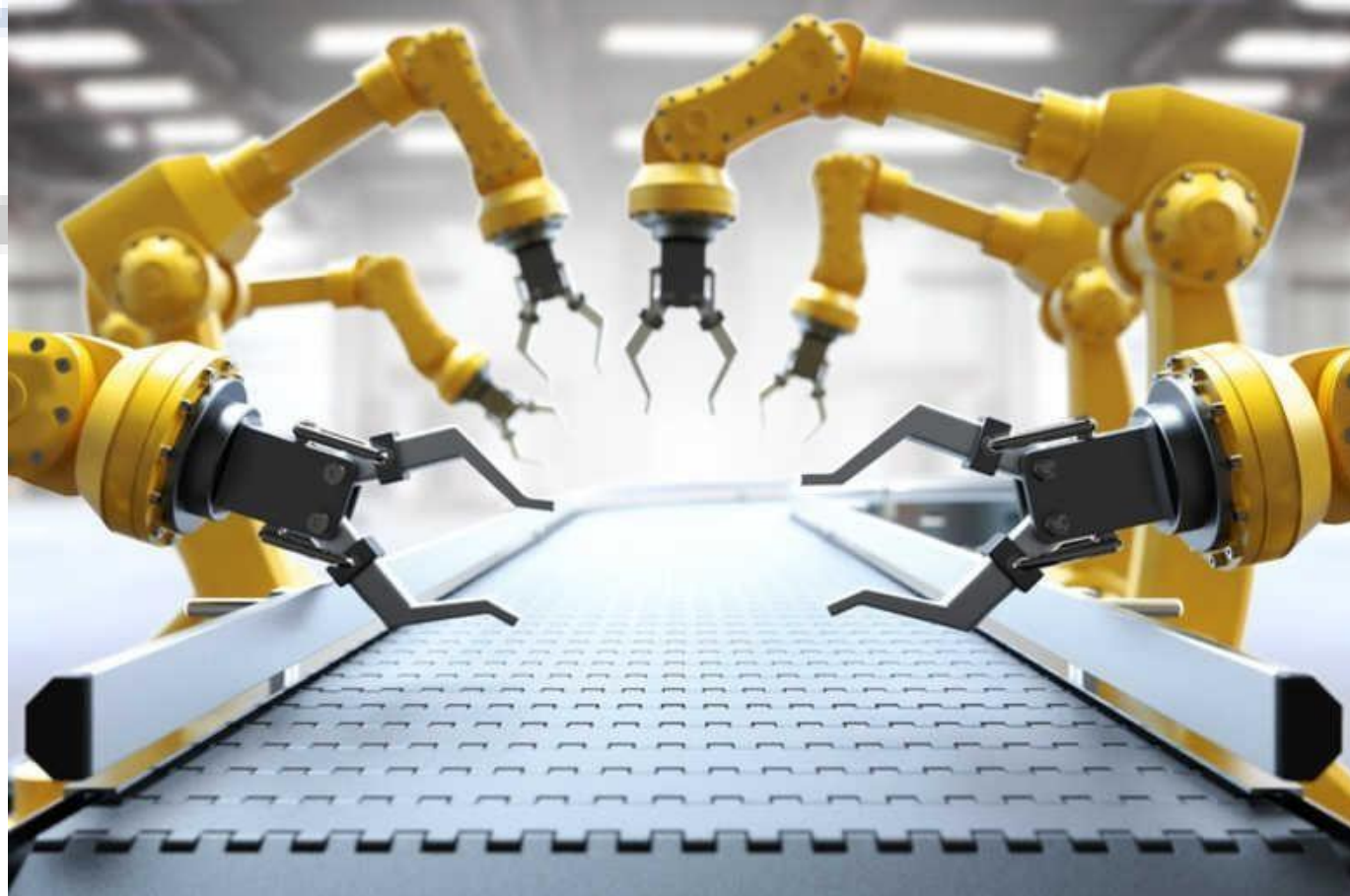


# Next Gen Rockets



**SpaceX's Falcon 9 and Falcon Heavy win \$297M in US military launch contracts**

# Robotics Process Automation



# Robots and Linux



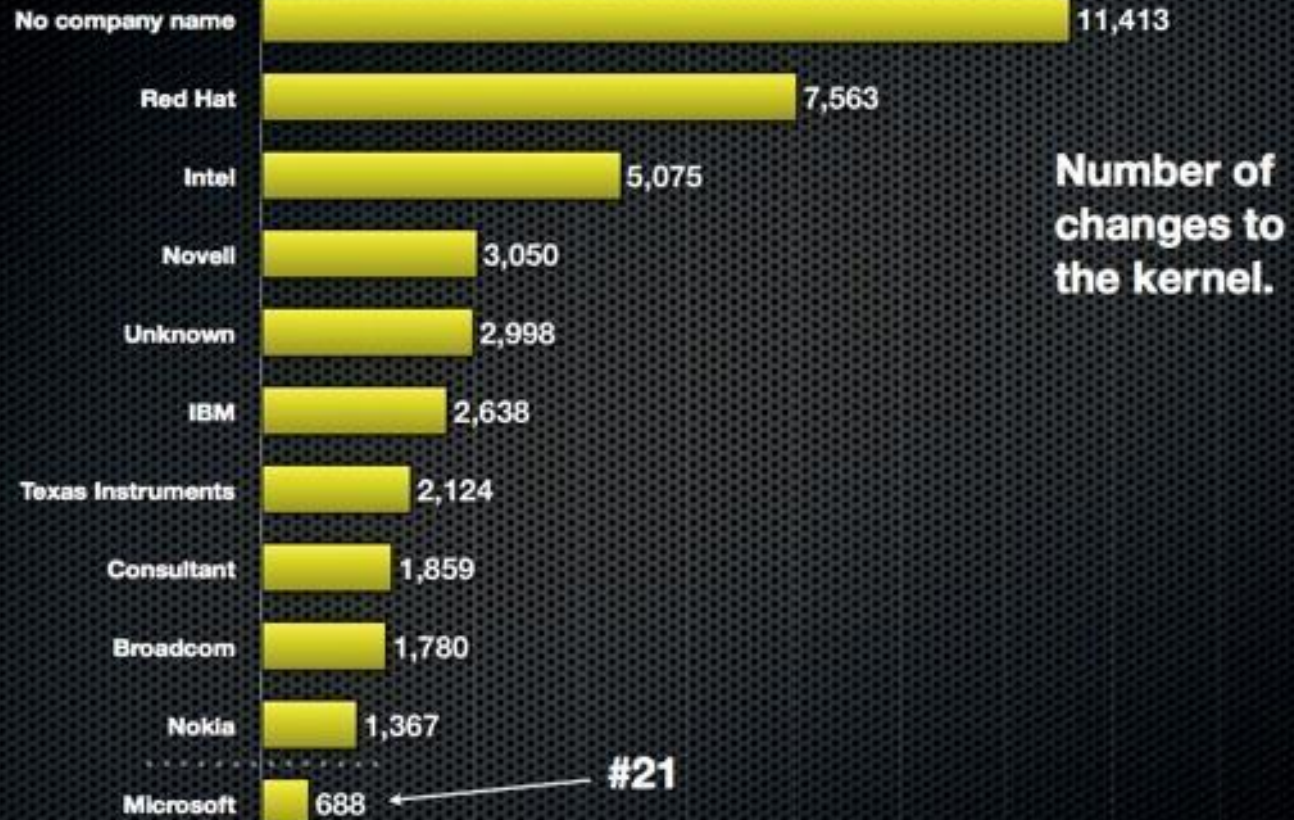


# Drones



# How can I contribute to Linux?

## Top 10 contributors to the Linux kernel since version 2.6.36



Data source: Linux Foundation

[www.pingdom.com](http://www.pingdom.com)

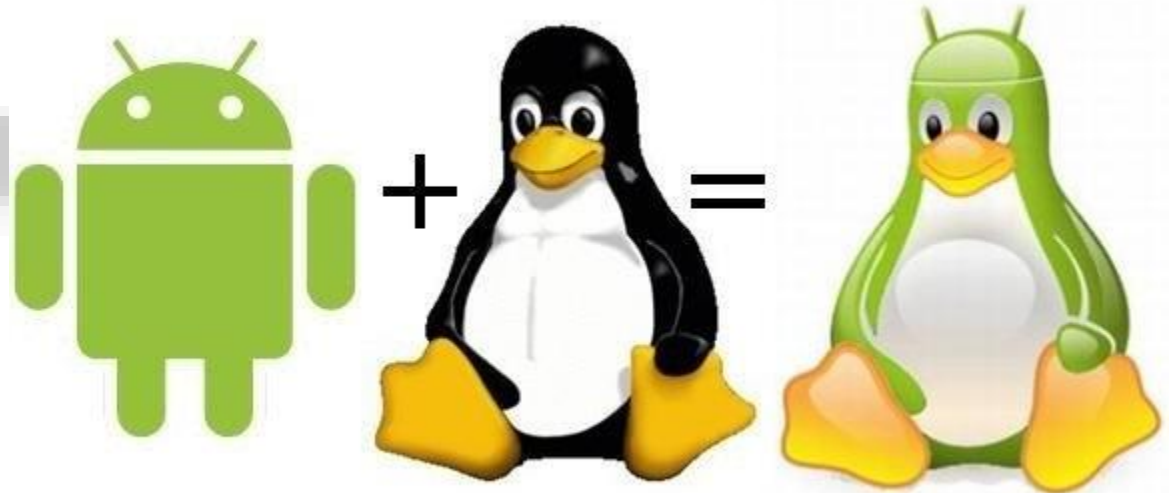


# Linux kernel ??

- A linux Kernel is freely available, both to download and modify, any OS system that runs off the Linux kernel can call itself a Linux OS.
- Since its free, the users have the right to modify as they please.
- Linux as shown in the previous lectures is used practically everywhere in the world 😊. From smart phones, PC's, embedded devices, IOT devices, networking switches, servers, pretty much anything you can think off 😊 is using Linux one way or the other.
- Even devices like amazon kindles, run on Linux.

# Smart phones and Linux

- Android is a mobile operating system developed by Google. It is based on a modified version of the Linux kernel and other open source software, and is designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.



# More on Distros

- Anyone can create a Linux Distro. But they have to be supported commercially or through a community of users who are willing to put their time and effort in developing, maintaining, and testing a given Linux version.
- Like Red Hat is a commercial version of Linux or SuSE linux
- Knoppix or Fedora, are free and community supported. Some like Ubuntu, fall in the middle and are offered free to the public while supported commercially by an organization.

# So, what is command line

- Linux is all about command line!!
- Command line is shorthand for command line interface or CLI.
- Most modern computers use Graphical user interface or GUI
- The command line eschews graphical elements entirely.
- Users only see a prompt to launch programs. If GUI breaks, then CLI always works 😊 pretty much 99.99% of the time

# What is OS and Distro:

**Zorin OS** is the alternative to Windows and macOS designed to make your computer faster, more powerful, secure, and privacy-respecting.



**Zorin OS** is an **Ubuntu-based Linux distribution** designed especially for newcomers to Linux. It has a Windows-like graphical user interface and many programs similar to those found in Windows.

**Elementary OS** is a Linux distribution based on Ubuntu LTS. It promotes itself as a "fast, open, and privacy-respecting" replacement to macOS and Windows.





**CentOS**, or the Community Enterprise Operating System, is a **popular Linux distribution**. It's derived from, and is fully compatible, with Red Hat Enterprise Linux. And while Red Hat is only available to use commercially through a subscription service, CentOS is available freely.



**Ubuntu** is a Linux distribution based on Debian and composed mostly of free and open-source software. Ubuntu is officially released in three editions: Desktop, Server, and Core for Internet of things devices and robots. All the editions can run on the computer alone, or in a virtual machine



and more distros ....

**Windows11 OS**





**THANK  
YOU**