

# Linux Party

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FOCS Team

# What is Linux

In many devices, including web servers, smartphones, electric cars, and of course on Steam Decks, you can find Linux.

Linux kernel itself does not support many functions, so people bundle software (browsers, file managers, etc.) together with the Linux kernel to form a functional operating system. Many different people and companies bundle various software with Linux, each coming with their own configurations (wallpapers, theme, etc.) Various "flavors" of the Linux operating system, or *Linux distributions*, are thus created.

# Installing Linux

Today, we will help you to install a Linux distribution on your computer. You can choose Ubuntu or Debian, two of the most popular Linux distributions; Also you can choose other distributions.

## Notes for macOS users

If you purchased your Mac after 2020, it is highly likely that your Mac features an Apple silicon processor. Apple Silicon processors can't run the software required by some JI courses, including Vivado and Solidworks. You are **highly recommended** to prepare a Windows computer (or other x86 based computer) as a backup.

# Linux and Linux Distributions

Beginner-friendly 新手友好型	Intermediate 中间等级	Hard mode 高难度模式
		
 Ubuntu Based on Debian 基于Debian	 Garuda Linux Based on Arch 基于Arch	 Arch [Independent] – DIY 独立开发-自行搭建
 Pop!_OS Based on Ubuntu 基于Ubuntu	 EndeavourOS Based on Arch 基于Arch	 Gentoo [Independent] – DIY 独立开发-自行搭建
 elementary OS Based on Ubuntu (LTS) 基于Ubuntu(LTS)	 Manjaro Based on Arch 基于Arch	 Slackware [Independent] 独立开发
 Mint Based on Ubuntu 基于Ubuntu	 MX Linux Based on Debian 基于Debian	 Linux From Scratch [Independent] – DIY 独立开发-自行搭建
 Zorin Based on Ubuntu 基于Ubuntu	 Fedora Based on Red Hat 基于红帽	 Qubes OS 基于Fedora-以安全为中心 Based on Fedora – Security
 Solus [Independent] 独立开发	 OpenSUSE [Independent] 独立开发	 NixOS [Independent] – DIY 独立开发-自行搭建

Screenshot from LinusTechTips

# Benefits of having a Linux system

- Survive 151, 280, 281, 482 and other JI courses without having to worry about configuring your system
- More control of your computer; no disturbing desktop ads anymore, no worrying about Big Brother watching you ;)
- A bonus point on your resume that can help you find a job
- Most importantly... Linux is fun!

# Ways to get a Linux system

- Use a virtual machine
- Use Windows Subsystem for Linux - WSL
- Install a dual boot system
- Only use Linux on your computer

# Comparison of different installation methods

Benefits\Method	WSL	Virtual Machine	Dual Boot
Close integration with your current system (shared files, etc)	Yes	Part	Part
Full-featured Linux	No (sometimes GUI won't work)	Yes	Yes
Easy to install	Yes	Yes	No
Suitable for every-day use	Yes	No	Yes
Performance	High	Low	Best

# Comparison of different installation methods

Benefits\Method	WSL	Virtual Machine	Dual Boot
Easy to customize and manage (change desktop wallpaper, tweak system parameters)	No	Yes	Yes
Hardware compatibility	Adequate	Adequate	Good
<b>Our recommendation</b>	Just enough to survive	Recommended for newcomers	Gaining more experience and fun



# Where to get Linux installation images

USTC Mirror is a good starting point. It is located at <https://mirrors.ustc.edu.cn>

You can also use SJTU Mirror at <https://mirrors.sjtug.sjtu.edu.cn>

Quick link:

- ubuntu: <https://mirror.sjtu.edu.cn/ubuntu-cdimage/releases/>
- debian: <https://mirror.sjtu.edu.cn/debian-cdimage/ports/current/>
- deepin: <https://mirror.sjtu.edu.cn/deepin-cd/releases/>

# Some FAQ after installing Linux

- Q: I want to install software under `D:\Program Files` . Where is it?
  - A: Linux have no `C:` or `D:` . Different disks (partitions) are mounted at different path.
- Q: Where are my documents, photos, films... stored?
  - A: You have a dedicated folder for all your personal files. If your username is `focs` then all your files lie under `/home/focs` . This is also the default startup folder of your file manager.
- Q: Where can I find software?
  - A: In most cases you don't need to search online for a long time to get the installer. You have a *package manager* on your system that automatically grabs the software for you. More details later.

# Administering a Linux system

Linux is pretty much designed around a command-line *shell* (think of it as a far more powerful version of `cmd` ). In order to master Linux, some basic shell knowledge is necessary.

To launch a command-line shell, you may press **Ctrl+Alt+T** on Ubuntu and Debian; or you may find the application named `Terminal` in the application grid. macOS users may find themselves acquainted with the Terminal app.

# Package Manager and installing software

Most distributions have a built-in App Store based on some **package managers**. It is easy to use UI but some operations still need your CLI. Package managers automatically connect to a central software repository (you may need to change it to a mirror in China), download and install software for you. For Ubuntu and Debian, the package manager used is apt. Software installation is made easy and straightforward with the presence of package managers.

- To install software, run `sudo apt install <software-name>`
- To upgrade the system, run `sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade`
- To remove installed software, run `sudo apt remove <software-name>`
- To search for something, run `apt search <software-name>`

There are also 2 new package managers called Snap and Flatpak. Their usage is similar to apt.

# Alternatives of common Windows softwares

MATLAB, Mathematica, Vivado, feishu, QQ, wechat and many other softwares officially support Linux now.

- Microsoft Office -> *LibreOffice*, WPS Office
- Chinese Input Method -> *ibus* (easier to configure), *fcitx5* (more powerful and more features)\
- MiKTeX, Overleaf TeX Editor -> *Texmaker*, or plugins in your editor
- Adobe Photoshop, Lightroom, etc. -> *GIMP*, *darktable* ...
- Solidworks -> *FreeCAD*, or check <https://github.com/cryinkfly/SOLIDWORKS-for-Linux>
- Games not support Linux -> *Lutris*

*softwares* in bold are open source.

# Where can I find help and support

- Use `man` and `--help` to get local help.
- Check your distro's Wiki. For example, Ubuntu Wiki is hosted at <https://wiki.ubuntu.com>; Debian at <https://wiki.debian.org>
- Arch Linux Wiki often have the know-how that you want. Check <https://wiki.archlinux.org> if you can't find help on your distro Wiki
- Search online and find solutions from forums and blogs.
- Join FOCS Mattermost! We are available at <https://focs.ji.sjtu.edu.cn/mm/lobby/channels/linux> at any time. You are always welcomed!
- You may also join a local Linux User Group. SJTU has its own Linux User Group; check <https://sjtug.org/contacts> for how to join them

# **Let's begin the Install Party!**

Check the documentation of your preferred installation method.