



LINUX

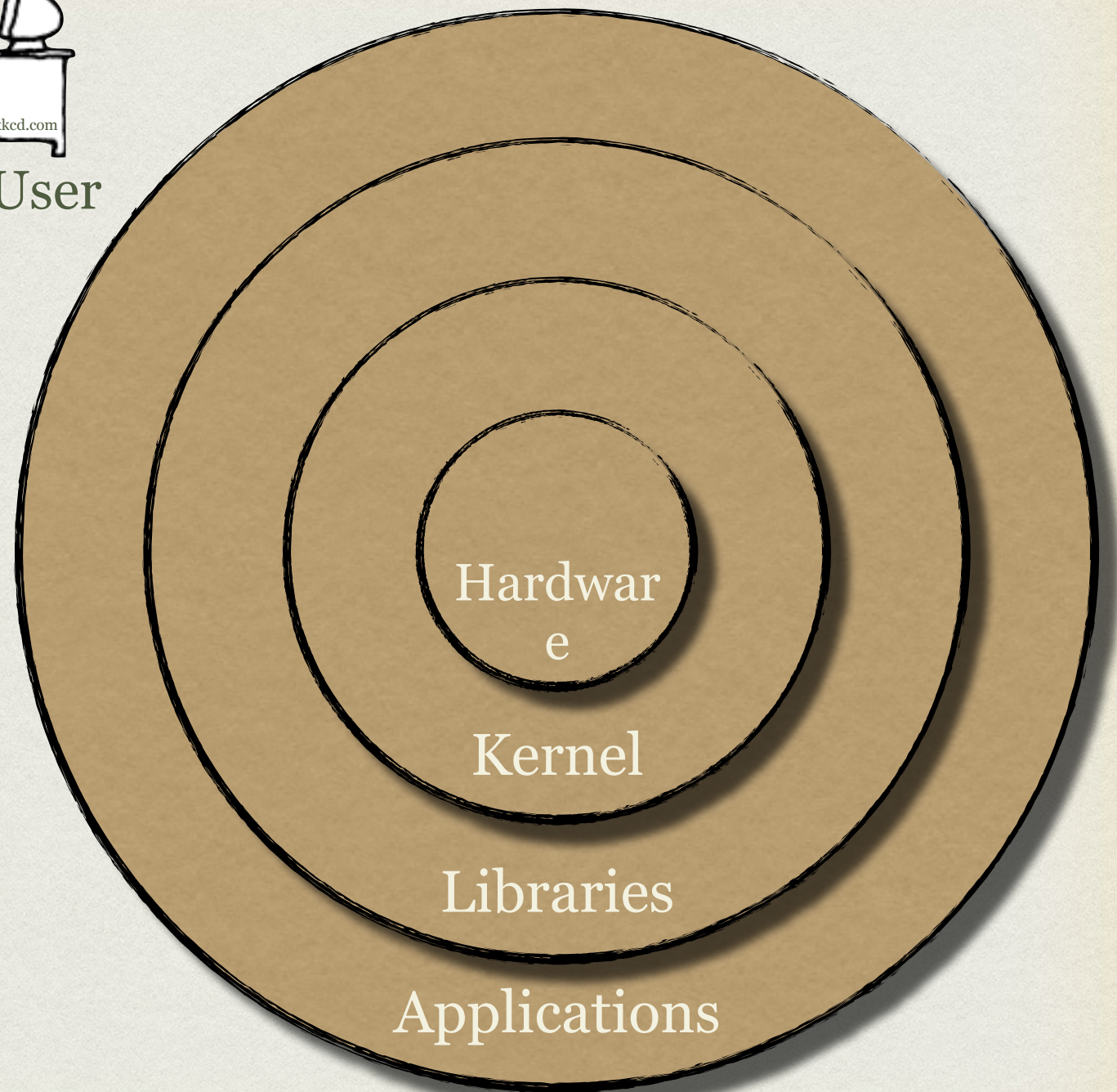
The Big Picture

OVERVIEW



End User

- Center of machine
- Scheduler, memory manager, device drivers
- Shared software routines, system calls
- User level software



DISTRIBUTIONS

- The “Linux” part of Linux is the kernel and supporting drivers. By itself, it does not represent a complete operating system.
- Thousands of open source projects combine their powers to form the One True Operating System we know as Linux. :)
- *Distributors* pick and choose from all of this software, combine it with a Linux kernel and package it up into something called a distribution. Common ones include...

DISTRIBUTIONS

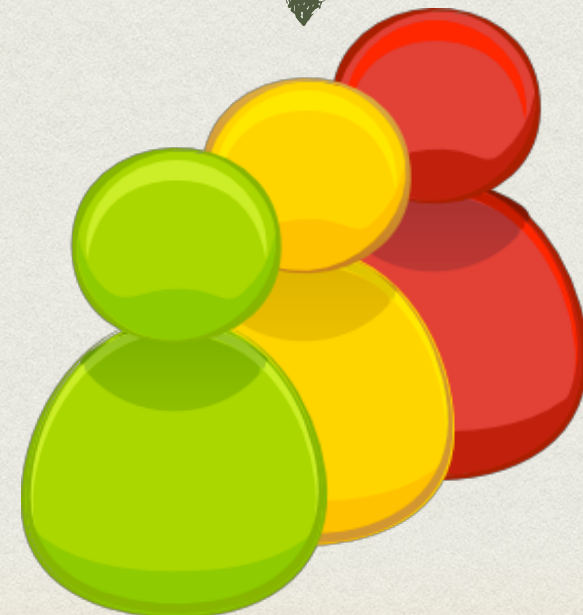
- Redhat: One of the oldest and most popular. Originally offered two levels: personal and enterprise. Decided to focus on enterprise offerings, so dropped Red Hat Personal and created the Fedora Project, a community driven entity to produce a personal distribution of Linux.
- Fedora: Aims to release quarterly “Core” distributions. Focuses on up to date software packages and kernels.
- CentOS: Takes Redhat Enterprise Linux, strips the branding and provides free version.

DISTRIBUTIONS

- Debian: Popular, flexible, apt packaging system
- Ubuntu: Popular for desktops, easy to use, based on Debian
- Gentoo: Focus on performance through targeted, on-the-fly compilation. Unique, advanced, powerful.
- Slackware: One of the first distributions. Meant for advanced users - focus on stability and simplicity.
- 100's of distributions! See <http://www.linux.org/dist/>

LINUX IS...

- Multuser
- One of the primary goals of UNIX was to maximize the utilization of the computer (they weren't cheap then!)
- The concept allows multiple users to perform tasks at the same time



LINUX IS...

- Multitasking
- Allowing multiple users necessitates the ability to do multiple things at once.
- Implemented through a complex scheduling system

