

What Is Linux?

Linux is an independent Unix-like operating system that can be freely modified and redistributed. It works on all major 32-bit and 64-bit computer hardware platforms and is an implementation of the POSIX specification with which all true versions of Unix comply. Linux uses no code from proprietary Unix sources, and much of the software available for Linux is developed by the Free Software Foundation's GNU project. The result of efforts by thousands of programmers coordinating via the Internet, Linux is now recognized as one of the most stable and flexible operating systems available at any price.

What Systems Run Linux?

Desktops

Linux desktops such as GNOME or KDE replace Mac and Windows on the desktop for most users' needs. Many applications are now available, including complete office suites such as OpenOffice, Gnome Office, and KOffice.

Servers

Linux is an important part of the computer server market. It runs the large majority of the Web through the Apache server and provides email, FTP, SSH, News, file, printer, and proxy servers with efficient and scalable solutions. Linux also supports many different databases (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle) which are the engines of enterprise-level servers.

Development Systems

Linux provides a powerful software development platform, with all standard languages being freely available. Since the source code to the OS, development tools, and most applications can be freely modified and redistributed, Linux is the perfect environment for developers.

Other Systems

An eclectic mix of systems all run on Linux including wristwatches, consumer electronics, point-of-sale terminals, Google, Hollywood animation studios, mainframes, and supercomputer clusters.

Awesome Apps



Linux applications focus on doing one job well with necessary communications between applications implemented using limited and well-defined public protocols and file formats. This modular design has a number of advantages including flexibility, simplicity, and stability. A particular application can be replaced by any equivalent which follows the same rules. The resulting freedom of choice leads to friendly competition between different development teams and often results in Linux applications that are best-of-breed through Darwinian selection.

What Applications Run on Linux?

The short answer is *lots!* Your distribution of choice will generally have many thousands of popular Linux applications which you can optionally install including the Mozilla web browser, Apache web server, OpenOffice suite, GIMP image manipulation program, XMMS audio player, xine video player, FooBillard suite of 5 different pool games, and PySol package of 200+ solitaire games! The following sites will help you find additional apps you might need:

- General apps: www.freshmeat.net/
- General apps: www.linux.org/apps/
- General apps: www.icewalkers.com/
- Free development site: www.sourceforge.net/
- Linux-Windows equivalents: linuxshop.ru/linuxbegin/win-lin-soft-en/
- Compatibility mode for Windows apps: www.winehq.com/
- KDE apps: apps.kde.com/
- GNOME apps: gnome.org/softwaremap/
- Scientific apps: sal.kachinatech.com/
- Games: www.linuxgames.com/

Quotes from Linus

1991: on the start of it all

“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.”

1996: on the Linux logo

“Ok, so we should be thinking of a lovable, cuddly, stuffed penguin sitting down after having gorged itself on herring. Still with me?”

1998: on world domination

‘The “World Domination” thing is obviously always a bit tongue-in-cheek, but I think that yes, a five-year timeframe [in 2003] for the free software movement and Linux to make a major noticeable impact is not at all unrealistic.’ Good call, Linus!

2003: on the Linux development process

“All of these people make their modifications, and not all of them are accepted. I see it as a kind of ecosystem. You have survival of the fittest.”

Dream Distros



A Linux distribution consists of the Linux kernel and a combination of other software to make a complete Unix-like environment. Most distributions are available for free download via the Internet or can be purchased in supported form as a boxed set of CD-ROMs.

Some of the more popular distributions are:

- Fedora (i586/i786, AMD64/IA64)
fedora.redhat.com/
- Debian GNU/Linux (i386, IA64, Alpha, Sparc, m68k, PPC, Arm, HPPA, Mips, S390)
www.debian.org/
- Mandrake Linux (i586, PPC)
www.mandrakelinux.com/en/
- SuSE Linux (i586)
www.suse.com/
- Yellow Dog Linux (PPC)
www.yellowdoglinux.com/
- Libranet GNU/Linux (i386)
www.libranet.com/
- Lycoris Desktop/LX (i386)
www.lycoris.com/
- KNOPPIX – Bootable CD (i486)
www.knopper.net/knoppix/index-en.html
- Smoothwall – Internet firewall/router (i386)
www.smoothwall.org/

Complete distribution lists can be found at:

- www.distrowatch.com/
- www.lwn.net/Distributions/

Resources

Below are some of the key resources to help you with your Linux questions.

Resource websites

Loads of Linux Links
loll.sourceforge.net/linux/links/
Freshmeat – Linux Applications
www.freshmeat.net/
Linux Documentation Project
www.tldp.org/
Linux Online – Linux Information
www.linux.org/
YoLinux Information Portal
www.yolinux.com/
Toledo Area Linux Users Group
www.talug.org/

News websites

Linux Weekly News (with daily updates)
www.lwn.net/
Linux Today
www.linuxtoday.com/
Slashdot: News for Nerds; Stuff That Matters
www.slashdot.org/

Online Zines

Linux Journal
www.linuxjournal.com/
Linux Gazette
www.linuxgazette.com/
Linux Magazine: Open Source, Open Standards
www.linux-mag.com/

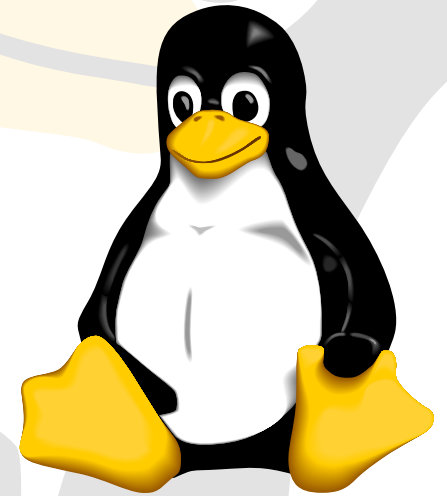
Newsgroups

groups.google.com/groups?group=comp.os.linux
www.vlug.org/linux/links/newsgroups.html

Mailing lists

<http://www.uniqsys.com/mailman/listinfo/talug/>

An introduction to Linux;
a secure, powerful, and free
operating system for computers
of all types.



Linux Brochure

Linux is an operating system initially created in 1991 as a hobby project by a young student, Linus Torvalds, at the University of Helsinki in Finland, and then released to the Internet as an Open Source project.

Since then thousands of programmers have contributed to make Linux one of the most stable and full-featured operating systems available in the world.

Tux, the penguin shown above, is the official Linux mascot.