



Arij SALEH

Not a complete operating system

It serves as the core (kernel) of various Linux distributions (distros) that include system libraries, utilities, and often desktop environments and application software.

Popular distributions:

- Ubuntu
- Debian
- Fedora
- CentOS...

Linux

A Unix-like operating system kernel

1991

Linus Torvalds

A Finnish computer science student, started this project as a hobby and released the first version of the kernel, known as version 0.01, on September 17, 1991.

Linux is open-source and free

Distributed under the GNU General Public License (GPL), anyone can use, modify, and distribute it.



Through Linux' history



Linux distributions

A Linux distribution (or distro) is a COMPLETE OPERATING SYSTEM package that includes:

the LINUX KERNEL,

system libraries,

utilities,

desktop environments and application software.

Distributions provide different configurations and package management systems to cater to various use cases and preferences.



Popular Linux distributions

Known for its ease of use and strong community support. Ubuntu has both **UDUNCU** desktop and server editions.

A robust, community-driven distribution known for its stability and adherence to free software principles.



Red Hat Enterprise Linux A commercially supported distribution aimed at the enterprise market.

Derived from RHEL, CentOS provides a free, community-supported CENTOS alternative with RHEL compatibility.





A cutting-edge, community-driven distribution sponsored by Red Hat. It serves as a testing ground for new technologies.

A lightweight and highly customizable distribution with a rolling release model.





To Sum up

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Linux

Origin	Created in 1991 by Linus Torvalds as an open-source and free Unix-like operating system kernel.	Developed in the late 1960s at AT&T's Bell Labs as a proprietary operating system.
Licensing	Distributed under the GNU General Public License (GPL), which allows anyone to use, modify, and distribute it freely.	Historically, Unix was proprietary and commercial. Some modern Unix-like systems are open-source.
Variants	Numerous Linux distributions exist, each with its own package management system and configurations.	Various Unix-like operating systems exist, including AIX (IBM), Solaris (Oracle), HP-UX (Hewlett Packard), and others.
Community	Supported by a large and diverse open-source community, leading to rapid development and innovation.	Typically developed by specific vendors and organizations, often with less community involvement.
Cost	Generally free to use, with optional paid support for some distributions.	Historically, Unix was commercial and required licensing fees. Some open-source Unix-like systems are available at no cost.
Usage	Usually used in servers, desktops, mobile devices (Android), embedded systems, and more.	Used in enterprise and server environments, especially where stability and support are critical.

Unix





