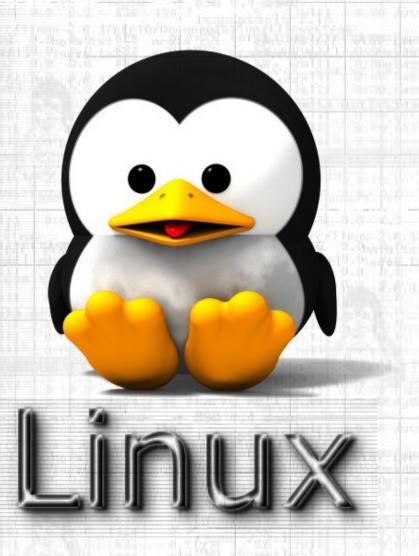
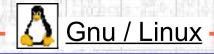




Gnu / Linux





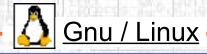


Presentation

- ✓ Presentation
- ✓ History
- ✓ Details
- ✓ Advantages / Disadvantages
- Distributions
- ✓ Summary

- Operating System
- Free and open source
- Developped by fans





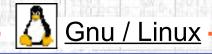


History

- ✓ Presentation
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- 1969 Unix (AT&T Bell lab)
- 1984 Gnu (MIT Ai lab)
- 1987 Minix (Amsterdam)
- 1991 Linux (Helsinki)
- 1994 Kernel 1.0 (1st stable release)
- 1996 Kernel 2.0 (1st major evolution)
- 2001 Kernel 2.4 (2nd major evolution)
- 2003 Kernel 2.6 (present version)

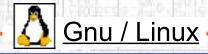




Details

- ✓ Presentation
- ✓ History
- ✓ Details
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- ✓ Distributions
- ✓ Summary

- Gnu tools +Linux kernel: GNU/Linux
- Kernel versions
 - Stable (2.2.0)
 - For development (2.3.0)
- OS = Linux distribution
- Many graphic environments





Advantages / Disadvantages

Advantages

- Free
- Multi-architectures
- Offers many choices
- Easy to update
- Multiusers
- Little affected by viruses

<u>Disadvantages</u>

- Not always user friendly
- Hardware support
- No DirectX support
- Software packages compatibility



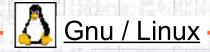
´ History

. Details

Presentation

- ✓ Distributions
- ✓ Summary







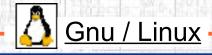
Distributions

Distributions: 4 main packages types

- ✓ Presentation
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- rpm
 - RedHat
 - Mandriva
 - Suse
- tgz
 - Slackware

- deb
 - Debian
 - Ubuntu
- ebuild
 - Gentoo



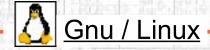


Summary

- ✓ Presentation
- ✓ History
- ✓ Details

- ✓ Distributions
- ✓ Summary
- ✓ Advantages / Disadvantages

- As usable as Microsoft OS
- Good platform for programming
- Offers a lot of liberty
- Free





The end



Thank you for your attention!