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Introduction to Linux

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02.01.2021
(gen. 11.01.2021)
version 0.1

Abstract

Acknowledgement

Chapter 1

About this course

Chapter 2

What is Linux ?

2.1 Open source operating system

2.2 Compatibility

Chapter 3

Distributions

3.1 Philosophies

3.2 Packages

3.3 Windows and Desktop managers

3.4 Forums and problem-solving

Chapter 4

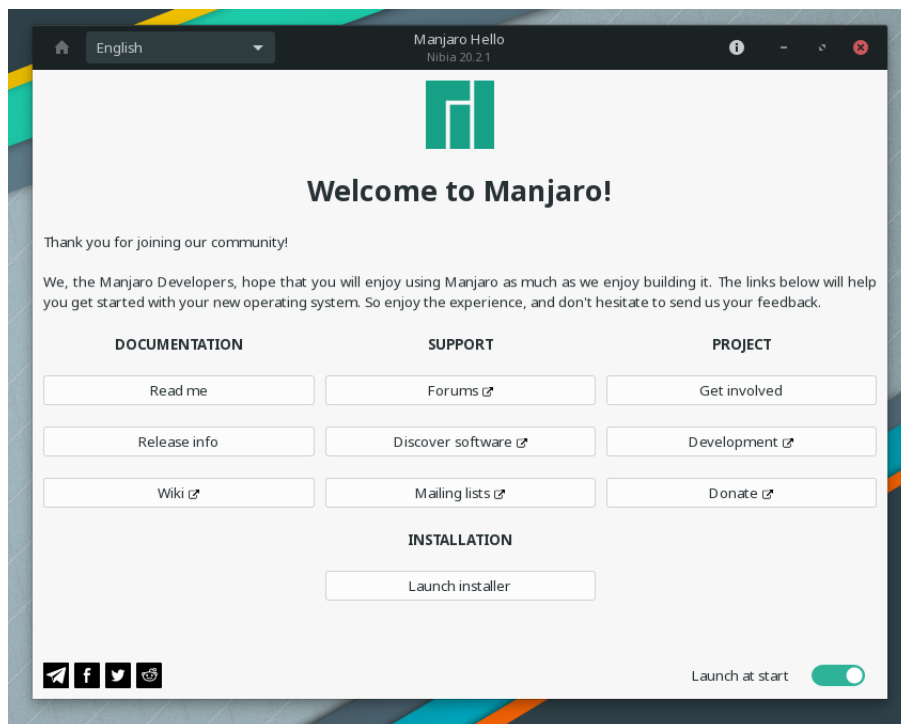
Installing

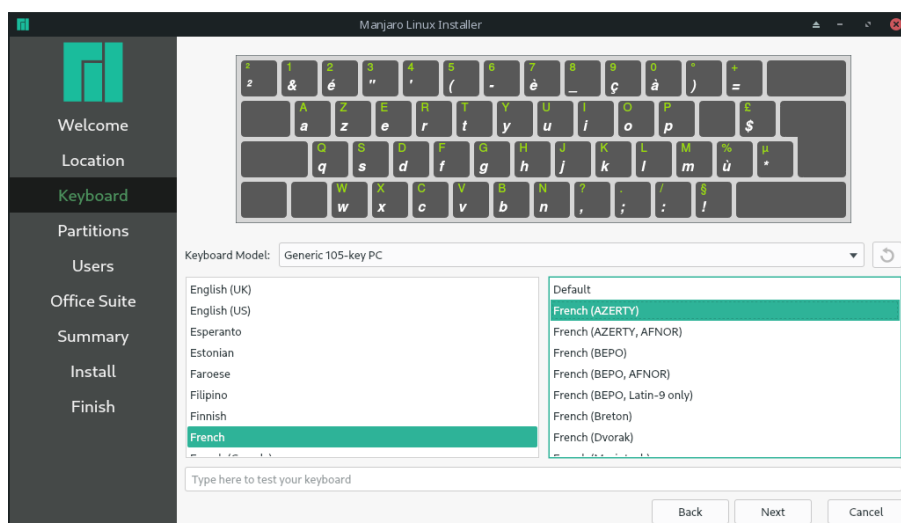
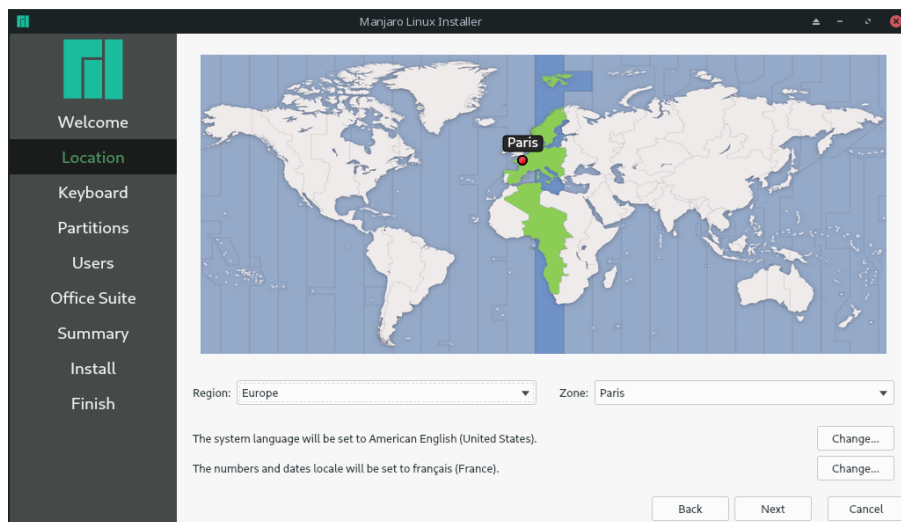
Installing Linux is each year easier with improvement of automated tools. This chapter discusses important points to pay attention to when installing an operating system, as well as tutorials on installing Manjaro Xfce in different configuration. Beginners are strongly advised to get help from an advanced user to perform, as installing an operating system is always a tricky operation, which can lead to data loss and complex to solve problems in case of mistake. It is also recommended reading the entire chapter before starting.

4.1 Download Manjaro ISO and burn a USB key

4.2 Booting from USB

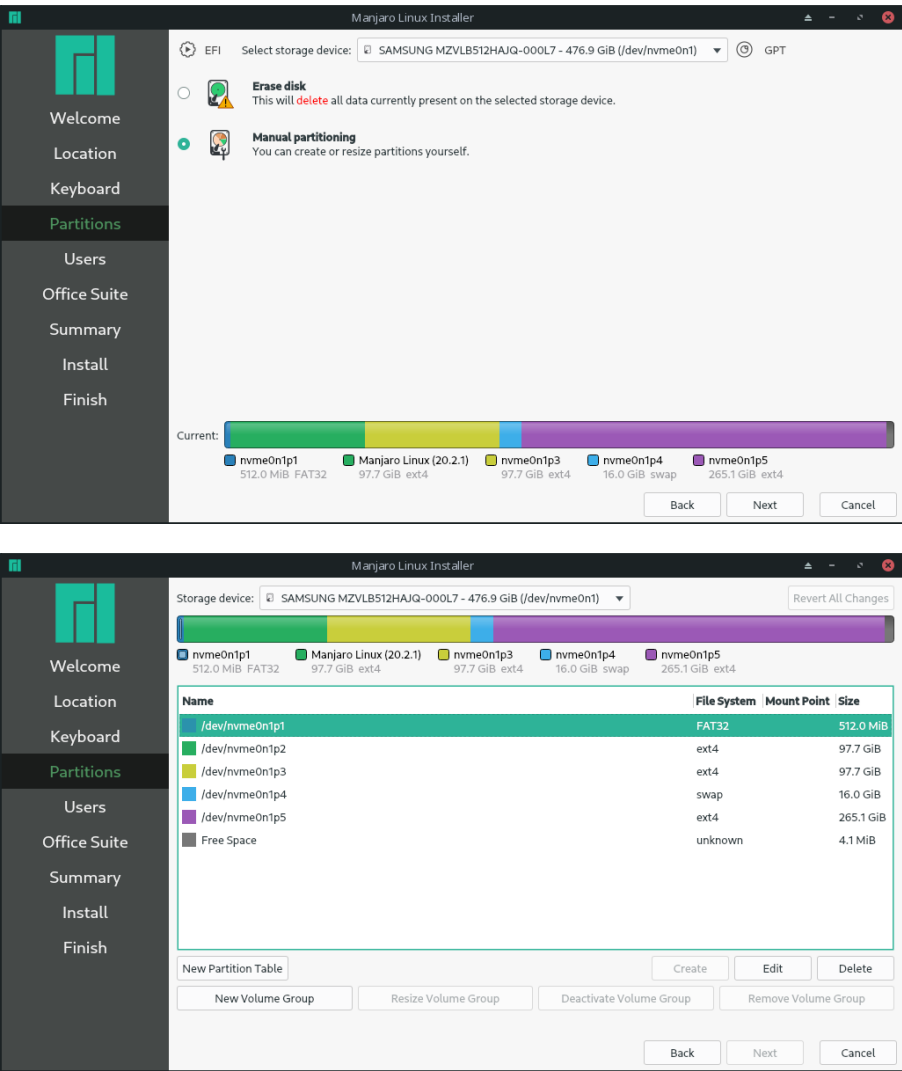
4.3 Starting installer

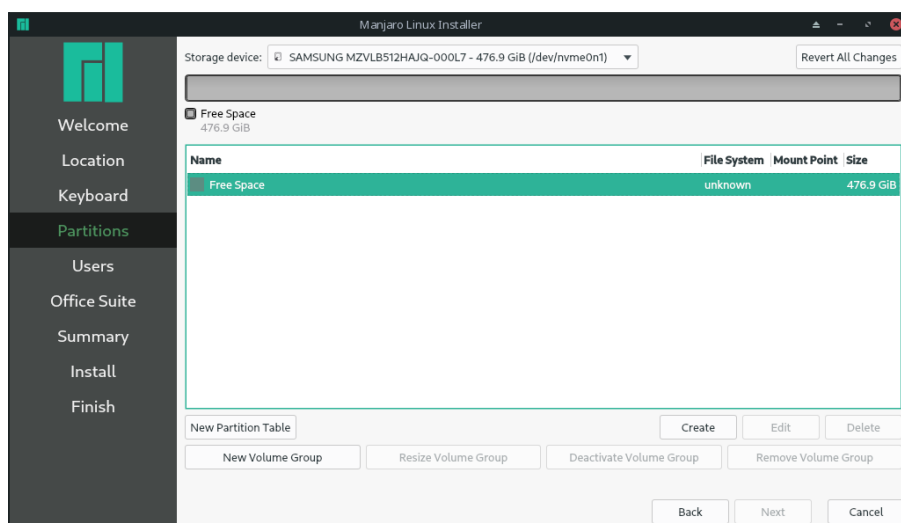
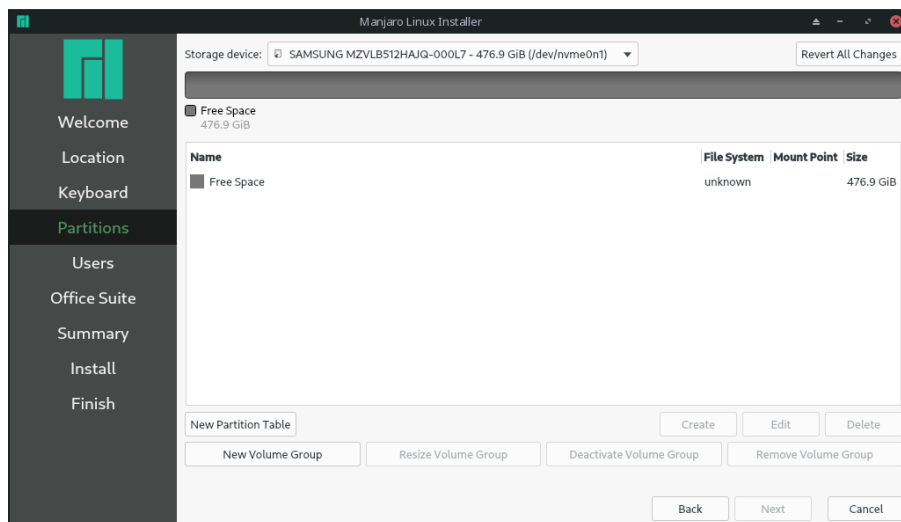
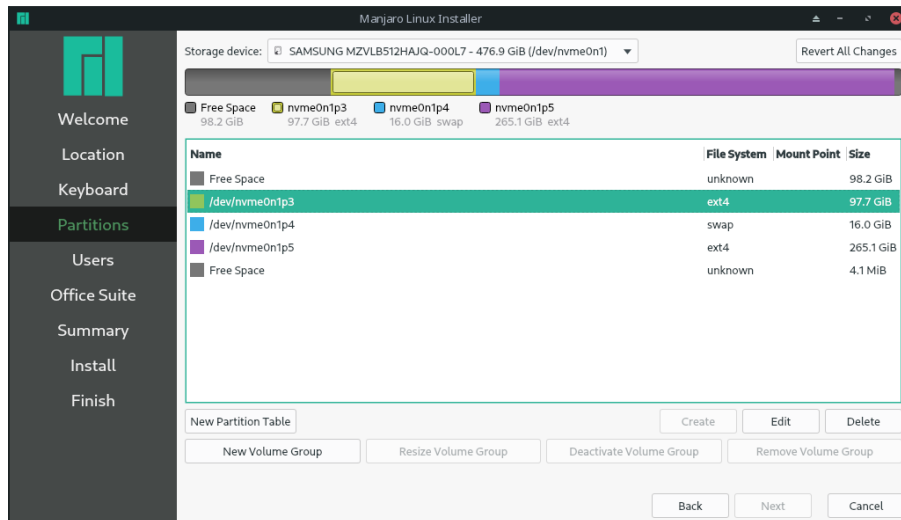




4.4 Dual Boot, automatic (simplest)

4.5 Standalone, manual partitioning





Create a Partition

Size: 512 MiB

Partition Type: GPT

File System: ext4

☐ Encrypt

Mount Point: /boot

Flags:

- ☐ apple-tv-recovery
- ☐ bios-grub
- ☒ boot
- ☐ diag
- ☐ hidden
- ☐ hpsservice
- ☐ lba
- ☐ legacy-boot

OK Cancel

Create a Partition

Size: 512 MiB

Partition Type: GPT

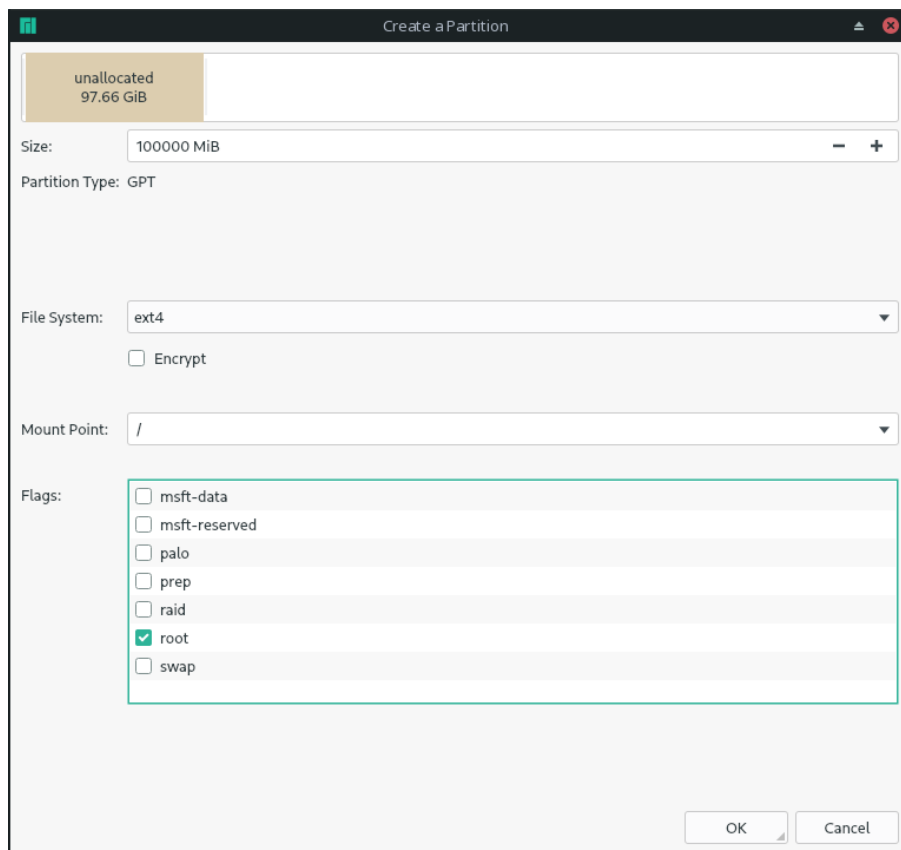
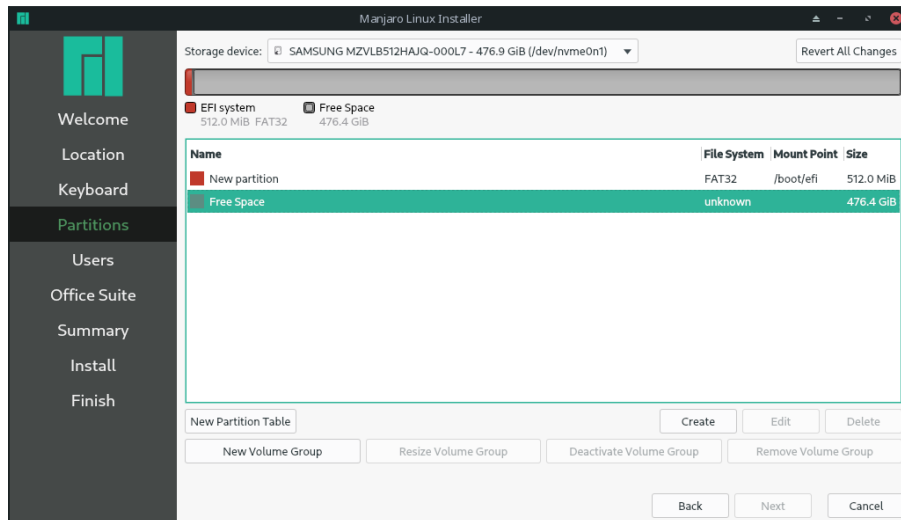
File System: fat32

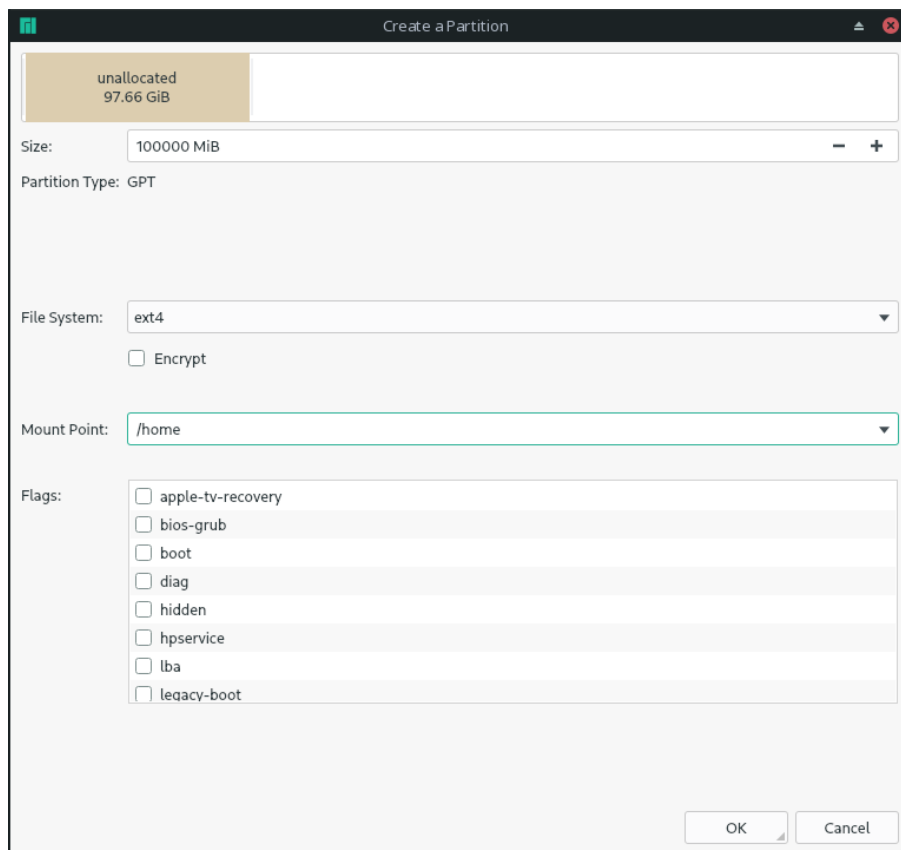
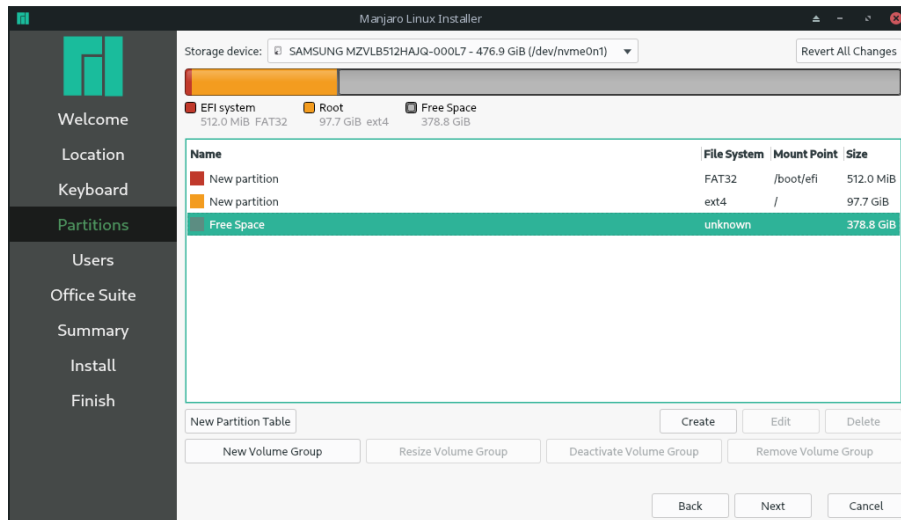
Mount Point: /boot/efi

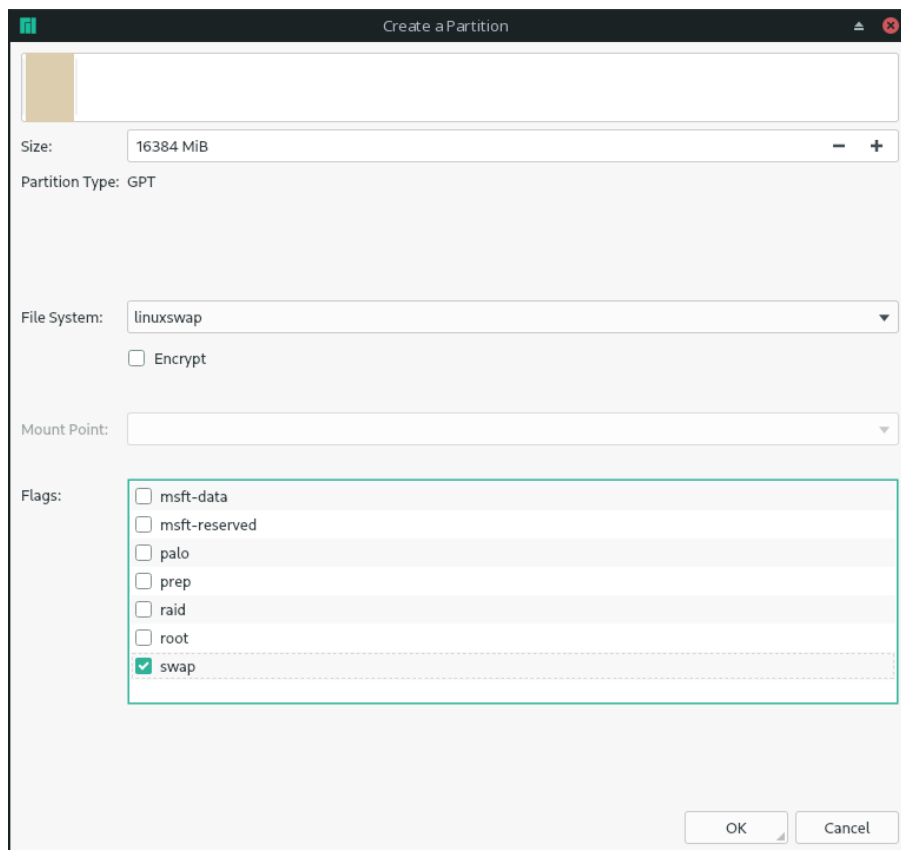
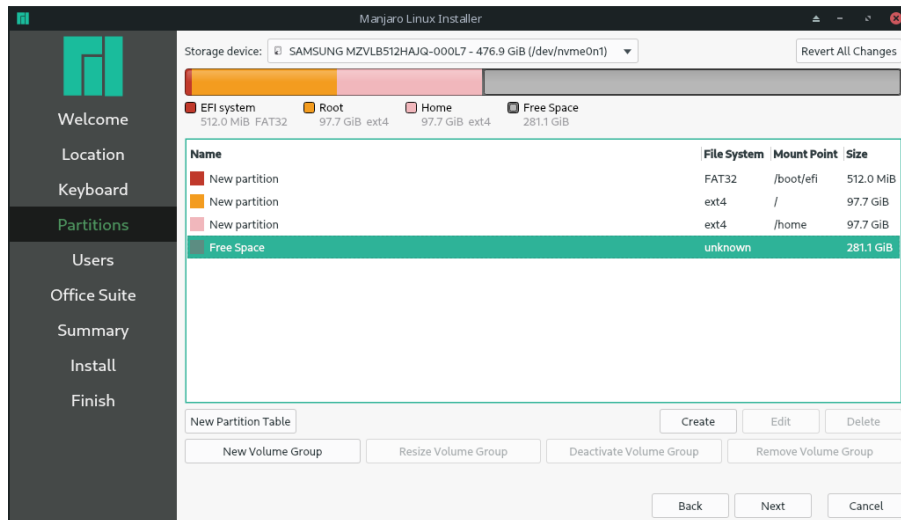
Flags:

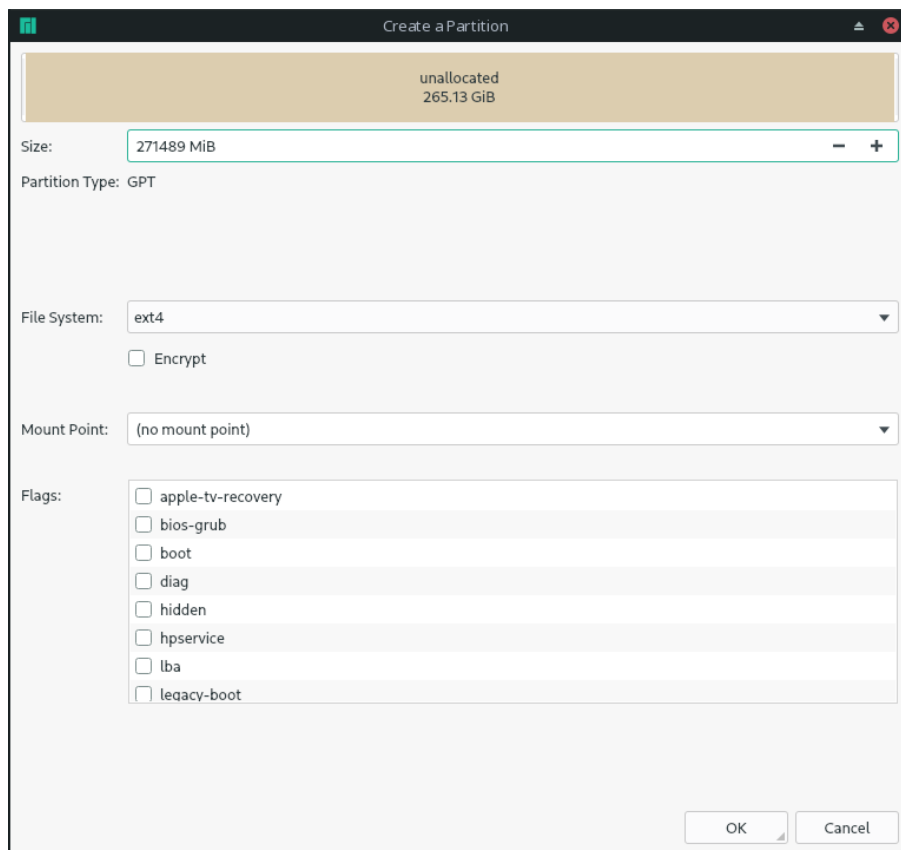
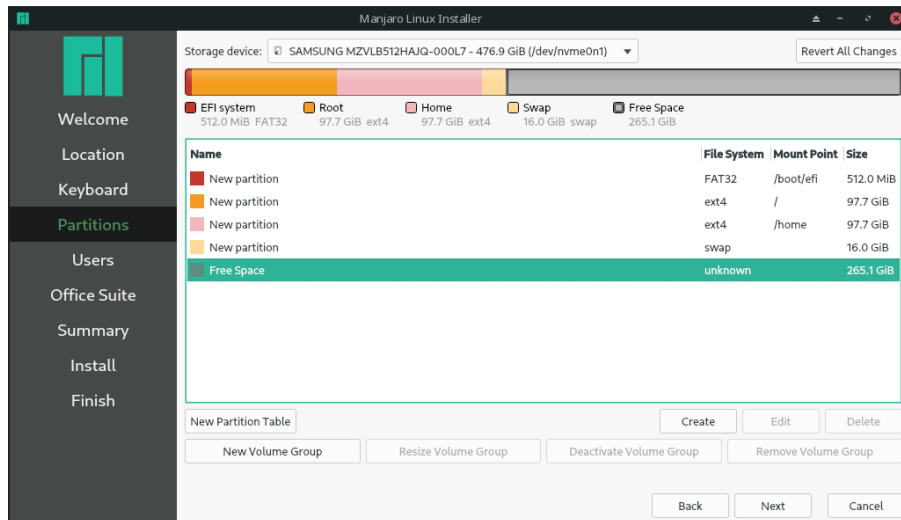
- ☐ apple-tv-recovery
- ☐ bios-grub
- ☒ boot
- ☐ diag
- ☐ hidden
- ☐ hpsservice
- ☐ lba
- ☐ legacy-boot

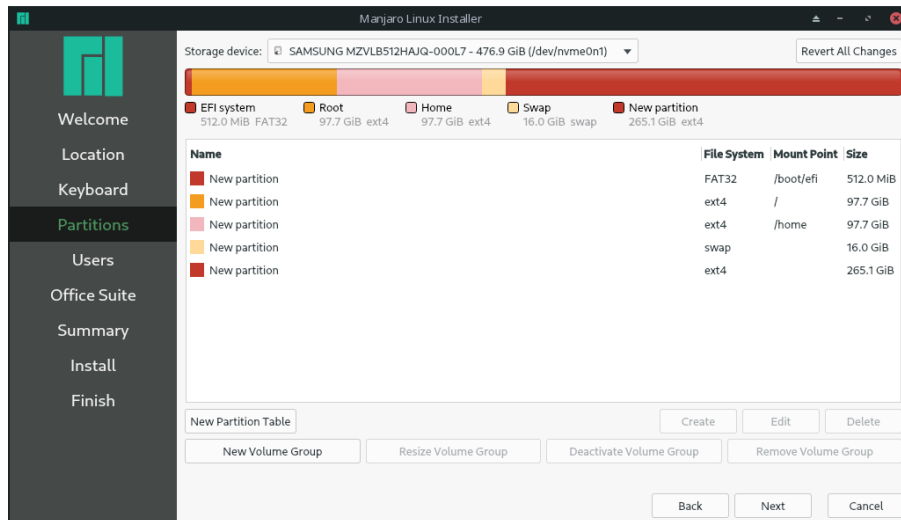
OK Cancel



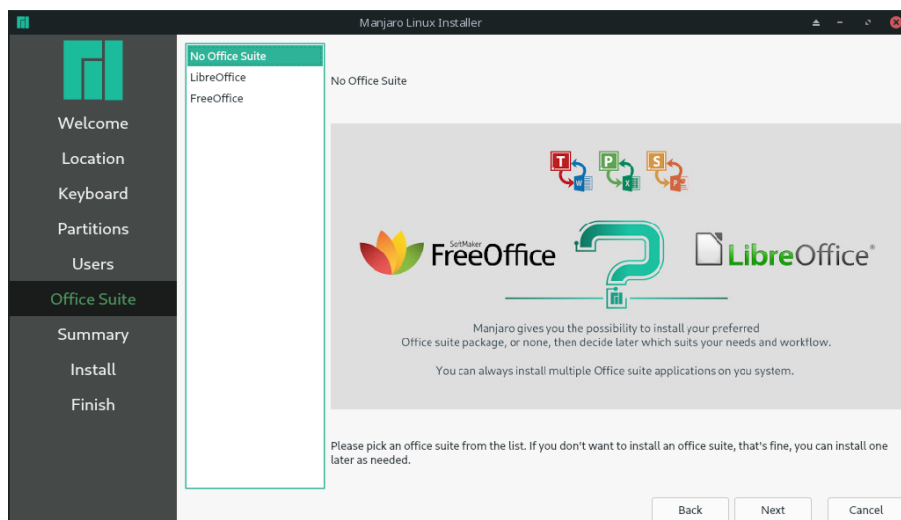
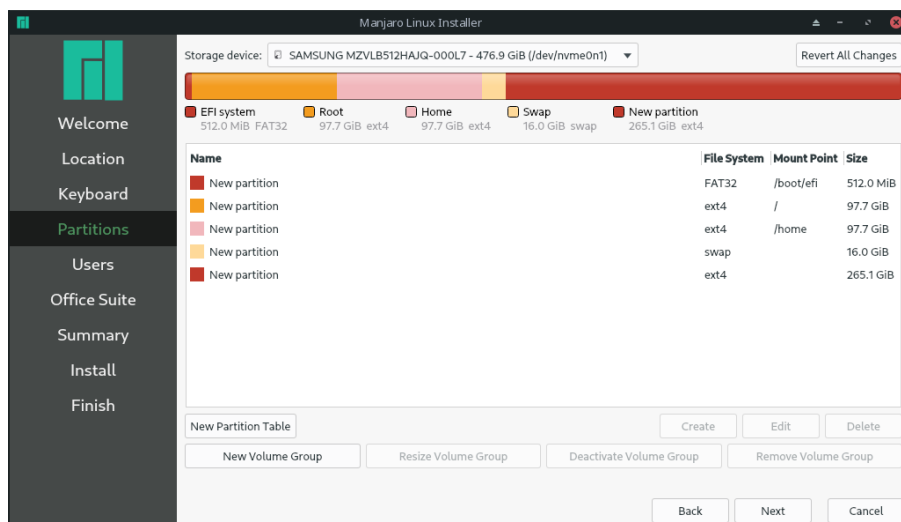


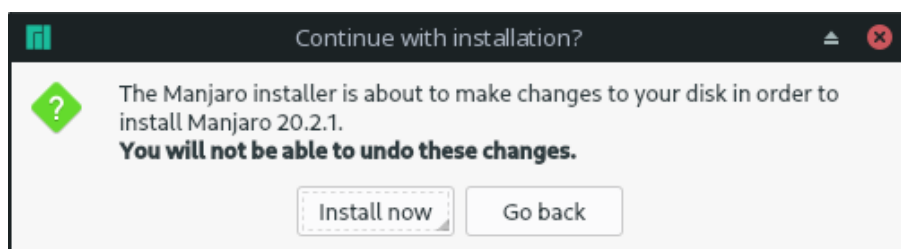
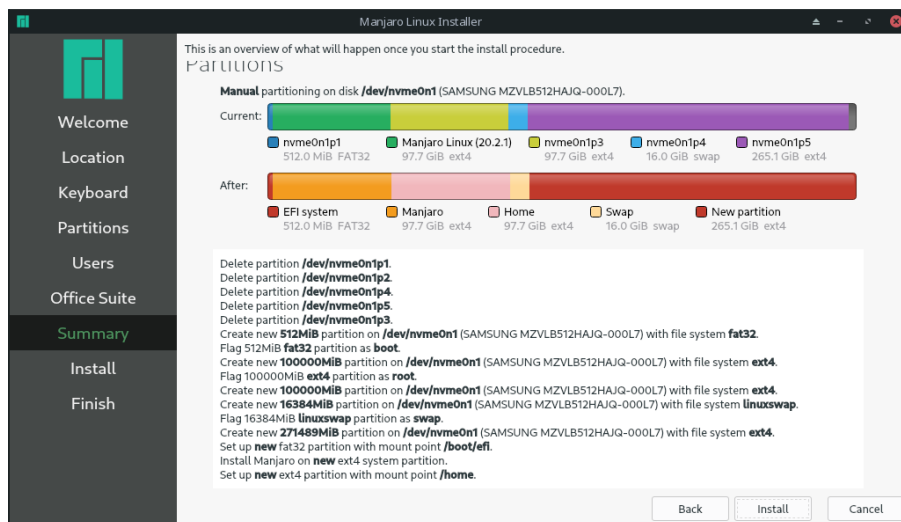
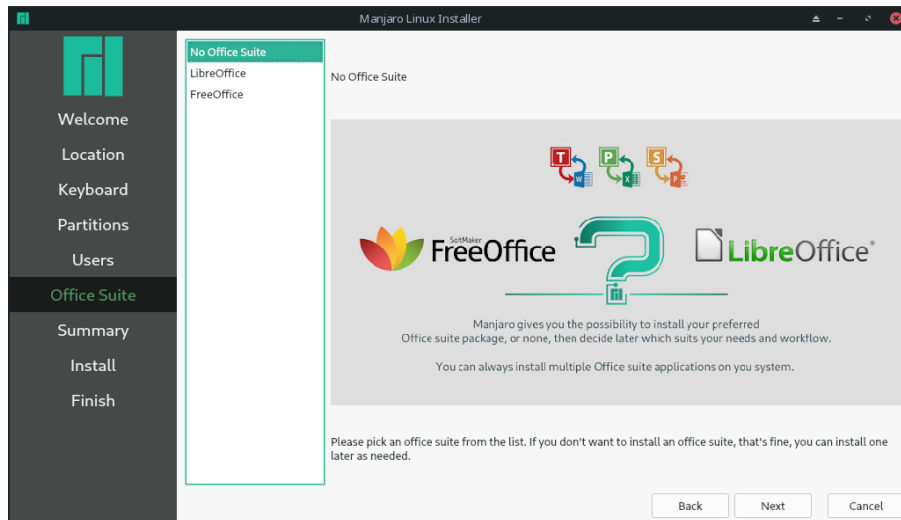


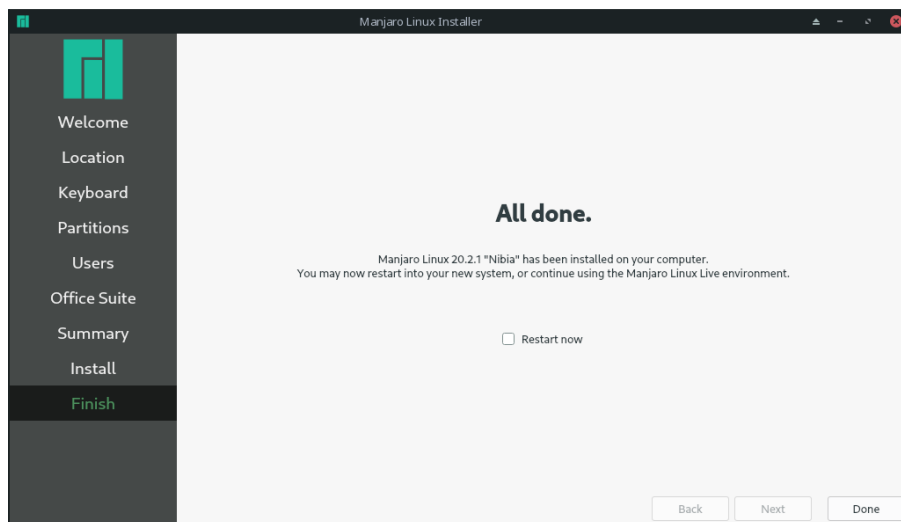
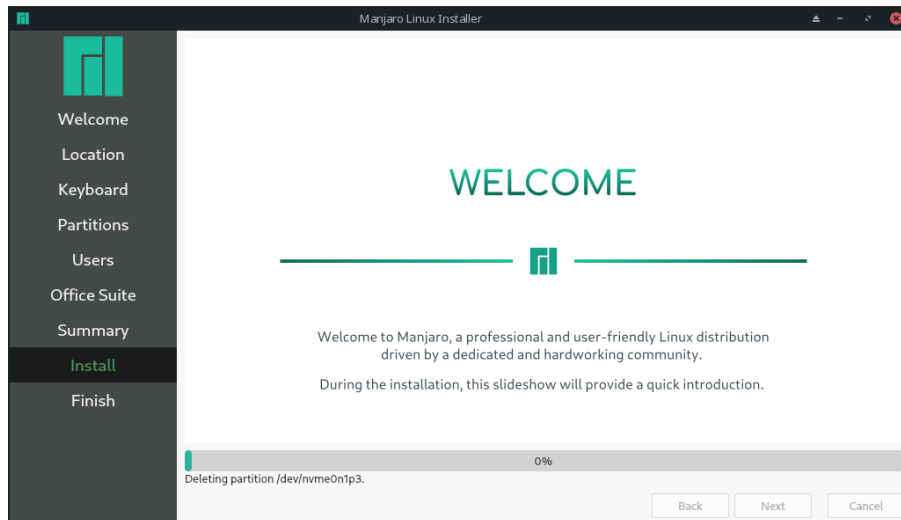




4.6 Finishing steps







Chapter 5

Command line interface

5.1 CLWHAT ?

A command line interface is a way to interact with a program, OS included, through mostly text inputs and outputs. It is done through a *command interpreter* software. There are various command interpreters and thus command formats, so we will demonstrate through this chapter using *Bash* command interpreter. Interpreters are often referred to as *terminals* or *terminal emulators* in Linux. Try finding one in your software and open it.

Chapter 6

Management

- 6.1 Partitioning
- 6.2 Devices
- 6.3 Configuration
- 6.4 Permissions
- 6.5 Services

Chapter 7

Architecture

7.1 Bootloader

7.2 Drivers

7.3 File system

7.4 Graphics server

Chapter 8

Emulating other operating systems