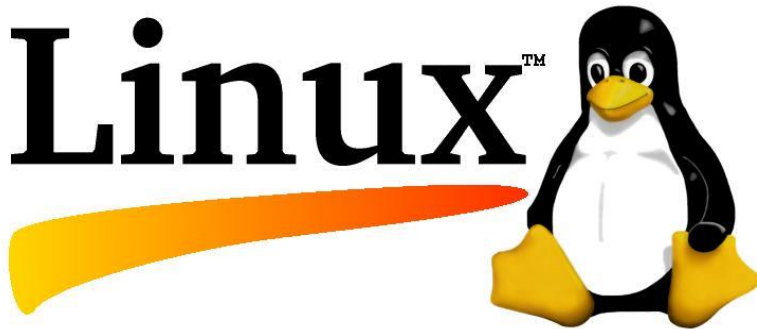


What is Linux ?

Linux™

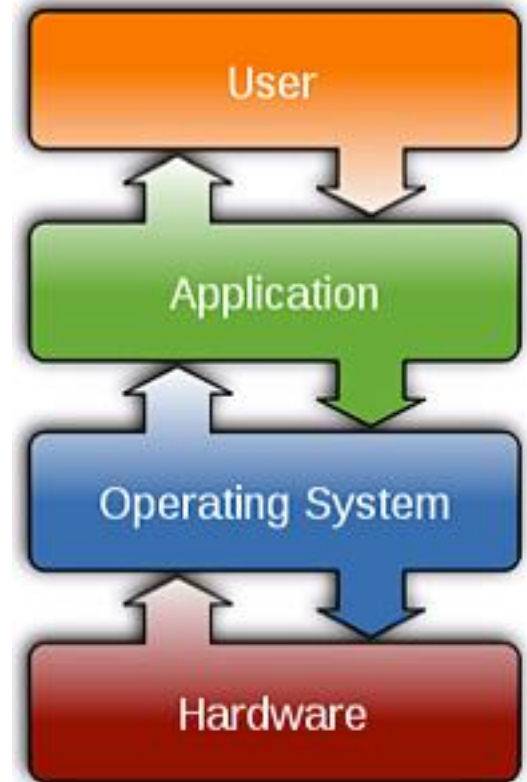


ubuntu

Bok, Jong Soon
javaexpert@nate.com
www.javaexpert.co.kr

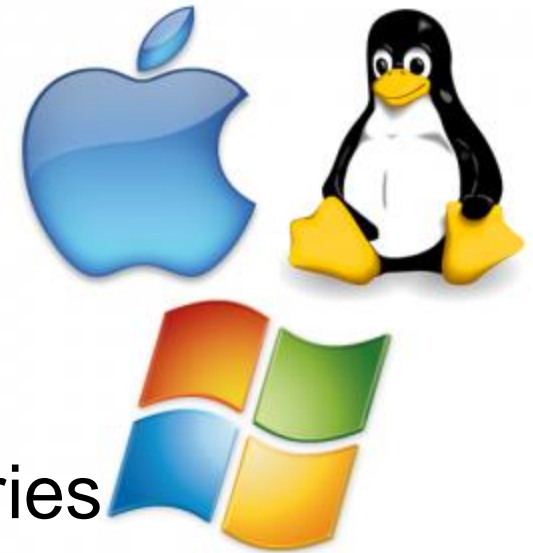
Operating System

- Is an interface between the hardware and the user for the management and sharing of the resources of the system.
- Every general-purpose computer must have an operating system to run other programs.

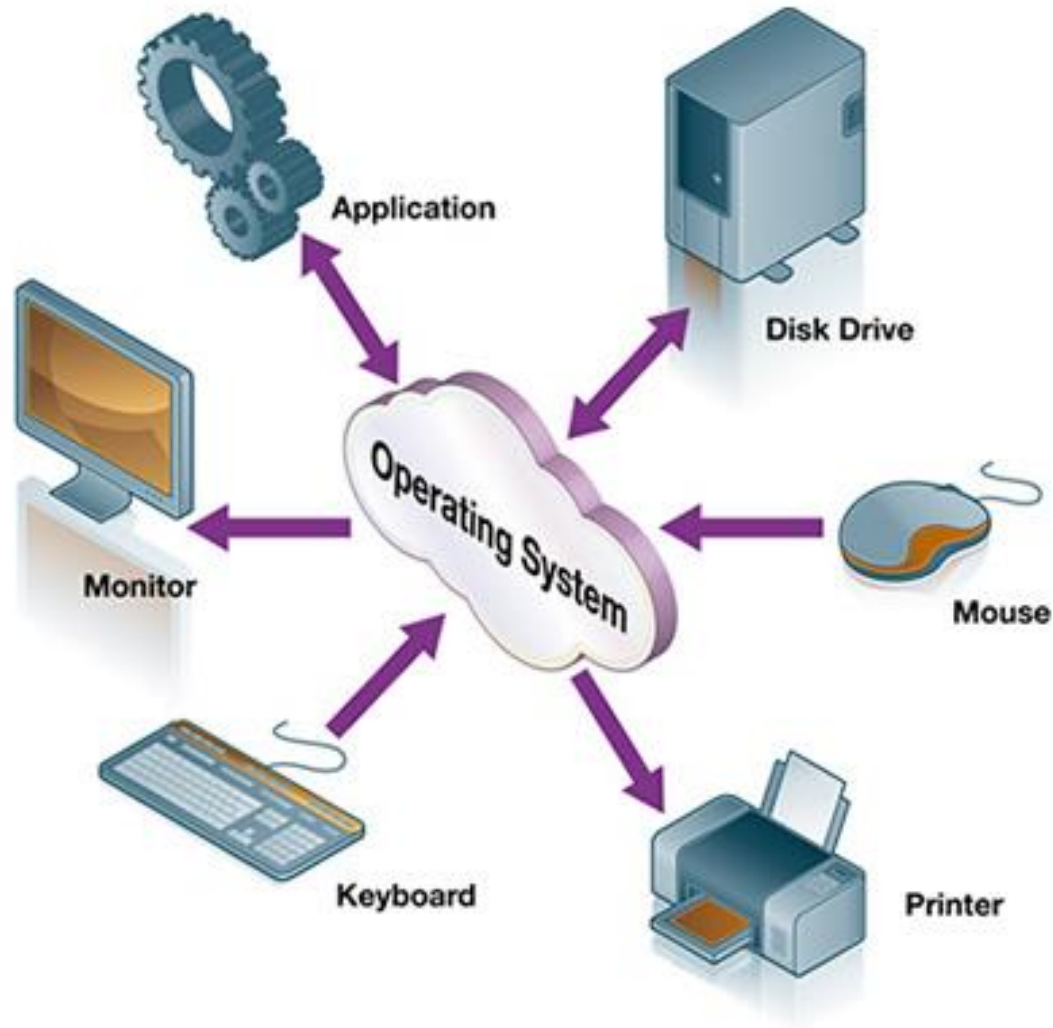


Operating System (Cont.)

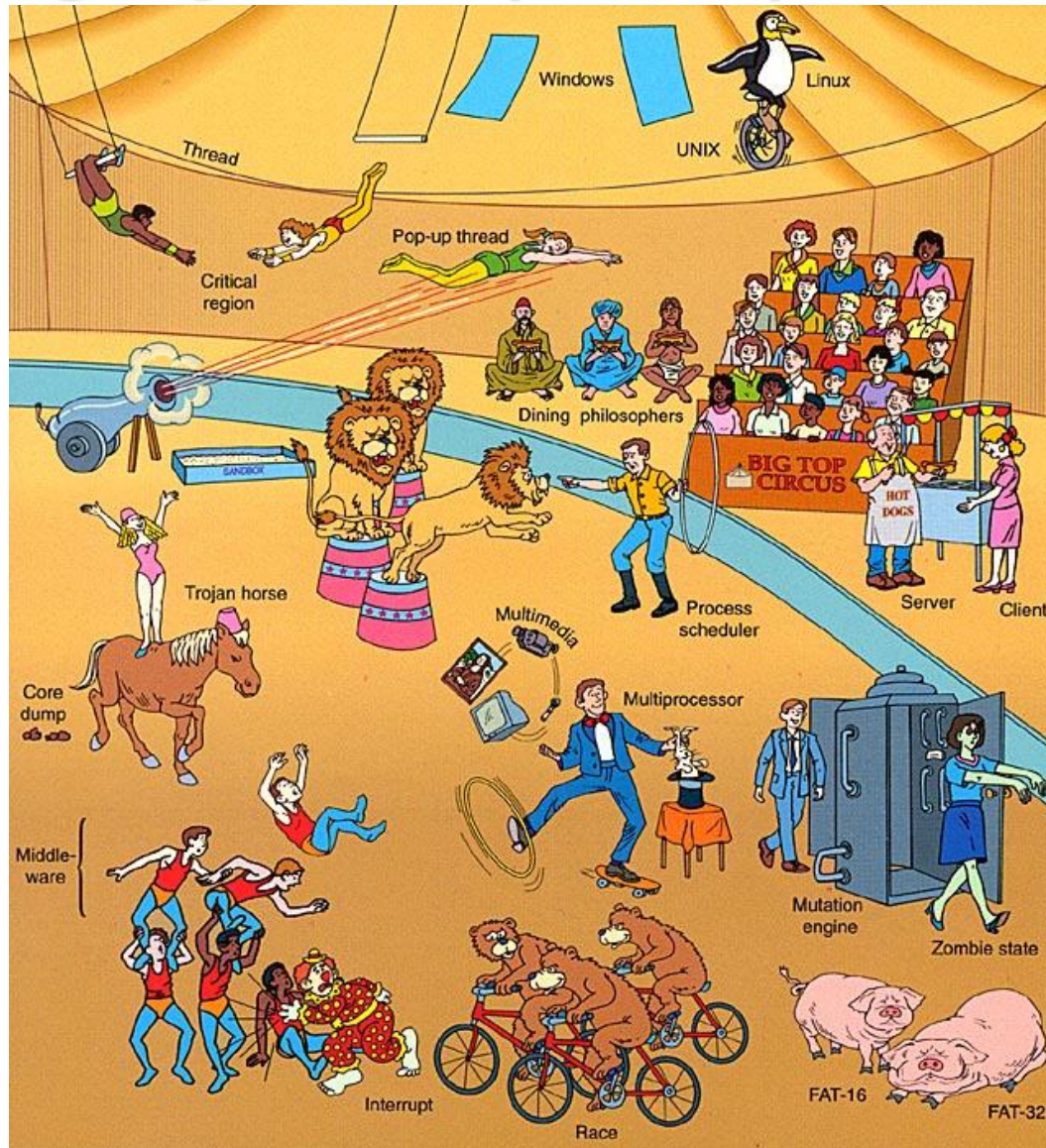
- Perform basic tasks, such as
 - Recognizing input from the keyboard
 - Sending output to the display screen
 - Keeping track of files and directories on the system disk
 - Managing communication with other peripheral devices such as external disk drives & other USB storage devices, printers & scanners and network communication.



Operating System (Cont.)

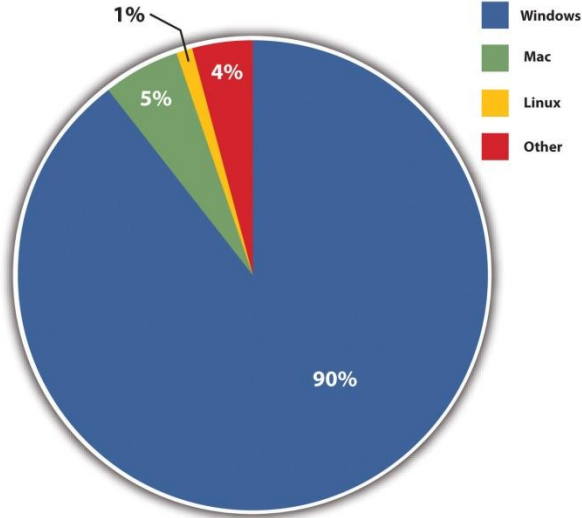


Operating System (Cont.)

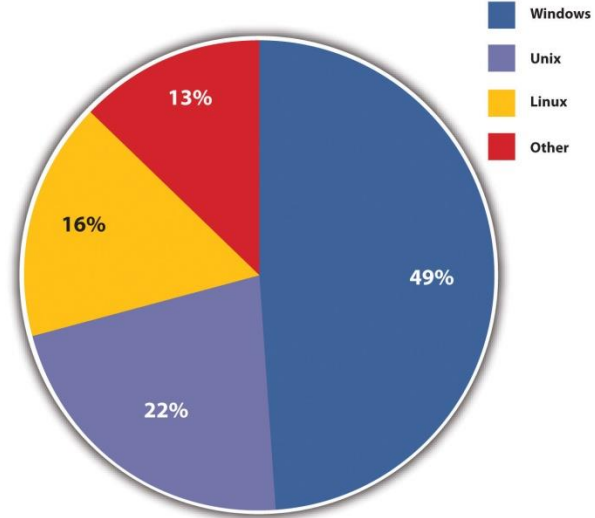


Oper

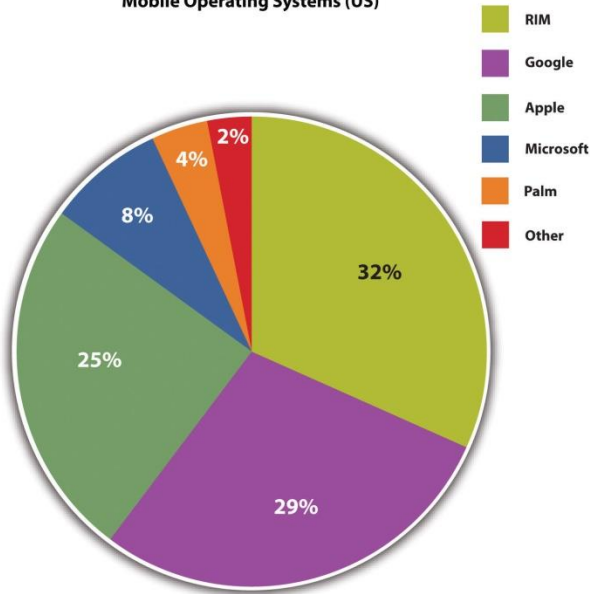
Desktop Operating Systems



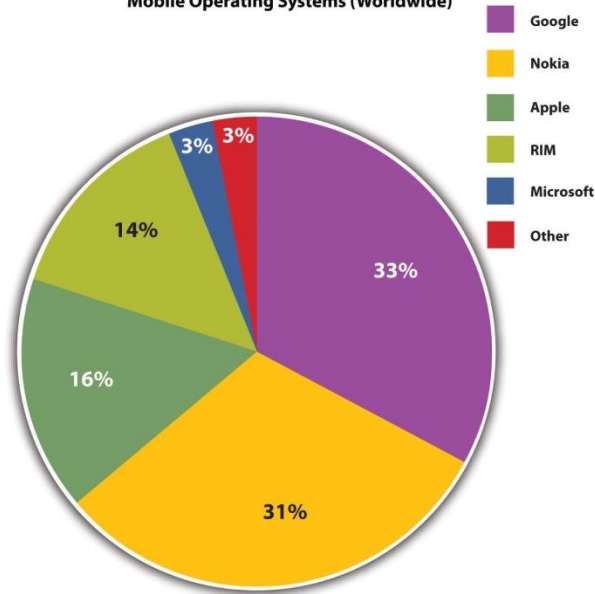
Server Operating Systems



Mobile Operating Systems (US)

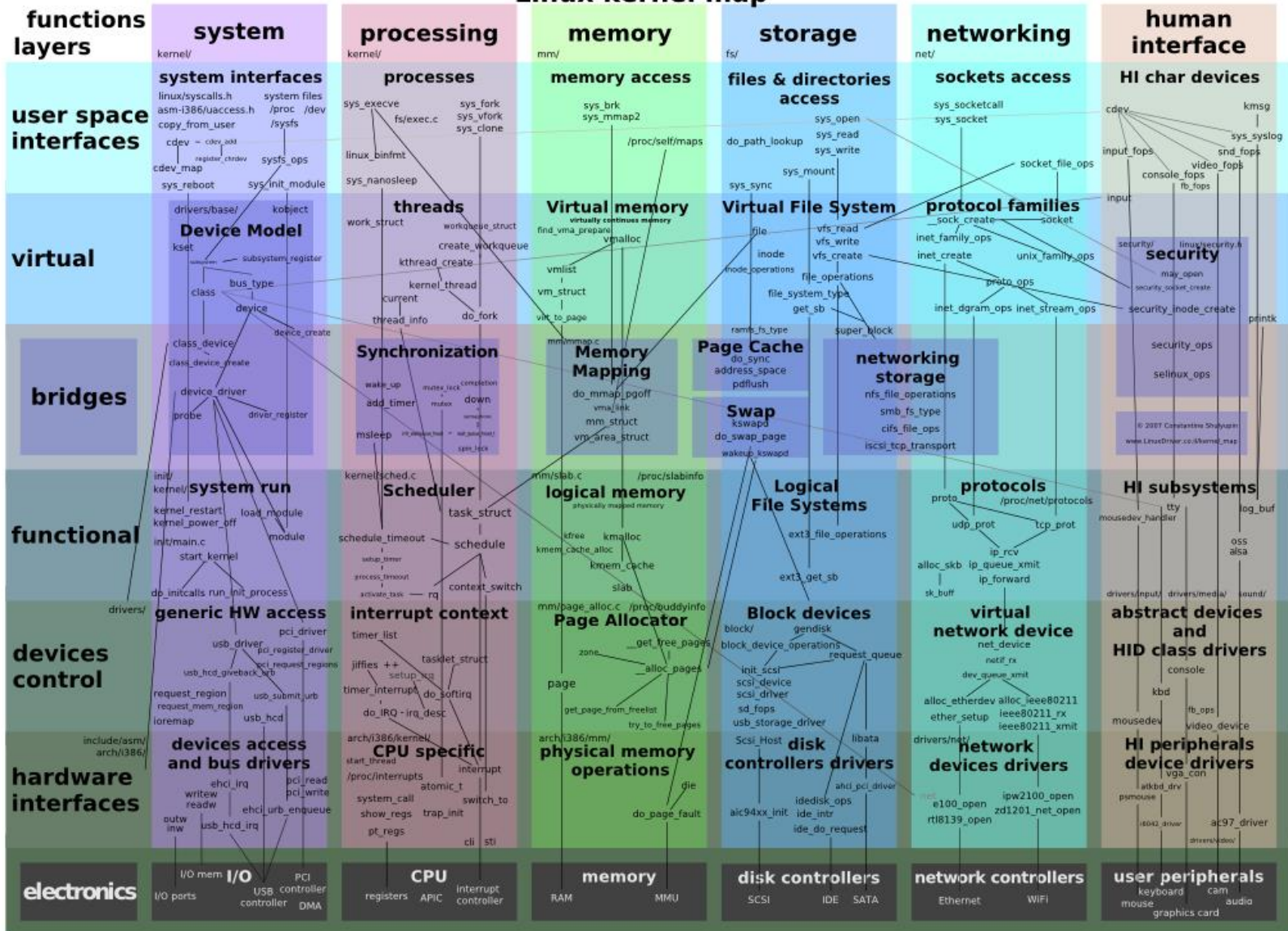


Mobile Operating Systems (Worldwide)



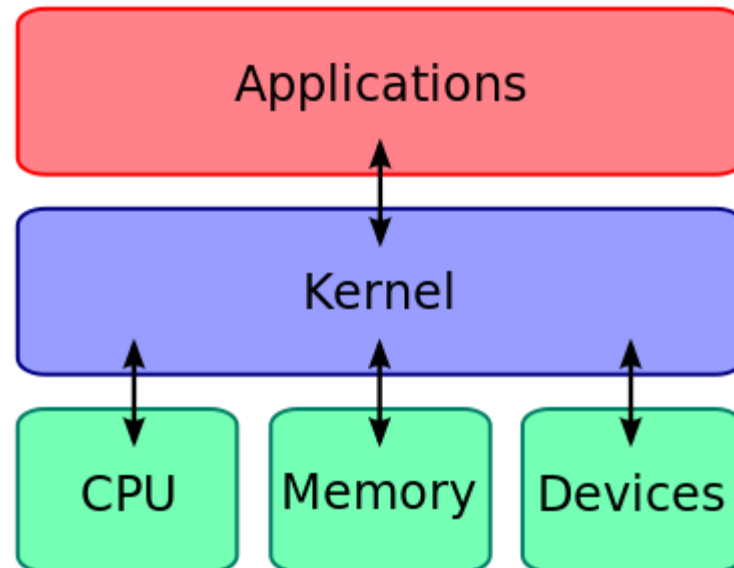
Kernel

Linux kernel map

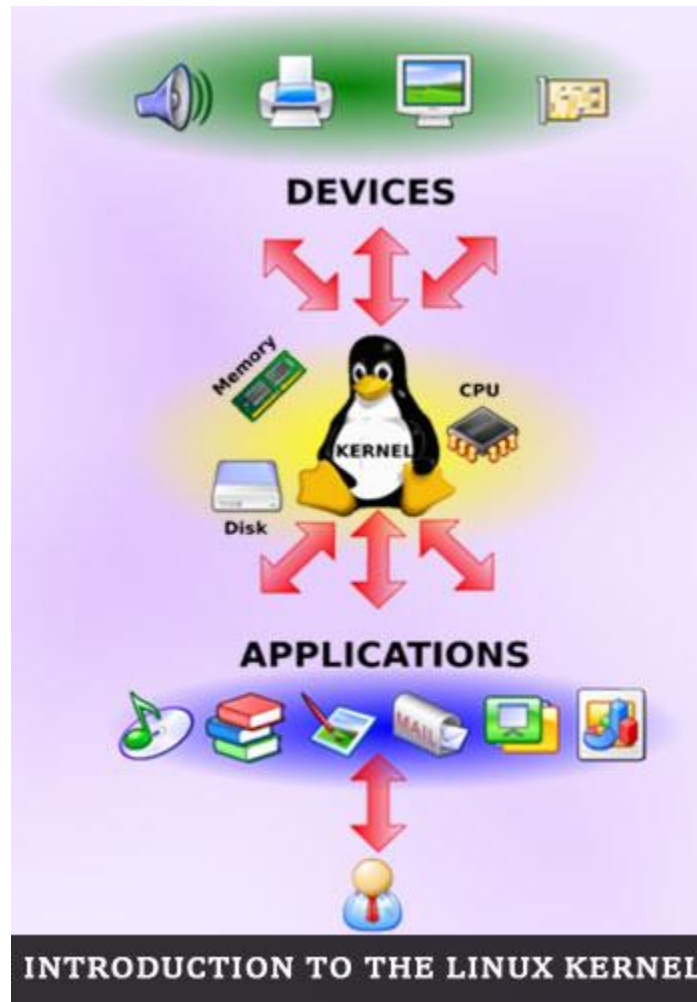


Kernel (Cont.)

- Is a fundamental part of a modern computer operating system.
 - Process Management System
 - File Management System
 - Hardware Interface

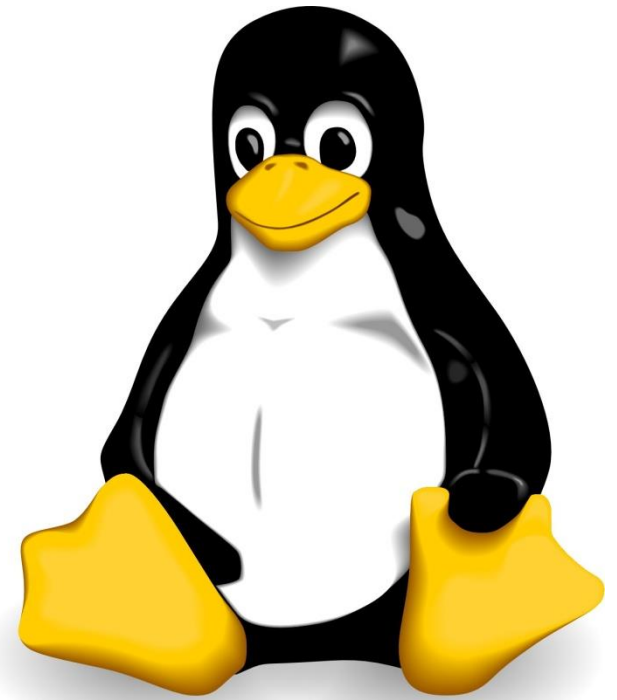


Kernel (Cont.)



Linux...

- Is an open source operating system based on Unix environment.
- Multi-user, Multitasking, Multiprocessor.
- Has the X Window GUI.
- Is very similar to other operating systems, such as Windows and OS X.
- But something sets Linux apart from these operating systems.



Linux... (Cont.)

- As an open operating system, Linux is developed collaboratively.
- Source Code is available.
- Means no one company is solely responsible for its development or ongoing support.
- Begins as a server OS and has become useful as a desktop OS, can also be used on all of these devices.



Linux... (Cont.)

■ <https://www.kernel.org>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Linux Kernel Archives. The page features a navigation menu with links for 'About', 'Contact us', 'FAQ', 'Releases', 'Signatures', and 'Site news'. A prominent yellow button highlights the 'Latest Stable Kernel: 4.5.3' with a download icon. Below this, a table lists various kernel versions, including mainline, stable, and longterm releases, with links for downloading and viewing differences.

Protocol	Location
HTTP	https://www.kernel.org/pub/
GIT	https://git.kernel.org/
RSYNC	rsync://rsync.kernel.org/pub/

Kernel Type	Version	Date	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
mainline:	4.6-rc6	2016-05-01	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]		[view diff]	[browse]	
stable:	4.5.3	2016-05-04	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	4.4.9	2016-05-04	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	4.1.23	2016-04-25	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.18.32	2016-04-23	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.16.35	2016-04-30	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]		[view diff]	[browse]	
longterm:	3.14.68	2016-05-04	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.12.59	2016-04-27	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.10.101	2016-03-16	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.4.112	2016-04-27	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
longterm:	3.2.80	2016-04-30	[tar.xz]	[pgp]	[patch]	[inc. patch]	[view diff]	[browse]	[changelog]
linux-next:	next-20160505	2016-05-05						[browse]	

Other resources

Social

Linux... (Cont.)

- As of June 2013, more than 95% of the world's 500 fastest supercomputers run some variant of Linux.
- Also runs on embedded systems such as mobile phones, tablet computers, network routers, building automation controls, televisions and video game consoles.



Linux... (Cont.)



- Typically, Linux is packaged in a format known as a *Linux distribution* for desktop & server use.
- Linux distributions include the Linux *kernel*, supporting utilities and libraries and usually a large amount of application software to fulfill the distribution's intended use.



Linux... (Cont.)

- The Four Web Bigshots, Google, Amazon, Twitter and Facebook; They All Use Linux.
- Nuclear Submarines running on Linux.
- Linux on Air Traffic Control Systems.
- Linux helping in Power Particle Physics Research.
- Linux powers The New York Stock Exchange.

Linux... (Cont.)

- In-Vehicle-Infotainment And Communications Systems Of Toyota runs Linux.
- High-Tech Road Traffic Control running on Linux.
- Linux powers Japan's Bullet Trains.
- The Most Powerful Supercomputers Today Run Linux.



Linux... (Cont.)



Dell Inspiron Mini 9 and 12



Garmin Nuvi 860, 880, and 5000



Google Android Dev Phone 1



TiVo Digital Video Recorder



HP Mini 1000



Lenovo IdeaPad S9



Motorola MotoRokr EM35 Phone



Volvo In-Car Navigation System



One Laptop Per Child XO2



Sony Bravia Television



Sony Reader



Yamaha Motif Keyboard

Linux... (Cont.)

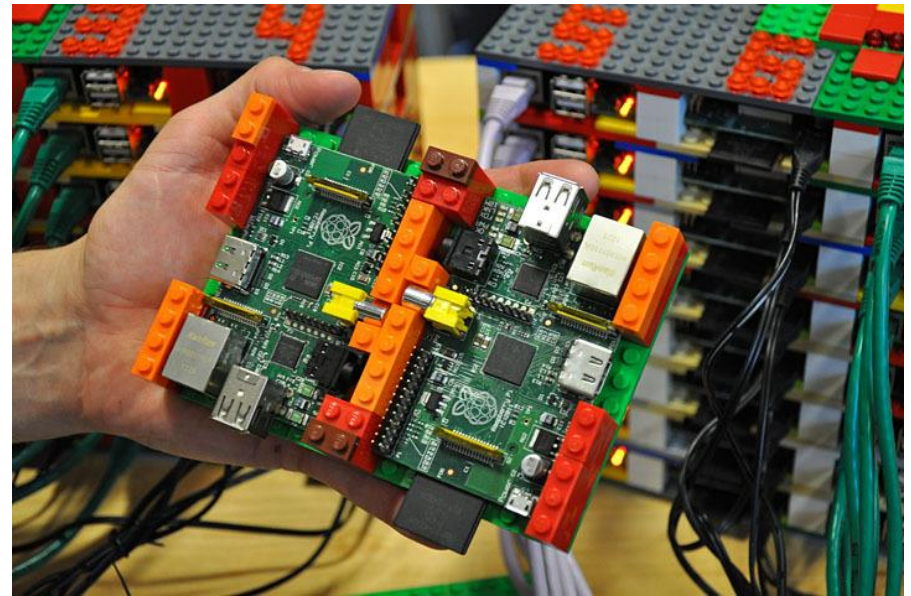
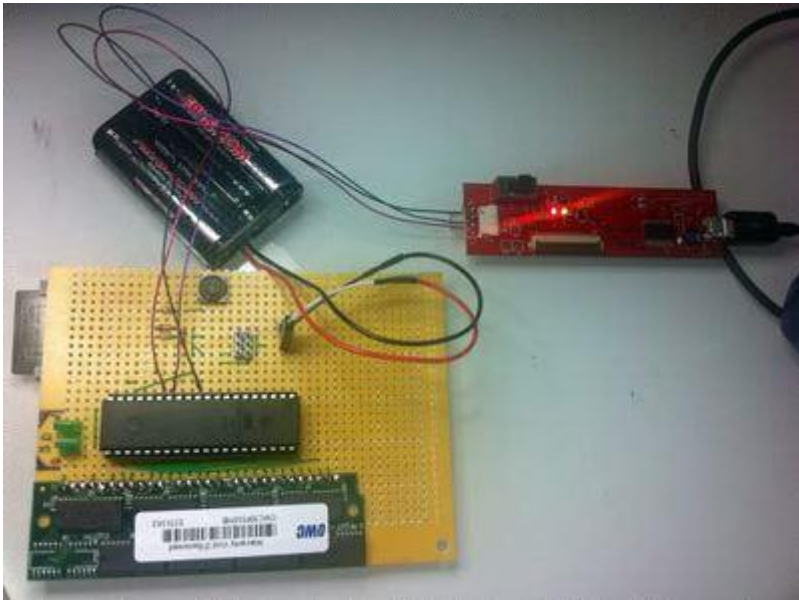


NimbRo-OP Humanoid TeenSize Open Platform

Linux... (Cont.)



Linux... (Cont.)



History

- An OS *Kernel* (The core of the Linux operating system) first released on October 5, 1991.
- By Linus Benedict Torvalds (born December 28, 1969)
- A Finn computer science student at the University of Helsinki.



History (Cont.)

- On August 25, 1991, made the following announcement to the Usenet group comp.os.minux:

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. I'd like any feedback on things people like/dislike in minix, as my OS resembles it somewhat (same physical layout of the file-system (due to practical reasons) (among other things).*

* The, Minix, Torvalds referred to is a variant of the UNIX operating system

History (Cont.)

- Torvalds wanted to run on the x86-based consumer PCs of the day.
- *GNU* (GNU Is Not Unix) tools first put together by Richard Stallman in 1983.
- Stallman's GNU tools were from a project to create an operating system as well.



History (Cont.)

MEMORABLE LINUX MILESTONES CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF LINUX

LINUS TORVALDS POSTS FAMOUS MESSAGE - "HELLO EVERYBODY OUT THERE..." - AND RELEASES FIRST LINUX CODE



1991

SLACKWARE BECOMES FIRST WIDELY ADOPTED DISTRIBUTION



1993

TECH GIANTS BEGIN ANNOUNCING PLATFORM SUPPORT FOR LINUX



1998

IBM RUNS FAMOUS LINUX AD DURING THE SUPERBOWL



2003

THE LINUX FOUNDATION IS FORMED TO PROMOTE PROTECT AND STANDARDIZE LINUX LINUX IS A FELLOW



2007

LINUX TURNS 20 AND POWERS THE WORLD'S SUPERCOMPUTERS, STOCK EXCHANGES, PHONES, ATMS, HEALTHCARE RECORDS, SMART GRIDS, THE LIST GOES ON



2011



LINUS LICENSES LINUX UNDER THE GPL. AN IMPORTANT DECISION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO ITS SUCCESS IN THE COMING YEARS

1992



LINUS VISITS AQUARIUM, GETS BIT BY A PENGUIN AND CHOOSES IT AS LINUX MASCOT

1996



RED HAT GOES PUBLIC

1999



LINUX APPEARS ON THE COVER OF BUSINESSWEEK WITH A STORY THAT HAILS LINUX AS A BUSINESS SUCCESS

2005



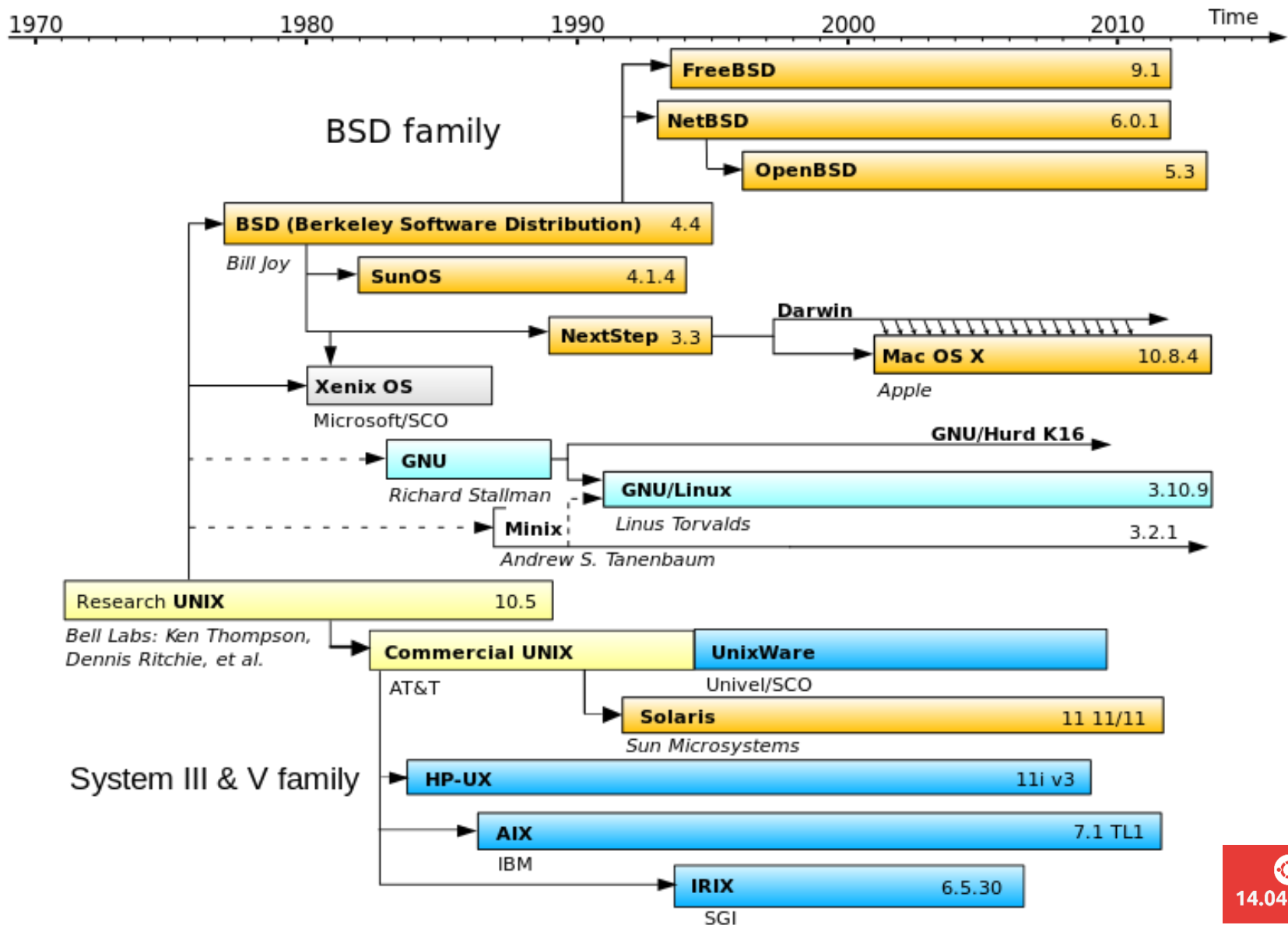
THE LINUX-BASED ANDROID OS OUTSHIPS ALL OTHER SMARTPHONE OSes IN THE U.S. AND CLIMBS TO DOMINANCE

2010



THE LINUX FOUNDATION
<http://www.linuxfoundation.org/>

History (Cont.)



Philosophy of Linux

Openness

Efficiency

Stability



Linux Distributions

■ <http://distrowatch.com/>

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Distribution: Release: Month: Year: Refresh

2013-12-03 **NEW • Development Release: FreeBSD 10.0-BETA4**


FreeBSD

Glen Barber has announced the availability of the fourth beta release of **FreeBSD 10.0**: "The fourth BETA build of the 10.0-RELEASE release cycle is now available on the FTP servers for the amd64, i386, ia64, powerpc, powerpc64 and sparc64 architectures. Changes between -BETA3 and -BETA4 include: add preliminary support for RTL8106E, RTL8168G, RTL8168GU, RTL8411B and RTL8168EP; enable fingerprint checking in pkg(8) for FreeBSD-provided binary packages; remove the WITH_LIBICONV_COMPAT build option; update nvi to 2.1.2; various iconv(3) fixes; fix mergemaster -U by forcing FreeBSD 9 compatibility inmtree whenmtree ismtree; fix to freebsd-update(8) in generating the list of old files/directories versus new files/directories." Here is the full [release announcement](#) as published on one of the project's mailing lists. [Download: FreeBSD-10.0-BETA4-amd64-disc1.iso](#) (727MB, [SHA256](#)), [FreeBSD-10.0-BETA4-i386-disc1.iso](#) (589MB, [SHA256](#)).

2013-12-02 **NEW • DistroWatch Weekly, Issue 536**

This week in [DistroWatch Weekly](#):


- [Reviews: First impressions of openSUSE 13.1](#)
- [News: DragonFly BSD gets faster, running Ubuntu Touch in emulator, new resource for Kubuntu users, new FreeBSD publication, Lernstift Linux pen](#)
- [Questions and answers: Troubleshooting operating system lock-ups](#)
- [Released last week: Linux Mint 16, CentOS 6.5, DragonFly BSD 3.6.0](#)
- [Donations: GNU Octave receives US\\$300.00](#)
- [New distributions: Microlinux Enterprise Desktop, Nanolinux](#)
- [Reader comments](#)

Read more in this week's issue of [DistroWatch Weekly](#)...

2013-12-01 **NEW • Distribution Release: CentOS 6.5**

Karanbir Singh has announced the release of [CentOS 6.5](#), the latest stable build of the


3CX VoIP PBX


3CX Phone System for Windows. Download the FREE Edition.
Click Here >


New: Manage your Android and iPhone devices with [3CX Mobile Device Manager](#).

Free Tech Guides

NEW! The Unofficial Beginners Guide to tumblr


the unofficial beginner's guide to tumblr.
by Greg Meyer

NEW! A guide to tumblr - a

 **4.04.3 LTS**

Linux Distributions (Cont.)

■ <http://lwn.net/>

The screenshot shows the LWN.net website in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The browser title is "Welcome to LWN.net [LWN.net] - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows "lwn.net". The website has a navigation menu with links for "Weekly edition", "Kernel", "Security", "Distributions", "Contact Us", and "Search". Below the navigation menu is a banner for LSI with the text "Bringing down the cost of keeping business up and applications running." and a "LEARN MORE" button. The main content area features a "Welcome to LWN.net" heading. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a "Linux for Mobile Devices" section, a "Not logged in" section with links for "Log in now", "Create an account", and "Subscribe to LWN", and a "Weekly edition" section with links for "Current", "Previous", and "Printable page". The main content area has several featured articles, each with a title, a brief description, and a "Full Story" link. The articles include "ACPI for ARM?", "What is LWN.net?", "A Rust frontend for GCC", "GNU virtual private Ethernet", "Tuesday's security updates", and "Debian has updated openjpeg". On the right side, there is a "Next Generation Firewall" advertisement for Palo Alto Networks, offering a free eBook download.

Welcome to LWN.net [LWN.net] - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Welcome to LWN.net [LWN.net]

lwn.net

Google

Weekly edition Archives Kernel Calendar Security Subscribe Distributions Write for LWN Contact Us LWN.net FAQ Search Sponsors

LSI Bringing down the cost of keeping business up and applications running. LEARN MORE

THE GRAMMER WAY TO ON

Welcome to LWN.net

LWN featured content

[S] ACPI for ARM?
[Kernel] Posted Nov 22, 2013 0:24 UTC (Fr) by corbet

The "Advanced Configuration and Power Interface" (ACPI) was not an obvious win when support for it was first merged into the mainline kernel. The standard was new, actual implementations were unreliable, and supporting it involved bringing a large virtual machine into the kernel. For years, booting with ACPI disabled was the first response to a wide range of problems; one can still find web sites advising readers to do that. But, for the most part, ACPI has settled in as a mandatory part of the PC platform standard. Now, however, it appears that a similar story may be about to play out in the ARM world.

Full Story (comments: 29)

GNU virtual private Ethernet
[Security] Posted Nov 20, 2013 17:10 UTC (Wed) by n8willis

Virtual private networks (VPNs) are designed to overlay a second, secure network on top of the existing (insecure) Internet, but that network overlay can take a number of different forms depending on the precise security needs in question, how static or dynamic the network is, and other factors. **GNU Virtual Private Ethernet** (GVPE) is a free software VPN suite that takes a different approach to the problem than that of popular projects like OpenVPN. In particular, GVPE creates an actual network where all participating nodes can talk directly to one another, rather than setting up a point-to-point tunnel, and it tries to simplify VPN deployment by making encryption and other

What is LWN.net?

LWN.net is a reader-supported news site dedicated to producing the best coverage from within the Linux and free software development communities. See [the LWN FAQ](#) for more information, and please consider [subscribing](#) to gain full access and support our activities.

Current news

A Rust frontend for GCC
[Development] Posted Dec 3, 2013 18:09 UTC (Tue) by corbet

Philip Herron has announced the availability of a GCC frontend allowing it to compile programs in the Rust language. It is currently in an early stage but is able to compile a number of programs. "There is still a lot of work but i would really like to share it and see what people think. Personally i think rust will target GCC very well and be a good addition (if / when it works)."

Full Story (comments: 1)

Tuesday's security updates
[Security] Posted Dec 3, 2013 16:37 UTC (Tue) by nis

Debian has updated openjpeg (multiple vulnerabilities).

Fedora has updated 389-ds-base (F19: denial of service) and **krb5** (F19: two denial of service flaws).

Gentoo has updated busybox (multiple vulnerabilities, one from 2006), **glibc** (multiple vulnerabilities going back to 2009), **libtheora** (code execution from 2009), and **openssl** (multiple vulnerabilities

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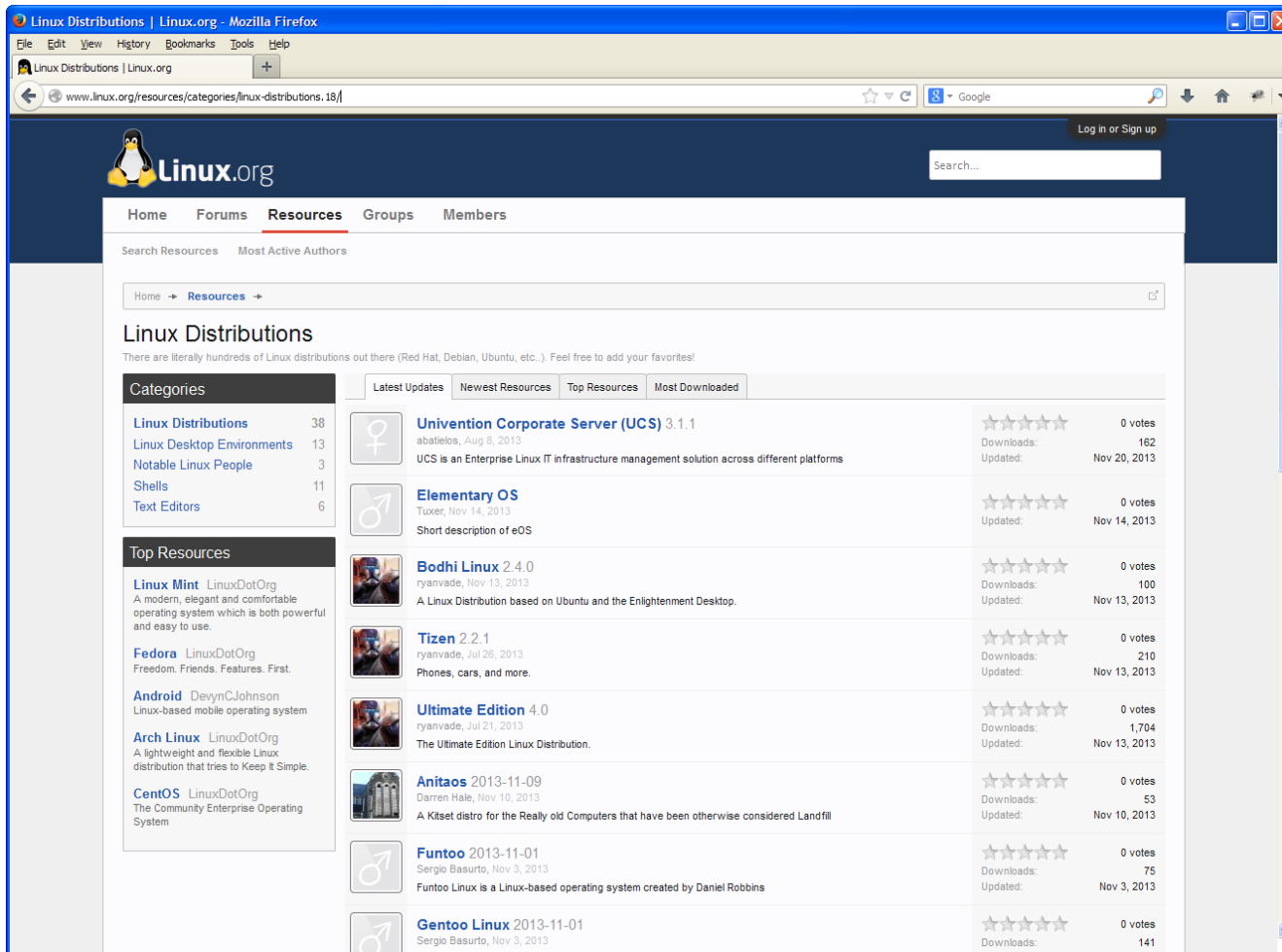
Net Security for Enterprise 2.0. Free "NGFW for Dummies" Book.

Learn More









14.04.3 LTS

Linux Distributions (Cont.)

- <http://www.linux.org/resources/categories/linux-distributions.18/>

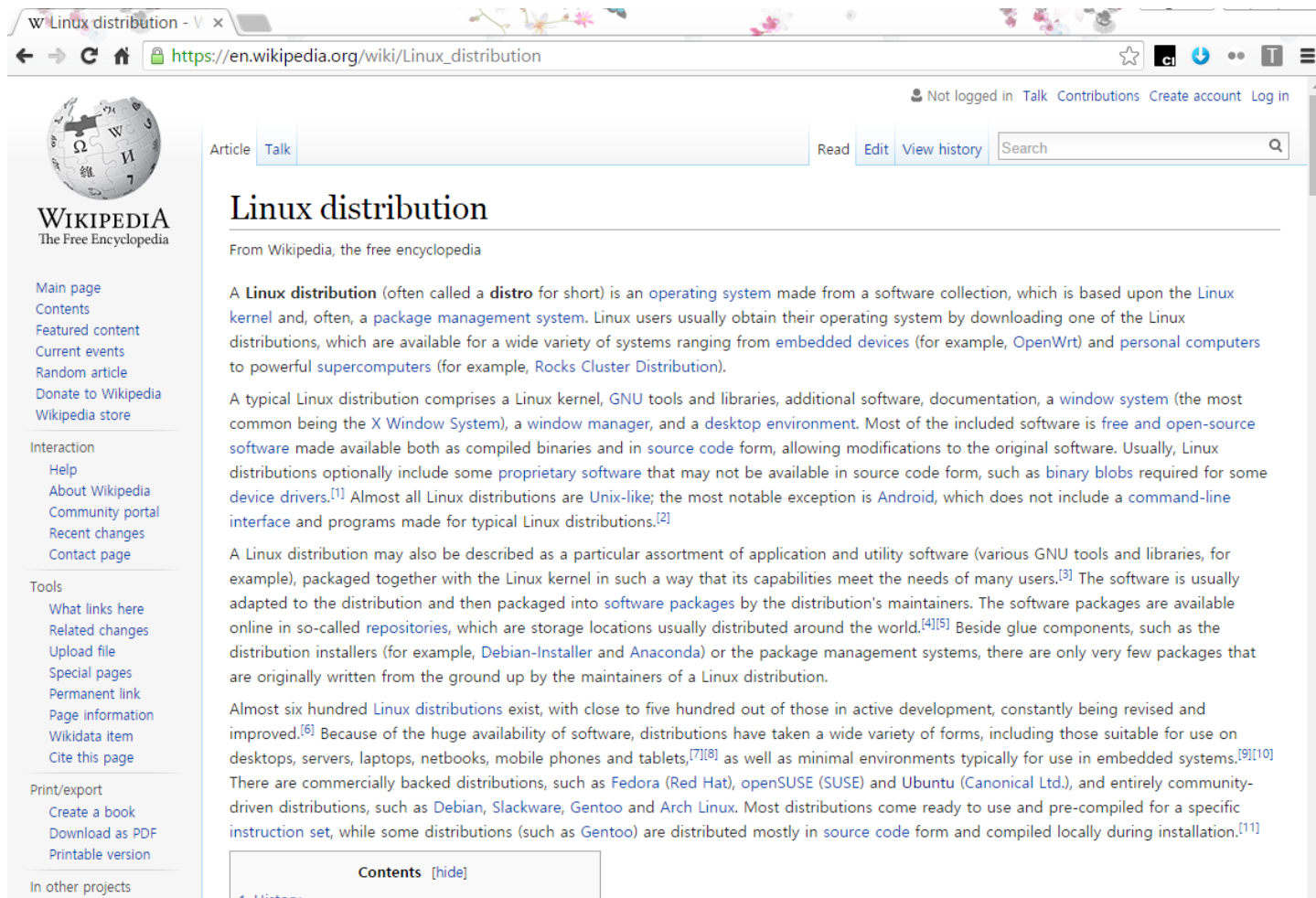


The screenshot shows the Linux.org website in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The page title is "Linux Distributions | Linux.org - Mozilla Firefox". The browser address bar shows "www.linux.org/resources/categories/linux-distributions.18/". The website header includes the Linux.org logo, a search bar, and navigation links for Home, Forums, Resources, Groups, and Members. The main content area is titled "Linux Distributions" and contains a list of various Linux distributions. The list is organized into categories and includes details such as the distribution name, version, author, date, description, and statistics like votes, downloads, and update dates.

Categories	Latest Updates	Newest Resources	Top Resources	Most Downloaded
Linux Distributions 38		Univention Corporate Server (UCS) 3.1.1 abatelo, Aug 8, 2013 UCS is an Enterprise Linux IT infrastructure management solution across different platforms	★★★★★	0 votes Downloads: 162 Updated: Nov 20, 2013
Linux Desktop Environments 13		Elementary OS Tuxer, Nov 14, 2013 Short description of eOS	★★★★★	0 votes Updated: Nov 14, 2013
Notable Linux People 3		Bodhi Linux 2.4.0 ryanvade, Nov 13, 2013 A Linux Distribution based on Ubuntu and the Enlightenment Desktop.	★★★★★	0 votes Downloads: 100 Updated: Nov 13, 2013
Shells 11		Tizen 2.2.1 ryanvade, Jul 26, 2013 Phones, cars, and more.	★★★★★	0 votes Downloads: 210 Updated: Nov 13, 2013
Text Editors 6		Ultimate Edition 4.0 ryanvade, Jul 21, 2013 The Ultimate Edition Linux Distribution.	★★★★★	0 votes Downloads: 1,704 Updated: Nov 13, 2013
Top Resources		Anitaos 2013-11-09 Darren Hale, Nov 10, 2013 A Kitset distro for the Really old Computers that have been otherwise considered Landfill	★★★★★	0 votes Downloads: 53 Updated: Nov 10, 2013
Linux Mint LinuxDotOrg A modern, elegant and comfortable operating system which is both powerful and easy to use.		Funtoo 2013-11-01 Sergio Basurto, Nov 3, 2013 Funtoo Linux is a Linux-based operating system created by Daniel Robbins	★★★★★	0 votes Downloads: 75 Updated: Nov 3, 2013
Fedora LinuxDotOrg Freedom. Friends. Features. First.		Gentoo Linux 2013-11-01 Sergio Basurto, Nov 3, 2013	★★★★★	0 votes Downloads: 141
Android DevynCJohnson Linux-based mobile operating system				
Arch Linux LinuxDotOrg A lightweight and flexible Linux distribution that tries to Keep it Simple.				
CentOS LinuxDotOrg The Community Enterprise Operating System				

Linux Distributions (Cont.)

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_distribution



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Wikipedia article for "Linux distribution". The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_distribution". The page features the Wikipedia logo and navigation links on the left, and the main article content on the right. The article title is "Linux distribution" and it includes a summary and several paragraphs of text.

Wikipedia
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction
Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
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Tools
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Linux distribution

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **Linux distribution** (often called a **distro** for short) is an operating system made from a software collection, which is based upon the Linux kernel and, often, a package management system. Linux users usually obtain their operating system by downloading one of the Linux distributions, which are available for a wide variety of systems ranging from embedded devices (for example, OpenWrt) and personal computers to powerful supercomputers (for example, Rocks Cluster Distribution).

A typical Linux distribution comprises a Linux kernel, GNU tools and libraries, additional software, documentation, a window system (the most common being the X Window System), a window manager, and a desktop environment. Most of the included software is free and open-source software made available both as compiled binaries and in source code form, allowing modifications to the original software. Usually, Linux distributions optionally include some proprietary software that may not be available in source code form, such as binary blobs required for some device drivers.^[1] Almost all Linux distributions are Unix-like; the most notable exception is Android, which does not include a command-line interface and programs made for typical Linux distributions.^[2]

A Linux distribution may also be described as a particular assortment of application and utility software (various GNU tools and libraries, for example), packaged together with the Linux kernel in such a way that its capabilities meet the needs of many users.^[3] The software is usually adapted to the distribution and then packaged into software packages by the distribution's maintainers. The software packages are available online in so-called repositories, which are storage locations usually distributed around the world.^{[4][5]} Beside glue components, such as the distribution installers (for example, Debian-Installer and Anaconda) or the package management systems, there are only very few packages that are originally written from the ground up by the maintainers of a Linux distribution.

Almost six hundred Linux distributions exist, with close to five hundred out of those in active development, constantly being revised and improved.^[6] Because of the huge availability of software, distributions have taken a wide variety of forms, including those suitable for use on desktops, servers, laptops, netbooks, mobile phones and tablets,^{[7][8]} as well as minimal environments typically for use in embedded systems.^{[9][10]} There are commercially backed distributions, such as Fedora (Red Hat), openSUSE (SUSE) and Ubuntu (Canonical Ltd.), and entirely community-driven distributions, such as Debian, Slackware, Gentoo and Arch Linux. Most distributions come ready to use and pre-compiled for a specific instruction set, while some distributions (such as Gentoo) are distributed mostly in source code form and compiled locally during installation.^[11]

Contents [hide]

- History

Linux Distributions (Cont.)



■ Debian



Linux Distributions (Cont.)



■ Linux Mint

A screenshot of the Linux Mint desktop environment. On the left, the Dash is open, displaying a search bar and a list of applications and folders. The applications listed include APTonCD, Archive Manager, Backup Tool, Banshee, Brasero, Calculator, Character Map, Disk Usage Analyzer, Disks, Document Viewer, Domain Blocker, Driver Manager, Files, and Firefox Web Browser. The folders listed include Accessories, Administration, Graphics, Internet, Office, Preferences, Sound & Video, System Tools, Places, and Recent Files. In the top right corner, the System Info window is open, showing the Cinnamon desktop environment version 1.8.2. The System Info window also displays the device name 'mint' and the distribution 'LinuxMint 15: olivia (i686)'. At the bottom of the screen, the taskbar shows the system tray with icons for network, volume, and battery, along with the date and time 'Wed May 22, 08:35'. The system version '15.3 LTS' is displayed in the bottom right corner.



Linux Distributions (Cont.)

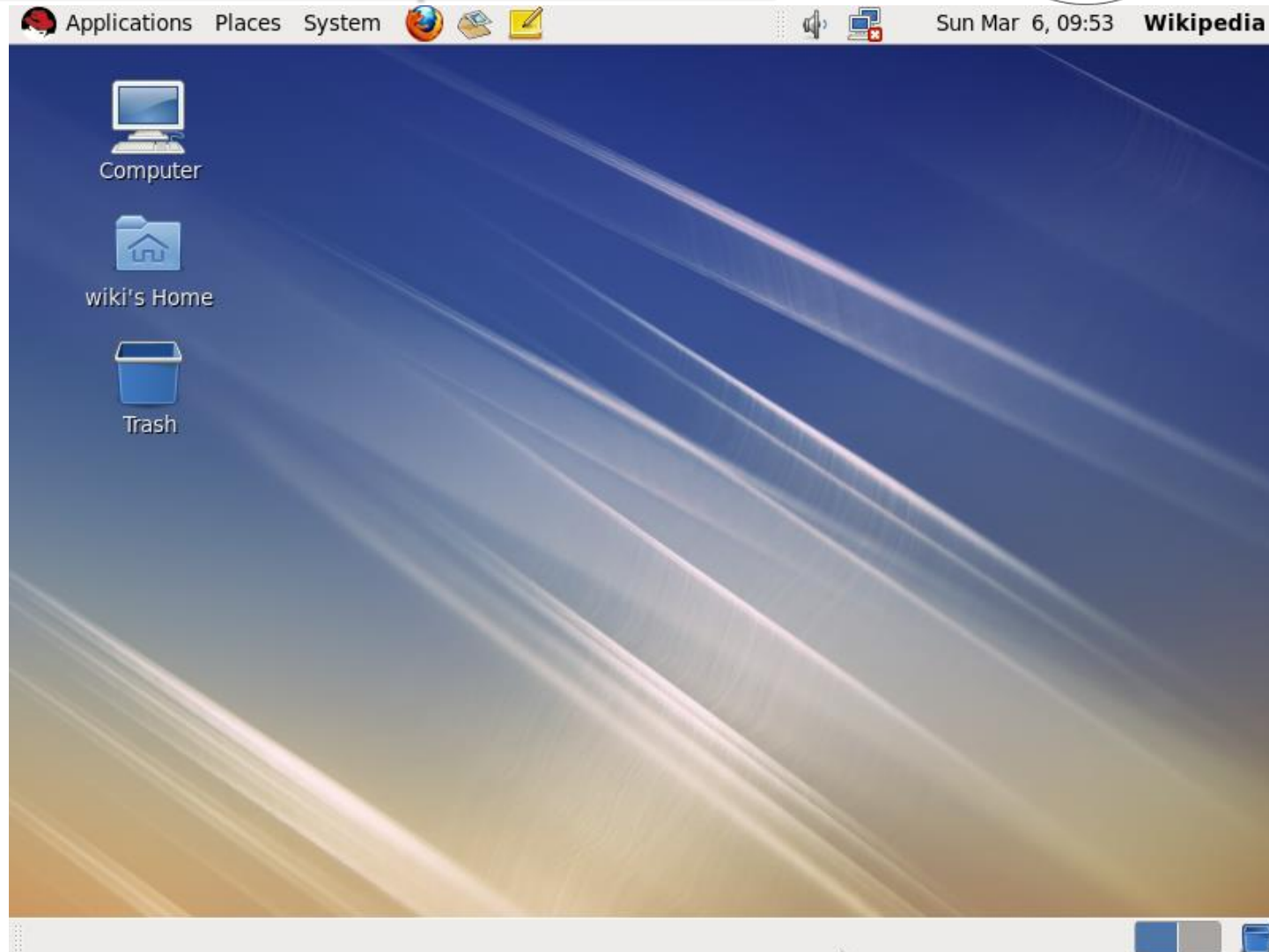
■ Fedora



Linux Distributions (Cont.)



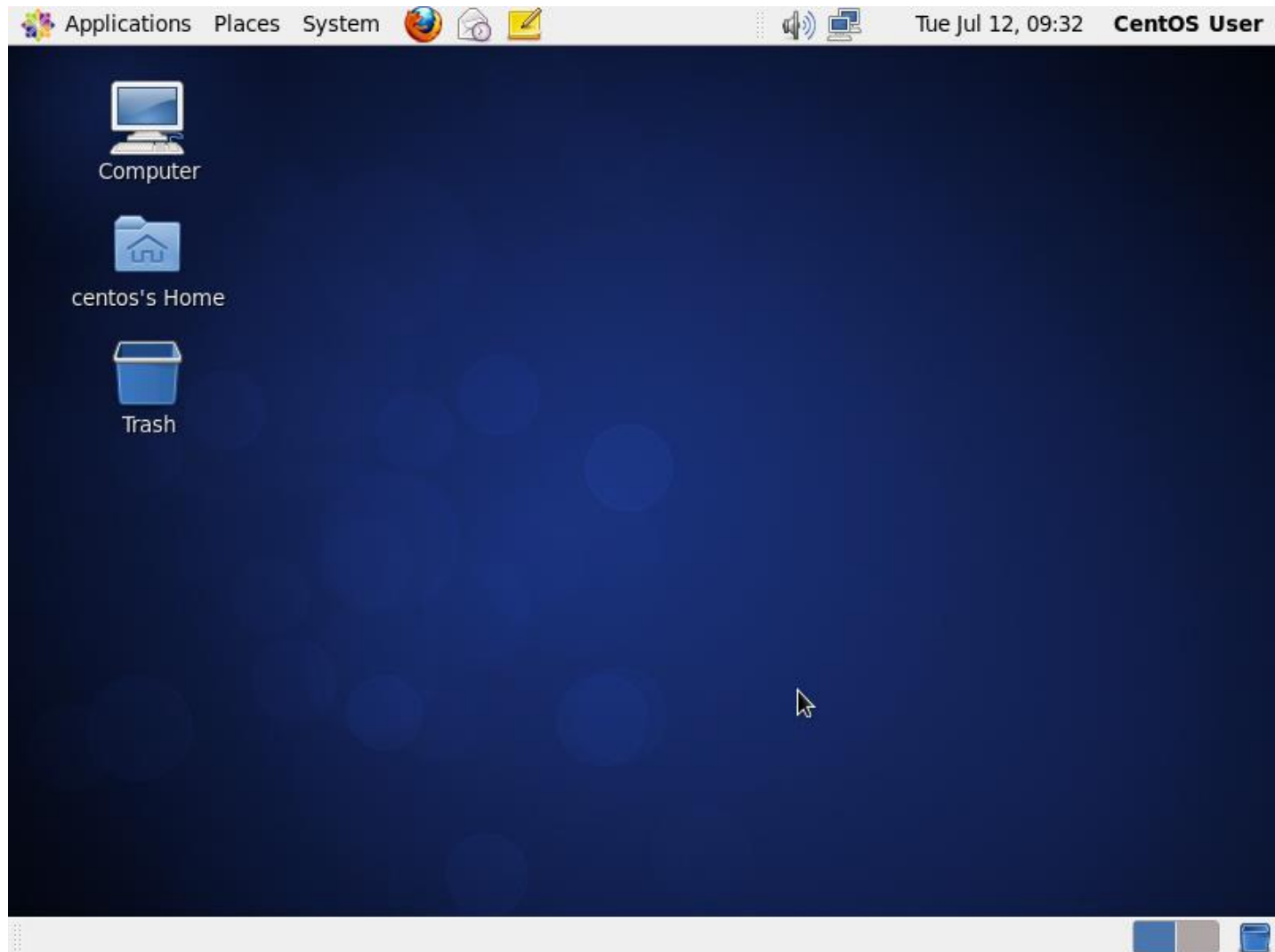
■ Red Hat Enterprise Linux



Linux Distributions (Cont.)

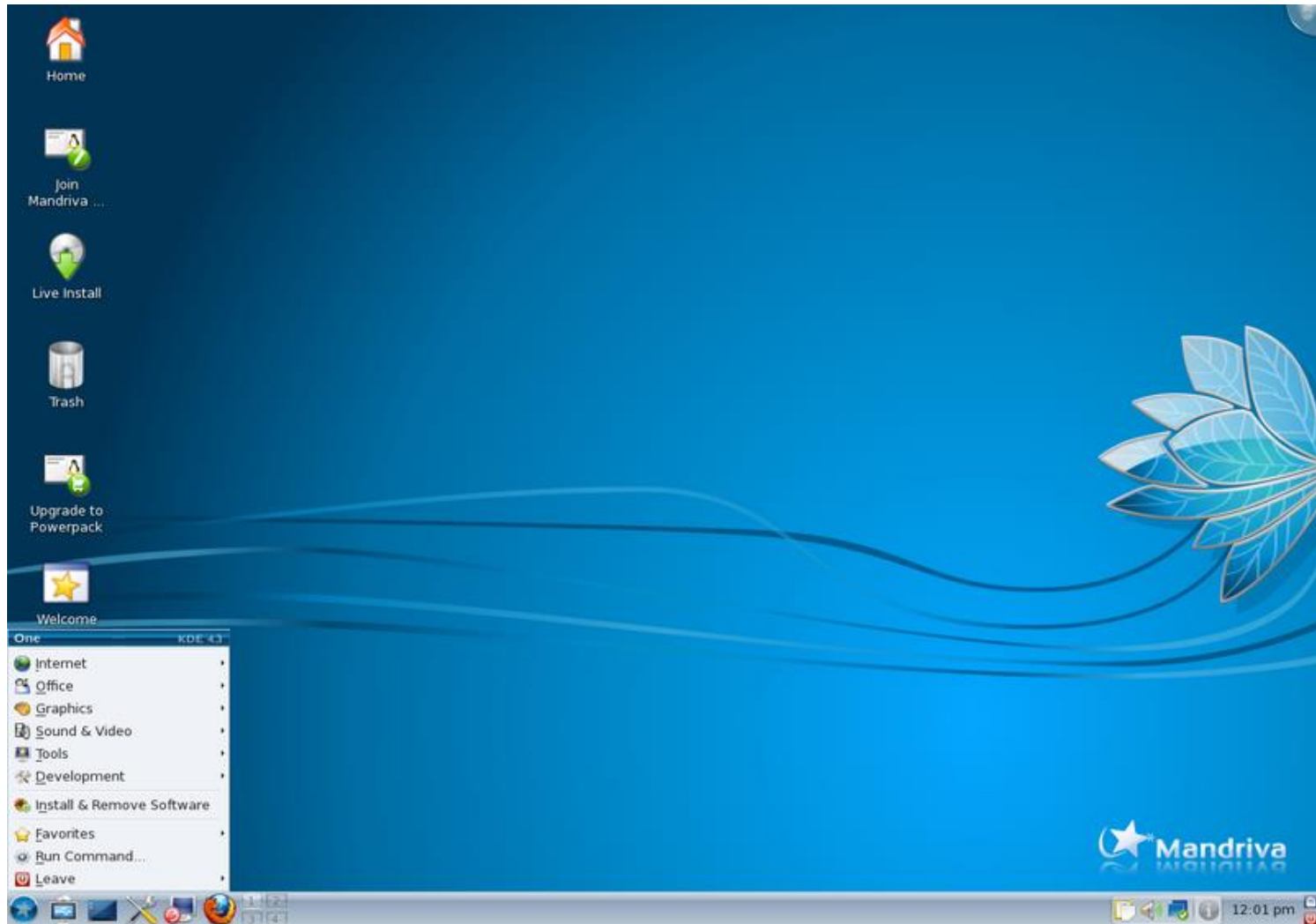


■ CentOS



Linux Distributions (Cont.)

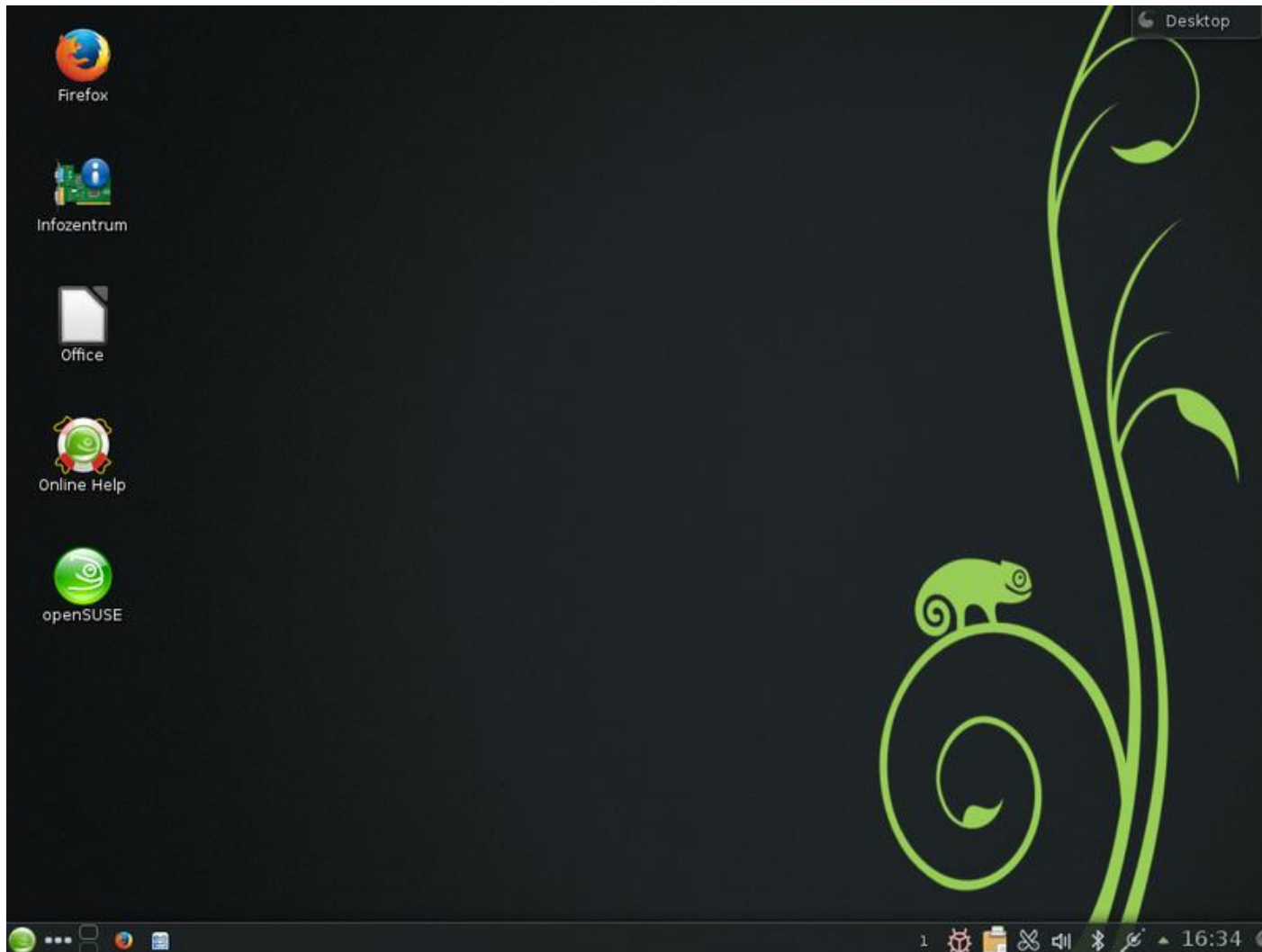
■ Mandriva Linux



Linux Distributions (Cont.)



■ openSUSE



Linux Distributions (Cont.)



hōncom



红旗
Linux

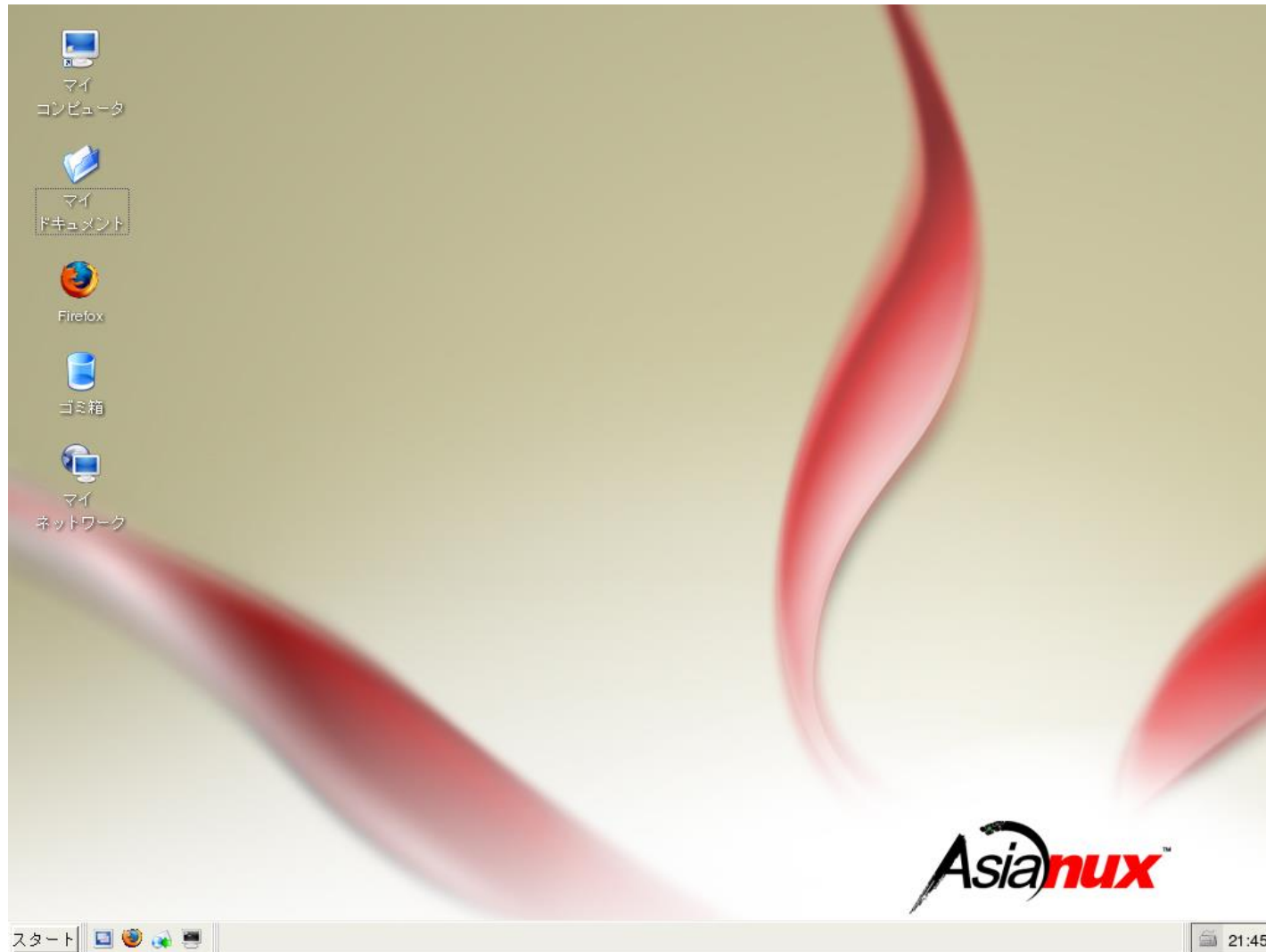


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VietSoftware
Enhancing the Power of Software and the Internet

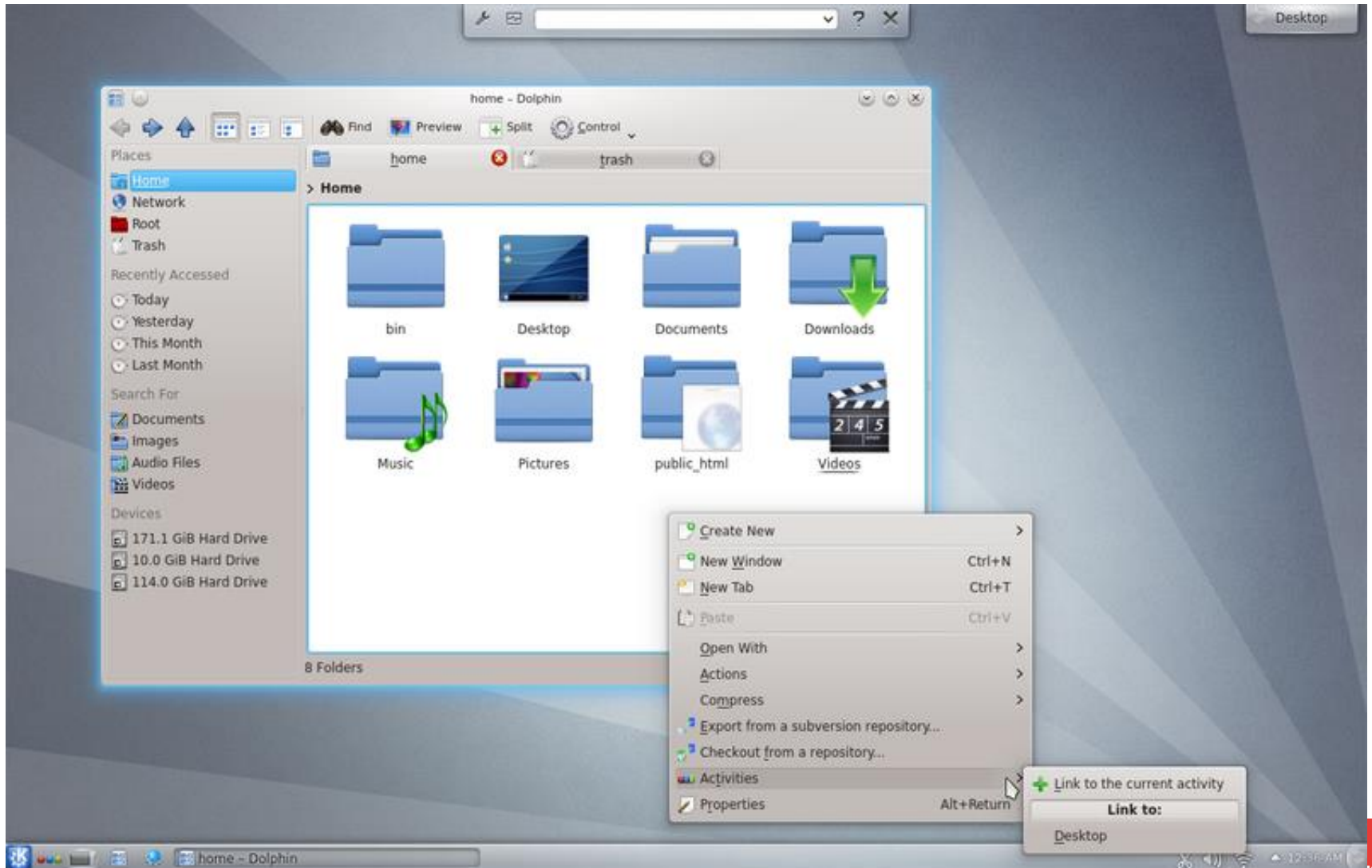
■ Asianux



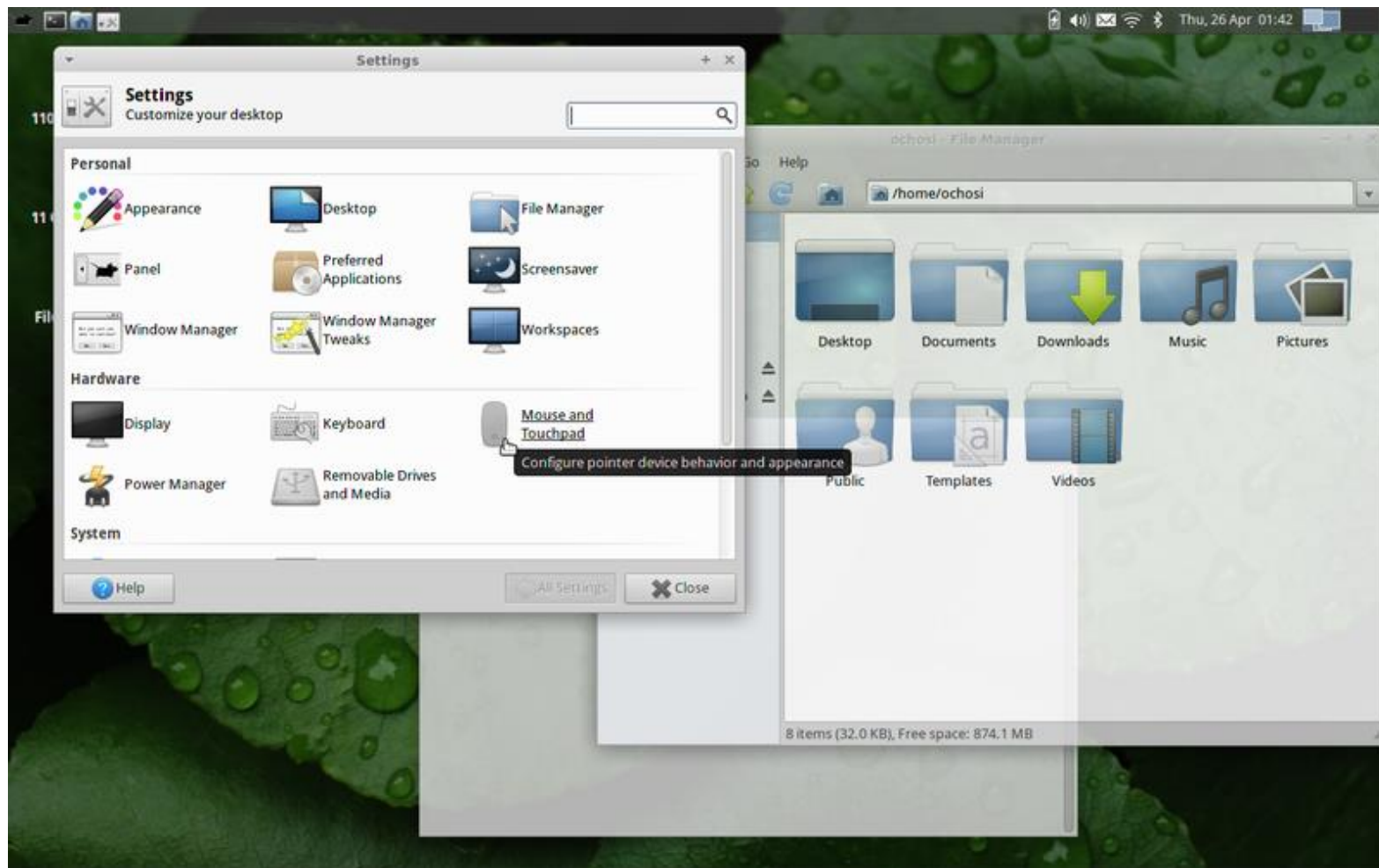

14.04.3 LTS

Linux Graphical Desktop Environments

-KDE Plasma



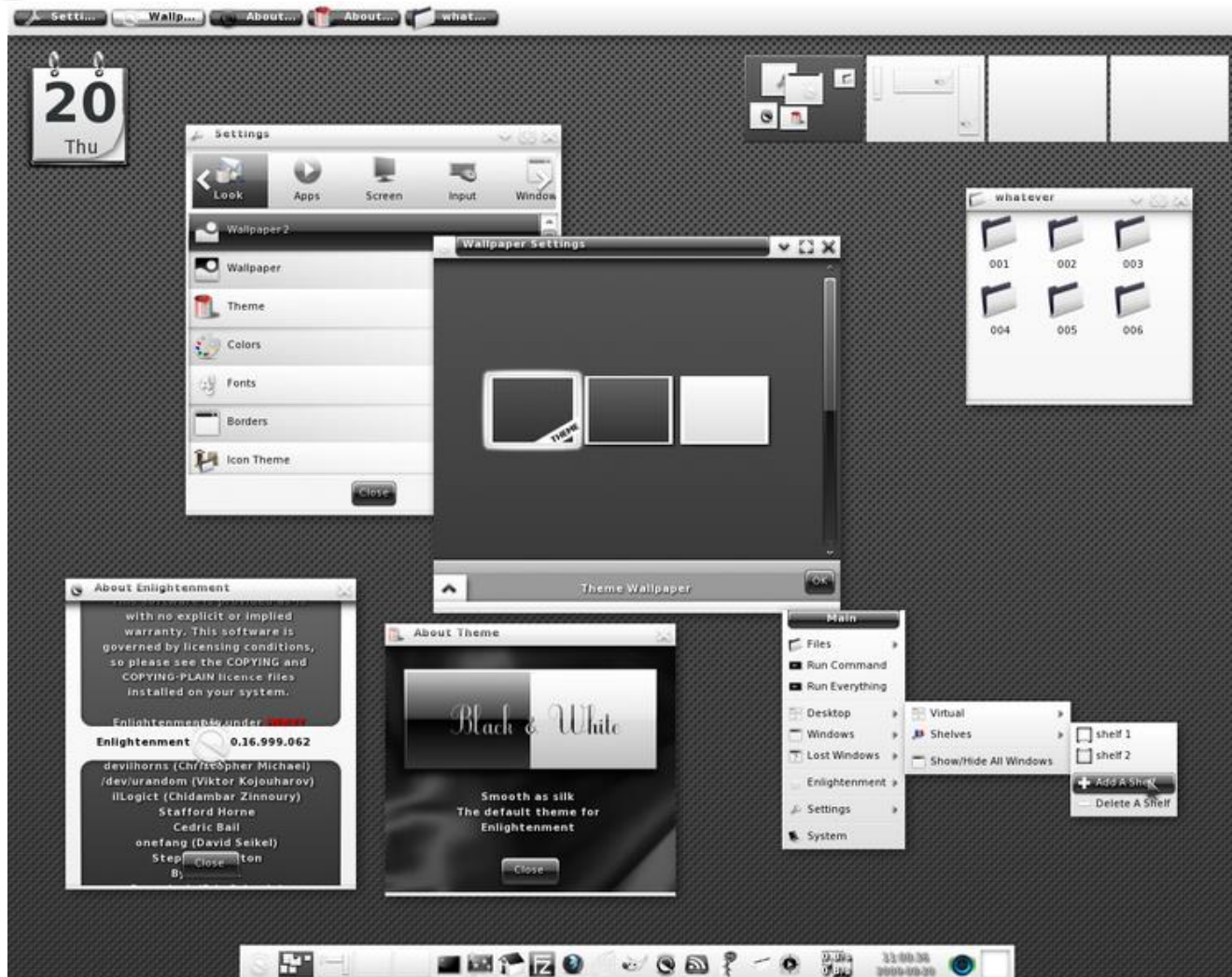
Linux Graphical Desktop Environments -Xface



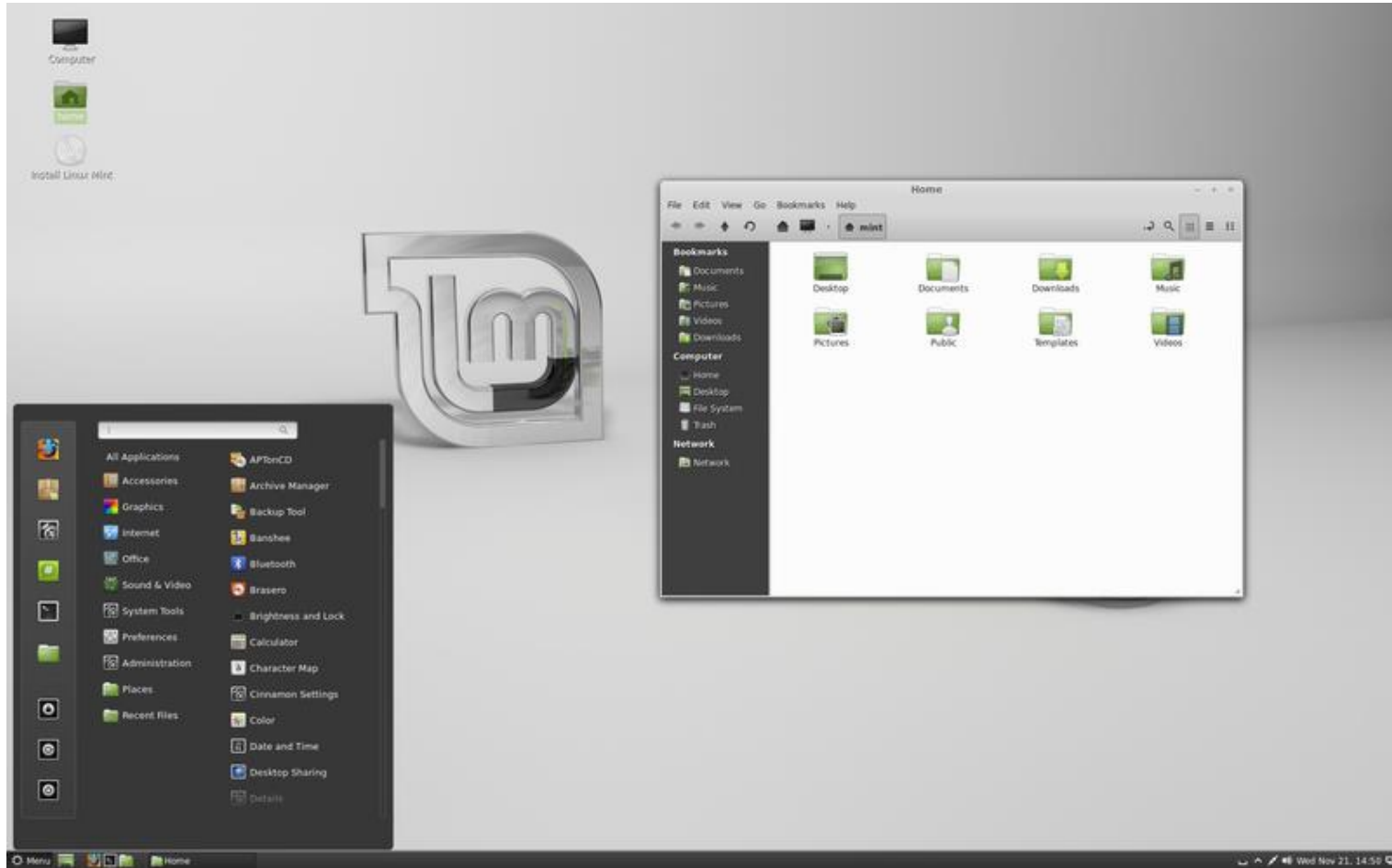
Linux Graphical Desktop Environments -LXDE



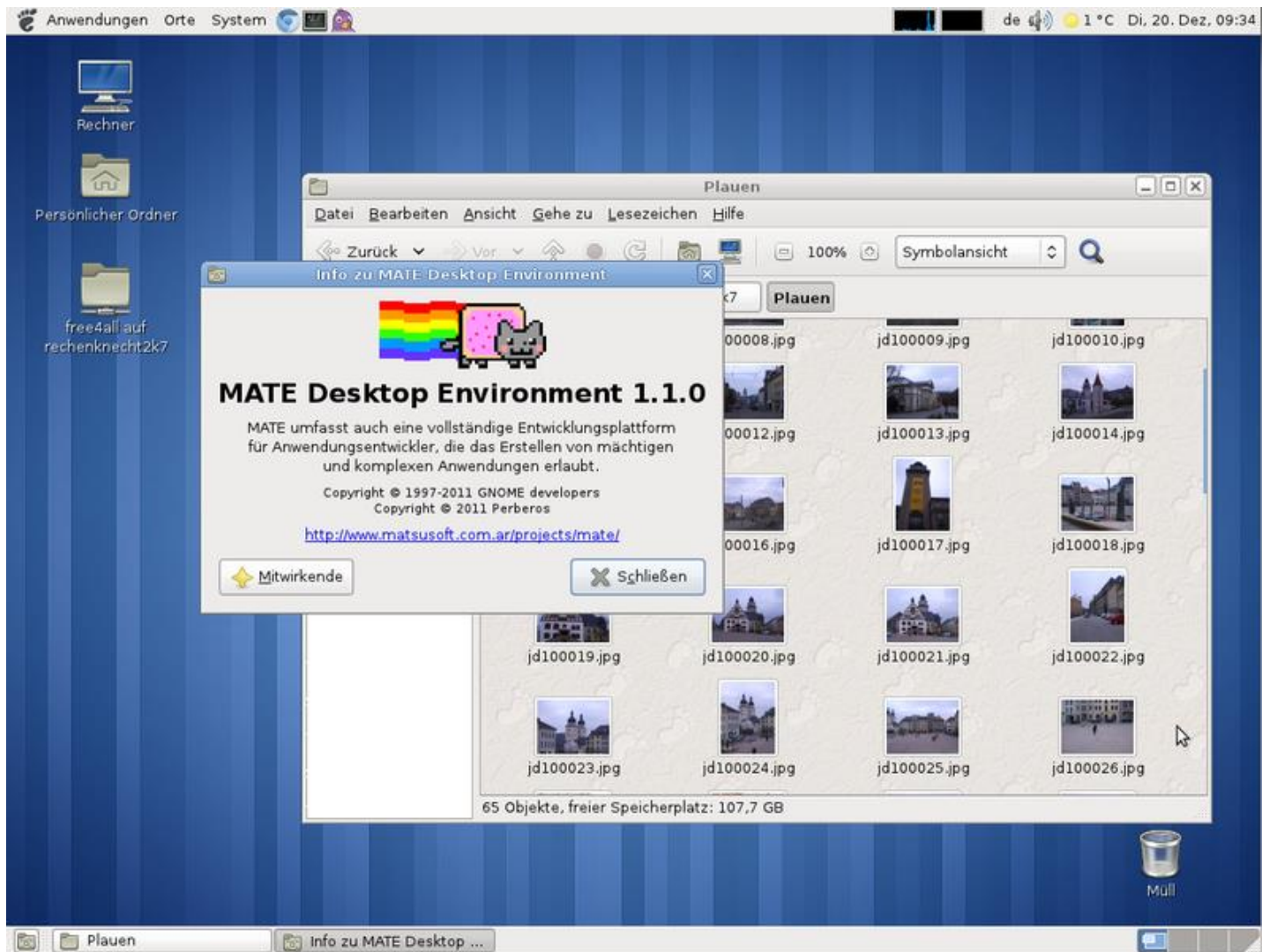
Linux Graphical Desktop Environments -Enlightenment



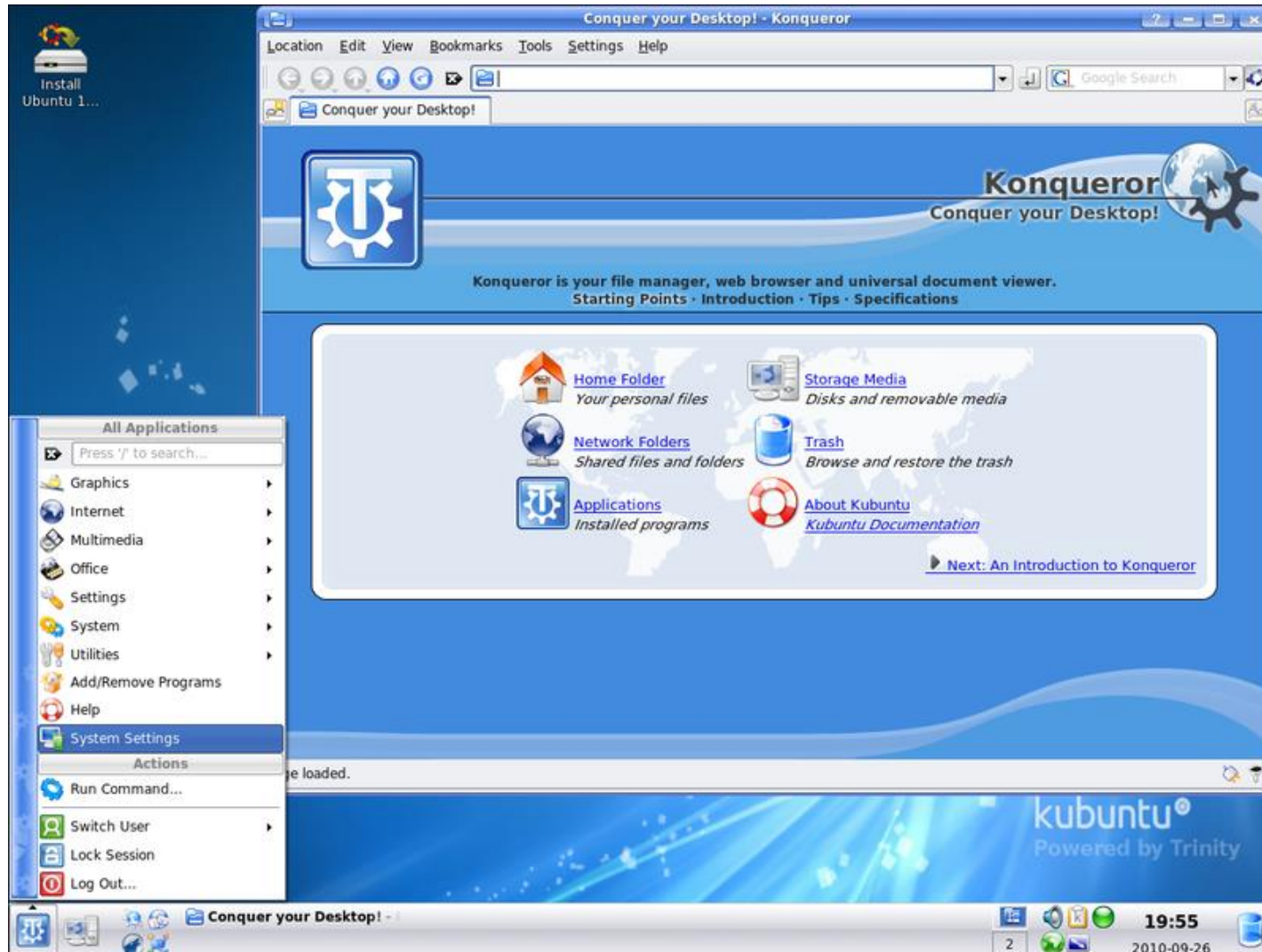
Linux Graphical Desktop Environments -Cinnamon



Linux Graphical Desktop Environments -MATE (GNOME 2)



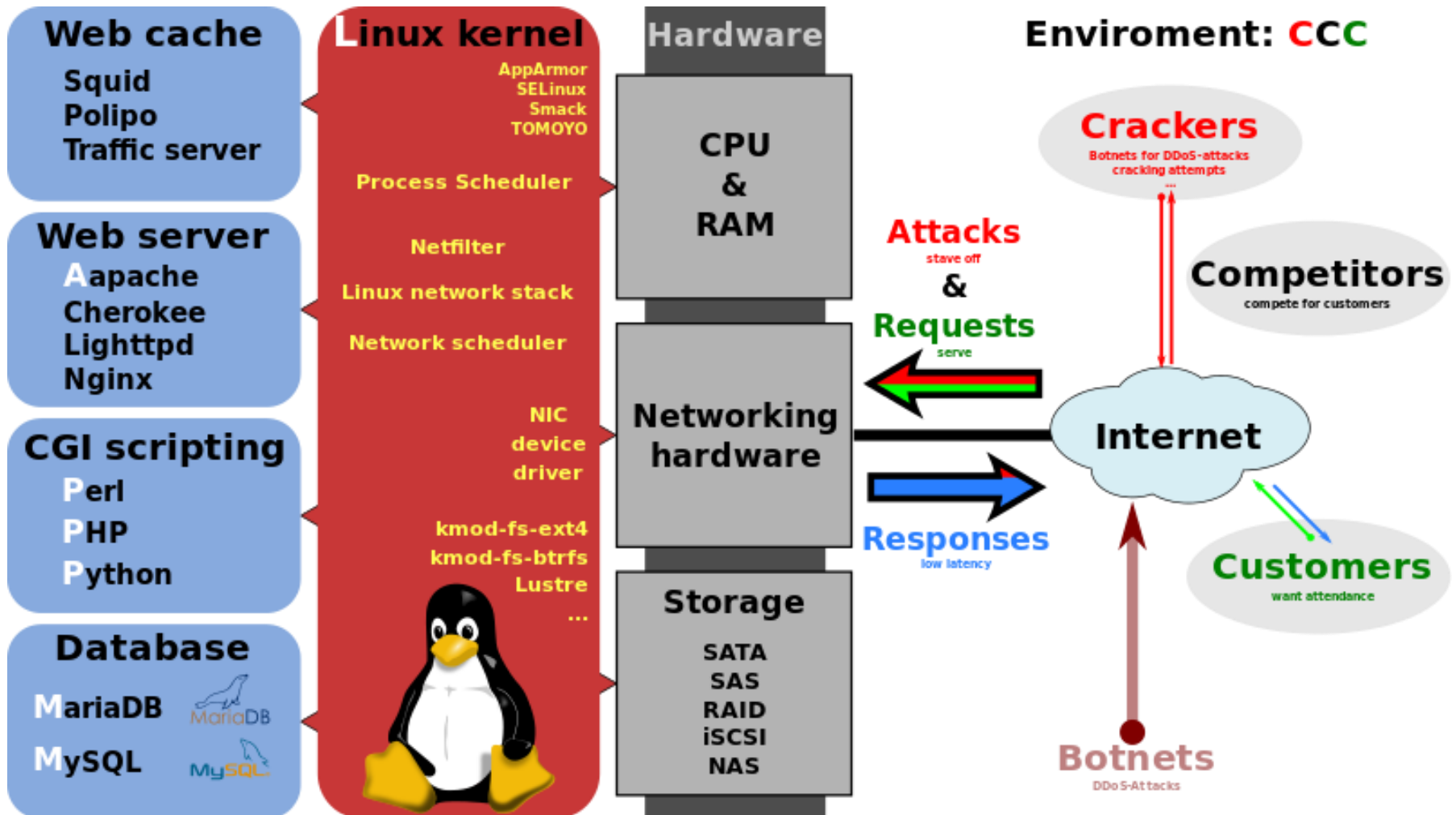
Linux Graphical Desktop Environments -Trinity (KDE 3)



Linux Graphical Desktop Environments -Pantheon



Linux Server Environment - LAMP



What is Ubuntu ?

- Ubuntu, pronounced oo'boōntoō, is actually three different things:
 - A philosophy
 - A worldwide collaborative software project, and
 - A computer operating system



Ubuntu Philosophy

- Is a traditional African concept originating from the *Bantu* languages of southern Africa.
- Roughly translates to *human kindness*.

Ubuntu is an ancient African word meaning 'humanity to others'. It also means 'I am what I am because of who we all are'.

Proprietary Software vs Free / Libre Open-Source Software

- Examples of proprietary operating systems include Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X.
- Ubuntu, on the other hand, is **NOT** proprietary software because it is actively maintained by the *FLOSS* community.
 - *FREE* to use
 - *FREE* to share, and
 - *FREE* to develop



Ubuntu...

- Is a Debian-based Linux operating system.
- Has *Unity* as its default desktop environment
- Is based on free software.
- Development is led by Canonical Ltd.
- UTF-8 is a default character encoding.
- First release was on October 2004.
- Releases every six month.
- Every fourth release is a so-called LTS(Long Term Support).

Ubuntu... (Cont.)

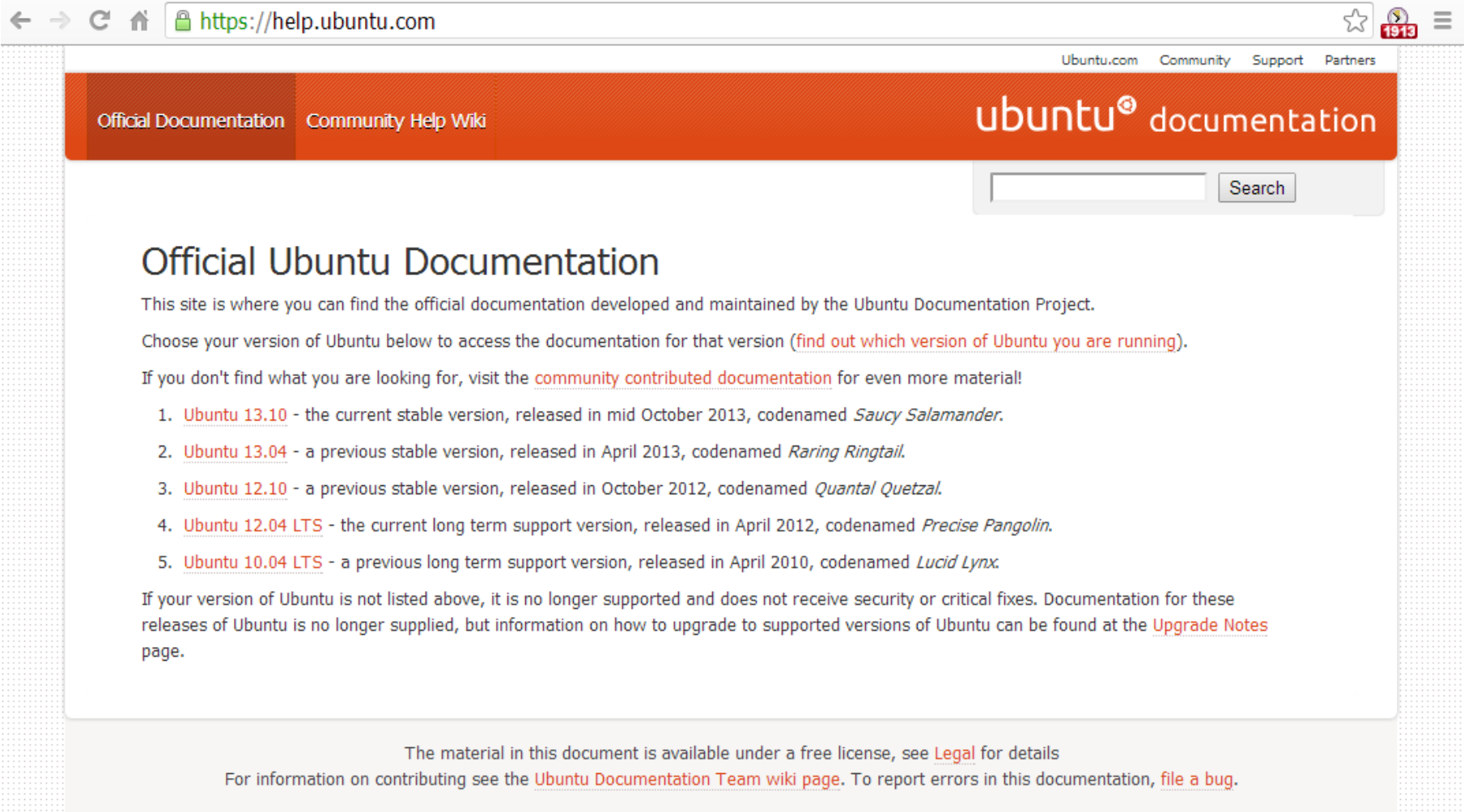
- Each Ubuntu release has a version number that consists of the year and month number of the release.
 - i.e. 14.04, 14.10
- Each release has an alliterative code name using an adjective and an animal.
- Code names are in consecutive alphabetic order.
 - i.e. Ubuntu 14.04 (Trusty Tahr)

Ubuntu... (Cont.)

Version	Code name	Release date	Supported until
12.04 LTS	Precise Pangolin	2012-04-26	2017-04-26
12.10	Quantal Quetzal	2012-10-18	2014-05-16
13.04	Raring Ringtail	2013-04-25	2014-01-27 ^[23]
13.10	Saucy Salamander	2013-10-17	2014-07-17
14.04 LTS ^[66]	Trusty Tahr	2014-04-17	2019-04
14.10	Utopic Unicorn ^[67]	2014-10-23 ^[68]	2015-07-23
15.04	Vivid Vervet ^[69]	2015-04-23	2016-02-04
15.10	Wily Werewolf ^[70]	2015-10-22 ^[71]	2016-07
16.04 LTS	Xenial Xerus ^[72]	2016-04-21 ^[2]	2021-04
16.10	Yakkety Yak ^[73]	2016-10-20 ^[74]	N/A

Old version Older version, still supported Latest version Future release

Official Documentation



The image shows a browser window displaying the Ubuntu Official Documentation website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://help.ubuntu.com>. The website's header is orange and contains the text "Official Documentation" and "Community Help Wiki" on the left, and the "ubuntu[®] documentation" logo on the right. A search bar is located in the top right corner of the header. Below the header, the main content area has a heading "Official Ubuntu Documentation" followed by a paragraph explaining the site's purpose. A list of Ubuntu versions is provided, including their release dates and codenames. A note mentions that versions not listed are no longer supported. At the bottom, there is a footer with information about the license and how to contribute or report bugs.

← → ↻ 🏠 <https://help.ubuntu.com> ☆ 1913 ☰

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Search

Official Ubuntu Documentation

This site is where you can find the official documentation developed and maintained by the Ubuntu Documentation Project.

Choose your version of Ubuntu below to access the documentation for that version ([find out which version of Ubuntu you are running](#)).

If you don't find what you are looking for, visit the [community contributed documentation](#) for even more material!

1. [Ubuntu 13.10](#) - the current stable version, released in mid October 2013, codenamed *Saucy Salamander*.
2. [Ubuntu 13.04](#) - a previous stable version, released in April 2013, codenamed *Raring Ringtail*.
3. [Ubuntu 12.10](#) - a previous stable version, released in October 2012, codenamed *Quantal Quetzal*.
4. [Ubuntu 12.04 LTS](#) - the current long term support version, released in April 2012, codenamed *Precise Pangolin*.
5. [Ubuntu 10.04 LTS](#) - a previous long term support version, released in April 2010, codenamed *Lucid Lynx*.

If your version of Ubuntu is not listed above, it is no longer supported and does not receive security or critical fixes. Documentation for these releases of Ubuntu is no longer supplied, but information on how to upgrade to supported versions of Ubuntu can be found at the [Upgrade Notes](#) page.

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For information on contributing see the [Ubuntu Documentation Team wiki page](#). To report errors in this documentation, [file a bug](#).

Community Documentation

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UserDocumentation


Welcome!


This user-created and maintained wiki is a reference for various Ubuntu-related Howto's, tips, tricks and hacks.

Scroll down to find the list of the major topics in this wiki.

Official Documentation
Check out the [official documentation](#) consisting of the Desktop, Server and Installation Guides.

 **FAQ**
Here are some [common questions](#) that new users ask.

 **Most popular pages**
We have gathered an alphabetical list of the [most popular pages](#) in this wiki.

 **Terminology**
Learn the most commonly-used terms in this wiki from our [Glossary](#).

Help topics

Installation	
Installation	Ready to Begin? Read about all the available installation options
Switching from another OS	Are you thinking about switching to Ubuntu? The following articles will make your transition to Ubuntu easier: Windows Mac OS X Another Linux distribution

Ten Reasons to Try Ubuntu Linux

1. Want your computer to boot really fast and to be fully functional after that.
2. Want to use a sleek and modern operating system (OS) but are reluctant to buy a Mac.
3. Are an idealist who thinks that software should be free.
4. Are a materialist who would rather have software for free.



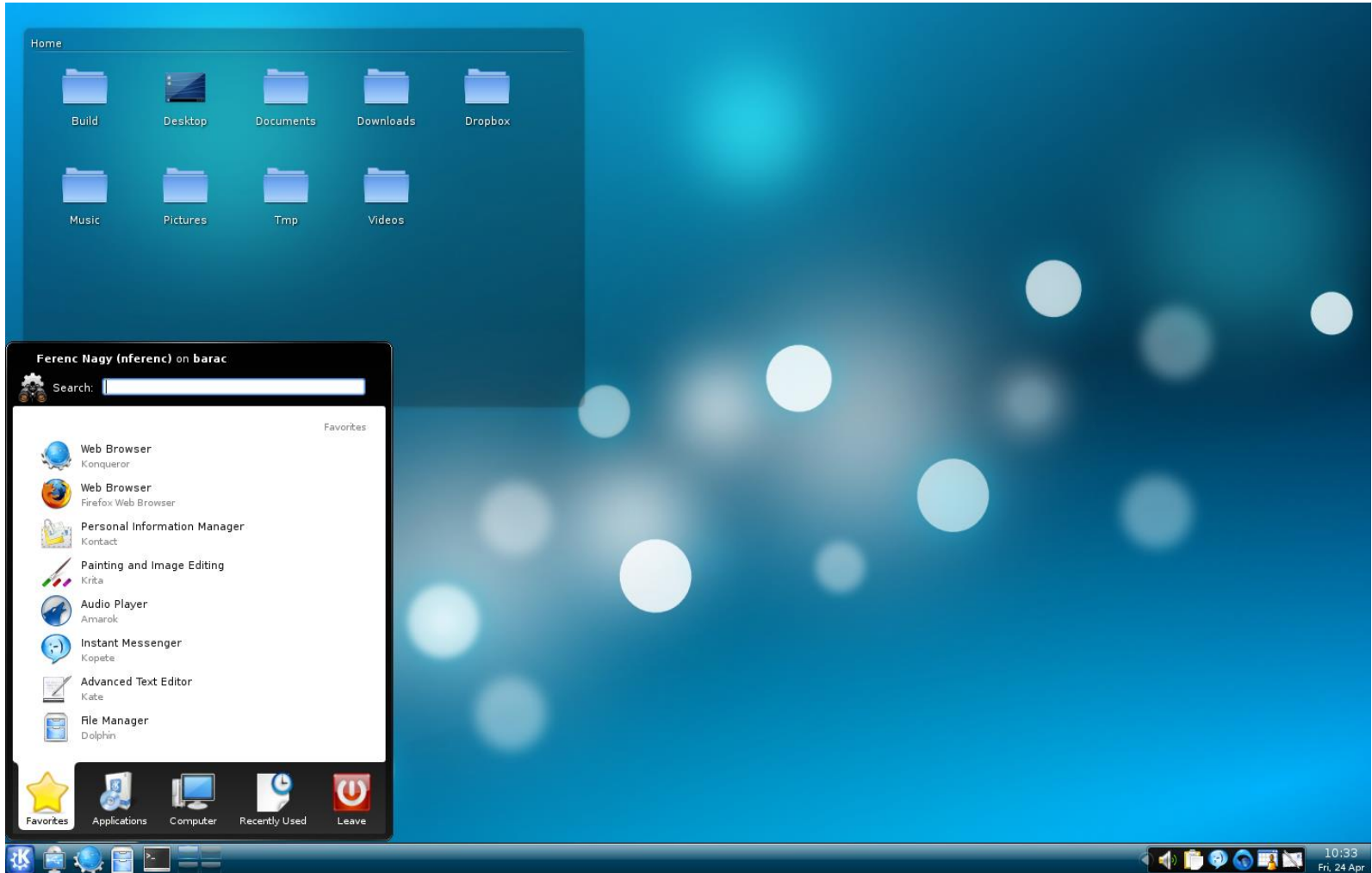
Ten Reasons to Try Ubuntu Linux (Cont.)

5. Have seen Ubuntu Linux installed in a friend's PC and want the same "wow" computer experience for yourself.
6. Are tired of being exposed to hackers and malicious users every time you open MSIE.
7. Just bought a netbook and it either
 - Comes loaded with an old OS, or
 - Has a brand new OS that limits you on what you can do.

Ten Reasons to Try Ubuntu Linux (Cont.)

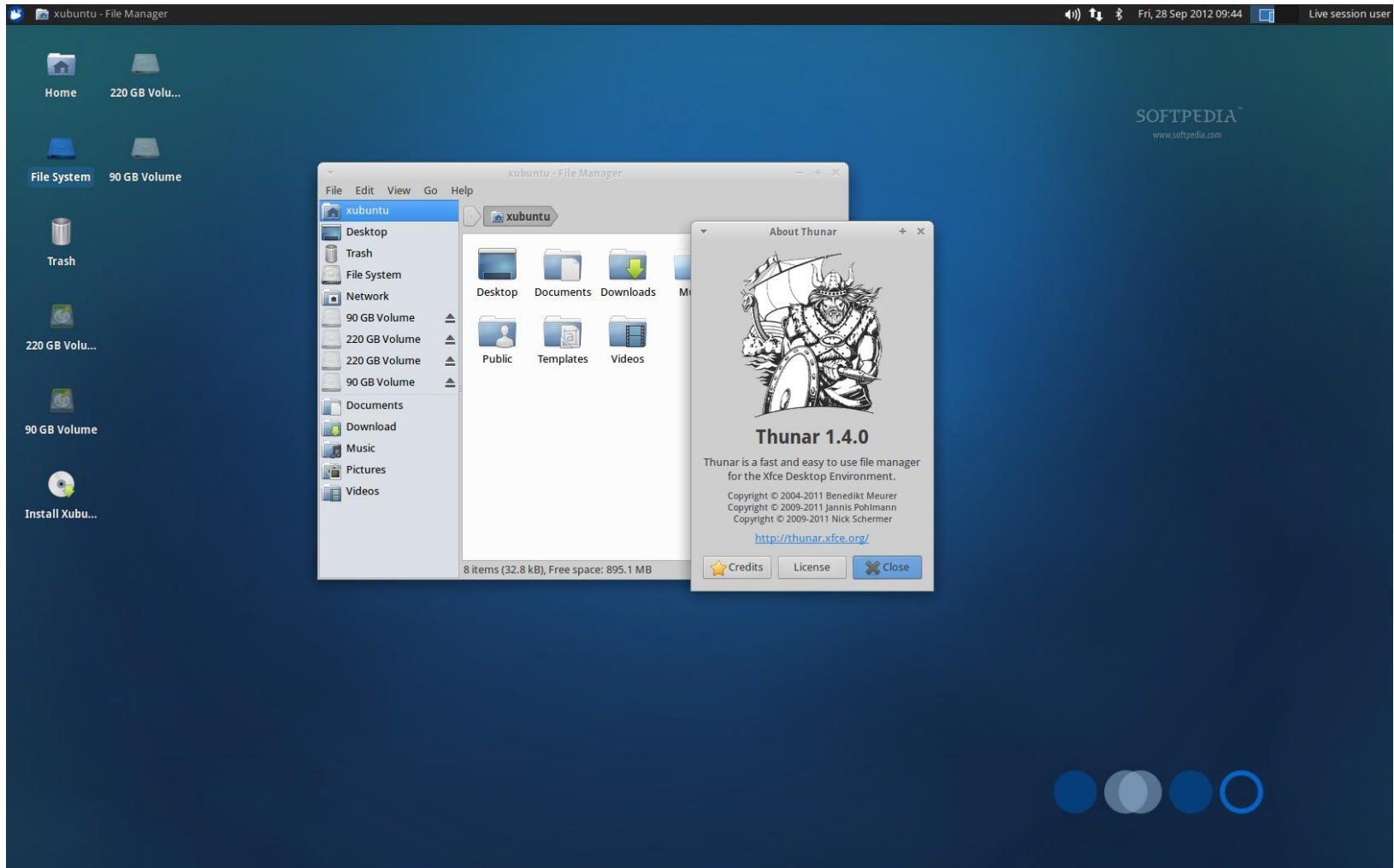
8. Have an old PC that you don't want to throw away just yet, but which is nearly useless under the latest versions of Windows.
9. Are a hardcore Linux user who wants to figure out why Ubuntu has been chosen the best Linux desktop distribution so many times.
10. Have been asked by your boss to evaluate Ubuntu Linux as a replacement for Windows on your organization's desktop computers. Or maybe you are the boss and want to motivate your crew with a great project.

Ubuntu Brothers - Kubuntu



Downloads from : <http://www.kubuntu.org/getkubuntu>

Ubuntu Brothers - Xubuntu



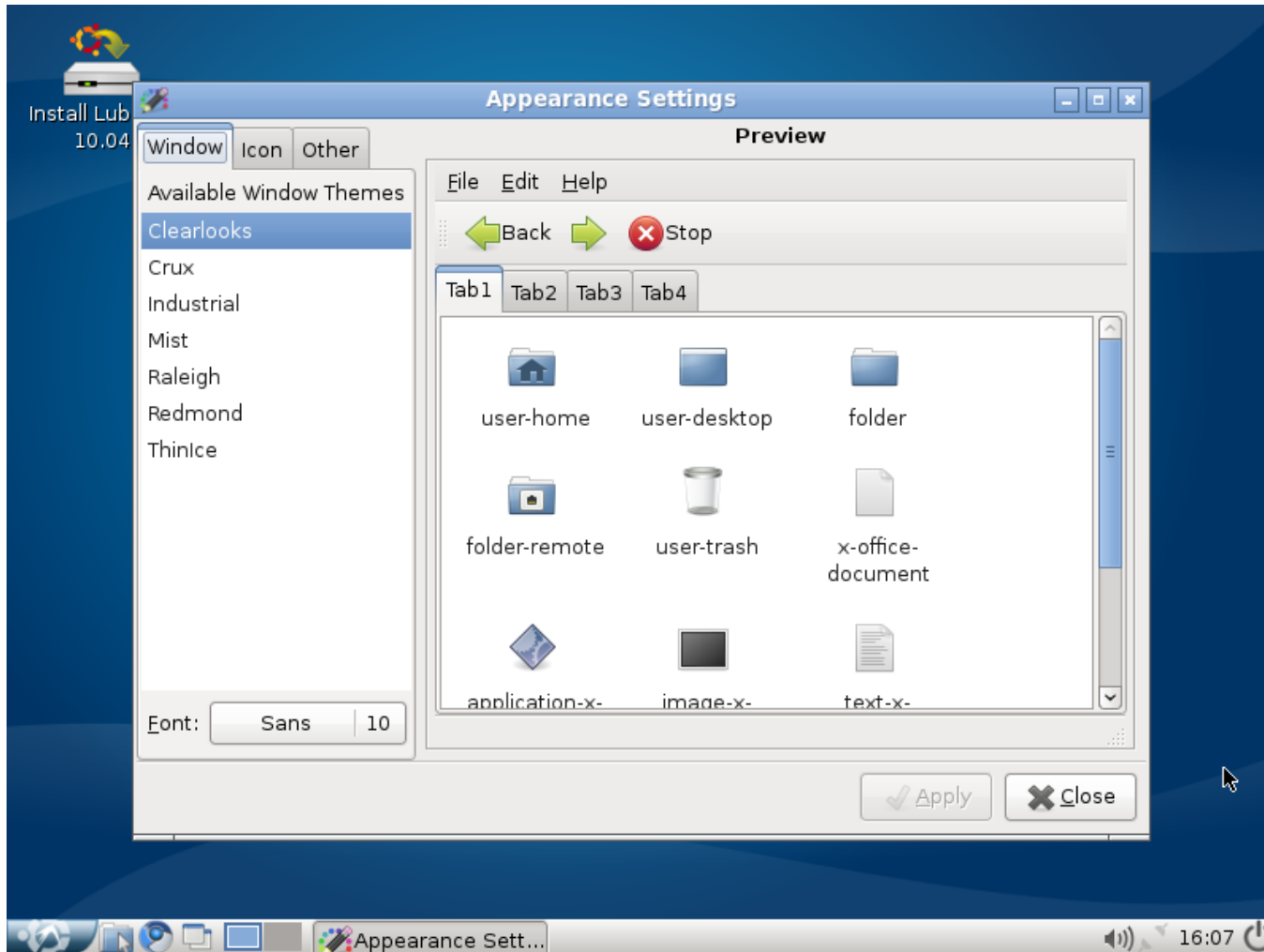
Downloads from : <http://xubuntu.org/getxubuntu/>

Ubuntu Brothers – Edubuntu



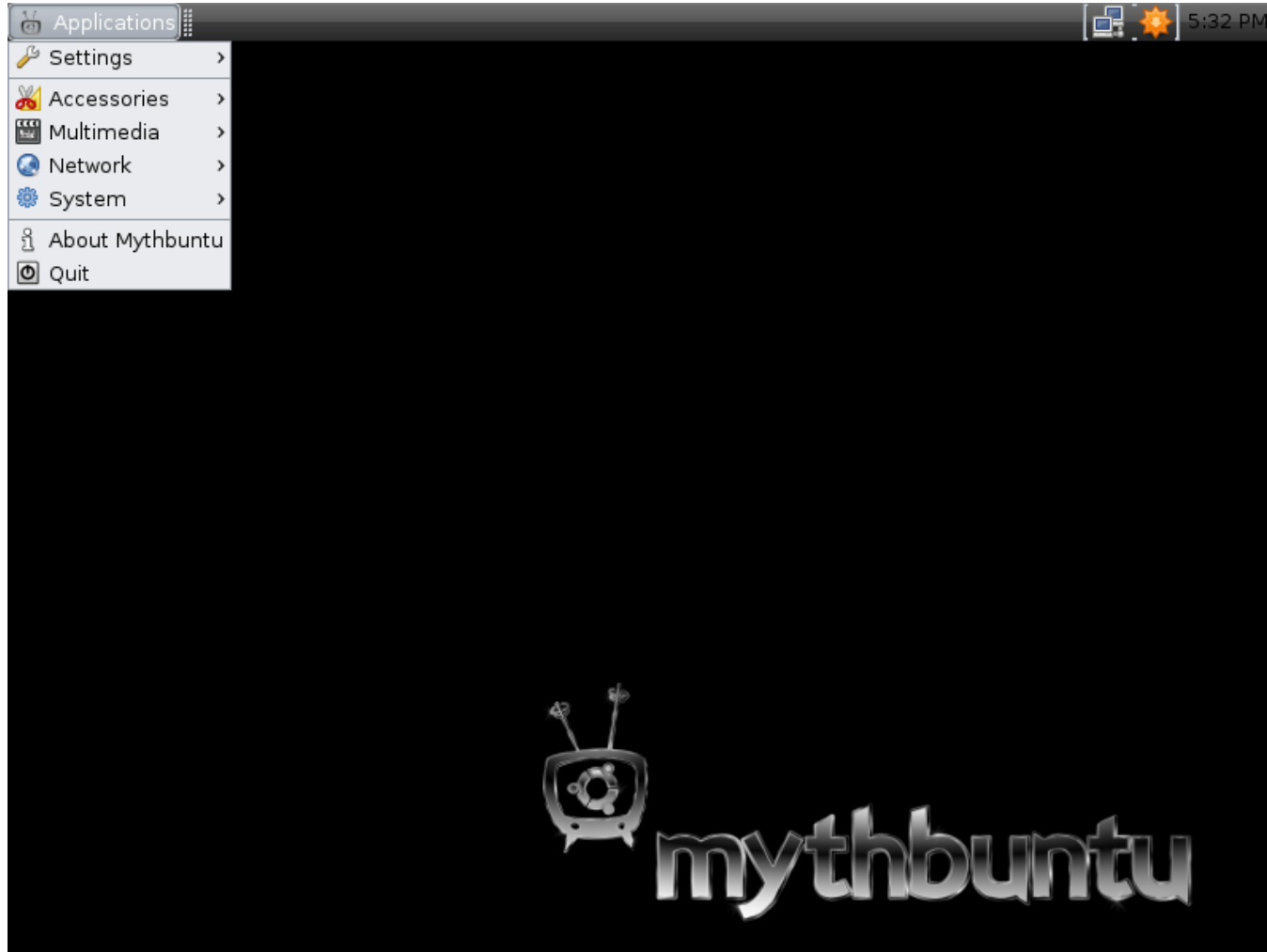
Downloads from : <http://www.edubuntu.org/download>

Ubuntu Brothers – Lubuntu



Downloads from : <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Lubuntu/GetLubuntu>

Ubuntu Brothers – Mythbuntu



Downloads from : <http://www.mythbuntu.org/downloads>

Ubuntu Brothers – UbuntuStudio



Downloads from : <https://ubuntustudio.org/download/>

Ubuntu Brothers - Mint

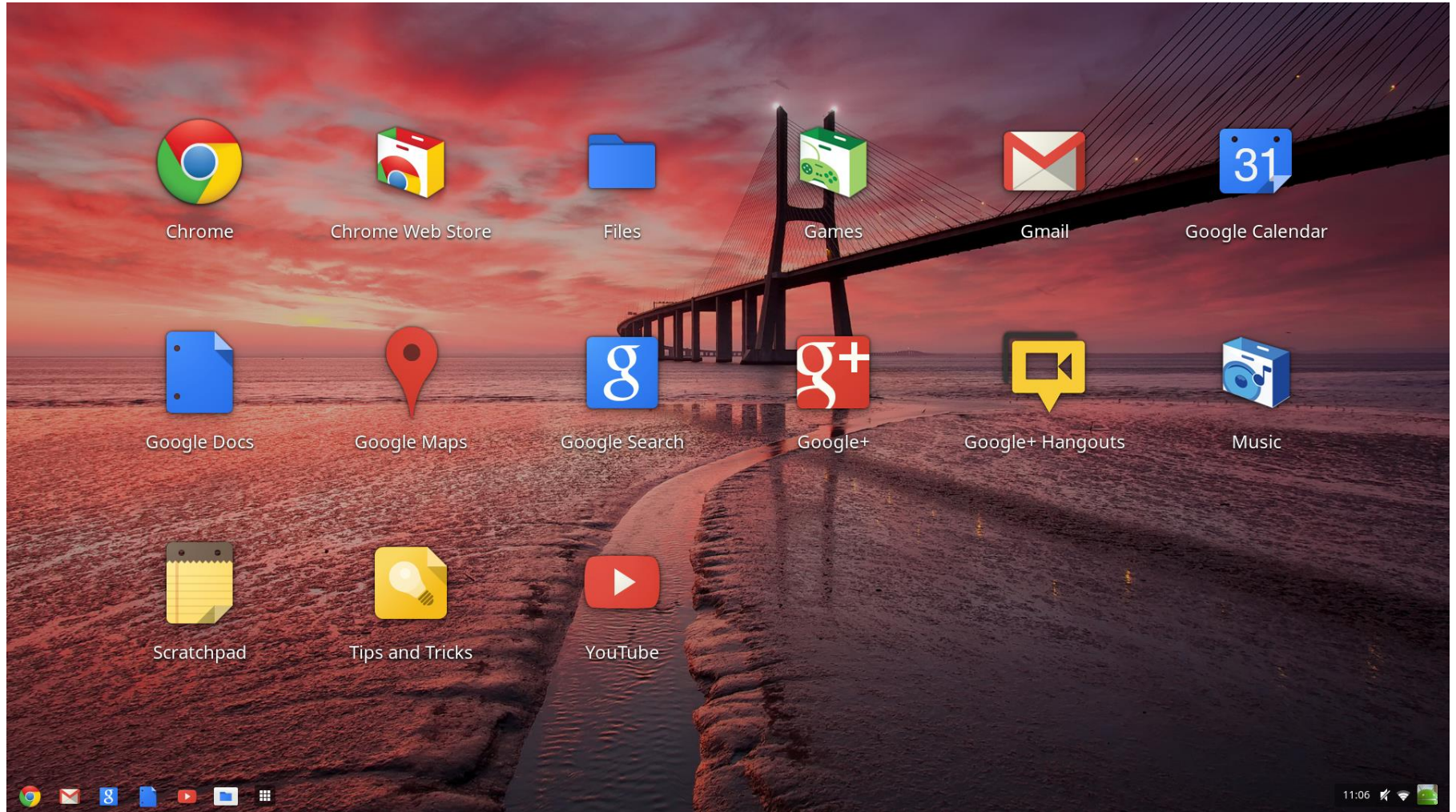


Downloads from : <https://www.linuxmint.com/download.php>

Ubuntu Brothers – Ubuntu Touch

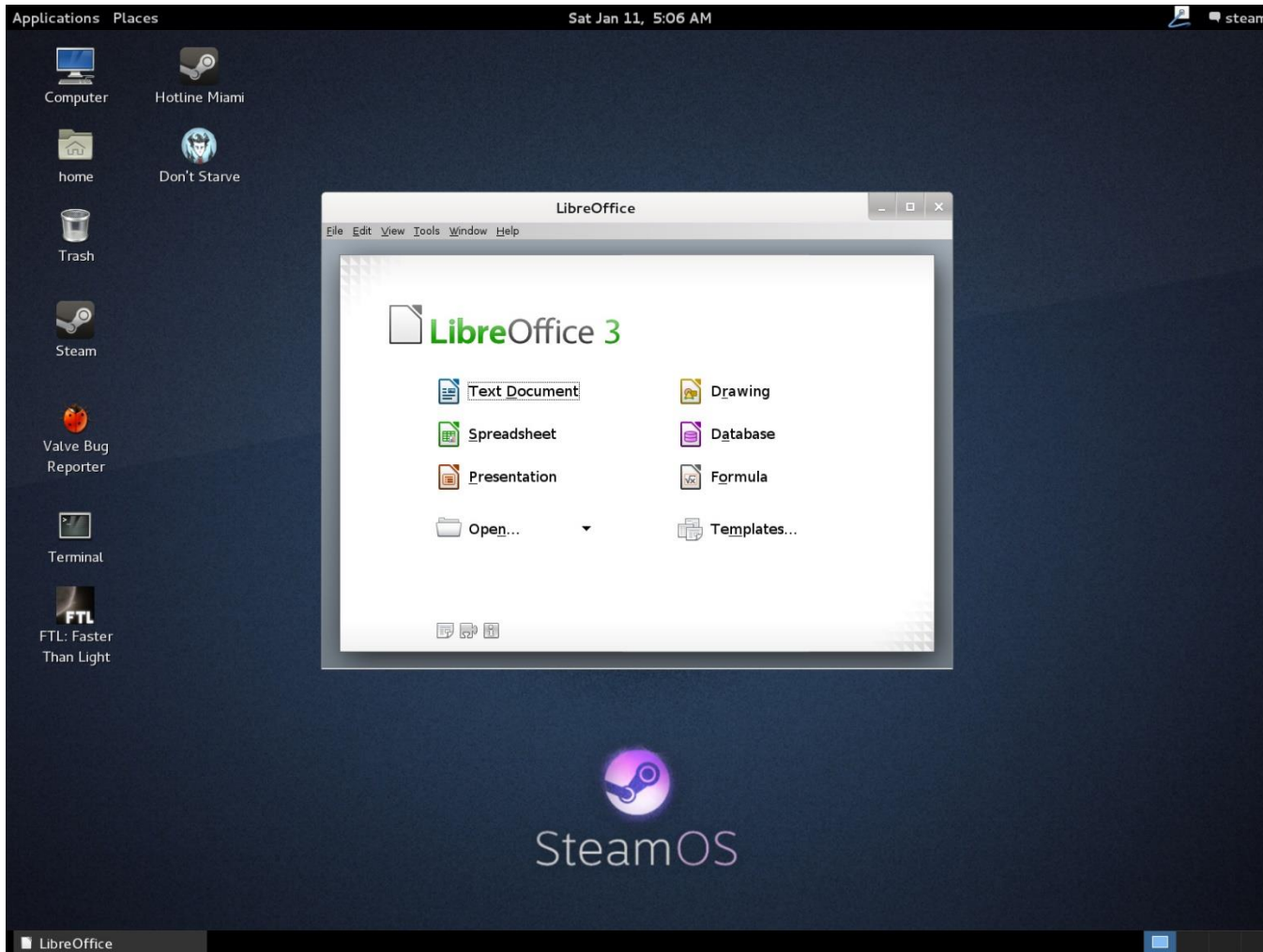


The others – Google Chrome OS



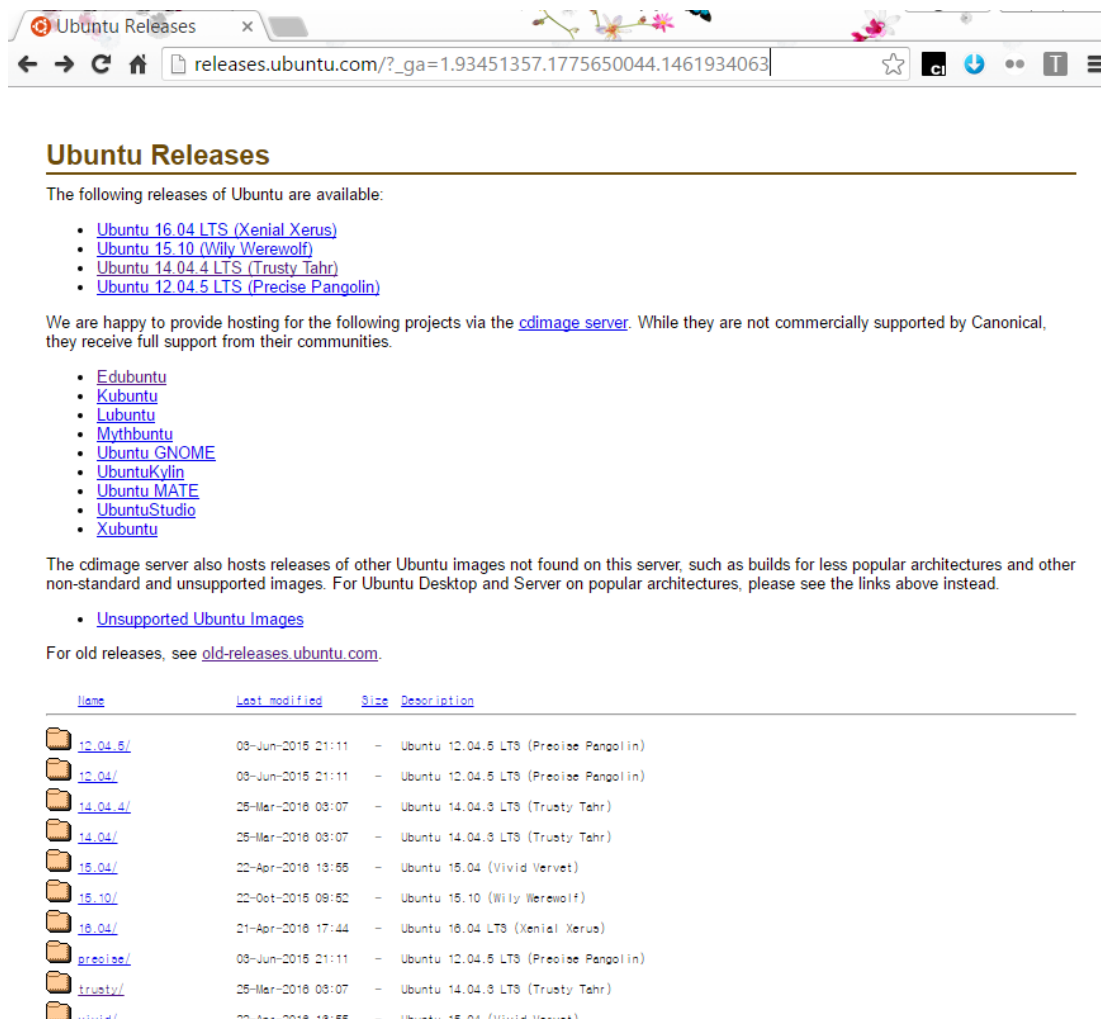
Downloads from : <https://www.chromium.org/chromium-os>

The others – Steam OS



Downloads from : <http://store.steampowered.com/steamos/?l=english>

The others



Ubuntu Releases

The following releases of Ubuntu are available:

- [Ubuntu 16.04 LTS \(Xenial Xerus\)](#)
- [Ubuntu 15.10 \(Wily Werewolf\)](#)
- [Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS \(Trusty Tahr\)](#)
- [Ubuntu 12.04.5 LTS \(Precise Pangolin\)](#)

We are happy to provide hosting for the following projects via the [cdimage server](#). While they are not commercially supported by Canonical, they receive full support from their communities.

- [Edubuntu](#)
- [Kubuntu](#)
- [Lubuntu](#)
- [Mythbuntu](#)
- [Ubuntu GNOME](#)
- [UbuntuKylin](#)
- [Ubuntu MATE](#)
- [UbuntuStudio](#)
- [Xubuntu](#)

The cdimage server also hosts releases of other Ubuntu images not found on this server, such as builds for less popular architectures and other non-standard and unsupported images. For Ubuntu Desktop and Server on popular architectures, please see the links above instead.

- [Unsupported Ubuntu Images](#)

For old releases, see [old-releases.ubuntu.com](#).

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
12.04.5/	09-Jun-2016 21:11	-	Ubuntu 12.04.5 LTS (Precise Pangolin)
12.04/	09-Jun-2016 21:11	-	Ubuntu 12.04.5 LTS (Precise Pangolin)
14.04.4/	25-Mar-2016 09:07	-	Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS (Trusty Tahr)
14.04/	25-Mar-2016 09:07	-	Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS (Trusty Tahr)
15.04/	22-Apr-2016 18:56	-	Ubuntu 15.04 (Vivid Vervet)
15.10/	22-Oct-2015 09:52	-	Ubuntu 15.10 (Wily Werewolf)
16.04/	21-Apr-2016 17:44	-	Ubuntu 16.04 LTS (Xenial Xerus)
precise/	09-Jun-2015 21:11	-	Ubuntu 12.04.5 LTS (Precise Pangolin)
trusty/	25-Mar-2016 09:07	-	Ubuntu 14.04.3 LTS (Trusty Tahr)
vivid/	22-Apr-2016 18:56	-	Ubuntu 15.04 (Vivid Vervet)

Downloads from :

http://releases.ubuntu.com/?_ga=1.93451357.1775650044.1461934063



Resources

- <http://www.linux.com>
- <http://video.linuxfoundation.org>
- <http://ldn.linuxfoundation.org>
- <http://linuxfoundation.org>
- <https://help.ubuntu.com>
- <http://ubuntuforums.org>
- <http://askubuntu.com>
- <http://www.ubuntu-manual.org>

