Linux and Free Software

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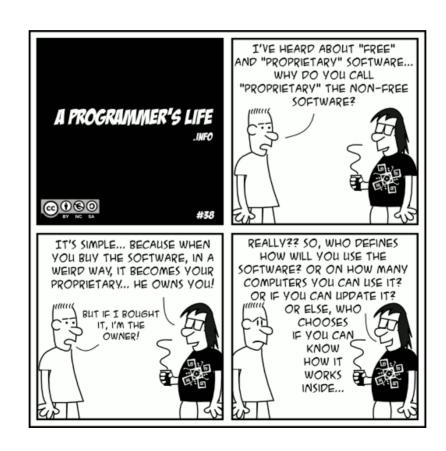
October 2023



What is Free Software?

- Free software is a type of computer software which is distributed with its source code and allows its users the following *freedoms*:
 - The freedom to run the program for any purpose.
 - The freedom to study how the program works, and change it to make it do what you wish.
 - The freedom to redistribute copies, so that you can help your neighbours.
 - The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole world benefits.
- Defined by Richard Stallman in GNU General Public License.

What is Free Software?



Richard Stallman



- American software developer, expert on computer systems.
- Started **The GNU Project** in 1983 to create an operating system composed entirely of free software.
- Written GNU General Public License and defined Free Software in 1989.

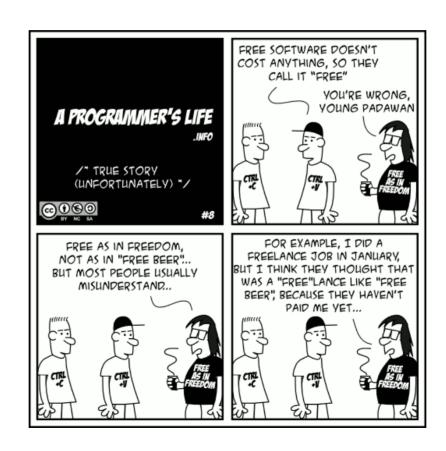


What is Free Software?

- The term "free software" should not be confused with an another term, "open source".
 - Open source is a software development method.
- Free software is not unlicensed or freeware software.
 - Free software are licensed with General Public License.
- Free software should not be confused with free of charge software.
 - "Free software" is a matter of liberty, not price. To understand the concept, you should think of "free" as in "free speech", not as in "free beer".

Richard Stallman

What is Free Software?



The GNU Project

- The GNU Project, started in 1983, is a free software project which aims to provide computer users with an operating system composed full of free software that gives the users the freedom run, study, improve and distribute.
- By 1991, the operating system had all necessary utilities ready, except the kernel software that communicates directly with the computer hardware.

 That year, the Linux Kernel (developed by Linus Torvalds, outside the GNU Project) appeared.





Linus Torvalds



- Finnish software engineer.
- In 1991, when a student at the University of Helsinki, he started developing simple operating system components on his own.
- In time, these components has turned into a single, usable operating system kernel.
- Thus, the Linux Kernel was born.

Birth of the Linux Kernel

• Linus Torvalds has announced this project publicly by posting the following announcement on a newsgroup on Aug. 25, 1991:

From: torvalds@klaava.helsinki.fi (Linus Benedict Torvalds)

To: Newsgroup: comp.os.minix

Subject: What would you like to see most in minix? Summary: small poll for my new operating system

Hello everybody out there using minix -

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).

I've currently ported bash(1.08) and gcc(1.40), and things seem to work. This implies that I'll get something practical within a few months, and I'd like to know what features most people would want. Any suggestions are welcome, but I won't promise I'll implement them :-)

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Linus (torv...@kruuna.helsinki.fi)
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PS. Yes - it's free of any minix code, and it has a multi-threaded fs. It is NOT protable (uses 386 task switching etc), and it probably never will support anything other than AT-harddisks, as that's all I have :-(.

Birth of the GNU/Linux Operating System

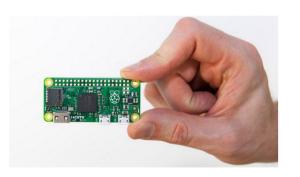
- In 1992, Linus Torvalds changed licensing of the Linux kernel to General Public License; made the Linux kernel a free software.
- Developers started to integrate the GNU Project with the Linux kernel.
- Thus the complete free operating system, GNU/Linux was born.

Advantages of Using Linux and Free Software

- Free software do not spy on their users.
- Free software are highly auditable.
- Free software encourage collaboration.
- Free software are secure and stable. A recently discovered security vulnerability
 can be patched and distributed around the world in just a few hours. A Linux
 server can run untouched without encountering any software crashes for many
 years.

Advantages of Using Linux and Free Software

• The Linux kernel can be modified to run on many different architectures and devices such as desktop computers, laptop computers, mobile phones, tablet computers, servers, smart TV's, cars, IoT devices, modems etc.









Advantages of Using Linux and Free Software

- Linux (GNU/Linux) based operating systems support working with multiple users. They can manage thousands of users, their files and running programs simultaneously.
- Linux based operating systems come with open source and freely modifiable free software. They are highly customizable.
- With the availability of many different distributions, everyone can find the best Linux based distribution that fits themselves.

Linux Distributions

 Any set of software (office, internet, development, utilities, games, etc) that are bundled together with the Linux kernel is called a Linux Distribution.





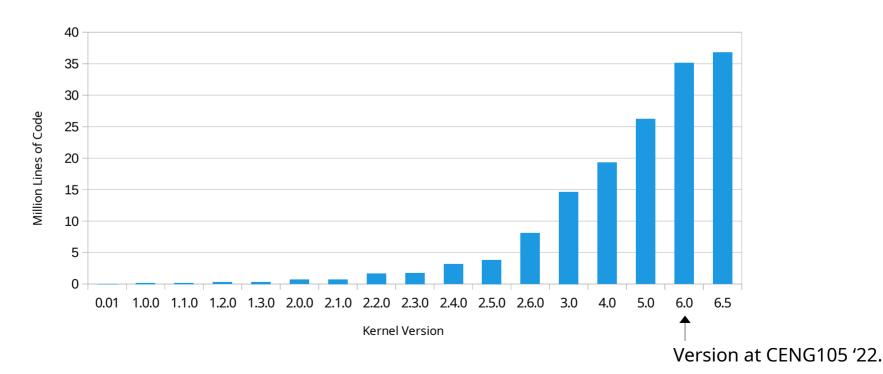


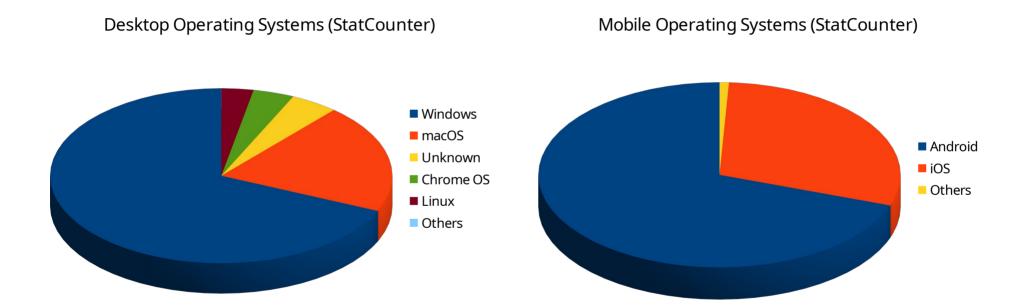
and many more...

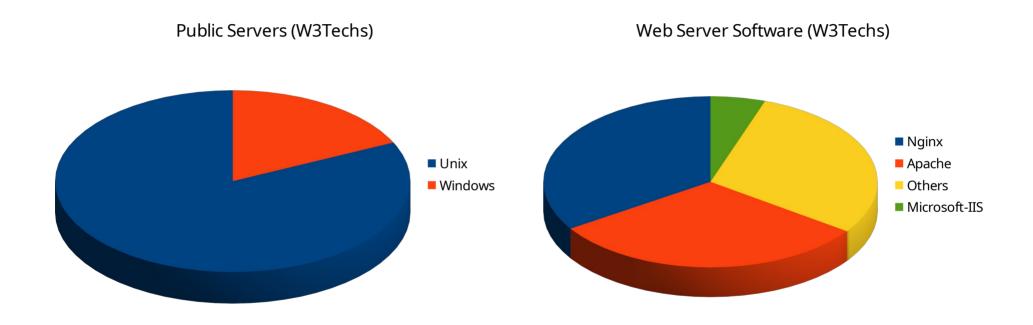
- 1991 Linux 0.02 has been announced.
- 1992 10 users worldwide.
- 1993 Linux 1.0 has been announced, more than 200 users.
- 1994 100.000 users worldwide.
- 1995 Almost 500.000 users worldwide.
- 1996 Linux 2.0 has been announced.
- 1997 Almost 5.000.000 users.
- 1998 Almost 10.000.000 users.
- 1999 Linux 2.2 has been announced.

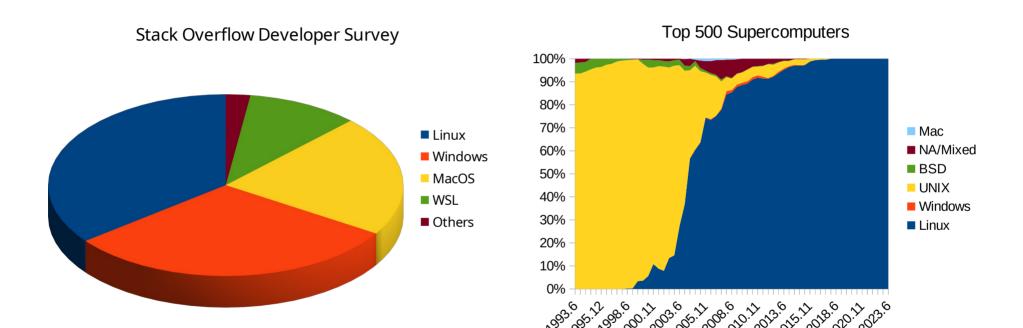
- 2001 Linux 2.4 has been announced.
- 2003 Linux 2.6 has been announced.
- 2011 Linux 3.0 has been announced.
- 2015 Linux 4.0 has been announced.
- 2019 Linux 5.0 has been announced.
- 2022 Linux 6.0 has been announced.
- The development of Linux kernel continues with Version 6.5.
- It is estimated to be used by millions of people all around the world.

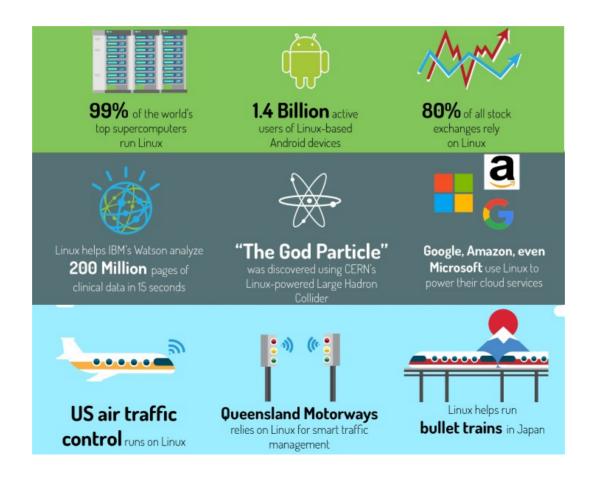
Number of kernel contributors is estimated to be over 15.000 from over 1.000 different companies.











Users, Supporters, Contributors















intel Microsoft





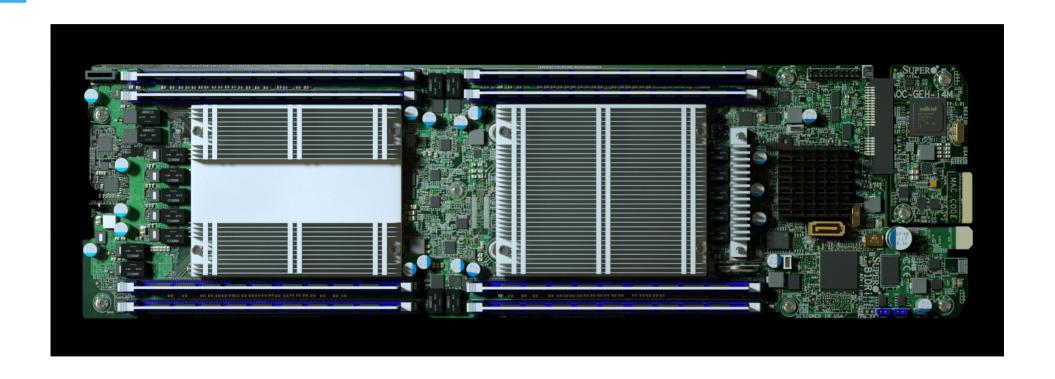




Popular Questions

- Will Linux and other free software run on my computer?
- Can I really do whatever I want with Linux and free software?
- If Linux is good, then why doesn't everybody use it?
- What is the best Linux distribution?
- Will it cost money to use Linux and / or other free software in the future?
- I've started using Linux but I get lots of updates everyday, why?
- Are there any Linux and free software communities in our country?
- How can I contribute? I don't know how to start.

Free Software: Is It Sufficient?



Free Software: Is It Sufficient?



Your Questions?



Recommended Links

- Bilgisayar Mühendisleri Odası https://www.bmo.org.tr/
- Linux Kullanıcıları Derneği https://www.lkd.org.tr/ https://linux.org.tr/
- OMG! Ubuntu! https://www.omgubuntu.co.uk/
- LinuxInsider https://www.linuxinsider.com/

- Slashdot https://linux.slashdot.org/
- How Many People Use Linux in 2023? https://earthweb.com/how-many-people-use-linux/
- How many people use Ubuntu? https://ubuntu.com/blog/ubuntu-is-e verywhere
- Ubuntu Connects Everything
 https://ubuntu.com/blog/infographic
 -ubuntu-connects-everything

Recommended Links

- TED: The mind behind Linux | Linus Torvalds https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8NPllzkFhE
- Richard Stallman Interview on the History and Ethics of Free Software https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfwKnsHd9WM

Thanks for Listening!

This presentation has been created on Free Operating System <u>KDE neon</u>
With

Free Office Suite LibreOffice.

"Free as in free speech, not free beer"

