

Nytt kapittel, stort sett bare kjedelig lesing for dem som kun ønsker å hoppe rett inn i Linux-desktoppen, men for dem som er litt nyskjerrige eller forvirret over hvordan ting fungerer i GNU/Linux-verdenen kan dette være nyttig lesing. Dette er bare en kladd, men kom gjerne med innspill og eventuelle feil!

"I'm confused" - What is Ubuntu , Debian Gnu/Linux, distrobutions, Gnu, Linux and so on?

It may be confusing to try a new operating system for a change. It can be confusing enough to jump from Mac OSX and Windows XP or Windows XP to MAC OSX, but when it gets to open source there aren't just one company that holds the right to make and maintain the system, so how this world works can be confusing before you even choose a distribution. I hope, in end of this chapter, that you have the definitions of the many common words cleared out.

Ubuntu

Ubuntu is a distribution based on the Debian Gnu/Linux project. Like Debian GNU/Linux, Ubuntu has a **very** restrictive non-proprietary software and non-free software policy. One thing I find very compelling about Ubuntu is its philosophy, bringing the spirit of Ubuntu to the software world. A popular definition of ubuntu is: "The belief in a universal bond of sharing that connects all humanity.", for a broader definition you should do a search for ubuntu on wikipedia or search the net for a definition.

The Ubuntu Promise

- * Ubuntu will always be free of charge, including enterprise releases and security updates.
- * Ubuntu comes with full commercial support from Canonical and hundreds of companies around the world.
- * Ubuntu includes the very best translations and accessibility infrastructure that the free software community has to offer.
- * Ubuntu CDs contain only free software applications; we encourage you to use free and open source software, improve it and pass it on.

Debian

A distribution

A distribution, usually called a distro, is roughly: a bunch of software put together to form an operative system. All distros based on Linux includes both GNU and the Linux kernel, therefore you will hear a lot of Linux users saying **GNU/Linux** when talking about what many other only calls Linux. GNU/Linux is indeed the correct word when referring to Linux unless you are speaking about the kernel. On top of that, you usually find the X Windows System and then a bunch of other programs.

GNU and Linux

Linux - the system command processor

X Window System, Window Maker and Desktop Environment

Help programs

Free software

The concept of free software was started by Richard M. Stallman in 1983. He got concerned about the loss of freedom and the growing interests in big economical benefits in restrictive software licenseing at that time. Richard M.

Stallmans definition of free software

Freedom 0. The freedom to run the program for any purpose.

Freedom 1. The freedom to study how the program works and adopt it to your needs.

Freedom 2. The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.

Freedom 3. The freedom to improve the program and release your improvements to the public so the whole public benefits.

Open Source

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