



INTRODUCTION

- My name is Dick Rounds and I have been a Linux user for about 10 years
- There are two others in this room who are eminently qualified to give this presentation I so I invite them to jump in anytime:
 - Brian Riley
 - Rob Mink

OBJECTIVE

- Review the strengths and weaknesses of both Linux and Windows
- Discuss the differences in philosophy
- Recommend a strategy that uses the best of each

Documents



MEPIS QuickStart



CALC



MEPIS site



Find Files/
Folders



NNCUGpitch
.odp



K3b



Synaptic
Package Mana



Klipper



Trash



LibreOffice
Impress



Write



MEPIS Manual



WHAT IS LINUX?

- Linux is an OS similar to Windows and MAC
- Originally derived from UNIX by Linus Torvalds
- Linux is 'Open Source'
 - Means users are able to modify the source code and re-distribute in accordance with the GNU General Public license

BASIC LINUX PHILOSOPHY

- Software should be free
- Users help each other
 - Some forums keep track of how many times you have thanked others and have been thanked for help you gave

SOME QUOTES FROM LINUS TORVALDS

- Software is like sex: it's better when it's free
- If Microsoft ever does applications for Linux it means I've won
- Microsoft isn't evil, they just make really crappy operating systems

MALWARE

- Malware, short for malicious software, is designed to disrupt or deny operation, gather information, gain unauthorized access to system resources, and other abusive behavior. Malware is a general term used by computer professionals to mean a variety of forms of hostile, intrusive, or annoying software or program code.

FACTS FROM WIKIPEDIA

	Windows	Linux
• Market share	80%	2%
• Server s	16%	71%
• Super Computers	1.2%	91%
• Malware Programs*	<u>2,000,000</u>	800

*(identified programs attacking each OS)

SO WHY USE LINUX?

LINUX IS SECURE

- When you install Linux you select a password for a super user named "root"
- "root" is the only user who can change your system
- Children and grandchildren can't screw it up!
 - My 8 year old grandkids have no trouble using it but can't make any changes)
- Anti-virus and anti-malware not normally needed

LINUX IS FREE

- You can download the Linux operating system and hundreds of free programs
- Linux versions are called 'distributions.'
- Each distribution comes with the Linux OS and a collection of applications chosen by the distribution sponsor
- Downloading the 'live version lets you explore Linux without writing anything to your HDD

SOME POPULAR DISTRIBUTIONS

- UBUNTU
- Mint
- Damn Small Linux
- Fedora
- SUSE (Microsoft owns this one)
- Mepis
- Puppy

SOURCES OF LINUX INFO

- 'Linux Questions.org' on the net. It contains:
 - Reviews
 - Downloads
 - Forums (Newbies, hardware compatibility lists, etc)
 - Tutorials
 - Let's you ask questions (members only but membership is free)

MORE SOURCES

- Distribution specific forums (Ubuntu, Mepis, etc)
- All major Linux distributions sponsor forums
 - Find them on the Net
 - Just as in 'Linux Questions', if you join, you can post questions
 - Internet
- 'Linux for Dummies' (Amazon)-about \$20.00

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IN 1

- Linux Basics
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- Internet
- Administration
- Security
- Internet Servers
- Programming

Naba Barkakati



MORE SOURCES

- Purchase 'Live' CDs or DVDs from:
 - OSDisk.com
- They stock many distributions
- Prices range from \$2.35 to \$5.95
(‘Live’ CDs don't write anything to your HDD)

HOW TO TRY LINUX

- Download and boot from a 'live' CD
 - Doesn't write anything to your HDD
 - Try Linux
- Install if you like it – but there are cautions
- I have 10 'live' CDs with Ubuntu. These are free to anyone who wants one. I'll let Chris and Brian decide how to distribute if more than 10 people are interested

UBUNTU LIVE CD

If all goes well, here's what you will see



Examples



Install Ubuntu 10.10



WHAT DO YOU DO NOW?

Click on 'Examples' and experiment.

Open various drop down menus to try more features

COMMON LINUX FEATURES

- Internet access via
 - Firefox
 - Chrome
 - Other Browsers-NOT Internet Explorer

OFFICE PROGRAMS

- All Distributions have Open Office or LibreOffice (or an equivalent)
- Word Processor
- Spreadsheet
- Presentation Manager

EMAIL PROGRAMS

- Thunderbird
- Evolution
- Kmail
- others

MORE FEATURES COMMON TO ALL LINUX DISTRIBUTIONS

- SYNAPTIC
 - Linux application package containing approximately 33,000 free packages which you can install
- CD/DVD burner programs
 - Brasero
 - K3b

OPTIONS FOR USING LINUX

1. Install Linux alongside Windows (Dual Boot system). Best option, in my opinion

Gives you the best of both worlds

2. Run Windows programs in Linux

WINE is a free open source program that lets you run many, but not all, Windows programs in Linux

3. Use Linux programs which are equivalent to Windows programs

OPTION 1. DUAL BOOT SYSTEM

- Select which operating system you want to boot
- Use Linux when going to the Net (secure)
- Use Windows for your favorite application programs
 - Linux does not run some programs very well
 - Quicken
 - Turbo Tax
 - Dragon Naturally Speaking

OPTION 2. RUN WINDOWS PROGRAMS IN LINUX

WINE – application included with Linux

Runs many common Windows programs-free

CODEWEAVERS – commercial implementation of WINE

Runs more programs but not free-\$50-\$80 depending on version

OPTION 3. USE EQUIVALENT LINUX PROGRAMS

- Goto 'Linux.com) for a list of Windows programs and their Linux equivalent.
- For example:
 - GRAMPS instead of Family Tree Maker
 - GIMP instead of Photoshop
 - Impress instead of PowerPoint

SUMMARY

- Linux is a powerful, safer and less costly alternative to many Windows applications
- Except for the Internet, there is a learning curve
- If you decide to install, follow these instructions

INSTALLING LINUX

- Unless you want to use entire hard drive (ie; wiping out Windows), **GET HELP!**
 - Rob Mink speaks Linux
- If you install on the same drive as Windows you must partition your hard drive!
- If you don't know what you are doing you could wipe out Windows!
- Rule – Always Backup before making changes!

CONCLUSION

- This concludes my presentation.
- Any questions or discussion?