Introduction to Linux

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What is Linux

- UNIX clone for PC clones
- Source compatible with UNIX
 - POSIX
 - SVR4 and BSD extensions
- Implements full UNIX semantics
 - virtual memory with memory mapping
 - networking
 - interprocess communications
 - filesystems

You want Linux?

- Good hardware support
 - drivers for most PC peripherals
 - coprocessor emulation
- Co-exists peacefully with other PC operating systems
- Personal, professional, academic use
 - low cost
 - expandable
 - configurable
- Technical superiority

..or maybe you don't

- Lack of
 - support
 - documentation
 - commercial programs
 - trust
- Technical problems
 - Limited hardware base
 - Young code

Motivation

- Why re-write UNIX?
 - DOS, DOS and DOS
 - high cost
- do-it-yourself UNIX:
 - ignorance
 - arrogance
 - perseverance
 - inspiration

History

Dates and Events:

- April 1991: terminal emulator

- September 1991: making it public

- December 1991: virtual memory

- May 1992: X11R5

- March 1994: Linux 1.0

Making it Free

Advantages

- motivation
- feedback
- ideas
- testing
- coding

Disadvantages

- negative comments
- somebody "taking advantage" of it
- no economic gain

Current State

- Large User base
 - biggest PC UNIX?
- Several different distributions
 - CDROM,
 - disk copying services
- Media Recognition

Future

- Continued development
 - new development tree: v1.1.x
- Source compatibility
 - ratifying standards
- Binary compatibility
 - with DOS: dosemu
 - with iBCS2: loadable personalities
 - with Microsoft Windows: Wine, Wabi, ...

Future 2

- Porting to other platforms
 - MC680x0 port at 1.0 level
 - Discussions about PowerPC and other RISC ports
- Documentation and Support
 - books about Linux
 - companies using and supporting Linux