A stylized illustration of Tux, the Linux mascot, a penguin with a white body and black wings and back. He has large, dark eyes and a yellow beak. The background is a light gray gradient.

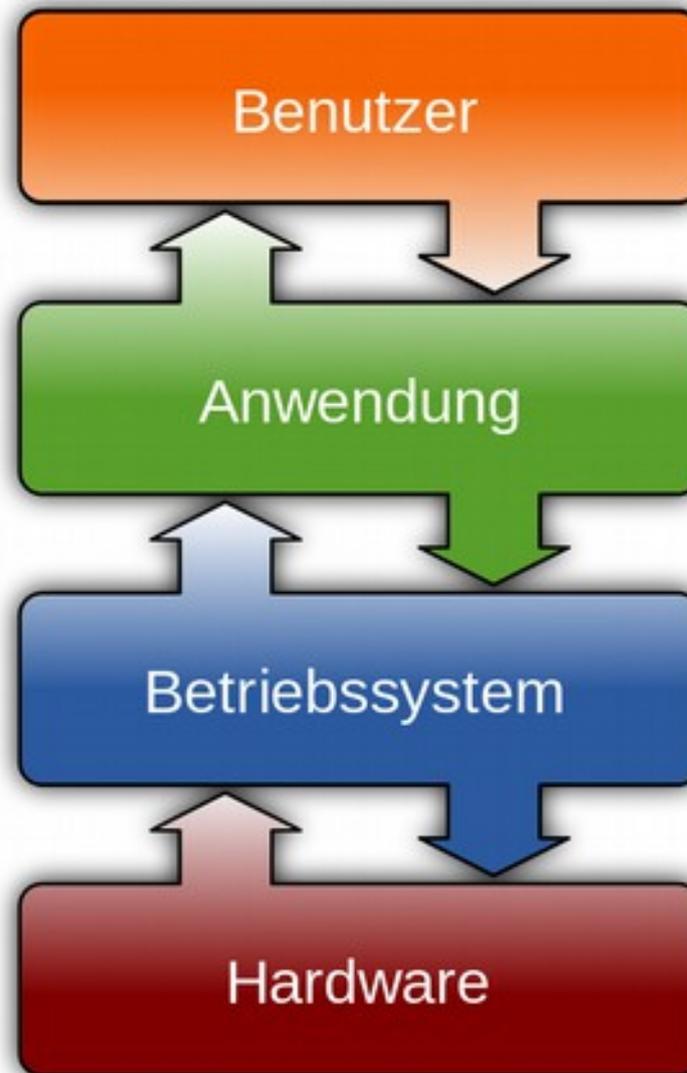
Linux-Install-Party

digitalcourage
Hochschulgruppe

Agenda

- Inputvortrag (max. 30 Min)
 - Warum GNU/Linux?
 - Freie Software
 - Geschichte
 - Distributionen und Oberflächen
 - Wichtige Konzepte der GNU/Linux-Benutzung
 - Wo bekommt man Hilfe?
- Praxis
 - Testen, welche Distro / Oberfläche passt (ohne Installation!)
 - Keine unvorbereitete Installation!

Betriebssystem?



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Warum GNU/Linux?

- Unabhängigkeit von Großunternehmen
- Lebt von der Gemeinschaft (Community)
- Mehr Kontrolle über die Hardware (wenn man das will)
- (Meistens) kostenlos
- **Freie Software!**

Freie Software

- Freiheit 0: Die Freiheit, das Programm auszuführen, wie man möchte, für *jeden Zweck*.
 - Freiheit 1: Die Freiheit, die Funktionsweise des Programms zu untersuchen und eigenen Bedürfnissen der Datenverarbeitung anzupassen.
 - Freiheit 2: Die Freiheit, das Programm weiterzuverbreiten und damit seinen Mitmenschen zu helfen.
 - Freiheit 3: Die Freiheit, das Programm zu verbessern und diese Verbesserungen der Öffentlichkeit freizugeben, damit die gesamte Gemeinschaft davon profitiert.
- ⇒ Viel mehr als Open Source (offenlegen der Quelltexte)

Geschichte / Was ist GNU

Richard Stallman



von Dkoukoul [CC BY-SA 4.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Geschichte / Was ist GNU

1983: GNU is Not Unix (GNU)



von Aurelio A. Heckert <aurium@gmail.com> (gnu.org) [FAL, GFDL 1.3 (<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/fdl.html>) oder CC BY-SA 2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Geschichte / Was ist GNU

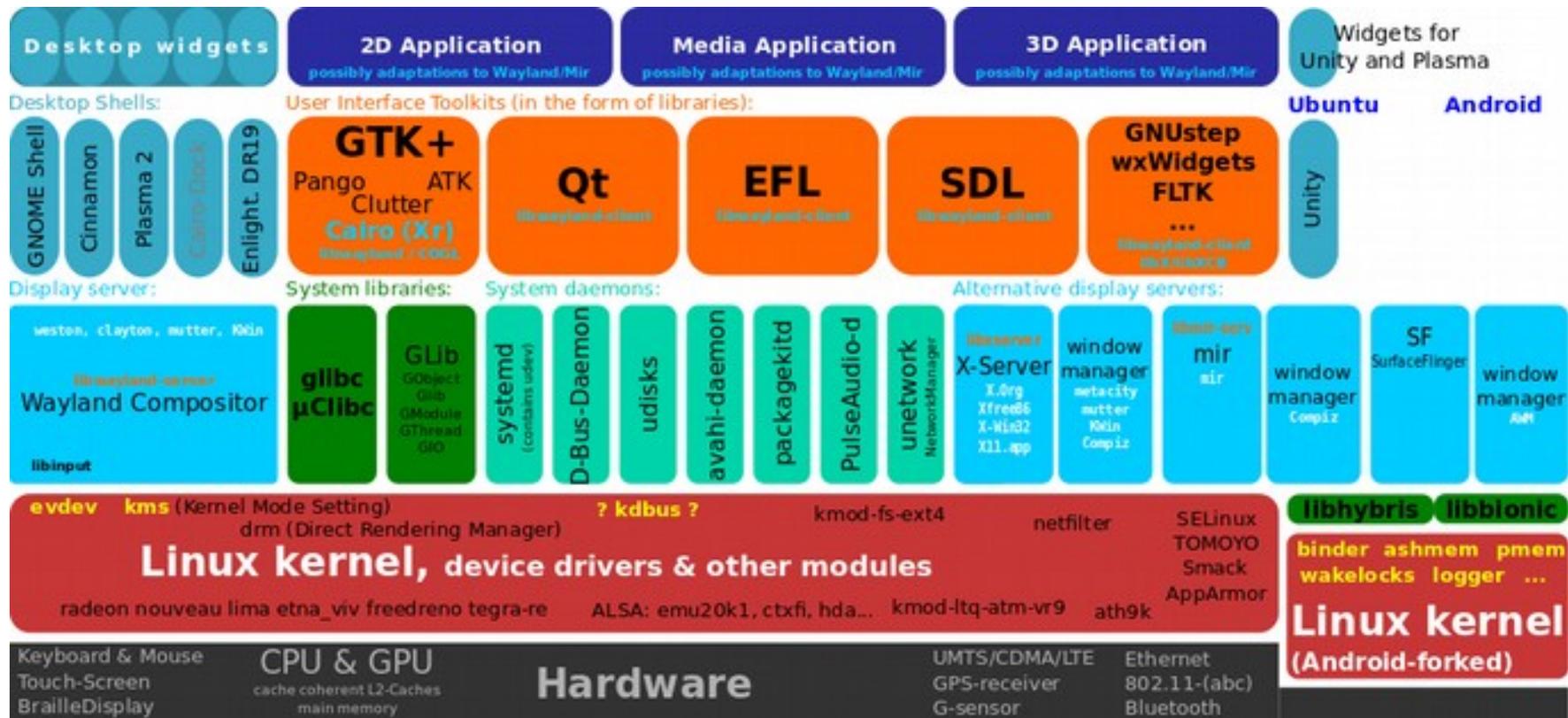
1989: GNU General Public License (GPL)



Free as in Freedom

von Free Software Foundation (gnu.org/graphics/license-logos.html) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

Geschichte / Und Linux?



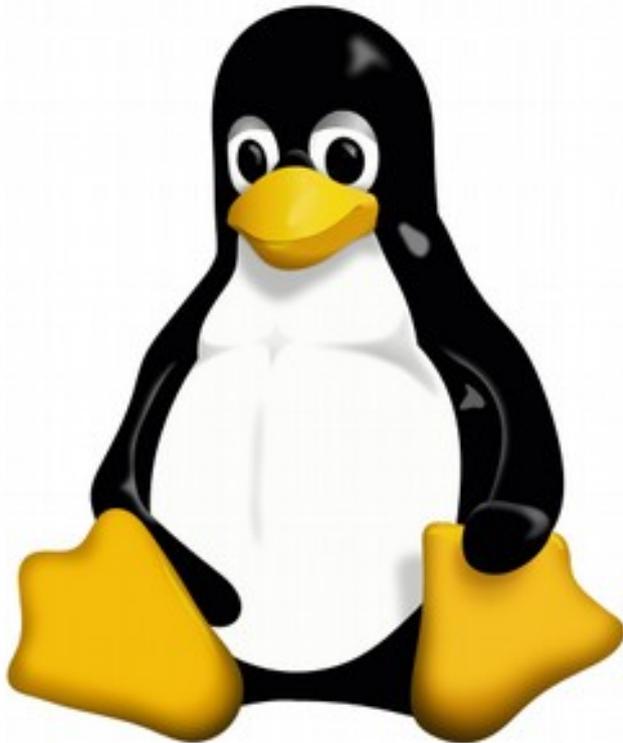
Linux ist der Betriebssystemkern, sog. "Kernel" (Treiber, Dateisysteme, RAM-Verwaltung, ...)

Shmuel Csaba Otto Traian [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Geschichte / Und Linux?

1991

Tux



von Larry Ewing, Garrett LeSage ([1])
[CC0], via Wikimedia Commons

Linus Torvalds



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GNU/Linux-Distributionen

Distros sind Komplettpakete aus Linux-Kernel mit GNU-Software und Dokumentation, z.B.

- Debian
 - Ubuntu, Kubuntu, Lubuntu, Xubuntu
 - Linux Mint
- Arch Linux
 - Manjaro (XFCE, KDE, ...)
- gentoo Linux
- openSuse
- ...

GNU/Linux-Distributionen

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- gentoo Linux
- openSuse
- ...

Desktop-Umgebungen

Desktop-Umgebungen bestimmen ganz wesentlich wie GNU/Linux für den Benutzer aussieht.

Gestaltung und Funktionalität von:

- Desktop
- Menüs und Statusleisten
- Programmfenstern

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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From today's featured article

 **Jo Stafford** (1917–2008) was an American traditional pop music singer and occasional actress whose career spanned five decades. Admired for the purity of her voice, she achieved by 1950 more worldwide record sales than any other woman artist. Born in Coalinga, California, Stafford made her first musical appearance at age twelve. She was trained as an opera singer before turning to popular music. With her two older sisters, she appeared in Alexander's *Rogtime Band* in 1938, where she met musicians with whom she formed the The Red Pipers and became the group's lead singer. Her work with the USO, giving concerts for soldiers, earned her the nickname "G.I. Jo". From 1945, Stafford was a regular host of the NBC series *The Chesterfield Supper Club* and later appeared on television including two series called *The Jo Stafford Show*. In 1961, the album *Jonathan and Darlene Edwards in Paris* won Stafford her only Grammy Award. In the 1970s, she recorded a cover of the Bee Gees hit "Stayin' Alive". Her work is recognized by three stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Her 1952 song "You Belong to Me" made her the first woman to reach number one on the *Billboard* Hot 100 chart.

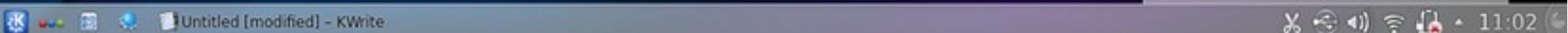
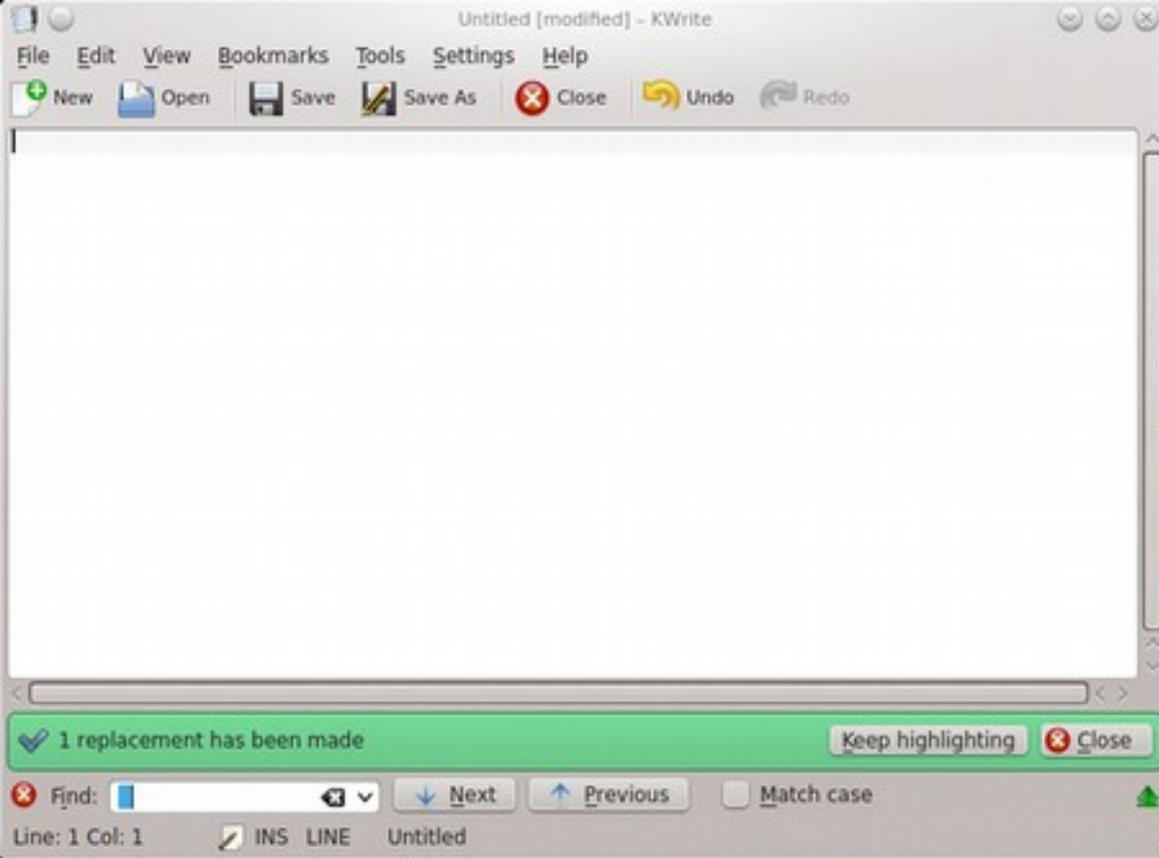
In the news

- In Mexico City, thousands protest the **disappearance of 43 students** and subsequent discovery of mass graves. 
- The ALMA radio telescope array shows a protoplanetary disk around the star HL Tauri (pictured).
- In the United States midterm elections, the Republican Party **wins control** of the Senate and **increases its majority** in the House of Representatives.
- In horse racing, Protectionist wins the **Melbourne Cup**.
- **One World Trade Center**, at 1,776 feet (541 m) the tallest building in the Western Hemisphere, opens.
- **A suicide attack** at Pakistan's Wagah border kills at least 60 people and injures more than 100 others.

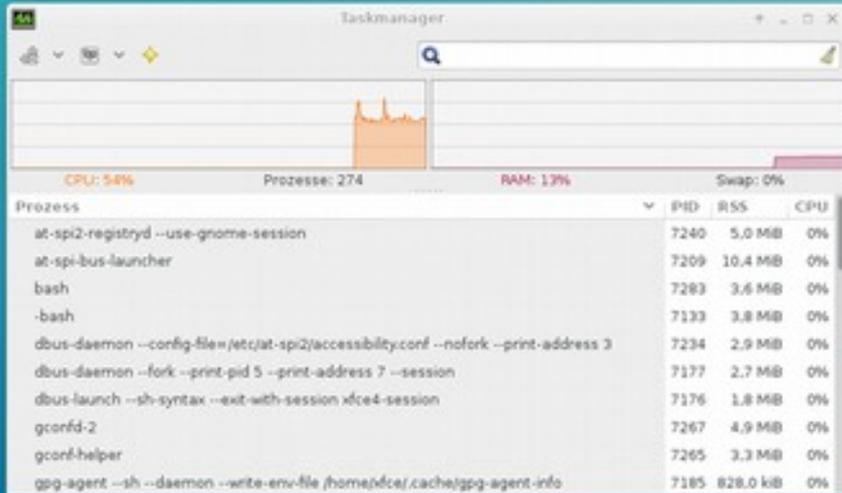
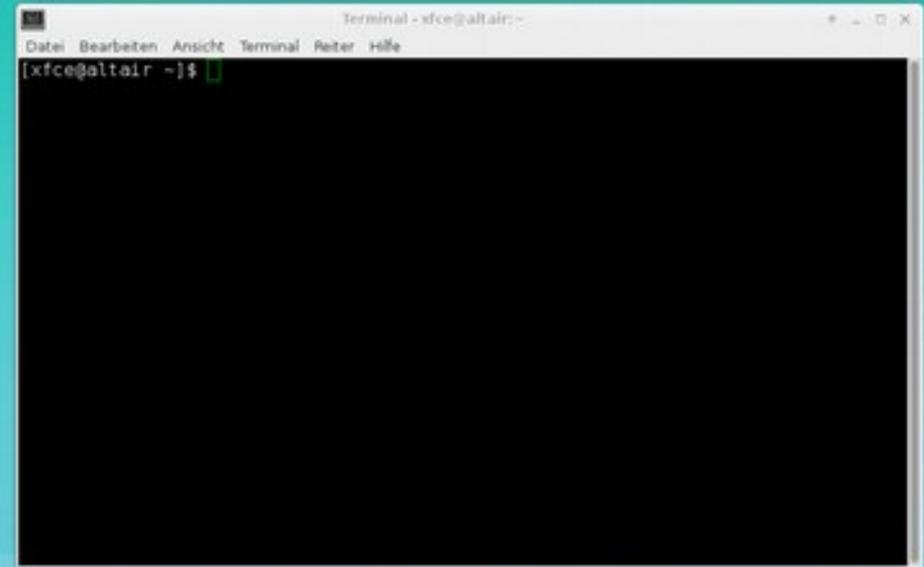
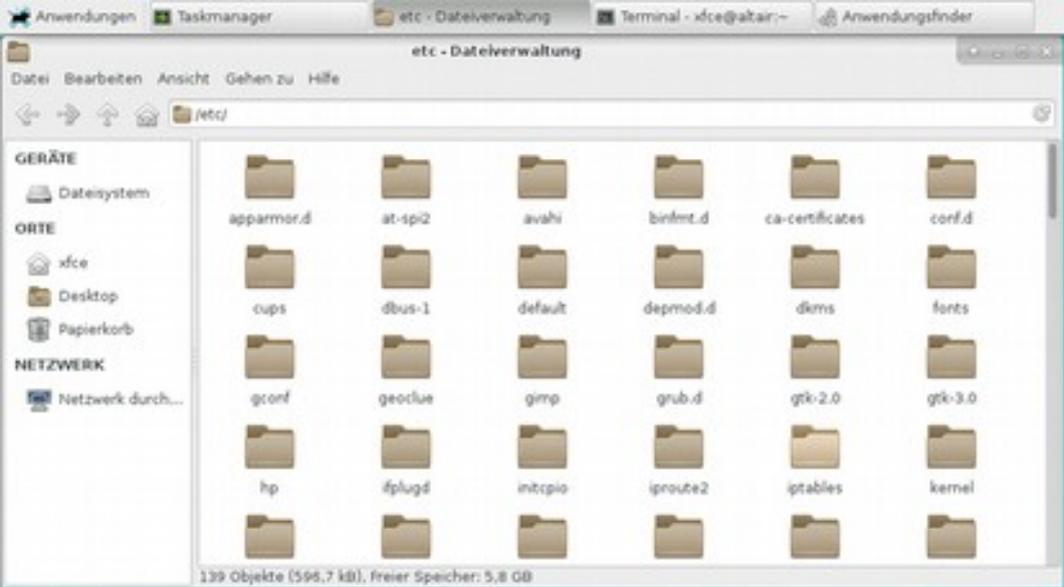
Ongoing: Ebola outbreak - Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Mozilla Firefox

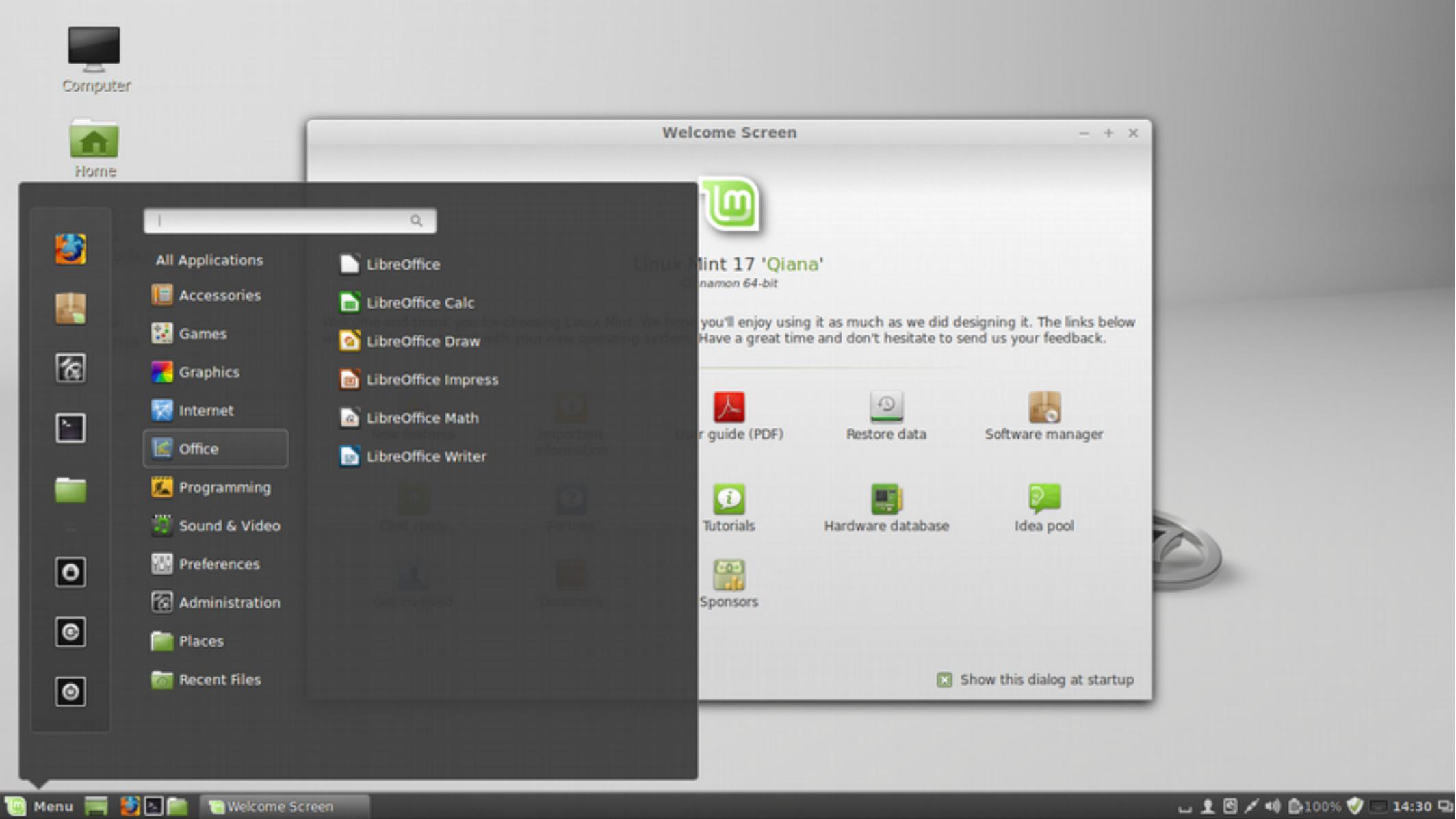
By The GNOME Project, Mozilla Project, Wikipedia contributors, tiheum (Original screenshot) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons



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Konzepte und Details

- **(Software-)Paketverwaltung**
- Dual-Boot
- 32Bit / 64Bit
- LTS (Long Term Support): engl., Langzeitunterstützung
- BIOS/UEFI
- Secure Boot

Wo bekomme ich Hilfe?

- Linux-User-Group (LUG) Bielefeld
 - Mailingliste: linux@lug-owl.de und lugrav@lug-owl.de
siehe <http://lug-owl.de/Mailingliste/>
- Hackspace Bielefeld
 - <http://hackerspace-bielefeld.de>
- Foren
 - <https://forum.ubuntuusers.de>
- Wikis
 - <https://wiki.ubuntuusers.de>

Disclaimer

Wir übernehmen keinerlei Haftung für Datenverlust, Geräteschäden, etc.

Bei folgenden Geräten ist äußerste Vorsicht angebracht (Firmware-Version prüfen, Secure-Boot deaktivieren):

Samsung: 530U3C, NP700Z7C, NP700Z5C, 300E5C

Lenovo: T540p, L540 und W540; bootdefekt: X240, W540, T440/T440s, T440p, X1C

Praxis!

Bootmenü-Tasten:

Asus: Esc oder F8

Dell, Fujitsu: F12

HP: Esc, F9

Samsung: Esc

Lenovo, Toshiba: F12

Apple: Alt

Sony: F11

Aufruf des BIOS: F2, F1

Kontakt & Termine

E-Mail: digitalcourage.hsg@uni-bielefeld.de

Homepage: <https://hsg.digitalcourage.de>

Treffen der Hochschulgruppe:

Erster und dritter Montag des Monats im SozCafé (X-C2-116),
18 Uhr.

Es liegt außerdem eine Liste aus, auf der man sich in
unseren Newsletter eintragen kann.