

# Linux MINT, a friendly introduction

## LIFE Computer Club

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<http://LIFECourses.ca/MINT>

# ZDNet (February 2016)

A screenshot of a ZDNet article header. The top navigation bar is dark with the ZDNet logo on the left and search and category links (WARE, WINDOWS 10, IOT, INNOVATION, MOBILITY, MORE) on the right. The main title is in large, bold black font. Below the title is a short introductory paragraph. At the bottom left of the article header is a small circular profile picture of the author, Steven J. Vaughan-Nichols, followed by his name and the article's metadata: 'for Linux and Open Source | February 3, 2016 -- 13:18 GMT (05:18 PST) | Topic: Windows'.

**ZDNet** SEARCH Q WARE WINDOWS 10 IOT INNOVATION MOBILITY MORE

## Why switch to Windows 10 or a Mac when you can use Linux Mint 17.3 instead?

Linux Mint 17.3 is the best Linux desktop operating system and it might be the best PC operating system, period, for you.

By  Steven J. Vaughan-Nichols for [Linux and Open Source](#) | February 3, 2016 -- 13:18 GMT (05:18 PST) | Topic: [Windows](#)

- “While it's even easier for a Windows XP user to move to Mint than a Windows 7 user, any Windows user won't have any trouble picking up Linux Mint with Cinnamon. There's a Start Menu and settings are easy to find. I regard Cinnamon 2.8 as the ultimate Window, Icon, Menu, Pointer (WIMP) interface. Is it ideal for tablets or smartphones? No. Is it perfect for long-time PC users? Yes.
- “Cinnamon does add some nice features. For example, if you mouse over the Window list, you'll now see a thumbnail for each application. It also has improved performance, system tray status indicators, and music and power applets. “

# The Linux Operating System

- 1970: Unix conceived by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie (at Bell Labs)
  - Became *the* non-proprietary operating system
  - Code was widely shared, but not open source
  - But ownership issues grew
- 1991: personal project by Finnish student Linus Torvalds
  - Became *the* open source version of Unix

# Linux Evolution

- Code was freely available, ran on wide variety of hardware
- Money could be made, but in providing support for the operating system
- Level of required tech support was high.
  - It worked well, but required considerable support
- Not right for all but a few power desktops

# Ubuntu

- 2004: First release
  - To provide a practical Linux/Unix desktop
  - Everything in release to be open source
    - Proprietary codexes forbidden, (mp3 & dvd problems)
- Canonical funded Ubuntu Foundation
  - Made money by selling support
- 2006: MINT fork, but remained linked to Ubuntu
  - Free proprietary codexes allowed
  - Conformed to established WIMP interface

# MINT, now version 17.3

- Freely available for downloading
- Can install from DVD or USB stick
  - 3 basic initial boot options
    - Run from DVD or USB
    - Establish dual boot (with Windows)
    - Install as the only OS
- Comes with a full suite of application software
  - Software Manager offers 74,000 free compatible packages
    - 45 featured; 1,225 graphics, 1,976 games, etc

# Personal Experience

- Unix/Linux was always theoretically interesting
  - Dabbled with Ubuntu, but didn't commit
- XP neared the end of its (secure) life
- 2013: I took the first hesitant steps to Ubuntu
- End of 2013: I committed to MINT
- It was a good choice (for me)
  - I have a vast library of tested, compatible, free applications and WINE allows me to run many of my long-time Windows applications (Irfanview, PhotoFiltre, SketchUp, etc)
  - I can tweak the operation of the operating system by running simple scripts at system load time

# Spectrum of optimal use

- Open the box, forget about the software
  - MINT excellent choice
- Commit to the vendor, limit choices
  - Apple excellent choice
- Want widest possible compatibility
  - Windows excellent choice
- Want the greatest possible flexibility
  - MINT excellent choice

simple minded, but useful summary

Next

on to a MINT demo