Enjoy the Linux experience !

Mandriva Linux 2007

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Mandriva

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What is Linux?

Linux (also known as GNU/Linux) is a Unix-like computer operating system. It is one of the most prominent examples of Open Source / Free Software development - unlike proprietary operating systems such as Windows or Mac OS X, all of its underlying source code is available to the general public for anyone to use, modify, and redistribute freely.

Linux is Free Software. Now, just because it's Free, doesn't necessarily mean it's free. Think "free" as in "free speech", not "free beer", as we in the *Free Software/Open Source* community like to say. In a nutshell, software that is free as in speech, like Linux, is distributed along with its source code so that anyone who receives it is free to make changes and redistribute it. In addition to the GPL, there are many other software licenses that allow you to modify the source code. The Open Source Initiative approves these licenses and keeps a current list of them.
Initially, Linux was primarily developed and used by individual enthusiasts on personal computers.

In 1983, Richard Stallman founded the GNU Project, with the goal of developing a complete Unix-like operating system composed entirely of free software. By the beginning of the 1990s, GNU had produced or collected most of the necessary components of this system except for the core component, the kernel. In 1991, the Linux kernel was created as a hobby by Finnish university student Linus Torvalds.

A typical general-purpose distribution includes:

- . the Linux kernel,
- . some GNU libraries and tools,
- . command-line shells,
- . the graphical X Window ® System,
- . and an accompanying desktop environment such as KDE or GNOME,
- . several applications for office, multimedia, development or server needs.

Source : http://en.wikipedia.org

Why is it better to choose Linux

than Windows ®?

Several criteria can be used to compare Linux and Windows ®. The list below is not complete, but nevertheless it shows that Linux leads in many areas:

Ease of use

With a commercial distribution, such as Mandriva, and all its configuration tools, there's no need to tinker with the system if you don't want to. They are as simple as Windows®, or even simpler, to install and to use.

Applications

Most Windows® applications have Linux equivalents:

OpenOffice.org Writer	**Microsoft® Word®**
OpenOffice.org Calc	**Microsoft® Excel®**
OpenOffice.org Impress	**Microsoft® PowerPoint®**
Acrobat® Reader® 7, Real Player™ 10, Flash™ Player 7	**Acrobat® Reader® 7, Real Player™ 10, Flash™ Player 7**
Kontact, Evolution, Mozilla Thunderbird	**Microsoft® Outlook®**
Mozilla Firefox, Konqueror	**Microsoft® Internet Explorer**
Kopete, Gaim	**MSN® Messenger**
Kaffeine and Amarok	**Windows® Media® Player**
The GIMP	**Adobe® Photoshop / PaintShop® Pro**
Inkscape	**Adobe® Illustrator®**

For more information, visit:
http://www.mandriva.com/linux/compatible

Price

A quick comparison: Windows® XP and Office® XP together cost 539 euros. A Mandriva Linux Powerpack costs 80 euros. That's almost seven times the price to do the same job!
(Based on French prices recorded in August 2006)

Flexibility

Linux is as customizable as you want. You can change everything, from how to boot your system to the appearance of your desktop and the applications you use for your tasks. You can also change most of the hardware in your system without affecting the functioning of Linux.

Automation

On a Windows® system you cannot automate some tasks with scripts. With Linux, everything is scriptable, from renaming files to switching off your computer automatically at a specific time or after a specific task is complete.

Independence

Windows® Product Activation is compulsory for using a Windows® system. You are dependent on Microsoft® to use your Windows® system. With Linux, you can control everything, your system is totally independent and 'self-governing'!

Required Configuration

Linux is less demanding on your system hardware than Windows®. Even with an old Pentium with 128MB of RAM, you can use the Internet, draw and write your documents. Of course, this means Linux flies on a more powerful computer. Linux also has more flexibility for dealing with different levels of hardware, allowing you to disable services and use a simpler desktop system on machines with limited resources. Linux is also more efficient in its use of virtual memory.

Open Standards and Interoperability

Linux is more compliant with open standards and open to interoperability than Windows®. For example, Linux is usually delivered with servers and clients for common industry standards like HTTP, FTP, ssh, SMTP, POP3, telnet, NFS, SMB and more.
This makes Linux the ideal system in the areas of communication and networking.

Softwares and Operating System connection

How many times has Windows® made you angry with unpredictable behavior after you installed a new piece of software? It's because Windows® does not properly separate applications from the operating system, making it more fragile.
Just by installing a simple application, you can make Windows® unstable and useless!
With Linux, applications, libraries, data files and the kernel itself are all properly separated and protected, making it much harder for a single application to damage the whole system.

Security

It's widely accepted that Linux is more secure than Windows®. Indeed, it's very easy with Linux to control access to files, storage devices or even to the Internet!
Linux implements a multi-user system, which means there are 'regular' user accounts – which you will use for everyday tasks – and the 'root' user account (also known as the 'superuser' or 'administrator'), which you will use for installing software, configuring the system and other tasks which require higher access privileges. This means that most of the time you will be using a regular user account, which reduces the chances of an accident or virus causing extensive damage to the system.

Viruses

As there are many different Linux distributions it is much more difficult to create a Linux virus which will affect a significant number of systems, which is one reason there are very few Linux viruses. Also, Linux distributors usually include all the software you will need in tested packages available on your Linux CDs or from the distributor's own download sites, which means you will not need to rely on untrusted third party software distributors – a major source of viruses for Windows® users**.**

Software Updates

Most Linux distributions include an easy-to-use software updates system, for the operating system but also for the rest of the software provided by the Linux distributor. This is far more comprehensive than Windows® Update.

Gaming

Almots all games are made for proprietary platforms like Windows®, Playstation®, or Xbox®, but in Mandriva Linux 2007, we offer you the opportunity, with Transgaming's Cedega compatibility software, to play World of Warcraft, Battlefield 2, Civilization IV, Counter-Strike and more popular Windows® games. There are also many native Linux games and native versions of other popular games, such as Quake 3, Enemy Territory and more.

For more information on Cedega, visit:

http://www.transgaming.com

So why choose Linux?

. Because you don't have to keep paying for licences!

. Because documentation is complete and free

. Because you don't need to reboot every time something is changed on the system

. Because you have access to the source code

. Because there's practically no viruses

. For the spirit of freedom

. To support diversity in the software industry

...but also because Linux has a lot of advantages:

. Low memory and disk space consumption

. Proven stability

. Very fast and responsive even when multi-tasking and even on a single processor system

. Entirely personalizable

. Designed for multiple users

. Windows®-like applications

. Much less expensive than Windows ®

. Automation of many tasks

So please:

. Don't hesitate to use both, Windows® and Linux, and to take the best of each

. Don't believe everything you may have heard about Linux - just try it!

. Contribute to a community which believes software is a communal good, not patentable private property.

Why choose Mandriva over other Linux products ?

Mandriva is a Linux distributor, which means that we choose all the applications included in the distribution, test them, integrate them and test the final product on a range of hardware. At Mandriva, we also develop tools for installing, configuring, and administrating your system, for only one computer or for many.

Mandriva plays a key rôle with:
- the open source community (to integrate and follow the development)
- software developers (to ensure their software works with our distribution)
- hardware companies (to provide as much hardware as possible that works with Mandriva Linux)

Our ambition is to implement the innovations demanded by a community which gathers thousands of people from all over the world, and to develop a strong and stable operating system.

This strong and united community is federated around Mandriva projects and it's a real asset because it provides many developers, testers, artists and writers, and it's also a way to spread our products more rapidly.

The company offers Linux and open source products and services to enterprise, government organizations, educational institutions and individual users.

The company also provides and maintains a completely free version, Mandriva Linux Free, as part of its commitment to open source principles.

You can use the free versions of Mandriva Linux but be aware that those versions don't have all the same advantages as the paid ones, you won't find:
- Commercial applications and plugins such as Flash Player®, Java and Acrobat® Reader,
- The free subscription to the Mandriva Club, giving you access to the forum, wiki, special downloadable versions and packages),
- Web-based technical support,
- Mandriva Online, a service that helps you update your system by notifying you of new updates as they are released and (optionally) automatically installing them,
- The complete manual.

In summary, choose Mandriva Linux because:
- it's easy to use and to install
- it's well-known and used by 4-8 million users all over the world
- it's available in more than 100 languages
- it's developed in the open source spirit
- our eight years of experience make us one of the longest standing distributors in the world

What's new in Mandriva Linux 2007?

2007 is the best Mandriva Linux yet. Mandriva Linux 2007 is more easy to use, more user-friendly and more powerful. It is ideal for the needs of all users, from the beginner to the SOHO user.

The last time the Mandriva theme was changed was the introduction of the Galaxy theme with Mandriva Linux 9.1. For this new Mandriva Linux version, a new theme named *la Ora* ("hello" in French Polynesian) has been introduced, changing everything from window borders to widgets and icons.

The new theme is simpler and lighter, more luminous, with several colors (each product has its own color) and an « iced » effect for outline windows.

Mandriva Linux 2007 product range

Mandriva Linux 2007 Discovery
Join the Linux community

What can you do with your computer and Mandriva Linux 2007?

Surf the Web, send e-mails, manage your photos, chat with friends, watch movies, stay connected when you're not at home using 3G mobile

technology, view both Windows ® and Linux standard documents, listen to music, play games...all this, without having to worry for a single moment about security!

New Features:

. 3D desktop technology, only with Linux!

. Watch your DVDs legally with LinDVD

. Now experience the thrill of your favorite video games on Mandriva Linux with TransGaming's Cedega engine

. And of course all you need for office work, Internet and multimedia tasks!

Available as a boxed set, paid download, or both.

Price (boxed set): 49 euros – US$45

1 DVD Live and Install

Product codes

ISBN: 2-84798-120-9

EAN: 9782847981209

UPC: 696328070124

Mandriva Linux 2007 Powerpack
Become a Mandriva Linux power user

What does a power user want?

The latest graphical environments and software, the widest possible range of applications, support for the latest hardware (dual core processors, SLI / Crossfire...), advanced configuration tools, environment customization, software integration to enable smooth handling of many different types of document, support for both 32- and 64-bit architectures - including 32-bit compatibility in the 64-bit OS - and the latest and best Integrated Development Environments (for C, C++, Python, Perl, Java and more).

New features:

. AIGLX and XGL 3D-accelerated desktop technologies
. Now experience the thrill of your favorite video games on Mandriva Linux with
 TransGaming's Cedega engine.
. Manage your IT infrastructure by virtualizing Linux and Windows ® machines with
VMware software
. New tool to install, uninstall and update your packages

Available as a boxed set, paid download, or both.

Price (boxed set): 79 euros or US$85
1 DVD

Product codes
ISBN : 2-84798-121-7
EAN : 9782847981216
UPC : 696328070223

Mandriva Linux 2007 Powerpack+
Linux for your office

What are the main needs of a SOHO environment?

A security-reinforced network, simplified data-sharing tools, client follow-ups, collaborative teamwork, creating its own advertising and promotion (mainly over the internet), worker mobility and efficiency, and simple IT management.

New features:

. VNC (Virtual Network Computing) software makes it possible to view and fully interact with a computer from any other computer.

. Invictus Firewall, a Mandriva exclusive!

. CMS and ERP applications to boost your activities

. Easily configurable VPN access for secure remote working

Available as a boxed set, paid download, or both.

Price (boxed set): 199 euros or US$229
2 DVDs

Product codes
ISBN : 2-84798-122-5
EAN : 9782847981223
UPC : 696328070322

Mandriva

Required Configuration

CPU: All Pentium and AMD processors

RAM: 128 MB minimum, 256 MB recommended

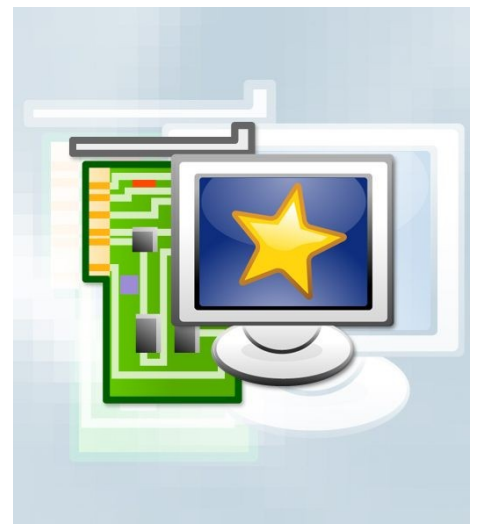**Free disk space:** 2 GB minimum, 4 GB recommended

Graphics card: NVIDIA, ATI, Intel® i8xx and i9xx,
SIS, Matrox, VIA. 3D desktop feature requires NVIDIA GeForce
or later, ATI Radeon 7000 or later, or Intel i830 to i945.

Most 3D functions on most cards are supported, see hardware database for specific models.

Sound card: all Sound Blaster compatible cards and AC97 –
please note that Creative Labs X-Fi cards are not currently supported

DVD/CD: DVD recommanded

Serial ATA: Most controllers supported in non-RAID mode and some in RAID mode.

Mandriva Linux: Web 2.0 ready!

Web 2.0 in our products

Technology

Use of AJAX to create rich graphical interfaces, example: Fibric, a system administration tool in Mandriva Corporate Server 4.

Web 2.0 for users and developers

Applications to publish and share data on the Web: Mandriva Linux 2007 contains blogging, podcasting, videocasting and photo management tools. It is able to connect to popular services and tools like Flickr and Blogger, Wordpress or Movable Type blogs.

Web-development frameworks and tools: Frameworks such as Ruby on Rails, Catalyst, Django. Development tools like KDevelop, RadRails.

Web 2.0 in our user and community models and services

Our model is user-centric

Our users create value: They participate in our development process (Cooker), they help new users, create tutorials, package software (Expert, Club, Kiosk).

We recognize their contribution: We provide karma/rating systems, a personal profile with scores, expertise and achievement; we provide exclusive content and help them improve their knowledge; we certify their skills and help them improve their value professionally (Expert, Club, eTraining).

Our revenues come from expertise and infrastructure

Mandriva Linux, Kiosk, Online, eTraining, Expert, Club
We create value on top of Linux and Free Software

Research projects and the future

The Social Semantic Desktop

NEPOMUK (European Research Project)**:** Creation of Social Semantic tools and framework. Computers will communicate in human language and socially (P2P technologies and topologies) and better collaborative work.

KDE 4 and Mandriva Club

Our involvement in NEPOMUK and KDE is delivering technologies, tools and best practices.
Mandriva Club will be the early adopter and will help validate the results: thorough testing by an active and demanding community. This is the future of 'networked computing'.

Mandriva Linux Services

Mandriva Expert: A help and support service, both professional and community-powered, from which you can obtain answers and technical solutions related to Mandriva Linux, Linux and free and open source software in general.
Learn more at **expert.mandriva.com**

Mandriva Online: This service makes maintaining a safe and stable distribution easy by informing you of available updates, installing them automatically (if you choose), and by letting you customize completely how your distribution should be updated.
Learn more at **online.mandriva.com**

Mandriva eTraining: Mandriva offers training modules covering open source software. From the basics to advanced training material, we address the rookie user as well as the expert systems and network administrator seeking Linux Professional Institute certifications.
Learn more at **etraining.mandriva.com**

Mandriva Kiosk: A catalog of applications that you can install from the web with a single click. Kiosk's catalog is made up of the latest versions of popular software, grouped into thematic (multimedia, strategy games, video editing, web development) or functional (KDE, GNOME, OpenOffice.org) bundles, tested to assure quality and compatibility.
Learn more at **kiosk.mandriva.com**

Mandriva Club: Through our all-inclusive service offering and our user community platform, Club members have access to all our distributions, more than 50,000 software packages, all our online
services, exclusive content (technical and general) and a series of tools to help them make the most of their Mandriva Linux experience.
Learn more at **http://club.mandriva.com**

Mandriva Linux 2007 Services

In buying one of the Mandriva Linux 2007 products, you get free services. Here's the services you get with each of the three products.

Products	Training	Club	Online	Expert
Discovery	**6 months free access** Introduction to Mandriva Linux – LNX 70	**1 month** Silver level	**1 month**	**1 month**
Powerpack	**6 months free access** Linux System Administration - LPI 101, 102, 201, 202)	**1 month** Silver level	**1 month**	**2 months**
Powerpack+	**6 months free access** Linux System Administration - LPI 101, 102, 201, 202)	**1 month** Gold level	**3 months**	**3 months**

To activate your services, register at: **mandriva.com/register**

with your activation key which is in your DVD box or in the email you get after your order.

(*) free services are only for paying versions.

Glossary

Open source

It describes practices in production and development that promote access to the end product's sources. Some consider it as a philosophy, and others consider it as a pragmatic methodology. Before open source became widely adopted, developers and producers used a variety of phrases to describe the concept; the term open source gained popularity with the rise of the Internet and its enabling of diverse production models, communication paths, and interactive communities. Subsequently, open source software became the most prominent face of open source.

Source code

It is any series of statements written in some human-readable computer programming language.

Kernel

The kernel is the central part in most computer operating systems, responsible for the management of the system's resources and communication between hardware and software components. As a basic component of an operating system, a kernel provides abstraction layers for hardware, especially for memory, processors and I/O that allows hardware and software to communicate. It also provides software facilities to userland software such as process abstractions, inter-process communication and system calls.
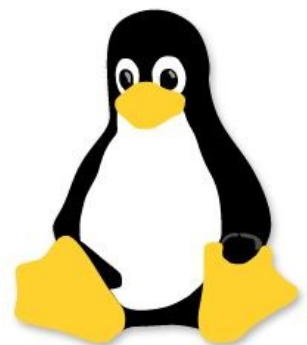
Distribution

A typical Linux distribution comprises a Linux kernel, GNU tools and libraries, additional software, documentation, a window system, window manager, and a desktop environment. Most of the included software is free software/open-source software which is distributed by its maintainers both as pre-compiled binaries and in source code form, allowing users to modify and compile the original source code if they wish. Other software included with some distributions may be proprietary and may not be available in source code form.

Tux

In the beginning, sometime in early 1996, several people were talking on the linux-kernel mailing list about a suitable logo/mascot for Linux. Of the many, many suggestions, many involved parodies of other operating system logo's - or were strong, noble beasts such as Sharks or Eagles.

At some point, Linus Torvalds casually mentioned that he was rather fond of Penguins - which rather stopped the debate in its tracks. Having a penguin as a logo also gives more freedom to people wanting to use linux-related material: instead of being firmly fixed with a specific logo (the triangle, or just "Linux 2.0" or some other abstract thing), using something like a penguin gives people the chance to make modifications that are still recognizable.
Like pretty much everyone else, I had always assumed that "Tux" is short for "Tuxedo" -

Ok, short story, Linus Torvald speaking :

«I've always liked penguins, and when I was in Canberra a few years ago we went to the local zoo with Andrew Tridgell (of samba fame). There they had a ferocious penguin that bit me and infected me with a little known disease called penguinitis. Penguinitis makes you stay awake at nights just thinking about penguins and feeling great love towards them. So when Linux needed a mascot, the first thing that came into my mind was this picture of the majestic penguin, and the rest is history.

Slightly more accurate version:

Yes, I was bitten by a penguin, but it wasn't actually very ferocious. It was really just a pigmy penguin about 6 inches tall or something, and it was more of a timid nibble ("is this finger a see before me a small fish, or what?"). Even so, I like penguins a lot.

More down-to-earth version:

All the other logos were too boring (...) I was looking for something _fun_ and sympathetic to associate with Linux. A slightly fat penguin that sits down after having had a great meal fits the bill perfectly.

Final comment:

Don't take the penguin too seriously. It's supposed to be kind of goofy and fun, that's the whole point. Linux is supposed to be goofy and fun (it's also the best operating system out there, but it's goofy and fun at the same time!) ».

Mandriva's tuxes :

Community tux : this tux is used in all our community communications. You'll find it on posters, flyers, screen savers, in the special club distributions...

Mandriva Linux Tux : the emperor penguin has been « adopted » for mandriva linux 2006 and it still use for 2007, the main objective is to have a more professionnal image for our products;

An other solution could have been to forget the basuc linux mascot, or to choose an other one, but to satisfy everyone we stylised it but didn't take it out.

LiveCD

Live distro is a generic term for an operating system distribution that is executed upon boot,without installation on a hard drive. Typically,it is stored on bootable media such as a CD-ROM (Live CD), DVD (Live DVD), USB Flash Drive, among others.

The term "live" derives from the fact that it does not reside on a hard drive. Rather, it is "brought to life" upon boot without having to be physically installed onto a hard drive.

A Live distro does not alter the current operating system or files unless the user specifically requests it. The system returns to its previous state when the LiveDistro is ejected.

In order to help people to discover Linux, Mandriva One is designed to be very easy to use. A simple icon on the desktop allows him to install the system with a few clicks.

An operating system is generally available as a live CD or a set of installation CDs, but not both on the same disc. Mandriva One differs in offering an all-in-one CD based on Mandriva Linux 2007. It's a great way for all users to save space and time. This high quality Linux distribution not only includes live and install functionality but also a selection of the best free software available with selected non-free applications and drivers available on a special edition for Mandriva Club members.

RPM Packages

The RPM Package Manager (RPM) is a powerful package management system capable of installing, uninstalling, verifying, querying, and updating computer software packages. Each software package consists of an archive of files along with information about the package like its version, a description, the packager's name and other details. Mandriva provides a comprehensive range of Linux software in the form of RPM packages customized and tested to work correctly with Mandriva Linux, along with several tools to ease the installation of RPM packages including the command line 'urpmi' tool and the graphical 'rpmdrake' application.

GNOME and KDE

They are graphical desktop environments. A desktop environment is a collection of the software necessary to create a graphical working environment: a window manager, file manager, menu system and so forth. GNOME and KDE also include a range of ancillary software, including email applications, screensavers, media players, web browsers and other applications all integrated to work well together.

Mandriva Linux is historically based on KDE but has also always included GNOME. Faithful to its roots, Mandriva Linux is still installed with KDE by default, but GNOME is still included in order to respect the different design philosophies represented by the two desktops, and to cater for the many users who have a preference for one or the other.

MCC (Mandriva Control Center)

Mandriva Control Center is the main configuration tool for your Mandriva Linux. It enables you, the system administrator, to configure many aspects of your system. This control center greatly simplifies administration, notably by avoiding the use of the command line. However the control center is limited at certain points, a few things must still be done manually.

The Mandriva control center can be run under text mode or graphical mode.

Partitioning

In computer engineering, hard disk drive partitioning is the creation of logical divisions upon a hard disk that allows the creation of several file systems on a single hard disk.

This has many benefits, including allowing for dual boot setups (for example, to boot Microsoft Windows and Linux), sharing swap partitions between multiple Linux distributions, and protection or isolation of files.

Dual booting

It is the act of installing multiple operating systems on a computer, and being able to choose which one to boot when switching on the computer power. The program which makes dual booting possible is called a boot loader.

Dual booting is found in many situations, such as those where different software is available on different operating systems but cannot be run on a single system. A dual boot configuration will allow a user to use all of this different software on one computer.

Hacker

A person who creates and modifies computer software and computer hardware, including computer programming, administration, and security-related items. The term usually bears strong connotations, but may be either positive or negative depending on cultural context.

GPL and BSD

Two of the most common free software licenses are the BSD license and the GNU General Public License (GPL). Whereas software released with either of these licenses is considered "free", the licenses differ substantially in the way the source code can be used. The relative merits and shortcomings of either is a common cause of flame wars.

The main difference between the two licenses is that revised BSD licenses are permissive while the GPL is copyleft. The GPL requires the software to always be free, including derivative works, by requiring the software to always be licensed under the GPL. The BSD license only requires acknowledging the original authors, and imposes few restrictions on how the source code may be used. As a result, BSD code can become proprietary software. For instance, parts of Mac OS X and the IP stack in Microsoft ® Windows ® are derived from BSD-licensed software.

Firewall

A system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. Firewalls can be implemented in both hardware and software, or a combination of both. Firewalls are frequently used to prevent unauthorized Internet users from accessing private networks connected to the Internet, especially intranets. All messages entering or leaving the intranet pass through the firewall, which examines each message and blocks those that do not meet the specified security criteria.

BSOD

Blue Screen Of Death. This is where your screen goes blue, and you get a pesky error message.

GTK

Initially created for the graphics program the GIMP, the GIMP Toolkit — abbreviated as GTK+ — is one of the two most popular widget toolkits for the X Window System, intended for creating graphical user interfaces.

Qt

In computer programming, Qt is a cross-platform graphical widget toolkit for the development of GUI programs. Qt is most notably used in the K Desktop Environment.

Community

As opposed to classic proprietary software development models, the Linux community is based on fundamental principles of continuous development, self-organization, decentralization, transparency and of course the open source philosophy. Their participation in stimulated development and the meritocracy very specific to the Linux community is always motivated by an understanding of software as a social project. Linux hackers share a strong identity where the boundaries between work, culture and society are blurred. "Community" is creeping little by little into Microsoft's PR - with its strong meaning, developed by the world of open source software, this is no surprise!

Enjoy the Linux Experience!