

Overview of Linux distributions

Topics : [Centos Server](#)

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Linux distributions, often referred to as "distros," are variations of the Linux operating system that package the Linux kernel with supporting system software and libraries, as well as additional applications and a package management system. Each distribution is designed with specific goals, features, and target audiences in mind. Here's an overview of some popular Linux distributions:

1. **Ubuntu:**

- Aimed at ease of use and accessibility for beginners.
- Regular release cycle with Long-Term Support (LTS) versions.
- Utilizes the Debian package management system (APT).

2. **Debian:**

- Known for stability and a commitment to free and open-source software.
- Often serves as the upstream base for other distributions.
- Uses the Debian package management system.

3. **Fedora:**

- Emphasizes cutting-edge software and technologies.
- Community-driven, sponsored by Red Hat.
- Frequent releases and good support for developers.

4. **Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL):**

- Enterprise-focused with a strong emphasis on stability and security.
- Requires a subscription for support and updates.
- Derived from Fedora.

5. **CentOS:**

- A free and open-source community-supported version of RHEL.
- Popular for server deployments and enterprise environments.
- Offers stability with long-term support.

6. **openSUSE:**

- Known for its YaST configuration tool for easy system administration.
- Offers both a rolling release (Tumbleweed) and regular releases (Leap).
- Uses the RPM package management system.

7. Arch Linux:

- Rolling release model, providing the latest software updates continuously.
- Designed for experienced users who prefer a minimalist and customizable system.
- Utilizes the Pacman package management system.

8. Manjaro:

- Based on Arch Linux but aims to make Arch more user-friendly.
- Provides user-friendly tools for system configuration.
- Follows a rolling release model.

9. Linux Mint:

- Focuses on providing a user-friendly experience.
- Uses the Ubuntu codebase, offering stability and ease of use.
- Features the Cinnamon desktop environment.

10. Gentoo:

- Source-based distribution, allowing users to compile packages for their specific hardware.
- Highly customizable but requires a more advanced understanding of Linux.

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