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Home Fast Documents Getting started with the Fedora Fedora Project is a community of people working together to build a free open source software platform and collaborate and share user-oriented solutions built on this platform. Or, in plain English, we make the operating system and we make it easy for you to do useful things with it. In fact, we produce several operating systems, or editions anyway. The one that you're most interested in and the one we're going to focus on is fedora Workstation. Fedora Workstation has a wide range of software that is suitable for almost everyone. You can use it for home use, like browsing web pages, watching streaming videos, editing photos and games. You can use it to work on creating documents, crunching numbers in spreadsheets, or programming. All software provided by Fedora is open source and free to download and use. You can even change it and distribute it yourself if you like, but it goes beyond that guide. We're just going to focus on a new user experience and some day two things so you can acclimatize to Fedora and start being productive right away. This document is for people new to Fedora Workstation, or who've used it for a while and would like to get a little more background and tips on how to make the most of Fedora Workstation. We focus on desktop and shared tasks, such as web browsing, streaming media, photo or audio editing, and all kinds of performance tasks you can solve with a desktop or laptop. Typical daily computer use, you might say. Fedora Workstation is a Linux distribution, a Linux core operating system, and the software you need to install, manage it, and the applications you want to use for your day-to-day operations. Fedora is one of the many Linux distributions, and includes a lot of software that you will find in many Linux distributions. For example, the GNOME desktop environment, the Firefox web browser, the LibreOffice office suite, many GNU utilities, and more. Linux is very different from other operating systems, such as Microsoft Windows, the leading desktop OS. This section explains the concepts about Linux and how it works that help you understand, for example, why Linux asks for different passwords. By default, Linux creates a root user account. The root account is the highest-level account in the system and is used for administration. During Fedora users are asked to create a password for the root account. This password should be remembered for future use. The root account gives the user full permission to change the files, as well as to start and stop critical programs (so-called processes) in the system. This is a Linux security feature that limits ordinary user privileges to only those that are necessary for normal tasks. The user is offered a root password when system changes, such as installing new software or running/stopping the fundamental programs required by the operating system. Use the Terminal program to complete command-line tasks. The benefits of using a command line include being able to give multiple commands on one line, but this requires more knowledge of Linux commands. The documentation published on this site, as well as various textbooks and guides on the Internet and elsewhere, often uses these terminal commands. GNOME, Fedora's default window manager, is the primary graphic user environment. It provides a visual front end using a desktop analogy. When you enter Fedora, GNOME is used to a pre-determined set of icons and menus on your desktop. Mozilla Firefox is the default web browsing app. Access to it is available through . Firefox is also available on other platforms such as Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X. There is no longer a default email client complete with Fedora, but you can install one by selecting. You can choose Evolution. Use it to access email, connect contacts, manage tasks, and schedule calendars. Evolution is similar in functionality to Microsoft Outlook. Another choice for the mail client is Thunderbird, developed by the Mozilla Foundation. It is a popular email client on several operating systems. It is used to process email and newsgroups without the calendar features that Evolution provides. The Pidgin app is widely used for instant messaging. The instant messaging protocols that Pidgin supports include MSN, AIM, IRC and Yahoo. Pidgin is available through . Fedora provides built-in support for sound cards and music compacts. Removing sound from CDs and storing it in a compressed format on a hard drive is one way to manage your music collection. Use Sound Juicer to remove or pluck music from a CD. Access to it is available through . By default, Sound Juicer encodes music files in free and open OGG Vorbis format. Once music files are generated, use Rhythmbox to control and play tracks. In addition to playing audio file formats, Rhythmbox is also used to stream media from internet radio stations. The default office suite in Fedora OpenOffice.org a well-known and mature collection of software. OpenOffice.org, or OO.org, includes a word processor (Write), a spreadsheet program (Calc) and presentation software (Impress). A simple image editing package (Draw) and a relational database (Base) are also available for installation. Set up an internet connection by tweaking the video cards/video drivers LinPhone - demonstrates installation from Extras, and free phone calls. Required: headset. GnuCash - Sets off the core, home finance software is not cool, but important. Want to help? Learn how to contribute to Fedora Fedora This article is about Linux distribution. For other purposes, see Fedora (disambiguation). Linux distribution from Red Hat and IBM FedoraFedora 33 Workstation with default desktop environment (vanilla GNOME, version 3.38) and background imageDeveloperFedora Project (sponsor Of Red Hat Inc.) OS familyUnix-likeWorking StateCurrentSource modelOpen sourcelinux release6 November 2003; 16 years ago (2003-11-06) 5 months ago (2020-04-28) 14 days ago (2020-09-29) server, CloudUpdate method 6 months on stable release Rolling release on Fedora Rawhide Package managerRPM (package system)DNFFlatpakOSTreeGNOME Software, dnfdragora and KDE Discover (graphic front ends)Platforms Primary: x86-64, armhf, aarch644 Alternative or secondary: ppc64le, mips64el, mipsel, s390x, RISC-V-5 6 discontinued: IA-32 and ppc64GNOME Shell on WaylandLicenseVarious free software license As well as the firmware's own files' official websitegetfedora.org Fedora is a Linux distribution developed by a community supported by the Fedora Project, which is sponsored primarily by Red Hat, a subsidiary of IBM, with additional support from other companies. Fedora contains software distributed under various open source licenses and strives to be at the forefront of free technology. Fedora is the uptrend of red Hat Enterprise Linux, and then CentOS. Since the release of Fedora 30, five different publications have now been available: Workstation, Personal Computer-Focused Workstation, Server for Servers, CoreOS, Cloud Computing, Silverblue, an immutable desktop focused on container workflows, and an IoT-focused IoT device. As of February 2016, Fedora has about 1.2 million users, including Linus Torvalds (as of 2015), the creator of the Linux kernel. Fedora has a reputation for focusing on innovation, integrating new technologies early on, and working closely with Linux communities. Making changes upstream rather than specifically for Fedora ensures that changes are available for all Linux distributions. Fedora has a relatively short life cycle: each version is usually supported for at least 13 months, where version X is only supported up to 1 month after the release of the X-2 version and about 6 months between most versions. Fedora users can go from version to version without reinstalling. The default desktop environment in Fedora is GNOME, and the default user interface is GNOME Shell. Other desktop environments, including KDE Plasma, Xfce, LXDE, MATE, Deepin and Cinnamon, are available and available Most Of Fedora's management packages use the RPM package management system, using DNF as a tool to manage RPM packages. DNF uses libsovl, an external dependency solver. Flatpak is also enabled by default, and support for Ubuntu images can be added. Fedora uses Delta RPM to upgrade installed delta packages. Delta RPM contains the difference between the old and the new version of the package. This means that only changes between the installed package and the new package are downloaded, which reduces network traffic and bandwidth. Fedora CoreOS and Silverblue use rpm-ostree, a hybrid transactional image/package system to manage the host. Traditional DNF (or other systems) should be used in containers. Security Fedora uses Security-Enhanced Linux by default, which implements a variety of security policies, including mandatory access controls that Fedora adopted early on. Fedora provides a solidifying wrapper and solidifies for all of its packages using complex functions such as positional independent executive (PIE). Fedora software comes preinstalled with a wide range of software such as LibreOffice and Firefox. Additional software is available in software repositories and can be installed with the help of a DNF package manager or GNOME software. In addition, additional repositories can be added to the system, so software not available in Fedora can be easily installed. Software that is not available through Fedora's official repository, either because it does not meet Fedora's definition of free software or because its distribution may violate U.S. law, can be installed using third-party repositories. Popular third-party repositories include free and proprietary RPM Fusion repositories. Fedora also provides users with an easy-to-use build system to create their own repositories called Copr. Since the release of Fedora 25, the default operating system has been operating under the Wayland display server protocol that replaced the X Window System. The Fedora Workstation 22 summary installation starting with Fedora version 30, it is available in five editions: Fedora Workstation - It is aimed at users who want a reliable, convenient and powerful operating system for their laptop or desktop computer. It comes with GNOME by default, but other desktop computers can be installed or can be directly installed as backs. Fedora Server is a targeted use of servers. It incorporates the latest data center technology. This edition doesn't come from the desktop environment, but you can install it. From Fedora 28, Server Edition will deliver Fedora Modularity, adding support for alternative update streams for popular software such as Node.js and Go. Fedora CoreOS - It provides a minimal Fedora image that includes only bare essentials. It's designed to be deployed in cloud computing. It's This. Fedora CoreOS images that optimized the minimum images to deploy containers. Fedora IoT - Fedora Images adapted to work on IoT devices. Fedora Silverblue - It's aimed at users who want an immutable desktop and developers who use container-based workflows. GNOME Software, Fedora's default package manager, A Live USB drive can be created with Fedora Media Writer or dd team. This allows users to try Fedora without making changes to the hard drive. A lab similar to the Debian blends, Fedora Project also distributes custom Fedora variations called Fedora Labs. They are built with specific sets of interest-focused software packages such as games, security, design, robotics, robotics, and scientific computing (including SciPy, Octave, Kile, Xfig and Inkscape). The Fedora AOS (Device Operating System) was a specialized fedora spin with a reduced memory footprint for use in software devices. The devices are pre-installed, pre-configured, system images. This spin was designed to make it easier for everyone (developers, independent software vendors (ISVs), original hardware manufacturers (OEM) etc.) to create and deploy virtual devices. The backs and remixes of Project Fedora officially distributes various variations called Fedora Spins that are Fedora with different desktop environments (GNOME is the default desktop environment). The current official backs, according to Fedora 32, are KDE, XFCE, LX* T, Mate-Comprise, Cinnamon, LXDE, and SOAS. In addition to Spins, which are official versions of the Fedora system, the project allows unofficial variants to use the term Fedora Remix without asking for additional permission, although a different logo is required (provided). The x86-64 and ARM-hfp architectures are the main architectures supported by Fedora. Pidora and FedBerry are specialized Fedora distributions for the Raspberry Pi that support the Raspberry Pi, as well as other ARM and SBC devices. On Release 26, Fedora also supports ARM AArch64, IBM Power64, IBM Power64le, IBM (s390x), MIPS-64el, MIPS-el, RISC-V as secondary architectures. The Fedora 28 was the latest release that supports ppc64 and users are encouraged to switch to the little Endian ppc64le option. The Fedora alternative project also distributes several other versions with fewer uses than mentioned above, such as network installers and minimal installation images. They are designed for special occasions or experienced users who want to have custom fedora setups or settings from scratch. In addition, all acceptable licenses for Fedora copyright, trademarks and patent licenses) should apply not only to Red Hat or Fedora, but also to all recipients downstream. This means that any Fedora-only license or license with certain conditions, conditions, other recipients will not be acceptable (and almost certainly nonfree as a result). The story of the name Fedora comes from Fedora Linux, a volunteer project that provided additional software for the Red Hat Linux distribution, and from the distinctive Fedora hat used in the Red Hat Shadowman logo. Warren Togami started Fedora Linux in 2002 as a student project at the University of Hawaii, designed to provide a single repository for well-tested software packages by third-party developers, so that non-Red Hat software will be easier to find, develop and use. The key difference between Fedora Linux and Red Hat Linux was that the development of the Fedora repository would work with the global volunteer community. Fedora Linux was eventually absorbed by the Fedora project, carrying this collaborative approach with it. Fedora Linux was released in 2003 when Red Hat Linux was discontinued. Red Hat Enterprise Linux was to be the only officially supported Red Hat distribution, while Fedora was to become a community distributor. Red Hat Enterprise Linux is branching out its releases from Fedora versions. Before Fedora 7 Fedora was called Fedora Core after one of the two main software stores - Core and Extras. Fedora Core contained all the basic packages that the operating system needed, as well as other packages that were distributed along with the CD/DVD installation, and were supported only by Red Hat developers. Fedora Extras, a secondary repository that has been on since Fedora Core 3, was supported by the community and did not spread along with the cd/dvd installation. After the release of Fedora 7, the distinction between Fedora Core and Fedora Extras was eliminated. Since the release of Fedora 21, as an attempt to modalise the Fedora distribution and make development more agile, three different versions have been available: Workstation, which focuses on personal computer, Server and Atomic for servers, Atomic is a version designed for cloud computing. Fedora is a trademark of Red Hat, Inc. Red Hat, and the trademark application for Fedora has been challenged by Cornell University and the University of Virginia Library, the creators of the unrelated Software for the Management of Fedora Commons digital storage. The issue was resolved and the parties agreed on a coexistence agreement, saying that the Cornell-UVA project could use the name when it was clearly associated with open source software for digital object repository systems, and that Red Hat could use that name when it was explicitly associated with open source operating systems. In April 2020, project manager Matthew Miller announced that Fedora Workstation would deliver on some new laptops thanks to a new partnership with Lenovo. Development and Community Core Values Community Fedora See See The Fedora Project for the Development of Operating System and Support Programs is led by the Fedora project, which consists of a community of developers and volunteers, as well as Red Hat employees. The Council is a senior management and management body at the highest level. Other bodies include the Fedora Engineering Steering Committee, responsible for the technical solutions behind Fedora's development, and the Fedora Mindshare Committee, which coordinates out outreach and non-technical activities, including the Fedora Worldwide office, such as: Ambassadors Program, CommOps Team and Marketing, Design and Websites team. Main article release: Fedora version of the history of Fedora Core 1 with gnome version 2.4 (2003-11) Fedora version 15, first release with GNOME 3 and GNOME Shell. (2011-05) Fedora 21, a version that brought experimental support to Wayland and HiDPI (2014-12). Fedora has a relatively short life cycle: version X is only supported up to 1 month after the release of the X-2 version and with about 6 months between most versions, meaning the Fedora version is usually maintained for at least 13 months, perhaps longer. Fedora users can go from version to version without reinstalling. The current Fedora 32 release, which was released on April 28, 2020. Version (code name) is no longer supported: 1 (Yarrow) 2003-11-05 2004-09-20 2.4.22 2.4 Old version, no longer supported: 2 (Tettnang) 2004-05-18 2005-04-11 2.6.5 2.6 Old version, no longer supported: 3 (Heidelberg) 2004-11-08 2006-01-16 2.6.9 2.8 Old version, no longer supported: 4 (Stentz) 2005-06-13 2006-08-07 2.6.11 2.10 Old version, more Not supported : 5 (Bordeaux) 2006-03-20 2007-07-02 2.6.15 2.14 Old version, no longer supported : 6 (zod) 2006-10-24 2007-12-07 2.6.18 2.16 Old version, no longer supported: 7 (Moonshine) 2007-05-31 2008-06-13 2.6.21 2.18 Old version, Old version, No longer supported: 8 (Werewolf) 2007-11-08 2009-01-07 2.6.23 2.20 Old version, no longer supported: 9 (Sulfur) 2008-05-13 2009-07-10 2.6.25 2.22 Old version, no longer supported: 10 (Cambridge) 2008-11-25 2009 -12-18 2.6.27 2.24 Old version , no longer supported: 11 (Leonidas) 2009-06-09 2010-06-25 2.6.29 2.26 version Old version , no longer supported: 12 (Constantine) 2009-11-17 2010-12-02 2.6.31 2.28 Old version, no longer supported: 13 (Goddard) 2010-05-25 2011-06-24 2.6.33 2.30 Old version, No longer supported: 14 (Laughlin) 2010-11-02 2011-12-08 2.6.35 2.32 Old version, no longer supported: 15 (Lovelock) 2011-05-24 x 2012-06-26 2.6.38 3.0 Old version, no longer supported: 16 (Verne) 2011-11-0 8 2013-02-12 3.1 3.2 Old version , no longer supported: 17 (Beely Miracle) 2012-05-29 2013-07-30 3.3 3.4 Old version , no longer supported: 18 (spherical cow) 2013-01-15 2014-01-14 3.6 3.6 Old Unsupported: 19 (Schrodinger (Schrodinger) 2013-07-02 2015-01-06 3.9 3.8 Old version, no longer maintained: 20 (Heisenbug) 2013-12-17 2015-06-23 3.11 3.10 Old version, no longer maintained: 21[63] 2014-12-09 2015-12-01 3.17 3.14 Old version, no longer maintained: 22 2015-05-26 2016-07-19 4.0 3.16 Old version, no longer maintained: 23 2015-11-03 2016-12-20 4.2 3.18 Old version, no longer maintained: 24 2016-06-21 2017-08-08 4.5 3.20 Old version, no longer maintained: 25 2016-11-22 2017-12-12 4.8 3.22 Old version, no longer maintained: 26 2017-07-11 2018-05-29 4.11 3.24 Old version, no longer maintained: 27 2017-11-14 2018-11-30 4.13 3.26 Old version, no longer maintained: 28 2018-05-01 2019-05-28 4.16 3.28 Old version, no longer maintained: 29 2018-10-30[64] 2019-11-26 4.18 3.30 Old version, no longer maintained: 30 2019-05-07[65] 2020-05-26 5.0 3.32 Older version, yet still maintained : 31 2019-10-29-66 N/A 5.3 3.34 Current stable version: 32 2020-04-28-67 N/A 5.6 3.36 Future release: 33 2020-67 10-20-68 N/A 5.8 3.38 Future release: 34 2021-04-20'69' N/A N/A N/A Legend:Old versionOlder version, still supported Bylast versionFuture release Supported releases are often updated to the latest stable version of the Linux kernel. Rauchide Rauchide is a woodwork development

for Fedora. This is a copy of the full Fedora distribution, where new software is added and tested before it is included in a later stable release. Thus, Rawhide is often more rich than the current stable release. In many cases, the software consists of cvs, Subversion or Git source snapshots, which are often actively developed by programmers. Although Rawhide is aimed at advanced users, testers and packaged, it can be a core operating system. Users interested in the Rawhide branch are frequently updated daily and help troubleshooting. Rawhide users don't need to update between different versions, as this follows the mobile release update model. See also Anaconda, the installer of the system used by Fedora Fedora Media Writer OSTree ABRT Links - Nottingham, Bill (November 6, 2003). Fedora Core 1. The Fedora project announces (the mailing list). 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