Sistema operativo endless

This page is aimed at advanced users who require direct download links to Endless OS images and related files. Please note that our recommended, straightforward method for installing and evaluating Endless OS is to use the Endless OS Installer for Windows which will automatically take care of image downloads. Endless OS supports diverse groups of target users and a number of alternative distribution, installation and deployment technologies. This page provides links to the files that are needed in all the different scenarios. Please see our redistribution policy for the terms under which you are allowed and encouraged to install & redistribute Endless OS. The most typical use case for individual/personal use on PC is: Scroll down to the first set of links (Endless OS for PC) and click on your desired language for the preinstalled apps & content (or opt for the Basic edition) Download the corresponding ISO image via Direct Download. Use your flashing/imaging tool of choice (e.g. balenaEtcher, GNOME Disks, Rufus) to write this ISO image to a USB disk. Boot the target PC from the USB disk. At this point you have created our standard Endless USB Stick and you will be able to evaluate Endless OS by running it from the USB disk, or install it to your computer. If this does not cover what you're trying to do, then please read on. The links below are dynamically generated by javascript running in your browser, you may need to wait a moment for them to appear. The download links are first organised by target hardware platform. If you wish to install or evaluate Endless OS on a standard 64-bit Personal Computer (e.g. Intel or AMD CPU), you will want the Endless OS for PC option. There is a Mass Installer for PC option available too, but this is only needed for large scale installations of Endless OS using the Reformatter USB and must be combined with an additional download of the desired full image to be installed. We also have Endless OS downloads available for non-PC hobbyist hardware platforms such as Raspberry Pi. After selecting your platform type, you must now choose between Basic and Full editions, which vary in their preinstalled content & apps. Having clicked on the edition, you will see a number of different downloadable assets: The ISO file (available on PC only) corresponds to the Endless USB Stick, a bootable version of Endless OS which will present you with the choice of either evaluating Endless OS from the USB disk, or installing it on your computer. This is what most users will aim for. The raw image corresponds to an already-installed, bootable version of Endless OS. The image includes the partition table and bootloader. These images are intended to be flashed directly to a fixed disk and then booted directly. Upon first boot, the installation will automatically expand itself to fill the whole disk, and the user will be presented with the ordinary first time boot experience (select language, create user account, etc). The OVF image is useful if you wish to run Endless OS as a Virtual Machine within another operating system. The boot files are only needed if you wish to pre-seed the download files for the Endless OS Installer for Windows and create a dual boot installation. The images are offered as direct downloads over HTTP, however, as a non-profit foundation, if it is not any inconvenience we would very much appreciate your use of the BitTorrent download links instead, which will reduce our bandwidth bill. Another advantage of using BitTorrent is that the download will be automatically verified for completeness and corruption. If you are not already familiar with BitTorrent, please see our torrent links documentation. For basic verification of download completeness, the precise size in bytes of each downloadable asset can be shown by hovering your mouse over the download link below. Each downloadable asset comes with a signature file (.asc extension). This can be used to verify that the download was successful and that the file is authentic. Endless OS images are signed using the Endless Image Signing Key (4096R: CB50 0F7B C923 3FAD 32B4 E720 9E0C 1250 587A 279C). After downloading the signature file and the keyring, you can check the signature using the following command in a terminal: gpg --verify --keyring=./eos-image-keyring.gpg eos-XXX.iso.asc eos-XXX.iso How can I become an Endless OS mirror? All Installation topics Our Endless Installer for Windows allows you to install Endless OS alongside Windows. This means that you won't have to remove your existing Windows operating system, nor any of your software. After you have downloaded and installed Endless OS, just restart your computer and select "Endless". Before installation, please check whether your computer is compatible with Endless OS. If your Windows storage is encrypted, e.g. with "Device Encryption" and/or BitLocker (the default since at least Windows 10 Pro), you must decrypt your storage to dual-boot with Endless OS. Download the Windows Installer. Run the Installer and select "Install Endless". Note: When opening the Installer file, you may see a pop-up message like "Do you want to allow this app to make changes to your PC?". Please choose "Yes". Choose the version you would like to download and install. Learn about the difference between the Basic and Full versions. Choose the amount of storage space to assign to your Endless OS installation. This space will be assigned from your computer's C: drive. If you are not sure, it's recommended to choose 32GB. The Installer will start the process of downloading and installing Endless OS on your computer. Once finished, close the installer window and restart your computer. After Endless OS has been installed in this way, every time you turn on your computer, you will be presented with a menu that lets you choose which operating system (Endless or Windows) you would like to launch. Simply make your choice using the keyboard arrow keys and press Enter. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. "Independent company" redirects here. For the type of military unit, see Independent company (military). Business which is not publicly traded This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Privately held company" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The examples and perspective in this article deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. (February 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A privately held company (or simply a private company) is a company whose shares and related rights or obligations are not offered for public subscription or publicly negotiated in their respective listed markets. Instead, the company's stock is offered, owned, traded or exchanged privately, also known as "over-the-counter". Related terms are unlisted organisation, unquoted company and private equity. Private companies are often less well-known than their publicly traded counterparts but still have major importance in the world's economy. For example, in 2008, the 441 largest private companies in the United States accounted for $1.8 trillion in revenues and employed 6.2 million people, according to Forbes.[1] In general, all companies that are not owned by the government are classified as private enterprises. This definition encompasses both publicly traded and privately held companies as their investors are individuals. Private ownership of productive assets differs from state ownership or collective ownership (as in worker-owned companies). This usage is often found in former Eastern Bloc countries to differentiate from former state-owned enterprises,[citation needed] but it may be used anywhere in contrast to a state-owned or a collectively owned company. In the United States, a privately held company refers to a business entity owned by private stakeholders, investors, or company founders, and its shares are not available for public purchase on stock exchanges. That contrasts with public companies, whose shares are publicly traded, which allows investing by the general public. In countries with public trading markets, a privately held business is generally taken to mean one whose ownership shares or interests are not publicly traded. Often, privately held companies are owned by the company founders or their families and heirs or by a small group of investors. Sometimes, employees also hold shares in private companies.[2][page needed] Most small businesses are privately held. Subsidiaries and joint ventures of publicly traded companies (for example, General Motors' Saturn Corporation), unless shares in the subsidiary itself are traded directly, have characteristics of both privately held companies and publicly traded companies. Such companies are usually subject to the same reporting requirements as privately held companies, but their assets, liabilities, and activities are also including the reports of their parent companies, as are required by the accountancy and securities industry rules relating to groups of companies. See also: List of legal entity types by country Private companies may be called corporations, limited companies, limited liability companies, unlimited companies, or other names, depending on where and how they are organized and structured. In the United States but not generally in the United Kingdom, the term is also extended to partnerships, sole proprietorships or business trusts. Each of those categories may have additional requirements and restrictions that may impact reporting requirements, income tax liabilities, governmental obligations, employee relations, marketing opportunities, and other business obligations and decisions. In many countries, there are forms of organization that are restricted to and are commonly used by private companies, for example, the private company limited by shares in the United Kingdom (abbreviated Ltd) or unlimited company and the proprietary limited company (abbreviated Pty Ltd) or unlimited proprietary company (abbreviated Pty) in South Africa and Australia. In India, private companies are registered by the Registrar of Companies, which is under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Indian private companies must contain the word Private Limited at the end of their names.[3] Privately held companies generally have fewer or less comprehensive reporting requirements and obligations for transparency, via annual reports, etc. than publicly traded companies do. For example, in the United States, privately held companies are not generally required to publish their financial statements. By not being required to disclose details about their operations and financial outlook, private companies are not forced to disclose information that may potentially be valuable to competitors and so can avoid the immediate erosion of customer and stakeholder confidence in the event of financial duress. Further, with limited reporting requirements and shareholder expectations, private firms are afforded a greater operational flexibility by being able to focus on long-term growth rather than quarterly earnings. In addition, private company executives may steer their ships without shareholder approval, which allows them to take significant action without delays.[4][5] In Australia, Part 2E of the Corporations Act 2001 requires publicly traded companies to file certain documents relating to their annual general meeting with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). There is a similar requirement for large proprietary companies, which are required to lodge Form 388H to the ASIC containing their financial report. In the United States, private companies are held to different accounting auditing standards than public companies, overseen by the Private Counsel division of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.(see external links) Researching private companies and private companies' financials in the United States can involve contacting the secretary of state for the U.S. state of incorporation (or for LLC or partnership, state of formation), or using specialized private company databases such as Dun & Bradstreet. Other companies, like Sageworks, provide aggregated data on privately held companies, segmented by industry code.[6] By contrast, in the United Kingdom, all incorporated companies are registered centrally with Companies House.[7] Privately held companies also sometimes have restrictions on how many shareholders they may have. For example, the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, section 12(g), limits a privately held company, generally, to fewer than 2000 shareholders, and the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, requires registration of investment companies that have more than 100 holders. In Australia, section 113 of the Corporations Act 2001 limits a privately held company to 50 non-employee shareholders. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (January 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A privately owned enterprise is a commercial enterprise owned by private investors, shareholders or owners (usually collectively, but they can be owned by a single individual), and is in contrast to state institutions, such as publicly owned enterprises and government agencies. Private enterprises comprise the private sector of an economy. An economic system that 1) contains a large private sector where privately run businesses are the backbone of the economy, and 2) a business surplus is controlled by the owners, is referred to as capitalism. This contrasts with socialism, where the industry is owned by the state or by all of the community in common. The act of taking assets into the private sector is referred to as privatization. A privately owned enterprise is one form that private property may take. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (August 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Sole proprietorship: A sole proprietorship is a business owned by one person. The owner of the business has total and unlimited personal liability for the debts incurred by the business. This form is usually relegated to small businesses. Partnership: A partnership is a form of business in which two or more people operate for the common goal of making a profit. Each partner has total and unlimited personal liability for the debts incurred by the partnership. There are three typical different types of classifications for partnerships: general partnerships, limited partnerships, and limited liability partnerships. Corporation: A business corporation is a for-profit, limited liability or unlimited liability entity that has a separate legal personality from its members. A corporation is owned by one or more shareholders and is overseen by a board of directors, which hires the business's managerial staff. Corporate models have also been applied to the state sector in the form of government-owned corporations. A corporation may be privately held (for example, a close company - see below) or publicly traded. Hybrid Types: Some countries, like Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom have created a hybrid type of entity that has characteristics of both a corporation and a partnership. In Germany, it is called a Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH), in the United States it is called a Limited Liability Company (LLC), and in the United Kingdom it is called a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). It is considered a corporate body similar to a corporation but is typically taxed like a partnership. In the United Kingdom, a close or closely held company is defined as a company which is controlled by either five or fewer shareholders or is controlled by shareholders who are also directors.[8] Limited company Private company limited by shares Private equity Public company Unlisted public company ^ Reifman, Shlomo; Murphy, Andrea D., eds. (6 November 2008). "America's Largest Private Companies". Forbes. Archived from the original on 20 March 2019. Retrieved 30 January 2018. ^ Loewen, Jacoline (2008). Money Magnet: Attract Investors to Your Business. Canada: John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 9780470155752. ^ "Ministry of Corporate Affairs - MCA Services". Archived from the original on 2021-09-01. Retrieved 2021-09-03. ^ "Introduction to Private Companies". Private Company Knowledge Bank. PrivCo. Archived from the original on 2019-03-20. Retrieved 2011-03-11. ^ "Private Company Research". Business Reference Services. Library of Congress. 10 Jan 2013. Archived from the original on 21 February 2019. Retrieved 30 December 2017. ^ "Sageworks Private Company Data". Fox Business Network. 1 Feb 2012. Archived from the original on 2015-10-29. ^ "Companies House: About Us". Retrieved 19 February 2024. ^ "Corporation Tax Act 2010". Retrieved 19 February 2024. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Privately held companies. Private Company Council Archived 2016-01-07 at the Wayback Machine, a part of the Financial Accounting Standards Board Retrieved from ^ Después de traer a México la primera versión de su ordenador para las masas y una versión Mini, Endless está liberando al público el sistema operativo que los alimenta: ellos lo han bautizado como Endless OS. Dicho sistema es uno de los pilares fundamentales de su ordenador, ya que presume de incorporar una interfaz bastante intuitiva y una enorme cantidad de programas que se pueden utilizar sin necesidad de una conexión continua a internet. Hoy Endless OS ya se puede descargar de forma gratuita. Como lo comentamos en ocasiones anteriores, Endless OS está basado en Linux, por lo que la mayoría de software y tecnologías que incluye son de código abierto. No obstante, el sistema operativo, de momento sólo soporta las aplicaciones que están en el centro de programas incluido; no se pueden instalar programas de terceros. La compañía pone a disposición de los usuarios dos versiones del sistema, una de ellas viene con el apellido Lite e incluye una serie de aplicaciones (ofimática, reproductor, cliente de correo y editor de fotos), todo el software adicional tendrá que descargarse desde el centro de programas antes mencionado. La segunda versión, llamada Full, incluye los mismos programas de la versión Lite, pero se añaden unas 100 aplicaciones con información de diferentes ámbitos, una versión de Wikipedia y algunas herramientas adicionales. La ventaja es que con esta versión no será necesario conectarse a internet para descargar las apps. Los requisitos para ejecutar el sistema son muy básicos: procesador Intel o AMD de 64 bits, 2GB de RAM, 32GB en disco duro, gráficos integrados y una tarjeta inalámbrica. Por supuesto, Endless asegura que existirán problemas con algunos componentes de los ordenadores donde se instale, pero que éstos se solucionarán con el feedback de los usuarios. Como viene siendo habitual en distribuciones Linux, Endless OS se podrá ejecutar en modo USB Live (sin realizar una instalación) o de forma nativa en el ordenador instalando todos sus componentes. Nos ha parecido interesante como Endless ha puesto a disposición de todo el mundo el sistema que ejecutan sus ordenadores, el cual, como hemos dicho, es fundamental para ofrecer la experiencia de usuario para la que fueron diseñados. Más información | Endless. Muchos encuentran intimidante la idea de cambiar a Linux. Seamos realistas: a pesar de ser el sistema operativo más utilizado para servidores, aún no ha tenido un uso comercial y de consumo importante. Esto se debe principalmente a que todavía no hay muchas computadoras disponibles en el mercado que tengan Linux preinstalado y la mayoría de la gente no quiere lidiar con la molestia de instalar un nuevo sistema operativo. Después de todo, tendrá que preocuparse por muchas más cosas, en particular, la compatibilidad de aplicaciones y controladores.Por suerte, la última versión de Endless OS nos presenta soluciones a muchas de nuestras inquietudes. Lanzado el 18 de mayo, Endless OS 3.8.1 es la última versión de este sistema operativo basado en Debian que se presentó inicialmente al público en 2014. Al igual que sus versiones anteriores, Endless OS 3.8.1 viene con muchas iniciativas de alfabetización digital que hacen que la informática más fácil que nunca.Las versiones básica y completaEste sistema operativo en particular viene en dos versiones diferentes: Básica y Completa. La versión básica tiene un tamaño de aproximadamente 2 GB para descargar. Está equipado con un puñado de aplicaciones y se recomienda para computadoras que probablemente tengan acceso constante y estable a Internet. Esta versión básica es perfecta para aquellos que aún no han probado Endless y simplemente están interesados en echar un vistazo.Mientras tanto, la versión completa es una descarga mucho más grande (el paquete llega hasta 16 GB) y requiere al menos 32 GB de espacio libre en disco. Esta versión del sistema operativo viene con más de cien aplicaciones, como juegos y software de productividad, materiales de referencia y recursos educativos. Dado que esta versión incluye contenido desde el principio, es más ideal para computadoras que tienen una conexión a Internet limitada o nula.Compatibilidad con aplicaciones A pesar de hacer de Internet una característica meramente opcional (una medida verdaderamente inaudita en la era actual de la conectividad), Endless OS es, sorprendentemente, compatible con aplicaciones en línea que ayudan a mejorar la productividad y fomentan el aprendizaje.Por ejemplo, para estudiantes y profesionales, la popular plataforma de alojamiento de archivos Dropbox se puede encontrar fácilmente en la organizada y funcional App Store de Endless. Usar la App Store es muy fácil: ni siquiera necesitas iniciar sesión o crear una cuenta. Para los diseñadores, Altium 365 Viewer es compatible con una variedad de navegadores y puede usarse para compartir esquemas y diseños 3D con otros usuarios. Para escritores, lectores ávidos y buscadores de conocimientos, el sistema operativo viene con una aplicación fuera de línea proporcionada que tiene FlexBooks de la Fundación C-12. La aplicación también contiene contenido de Khan Academy y varios videos que cubren una variedad de temas.Reducir la brecha digitalLa actual crisis sanitaria mundial ha sacado a la luz muchas cosas, incluida la amplia brecha digital en muchos países del mundo. Solo en China, el South China Morning Post señaló cómo a los estudiantes de la mayoría de las zonas rurales se les ha tenido que proporcionar tarjetas SIM equipadas con datos gratuitos de Internet móvil para garantizar que pudieran realizar la transición al aprendizaje en línea.Debido a que este fenómeno se está convirtiendo en una realidad en muchas naciones, los dispositivos informáticos asequibles que no exigen una conexión constante a Internet son aún más importantes. Los creadores de Endless OS son muy conscientes de esta necesidad, razón por la cual su sistema operativo está preinstalado en algunas computadoras portátiles de bajo costo disponibles en países en desarrollo como Kenia, Uganda y Tanzania.Además de esto, el mes pasado también lanzaron su propia organización sin fines de lucro. El objetivo de Endless OS Foundation es distribuir computadoras a estudiantes con acceso limitado o nulo a Internet para facilitar el aprendizaje a distancia.Con su interfaz intuitiva y fácil de usar y abundantes aplicaciones fuera de línea, adaptarse a un mundo regido principalmente por la tecnología definitivamente será más fácil para personas de todos los ámbitos de la vida con la ayuda de Endless OS.

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