

Habits Learned from Linux for Better Windows Setup

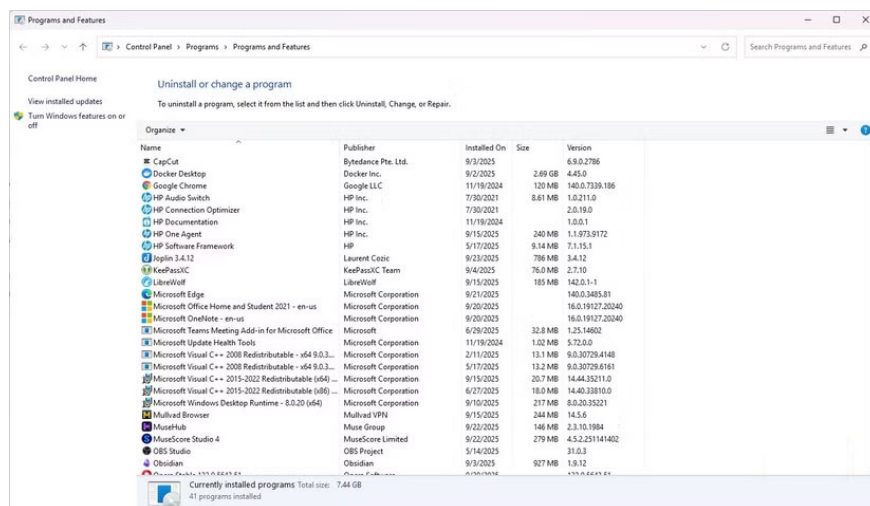
Linux is often seen as customizable and user-controlled, while Windows is seen as rigid and too generic.

When people first started using Linux, they had to go through a lot of trial and error, and it took them years to learn how to avoid some of the mistakes. However, after years of using the platform, they developed some habits that also influenced the way they used Windows. It is interesting to see how different Windows was before they started using Linux.

The new habits that have been adopted for Windows make you much more efficient and productive when using this operating system. Linux is often considered customizable and user-controlled, while Windows is considered rigid and too generic. But now those prejudices have been overcome, and some elements of both operating systems can work perfectly together.

Think of the system as a toolkit!

Your computer is yours, not Microsoft's



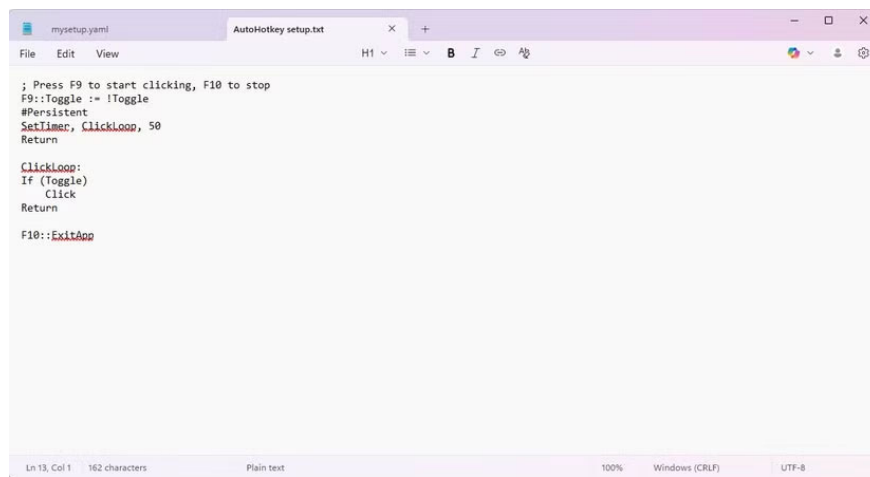
One lesson you learn from your early days with Linux is that every system should be a tailored, streamlined set of tools. For example, when installing Fedora, switch the default file manager (GNOME Files, aka Nautilus) to Nemo, the default file manager for the Cinnamon desktop. It offers a dual-pane view, built-in terminal

integration, and more extensive customization options. This is more for those who come to Linux with the idea that their system is meant to be customized, so changing and customizing components seems second nature.

Before exploring Linux, of course, uninstall and install the applications that are right for you, but that is not the default way to think about the operating system. Many people did not start a new Windows installation thinking that everything had to be tailored to them, only making these changes after specific needs arose. But now, starting by changing, removing, and adding as appropriate has become the default. Now that every Windows installation feels, at least to some extent, like a toolkit, you can stop thinking of it as Microsoft's system and start thinking of it as your own.

Powerful automation

Even with small tasks



```
mysetup.yaml AutoHotkey setup.txt
File Edit View H1 B I U
; Press F9 to start clicking, F10 to stop
F9::Toggle := !Toggle
#Persistent
SetTimer, ClickLoop, 50
Return

ClickLoop:
If (Toggle)
Click
Return

F10::ExitApp

Ln 13, Col 1 162 characters Plain text 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
```

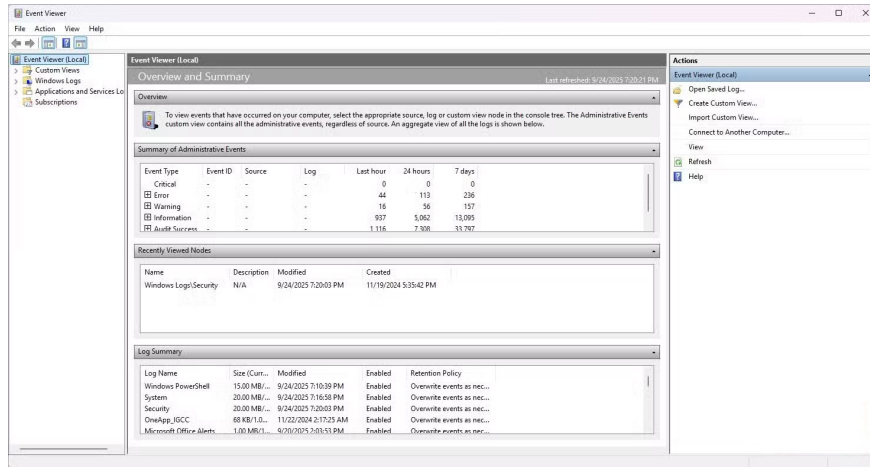
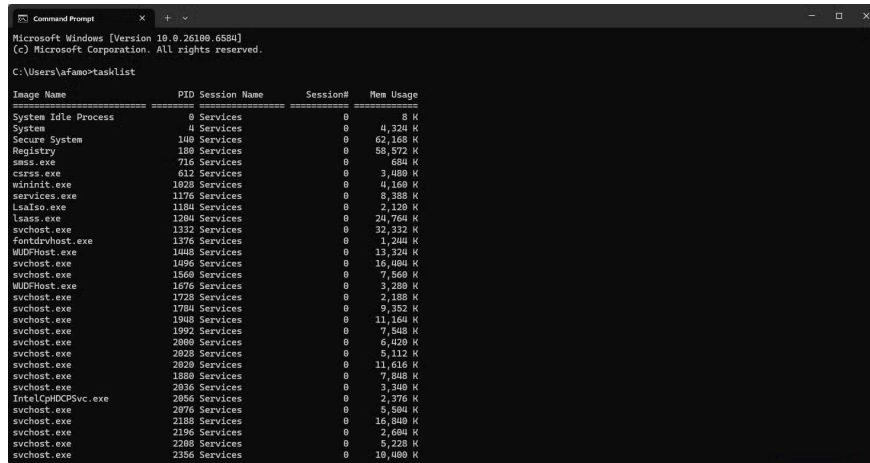
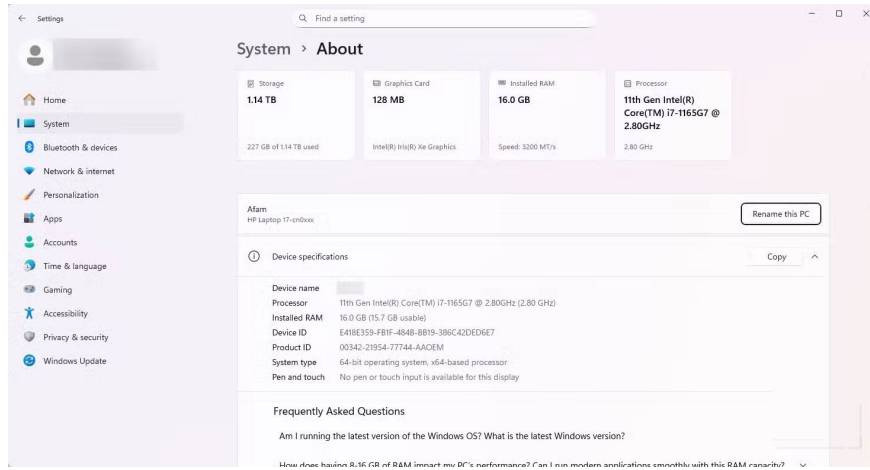
Many people spend more time in the Linux Terminal than they do in the Windows Terminal, and it makes them extremely attentive to repetitive actions. On Linux, instead of manually renaming dozens of downloaded files, they prefer to use scripts to do it. Although automating some tasks on Windows is completely possible and quite simple, they have never thought about it.

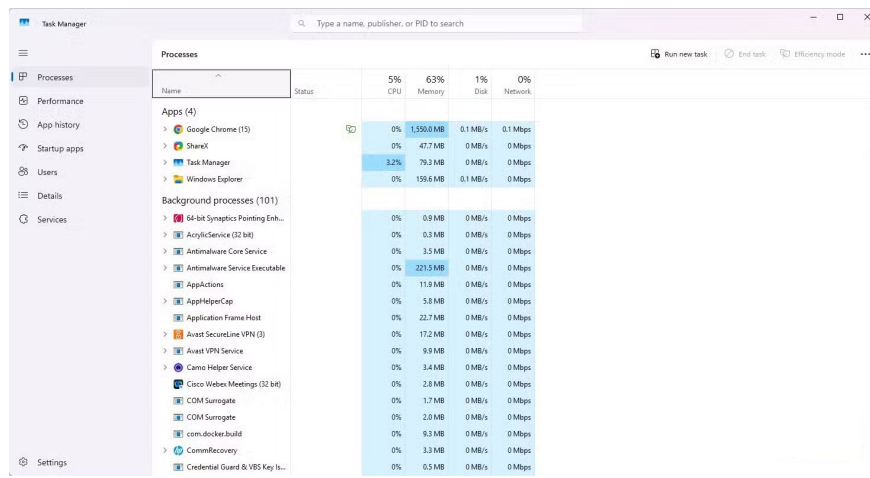
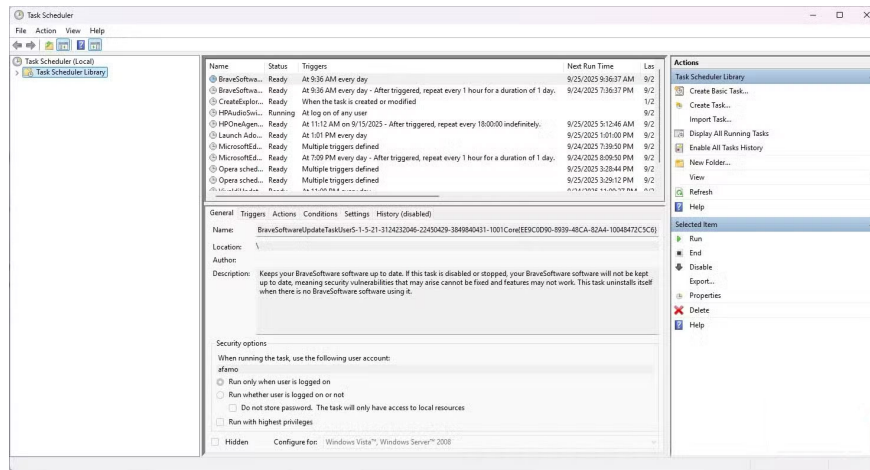
Windows' polished GUI makes it easy to manually perform tasks that could be more efficiently automated. It was only recently, while writing a small PowerShell script to batch rename files in seconds, that they realized they had brought over a habit from Linux.

Linux encourages you to prioritize terminal efficiency over GUI clicking, but as soon as you adopt the same philosophy on Windows, everything becomes faster and more efficient.

Keep the system transparent

Stay on top of what's going on





On Linux, people often monitor logs and system performance through the terminal, so they always know what processes and services are running. This is a habit that should be transferred to Windows. Stop assuming that the operating system is handling everything optimally and start being more proactive and responsible.

Nowadays, people prefer using Process Explorer over just relying on Task Manager as it shows detailed process tree, CPU and memory usage, handles and threads.

Prioritize lightweight and minimalist solutions

Avoid heavy applications

Name	Path	Size	Exten..	Type
		29,509,340 KB	pxc	PXC File
		25,263,668 KB	sys	System file
		19,170,138 KB	pxc	PXC File
		14,764,925 KB	7z	7z Archive
DEO.mp4	HEY EDITED video	13,602,299 KB	mp4	MP4 Vide...
	video	13,531,573 KB	mp4	MP4 Vide...
	CLIP	13,304,409 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
	lex abramson party/video	13,304,409 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
		12,108,471 KB	dwn	DXN File
		11,997,727 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
g Spam and Trashbox		11,997,727 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
g Spam and Trashbox		10,338,038 KB	mbox	MBOX File
		10,338,038 KB	mbox	MBOX File
		10,303,185 KB	7z	7z Archive
		10,139,904 KB	mp4	MP4 Vide...
		9,726,844 KB	7z	7z Archive
		9,222,804 KB	7z	7z Archive
		7,778,657 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
		7,199,522 KB	7z	7z Archive
		6,666,782 KB	mp4	MP4 Vide...
		6,482,416 KB	dwn	DXN File
		6,373,666 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
		6,279,454 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
		6,279,454 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
		6,196,239 KB	zip	zip Archive
		5,908,833 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
		6,279,454 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
		6,279,454 KB	MP4	MP4 Vide...
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		5,450,133 KB	zip	zip Archive

On Linux, people often choose an application that does a particular task best. One reason is that Linux is an experimental operating system, and many people don't want to spend a lot of money on a new Linux computer when they're first starting out. People often install Linux on an older computer, which often means slow performance and the inability to install bloated applications. As a result, specialized applications are better than all-in-one solutions.

But the original resource optimization habit has long since become the default behavior for many people. Now, speed is no longer the issue, but minimizing distraction is. So even when using Windows, people are constantly moving from all-in-one solutions to apps that do one main function best.

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