

Which Linux Distro Run Best on Old PCs in 2026? (Lightweight Picks That Actually Work)

TechRounder PDF Edition

Live article:

<https://www.techrounder.com/technology/best-3-windows-alternative-operating-system-for-low-end-pc-laptops/>

By Vipin PG | Published September 21, 2019 | Updated November 1, 2025 | Format: Deep Dive | 16 min read

In brief

The best lightweight Linux distros for old PCs in 2026 are antiX, Puppy Linux, and Tiny Core for ancient hardware (under 1 GB RAM), and Linux Mint XFCE, Xubuntu, and MX Linux for older-but-not-ancient machines with 2-4 GB RAM. The right pick depends on how old your hardware actually is , and how much tinkering you're willing to do.

Lightweight Linux distros don't magically turn a 2008 laptop into a modern workstation. What they do is turn abandoned hardware into a useful machine again , and that distinction matters. The real win is usability, not fantasy.

This updated guide tracks the lightweight operating systems Linux users kept recommending across Reddit discussions in 2023, 2024, and 2025, then checks those recommendations against current project pages, release notes, and installation documentation available in March 2026. Some distros are still astonishingly lean. Some have grown heavier while staying beginner-friendly. And a few that looked lightweight on paper are no longer the best fit for genuinely ancient hardware.

Best Lightweight Linux OS for Low-End PCs in 2026

All systems below were active, downloadable, and maintained as of March 2026. The original lineup is intact, but the positioning has been updated where the projects themselves now point in a slightly different direction.

1. antiX Linux , Best for Ancient Hardware

antiX still earns its reputation the old-fashioned way: by running where heavier distributions simply give up. It's Debian Stable-based, systemd-free, and deeply tuned for old x86 hardware. The project documents 512 MB RAM as the recommended minimum, while also noting it can run on systems with around 256 MB when swap is configured sensibly.

What makes antiX stand out in 2026 isn't just that it's light , it's that it gives you serious low-level control without feeling like a science experiment. The current antiX 23.2 line is still live, and January 2026 updates show multiple init choices across the ISO lineup.

- Minimum Specs: old x86 hardware, roughly 256 MB RAM with swap; 7 GB storage for install.
- Recommended: 512 MB RAM or more, especially for a comfortable desktop setup.

Highlights: systemd-free design, multiple editions, persistent live USB tools, 32-bit and 64-bit support, strong rescue value.

Reddit consensus: Users still mention antiX first when the machine is ancient. The trade-off hasn't changed: great performance, less beginner polish.

Best For: old PCs, tinkerers, rescue use, and users who actively want a systemd-free setup.

Website: antixlinux.com

2. Puppy Linux , Best for Portable and Ultra-Old Machines

Puppy Linux is still one of the most distinctive lightweight Linux experiences you can find. It's tiny, fast, and unusual in ways that are either charming or irritating depending on your taste. Booting into RAM is its signature move, and that's exactly why it feels so quick on old hardware and removable media.

The official project site remains active in 2026, with current build families distributed through its forum-driven download model. Puppy isn't the best everyday distro for most people, but for portable USB use, recovery work, and reviving old machines, it still punches above its weight.

- Minimum: Extremely old Pentium-era hardware can boot it; practical modern use starts around 256-512 MB RAM.

- Recommended: 512 MB RAM or more for a smoother desktop and browser experience.

Key Traits: Runs from RAM, quick boot, portable live sessions, remastering tools, multiple Puppy variants.

Reddit consensus: Users still describe Puppy as fun, fast, and weird in a good way. They also warn that its root-centric model isn't ideal if you want a more conventional security posture.

Best For: Rescue disks, portable USB installs, ultra-old PCs, and people who enjoy learning by poking around.

Website: puppylinux-woof-ce.github.io

3. Linux Mint XFCE , Best for Beginners Leaving Windows

Linux Mint XFCE is still one of the safest recommendations for people leaving Windows behind , but here's the honest update: it's lightweight only in a relative sense now. Compared with Cinnamon or Windows 11, yes, it's lighter. Compared with antiX, Puppy, or Tiny Core, not even close.

Mint's own FAQ still lists 2 GB RAM as the baseline and 4 GB as the comfortable zone, and the Mint 22 series remains a long-term support line through 2029. That makes it a smart choice for old-but-not-ancient machines, especially those in the 2-4 GB RAM range. The Mint FAQ page is still one of the clearest official requirement references around.

- Minimum: 2 GB RAM, 20 GB disk space.

- Recommended: 4 GB RAM for a genuinely comfortable desktop.

Highlights: Polished Update Manager, easy driver handling, familiar layout, strong documentation, long support window.

Reddit consensus: Users kept treating Mint XFCE as the "just install this and get on with your life" option , and that's still a fair read.

Best For: Beginners, home users, and older desktops or laptops with at least 2 GB RAM.

Website: linuxmint.com

4. Lubuntu (LXQt) , Best for Ubuntu Users Who Want Less Overhead

Lubuntu is the Ubuntu flavor people reach for when they want a lighter desktop without giving up mainstream repositories and support. The current 24.04 LTS branch is supported until April 2027, and support lifespan is part of usability too, a distro that runs lightly but is annoying to maintain isn't really a great pick for ordinary users.

Lubuntu's LXQt desktop keeps overhead down, though it's a more modern-feeling light distro than a tiny one. Lubuntu release details are worth checking before you install, because the exact point release and support date do change.

- Minimum: 1 GB RAM for installation-class use.
- Recommended: 2 GB RAM or more, preferably with an SSD.

Features: LXQt desktop, Ubuntu repositories, modern app stack, better aesthetics than many ultra-light distros.

Reddit consensus: Frequently recommended for old laptops, but users also point out the obvious reality: once you open a modern browser, 2 GB can disappear fast.

Best For: Budget laptops, netbooks, and users who want Ubuntu familiarity with less desktop overhead.

Website: lubuntu.me

5. Xubuntu (XFCE) , Best Balance of Comfort and Restraint

Xubuntu hits the sweet spot between comfort and restraint. The official project currently states that installation requires an Intel or AMD 64-bit processor, at least 1 GB of memory, and 8.6 GB of free disk space, though in practice, 2 GB or more is where it starts feeling relaxed rather than merely functional. The Xubuntu download page spells that out directly.

If you like traditional desktop metaphors and don't need the absolute lightest option, Xubuntu remains one of the easiest recommendations on the board.

- Minimum: 1 GB RAM, 8.6 GB storage, 64-bit processor.
- Recommended: 2 GB or more for daily use.

Strengths: Mature XFCE desktop, strong Ubuntu ecosystem, predictable behavior, low drama.

Reddit consensus: Users still call it reliable, even when they admit it looks a little old-school. On old hardware, that's not a bug, it's part of the charm.

Best For: 2-4 GB RAM systems, conservative users, and anyone who values stability over novelty.

Website: xubuntu.org

6. MX Linux , Best for Serious Daily Use on Older Laptops

MX Linux is still one of the most broadly loved "serious but friendly" lightweight desktop distributions. It sits on Debian Stable, offers a polished XFCE default, and layers in a genuinely useful tools suite that saves time without getting in your way. The project is active in 2026, with current MX-25.1 images available and the MX-23 branch still clearly documented in prior releases.

Reddit users kept recommending MX for old laptops that are no longer microscopic in spec but still benefit from a leaner desktop and a calmer base than mainstream Ubuntu variants sometimes provide.

- Minimum: Older MX 23 references commonly pointed to 1 GB RAM territory, though practical comfort is higher.
- Recommended: 2-4 GB RAM for an easy daily desktop.

Highlights: Debian Stable base, MX Tools, live USB persistence, XFCE default with other desktop options available.

Reddit consensus: Praised for stability and real-world usability rather than headline minimalism , which is exactly why it keeps showing up in recommendation threads.

Best For: Daily use on older laptops and desktops where you want reliability without giving up convenience.

Website: mxlinux.org

7. Q4OS , Best for Windows Migrants on Modest Hardware

Q4OS continues to do one thing well: make older hardware feel familiar to people coming from classic Windows desktops. The project is active, Q4OS 5 remains supported through June 2028, and the Windows-based installer path is still one of its most unusual strengths. A distro that reduces fear is often a better choice than one that saves another 80 MB of RAM.

The Trinity desktop remains its lighter, more retro option, while Plasma needs considerably more breathing room.

- Trinity Min: Roughly 512 MB RAM, 5 GB storage.

- Plasma Min: Around 2 GB RAM.

Key Traits: Windows-like layout, Debian base, Trinity and Plasma choices, easy migration path.

Reddit consensus: Still appreciated by users who want an XP- or 7-style feel without the weight of a modern desktop stack.

Best For: 1-2 GB RAM systems and Windows migrants who value familiarity above all else.

Website: q4os.org

8. Bodhi Linux , Best Visual Flair on Low RAM

Bodhi Linux remains one of the most visually distinctive lightweight desktops that still takes old hardware seriously. Its Moksha desktop isn't conventional, but that's also why it can stay responsive on modest machines without feeling stripped bare. The official requirements page for Bodhi 7.0.0 lists a 500 MHz processor, 512 MB RAM, and 5 GB of drive space as minimums, with 768 MB RAM recommended. The Bodhi requirements page is refreshingly direct about that.

- Minimum: 500 MHz CPU, 512 MB RAM, 5 GB storage.

- Recommended: 768 MB RAM or more.

Highlights: Moksha desktop, elegant appearance, low resource footprint, highly customizable environment.

Reddit consensus: Users like how fast it feels, but the interface can be a shock if you expect something more mainstream.

Best For: 512 MB-1 GB RAM systems where speed matters but you still want some visual flair.

Website: bodhilinux.com

9. Tiny Core Linux , Best for Ultra-Minimal and Embedded Use

Tiny Core is still outrageous in the best possible way. The official site describes TinyCore as a 16 MB FLTK/FLWM desktop, while Core stays CLI-first and CorePlus remains the easier starting point for people who need broader hardware support. That modularity is the whole point.

Tiny Core isn't trying to be convenient by default. It's trying to be tiny, fast, and composable, and if you judge it by the wrong standard, you'll miss why experts still admire it. The current 17.0 release arrived in February 2026, so this project is much alive.

- Core: Command-line focused.
- Tiny Core: 16 MB class GUI desktop.
- Practical RAM Need: Around 46 MB for Tiny Core, lower for MicroCore, more once you add real applications.

Highlights: Modular design, RAM-based operation, fast boot, extension system, astonishingly low baseline footprint.

Reddit consensus: Still described as impressive and educational, but not the right choice for someone who just wants an easy desktop.

Best For: Ultra-old hardware, embedded experiments, education, and users who enjoy building upward from almost nothing.

Website: tinycorelinux.net

10. Peppermint OS , Best for a Clean, Build-Your-Own Start

Peppermint OS has evolved, and that's worth saying plainly. It's no longer best described as a simple Ubuntu lightweight remix. The current project positions Peppermint as a Debian/Devuan-based XFCE desktop with little preinstalled, and the flagship downloads are available in multiple build styles depending on what kind of base you want.

That minimalist approach is exactly why many users still like it. You're not fighting preloaded extras. You're starting from a clean desk.

- Minimum: 1 GB RAM is still a realistic floor for light use.
- Recommended: 2 GB or more once web apps enter the picture.

Unique Feature: A lean XFCE base that invites you to shape the system yourself rather than accept a kitchen-sink install.

Reddit consensus: Users still like its flexibility, though it feels more like a build-your-own desktop than a heavily curated beginner distro.

Best For: Users who want a clean, light system and don't mind deciding what to install next.

Website: peppermintos.com

11. BunsenLabs Linux , Best Openbox Desktop for Intermediate Users

BunsenLabs is still the recommendation for people who want an Openbox desktop that feels purposeful rather than bare. And it has moved on since late 2025: the current Carbon release landed on February 11, 2026, based on Debian 13 "Trixie." That's a meaningful update, it confirms the project is actively maintained, not just lingering around nostalgically.

BunsenLabs is light, elegant, and highly tunable, but it does expect some Linux comfort from you. That hasn't changed.

- Minimum: Older guidance places it around 1 GB RAM territory.

- Recommended: 2 GB or more for a comfortable modern desktop.

Traits: Openbox workflow, Tint2 panel, Conky integration, right-click menus, high customizability.

Reddit consensus: Still beloved by users who enjoy shaping their own environment instead of accepting default desktop conventions.

Best For: 1-2 GB RAM systems and users who enjoy manual tuning and lightweight window-manager workflows.

Website: bunsenlabs.org

12. Void Linux , Best Rolling Distro for Advanced Users

Void Linux occupies a specific niche, and it does it well. It's independent, runit-based, fast, and appealing to users who want control without inheriting the conventions of systemd-heavy mainstream distributions. The project remains active, and the official handbook is still the right place to begin , because installation expectations are more manual than with beginner-focused distros.

The Void install docs aren't optional reading here. They're part of the product.

- Minimum: A lean base install is possible on low-memory hardware.

- Practical Use: 1-2 GB RAM is where a real desktop starts to feel much easier.

Highlights: runit init, XBPS package manager, musl and glibc options, quick and clean base system.

Reddit consensus: Advanced users still recommend Void when the goal is efficiency plus control, not hand-holding.

Best For: Advanced users who want a lean rolling system and are comfortable assembling their own setup.

Website: voidlinux.org

13. Alpine Linux , Best for Servers, Containers, and Specialists

Alpine Linux remains superb at being small, secure, and disciplined. It's still one of the best answers for containers, small servers, and embedded use , and only sometimes the right answer for desktop revival. The official Alpine installation docs list 128 MB RAM as a minimal baseline, with GUI desktops needing substantially more and around 320 MB during ISO-based installation.

The Alpine installation guide makes that distinction clear. That's exactly why Alpine is so respected: it tells you what it is, and it doesn't pretend to be something else.

- Minimum: 128 MB RAM baseline; GUI use generally needs more.

- Best Use: Server, container, appliance, or specialist setups rather than casual desktop use.

Features: musl libc, BusyBox, OpenRC, compact footprint, strong security posture.

Reddit consensus: Favored by advanced users, especially outside the desktop space. On an old laptop, Alpine is viable , but it's rarely the easiest route.

Best For: Servers, IoT, containers, and highly minimal expert-controlled systems.

Website: alpinelinux.org

14. Damn Small Linux (DSL 2024) , A Genuine Revival Worth Watching

DSL is back, and the comeback is real enough to take seriously. The revived project still aims at low-spec x86 hardware, but let's be direct: it's no longer the old 50 MB stunt distro people remember. The modern reboot deliberately targets a single-CD footprint around 700 MB while packing in a much more usable environment. Less shocking, but considerably more practical.

It's still a niche choice, yet it absolutely deserves a place in conversations about reviving old machines.

- Minimum: Low-spec x86 hardware; practical use around 128 MB RAM and upward.

- Reality Check: Larger than classic DSL, but far more functional.

Changes: Compact-but-not-microscopic image, lightweight apps, text-mode usefulness, renewed maintenance.

Reddit consensus: Part nostalgia, part legitimate revival project. It's early compared with more established choices, but it's no longer just a memory.

Best For: Rescuing old systems, experimentation, and users who enjoy minimal environments with personality.

Website: damnsmalllinux.org

15. Linux Lite , Best for Windows Migrants on Modest Modern Hardware

Linux Lite is where this list needed the biggest reality check. It's still friendly, still aimed at Windows migrants, and still a good distribution. But the official current download page now lists much heavier minimum requirements than many older articles repeat: a 1.5 GHz dual-core CPU, 4 GB memory, and 40 GB of storage.

That means Linux Lite is no longer a serious answer for low-end legacy hardware. It's better understood as a comfort-oriented distro for modest but still reasonably modern machines. That's not a criticism , it's just the truth in 2026.

- Minimum: 1.5 GHz dual-core CPU, 4 GB RAM, 40 GB storage.

- Recommended: Roughly the same class of hardware as an older but still capable Windows 10 PC.

Highlights: Familiar interface, beginner focus, user-friendly tooling, straightforward migration path.

Reddit consensus: Still appreciated by newcomers, but it no longer belongs in the same ultra-light conversation as antiX, Puppy, or Tiny Core.

Best For: Windows refugees with older 64-bit PCs that aren't ancient relics.

Website: linuxliteos.com

How Do the Lightweight Linux Distros Compare?

Strip away distro tribalism and the field is pretty straightforward. The lightest systems aren't always the most usable, and the most beginner-friendly systems are rarely the lightest. That tension is the whole game. The table below reflects current official requirements, support status, and the real-world fact that modern browsers are usually the heaviest thing you'll run anyway.

Category: Ultra-Lightweight (< 256 MB) | Best Choices: Tiny Core Linux, Alpine Linux, antiX Core | Typical RAM Range: 46-256 MB | Main Use Case: Embedded tasks, experiments, ultra-old hardware

Category: Lightweight (256 MB-1 GB) | Best Choices: Puppy Linux, antiX Full, Bodhi Linux, DSL 2024 | Typical RAM Range: 256 MB-1 GB | Main Use Case: Rescue media, portable systems, old desktops

Category: Light-Medium (1-2 GB) | Best Choices: Lubuntu, Q4OS Trinity, BunsenLabs, Peppermint | Typical RAM Range: 1-2 GB | Main Use Case: Netbooks, aging laptops, tuned daily desktops

Category: Efficient Desktop (2-4 GB) | Best Choices: Linux Mint XFCE, Xubuntu, MX Linux, Void Linux | Typical RAM Range: 2-4 GB | Main Use Case: General desktop use and everyday productivity

Category: Friendly but Heavier | Best Choices: Linux Lite | Typical RAM Range: 4 GB+ | Main Use Case: Windows migration on newer old PCs

Which Lightweight Linux Distro Should You Pick?

By User Experience Level

User Type: Beginners | Recommended Distros: Linux Mint XFCE, Linux Lite, Xubuntu

User Type: Intermediate Users | Recommended Distros: Lubuntu, MX Linux, Bodhi Linux, Q4OS

User Type: Advanced | Recommended Distros: Void Linux, BunsenLabs, antiX

User Type: Expert / Admins | Recommended Distros: Alpine Linux, Tiny Core Linux, Void (musl)

By How Much RAM Your PC Has

RAM Range: < 512 MB | Suggested Systems: Tiny Core, antiX Core, Alpine, DSL 2024

RAM Range: 512 MB-1 GB | Suggested Systems: Puppy, antiX Full, Bodhi, Q4OS Trinity

RAM Range: 1-2 GB | Suggested Systems: Q4OS, BunsenLabs, Peppermint, Lubuntu

RAM Range: 2-4 GB | Suggested Systems: Mint XFCE, Xubuntu, MX Linux, Void

RAM Range: 4 GB+ | Suggested Systems: Linux Lite, Mint XFCE, Xubuntu, MX Linux

By What You're Trying to Do

Goal: Daily Desktop | Top Choices: Mint XFCE, MX Linux, Xubuntu

Goal: Rescue / Recovery | Top Choices: Puppy, antiX, DSL 2024

Goal: Server / Container | Top Choices: Alpine, Void, Debian Minimal

Goal: Learning Linux | Top Choices: Mint XFCE, MX Linux, antiX

Goal: Maximum Customization | Top Choices: BunsenLabs, Void, Tiny Core

Goal: Windows Migration | Top Choices: Linux Lite, Q4OS, Mint XFCE

What Has Changed in Lightweight Linux Since Late 2025?

The names at the top didn't change much, but the context around them did. Here's what's actually different going into 2026.

- antiX is still a real low-end champion, and its official guidance now makes the 256 MB versus 512 MB distinction clearer.
- Linux Mint XFCE remains one of the best beginner picks, but only for machines that already have enough RAM to run a modern browser without suffering.
- BunsenLabs has a fresh Carbon release in 2026, which confirms the project is actively moving , not just surviving.
- Linux Lite has drifted upward in requirements enough that calling it a true low-end distro is now misleading.
- Tiny Core and Alpine still dominate the "how little can we get away with?" end of the spectrum, but they remain specialist tools more than mainstream desktop recommendations.

If you want extra confirmation before choosing, the most reliable official references are the Mint FAQ page, Xubuntu download page, Bodhi requirements page, Alpine installation guide, and Void install docs. They're more reliable than random recycled spec tables , and this topic is genuinely full of recycled spec tables.

The One Thing Most Lightweight Linux Guides Get Wrong

There's no single best lightweight distro. There are only better fits for specific machines and specific people. Reddit users were consistent about that, they kept naming the same families, but they also kept repeating the same warning: your browser will usually be the real resource hog, not the distro itself. That's easy to miss, and it's probably the most practical point in this entire discussion.

- antiX, Puppy, and Tiny Core still dominate the ultra-minimal end.
- Linux Mint XFCE, Xubuntu, and MX Linux offer the best balance between usability and efficiency.
- Void and Alpine remain favorites for experts who want control more than convenience.
- Bodhi, Q4OS, and BunsenLabs stay relevant because they solve different taste problems, not just hardware problems.

1. Web browsers remain the heaviest component on almost every lightweight desktop.
2. Debian- and Ubuntu-based options still provide the easiest documentation path for most users.
3. Efficient computing is clearly not dead. If anything, 2026 makes it more relevant as people look for ways to keep perfectly functional hardware out of the trash.

Which Lightweight Linux Distro Is Right for Your Old PC?

Lightweight Linux distros are still one of the best ways to make old hardware useful again, but the right answer depends on how old the machine really is and how much patience you have.

If the PC is genuinely ancient, antiX, Puppy Linux, and Tiny Core are still the names that deserve your attention first. If you want a proper everyday desktop on modest hardware, Linux Mint XFCE, Xubuntu, and MX Linux remain the strongest all-round picks. If you care more about control than convenience, Void Linux and Alpine Linux still make a compelling case.

The distro is only half the story, though. Your browser, storage speed, and desktop choice matter just as much. Put a bloated browsing workload on a tiny machine and even the smartest distro starts to feel slow. Match the workload to the hardware, and these systems can keep old PCs productive for years longer than most people expect.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the best Linux distro for a PC with 1 GB of RAM?

For a PC with 1 GB of RAM, the best options are antiX Linux, Puppy Linux, Bodhi Linux, and Q4OS with the Trinity desktop. All four are designed to run comfortably in that memory range. antiX is the most capable and Debian-based; Puppy is the fastest but unusual in its design; Bodhi offers a surprisingly polished look; Q4OS is the friendliest for Windows migrants.

Can I run Linux on a PC with only 512 MB of RAM?

Yes, antiX Linux, Puppy Linux, Bodhi Linux, Tiny Core, and DSL 2024 all support systems with 512 MB of RAM or less. antiX can even run on 256 MB with swap configured. These distros are specifically built for low-memory hardware, though browser performance will always be limited regardless of which one you choose.

What is the lightest Linux distro available in 2026?

Tiny Core Linux is the lightest maintained desktop Linux distro in 2026, with the TinyCore GUI edition weighing in at around 16 MB and needing roughly 46 MB of RAM to run. Alpine Linux is comparably minimal at its base, but it's primarily designed for servers and containers rather than desktops. Both are specialist tools, not everyday recommendations.

Which lightweight Linux distro is easiest for beginners?

Linux Mint XFCE is the most beginner-friendly lightweight Linux distro, provided your machine has at least 2 GB of RAM. It has a familiar layout, strong documentation, and a long support window through 2029. For machines with less RAM, Ubuntu or Q4OS are the next most approachable options.

Is Linux Lite still a good choice for old laptops?

Linux Lite is a good choice, but it's no longer accurate to call it a lightweight distro. Its current minimum requirements are a 1.5 GHz dual-core CPU, 4 GB of RAM, and 40 GB of storage, closer to a modest modern machine than a genuine old laptop. It's better suited to Windows migrants on older-but-not-ancient hardware than to anyone trying to revive a machine from 2008 or earlier.

Does the choice of Linux distro matter more than the browser I use?

On low-end hardware, your browser choice often matters more than your distro. A lightweight distro running a heavy browser like Chrome can feel slower than a slightly heavier distro running a minimal browser like Falkon or Midori. If your machine has under 2 GB of RAM, pairing your distro with a lighter browser will make a bigger practical difference than distro-hopping alone.

References

1. antixlinux.com - <https://antixlinux.com/>
2. puppylinux-woof-ce.github.io - <https://puppylinux-woof-ce.github.io/>
3. linuxmint.com - [faq.php](https://linuxmint.com/faq.php) - <https://linuxmint.com/faq.php>
4. linuxmint.com - <https://linuxmint.com/>
5. ubuntu.me - [downloads](https://ubuntu.me/downloads/) - <https://ubuntu.me/downloads/>
6. ubuntu.me - <https://ubuntu.me/>
7. xubuntu.org - [download](https://xubuntu.org/download/) - <https://xubuntu.org/download/>
8. xubuntu.org - <https://xubuntu.org/>
9. mxlinux.org - <https://mxlinux.org/>
10. q4os.org - <https://www.q4os.org/>
11. bodhilinux.com - [w / system-requirements](https://www.bodhilinux.com/w/system-requirements/) - <https://www.bodhilinux.com/w/system-requirements/>
12. bodhilinux.com - <https://www.bodhilinux.com/>
13. tinycorelinux.net - <http://www.tinycorelinux.net/>
14. peppermintos.com - <https://peppermintos.com/>
15. bunsenlabs.org - <https://www.bunsenlabs.org/>
16. docs.voidlinux.org - [installation / index.html](https://docs.voidlinux.org/installation/index.html) - <https://docs.voidlinux.org/installation/index.html>
17. voidlinux.org - <https://voidlinux.org/>
18. wiki.alpinelinux.org - [wiki / Installation](https://wiki.alpinelinux.org/wiki/Installation) - <https://wiki.alpinelinux.org/wiki/Installation>
19. alpinelinux.org - <https://alpinelinux.org/>
20. damnsmalllinux.org - <https://www.damnsmalllinux.org/>
21. linuxliteos.com - <https://www.linuxliteos.com/>