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| **Topics** | **Research** | **Citations** |
| **Topic A**  *Application*  *Software* | * JBOSS   + JBOSS is a middleware application that connects between apps, data and users   + Middleware offers services the OS doesn’t * Open Shift   + Open shift is a container platform for Kubernetes that can automate handling of applications. * Cloud form   + Cloud form is a software developed and runs on Red Hat   + It handles running VR programs | https://www.redhat.com/  en/topics/middleware/  what-is-middleware  https://en.wikipedia.org/  wiki/Red\_Hat#CloudForms  https://www.openshift.com/  products/features |
| **Topic B**  *Hardware* | * Hardware compatibility   + Not all hardware is compatible because of the specs that are required to run Red Hat * Requirements   + You need usually 2 Gb’s of RAM, but it will cause issues after installation if you try using virtual machines   + You need at least 6 GB of disk space free and that’s only for installing the OS, but the computer might malfunction if there is no more space free   + One core or thread for each virtualized CPU and one for the host is required for Red Hat * Swap Space   + When RAM is taken up the swap space goes into action. When all the RAM is taken up the Red Hat will use the HDD’s storage, but because the HDD’s storage is being used in place of RAM the PC will slow down and over time there will be some issue’s in both the hardware and software. | https://access.redhat.com/  documentation/  enus/red\_hat\_enterprise\_linux/  6/html/installation\_guide/sn-is\_your\_hardware\_compatible-x86  https://access.redhat.com/  documentation/en-us/  red\_hat\_enterprise\_linux/7/  html/virtualization  \_deployment\_and  \_administration\_guide/  chap-requirements |
| **Topic C**  *User Interface* | * GUI   + Red Hat has a lot of different GUI’s that it can switch between   + GNOME — The default desktop environment for Red Hat Enterprise Linux based on the GTK+ 2 graphical toolkit   + KDE — An alternative desktop environment based on the Qt 3 graphical toolkit * Multi-Tasking GUI’s   + Red Hat has multi-tasking GUI’s that can do similar things that windows can   + The KWin window manager is the default window manager for KDE. It is an efficient window manager which supports custom themes   + The Metacity window manager is the default window manager for GNOME. It is a simple and efficient window manager which also supports custom themes. To run this window manager, you need to install the metacity package * Rebooting and shutdown   + For Red Hat systems, there is no functional difference between reboot and shutdown | https://access.redhat.com/  documentation/en-us/red\_hat\_enterprise\_linux/  5/html/deployment\_guide/s1-x-clients  https://serverfault.com/  questions/787144/  reboot-or-shutdown-r-now-what-restart-command-is-safer |
| **Topic D**  *Device Management* | * File Type support   + Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 introduces a unified extended file system driver that provides support for Ext2, Ext3, and Ext4 * Hard drive instillation   + When installing a hard drive or replacing another one you are recommended to try the hard drive on a windows OS before doing it on red hat   + Hard drive installations only work from ext2, ext3, ext4, or FAT file systems. You cannot use a hard drive formatted for any other file system as an installation source for Red Hat Enterprise Linux * Supported devices   + There are a few devices that are supported and specifically y designed for programing   + virtio-scsi-pci - PCI bus storage device   + virtio-blk-pci - PCI bus storage device   + virtio-net-pci - PCI bus network device also known as virtio-net   + virtio-serial-pci - PCI bus input device   + virtio-balloon-pci - PCI bus memory balloon device   + virtio-rng-pci - PCI bus virtual random number generator device | https://access.redhat.com/  documentation/en-us/  red\_hat\_enterprise\_linux/  7/html/  migration\_planning\_guide/  sect-red\_hat\_enterprise\_linux-migration\_planning\_guide-file\_system\_formats  https://access.redhat.com/  documentation/en-us/red\_hat\_enterprise\_linux  /6/html/installation\_guide/  s1-steps-hd-installs-ppc  https://access.redhat.com/  documentation/en-us/  red\_hat\_enterprise\_linux  /7/html/  virtualization\_deployment  \_and\_administration\_guide  /sect-manipulating\_the\_domain\_xml-devices |
| **Topic E**  *Security* | * Anti – Virus   + Red had doesn’t provide any anti-virus software   + Red Hat Enterprise Linux also includes a set of technologies which can greatly reduce the chance of Linux-specific exploits * Permission   + Red Hat does provide a high level of security in the operating system and packages that they distribute   + Red hat asks permission just like windows * Accounts   + Red hat also has accounts just like windows. A non- root user is someone that isn’t admin   + Do not login as the root user unless needed. Use sudo and log in as a non-root user | https://access.redhat.com/  solutions/9203 |
| **Topic F**  *Network Connectivity* | * Firewall   + Red hat does have a firewall   + Run a local firewall on the system, such as iptables, to block any unused ports * Internet Devices   + There are multiple ways red hat allows you to connect to the internet   + ISDN Connection     - An ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) connection uses high-speed, high-quality digital telecommunication lines as opposed to an analog modem connection. This special phone line must be installed by a phone company   + Modem Connection     - A modem connection uses a normal phone line to establish a connection to the Internet. Digital data is modulated into analog signals and sent over phone lines   + Wireless Connection     - A wireless connection uses a wireless access point (WAP) or peer-to-peer network with a wireless network card   + xDSL Connection     - An xDSL (Digital Subscriber Line) connection uses high-speed transmissions through telephone lines. There are different types of DSL such as ADSL, IDSL, and SDSL. Internet Configuration Wizard uses the term xDSL to mean all types of DSL connections.   + Ethernet Connections     - Some xDSL and cable modem connections require users to set up their connections via Ethernet. The ethernet card in your Red Hat Enterprise Linux system communicates with the xDSL or cable modem, which communicates in turn with your ISP. * The standalone PC   + Red hat operates on a stand alone PC which give the user a open based OS with what ever they want to do but has the ability to be on a network which red hat supports but you have to put it onto a network. | https://access.redhat.com/  solutions/9203  https://access.redhat.com/  documentation/en-US/  Red\_Hat\_Enterprise\_Linux/  4/html/Step\_by\_Step\_Guide  /ch-connect.html |