1**. What is a live system? What advantages does it have over an installed system?**

**A:** A live session is a Linux session that you run on a computer without installing Linux on the computer. The advantage is it gives you a chance to preview this software without installing it. After you use it; the main computer is unaffected or changed by a live system.

**2. Describe the Anaconda installer.**

**A:** Anaconda is written in Python and C. It identifies the hardware, loads drivers, probes for the devices it will use during installation, builds the necessary filesystems, starts the X server, and installs the Fedora/RHEL operating system. Anaconda can run in graphical interactive mode (default), limited textual system or in automated mode (Kickstart).

**3. Where can the installation image used by Anaconda be located?**

**A:** Auto-detected installation media or a location (URL) on the network.

**4. Why is it important to test the installation medium? How can you do so?**

**A:** It is important to verify the integrity of a downloaded image to ensure that it will be functional and that it has not been tampered with. You can test the installation medium by selecting the Test this media in the Boot menu, by clicking Verify in the Software/Installation Source screen during installation, or by using manually using sha256sum before installation.

**5. What should you do if the graphical installer does not work?**

**A:** On some hardware, the installation might pause for as long as ten minutes. Before experimenting with other fixes, try waiting for a while. If the installation hangs, try booting with one or more of the boot parameters described in this section.

**6. When might you specify an ext2 filesystem instead of ext4?**

**A:** Use ext2 for partitions whose data does not change often, such as /boot. The added overhead of the ext4 journal offers no benefit on these filesystems.

**7. Which utilities can you use to partition a hard disk prior to installation?**

**A:** The GNOME disk utility.

**8. What do you need to do before you can install Fedora as the second operating system on a Windows machine (to create a dual-boot system)?**

**A:** You need to back up important data and find disk space, create free space on the disk to install Fedora. You can create free space by deleting or shrinking partitions.

**9. How does Anaconda set up a hard disk by default?**

**A:** Anaconda, by default, uses LVM to set up most of the hard disk, creating LVs (logical volumes) instead of partitions. It places /boot on the first partition on the drive, not under the control of LVM. LVM creates a VG (volume group) named fedora that occupies the rest of the disk space. Within this VG it creates two or three LVs: root (/,fedora\_root), swap (fedora\_swap), and if there is room, /home (fedora\_home).

**10. How would you turn off DMA (direct memory access) for all disk controllers when you install a new system?**

**A:** You need to specify the nodma boot parameter as you boot the system. To specify a boot parameter, you must interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the SPACE bar while the system is counting down when you first boot the system. When you press the SPACE bar, Fedora displays the Fedora Boot menu. Use the ARROW keys to highlight the selection you want before proceeding. With the desired selection highlighted, press the TAB key to display the boot command-line parameters. Enter a SPACE followed by nodma and press RETURN to boot the system.