**Workcase 2**

**Команда** Defense of the Ancients

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1)Creating a new virtual machine involves the following steps:

Launch VirtualBox.

Click on the "New" button (or a similar option) to initiate the creation of a new virtual machine.

Provide a name for the virtual machine and select the type and version of the operating system.

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2) To manage hardware settings for the virtual machine:

After creating the virtual machine, locate it in the list of virtual machines within VirtualBox.

Right-click on it and choose "Settings."

In the Settings window, you can add or configure various hardware components such as CPU, RAM, virtual hard disks, and more.

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3 )Configuring network settings and connecting to Wi-Fi networks:

Access the virtual machine's settings.

Navigate to the "Network" tab within the settings.

Here, you can configure the type of network connection, adjust network settings, and set up connections to Wi-Fi networks if your virtual machine supports such functionality.

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4) Enabling the use of external storage devices, such as USB flash drives:

Connect an external storage device like a USB flash drive to your physical computer.

Inside the virtual machine window, select "Devices" from the VirtualBox menu.

Choose the external storage device from the list of available devices that can be connected to the virtual machine.

These fundamental steps enable you to create, customize, and manage virtual machines within the VirtualBox hypervisor.

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**Task Four:**

**Comparing the GNOME Desktop Environment with other Linux graphical desktop environments like KDE, Xfce, Cinnamon, MATE, and more can be valuable as each of them possesses unique features and advantages. Here are some aspects to consider in this comparison:**

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**Resource Usage: GNOME is renowned for its elegant appearance but can be more demanding on system resources. In contrast, Xfce and LXDE are recognized for being lightweight and faster desktop environments, making them preferable for older or less powerful computers.**

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**Appearance and User Interface: Preferences for design and interface are subjective, with each desktop environment offering its own visual style and interaction methods. GNOME emphasizes simplicity and a modern design, while KDE may provide extensive customization options for users who seek more control.**

**Виконував студент Колотуша Микола**

**Extensions and Applications: GNOME allows users to install extensions to enhance functionality. Other desktop environments also offer their ecosystems of extensions and applications, each with its own set of features and tools.**

**Виконував студент Колотуша Микола**

**Touchscreen and Touchpad Support: GNOME has incorporated support for touchscreen displays and touchpads, making it suitable for laptops and devices with touch interfaces.**

**Виконував студент Колотуша Микола**

**Resources and Performance: Other desktop environments may excel in productivity or offer different sets of productivity tools. For instance, KDE offers a rich array of programs and extensive configuration options.**

**Виконував студент Колотуша Микола**

**Community and Support: The level of support and the size of the user community can vary between desktop environments. GNOME boasts a large and active community, but other desktop environments also have their dedicated followers and developers.**