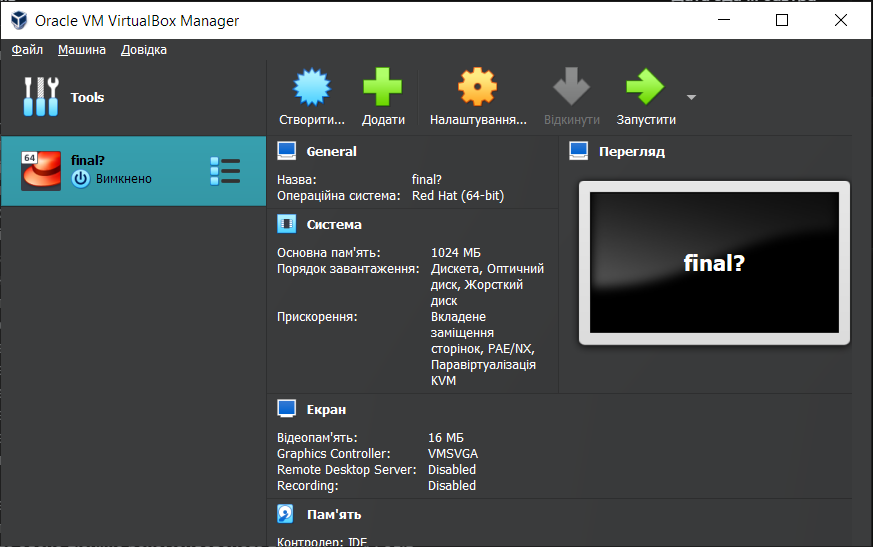
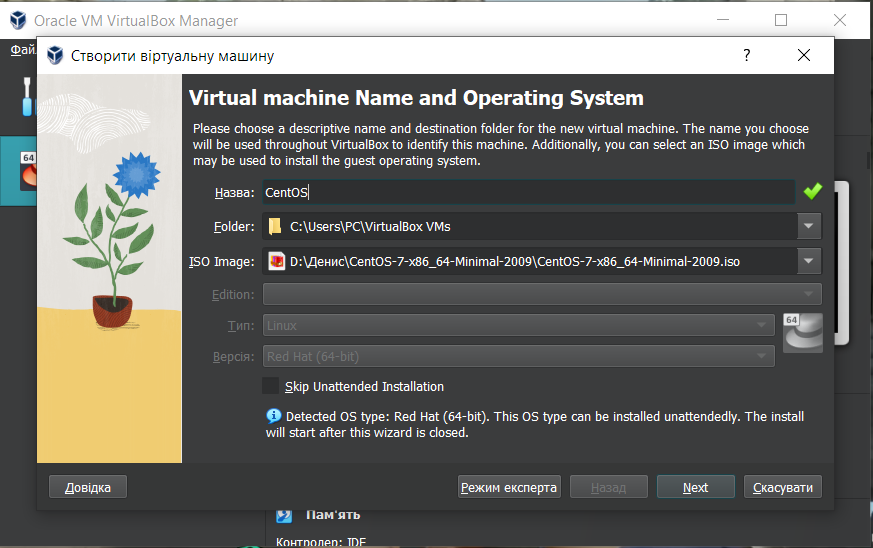
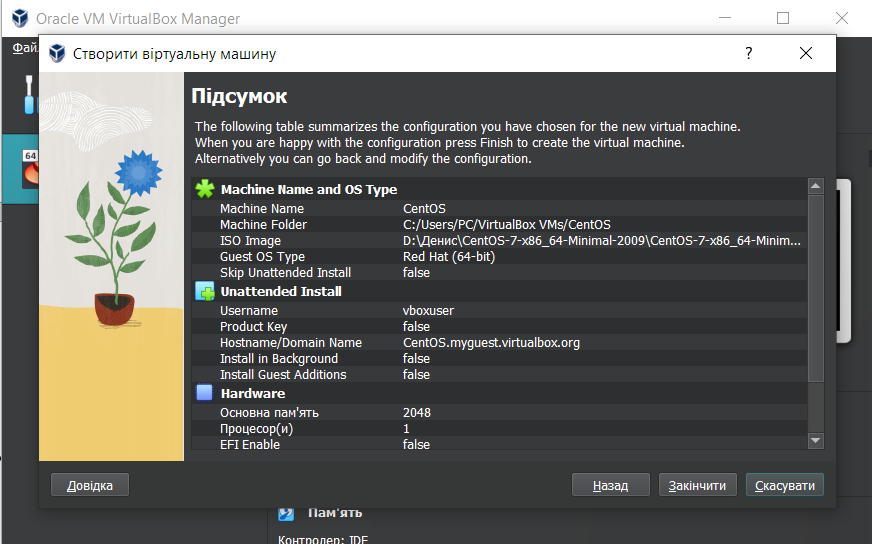
WORK-CASE №2 Виконали: Дзизиль Д.Є. Чех І.В.

1.  Install a type II hypervisor on your home workstation - Virtual Box, VMWare Workstation, Hyper-V (or another one of your choice).
2. Describe a set of basic actions in the hypervisor you installed:

* Creating a new virtual machine:

1. Click on the “Machine” button and then on “New…”;
2. In the "Create Machine" Menu you need to give a name to your virtual machine, choose a folder where your machine is going to be situated, choose the ISO file or type and version of OS you want to be on the virtual machine and click "Next";
3. You need to choose the amount of base memory and processors;
4. In the next menu, you need to allocate space on the hard disk to the virtual hard disk, click “Next” button;
5. In this menu you can see the summary settings of the virtual machine, click “Finish” and your machine is created;

* Selecting/adding equipment available for the virtual machine:

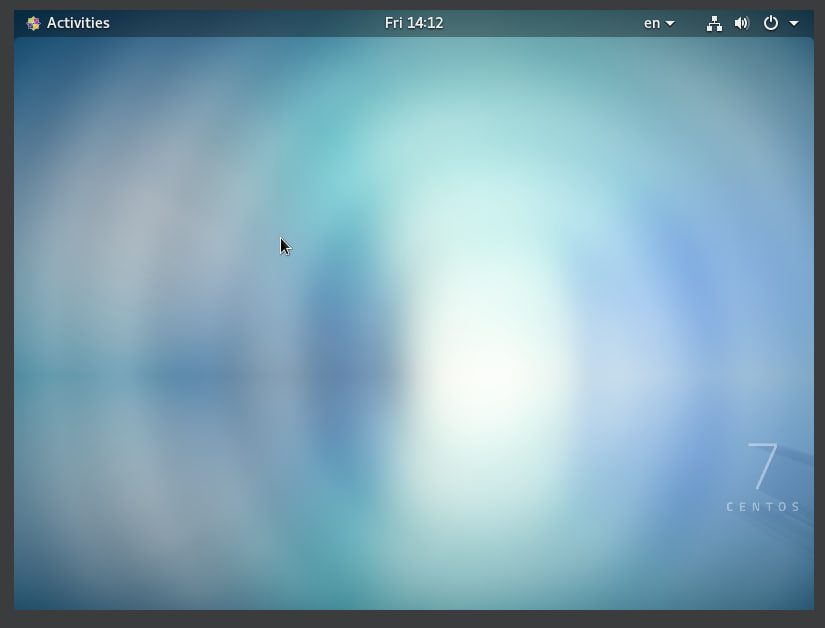
1. First of all you need to go to the virtual machine’s settings;
2. In the settings menu, you need to click on the "USB" button, and in that menu, you can click on the "Add new USB filter" and choose the device you need;

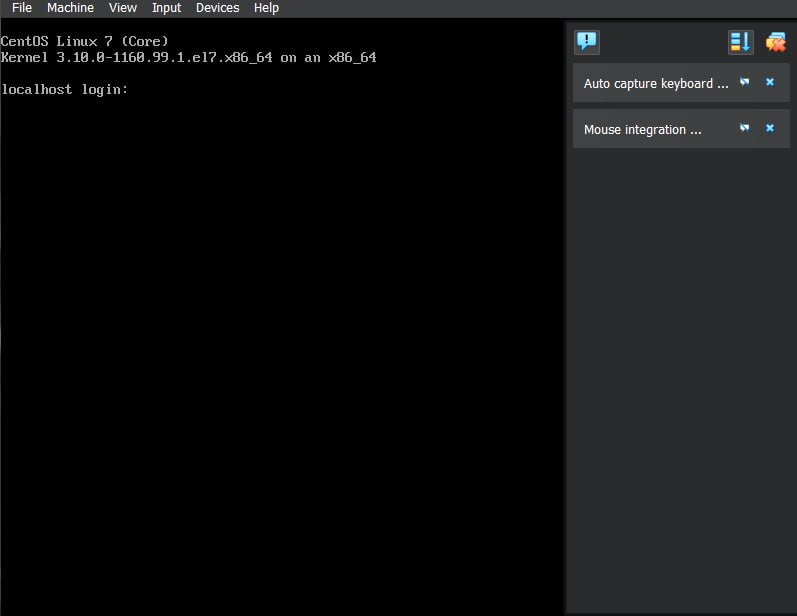
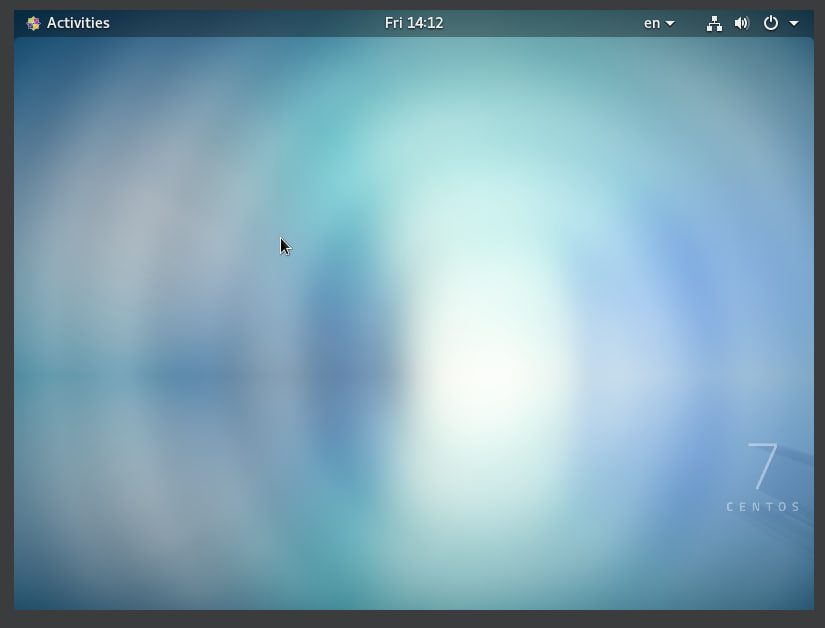
* Setting up the network and connecting to Wi-Fi points:

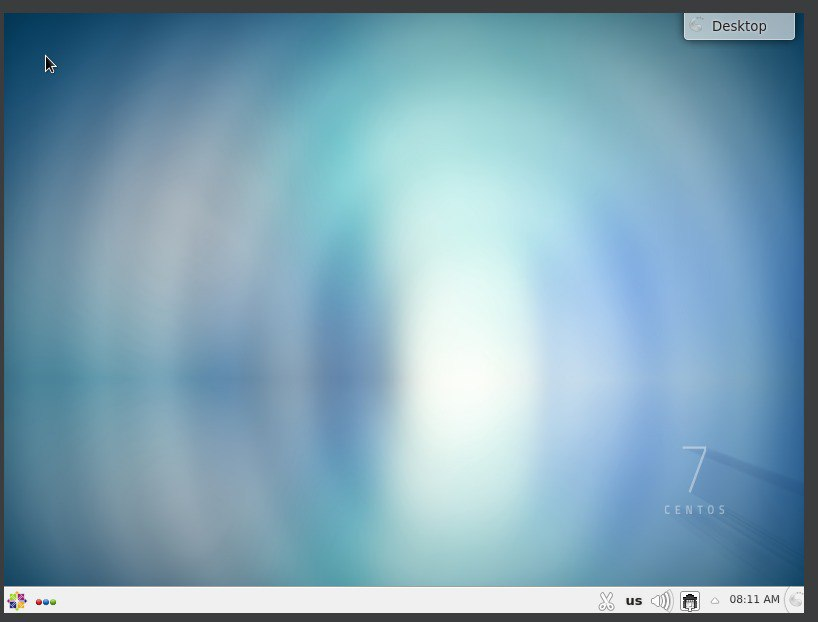
1. First of all you need to go to the virtual machine’s settings;
2. In the settings menu, you need to click on the "Network" button, and in that menu, you can set up or connect to Wi-Fi points;

* Ability to work with external media (flash memory).

If you want to connect your flash drive to your virtual machine you need to click on "Settings" of the virtual machine, go to "USB", click on "Add new USB filter" and choose your flash drive.

1. Install the GNU/Linux CentOS operating system (or another convenient distribution) in your hypervisor in a basic configuration with a graphical shell.
2. Create another virtual machine and do the following for it:

* Install the GNU/Linux CentOS operating system in a minimal configuration with terminal input-output without a graphical interface;
* Install the GNOME graphical program on top of the OS installed in an external point;
* Additionally, install a second graphics scheme (a possible list of them can be found in laboratory work #1) and compare its capabilities with GNOME.

I installed the KDE graphical shell.

Comparison

User Interface:

GNOME offers a modern, minimalist interface that emphasizes simplicity and ease of use. Its "Activities" overview mode displays a dock on the left side. KDE, on the other hand, provides a highly customizable and feature-rich interface with a traditional desktop layout featuring a taskbar and a start menu.

Default Applications:

GNOME includes a basic set of applications that cover everyday needs, such as Nautilus (File Manager), GNOME Terminal, and GNOME Software for package management. KDE, however, comes with a wider range of applications, including Dolphin (File Manager), Konsole (Terminal), and Discover for package management.

Resource Usage:

GNOME is known to be more resource-efficient compared to KDE, making it suitable for lower-end hardware and consumes fewer system resources. KDE, while feature-rich and visually appealing, can be somewhat heavier on system resources, requiring more powerful hardware to run smoothly.

Customization:

While GNOME offers a more limited set of customization options, it is still possible to tweak it using extensions and themes. KDE, on the other hand, is highly customizable, allowing users to adjust almost every aspect of the desktop environment, including themes, icons, widget placement, and behavior.

Software Ecosystem:

GNOME primarily uses the GTK toolkit, which means it works well with GTK-based applications. KDE, on the other hand, uses the Qt toolkit and has a wide range of Qt-based applications designed to work within the KDE Plasma environment.