

WORK-CASE №2

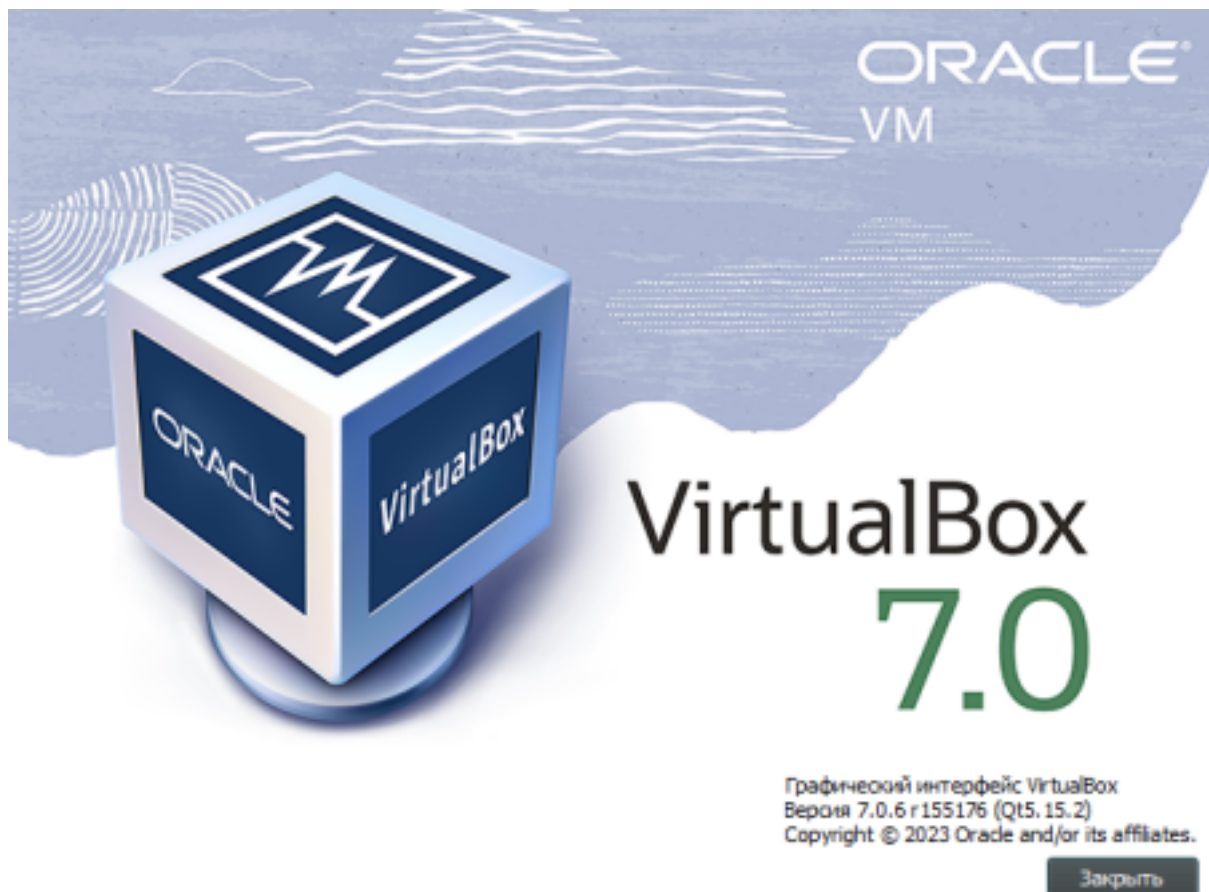
Виконали студенти групи РПЗ-03:

Кошіль Владислав та Феценко Эвгеній

1. Встановіть на своїй домашній робочій станції гіпервізор II

типу: ГОТУВАВ СТУДЕНТ ФЕЦЕНКО ЭВГЕНИЙ

We chose the most popular and probably most convenient option - **Virtual Box**. We downloaded it from the official website, the latest version.



2. Опишіть набір базових дій в встановленому гіпервізорі:

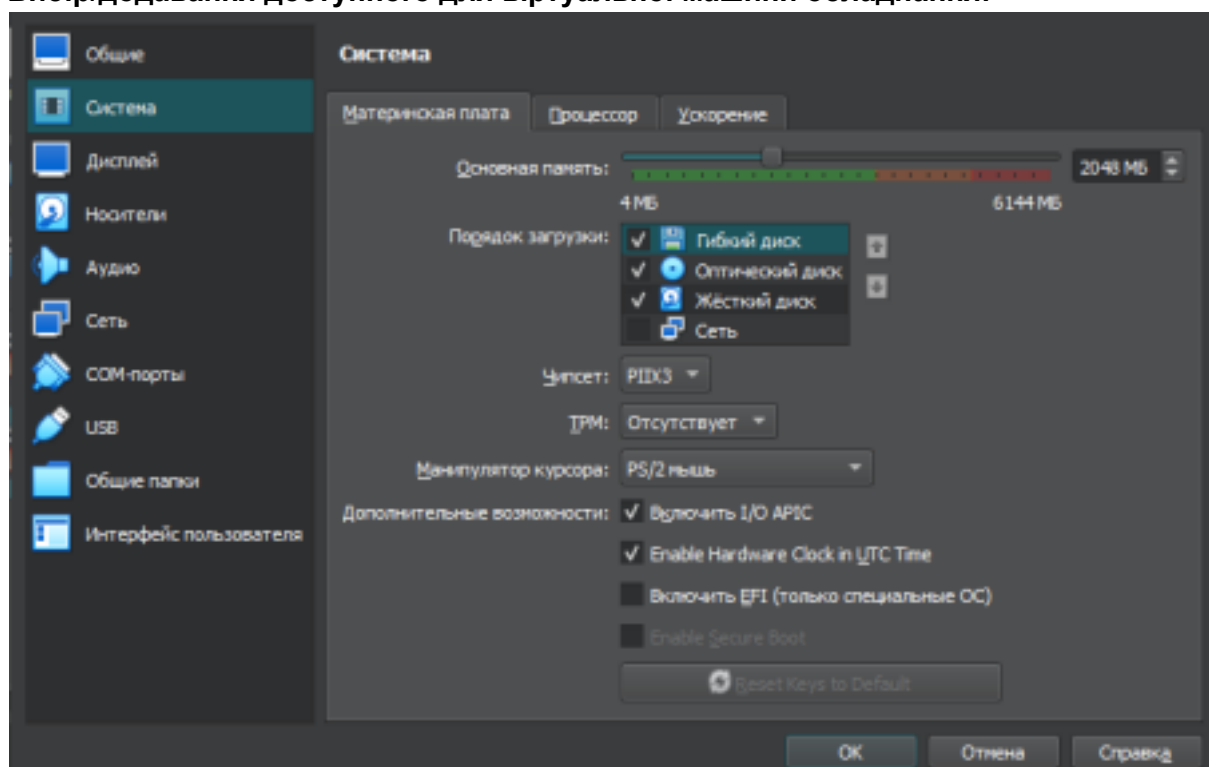
ГОТУВАВ СТУДЕНТ КОШІЛЬ ВЛАДИСЛАВ

Створення нової віртуальної машини:



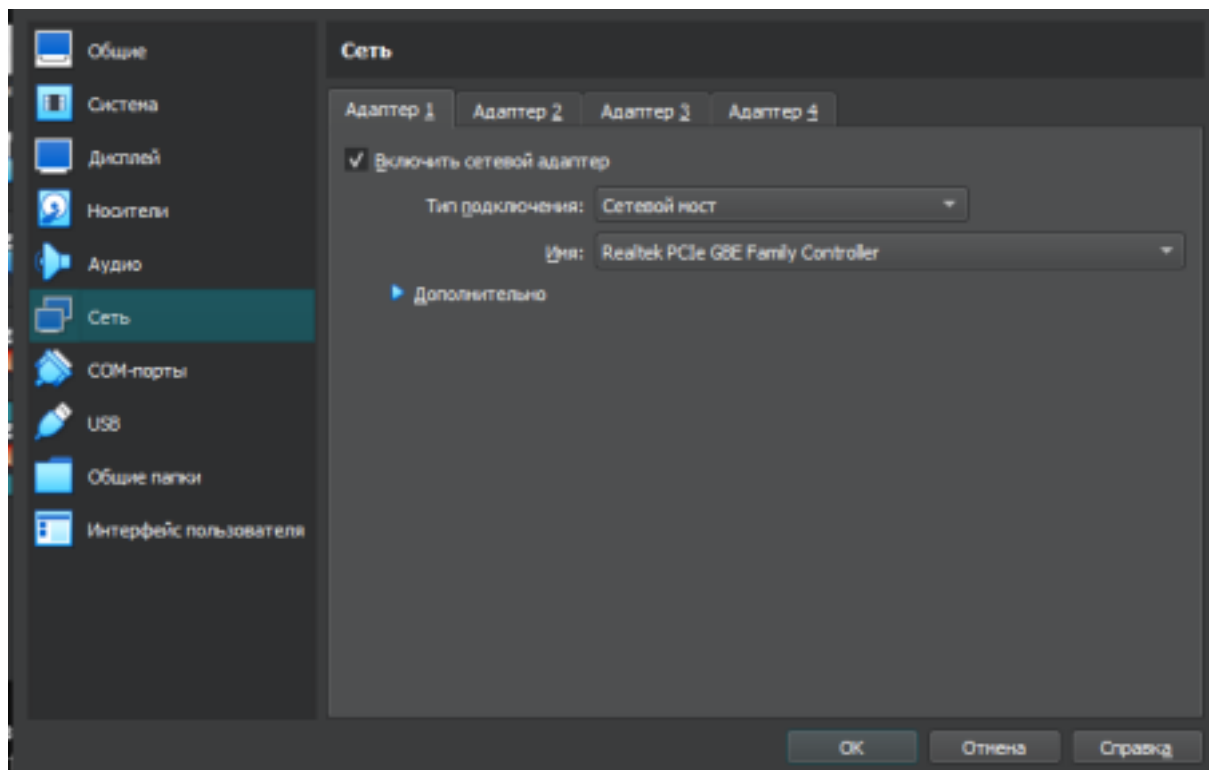
To create a new virtual machine in VirtualBox, click on the "New" button in the main window, and then follow the wizard to configure the virtual machine.

Вибір/додавання доступного для віртуальної машини обладнання:



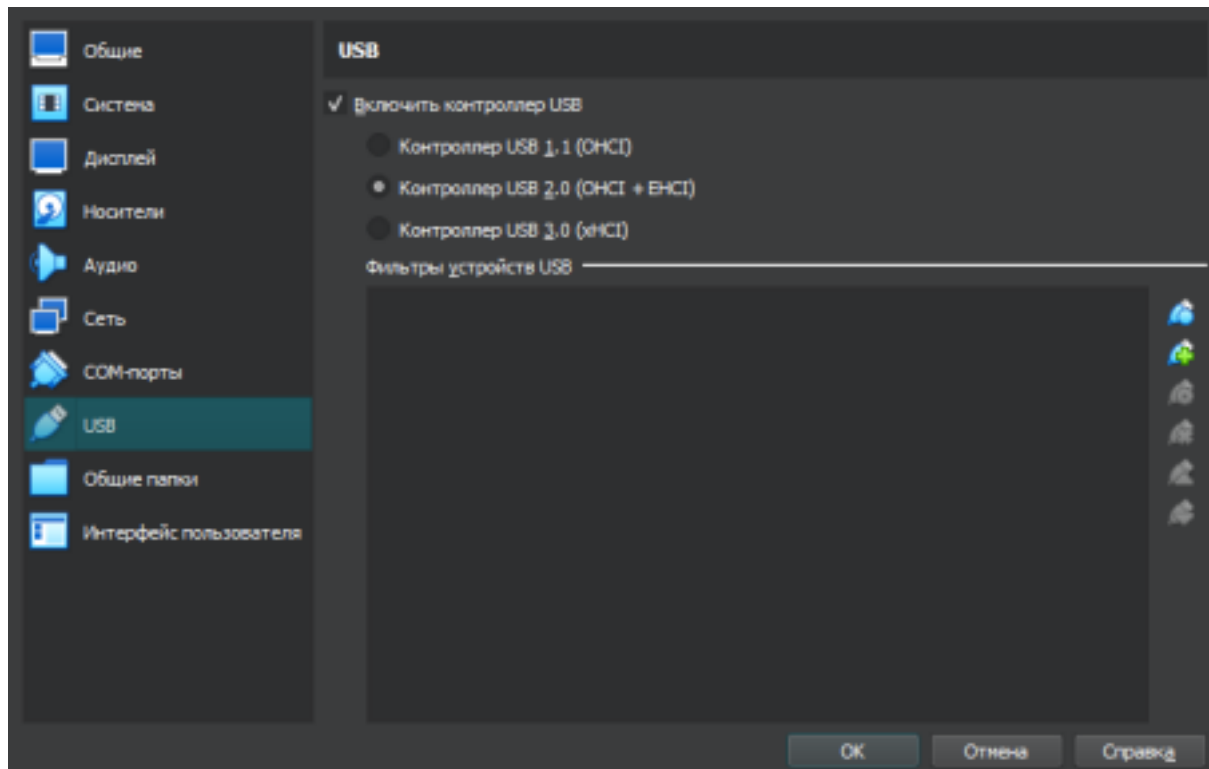
Once the virtual machine is created, you can add hardware devices to it by clicking on the virtual machine and then selecting "Settings."

Налаштування мережі та підключення до точок Wi-Fi:



To connect to a Wi-Fi network, you can either configure the virtual machine to use the host's Wi-Fi connection or set up a virtual Wi-Fi adapter.

Можливість роботи з зовнішніми носіями (flash-пам'ять):



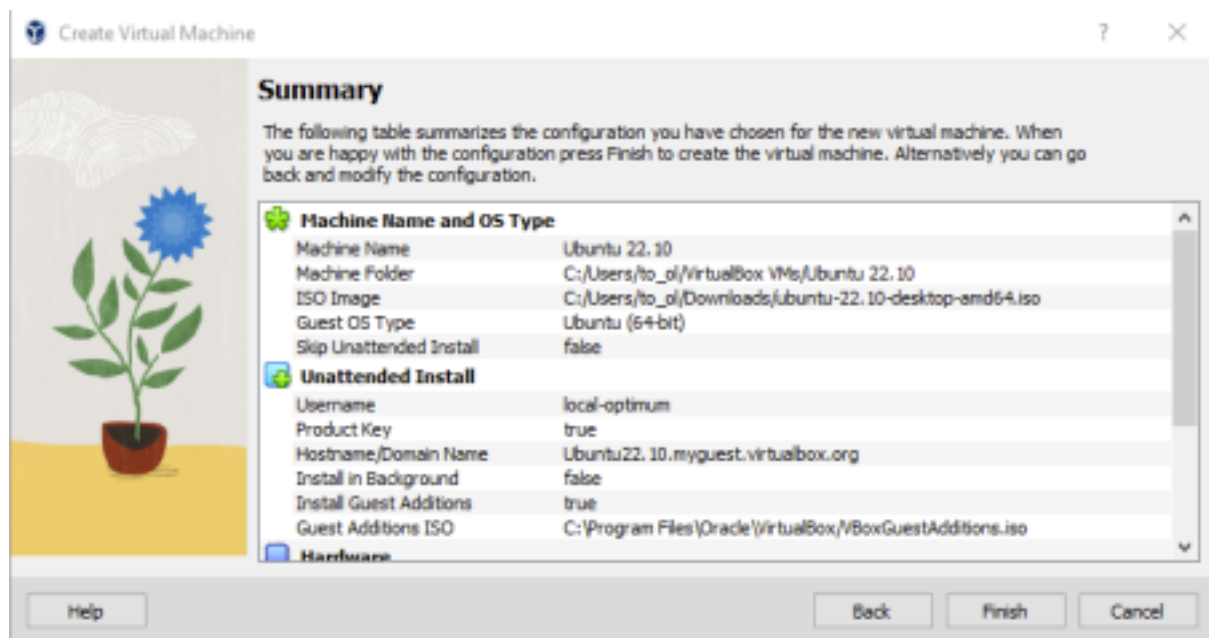
To do this, you need to first enable the USB controller in the virtual machine's settings and then add a USB device filter to specify which devices should be connected.

3. Встановіть в вашому гіпервізорі операційну систему у базовій конфігурації з графічною оболонкою.

ГОТУВАВ СТУДЕНТ КОШІЛЬ ВЛАДИСЛАВ

We decided to install Ubuntu 22.10 because one of the key features is its user-friendly interface, which makes it easy for users and have access to a wide range of third-party applications and tools.

Here are the installation steps as screenshots:





4. Створіть другу віртуальну машину та виконайте для неї дії:
ГОТУВАВ СТУДЕНТ ФЕЩЕНКО ЗВГЕНІЙ



CentOS 7 GNOME



CentOS 7 KDE Plasma

GNOME and KDE Plasma are both popular desktop environments for Linux-based operating

systems like CentOS.

Comparison of their features:

- **User Interface:** GNOME has a simple and modern interface with minimalism as its focus. In contrast, KDE Plasma offers a more customizable and feature-rich interface with more options for tweaking and personalizing.
- **Applications:** GNOME comes with its own set of applications, including Nautilus, GNOME Terminal, and GNOME Calculator, while KDE Plasma also has its own set of applications, including Dolphin, Konsole, and calculator.
- **System Settings:** KDE Plasma's System Settings provides a comprehensive set of options for customizing and configuring the system, while GNOME's Settings application is more streamlined and focused on the essentials.
- **Accessibility:** GNOME has a strong focus on accessibility features, such as screen reader support, high contrast mode, and magnifier. KDE Plasma also has some accessibility features, but they are not as extensive as GNOME.
- **Performance:** Both desktop environments are lightweight and responsive, but GNOME may be slightly more resource-efficient than KDE Plasma.

Overall, GNOME and KDE Plasma offer different desktop experiences, with GNOME prioritizing simplicity and ease-of-use and KDE Plasma prioritizing customization and feature-richness. It ultimately comes down to personal preference and the specific needs of the user.