

Lab 1 Exploring Linux Distributions

Requirements:

- **You will use Github to submit this Lab. Watch the 'What is Git and Github?' video before your start**
- Create a Github account before your start this lab.
- Bold your answers (2 points)
- Format your screenshots accordingly (not too big, not too small). If I can't read it, I cannot grade it.
- Video: <https://youtu.be/8Sa52S527Qc>

Working with Distrowatch

Question 1

During class, we explored the concept of Linux distribution. During this lab, you will research some Linux distributions using a website called Distrowatch. DistroWatch is a website that provides news, popularity rankings, and other general information about various Linux distributions and other Unix-like operating systems such as OpenSolaris, MINIX and BSD.

Go to [Distrowatch](#). Explore the website to get familiar with the home page. On the top left corner, you have a form that allows you to submit queries to the website. In the **"Type Distribution Name"** box type **"Ubuntu"**. This will return details about Ubuntu. Explore the Ubuntu Distrowatch page and answer the following questions:

1. What is the OS Type:
 - **Linux**
2. Which major distro is it based on?
 - **Debian**
3. Which processor architecture does it support?
 - **armhf, i686, powerpc, ppc64el, s390x, x86_64**
4. Is the distribution active or is it discontinued?
 - **Active**
5. What is the distro's home page?
 - **<https://www.ubuntu.com/>**

Question 2

On the top left corner, click on "Random Distribution" and answer the following questions from the distro you got.

1. What is the name of the distribution and the OS Type:

- **FreePBX**

2. Which major distro is it based on?

- **CentOS**

3. Which processor architecture does it support?

- **i686, x86_64**

4. Is the distribution active or is it discontinued?

- **Active**

5. What is the distro's home page?

- **<https://www.freepbx.org/>**

Question 3

On the top of the page, right in the middle, you will find an option that allows you to search for distributions. Click on **"Search"** and after the page loads, fill in the following information in the **"Search Distribution by Criteria"** section and Click on Submit Query.

- OS Type: Linux
- Architecture: x86_64
- Status: Active
- Leave the rest as default.

From the query results, choose any distribution and answer the following question about the distro you chose.

1. What is the name of the distribution?

- **Kubuntu**

2. What is the country of Origin?

- **Isle of Man**

3. What major distribution is it based on?

- **Debian, Ubuntu**

4. What is the distribution category?

- **Desktop, Server, Live Medium**

5. Which processor architecture, aside from the one in the original query, does the OS support?

- **i686, x86_64**

Question 4

Now that you know how to use Distrowatch. Find a Linux distribution for the following scenarios. For each distribution provide the website, name, and supported architecture.

1. A Linux distribution used for Data Rescue/Data recovery

- Distro Name: **ALT Linux**
- Website: **<https://en.altlinux.org/>**
- Desktop Environment: **AfterStep, Blackbox, Cinnamon, Enlightenment, FVWM, GNOME, IceWM, KDE, LXDE, MATE, Openbox, LXQt, WMaker, Xfce**

1. A Linux distribution used for Education that supports the ix86 processor architecture.

- Distro Name: **NixOS**
- Website: **<http://nixos.org/>**
- Desktop Environment: **Awesome, Enlightenment, Fluxbox, GNOME, i3, IceWM, KDE Plasma, Ratpoison, Xfce**

3. A Linux distribution that supports the OEM installation method

- Distro Name: **Ubuntu**
- Website: **<https://www.ubuntu.com/>**
- Desktop Environment: **GNOME, Unity**

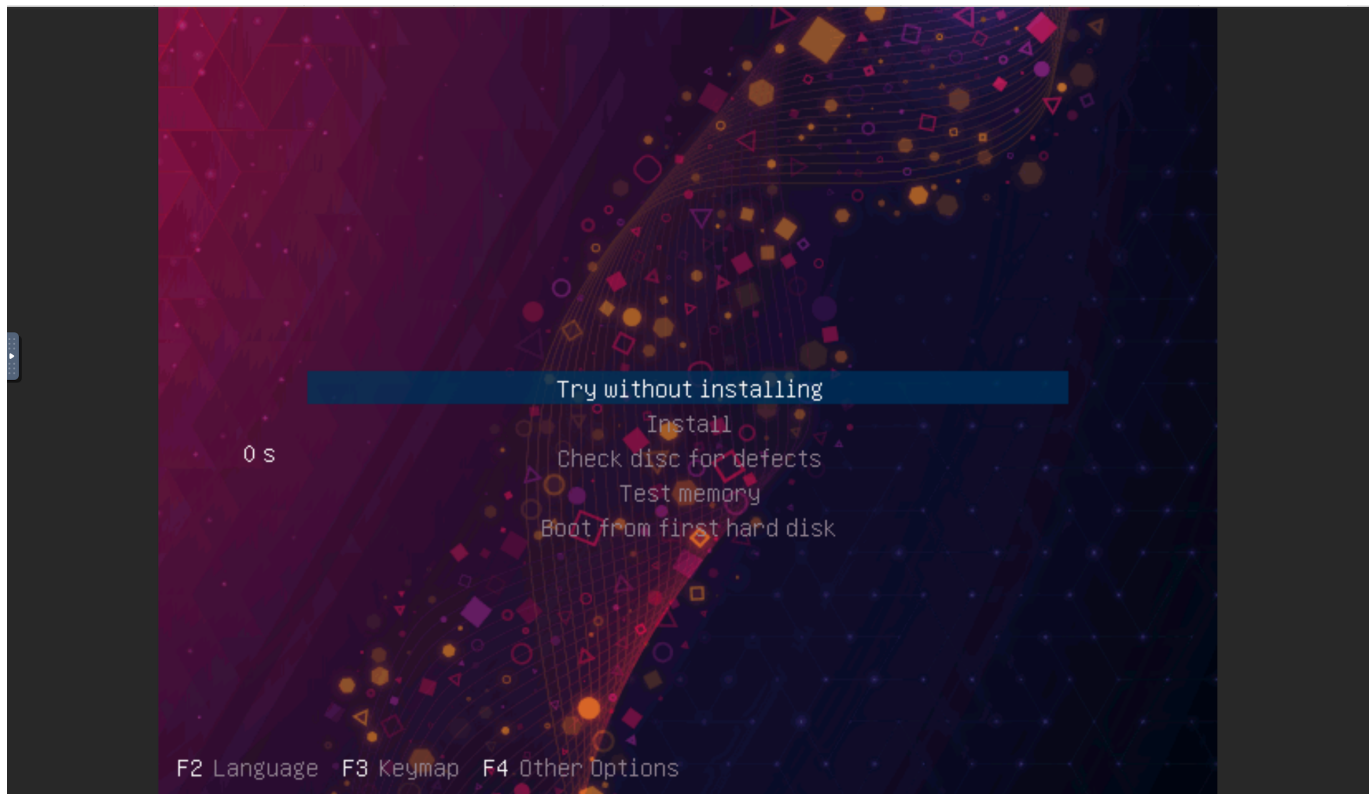
Question 5 (Extra credit 2 pts - Optional)

On the Distrowatch homepage in the menu located in the middle of the page, you will find an option called **"Submit Distribution"**. This option lists all the Linux distros that are pending evaluation, on development or that are experiencing some sort of legal constraint. Select one of these distributions and in a paragraph, share your thoughts. (keep it simple 5 to 8 sentences). **After looking for a Linux distribution I came across Linux Kamarada. This distro is described as a user friendly which is aimed to be a secure OS that can be used on a daily basis. Linux Kamarada's website is constantly updated with the newest failures and updates of the system which is good in my opinion because the Author uses different platforms to keep the user informed of what's going on with the distro. I personally would like to get more familiar with it and it seems really interesting because they have multiple articles constantly explaining in depth what they have done with the distro.**

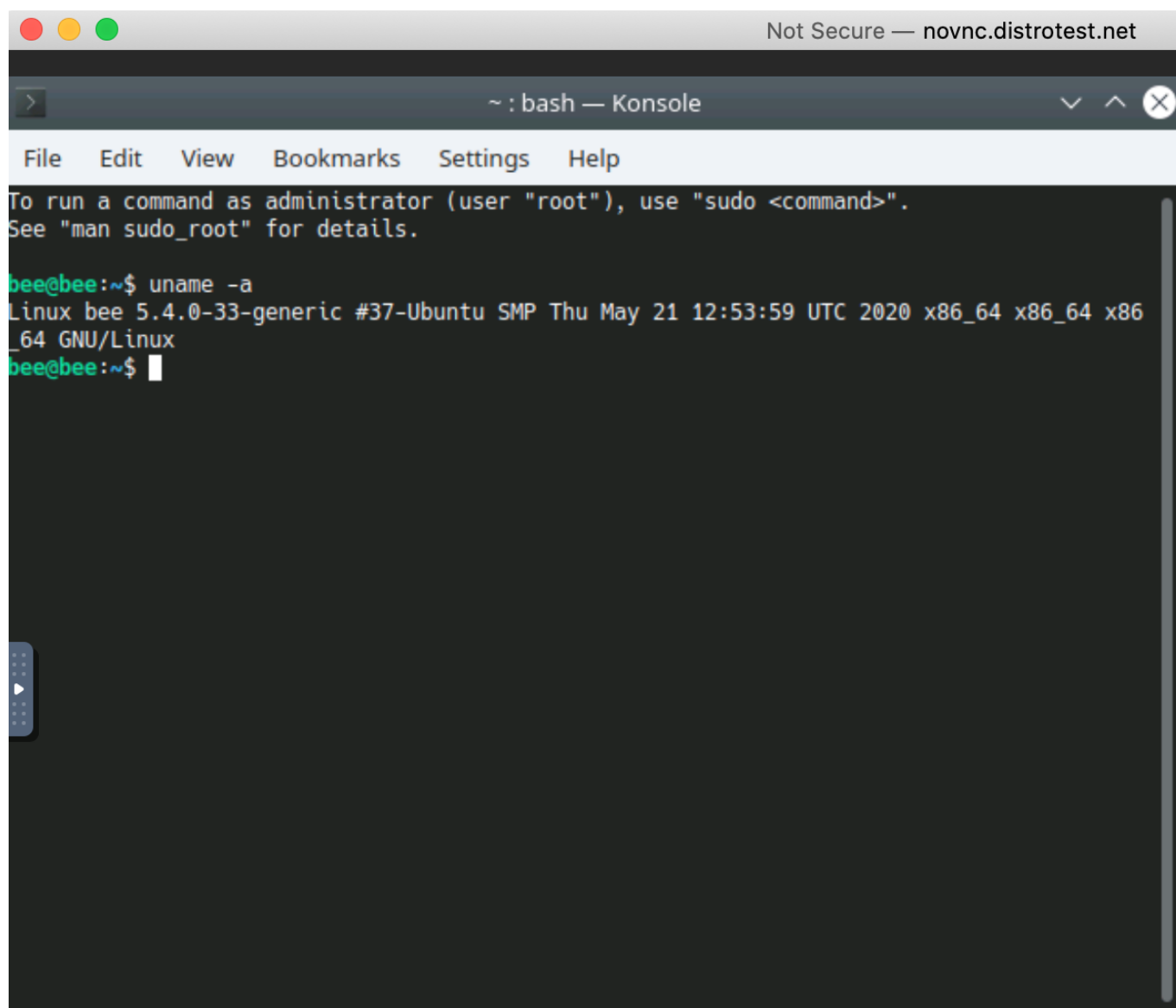
Working with DistroTest.net

Question 6

DistroTest.net is a project that allows you to test Linux/BSD distributions on your web browser. This website is great for trying out distributions before you even download the ISO file. Go to [Distrotest.net](https://distrotest.net) and click on any of the distributions. Start the distribution and take a screenshot of the browser window that just popped up.



Locate the terminal application in the distribution you started and type the following command: `uname -a` Take a screenshot of the browser window showing the terminal application open.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Not Secure — novnc.distrotest.net". The main content area shows a terminal window titled "~ : bash — Konsole". The terminal has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Bookmarks", "Settings", and "Help". The terminal text reads: "To run a command as administrator (user \"root\"), use \"sudo <command>\". See \"man sudo_root\" for details." followed by a prompt "bee@bee:~\$". The user has entered the command "uname -a", and the output is "Linux bee 5.4.0-33-generic #37-Ubuntu SMP Thu May 21 12:53:59 UTC 2020 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux". The prompt "bee@bee:~\$" is shown again with a cursor.

```
> ~ : bash — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
bee@bee:~$ uname -a
Linux bee 5.4.0-33-generic #37-Ubuntu SMP Thu May 21 12:53:59 UTC 2020 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
bee@bee:~$
```

Stop the machine and take a screenshot of the browser window showing that the machine has been stopped.

