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**Ubuntu Vs Fedora**

Both Ubuntu and Fedora use a lot of similar tools, reflecting their common Linux foundation. For managing software, Ubuntu relies on APT while Fedora uses DNF, both of which help with installing and updating programs. They both include GNOME Software, a handy app that makes it easy to find and install new applications. They also use `systemd` to manage system services and the boot process, which keeps things running smoothly. GNOME Terminal is the go-to for command-line tasks, and Nautilus is the default file manager for GNOME. For networking and firewall settings, both distributions use Network Manager and `firewalld`, showing they take a similar approach to managing these aspects of the system.

While Ubuntu and Fedora share many standard Linux tools and utilities, each distribution brings its unique set of tools and features. Ubuntu emphasizes ease of use, stability, and long-term support with tools like Snapd and Ubiquity, while Fedora focuses on cutting-edge technologies, modularity, and innovations with tools like DNF, Cockpit, and Wayland. The choice between the two can depend on whether you prioritize the latest features and development tools or long-term stability and user-friendliness.