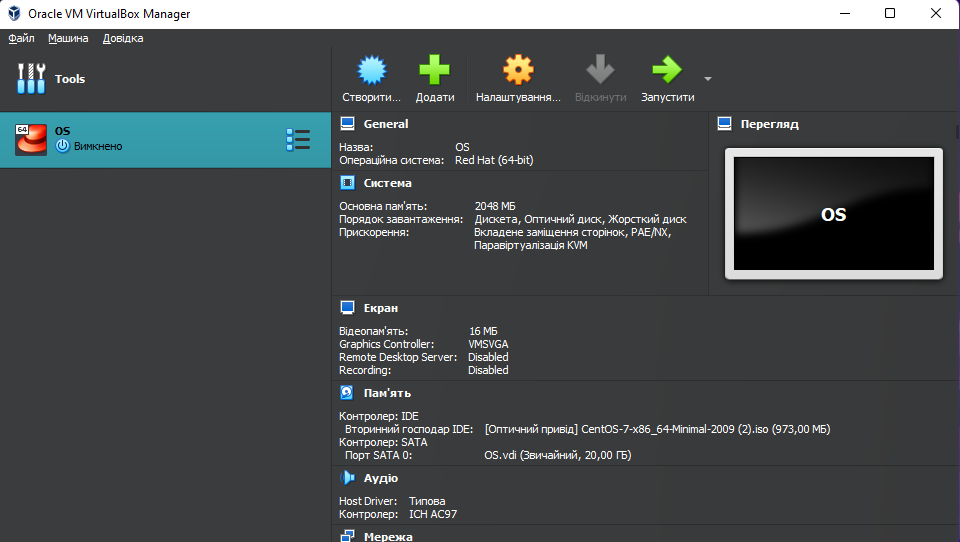
WORK-CASE №2

***Готував матеріал студент Бродзінський Є.В.***

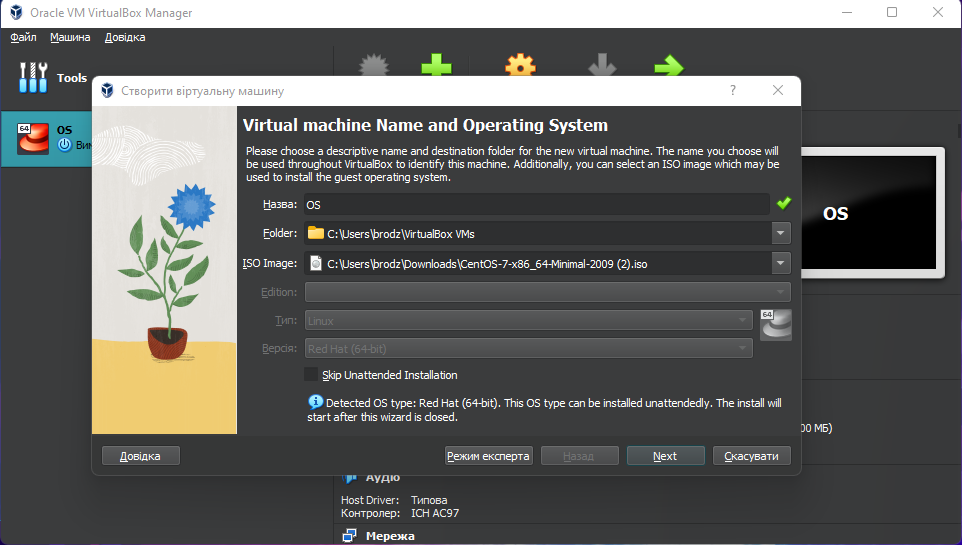
1.Install a type II hypervisor on your home workstation - Virtual Box, VMWare Workstation, Hyper-V (or another one of your choice).

I downloaded Virtual Box:

 2.Describe a set of basic actions in the hypervisor you installed:

* Creating a new virtual machine:

1) First, click on the "Machine" button (it is located in the upper left corner), and then click on the "Create" button

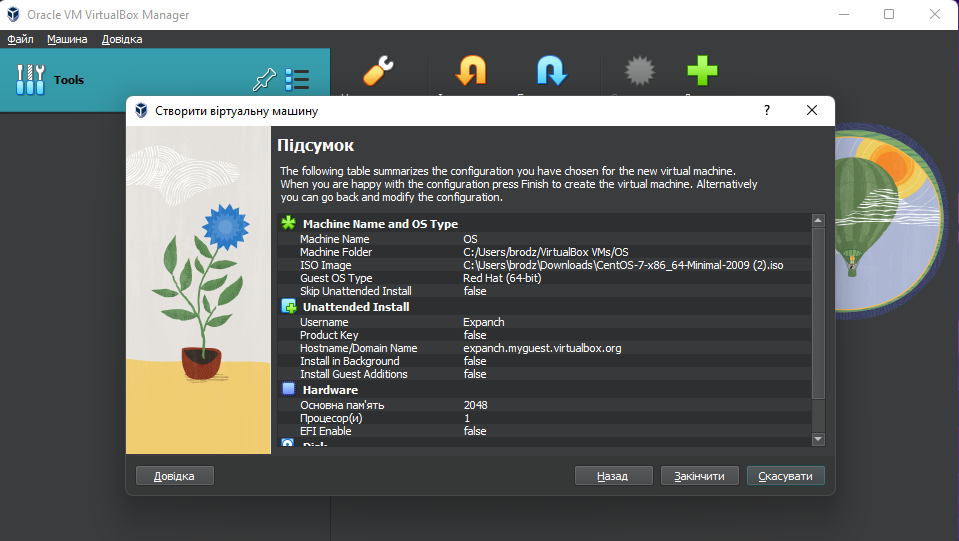


2) In the "Create a machine" menu, you need to give the name of your virtual machine, select the folder where your machine will be placed, select the ISO file or the type and version of the OS that you need to install on the virtual machine, and only then click the "Next" button;

3)The next thing we need to do is select the amount of main memory and processors;

Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, программное обеспечение, Мультимедийное программное обеспечение

Автоматически созданное описание4) In the next menu, you need to set a nickname and password and allocate space on the hard disk for the virtual hard disk, and press the "Next" button;

5) And already in the next menu you can view the final parameters of the virtual machine, to complete the creation of the machine you need to click the "Finish" button.

* Selecting/adding equipment available for the virtual machine;

1)At the beginning, we need to go into the virtual machine settings ;

Изображение выглядит как текст, снимок экрана, программное обеспечение, Мультимедийное программное обеспечение

Автоматически созданное описание2)After opening the settings menu, we need to press the "USB" button, and already in the "USB" menu, we can click on "Add a new USB filter with all fields..." and select the device we need.

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

1)At the beginning, we need to go into the virtual machine settings;

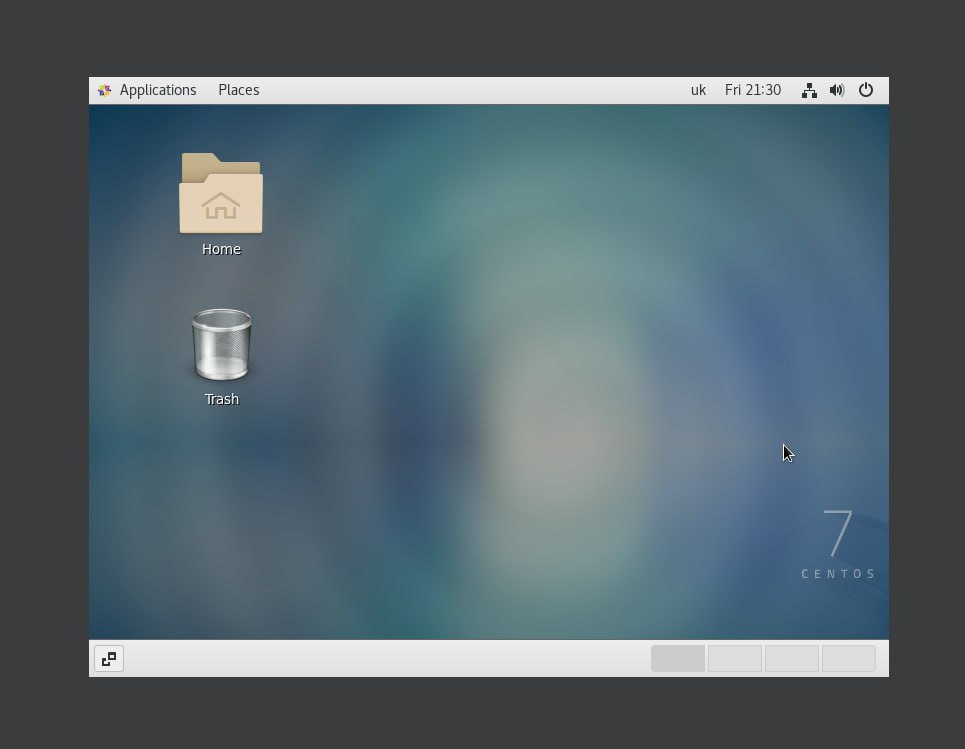
Изображение выглядит как снимок экрана, программное обеспечение, текст, Мультимедийное программное обеспечение

Автоматически созданное описание2) After opening the settings menu, we need to press the "Network" button, and already in the "Network" menu we can configure Wi-fi and connect to it.

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

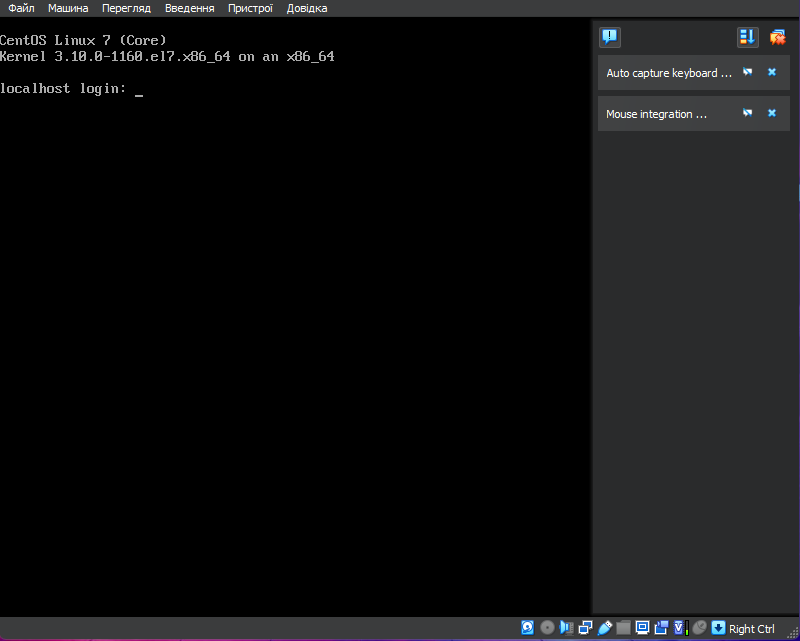
Изображение выглядит как текст, программное обеспечение, Мультимедийное программное обеспечение, Значок на компьютере

Автоматически созданное описаниеIf we need to connect our flash drive to the virtual machine, we need to click "Settings" of the virtual machine, then click "USB", and after that click "Add new USB filter" and select the flash drive.

3.Install the GNU/Linux CentOS operating system (or another convenient distribution) in your hypervisor in a basic configuration with a graphical shell.

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4.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;

Изображение выглядит как электроника, текст, компьютер, снимок экрана

Автоматически созданное описание•Install the GNOME graphical program on top of the OS installed in an external point;

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***•*** 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 KDE

Изображение выглядит как электроника, компьютер, мультимедиа, Устройство отображения

Автоматически созданное описание

A comparison of GNOME and KDE:

KDE:

1)High Customizability: KDE is known for its extensive customization options. You can change almost every aspect of the interface, including appearance, panel placement, hotkeys, and more.

2)Desktop and Taskbar: KDE provides a traditional desktop with a taskbar that resembles the Windows interface. It includes a "Start" menu and many other useful elements.

3)KDE Plasma: The main KDE graphical shell is called KDE Plasma. It offers a rich set of widgets that can be added to the desktop for convenience.

4)Large Community and Support: KDE has an active community of users and developers, ensuring the relevance and support of programs and Plasma.

GNOME:

1)Simplified Interface: GNOME offers a simplified interface focused on ease of use. It emphasizes minimalism and intuitiveness.

2)Activities Overview: GNOME uses the "Activities Overview" to organize windows and running applications. It has a left-side panel for quick access to programs.

3)GNOME Shell Window Manager: GNOME utilizes the GNOME Shell as its window manager. It provides a straightforward interface for efficient window management.

4)Resource Efficiency: GNOME is known for its resource efficiency, making it popular for mobile devices and older computers.