

## \* Network Time Protocol

- The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is the most Popular and reliable Protocol for setting the local time by consulting established internet server.
- Linux distributions always come with a working NTP setup, which refers to specific time servers run or relied on by distribution.
- This means that no setup, beyond "on" or "off", is generally required for network time synchronization.

## \* Getting and Setting screen Resolution

- Find out the current screen resolution for your desktop.
- Change it to something else, and change it back to its original value.

NOTE :- You can also ascertain your current resolution by typing at the command line.

```
Student: |tmp> $ xdpvinfo | grep dim
```



dimensions : 1366 X 768 Pixel (361 X 203 mm)

## \* working with Time settings

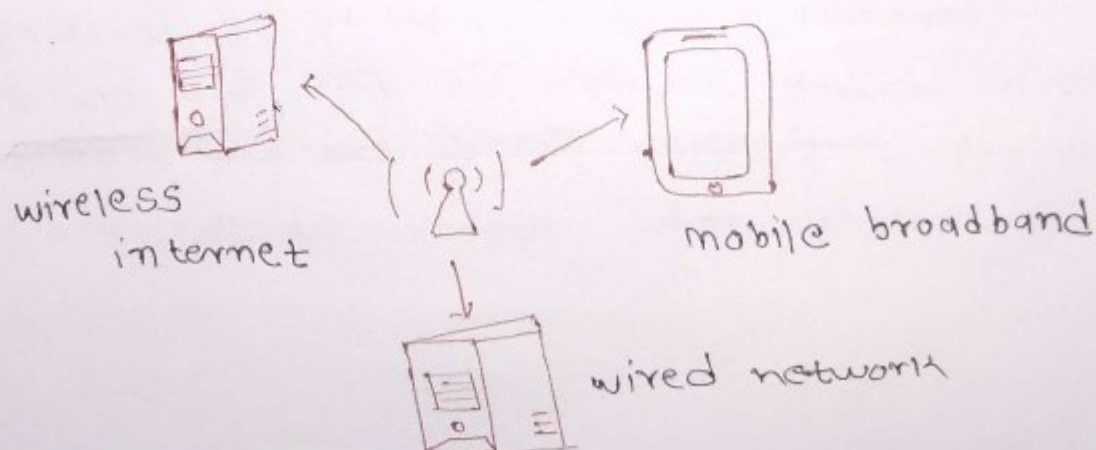
- Change the timezone your system.

How does the display time change?

- After that change the timezone to your local timezone.

## \* Network Configuration

- All Linux distributions have network configuration files, but file formats and locations can differ from one distribution to another.
- Hand editing of these files can change quite complicated setups, but is not very dynamic or easy to learn and use.
- Network manager was developed to make things easier and more uniform across distributions.
- It can list all available networks (both wired and wireless).
- Allow the choice of a wired, wireless, or mobile broadband network, handle passwords and set up virtual private networks (VPNs).
- Except for unusual situations, it is generally best to let network manager establish your connection and keep track of your settings.





## \* wired and wireless connections

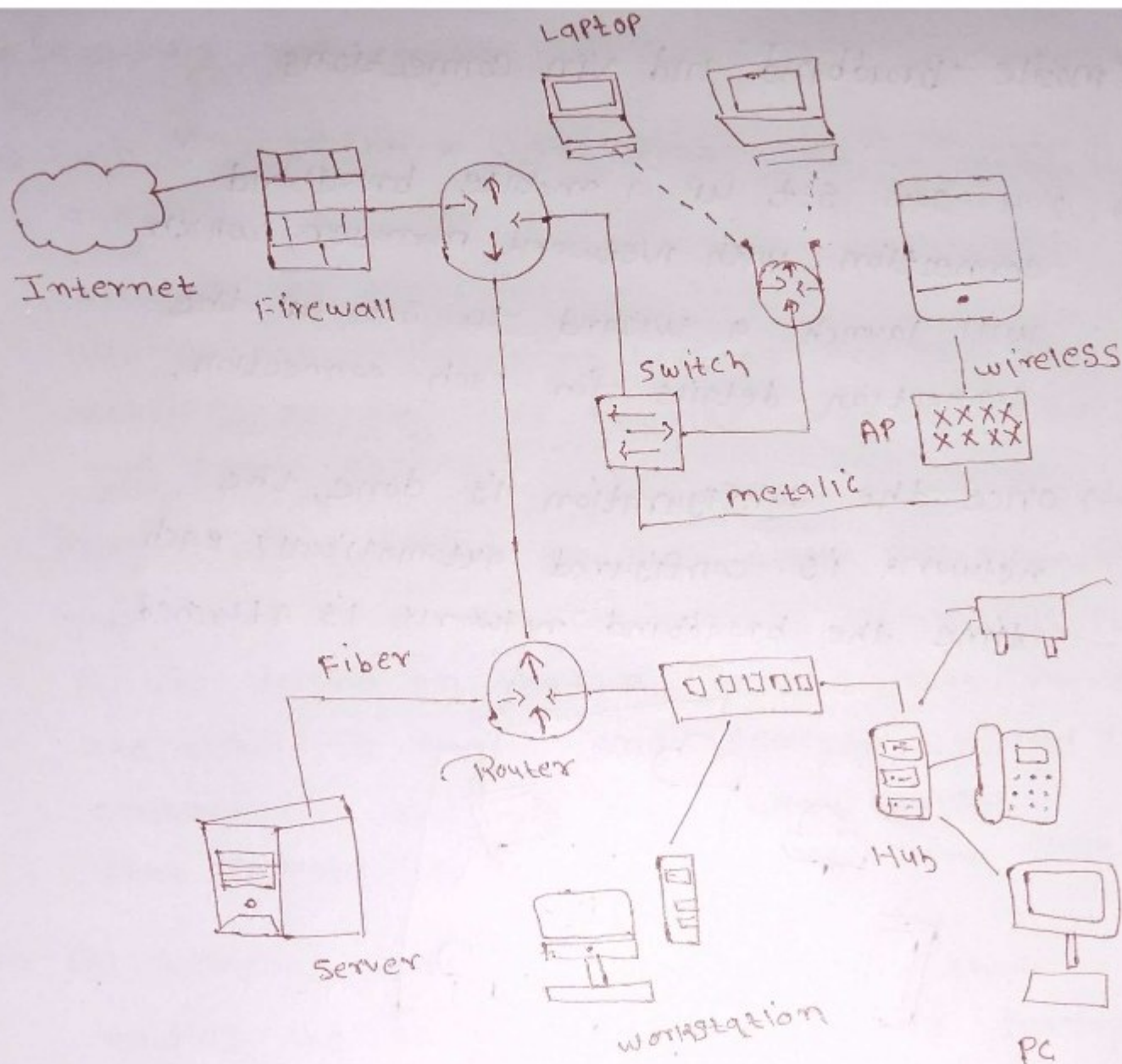
→ wired ~~and~~ connections usually do not require complicated or manual configuration.

→ The hardware interface and signal presence are automatically detected, and then network manager sets the actual network setting via Dynamic Host configuration Protocol (DHCP).

→ For static configurations that do not use DHCP, manual setup can also be done easily through network manager.

→ you can change the Ethernet media Access control (MAC) address if your hardware supports it.

→ The MAC address is a unique hexadecimal number of your network card.



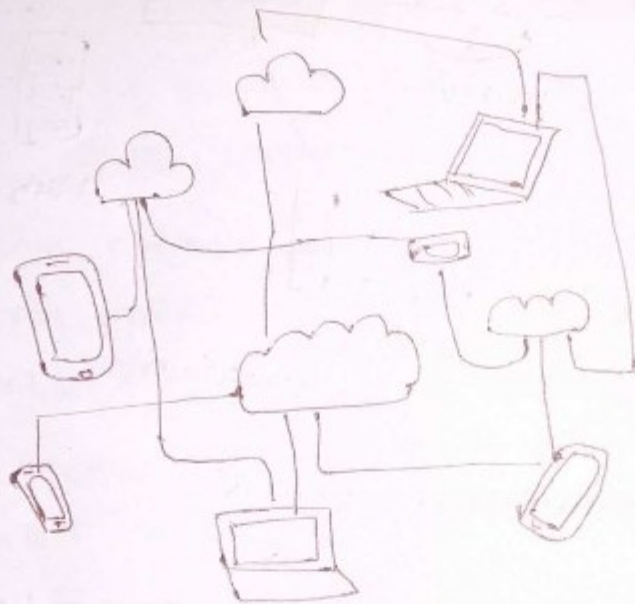
## Computer Network

- wireless networks are usually not connected by default.
- you can view the lists of available wireless networks and see which one (if any) you are currently connected to by using network manager.
- you can add, edit or remove known wireless networks, and also specify which ones you want connected by default when present.



## \* mobile Broadband and VPN connections

- you can set up a mobile broadband connection with Network manager, which will launch a wizard to set up the connection details for each connection.
- once the configuration is done, the network is configured automatically each time the broadband network is attached.



- Network manager can also manage your VPN connections.
- It supports many VPN technology, such as native IPsec, Cisco Open Connect (via Cisco client or native open source client), Microsoft PPTP, and OpenVPN.
- You might get support for VPN as a separate package from your distributor, you need to install this package your preferred VPN is not supported.

## \* Installing and updating Software.

- Each Package in a Linux distribution Provides one Piece of the system
- Such as the linux kernel, the c compiler, utilities for manipulating text or configure the network or for your favorite web browser and email clients.
- Packages often depend on each other. For Example your email client can communicate using SSL/TLS, it will depend on that a Package that Provides the ability to encrypt and decrypt SSL and TLS communication and will not install unless that Package is also installed at same time.
- All systems have lower-level utility that handles the details of unpacking and putting the pieces in the right Place.
- However most of the time you will be working with higher-level utility that knows how to download and install Package directly from the internet can manage dependencies and groups for you.