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1.

<https://fossbytes.com/rolling-release-vs-fixed-release-distros-which-linux-distributions-are-better/>

A rolling distribution receives new apps and features as soon as they are released by their developers. Its updates are pushed as soon as they are coded. In fixed release, the updates are tested and tried thoroughly before making their way to the machines of the users.

2.

<https://www.linuxquestions.org/questions/linux-news-59/rolling-release-vs-fixed-release-linux-4175532964/>
<https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/linux-rolling-release-want/>

The advantages of rolling release are it continually receives small updates, additional features, bug fixes and security updates which allow users to benefit from the changes immediately. The disadvantages of the rolling release are system stability and increased maintenance. It doesn't have enough time for developer testing, so it may become a shelter for various bugs and vulnerabilities. What's more, as software updates are being pushed out on a more frequent basis, the end user must proactively maintain their system. I think if we want a very reliable and stable workstation, fixed release is more suitable for workstation. Because the new update undergoes a more thorough process of debugging and testing, it is less likely that the update will crash the system.

3.

https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/System_maintenance#Partial_upgrades_are_unsupported

man pacman

pacman -Sy Download a fresh copy of the master package database from the servers defined in pacman.conf. pacman -Syu Download a fresh copy of the master package database and upgrades all packages that are out-of-date. If we use pacman -Sy, it is partial upgrade. If there are two packages dependent on the same library, upgrading only one package might also upgrade the library as a dependency, which might then break the other package which depends on an older version of the library.

4.

https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/pacman#Search_for_a_package_that_contains_a_specific_file

(a) pacman -Qs vim

(b) pacman -Ss vim

5. pacman -Si packages | awk -F[:<=>]' /^Depends/ {print \$2}' | xargs -n1 | sort -u

6. `pacman -Qo /etc/resolv.conf`

7. `pacman -Rs emacs`

8. `pacman -Qtt`

9.

<https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/GnuPG>

`gpg --full-gen-key`

`gpg --output sudo-oasis.sig --sign sudo-oasis`