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ANSWERS TO EVEN-NUMBERED EXERCISES

2. Describe the Anaconda installer.

Anaconda is written in Python and C. It identifies the hardware present in the system, builds the necessary filesystems, and installs the Fedora/RHEL operating system. Anaconda can run in graphical interactive mode or in automated mode (Kickstart).

4. Why is it important to test the installation medium? How can you do so?

It is important to verify the integrity of a downloaded image to ensure that it will be functional and that it has not been tampered with.

You can test the installation medium by selecting the **Test this media** in the Boot menu (Figure 3-4), by clicking **Verify** in the Software/Installation Source screen during installation (page 74), or by using manually using `sha256sum` before installation (page 53).

6. When might you specify an **ext2** filesystem instead of **ext4**?

Use **ext2** for partitions whose data does not change often, such as **/boot**. The added overhead of the **ext4** journal offers no benefit on these filesystems.

8. What do you need to do before you can install Fedora as the second operating system on a Windows machine (to create a dual-boot system)?

You need to back up important data and create free space on the disk to install Fedora. You can create free space by deleting or shrinking partitions.

10. How would you turn off DMA (direct memory access) for all disk controllers when you install a new system?

You need to specify the **nodma** boot parameter as you boot the system. To specify a boot parameter, you must interrupt the automatic boot process by pressing the `SPACE` bar while the system is counting down when you first boot the system. When you press the `SPACE` bar, Fedora displays the Fedora Boot menu. Use the `ARROW` keys to highlight the selection you want before proceeding. With the desired selection highlighted, press the `TAB` key to display the boot command-line parameters. Enter a `SPACE` followed by **nodma** and press `RETURN` to boot the system.