

# 8

## ANSWERS TO EVEN-NUMBERED EXERCISES

2. What is a terminal emulator? What does it allow you to do from a GUI that you would not be able to do without one?

A terminal emulator emulates a textual terminal in a graphical environment. It provides a command-line interface from which you can give shell commands, which you cannot do otherwise from a GUI (other than by using a Run Application window).

4. a. List two ways you can open a file using Nautilus.

(1) You can left-click the filename or object representing the file and select **Open** from the menu. (2) You can double-click the filename or object.

- b. How does Nautilus “know” which program to use to open different types of files?

Nautilus determines the appropriate program to use when opening a file based on the file’s MIME type, which it usually determines from the filename extension. You can alter these relationships by right-clicking a file in Nautilus, selecting **Properties**, and then selecting the **Open With** tab.

- c. What are the three common Nautilus control bars? Which kinds of tools do you find on each?

The menubar contains many menus, including File and Bookmarks. The toolbar contains navigation icons and a home icon. The location bar contains View and magnification icons.

- d. Discuss the use of the Nautilus location bar in textual mode.

In textual mode, the location bar displays the absolute pathname of the information displayed in the Nautilus window. You can enter an absolute pathname in the location bar; press RETURN to display it.

6. a. How would you use Nautilus to connect to the FTP server at `ftp.ubuntu.com`?

Select **Main menu: Places**⇒**Connect to Server** or open a Nautilus File Browser window and select **File Browser menubar: File**⇒**Connect to Server**. Nautilus displays the Connect to Server window. Select **Public FTP** from the drop-down list labeled **Service type**, enter `ftp.ubuntu.com` in the text box labeled **Server**, and click **Connect**. Once the local system connects to the server, open the object on the desktop labeled `ftp.ubuntu.com` to display the top-level folder at this FTP site.

- b. Open the following folders: **ubuntu**, **dists**, and **lucid**. How would you copy the file named **Contents-i386.gz** to the desktop? What type of file is **Contents-i386.gz**?

- c. How would you open the **Contents-i386.gz** file on the desktop? How would you open the **Contents-i386.gz** file on the FTP server? Which file opens more quickly? Why? Which file can you modify?

Double-click either object to open it. The local file opens more quickly because the contents of the file does not need to be transferred over the Internet. You do not have permission to modify the file on the FTP site; you can modify only the local copy of the file.

8. Run `xwininfo` from a terminal emulator window and answer these questions:

- a. What does `xwininfo` do?

This utility asks you to click a window and then displays information about that window.

- b. What does `xwininfo` give as the name of the window you clicked? Does that agree with the name in the window's titlebar?

The name depends on the window you clicked. The names are usually the same.

- c. What is the size of the window? In which units does `xwininfo` display this size? What is the depth of a window?

The size varies and is measured in pixels. The depth refers to the color depth.

- d. How can you get `xwininfo` to display the same information without having to click the window?

The first line of output from `xwininfo` displays the window ID. Give the command `xwininfo -id wid`, where *wid* is the window ID of the window you want to display information about.