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ANSWERS TO EVEN-NUMBERED EXERCISES

2. Describe the ubiquity installer.

The ubiquity installer, written in Python, is the Ubuntu graphical installer. It identifies the hardware present in the system, builds the necessary filesystems, and installs the Ubuntu operating system.

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 **Check disc for defects** in the Desktop Boot menu (Figure 3-3) or by manually using `sha1sum` before installation (page 51).

6. What is the basic difference between the Desktop Image and the Netboot Image?

When you use the Desktop Image to install Ubuntu, the installer installs software packages that are included in the installation medium. When you use the Netboot Image, the installer downloads software packages using the network.

8. Which utilities can you use to partition a hard disk prior to installation?

You can use `parted` and `fdisk` from the command line and `gnome-disks` from the GUI of a live session.

10. What does the ubiquity Advanced Partitioning screen enable you to do that the Installation Type screen does not?

The ubiquity Advanced Partitioning screen gives you the ability to partition a hard disk exactly the way you want. You can use it to set up additional partitions, RAID, and multiple disks to your specifications.

12. What is SMART?

SMART (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology) monitors and reports on hard disks and attempts to predict hard disk failures.