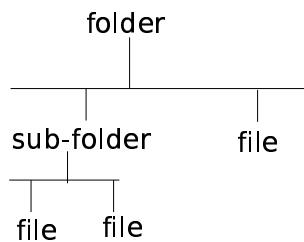# Using the Fedora System

We will be Covering ...

- Using the file manager
- Accessing the floppy and CD-ROM
- Connecting to the Internet
- Modem setup
- Browsing the Internet
- Using email
- Setting up the printer
- Playing audio and video
- Viewing and manipulating images

Files and Folders

```
            folder
               |
       _____|_____
      |                 |
  sub-folder          file
      |
   ___|___
  |       |
 file    file
```

- Data stored in an electronic file
- Folder or directory contains collection of files
- Folder may have sub-folders or sub-directories
- Entire files, folders, sub-folders make up the hierarchical file system
- File manager manages and manipulates file system

- Data created and accessed by a user in the computer is stored in what is called a *file*. This concept of an electronic file to store electronic data mimics the physical world usage of a file to store data written on paper. This mimicry is carried further by the organisation of these electronic files into electronic folders or directories. Like a physical folder, an electronic folder can contain very many files. A folder may also have sub-folders or sub-directories.
- Files and folders can be created, copied, moved (i.e. transferred) and deleted. The folders themselves are organised in a hierarchical manner starting at the root of the file system. Each user is given a home directory and upon logging in, the user is placed in his home directory. As it is possible for a user to create and store hundreds and thousands of files and folders, a file manager is needed to assist the user to manage and manipulate these files and the file system on which it resides.

The File Manager

- Files and folders can be created, copied, moved and deleted
- Folders are organised in a hierarchical manner
- Each user given a home directory
- Upon logging in placed in her home directory
- File manager used to manipulate and manage files, folders and the file system

- For details on using the file manager consult the "Help" application on the Main Menu. From the Help application choose:

    Desktop --> Nautilus File Manager

Using the File Manager

- File manager may be used to:
  - Open, copy, move, rename, delete files and folders
  - Create new folders
  - Launch applications
  - Navigate the file system
- The trash folder
  - Holds items deleted by the file manager
  - Ability to restore deleted files (undelete)

Exercise

- Use the file manager to perform the following:
  - Create a new folder called *testdir* under the home directory
  - Copy the following files into the folder *testdir:*
    - */etc/services, /etc/hosts*
  - Access the *testdir* folder:
    - Open the two files there to view their contents, then close them
    - Rename the file *hosts* to *hosts.backup* and *services* to *services.copy*
    - Move the file *hosts.backup* to the /usr/tmp directory
    - Delete the file *services.copy*
  - Move up to the home directory
    - Delete the folder *testdir*
  - Launch the application *xeyes* found in the folder */usr/X11 R6/bin*
- Check the trash folder and restore the deleted file(s) there

The Floppy Drive

- Necessary to mount the diskette first
- Right-click on desktop and select
  Disks --> Floppy
- Floppy icon appears on desktop, double-click on floppy icon to access
- Treat floppy as another folder:
  /mnt/floppy
- Unmount floppy after use
- Format floppy before use

- If the write-protect tab on the diskette is enabled, then the diskette can be used for reading only, i.e. you can read the contents of the files on it only

- After using the diskette, you will need to umount it before you take off the diskette from the floppy drive. To unmount the diskette, right-click on the floppy icon on the desktop and select "Eject". This will unmount the diskette and the floppy icon will disappear from the desktop. Once this has happened, you can safely remove the diskette from the floppy drive.

- It is important that you unmount the diskette before removing it from the floppy drive, especially if it has been mounted for writing. failure to do so may result in incomplete data being written to the diskette and corruption of the file system on the diskette.

- To format the diskette use the floppy formatter selection from the Main Menu.

  Main Menu --> System Tools --> Floppy Formatter

The CD-ROM Drive

- CD-ROM automounted
- If not, right-click on desktop and select

  Disks --> CD-ROM
- CD-ROM icon appears on desktop, double-click on icon to access
- Treat CD-ROM as a RO folder:

  /mnt/cdrom
- Unmount CD-ROM after use

The USB Thumb Drive

- Right-click on desktop and select

    Disks --> thumbdrive

- Thumb drive icon appears on desktop, double-click on icon to access

- Treat thumb drive as a folder:

    /mnt/thumbdrive

- Unmount thumb drive after use

Accessing the Internet – Dialup Access

- Dial-up access

- Need to configure the modem

- Require
  - telephone number to dial
  - Internet account username and password

- Use Internet Configuration Wizard tool from the Main Menu, need to supply root password to continue

- Follow instructions on screen

- If the system cannot detect the modem you will be prompted to enter the modem device name and related communication information. You can choose as follows:

```
Modem device:      /dev/modem
Baud rate:   460800
Flow control:      Hardware (CRTSCTS)
Modem volume:  Medium
```

Internet Set-up Wizard

Add new Device Type

Select Device Type

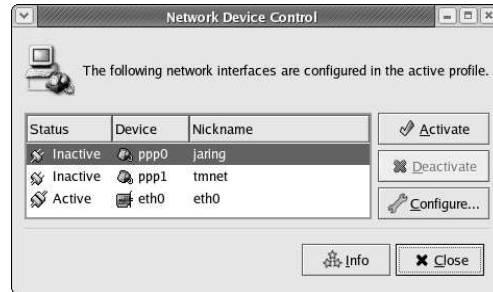| Device Type	
CIPE (VPN) conn	Create a new Modem connection. This is a connection that uses a serial analog modem to dial into to your Internet Service Provider. These modems use sound over a normal copper telephone line to transmit data. These types of connections are available
Ethernet connecti	
ISDN connection	
Modem connectio	
Token Ring conne	
Wireless connecti	
xDSL connection	

Cancel   Back   Forward

Accessing the Internet – Dialup Access

- After configuration, activate modem:

Main Menu --> System Tools --> Network Device Control

Accessing the Internet – Dialup Access

- The modem will dial and connect to the ISP
- Check on connection
- To disconnect use the Network Device Control tool again and select deactivate

Exercise

- Perform an Internet dial-up connection using the modem on the system
- Determine that you have Internet connectivity by accessing some well known websites
- Disconnect from the Internet

Accessing the Internet – ADSL Access

- ADSL access
- Use Internet Configuration Wizard tool from the Main Menu
- Select xDSL
- Follow instructions on screen
- Supply login name and password

- xDSL covers ADSL, IDSL and SDSL
- Some DSL providers require you to obtain an IP address through DHCP using the Ethernet card. For this type of connection, select Ethernet Connection and DHCP from the Configure Network Settings screen.
- Some providers require you to configure a PPPoE connection with an Ethernet card. For this type of connection, select xDSL Connection.
- If you need a username and password chances are that you are using PPPoE to connect.

Exercises

- Perform the same Internet connectivity tests as done previously with the dial-up modem connection

Browsing the Internet

- Mozilla web browser

- Familirise yourself with the navigation toolbar and menu bar

- Use the side bar to manage your bookmarks and personal toolbar

- Try out the navigation tab feature

- Customise the browser settings

Exercise

- Customise Mozilla with the following settings:
    - Display blank page on start-up
    - Block unrequested pop-up windows
    - Disable cookies
    - Disable Javascript
    - Clear the cache

Email

- Webmail and POP3 email
  - Differences
  - Advantages and disadvantages
- Parameters for POP3 mail client config
  - POP3 server name
  - SMTP server (relay) name
  - POP3 account username and password
- Ximian Evolution – POP3 mail client

- There are two main types of Internet email systems: webmail and POP3 (Post Office Protocol version 3)
- Webmail makes use of a web browser to read, compose, send and manage your mail on the server housing your mailbox
- POP3 email makes use of a POP3 email client to download your email from a server housing your email mailbox.
- The main difference between a webmail system and a POP3 email system is that for the former, generally, you have to be online to the server housing your mailbox to access and manage your mail. For the POP3 system, you need to be online to the server only to download your mail, after that you can go offline to read, reply and manage your local mail storage. You only need to go online again when you want to send out your email.
- Webmail needs only a web browser and Internet access to work.
- For POP3 email you will need have a POP3 email client software running on your computer.

Ximian

- ## Configuring Ximian

    Email address: (fill in your email address)

    Server type: POP

    Host: (fill in name of your POP3 server)

    Username: (fill in username of your POP3 email account)

    Server type: SMTP

    Host: (fill in name of your SMTP server)

- ## Using Ximian

    – Online mode

    – Offline mode

Exercise

- Start up Ximian and configure it for your email address
- Compose an email and send it out to *anyone@example.com*
- Note the differences between working online and offline

Printer Setup

- Click on printer icon on panel
- Perform printer setup
- Follow instructions on the screen
- Use:
  - Queue type – locally connected
  - Printer device - /dev/lp0
  - Printer model - ????
- Print test page

Exercise

- Edit the printer properties to change it to another printer

Multimedia

- Playing audio CDs

CD Player Control Panel

- Playing audio digital files

    – Different file formats e.g. Ogg Vorbis, MP3

- Playing video VCD/DVD
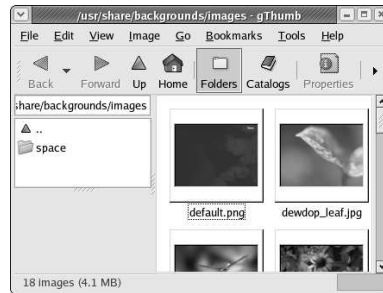

Xine Control Panel

Exercise

- Play an audio CD using the CD Player
- Play an audio digital music using xine
- Play a VCD using xine

Image Viewer

- Several image viewers available
- gThumb - view and manipulate images

gThumb image viewer

Exercise

Use gThumb for the following:
- View the images in the following folder:
  /usr/share/backgrounds/images
- View a slide show of the images in the folder above
- Copy one of the images from the above folder into your home directory and scale it down to 25% of its original size and save it.

Thank You!

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