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Cisco linksys e2500 installation software

Picture: Jack WallenSo made you switch to Linux. Or you're thinking about fixing the switch, but you're going to have questions that might keep you from diving completely. One of the biggest concerns most new users have is What software is available and how do I install it? is a reasonable question. why? For the longest time, Linux suffered from the stigma that applications were scarce, and a few available options were a challenge to install. I remember, in the early days, the need to compile software from source packages - which would lead to a seemingly endless circle of lost dependency. It was boring, but it was doable. But that frustration took a lot of people away from Linux. Fortunately those days are long from the past and installing any of the available software titles (of which there are a lot of them) on Linux is no longer such a headache. What operating system do you use? For some, the question may also be posed in Latin or... Read moreBefore we get into the how-tos of actually installing software on Linux, there is one very important concept to understand: Package managers This is one of those topics that tends to confound most new Linux users. Package Manager is a subsystem on Linux that manages packages (software) on your computer, as the title says. It is a very important component of Linux, where distributions vary primarily, which package manager they choose on. For example: Debian and Ubuntu (and its derivatives) use apt; Red Hat Enterprise Linux, CentOS, and Fedora use yum; Use zypper USE and openSUSE; And Arch Linux uses pacman. There are more package managers out there, but this is a good place to start. Each package manager works with a different file type. For example apt works .deb files and yum and zypper with .rpm files. The apt package manager cannot .rpm files, nor yum or zypper can .deb files. To make matters more confusing, Ubuntu (and its derivatives) uses the dpkg command to install local .deb files, and Red Hat (and its derivatives) use the rpm command to install local .rpm files. Android is largely designed for mobile users, but since it has Linux at its core, can it still work with Read moreConfused? Don't worry, it's actually a lot easier than that. This front end is similar to the Apple App Store. No wonder there are many such GUI front ends available. The good news here is that most of them... Titled (such as GNOME Software, Ubuntu Software, AppCenter Elementary). These app stores allow you to easily search for a software title and install it at the click of a button (more in this case in a bit). There is another issue with package managers: repository. The repository is a key aspect of closed administrators, but for new concept users it could add another level of confusion we don't want. For a quick overview, however, consider this: Out of the box you only have a certain selection of software titles available. That selection is dictated by the repositories that have been configured. There are many third-party repository you can add to the system. Once added, you can then install any software title associated with that third-party repository. The software repository can be added either from a GUI tool or command line. Either way, repositories are an issue for a different day, and it doesn't have to be understood for the type of software downloads discussed in this article. Install the download file I know, I know... I said one of the advantages of modern Linux operating systems is that you don't need to install a downloaded file. Which is to say, I want to start here. why? There may be times when you find a piece of software that is not available in your Distribution App Store. When this happens, you need to know how to install it manually. I say that, for everyday, moderate use, it's a rare occasion that you need to do that. And even if you're never using this installation method, at least you have a very basic understanding of how it works. Here, we use ubuntu's latest Linux release (from this writing, 17.10). Most package managers install in the same fashion (with few changes to the commands used). Let's say you want to install the Google Chrome browser on Ubuntu. You won't find this particular browser in ubuntu software tools. To install it from the command line, you must download the correct file. As stated earlier, the correct file for Ubuntu will be .deb a file. So show your browser to the Chrome download page and click the Download Chrome button. The good news here is that your browser will be detected and the Chrome download page will know which file you need. Clicking the Accept and Install button and a new window will appear, you will get two options (see below). Your choice of installing routes. You can either save the file to your hard drive (and then install it via command line), or open the file with the software installer. It is important to understand that not every distribution involves the latter. If you don't get the Open option, then you'll need to install it from the command line. Let's first use the open with option. Make sure that the software installation (default) is selected and click OK. The download file will then open ubuntu software, giving Option to install (see below). Install a downloaded file with Ubuntu. Click Installer and you will be asked for your user's password. The installation will be complete and Chrome is ready to use. You can close the Ubuntu Software Tool and open Chrome from Dash. Then you have to select the save file and run the installation of the command line. Don't worry, it's not that hard. Here are the steps to install the latest version of Chrome, on Ubuntu Linux, From the command line: Click on the square of dots at the bottom of the desktop When the Dash opens, type terminal Change into the downloads directory with the command cd ~/Downloads Install Chrome with the command sudo dpkg -i google-chrome*.deb When prompted (see below), type your user password and enter on your keyboard Allow the installation to complete Installing Chrome command from the line. The installation of GUI This is where everything is very easy. To install from your distribution GUI, you just need to open the tool, search for the software you want, and click Install. Say, for example, you want to install the GIMP Image editor. To do this, open ubuntu software and type Gimp in the search bar. When the results appear, click on the GIMP entry, click the Install button (see below), and (when asked) type your user's password. Wait for the installation to complete and your new software is ready to open and use. Bottom line: It's all the easier than it seems the installing software on Linux is almost as hard as you might have thought. Yes, there may be a rare occasion when you need to install something from the command line, but even that's not a lot of a challenge. In addition, chances are, you will never have to install software outside the front end of the GUI. Don't remember, if you're using a distribution other than Ubuntu (or its derivatives), you want to do a quick bit of googling to make sure you understand the difference between the apt package manager and the one used on your desktop. Cisco Systems is looking to reduce the energy consumption of network-connected devices such as IP phones, laptops and access points using a new architecture called EnergyWise, the company announced tuesday at its user conference in Barcelona. Using EnergyWise, network administrators will be able to control PoE connected devices (Power over Ethernet). So IP phones (Internet Protocol) or wireless access points can be turned off when they are not in use, for example, after working hours or on weekends. Companies will also be able to track energy consumption -- including getting reports on energy savings -- using EnergyWise. Support for EnergyWise in Cisco's network equipment will be gradually rolled out. Catalyst 2960, 3560, 3560-E, 3750 and 3750-E Switch series will be the first switch to get feature support -- The software update is available in February. Next up catalyst 4500 and catalyst 6500. Software updates for those platforms will be available in mid-2009 and during the second half of 2009 respectively, according to Cisco. The feature is compatible with any Active PoE device, but admin options are limited to either turning it on or off. However Cisco is also looking to implement this feature at endpoints that will open the door for more complex control mechanisms including sleep modes. During the third quarter, Cisco will add EnergyWise support to PCs, laptops and printers, and by the end of the year support will also be added to its access points and IP handsets, according to Henrik Bergqvist, CTO in Cisco Sweden. Early next year heating, ventilation and air conditioning, elevators and lights will also become part of what managers can control. Cisco then assumes that, for example, your IP phone, office light and computer will be turned on when you enter the office and pull your access card, according to Bergqvist. Cisco has announced a partnership with Schneider Electric to manage building tools, SolarWinds to monitor the network and Verdiem to monitor computer power, according to a statement. It has also completed its purchase of privately owned Richards-Zeta Building Intelligence, which develops firmware to integrate building infrastructure and IT systems. Note: When you buy something after clicking on the links in our articles, we may earn a small commission. Read our affiliate link policy for details. Details.

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