

# Week Report 3

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## Summary of Presentations

- package
- install / remove programs
- Add PPA
- Installing .deb files
- snap package install/remove
- use of Flatpak
- synaptic package

## Exploring Desktop Environments

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bulleted list of different desktop environments

- The LXQT Desktop Environment
- The Deepin Desktop Environment
- The Pantheon desktop Environment
- Thee Raspberry Pi OS Desktop Environment

Definitions for the following terms: GUI, DE

- **GUI** : A graphical user interface is a set of programs that allows a user to interact with the computer system via icons, windows, and various other visual elements.
- **DE** : A desktop environment is an implementation of the desktop metaphor made of a bundle of programs running on top of a computer operating system, which shares a common GUI, sometimes described as a graphical shell.

Bulleted list of the common elements of a desktop environment

- Dock
- Activities
- Search Box
- Calendar and Notification Area
- Status Menu
- Applications menu

## The bash Shell

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What is a shell? is a program that provides interactive access to the Linux system.

List different shells

- Tcsh Shell
- Csh Shell

- Ksh Shell
- Zsh Shell
- Fish Shell

List some bash shortcuts (no more than 10 and no less than 5)

- Ctrl + A - go to the start of the command line
- Ctrl + E - go to the end of the command line
- Alt + . - use the last word of the previous command
- Ctrl + P - Previous command in history
- Ctrl + C - Terminate the command
- Ctrl + Z - suspend/stop the command
- Ctrl + Q - allow output to the screen

List basic commands and their usage

- **date** display the current time and date
- **cal** display a calendar of the current month
- **df** display the current amount of free space on our disk drives
- **free** displays the amount of free memory
- **uname** displays information about your system
- **clear** clears the screen

## Managing Software

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Command for updating ubuntu. `sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y`

Command for installing software. `sudo apt install "package name" -y`

Command for removing software. `sudo apt remove "package name" -y` Command for searching for software. `apt search "software name"`

## Definition of the following terms:

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**Package** : archives that contain binaries of software, configuration files, and information about dependencies. **Library** : reusable code that can be used by more than one function or program. **Repository** : a large collection of software available for download.

# I Go it! Apt is cool ... but how do I use it?

- To update any Debian distro:

Update is used to download package information from all configured sources.

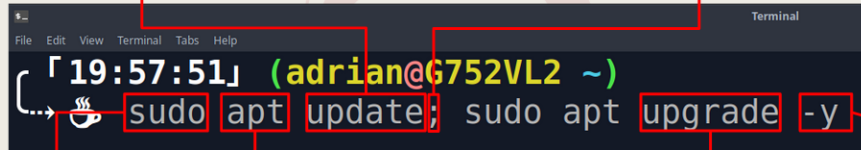
By terminating every command with a ; you can run multiple commands in a single line.

The -y option passes a yes answer to any question. Without this option apt will ask you if you want to install the upgrade. Using -y is optional and you should use it only if you are 100% sure about the upgrade.

Managing software and updates requires root privileges. Sudo allows you to run any command as the root user.

Apt is the program that we are using to manage software and updates.

upgrade is used to install available upgrades of all packages currently installed on the system from the sources configured via sources.list



```
19:57:51 (adrian@G752VL2 ~)
sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y
```