

Week Report 3

Summary of Presentations

Exploring Desktop Environments

1. Bulleted list of different desktop environments

- Cinnamon
- MATE
- Openbox
- LXQT
- GNOME
- KDE

2. Definitions for the following terms: GUI, DE

- GUI - stands for graphical user interface, which is a set of programs that let the user interact with the system via icons, windows, menus, panels, and other visual elements.
- DE - stands for desktop environment, which is an implementation of the desktop metaphor made of a bunch of programs running on the top of a computer OS.

3. Bulleted list of the common elements of a desktop environment

- Desktop Settings
- Display Manager
- File Manager
- Icons
- Launcher
- Panels
- Menus

The Bash Shell

4. What is a shell? Shell is a free command line tool that provides access to the Linux system

5. List different shells

- Tcsh Shell
- Csh Shell
- Ksh Shell
- Zsh Shell
- Fish Shell

6. List some bash shortcuts

- Ctrl + A
- Ctrl + E
- Ctrl + L
- Ctrl + Q
- Ctrl + R
- Alt + U
- Alt + I

7. List basic commands and their usage

- !! - run last command
- !blah - run the most recent command that starts with the words after !
- !\$ - the last word of the previous command

Managing Software

1. Command for updating ubuntu

- `sudo apt update`

2. Command for installing software

- `sudo apt install ___ -y`

3. Command for removing software

- `sudo apt remove ___ -y`

4. Command for searching for software

- `apt search " "`

5. Definition of the following terms:

- **Package** - is a archive that contain binaries of software, configuration files, and information about dependencies needed to install a specific software (.exe files)
- **Library** - is reusable code that can be use by different applications to complete a particular tasks
- **Repository** - is a collection of software available for download

6. Include the screenshot of how to update ubuntu with its explanation

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

Terminal window showing: `19:57:51 (adrian@6752VL2 ~) sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y`

Video player controls: 14:21 / 36:41