

Week Report 3

Summary of Presentations

Exploring Desktop Environments

- GNOME
- KDE
- Openbox
- MATE
- LXDE

Definitions of GUI, and DE

GUI stands for graphical user interface and is a set of programs that allow the user to interact with the system using icons, and windows. Making it more user-friendly when using the system.

DE is an implementation of a bundle of programs running on top of a computer operating system, which shares a common GUI, and is sometimes described as a graphical shell.

Common elements of a desktop environment.

- Desktop Settings
- Display Manager
- File Manager
- Various Icons
- Favorites Bar
- Launcher
- Menus
- Panels
- Widgets

The bash Shell

What is a shell

A shell is a program that allows you to control your computer using commands in a command line interface instead of using GUIs.

Different Shells

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

- Fish Shell

Bash shortcuts

- Ctrl + A - Go to the start of the command line
- Ctrl + E - Go to the end of the command line
- Ctrl + K - Delete from cursor to the end of the command line
- Ctrl + U - Delete from cursor to the start of the command line
- Ctrl + Y - Paste word or text that was cut using one of the deletion shortcuts.

List Of Basic Commands

- Date - Displays the current time and date
- Cal - Displays a calendar of the current month
- df - Displays the current amount of free space on our disk drives
- free - Displays the amount of free memory
- uname - Displays the information about your system
- clear - Clears the screen

Managing Software

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 "web browser"`

Definition of terms

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.

Screenshot on how to update Ubuntu

- 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.

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

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

