

Week Report 3

Summary of Presentation: Lecture 3

1. Exploring Desktop Environments

- Different desktop environments
 - GNOME
 - MATE
 - CINNAMON
 - PANTHEON
 - KDE
 - BUDGIE
 - OPENBOX
 - DEEPING DE
 - XFCE
 - LXDE
 - LXQT
 - FLUXBOX
- Definitions for the following terms: GUI, DE
- GUI(graphical user interface): are programs that allow the users to interact with the computer through icons, windows ,etc.
- DE(desktop environments): are multiples programs that shares a common GUI.
- Bulleted list of the common elements of a desktop environment:
 - Display Manager: allows you to choose between the desktop environment.
 - File Manager: is in charge of file maintenance
 - Icons: picture that represents a program.
 - Favorites bar: popular icons located in the desktop.
 - Launcher: Overall view of programs and files.
 - Menus:contained files and programs.
 - Panels:rectangular areas located at the very top or bottom of a desktop environment's main window.
 - System Tray: allows user t log out,lock their screen ,manage audio,view notifications,etc.
 - Widgets: programs that provide information or functionality on the desktop.
 - Windows Manager: programs that regulate how the windows are display.

2. The bash Shell

- What is a shell? A shell is a program that provides the traditional, text-only user interface for Unix-like operating systems.
- List different shells
 - Tcsh Shell
 - Csh Shell
 - Ksh Shell
 - Zsh 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+Y : paste word or text that was cut using one of the deletion shortcuts.
 - Ctrl+XX: move between start of command line and current cursor position.
 - Alt+U :make uppercase from cursor to end of word.
 - Alt+l : make lowercase from cursor to end of word.
- List basic commands and their usage
 - date: displays the current time and date.
 - Cal :displays a calendar of the current month.
 - df : displays the amount of free memory.
 - uname: displays information about the system.
 - Clear: clears the screen.

3. Managing Software.

- a. Command for updating ubuntu `sudo apt update ; sudo apt upgrade -y`
- b. Command for installing software `sudo apt install add-name -y`
- c. Command for removing software `sudo apt remove add-name`
- d. Command for searching for software `apt search "add-name"`
- e. Definition of the following terms:
 - Package: a recompilation of resources such as software, configuration files and information necessary to install programs

- Library: reusable code.
- Repository: collection of programs available to download.
- f. Include the screenshot of how to update ubuntu with its explanation (page 6)

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.

19:57:51 (adrian@6752VL2 ~)

```
sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y
```

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

