

Week Report 3

Exploring Desktop Environments

different desktop environments

a. list Different desktops environments

- GNOME
- Xfce
- KDE
- LXDE
- Budgie

b. Definitions

- 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.

c. common elements of a desktop environment

- Desktop Settings
- Display Manager
- File Manager
- Icons
- Favorite Bar
- Launcher
- Menus
- Panels
- System Tray
- Widgets
- Window Manager

The bash shell

a. What is a shell?

- The GNU bash shell is a program that provides interactive access to the Linux system.

b. List of different shells.

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

- Fish Shell

c. 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
- Alt + B - move backward one word (or go to start of word the cursor is currently on)
- Alt + F - move forward one word (or go to end of word the cursor is currently on)
- Alt + T - swap current word with previous
- Ctrl + F - move forward one character

d. Basic commands and their usage

- Ctrl + L - clear the screen
- Ctrl + S - stops the output to the screen(for long running verbose command)
- Ctrl + Q - allow output to the screen (if previously stopped using command above)
- Ctrl + C -terminate the command
- Ctrl + Z - suspend/stop the command
- CTRL + Shift + C - copying
- CTRL + Shift + V - paste

Managing Software

a. Command for updating ubuntu

- sudo apt update: sudo apt upgrade -y

b. Command for installing software

- sudo apt install package name

c. Command for removing software

- sudo apt remove -y

d. Command for searching software

- apt search -n

e. Definition of the following terms:

- Package - Archives that contain binaries of software, configuration files, and information about dependencies.(In Windows, these are commonly .exe files)

- Library - Reusable code that can be used by more than one function or program.
- Repository - A large collection of software available for download.

f.

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@6752VL2 ~)
$ sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y
```