

# week report 3

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## Summary of presentations

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Basic Terminology  
 git push package archives that contain binaries of software  
 configuration files name and information library.  
 reusable code that can be used by more than one function or program.  
 Dependency software needed as foundation for other software.  
 Repository. Settings Search Settings at a glance  
 Launcher App Library Dock Panel Compositor

# bulleted list of different desktop environments

KDE is one of the most popular desktop environments out there. You may also refer it as the "Plasma" desktop. MATE Desktop Environment is based on

GNOME 2. MATE was initially developed for the users who were disappointed with the latest iteration of GNOME shell – GNOME 3. Ubuntu MATE is one

of the official flavors of Ubuntu that utilizes the MATE desktop. Some other popular Linux distributions like Linux Mint, Manjaro, etc, also offer

MATE editions of their distributions.

# Definitions for the following terms: GUI, DE

GUI: A graphical user interface is a form of user interface that allows use electronic systems via icons, windows and various other visual elements.

DE; In computing, the desktop is an embodiment of the desktop parable program running on top of a computer operating system that shares a

described as a graphical shell.

Bulleted list of the common elements of a desktop environment

.GNOME

.KDE

The bash Shell

What is a shell?

A shell is a layer of computer program which exposes an operating system service and other.

# List different shells

-Tcsh shell

-Csh shell

-Ksh shell

-Zsh shell

-Fish shell

# List basic commands and their usage

```
.date: displays the current time and date.
.cl:   calender of the current month.
.df:   the current amount of free space on the disk drives.
.free: the amount of free memory.
.uname: information about the system.
.clear: clear the screen.
```

```
# List some bash shortcuts ?
.CTRL+A :go to the beginning of the line.
.CTRL+E : Go to the end of the line.
.CTRL+B : Go to the left(back) one character.
.CTRL+F : Go to the right(forward) one word.
```

### Managing Software

Command for updating ubuntu

```
sudo apt update: sudo apt update -y
```

Command for installing software

```
sudo apt install package name
```

Command for removing software

```
sudo apt remove firefox foreshow caffeine-y
```

Command for searching for software

```
apt search"web browser"
```

Definition of the following terms:

Package . archives that contain binaris of software  
,configuration files, and information.

Library . reusable code that can be used by more than one  
function or program.

Repository. a large collection of software available for  
download.

# Include the screenshot of how to update ubuntu with its  
explanation (page 6)

```
![]
```

In your repository create a folder for cheat sheets and place here the installing software

## 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.

```
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

## HOW TO INSTALL SOFTWARE WITH Apt?

Formula

sudo + apt + install + Package name

- The **install** option installs the specified package.
- The **remove** option removes the specified package.
- You can install/remove multiple programs by adding the package name with a space between each package.
- You can also remove packages by adding an - sign at the end of the package name.
- You can add and remove packages at the same time by using a + and - at the end of each package.

```
20:47:22 (adrian@G752VL2 ~)
screenfetch
bash: /usr/bin/screenfetch: No such file or directory
20:47:54 (adrian@G752VL2 ~)
sudo apt install screente
```

## Here are some useful examples

Install several programs in a single command

```
sudo apt install firefox flameshot caffeine -y
```

Remove several programs in a single command

```
sudo apt remove firefox flameshot caffeine -y
```

Install and remove programs in a single command

```
sudo apt install firefox+ flameshot- caffeine- vlc+
```

Remove programs and all remaining traces

```
sudo apt purge firefox+ flameshot- caffeine- vlc+
```

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## How to search for software with Apt

Search for all programs that matches the text in quotes

```
apt search "web browser"
```

Search for information about a given package including dependencies.

```
apt-cache search firefox
```

Search a package name only.

```
apt search -n firefox
```

- Apt works using the list of repositories in the `/etc/apt/sources.list`
- You can add more repositories (or remove them) using the command `sudo apt edit-sources`
- **Edit-sources** opens the `sources.list` file using your default text editor. If more than one CLI text editor is available, edit-sources allows you to choose.

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## More useful options of Apt

To obtain information about a package

```
apt-cache showpkg firefox
```

Install packages without upgrading

```
sudo apt install firefox --no-upgrade
```

Only upgrade packages

```
sudo apt install firefox --only-upgrade
```

Clean your system

```
sudo apt clean; sudo apt autoclean; sudo apt autoremove
```

## Attention!

Another option that you may find online is apt-get. This option is deprecated and as such you should discontinue its use. Here is a table of the options that replace apt-get.

apt-get	Command	apt	Command
apt-get	install	apt	install
apt-get	remove	apt	remove
apt-get	update	apt	update
apt-get	upgrade	apt	upgrade
apt-get	dist-upgrade	apt	full-upgrade
apt-get	remove --purge	apt	purge
apt-get	autoremove	apt	autoremove
apt-get	search	apt	search
apt-get	show	apt	show
dpkg	--get-selections	apt	list --installed
apt-get	purge	apt	purge

cheat sheet, and markdown cheat sheet.

