Week Report 3

Exploring Desktop Environments

1. Types of Desktop Environment:

   - GNOME
   - KDE
   - XFCE
   - MATE
   - BUDGIE
   - LXDE
   - Cinnamon
   - Openbox
   - LXQT
   - Pantheon
   - Deeping DE
   - Fluxbox

2. Definitions for the following terms: GUI, DE

   - **Graphical user interface/GUI** -- is a set of programs that allows a user to interact with the computer system via icons, windows, and various of other visual elements

   - **Desktop Environment** -- 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)

3. Common Elements of a Desktop Environment:

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

The bash Shell

1. What is a shell? **Shell** -- a program that provides interactive access to the operating system (OS)

2. Different shells:

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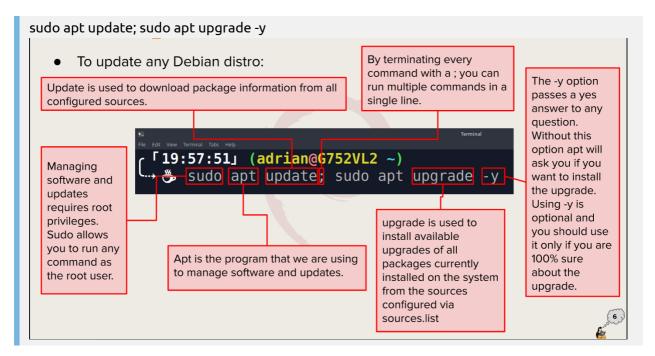- Fish Shell

3. <u>Some Bash Shortcuts</u>:

- 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
- Crl + U -> Delete from the cursor to the start of the command line
- Ctrl + Y -> Paste word or text that was cut using one of the deletion shortcuts after the cursor
- Ctrl + L -> clear the screen
- Ctrl + C -> terminate the command
- Ctrl + H -> delete character before the cursor

4. <u>Basic Commands and their Usage</u>:

- !! -> run the last command
- !blah -> run the most recent command that starts with 'blah'
- !blah:p -> print out the command that !blah would run (also adds it as the latest command in the command history)
- !$ -> the last word of the previous command
- !$:p -> print out the word that !$ would substitute
- !* -> the previous command except for the last word
- !*:p* - print out what* ! *would substitute*

Managing Software

1. Command for updating ubuntu

sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y

2. Command for installing software

> sudo apt install 'package name'

3. Command for removing software

> sudo apt remove 'package name'

4. Command for searching for software

> apt search "package name"

- Definition of the following terms: - **Package** -- archives that contain binaries of software, configuration files, and information about dependencies - **Library** -- reusable code that can used by more than one function or program - **Repository** -- a large collection of software available for download