**Topic A – Productivity & Application Software**

* **Sub- Topic: Simplenote**
  + You can now filter notes by tag in the search box, including multiple tags. For example, if you wanted to search for notes tagged ‘travel’ and ‘poetry’, you would enter ‘tag:travel tag:poetry’ in the search bar.
  + A security fix related to cross-site scripting in the markdown preview
  + We’ve made some UI improvements to the app, including better support for running the app at smaller screen sizes and a new placeholder view that shows when there are no notes to display in the app.
* **Sub- Topic: Focus Writer**
  + A text processor that creates a distraction-free environment for writers, it supports popular text formats and uses a hide-away interface to block out all distractions
  + You can select any visual and sound theme that works best for your productivity, and focus on your work
  + Also allows you to set daily goals, use timers, alarms, and look into statistics
* **Sub- Topic: Osmo**
  + A personal organizer, includes various modules: calendar, notes, tasks list and reminder, and contacts. It is a lightweight and easy to use tool for managing all important personal information
  + App can run both in an open window or in the background mode, and it doesn’t need an Internet connection
  + Offers various configuration and formatting options for different types of information you record in it: addresses, birthdays, ideas,

**Topic B – Entertainment & Media Software**

* **Sub- Topic: Kodibuntu**
  + a 10-foot user interface for use with televisions and remote controls. It allows users to play and view most videos, music, podcasts, and other digital media files from local and network storage media and the internet
  + This means that you should provide your own content from a local or remote storage location, DVD, Blu-Ray or any other media carrier that you own.
  + allows you to install third-party plugins that may provide access to content that is freely available on the official content provider website
* **Sub- Topic: Mythbuntu**
  + The interface is tailored for a DVR format, with options to watch live TV, manage recordings, and view a media library.
  + is perfect for those seeking a simple yet powerful DVR management solution to integrate with a TV tuner, this is it.
  + is a luxury that’s been perpetuated by on-demand, digital delivery, and DVR. MythTV was developed to enhance the DVR experience, and Mythbuntu adds the functionality of Ubuntu
* **Sub- Topic: Gaming**
  + Game developers often port their titles with Ubuntu in mind. The Steam website provides a Linux client aimed at Ubuntu.
  + where you can expect to receive help from game distributors or developers
  + These sites and the games they distribute aren’t limited to Ubuntu. You can find ways to run them on other Linux-based operating systems.

**Topic C – Programming Tools & Environment**

* **Sub- Topic: Anjuta**
  + a free, open source IDE for the C and C++ languages
  + offers such features as project management, application wizards, an interactive debugger, and a powerful source code editor (with source browsing, code completion, and syntax highlighting)
  + and powerful user interface that allows you to drag and drop the tools in the layout to arrange the GUI nearly any way you like
* **Sub- Topic: Glade**
  + is a RAD (rapid application development) tool used to create GTK+ toolkit and for the GNOME desktop. Its interface is similar to that of The GIMP and can be customized and even embedded into Anjuta
  + includes a number of interface building blocks, such as text boxes, dialog labels, numeric entries, check boxes, and menus
  + Interface designs are stored in XML format, which allows these designs to be easily interfaced with external tools.
* **Sub- Topic: GCC**
  + a GNU compiler that works for C, C++, Objective C, FORTRAN, Java, and Ada
  + command-line tool but is very powerful. Many IDEs have tools that are merely front ends for GCC. GCC is actually a set of tools
  + It will build object code from source code without using an intermediary to first build C code from C++ source. This creates better object code and gives you better debugging information.

**Topic D – System Tools**

* **Sub- Topic: The Shell**
  + a command process that allows you to control the computer via commands typed into a text interface
  + at one time, scared people away from Linux the most (assuming they had to learn a seemingly archaic command line structure to make Linux work)
  + With modern desktop Linux, there is no need to ever touch the command line
* **Sub- Topic: Desktop Environment** 
  + There are many desktop environments to choose from (Unity, GNOME, Cinnamon, Enlightenment, KDE, XFCE, etc)
  + Each desktop environment includes built-in applications (such as file managers, configuration tools, web browsers, games, etc)
  + the piece of the puzzle that the users actually interact with
* **Sub- Topic: Applications**
  + offers thousands upon thousands of high-quality software titles that can be easily found and installed
  + Most modern Linux distributions (more on this in a moment) include App Store-like tools that centralize and simplify application installation
  + allows you to quickly search among the thousands of apps and install them from one centralized location

**Topic E – Software Security & Updates**

* **Sub- Topic: ClamAV**
  + a free, [open source](http://www.pcworld.com/businesscenter/article/209891/10_reasons_open_source_is_good_for_business.html) package designed to detect Trojans, viruses, malware and other malicious threats included in software
  + a multithreaded scanning daemon, command line utilities for on-demand file scanning, and an intelligent tool for automatic signature updates
  + particular note for past or current Windows users is that the core ClamAV library is also used in [Immunet 3.0](http://www.immunet.com/), a sister solution for Microsoft's operating system
* **Sub- Topic: Snort**
  + an open source network intrusion prevention and detection system
  + that combines the benefits of signature, protocol and anomaly-based inspection
  + ith millions of downloads and more than 300,000 registered users to its credit, Snort is the most widely deployed such technology worldwide, Sourcefire says
* **Sub- Topic: Manually Checking**
  + If you want to manually check for updates, you can do this by clicking the Administration sub-menu of the System menu and then selecting the Update Manager entry.
  + shows a listing of updates for a Ubuntu 9.10 installation. As you can see there are both *Important Security Updates* as well as *Recommended Update*
  + If you want to get information about a particular update you can select the update and then click on the *Description of update* dropdown.

**Topic F – File System & User Accounts**

* **Sub- Topic: File System**
  + Linux’s major difference from other operating systems is its ability to have multiple users
  + Linux was designed to allow more than one user to have access to the system at the same time. In order for this multiuser design to work properly, there needs to be a method to protect users from each other. This is where permissions come in to play.
  + To view the permissions on a file or directory, issue the command ls -l <directory/file>.
* **Sub- Topic: Tree**
  + but because a terminal, despite being text-only, has better tools to show the map of Linux's directory tree
  + In fact, that is the name of the first tool you'll install to help you on the way: *tree*. If you are using Ubuntu or Debian, you can do
  + The / in the instruction above refers to the *root* directory. The root directory is the one from which all other directories branch off from. When you run tree and tell it to start with */*, you will see the whole directory tree, all directories and all the subdirectories in the whole system, with all their files, fly by.
* **Sub- Topic: /opt**
  + is often where software you compile (that is, you build yourself from source code and do not install from your distribution repositories) sometimes lands
  + Applications will end up in the */opt/bin* directory and libraries in the */opt/lib* directory.
  + A slight digression: another place where applications and libraries end up in is */usr/local*, When software gets installed here, there will also be */usr/local/bin* and */usr/local/lib* directories. What determines which software goes where is how the developers have configured the files that control the compilation and installation process.

**Topic G – Special Features of your OS**

* **Sub- Topic: Good Security**
  + This feature can also be a good characteristic of Linux OS because it prioritizes the protection of the confidential works of the users from hackers or persons who are not authorized to enter their system.
  + Linux provided some security concepts which include Authentication, Authorization, and especially Encryption. With these security concepts, it only goes to show that Linux OS is safe to use and prevent the access of any unauthorized people that might have bad intentions.
  + Security is the other main advantage. Several whitehat hackers have contributed to the overall security of Linux, and by making the source available to anyone, security experts can help identify any main security flaws in the operating system
* **Sub- Topic: Application Support**
  + A Linux OS comes with a software repository in which a user can easily download or install a huge amount of applications
  + Linux OS can also be possible to run a Windows application.
  + providing a command to the terminal or shell of Linux
* **Sub- Topic: Graphical User Interface**
  + If you think Linux is only a command line operating system, you might be true but not really to its extent.
  + You should know that Linux comes with packages in which it is possible to install to make its complete operating system graphics to be based on Windows.
  + **Live CD Or USB:** Most of all the distributed Linux systems come with a Live CD or USB feature in which a user can use and run the operating system without the need of installing it to your computer or laptop. You can be assured that Linux can offer you a wide range of options based on your requirements.

**Topic H – Limitations of your OS**

* **Sub- Topic: Domination**
  + it’s more difficult to find applications to support your needs
  + an issue for mostly businesses, but more programmers are developing applications that are supported by Linux
  + Many more applications are available for the working world compared to what was available a decade ago.
* **Sub- Topic: Drivers**
  + Before you can install any hardware component in your computer, you must make sure the hardware has drivers available.
  + Hardware manufacturers usually write drivers for Windows, but not all brands write drivers for Linux.
  + This means that some of your hardware might not be compatible with Linux if you decide to switch.
* **Sub- Topic:Support for open-source**
  + While there are plenty of Windows support people, Linux is not supported out-of-the-box.
  + The way Linux distribution companies make money is through their support channels. This means that companies must pay fees for support, if they cannot solve an issue. However, there are plenty of forums and blogs that support Linux issues.
  + If your company has a good Linux administrator, the administrator can typically find answers through one of these free channels without paying for support.