

Weekly Report 3

Summary of Presentation

Exploring Desktop Environments

- KDE Desktop Environment
- XFCE
- Mate Desktop Environment
- The Cinnamon Desktop Environment
- The LXQT Desktop Environment

Gui: is a graphical user interface. It is a set of programs that allows a user to interact with the computer system. DE: a desktop environment is an implementation of the desktop metaphor made of a bundle of programs running on top of a computers OS. Some Common elements of a Desktop environment are

- Favorites bar
- Launcher
- Menus
- Panels
- Widgets

The Bash Shell

A shell is a layer of programming that understands and executes the commands a user enters.

- Tcsh shell
 - Csh shell
 - ksh shell
 - zsh shell
 - fish shell
- Some Bash Shortcuts are
- Ctrl + A: goes to the start of a command line
 - Ctrl + F: moves ofward one character
 - Ctrl + G: escape from history searching mode
 - Ctrl + L: clears the screen
 - ctrl + c: terminates the command
 - !!: runs last command

Basic Commands

- Date - displays the date and time
- cal - shows the calender
- df - displays the amount of free space on disk drives
- free - shows amount of free memory.

Managing Software

The command for updating ubuntu is : Sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y Command to install software : Sudo apt install 'Package name' Command to remove software: Sudo apt remove 'Package name' Command for searching software: sudo apt search 'software name here'

a Package is a archive that contains binaries of software, configuration files,and information about dependencies.

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

Repository: is a large collection of software available for download.

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.

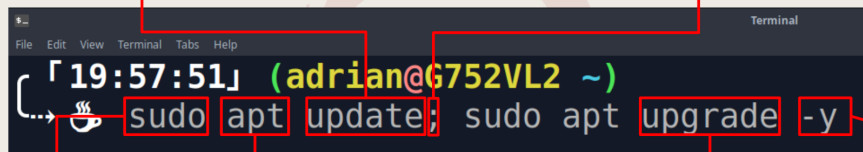
By terminating every command with a ; you can run multiple commands in a single line.

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

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
```