

# Summary of presentations

---

In this presentation I learned most of the commands used for installing, removing, and downloading packages in linux. By using the command SUDO APT I can do any update without having to restart my machine. Also, its a fast way for installing program in a faster way. I found it my favorite command since it has a big variety of command that allow me to do pretty much everything.

## Exploring Desktop Environments

### bulleted list of different desktop environments

---

1. Cinnamon
2. Elementary
3. GNOME
4. KDE
5. LXDE

Definitions for the following terms: GUI, DE

### GUI:

---

Is a graphical user interface. Its the graphical environment of the operating system allowing the users to interact with the system.

### DE:

---

A desktop environment responsible for the look and feel of the graphical desktop, and includes many of the key programs that get used every day.

### Bulleted list of the common elements of a desktop environment

1. Icons
2. windows
3. Folders
4. Toolbars
5. Desktop Widget

## The bash Shell

---

## What is a shell?

The shell is a program that takes commands from the keyboard and gives them to the operating system to perform.

## List different shells

1. csh
2. sh
3. ksh
4. bash

## List some bash shortcuts (no more than 10 and no less than 5)

1. ALT+A
2. CTRL+B
3. CTRL+X
4. ESC+T
5. ALT+F
6. CTRL+A

## List basic commands and their usage

1. **SUDO**: Allow you to perform task that require administrative permission.
2. **PWD**: Find the path of your current working directory.
3. **CD**: To navigate through the linux files and directories.
4. **ls**: List files and directories.

## Managing Software

---

### Command for updating ubuntu

`sudo apt update`

### Command for installing software

`sudo apt install app_name`

### Command for removing software

`sudo apt purge`

### Command for searching for software

where is command

## Definition of the following terms:

---

## Package

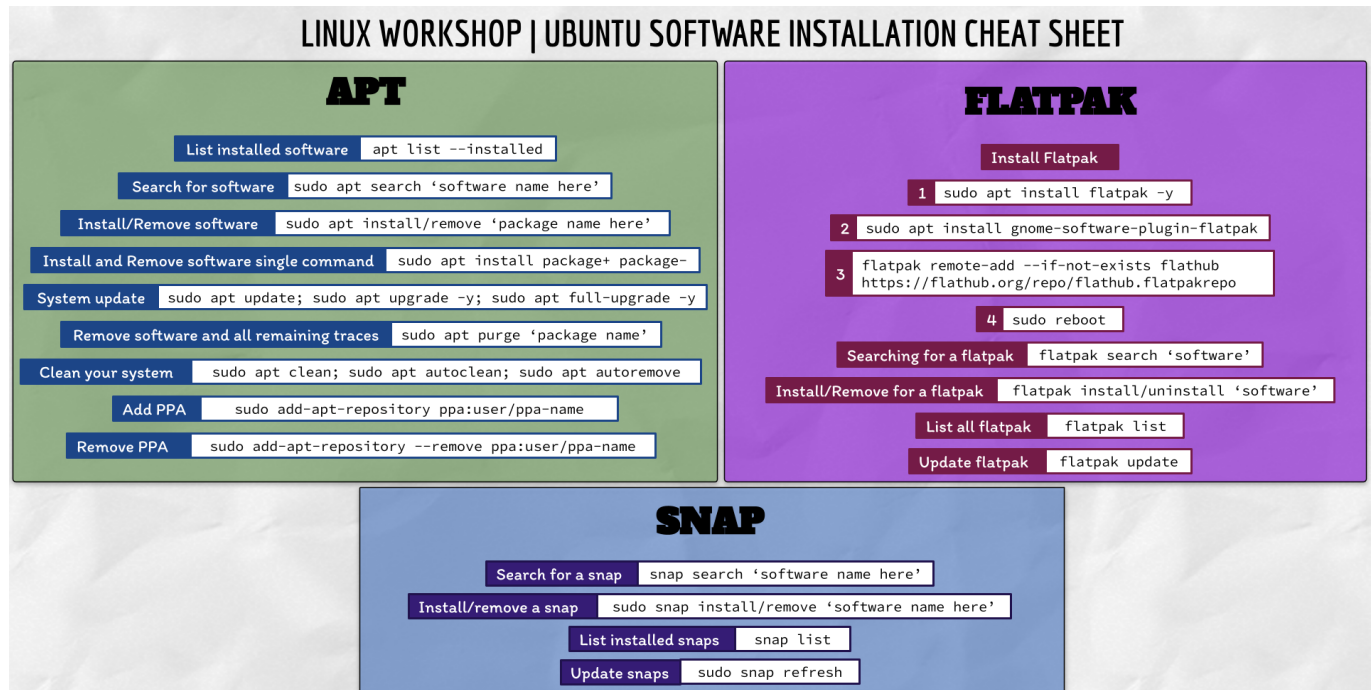
Compressed file archive containing all of the files that come with a particular application.

## Library

A collection of pre-compiled pieces of code which are known as functions.

## Repository

A storage location that contains essential and popular software for different linux distribution.



**LINUX WORKSHOP | UBUNTU SOFTWARE INSTALLATION CHEAT SHEET**

**APT**

- List installed software: `apt list --installed`
- Search for software: `sudo apt search 'software name here'`
- Install/Remove software: `sudo apt install/remove 'package name here'`
- Install and Remove software single command: `sudo apt install package+ package-`
- System update: `sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y; sudo apt full-upgrade -y`
- Remove software and all remaining traces: `sudo apt purge 'package name'`
- Clean your system: `sudo apt clean; sudo apt autoclean; sudo apt autoremove`
- Add PPA: `sudo add-apt-repository ppa:user/ppa-name`
- Remove PPA: `sudo add-apt-repository --remove ppa:user/ppa-name`

**FLATPAK**

- Install Flatpak
- 1 `sudo apt install flatpak -y`
- 2 `sudo apt install gnome-software-plugin-flatpak`
- 3 `flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo`
- 4 `sudo reboot`
- Searching for a flatpak: `flatpak search 'software'`
- Install/Remove for a flatpak: `flatpak install/uninstall 'software'`
- List all flatpak: `flatpak list`
- Update flatpak: `flatpak update`

**SNAP**

- Search for a snap: `snap search 'software name here'`
- Install/remove a snap: `sudo snap install/remove 'software name here'`
- List installed snaps: `snap list`
- Update snaps: `sudo snap refresh`