

# Week 3 Report

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## Summary of Presentations

### Exploring desktop Environments

- a. List of Different Desktop Environments:
  - 1. GNOME
  - 2. DE
  - 3. Xfce
  - 4. LXQt
  - 5. Cinnamon
- b. Definitions:
  - GUI: A graphical user interface. It allows user to interact with the computer
  - DE: A desktop Environment
- c. List of Common Elements of a desktop environment
  - 1. Menu
  - 2. Icons
  - 3. Widgets
  - 4. Dashboards
  - 5. Launcher

### The Bash Shell

- a. What is shell:
  - A shell provides you with an interface to the Unix system
- b. List different shells:
  - 1. The Bourne Shell
  - 2. The C Shell
  - 3. The Korn Shell
  - 4. The Z Shell
  - 5. The power Shell
- c. List some bash shortcuts
  - 1. `Ctrl + A` : Move to the start of the command line
  - 2. `Ctrl + F` : Move one character forward
  - 3. `Ctrl + L` : Clears the terminal screen
  - 4. `tab`: Auto completes the command or file/directory name
- d. Basic Commands & Usage:
  - 1. `Echo` - Display a line of text
  - 2. `fortune` - Print a random, hopefully interesting, adage
  - 3. `Cowsay` - Configurable speaking/thinking cow
  - 4. `lolcat` - rainbow coloring for text
  - 5. `figlet` - large text out of the command

### Managing Software

- a. Command for updating ubuntu:
  - `sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y`
- b. Command for installing software:
  - `sudo apt install "Name of the software" -y`
- c. Command for removing software:
  - `sudo apt remove "Name of the software" -y`
- d. command for searching for software
  - `apt search "name of the software"`
- e. Definition of the following terms:
  - **Package:** Archives that contain binaries of software, configuration files and information about dependencies
  - **Library:** Reusable code that can be used by more than one function or program.
  - **Repository:** A lard collection of software available for download.
- f. Screenshot:

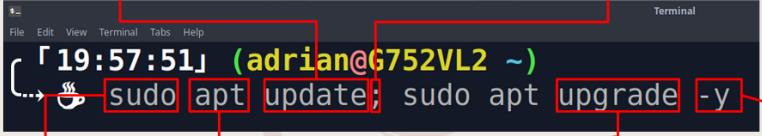
## I Go it! Apt is cool ... but how do I use it?

- 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.

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