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ANDROID:

ADB

$$a = \frac{2}{3}$$

na tem mestu bomo zapisali nekaj programov za android program na telefonu. glavno program je **adb** (**a**ndroid **d**e **b**ugger)... to omogoča, da priključimo telefon na računalnik in se nanj povežemo tako, da delamo na terminalu...

= android deBugger... da se lahko z računalnikom povežeš na tel... in od tam urejaš linux (android)

BUSYBOX (nujno 4 me:)

splača se inštalirati ta program, ker omogoča razširjen nabor Linux ukazov kot so npr: cp, crond, vi (Editor) ...

CROND

1. busybox
2. su
3. mount o remount,rw /
4. mkdir bin
5. ln s /system/bin/sh /bin/sh
6. crond c /data/crontab

ARDUINO:

Enable PORT permissions to user

```
1 sudo usermod a G dialout terrik
```

and Log Out / Log In

ARCH:

Programi

skripta...

AUTOSTART

to do...

BACKLIGHT

Včasih je težko krmiliti osvetlitev najlažje je, če dela xbacklight set 10

če ne: osvetljenost je krmiljena v datoteki:

```
1 /sys/class/backlight/.../brightness
```

in v to datoteko zapišeš število...

```
1 tee brightness <<<100
```

Moral sem spremeniti tudi dovoljenja, saj je po defaultu omogočeno le root u. Zato v:

```
1 sudo vim /etc/udev/rules.d/backlight.rules
```

dodaš:

```
1 ACTION=="add", SUBSYSTEM=="backlight", KERNEL=="intel_backlight", RUN+=  
  "/bin/chgrp video /sys/class/backlight/%k/brightness"  
2 ACTION=="add", SUBSYSTEM=="backlight", KERNEL=="intel_backlight", RUN+=  
  "/bin/chmod g+w /sys/class/backlight/%k/brightness"
```


keyboard backlight (podobno kot za lcd backlight)

Dolphine

search ne dela... zato sem naložil še FSearch... naloži še Konsol)terminal

BLUETOOTH

Zaenkrat dela najboljše tako, da na samem začetku zaženeš

1 Bluetooth Manager

bluetoothctl scan trust pair

povezava

v terminau zaženeš:

```
bluetoothctl bluetooth]# show Controller 74:E5:F9:19:10:2B (public) Name: archlabs Alias: archlabs Class: 0x001e010c Powered: yes Discoverable: no Pairable: yes UUID: Headset AG (00001112 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Generic Attribute Profile (00001801 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: A/V Remote Control (0000110e 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: OBEX File Transfer (00001106 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Generic Access Profile (00001800 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: OBEX Object Push (00001105 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: PnP Information (00001200 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: A/V Remote Control Target (0000110c 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: IrMC Sync (00001104 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Audio Source (0000110a 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Audio Sink (0000110b 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Vendor specific (00005005 0000 1000 8000 0002ee000001) UUID: NAP (00001116 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Message Notification Se.. (00001133 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Phonebook Access Server (0000112f 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Message Access Server (00001132 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) UUID: Headset (00001108 0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb) Modalias: usb:v1D6Bp0246d0532 Discovering: no
```

... kot kaže ne išče BT naprav >bluetooth# scan on Discovery started [CHG] Controller 74:E5:F9:19:10:2B Discovering: yes

```
1 [NEW] Device 13:31:19:07:15:8C Bluetooth Mouse
```

```
ga označiš kot "trusted" in "pair" aš>bluetooth)# trust 13:31:19:07:15:8C [CHG] Device 13:31:19:07:15:8C
Trusted: yes Changing 13:31:19:07:15:8C trust succeeded >bluetooth# pair 13:31:19:07:15:8C Attempt-
ing to pair with 13:31:19:07:15:8C [CHG] Device 13:31:19:07:15:8C Connected: yes [CHG] Device
13:31:19:07:15:8C Modalias: usb:v05ACp3232d0001 [CHG] Device 13:31:19:07:15:8C UUIDs: 00001124
0000 1000 8000 00805f9b34fb [CHG] Device 13:31:19:07:15:8C UUIDs: 00001200 0000 1000 8000
00805f9b34fb [CHG] Device 13:31:19:07:15:8C ServicesResolved: yes [CHG] Device 13:31:19:07:15:8C
Paired: yes Pairing successful
```

DD_IBS_TEST.SH():

test

program za testiranje dd komnade... kako hitro comp lahko kopira datoteke v odvisnosti ob bs= ? podatka... Program je na GitHubu

C++:

PassBy VALUE REFERENCE POINTER

Pomembno pri funkcijah, naprimer: void passByVal(int val); void passByRef(int &ref); void passByPtr(int *ptr);

Value

int x = 5;

naredi kopijo spremenljivke v stacku

[] več spomina

[+] vrednost prvotne spremenljivke se ne spremeni

Reference

`int &ref = x` to je alias spremenljivke `x` `[+]` ne zasede novega spomina `[+]` če potrebuješ, da funkcija vrne več parametrov in NI potrebno imeti globalne spremenljivke. Vrednost spremenljivke se lahko spremeni med samo funkcijo

Pionter

`int xptr = &x`; *xptr je naslov spremenljivke x, če želimo vrednost na tem naslovu = xptr nekoliko bolj zakomplicirana sintaksa, ker je prej potrebno v `*xptr` dati naslov spremenljivke + le s pointerji lahko dostopamo do **HEAP** spomina (spomin večjih razsežnosti)*

CATFISH:

namestitev

Odličen iskalnik filov... po defaultu naložen.. hm ne vem od kdaj... v Thunar sem imel po defaultu Commnad:

```
1 catfish fileman=bl file manager hidden path=%f
```

:) aha ... sem spremenil v :

```
1 catfish path=%f
```

in dela :) glej gmone search tool

CHARACTER MAP:

pregled znakov

Super programček za brskanje znakov

```
1 gucharmap
```

Če uporabimo font "common" je tam veliko primernih znakov kot na primer:

CONFIG FILES (my)

My all . dotfiles

```
1 find . -type f
```

```
./zshrc ./config/polybar/modules.conf ./config/polybar/config ./config/polybar/louche_polybar.sh
./config/polybar/master.conf ./config/terminator/config ./config/tint2/tint2rc ./config/openbox/rc.xml
./config/i3/LcdBrightnessUP.sh ./config/i3/KbdBrightnessUP.sh ./config/i3/myMonitorSetup.sh
./config/i3/config ./config/i3/LcdBrightnessDOWN.sh ./config/i3/KbdBrightnessDOWN.sh ./config/i3/lcd_backlight.rules
./config/i3/kbd_backlight.rules ./config/conky/dave_s_conky.conkyrc ./config/termite/config
./config/termite/config (copy_original) ./local/share/nemo/actions/PDF_extract.nemo_action
./local/share/nemo/actions/PDF_unite.nemo_action ./local/share/nemo/actions/Office>PDF.nemo_action
./local/share/nemo/actions/MD>PDF.nemo_action ./local/share/nemo/actions/MD>PDF_bib.nemo_action
./vimrc ./pandoc/templates/eisvogel.latex
```

DOLPHINE FILE MANAGER

KDE SERVICES

(ni blo dobr!!) For Arch Linux, edit /etc/pacman.conf and add the following (note that the order of repositories in pacman.conf is important, since pacman always downloads the first found package):

```
1 [home_metakcahura_Arch_Extra]
2 SigLevel = Never
3 Server = https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/home:/metakcahura/
Arch_Extra/$arch
```

Then run the following as root

```
1 pacman -Syu
2 pacman -S home_metakcahura_Arch_Extra/kde services
```

instalation

libkonq frameworks git iz link Dela !!! nato še run

```
1 kbui1dsyco5
```

datoteke pa so shranjene v: /usr/share/kservices5/ServiceMenus

ECLIPSE:

installation

... nisem zapisal... .. presnameš, odpakiraš kopiraš v: /opt/eclipse/ narediš link za vse uporabnike:
sudo ln -sf /opt/eclipse/cpp neon/eclipse/eclipse /usr/bin/eclipse

eclipse.desktop:

Naredimo datoteko.desktop: sudo nano /usr/share/applications/eclipse.desktop

```
1 [Desktop Entry]
2 Version = Neon 2.0
3 Type = Application
4 Terminal = false
5 Name = eclipse
6 Exec = /usr/bin/eclipse
7 Icon = /opt/eclipse/cpp neon/eclipse/icon.xpm
8 Categories = Development;
```

Arduino ECLIPSE Plugin

link Instalation

1. run eclipse c++ with "sudo"
2. Help > eclipse marketplace
3. [x] Solber Arduino IDE
4. next > "i agree" > Finish...

EFI MODE:

test

boot > CSM enable security > security boot control > dissable

installBUNSEN

instaliral ... grub dal na sda1 (kjer sem našel efi... [sudo parted l]) kar nekaj sem probal... ni delalo sedaj pišem kaj ne dela

BIOS: new boot oprions: /efi/boot/bootx64.efi ne dela

Test x n probaj ta navodila: <http://sarah.thesharps.us/2014/12/31/installing-debian-on-asus-ux301la/>

install grub > /dev/sda1 takoj ne dela... zažene se win10... path:/EFI/debian/grubx64.efi [ne dela] path :/efi/boot/bootx64.efi [ne dela]

FEH

program s katerim lahko nastaviš background sliko.. naprimer takol:

```
1 feh bg scale Leopard Wallpapers HD Free Download.jpg
```

FZF:

link ## uporaba Fust FuzZy File Search ... Res dober način za iskanje filov... dve bližnjici: Ctrl+r => iskanje po zadnjih cmd jih Ctrl+t => iskanje po filih naprej po foldru Tab => označi več filov..

FILEMANAGERS:

Thuar

Všeč mi je filemanager THUNAR:

```
1 sudo apt get install thunar
```

Nemo

samba mi ni delala naložil sem še: samba pacman S gvfs smb

nato je delalo...

to je to !!! narejene so tudi skripte za ...

shortcuts:

- expand all subfolders :)

FILES STRUCTURE

moja struktura

Mogoče da si narediš template za folders Tu bi napisal kako bom uredil file Files + To Do(links) + Work *
PeF Vaje + Modelarstvo + Promet Habilitacija Diplome Članki Predstavitve * DRTI Poletne Šole Finance

```
1 *
```

- Hobi
 - Linux BunsenLab RPi
 - Dom
 - Kolesarjenje
 - Musics
 - GitHub ## Folder structure recimo za project ## Programs category
1. System
 2. Development
 3. Multimedia
 4. Office
 5. Graphics
 6. Internet

7. Accesories

8. Other

FORMAT SD

ukazi

First, you have to find out which device (/dev/sd??) your USB stick is. Therefore look at the output of `>sudo fdisk l`

Jaz raje uporabim: `>lsblk`

1	NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINT
2	sda	8:0	0	465.8G	0	disk	
3	+ sda1	8:1	0	300M	0	part	/boot/efi
4	+ sda2	8:2	0	600M	0	part	
5	+ sda3	8:3	0	128M	0	part	
6	+ sda4	8:4	0	185.5G	0	part	
7	+ sda5	8:5	0	271.3G	0	part	/
8	+ sda6	8:6	0	7.9G	0	part	[SWAP]

Lepo se vidijo diski in kje so mountirani. Po potrebi ga lahko od mountiraš.. After that unmount the device/partition (if necessary) by running

```
1 sudo umount /dev/sdb
```

Make sure you replaced ?? with the correct device/partition name from the previous output. To format The partition as FAT32 use `> sudo mkdosfs F 32 l /dev/sdb`

FRITZING

FREECAD

asdf

GIMP

asdf # GITHUB ## LITERATURA: 1. Link

install:

Debian le

```
1 sudo apt get install git
```

config:

```
1 git config global user.name "davidrihtarsic"
2 git config global user.email "david.rihtarsic@gmail.com"
3 git config global core.editor="subl"
```

general_use:

make new repository ... BlaBla_project (need to be on URL gitHub) make dir on your computer for that project navigate to that dir

```
1 git init
```

editing:

na tem mestu spreminjaš FAJL...

```
1 git add .
2 git commit m "comment"
3 git commit a m "comment"
4 git status
5 git diff
```

uploading:

kako da stvar na GitHub... v spremenljivko "origin" spravimo URL projekta

```
1 git remote add origin https://github.com/davidrihtarsic/myZapiski.git
2 git push --origin master
```

updating:

naprimer, da nekdo popravi kodo (recimo ti sam na GitHubu... in nekdo tudi na compu ter naredi commit)

```
1 git commit -a -m "comment"
```

hočeš naložit... novo verzijo in dobiš konflikt s tisto na GitHub u

```
1 git push origin master
2
3 hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you
   do
4 hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository
   pushing
5 hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote
   changes
6 hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
7 hint: See the 'Note about fast forwards' in 'git push help' for
   details.
```

potem naredis :

```
1 git pull
```

in če je bil dokument spremenjen na ISTEM mestu (recimo v isti crstici) potem je to v dokumentu označeno z:

```
1 <<<<<<< HEAD
2      #to je novo na compu
3      =====
4      #to je novo na GitHubu
5      #heh nisem si zapisoval
6      >>>>>>> 14d185fbd48d55e9a37d7de3e4d9bde157aa8915
```

če pa je na različnih mestih pa dokument združi preko:

“recursive strategy”...

in je to to :) skratka popraviš in uploadaš še enkrat :) yeah!

GRAPHIC CARD:

driverji

Kako preveriti in namestiti driverje za grafično kartico ## GeForce 9600 GT Jaz imam na PCju to kartico to lahko preveriš s: > “lspci”

V terminalu se ti izpiše nekaj takega:

```
1 05:00.0 VGA compatible controller: NVIDIA Corporation G94 [GeForce 9600
    GT] (rev a1)
```

Nato greš na tole stran: GeForce Drivers 1. vtipkaš podatke 2. Download 3. CTRL+ALT+F1 4. user: 5. password:

```
1 sudo service lightdm stop
```

HIBERNATION (arch)

Kako nastaviš da imaš hibernacijo računaljika... potrebuješ dovolj swap particije nasraviš resume dodaj v grub pod HOOK tudi resume zbildaš grub **ni delalo!!!!** nato je začelo delati... samo ne vem kdaj in kaj sem še naredil... večinoma sem se ukvarjal s pandocom... ampak to nima veze... link (to do)

i3 WORKSPACE MANAGER

nastavitve

arch i3 navodila

moje bližnjice

1. *Mod* > za okna/programe
2. +Left/Right > focus left/right
3. +Shift+1/2/3 > premakni program na workspace 1/2/3
4. *Mod+Control* > za workspace
5. +Left/Right > premakni WS na drug zaslon
6. +r > RESTART WORKSPACE
7. +l > reLoad i3 config
8. +v/h > naslednji program naj se doda Vertikalno/Horizontalno
9. *Alt* > za funkcije v programu
10. +Left/Right > resize left/right
11. +1/2/3/4 > tab focus
12. +F/E/H > menu File/Edit/Help

ISO BURN TO USB

terminal cmd

```
1 sudo dd bs=4M if=*.iso of=/dev/sdb status=progress && sync
```

More advanced copy with progress

Inštaliran mora biti pv

```
1 sudo apt get install pv
```

Ker pv (pipe Viever) dela več različnih stvari in ne le dd, med drugim tudi progress bar... je ukaz potrebno izvesti v sudo načinu:

```
1 sudo s
2 pv <NekIsoFile.iso> /dev/sdb
3 857MiB 0:01:05 [13.1MiB/s] [=====>] 100%
4 exit
```

JAVA in FIREFOX BROWSER

1. naložiš java JRE...
2. `mkdir ~/.mozilla/plugins`
3. `cd ~/.mozilla/plugins`
4. `ln s /usr/lib/jvm/jre1.8.0_121/lib/amd64/libnjp2.so` [tu pride java direktorij kjer je libnjp2.so]
5. restart FireFox
6. v FF vpišeš `about:plugins` in preveriš če je java podprta...

KEYBOARD SETTINFS:

Settings > Region&Language > Input Source for KeyBindings:

Settings for ARCH

```
1 sudo nano /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/01.keyboard layout.conf
2
3 Section "InputClass"
4     Identifier "system keyboard"
5     MatchIsKeyboard "on"
6     Option "XkbLayout" "si"
7 EndSection
```

ShortCuts():

v settings>Keyboaard sem si nastavil nekaj bližnjic: > super+w > Firefox > super+e > Text Editor > super+f > File Manager > super+t > terminator

v ~/.bashrc (file se zazene na zacetku) > bliznica ll namesto ... > alias ll="ls aLF" > tipki [d] dodelimo znak [/] > xmodmap e "keycode 35 = slash"

LAZARUS

Programing program in pascal... As Delphi

instalation

instaliral tako kot je opisano na internetu: 1. Install fpc_3.0.2 170225_amd64.deb via package manager 2. Install fpc_3.0.2.x86_64 linux.tar via shell (unzip and run sh install.sh). Install into /usr directory, so it overwrites 3. the existing installation 4. Install the deb sources via package manager (**tega nisem naredu... neznam**) 5. Install lazarus project_1.6.4 0_amd64.deb via package manager 6. Instaliral gdb

LIBREOFFICE:

Instal preko terminala:

```
1 apt-get install libreoffice
```

WRITER

Short Cuts

Short cut | Action |

||

[Ctrl] + [Ent] | Insert Break Page |

[]+[] | Insert greek letter |

CALC

How To Insert DATE:

1. Tools > Customize > Keyboard >
2. Short Keys :Ctrl+.
3. Category: Insert
4. Function: Insert Current Ddate
5. [Modify]

How To Insert TIME:

1. Tools > Customize > Keyboard >
2. Short Keys :Ctrl+Shift.
3. Category: Insert
4. Function: Insert Current Time
5. [Modify]

Short Cuts

Short cut | Action |

||

[Ct]+[.] | Insert Date |

[Ct]+[Sh]+[.] | Insert Time |

How to Filter duplicated

Ko imamo tabelo:

ime | vpisna | smer |

|||

DAvid | 123456 | Fi Te |

DAvid | 123456 | Fi Te |

Mija | 345678 | Ma Te |

Jure | 098765 | Fi Ma |

1. vključiš filter
2. nato greš v meni [ime v] Standard Filter ime = NotEmpty > Options : No Duplicates [ok]

Linus Torvalds

1. get the work done
2. do not let go
3. have passion
4. start small
5. learn trough trail & error
6. embrace your uniques
7. find your motivation

8. be brutally honest
9. create for yourself
10. optimize your working environment

MARKDOWN

Uporaba:

Takole s ">" je označen tekst, ki je nokako označen kot *citata*. Lahko pa ga tudi citiramo^a

^aIn tu je tudi sprotna opomba. Potem nekaj navadnega texta...

z dvema TAB oma je ločena vsaka vrstica kode. V Sublimu je pobarvana vijolično v pdf ju pa je v okvirčku z ostevilčinimi vrsticami..

<! Menda naj bi bil tole komentar >

Če poznamo kodo jo lahko poumenujemo: Naprimer: c++ in Python

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 from Arduino import Arduino
3 import time
4
5 # setup an Arduino board object
6 ArduinoNano = Arduino()
7
8 # set pin 13 as OUTPUT
9 ArduinoNano.pinMode(13, 'OUTPUT')
10
11 for x in range(1,5):
12     ArduinoNano.digitalWrite(13, 'HIGH')
13     time.sleep(1)
14     ArduinoNano.digitalWrite(13, 'LOW')
15     time.sleep(1)
```

```
1 int test = 0;
2 void loop(){
3     digitalWrite(led_pin, HIGH);
4 }
```

in Python


```
1 s = "Python syntax highlighting"
2 print s
```

1. nastevanje
2. nastevanje.. nast nast

- nato pa se
- nato tudi to
 - lahko pa tudi
 - ali a

podčtrano

~~prečrtano~~ bom uporabljal tam kjer sem nekaj probal pa ni delovalo

link

Live preview

Instalation

```
1 pacman -S npm
2 sudo npm install -g markmon
```

SublimeText3 > Package Controll > Install Package : Markmon

run

Ctrl+Shift+p > Markmon launch

Metadata

```
1 title: "Using Arduino based low cost DAQ in science teacher training"
2 subtitle: "Sub Title"
3 author: "David ščRihtari\\n\\nUniversity of Ljubljana"
4 date: "2018 07 12"
5 # more fonts in: /usr/share/texmf dist/fonts/opentype
6 # more fonts in: /usr/share/texmf dist/fonts/truetype
```

```
7 mainfont: FiraSans Regular.otf
8 mainfontoptions: BoldFont=Font Bold.otf
9 mainfontoptions: ItalicFont=Font Italic.otf
10 mainfontoptions: BoldItalicFont=Font BoldItalic.otf
11 fontsize: 10pt
12 geometry: "top=0.9cm, bottom=1.5cm, left=2.0cm, right=2.0cm"
13 header includes:
14     \usepackage{setspace}
15     \singlespacing          #doublespacing
16     \usepackage{lineno}
17     \linenumbers
18 numbersections: false
19 classoption: onecolumn
20 documentclass: article    # [article, book, report]
21 csl: ieeecsl #/home/david/.pandoc/templates/ieeecsl
22 bibliography: [
23     /home/david/Files/Work/PeF/Articles/bibtex_global.bib,
24     bibtex.bib
25 ]
26 lang: en US              # [sl, en US, us GB]
```

LaTeX Commnads

Deluje tudi če napišemo naslednje LaTeX ukaze:

```
1 \tableofcontent
2 \newpage
```

Enačbe

Enačbe lahko pišemo zelo enostavno, tako da celotno enačbo zaviješ v dva dolarja.

$$y = mx + b$$

$$\int_a^b x^2 dx$$

$$y(x) = 2x_a^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{yz}$$

Več o tem kako se pišejo enačbe lahko preberemo na tej strani: <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics>.

References (citiranje)

V metadata poleg title, author vpšemo tudi **bibliography**: in dodamo še ime datoteke z BibTex datoteko referenc... in nato tu citiramo v besedilu naprimer Rihtaršič, Avsec, and Kocijancic (2015).

Da tako oblikovano md datoteko spravimo v pdf pa vpšemo naslednji ukaz:

```
1 pandoc o test.pdf from markdown template eisvogel listings pdf
  engine=xelatex myLinuxNotes.md filter pandoc citeproc
```

in to je to.

Možnosti citiranja

Poskusimo še tri načine citiranja. Če želimo citirati tako kot to počnemo običajno na koncu neke smiselne povedi to naredimo tako da v oglate oklepaje napišemo ime reference. Naprimer citat se izpiše takole **(Rihtaršič, Avsec, and Kocijancic 2015)** v besedilo pa ga vnesemo takole:

```
1 [@Rihti2015]
```

Če pa želimo citirati tako, da se v besedilu navezujemo na avtorje, naprimer da nekateri avtorji kot **Rihtaršič, Avsec, and Kocijancic (2015)** svetujejo to in ono... pa naredimo le takole:

```
1 @Rihti2015
```

Poleg teh dveh citiranj lahko citiramo tudi brez priimkov avtorjev naprimer tam, kjer jih moramo sklanjati ali kako drugače opredeliti, da so prav ti omenjeni avtorji sodelovali dlje časa z Rihtaršičem ** Rihtaršič, Avsec, and Kocijancic (2015)**. To pa naredimo takole:

```
1 @Rihti2015
```

DOI to BibTex

Ko iščemo vire imamo pogosto možnost oznake DOI (angl.: **D**igital **O**bject **I**dentifier). Če želimo iz te oznake še ostale podatke o viru jih lahko dobimo preko te strani: <https://www.doi2bib.org/>. Tako podatke lahko shranimo v orimerno oblikovano besedilo, da ga lahko uporabimo v zgornji funkcionalnosti.

```
1 @article{Riht2015,  
2   doi = {10.1007/s10798 015 9310 7},  
3   url = {https://doi.org/10.1007/s10798 015 9310 7},  
4   year  = {2015},  
5   month = {may},  
6   publisher = {Springer Nature},  
7   volume = {26},  
8   number = {2},  
9   pages = {205 224},  
10  author = {David Rihtar{\v{s}}i{\v{c}} and Stanislav Avsec and Slavko  
           Kocijancic},  
11  title = {Experiential learning of electronics subject matter in  
           middle school robotics courses},  
12  journal = {International Journal of Technology and Design Education}  
13 }
```

MERGE PDF DOCUMENTS

Če moramo združiti več pdf dokumentov v enega v terminal napišemo: > pdfunite pdf0.pdf pdf1.pdf merged.pdf

MUSIC TAGGING (audi tags)

V terminalu lahko uporabljamo: *beets*:

```
1 beet import ~/Music/BigFoodMama/
```

in nato beet poišče v bazah iz spleta kateri album, izvajalec naslov pesmi...

NEMO

File browser

Script

You can add yours scripts... Script must be added to:

```
1 ~/.local/share/nemo/actions
```

Script example:

Shortcuts

Key combo | Action |

||

A+Home | go to HOME dir |

PACMAN

Program za pakete = PACKage MANager. Ena varianta je, da uporabiš: PACLI programček v terminalu...

pacman S paket

```
namesti paket
```

ERRORS

failed to... > odstraniš paket, ki ti ga javi in probaš še enkrat...

PASSWORD (LINUX)

To change a password on behalf of a user, first sign on or “su” to the “root” account. Then type: (where user is the username for the password you are changing). > passwd user

The system will prompt you to enter a password. Passwords do not echo to the screen when you enter them. You can also change your own password, by typing: (without specifying a username). > passwd

You will be prompted to enter your old password for verification, and then a new password. # PDF
MERGE/SPLIT pdfunite source1.pdf source2.pdf out.pdf

pdftk source.pbf burst pdftk source.pbf 4 just 4th page.pdf

PATCH

Za naredit patch uporabiš:

```
diff -u standard.file my.new.file > patch.diff
```

Za izvršit patch na stari datoteki pa narediš:

```
patch < patch.diff
```

PIDGIN

HANGOUTS

```
https://bitbucket.org/EionRobb/purple hangouts/ > sudo apt get install y libpurple dev lib-  
son glib dev libglib2.0 dev libprotobuf c dev protobuf c compiler mercurial make; > hg clone  
https://bitbucket.org/EionRobb/purple hangouts/ && cd purple hangouts; > make && sudo make  
install
```

Po tem greš na tole spletno stran: https://accounts.google.com/ServiceLogin?passive=1&continue=https://accounts.google.com/m3jnlsqshihh5lbvg05k46q1k4qqrn.apps.googleusercontent.com%26top_level_cookie%3D1%26from_login%3D1%26hl=sl

ko sem naredil tole, je delal tudi skype plugin...

Skype

```
https://github.com/EionRobb/skype4pidgin > cd skype... > make > sudo make install
```

GoogleTalks

My account > Prijava in varnost > Gesla za aplikacije > ime aplikacije : PIDGIN [ustvari] > qwertzui opšd asdf

basic

Protocol:XMPP user:david.rihtarsic domain:gmail.com Resource:Home pass: qwer tzui opšd asdf [x]
remember pass [x] new mail...

advanced

Connect server: talk.google.com ## WhatsApp debhelper (>= 7.0.50), libglib2.0 dev, libpurple dev,
libfreeimage dev (>= 3.0.0), libprotobuf dev, protobuf compiler make ARCH=x86_64

sudo apt get install protobuf compiler get :https://github.com/davidgfnet/whatsapp purple/ cd >
whatsapp purple make

POPCORN TIME

POWERTOP

Program za zmanjševanje porabe el. energije laptopa...

Running

```
1 sudo powertop auto tune
```

To do

da se program sam zažene...

PRELOAD (daemon service)

preload is a program written by Behdad Esfahbod which runs as a daemon and records statistics about usage of programs using Markov chains; files of more frequently used programs are, during a computer's spare time, loaded into memory. This results in faster startup times as less data needs to be fetched from disk.

Running

```
1 __systemctl start preload.service__  
2 systemctl enable preload.service
```

Config

```
1 /etc/preload.conf
```

To do

da se sam zažene ob zagonu

PPRINTER SUPPORT on BunsenLab

sledil sem točno tem navodilom prej moraš vedeti tudi root geslo

Program za gledanje filmov: 1. Download Popcorn Time 2. razpakiraš in daš dokumente v /opt/popcorn time/ 3. polinkaš, da bo dosegljivo vsem: sudo ln -sf /opt/popcorn time/Popcorn Time /usr/bin/popcorn time 4. Narediš še .desktop datoteko sudo nano /usr/share/applications/popcorn-time.desktop 5. in v njej vpišeš:

```
1 [Desktop Entry]  
2 Version = 1.0  
3 Type = Application  
4 Terminal = false  
5 Name = Popcorn Time  
6 Exec = /usr/bin/popcorn time  
7 Icon = /opt/popcorn time/src/app/images/icon.png  
8 Categories = Application;
```


PRINTSCREEN = DARK

printscreen

Uporabiš program:

```
1      scrot -s
```

- in klikneš na program ki ga želiš dat v sliko
- in slika se shrani v directory, v kateri si.

QCAD

1. presnameš inštalacijo iz njihove [strani][https://qcad.org/en/qcad_downloads_trial]
2. nato spremeniš privilegije datoteke: > sudo chmod 777 qcad*.run
3. in poženeš script: > ./qcad*.run

Qt5

Ostale mislim, da sem imel... Za nekateri program sem si moral nainštalirati Qt5 knjižnice: 1. Manjkala mi je Qt5LinguistToolsConfig

Instalacija Qt5LinguistToolsConfig

Mislim, da mi jo je uspelo naložit z: > sudo apt get install qttools5 dev

nato sem datoteko našel: > sudo find /usr/lib/* name Qt5Lin*

nato je manjkal še Qt5Quick instaliral sem ga z > sudo apt get install qtdeclarative5 dev

nato je manjkal Qt5SvgConfig, instaliral z: > sudo apt get install libqt5svg5 dev > sudo apt get install libraw dev sudo apt get install exiv2 (najverjetneje ni bil taprav paket!!!) > sudo apt get install libexiv2 dev > sudo apt get install graphicsmagick

še vedno ni delalo nato sem inštaliral qt5 creator... (neumnost, ker je to cel program za programiranje)
> sudo apt get install qtcreator

še ni pomagalo: sudo apt get install qml module qtgraphicaleffects sudo apt get install qml module qtquick dialogs sudo apt get install pyqt5 dev sudo apt get install qtdeclarative5 models plugin

SCAN

simple scan

v terminalu pa lahko : inštaliraš SANE

SOUNDON:

Na začetku mi ni delal zvok... Rešitev je bila: 1. lspci: tako preveriš, če je Linux prepoznal zvočno... na terminalu sem dobil:

```
1      '00:1b.0 Audio device: Intel Corporation 7 Series/C210 Series Chipset
      Family High Definition Audio Controller (rev 04)'
```

2. apt-get install libasound2 alsa-utils alsa-oss
3. alsamixer: in od "mutiraj" kanale, ki so zamutani Druga rešitev (ali celo dopolnitev): je, da v terminalu napišeš: pulseaudio D secer napiše, da ni mišljeno, da bi bil zagnan kot root ampak Ok... po tem dela tudi: Settings>Sound

SUBLIME TEXT 3

Install:

Greš na njihovo stran in snameš dol pravo verzijo (Ubuntu 64) nato pa v terminalu zaženeš:

```
1 cd Downloads
2 dpkg -i Sublime...64.deb
```

Nastavitve Key Bindings

Da imam kompatibilnost z ostalimi programi si nastavim še KeyBindings veliko command najdemo tule:link

1. Preferences > KeyBindings
2. v "User" pastneš tole:

```
1  [
2
3  { "keys": ["ctrl+e"], "command": "toggle_side_bar" },
4  { "keys": ["ctrl+t"], "command": "new_file" },
5  { "keys": ["ctrl+shift+c"], "command": "git_quick_commit" },
6  { "keys": ["ctrl+shift+u"], "command": "git_push_current_branch" },
7  { "keys": ["ctrl+shift+d"], "command": "git_pull_current_branch" },
8  { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+s"], "command": "pandown_build",
9    "args": {
10      "pandoc_from": "markdown",
11      "pandoc_to": ["latex", ".pdf"],
12      "prevent_viewing": true
13    }
14  },
15  { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+i"], "command": "insert",
16    "args": {
17      "characters": "[caption\\label{slika}](link)"
18    }
19  },
20  { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+e"], "command": "insert",
21    "args": {
22      "characters": "$$Y=kX+n$$ {#eq:linearna f}"
23    }
24  },
25  { "keys": ["f10"], "command": "citer_show_keys"},
26  { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+t"], "command": "shell_command",
27    "args": {
28      "command": "~/Files/GitHub_noSync/ArchLabs/
29        MyDotFiles/timesheetNotes.sh",
30      "target": "point"
31    }
32  },
33  { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+d"], "command": "shell_command",
34    "args": {
35      "command": "date +%F",
36      "target": "point"
37    }
38  },
39  { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+h"], "command": "shell_command",
40    "args": {
41      "command": "date +%R",
```

```
41         "target": "point"
42     },
43 },
44 { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+m"], "command": "insert",
45   "args": {
46     "characters": "  \ntitle: 'Naslov'\nauthor: [dr.
      David ščRihtari]\ndate: \ntags: [tag1,tag2]\n
      nbibliography: bibtex.bib\n  "
47   }
48 },
49 { "keys": ["ctrl+enter"], "command": "shell_command",
50   "args": {
51     //"prompt": "Enter a command",
52     "title": "My Command",
53     "target": "point"
54   }
55 }
56 ]
```

Package Controll:

Paket za koristne funkcionalnosti:

install Package Controll: 1. goto [link][<https://packagecontrol.io/installation>] 2. copy code for Sublime 3: import urllib.request,os,hashlib; h = "df21e130d211cfc94d9b0905775a7c0f" + "1e3d39e33b79698005270310898eea76"; pf = "Package Control.sublime package"; ipp = sublime.installed_packages_path(); urllib.request.install_opener(urllib.request.build_opener(urllib.request.ProxyHandler())); by = urllib.request.urlopen("http://packagecontrol.io/" + pf.replace(' ','%20')).read(); dh = hashlib.sha256(by).hexdigest(); print("Error validating download (got %s instead of %s), please try manual install" % (dh, h)) if dh != h else open(os.path.join(ipp, pf), "wb").write(by) 3. View > Show Console 4. paste

Emmet

Emmet //completeing the code

AllAutoComplete

complete any word from opened files

dodas v Preferences > Settings:

```
"auto_complete_selector": "source, text", "auto_complete_commit_on_tab": true,
```

DoxyDoxygen

komentiranje funkcij [Alt]+[Q]

SideBarEnhacement

more functionality in side bar

GitGutter

kaže kaj si na novo naredil v primerjavi s fajlom na GitHubu

Git

1. C+S+p > Install Packages
2. [Git()][<https://github.com/kemayo/sublime-text-git/wiki>]

automatic uploading in Sublime

v .git/config zamenjaš namesto:

```
1 [remote "origin"]
2 url = https://github.com/davidrihtarsic/BunsenLab.git
3 fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
```

v

```
1 [remote "origin"]
2 url = https://davidrihtarsic:rihtarsicda888@github.com/davidrihtarsic/
  BunsenLab.git
3 fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
```

nastavitve

The detail step

1. go to your local git project directory, [open][.git/config] file and
2. edit: `https://{username}:{password}{???}/{username}/{project}.git`
3. input git push to check if it works.

jaz sem moral prej še spedenat v terminalu

```
1 git commit -m "sublime pedenanje"
2 git push č(e je kak error prej še git pull... in špopravi razlike)
```

uporaba:

1. popraviš file... & C+s (save)
2. C+S+p > quick commit (repo) > msg
3. C+S+p > push

Markdown

Paket Package Controll mora biti nameščen... 2. Install Package: *Monokai extended* 3. Preferences > Color Scheme > Monokail Extended > Monokail Extended 4. Install Package: *Markdown Editing* 5. Set doc. syntax = Monokai Extended 6. Preferences > Package settings > Markdown Editing > Markdown Settings (standard) User:

```
1 {
2   "color_scheme": "Packages/Monokai Extended/Monokai Extended.tmTheme"
3   ,
4   "tab_size": 2,
5   "line_numbers": true,
6   // Layout
7   "draw_centered": false,
8   "wrap_width": 0,
9   "rulers": []
10 }
```

Citer

link Shraniti moraš projet in potem išče po vseh filit v projektu zapise z bibliography

Preferences > Package Controll > Citer > Settings default:

```
1 ...
2 "bibtex_file_path": "/home/david/Files/Work/PeF/Articles/bibtex_global.
  bib",
3 ...
```

CiteBibtex

```
1 {
2   "bibtex_file": "bibtex.bib",
3   "bibtex_file_encoding": "utf 8",
4   "default_citation_style": "pandoc",
5   "autodetect_citation_style": true,
6   "additional_search_fields": [],
7   "autodetect_syntaxes": {"LaTeX": "latex",
8                           "LaTeX Beamer": "latex",
9                           "LaTeX Memoir": "latex",
10                          "Markdown": "pandoc",
11                          "MultiMarkdown": "pandoc",
12                          "Markdown GFM": "pandoc",
13                          "AcademicMarkdown": "pandoc"},
14   "styles": {"pandoc": "@$CITATION",
15              "latex": "\\citep{$CITATION}"},
16   "citation_format_string": "{author} ({year}). {title}"
17 }
```

LiveReload

MarkdownPreview

Pandown (SublimeText3 Plugin)

V Preferences > Package settings > Pandown > Settings user:

```
1 {
2   "pandoc_arguments":
3   {
4     "command_arguments":
5     {
6       "template": "eisvogel",
7       "variables":
8       {
9         "lang": "sl"
10      },
11     "filter":
12     [
13       "pandoc eqnos",
14       "pandoc crossref"
15     ],
16     "listings": true,
17     "incremental": false,
18     "latex_engine": "",
19     "bibliography":
20     [
21       "bibtex.bib",
22       "/home/david/Files/Work/PeF/Articles/bibtex_global.bib"
23     ]
24   }
25 }
26 }
```

LaTeX:

namestis paket preko: C+S+p > **Install Packages** LaTeXTools OK, prej moras namestiti dodatne pakete..:

```
1 sudo apt get " : "t install texlive full
2 sudo apt get install latexmk
3 sudo apt get install biber
```

LaTeX:

Našel sem, da lahko iz Markdown datoteke naredis pdf tako, da uporabim *pandoc*. S tem programom lahko spremeniš tudi v druge formate WORD... Ampak moraš inštalirat še LaTeX podporo...

```
1 texlive full
```

program zasede full okoli 2GB zato inštaliraš raje

```
1 texlive
```

PanDoc

Install (ARCH=x86_64):

```
1 yaourt pandoc 2.0.6.11
```

nato pa še packages:

```
1 sudo apt get install texlive latex extra
2 __sudo apt get install texlive fimts extra__
```

oba paketa sem inštaliral preko SynapticPackageManager, ker je preveč dependenciesov... **CMD:**

```
1 pandoc o test.pdf from markdown template eisvogel listings
   myLinuxNotes.md
```

TEMPLATE GENERATOR_

da naredič template v terminal vpišeš:

```
1 pandoc D latex
```

(objavil je Luck Schmit)

Spell Checker:

download: v direktorij: /home/david/.config/sublime text 3/Packages/

```
1 wget https://github.com/titoBouzout/Dictionaries/archive/master.zip
2 //then unz
3 unzip..
```

ali ... 1. Download the language file from the appropriate OpenOffice extension 2. Rename the "some.oxt" file to "some.zip" 3. Unzip the file 4. Look for two files: "lang.aff" and "lang.dic". For example es_ES.aff and ES.dic 5. Open the "lang.aff" to check the encoding used. Such the line: SET 8859 1 6. Convert that file to UTF 8 from the used encoding 7. Convert "lang.dic" to UTF 8 from the used encoding. 8. Change SET ISO 8859 1 to SET UTF 8 9. In ST3, click on Preferences > Browse Packages 10. Create a new folder, for example Language Spanish 11. Move lang.dic and lang.aff to that folder 12. Activate the dictionary in ST3 (View > Dictionary > Language Spanish es_ES) 13. Press F6 to enable spell check 14. View > Dictionaries

Google spell check: + apt get update + dpkg i teamviewer_****_i386.deb + sudo apt get f install na-mestitev: C+S+p > Install Packages Google Spell Check

SYSTEMD

Program skrbi za zagon UNIT ov ali procesov oz. v linuxu se jim reče *deamon*.

uporaba

```
1 systemctl enable UNIT.service    > zagon servisa tudi ob restartu
2 systemctl start UNIT.service     > zagon servisa za ta sesion
3 systemctl stop UNIT.service      > izkljuci servis
4 systemctl restart UNIT.service   > ponovni zagon servisa za ta sesion
5
6 systemctl status l UNIT.service  > nekaj čve podatkov o UNITU
```

log file

če je kak error na začetku ga lahko pogledaš z:

```
1 journalctl b
2 journalctl f    za sprotno gledanje kaj gre narobe...
```

system run

```
1 systemctl
2     hibernate
3     suspend
```

STATISTICS(PYTHON&PANDAS)

<https://github.com/justmarkham/pandas videos>

Importing Data

```
1 pd.read_csv(filename) | From a CSV file
2 pd.read_table(filename) | From a delimited text file (like TSV)
3 pd.read_excel(filename) | From an Excel file
4 pd.read_sql(query, connection_object) | Read from a SQL table/database
5 pd.read_json(json_string) | Read from a JSON formatted string, URL or
   file.
6 pd.read_html(url) | Parses an html URL, string or file and extracts
   tables to a list of dataframes
7 pd.read_clipboard() | Takes the contents of your clipboard and passes
   it to read_table()
8 pd.DataFrame(dict) | From a dict, keys for columns names, values for
   data as lists
```

Exporting Data

```
1 df.to_csv(filename) | Write to a CSV file
2 df.to_excel(filename) | Write to an Excel file
3 df.to_sql(table_name, connection_object) | Write to a SQL table
4 df.to_json(filename) | Write to a file in JSON format
```

Create Test Objects

Useful for testing code segments

```
1 pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(20,5)) | 5 columns and 20 rows of random floats
2 pd.Series(my_list) | Create a series from an iterable my_list
3 df.index = pd.date_range('1900/1/30', periods=df.shape[0]) | Add a date index
```

Viewing/Inspecting Data

```
1 df.head(n) | First n rows of the DataFrame
2 df.tail(n) | Last n rows of the DataFrame
3 df.shape() | Number of rows and columns
4 df.info() | Index, Datatype and Memory information
5 df.describe() | Summary statistics for numerical columns
6 s.value_counts(dropna=False) | View unique values and counts
7 df.apply(pd.Series.value_counts) | Unique values and counts for all columns
```

Selection

df[col] | Returns column with label col as Series df[[col1, col2]] | Returns columns as a new DataFrame
s.iloc[0] | Selection by position s.loc["index_one"] | Selection by index df.iloc[0,:] | First row df.iloc[0,0]
| First element of first column

Data Cleaning

```
1 df.columns = ['a','b','c'] | Rename columns
2 pd.isnull() | Checks for null Values, Returns Boolean Array
3 pd.notnull() | Opposite of pd.isnull()
4 df.dropna() | Drop all rows that contain null values
5 df.dropna(axis=1) | Drop all columns that contain null values
6 df.dropna(axis=1,thresh=n) | Drop all rows have have less than n non null values
```

```
7 df.fillna(x) | Replace all null values with x
8 s.fillna(s.mean()) | Replace all null values with the mean (mean can be
  replaced with almost any function from the statistics section)
9 s.astype(float) | Convert the datatype of the series to float
10 s.replace(1,'one') | Replace all values equal to 1 with 'one'
11 s.replace([1,3],['one','three']) | Replace all 1 with 'one' and 3 with
  'three'
12 df.rename(columns=lambda x: x + 1) | Mass renaming of columns
13 df.rename(columns={'old_name': 'new_name'}) | Selective renaming
14 df.set_index('column_one') | Change the index
15 df.rename(index=lambda x: x + 1) | Mass renaming of index
```

Filter, Sort, and Groupby

```
1 df[df[col] > 0.5] | Rows where the column col is greater than 0.5
2 df[(df[col] > 0.5) & (df[col] < 0.7)] | Rows where 0.7 > col > 0.5
3 df.sort_values(col1) | Sort values by col1 in ascending order
4 df.sort_values(col2,ascending=False) | Sort values by col2 in
  descending order
5 df.sort_values([col1,col2],ascending=[True,False]) | Sort values by
  col1 in ascending order then col2 in descending order
6 df.groupby(col) | Returns a groupby object for values from one column
7 df.groupby([col1,col2]) | Returns groupby object for values from
  multiple columns
8 df.groupby(col1)[col2] | Returns the mean of the values in col2,
  grouped by the values in col1 (mean can be replaced with almost any
  function from the statistics section)
9 df.pivot_table(index=col1,values=[col2,col3],aggfunc=mean) | Create a
  pivot table that groups by col1 and calculates the mean of col2 and
  col3
10 df.groupby(col1).agg(np.mean) | Find the average across all columns for
  every unique col1 group
11 df.apply(np.mean) | Apply the function np.mean() across each column
12 nf.apply(np.max,axis=1) | Apply the function np.max() across each row
```

Join/Combine

```
1 df1.append(df2) | Add the rows in df1 to the end of df2 (columns should
  be identical)
```

```
2 pd.concat([df1, df2],axis=1) | Add the columns in df1 to the end of df2
   (rows should be identical)
3 df1.join(df2,on=col1,how='inner') | SQL style join the columns in df1
   with the columns on df2 where the rows for col have identical
   values. how can be one of 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner'
```

Statistics

```
1 These can all be applied to a series as well.
2
3 df.describe() | Summary statistics for numerical columns
4 df.mean() | Returns the mean of all columns
5 df.corr() | Returns the correlation between columns in a DataFrame
6 df.count() | Returns the number of non null values in each DataFrame
   column
7 df.max() | Returns the highest value in each column
8 df.min() | Returns the lowest value in each column
9 df.median() | Returns the median of each column
10 df.std() | Returns the standard deviation of each column
```

TERMINAL:

Terminal je najboljši terminator > sudo apt get install terminator

Preferences:

[] Show title bar Profiles > Colors = Green on Black Profiles > Background > Transparency = 50%

Programi za terminal

SC IM

excel za terminal... super omogoče veliko excelovih stvari ... tudi izvoz v .xlsx **Uporabne komande:**
> 4 // skočimo za 4 celice dol uporabno pri kopiranju če se moraš premaknit > yr // copy (YUNK) celo
ROW > p // paste cel YUNK > + // increase/decrease number > C d // transform to DATE > f // 0.00 > 0.000
> f // 0.00 > 0.0 > f // spremeni širino stolpca

V /home/david/.scimrc napišemo: > nmap "W" ":w:e! txt:e! xlsx" //mapira "W" tako da shrani datoteko v .sc, .txt in .xlsx

TAB_CLICK:

Da vključiš Tab CLICK greš v: 1. settings 2. mouse 3. in nato : Tab CLICK = ON Videl sem tudi, da problem reši tudi: > synclient tapbutton1 = 1

Touchpad

v [datoteki][[/usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/50 synaptics.conf] dodas:

```
1 Section "InputClass"
2     Identifier      "Touchpad"                # required
3     MatchIsTouchpad "yes"                     # required
4     Driver          "synaptics"                # required
5     Option          "MinSpeed"                 "0.5"
6     Option          "MaxSpeed"                 "1.0"
7     Option          "AccelFactor"              "0.075"
8     Option          "TapButton1"              "1"
9     Option          "TapButton2"              "3"      # multitouch
10    Option          "TapButton3"              "2"      # multitouch
11    Option          "VertTwoFingerScroll"      "1"      # multitouch
12    Option          "HorizTwoFingerScroll"     "1"      # multitouch
13    Option          "VertEdgeScroll"           "1"
14    Option          "CoastingSpeed"            "8"
15    Option          "CornerCoasting"           "1"
16    Option          "CircularScrolling"        "1"
17    Option          "CircScrollTrigger"        "7"
18    Option          "EdgeMotionUseAlways"      "1"
19    Option          "LBCornerButton"           "8"      # browser "back" btn
20    Option          "RBCornerButton"           "9"      # browser "forward"
        btn
21 EndSection
```

TEAMVIEWER

presnames teamviewer i386 (cetudi imas 64 bitni comp.) v terminalu> + sudo dpkg add architecture i386 + sudo apt get update + sudo dpkg i teamviewer_****_i386.deb + sudo apt get f install

TEXMAKER

1. Spell Checker: [download][[http://extensions.services.openoffice.org/en/project/slovenian dictionary package](http://extensions.services.openoffice.org/en/project/slovenian-dictionary-package) slovenski paket slovarjev]
2. unzip pac sl.ox
3. in prekopiraš datoteko sl SL.dic v Sublime paketi direktorij (Preferences >Browse packages)
4. nato nastaviš jezik : View >Dictionary >si SL.dic

THUNDERBIRD()

inštalacija je čisto reprosta: > apt get install thunderbird

ali če ni apt paketa: 1. greš na njihovo stran in presnameš datoteko thunderbird.tar.db2 2. ekstrahiraš v /opt/thunderbird 3. preveriš če dela: ./thunderbird 4. nastaviš privilegije (če je potrebno):

```
sudo chown R root:root /opt/hunderbird
```

5. in linkaš exe skript:

```
sudo ln fs /opt/thunderbird/thunderbird /usr/bin/hunderbird
```

Nastavitev Thunderbirda za PeF

```
1 Your name: David Rihtarsic
2 Email add: david.rihtarsic@pef.uni lj.si
3 Password: Work mei kabinet
4 Incoming: IMAP
5 + server: imap.uni lj.si
6 + port: 993
7 + SSL: SSL/TLS
8 + Authentication: NMLT
9 Outgoing: SMTP
10 + server: mail.uni lj.si
```



```
11 + port: 587
12 + SSL: None
13 + Authentication: NMLT
```

Google Koledar v Thunderbirdu

1. inštaliraš koledar: Menu > AddOns > Lightnings > Install
2. inštaliraš Google Provider: Menu > AddOns > Provider for Google Calender > Install... Restart Now
3. Vključevanje koledarja: v "Callenders" klikneš z desno in "New Calenders" On the network > Next Google Calender > Next david.rihtarsic@gmail.com
 - gesla + itd. izbereš koledarje za sync > Next Finish

Paragraph space

Da ne pušča preveč prostora med posameznimi odstavki, je potrebno nastaviti: Menu [=] > Preferences > Composition : + [] Use Paragraph format instead of Body Text by default.

TO DO

[] Make .config files > backup to Git > MyDotFiles + skript v ~/.config/i3 + keybinding v i3/config + ali pa naredis linke za vse file, ki so v GitHub_noSyncGit/MyDotFiles/.config * becpup obstojecih in * linke filov * nato pa editiras samo te, ki so v GitHub_noSync... [] /i3/config + dodaj, da se da osvetljenost ekrana na full, če comp na elektiki [] preveri v installMyArchApps za vsako od postavk, če je inštalirana + v funkciji .installPacman in .installYaourt

VIM

Instalation

```
1 sudo apt get install vim nox
```

install Vundle Plugin Manger

Run v terminalu:

```
1 git clone https://github.com/VundleVim/Vundle.vim.git ~/.vim/bundle/Vundle.vim
```

V ~/.vimrc na vrhu vpiš:

```
1 set nocompatible
2 filetype off
3   set rtp+=~/.vim/bundle/Vundle.vim
4   call vundle#begin()
5
6 Plugin 'VundleVim/Vundle.vim'
7   Plugin 'majutsushi/tagbar'
8   " za delovanje šmora šintalirati še:
9   " exuberant stags
10
11   call vundle#end()           " required
12   filetype plugin indent on   " required
```

Instalation Plugins from terminal

```
1 yaourt S vim tagbar
```

Instalation of FZF

Super stvar : fuzzy file search!

1. Najprej pustiš, da vim nainštelira plugin: junegunn/fzf
2. Nato poženeš: ~/.vim/bundle/fzf/install
3. in ponovno zaženeš terminal in vim.

Plugin uporabljaš tako, da : Ctrl+T => za iskanje filov Ctrl+R => za iskanje kommand v terminalu..

Če želimo, da lahko iščemo še po skritih dokumentih moramo v .zshrc vpisati:

```
1 export FZF_DEFAULT_COMMAND="find . type f print o type l print"
2 export FZF_CTRL_T_COMMAND="find . type f print o type l print"
```

References

How to fold folding je izredno počasen... (to do) zato raje uporabljam kar TOC za markdown ## Spell checking :set spell spellang=sl :set nospell

SHORTCUTS: z= predlog za pravilno črkovano besedo]s naslednja napačno črkovana beseda
več o spell

Shortcuts

Shortcuts | behaviour |
||
h j k l | resize window |
u | uprate .vimrc |

Folding

- zm foldMore
- zz Fold tree toggle
- zi not/Foldable
- zo open
- za

VIRTUALBOX

##Instalation: pacman S virtualbox pacman S pacman S virtualbox host dkms sudo modprobe vbox-driv

W3M

instalation:

```
1 apt get install w3m
```

frendlyUse:

v ~/bashrc vpišeš: > alias w3mm="w3m www.google.com"

WIRELESS SETUP

Wavemon... > sudo apt get install wavemon

wifi drop

Če stvar dela imam takele nastavitve:

```
1  └─
2  (09:47:05)─> ip addr
   ──
   (Thu, 30 Aug)─┐
3  1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
   group default qlen 1000
4      link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
5      inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
6          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
7      inet6 ::1/128 scope host
8          valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
9  2: enp4s0: <NO CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel
   state DOWN group default qlen 1000
10     link/ether 18:31:bf:73:8c:49 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
11  3: wlp3s0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP
   group default qlen 1000
12     link/ether 74:e5:f9:19:10:27 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
13     inet 172.21.0.86/23 brd 172.21.1.255 scope global dynamic
        noprefixroute wlp3s0
```

```

14     valid_lft 432sec preferred_lft 432sec
15     inet6 fe80::e12b:7b71:5f59:d39a/64 scope link noprefixroute
16     valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
17 (~)

david@archlabs:pts/4)└─┬
18 (09:48:55)─> ping www.google.com
└─┬
  Thu, 30 Aug)└─┬
19 PING www.google.com (172.217.20.36) 56(84) bytes of data.
20 64 bytes from par10s09 in f36.1e100.net (172.217.20.36): icmp_seq=1 ttl
   =47 time=55.2 ms
21 64 bytes from par10s09 in f36.1e100.net (172.217.20.36): icmp_seq=2 ttl
   =47 time=1090 ms
22 64 bytes from par10s09 in f36.1e100.net (172.217.20.36): icmp_seq=4 ttl
   =47 time=55.1 ms
23 64 bytes from par10s09 in f36.1e100.net (172.217.20.36): icmp_seq=5 ttl
   =47 time=54.0 ms
24 64 bytes from par10s09 in f36.1e100.net (172.217.20.36): icmp_seq=6 ttl
   =47 time=55.5 ms
25 64 bytes from par10s09 in f36.1e100.net (172.217.20.36): icmp_seq=7 ttl
   =47 time=54.7 ms
26 ^C
27     www.google.com ping statistics
28 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 14.2857% packet loss, time 87ms
29 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 54.049/227.503/1090.393/385.896 ms, pipe 2

```

Slaba komunikacija ali slab wifi signal... Zgodilo se je, da se je WIFI večkrat izgubil in je linija "padla dol" mislim, da je pomagalo, da naložiš module z:

```

1     modprobe iwlmwifi 11n_disable=1 swcrypto=1

```

ali pa narediš to bolj za zmerej tako, da narediš file:

```

1     #/etc/modprobe.d/iwlmwifi.conf
2     options iwlmwifi 11n_disable=1 swcrypto=1

```

Slow DNS

Če je

```
1 ping 8.8.8.8
```

hiter in

```
1 ping www.google.com
```

pocasen... potem je verjetno DNS problem... v /etc/resolv.conf

```
1 This config work for me:
2
3 nameserver 213.186.33.99
4 nameserver 127.0.0.1
5 nameserver 208.67.222.222
6 search ovh.net
```

This config work for me:

nameserver 213.186.33.99 nameserver 127.0.0.1 nameserver 208.67.222.222 search ovh.net # YAOURT
To je program za ARCH za namestitve paketov... ni da ni! če vemo natančno ime lahko samo yaourt S
noconfirm

XANMOD KERNEL:

XanMod is a mainline Linux kernel distribution with custom settings. Optimized to take full advantage of high performance Desktops, PC Gamers, Workstations, Media Centers and others. Supports all recent 64 bit versions of Debian and Ubuntu based systems. ne priporočam, ker potemnisem mogel inštalirati GeForce driverjev...

Tested

based on article tested on Ubuntu MATE (DELA SUPER!): Firefox prej 10.5 s ... po tem 4.6 s kopiranje dd (komanda) prej 9MB/s le pri bs=128K po tem... 9MB/s pri 1K, 4K, 8K, 32K,

Installation

1. <https://xanmod.org/>
2. First install the XanMod Repository Setup
3. manual...> echo "deb http://deb.xanmod.org/releases main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/xanmod.kernel.list && wget qO http://deb.xanmod.org/gpg.key sudo apt key add > sudo apt update && sudo apt install linux xanmod 4.9 > sudo reboot > cat /proc/version (preveri kernel verzijo:)
4. chane [cfg] disk scheduler:
5. preveri: > sudo cat /sys/block/sda/queue/scheduler (kateri so na razpolago) > sudo subl /etc/#ault/grub (edit grub settings)
6. spremeni vrstico: > GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_#AULT="quiet splash"> GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_#AULT="quiet splash elevator=bfq"
7. shrani
8. sudo update grub2
9. reboot
10. preveri disk scheduler: > sudo cat /!!sys/block/sda/queue/scheduler
11. install Intel CPU support:
12. ker sem prej dobil error: W: Possible missing firmware /lib/firmware/rtl_nic/rtl8107e 2.fw for dule r8169 sem namestil še firmware, a mislim, da ni šlo skoz...> sudo apt install intel microcode iucode tool > sudo reboot

Rihtaršič, David, Stanislav Avsec, and Slavko Kocijancic. 2015. "Experiential Learning of Electronics Subject Matter in Middle School Robotics Courses." *International Journal of Technology and Design Education* 26 (2). Springer Nature: 205–24. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10798-015-9310-7>.