Contents

ANDROID:

ADB

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

na tem msestu bomo zapisali nekaj programov za android program na telefonu. glavno program je **adb** (**a**-ndroid **d**-e-**b**-ugger)… to omogoča, da priključimo telefon ns 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 inštalirat ta program, ker omogoča razširjen nabor Linux ukaov 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 permmissions 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 številko…

```
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/basklight.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

> bluetoothctl scan trust pair

povezava

v terminau zaženeš:

> bluetoothctl bluetooth]# show Controller 74:E5:F9:19:10:2B (public) Name: archlabs Alias: arch-labs 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 Attempting 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 naprimer:

CONFIG FILES (my)

My all . dotfiles

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

./.zshrc ./.config/polybar/modules.conf ./.config/polybar/config ./.config/polybar/lounch_polybar.sh
./.config/polybar/master.conf ./.config/terminator/config ./.config/tint2/tint2rc ./.config/openbox/rc.xml
./.config/i3/LcdBrightnesUP.sh   ./.config/i3/KbdBrightnesUP.sh   ./.config/i3/myMonitorSetup.sh
./.config/i3/config ./.config/i3/LcdBrightnesDOWN.sh ./.config/i3/KbdBrightnesDOWN.sh ./.config/i3/lcd_backlight.ru
./.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  kbuildsycoca5
```

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 zaiskanje filov… dve bljižnjici: - 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 - * + 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 -I /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 :) jeah!

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 - dodaš 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 javo JRE…
2. mkdir ~/.mozilla/plugins
3. cd ~/.mozilla/plugins
4. ln -s /usr/lib/jvm/jre1.8.0_121/lib/amd64/libnpjp2.so [tu pride java direktorij kjer je libnpjp2.so]
5. restart FireFox
6. v FF vpišeš about:plugins in preveriš če je java podprta…

KEYBOARD SETTINFS:

Settings -> Reigon&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 [đ] 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. vklnjučiš 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. embrase your uniqnes
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 *citat*. Lahko pa ga tudi citiramo[a]
>
> ---
> [a]In 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..

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

```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)
```

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

in Python

```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\\\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: ieee.csl #/home/david/.pandoc/templates/ieee.csl
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.

$$y = mx + b$$

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

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

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{y - z}$$

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 **(2015)**. To pa naredimo takole:

```
1  -@Rihti2015
```

DOI to BibTex

Ko iščemo vire imamo pogosto možnost oznake DOI (angl.: **D**igital **O**bject **I**dentyfier). 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 funkcional-nosti.

```
1  @article{Rihti2015,
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 uporabljalmo: *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 libjson-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.g m3jnlsqshjhh5lbvg05k46q1k4qqtrgn.apps.googleusercontent.com%26top_level_cookie%3D1%26from_login%3D1%

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] -> qwer tzui 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 (deamon 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 tocno 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 vot 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;
```

PRINT SCREEN = DARK

Kaj pa vem …?

QCAD

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

Qt5

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

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 Qt5Quck 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 #inition Audio Controller (rev 04)'
```

2. apt-get install libasound2 alsa-utils alsa-oss
3. alsamixer: in od "mutiraš" kanale, ki so zamutani Druga rešitev (ali celo dopolnitev):

- je, da v terminal napišeš: pulseaudio -D
- secer napiše, da ni mišljeno, da bi bil zagnan kot root ampak Ok… po tem dela tudi: Settings>Soun

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/
                         MyDotFiles/timesheetNotes.sh",
29                   "target": "point"
30                 }
31    },
32    { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+d"], "command": "shell_command",
33                 "args": {
34                   "command": "date +'%F'",
```

```
35                          "target": "point"
36                      }
37          },
38          { "keys": ["ctrl+alt+h"], "command": "shell_command",
39                      "args": {
40                          "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]\
                            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 -a -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    "tab_size": 2,
4    "line_numbers": true,
5    // Layout
6    "draw_centered": false,
7    "wrap_width": 0,
8    "rulers": []
```

```
9    }
```

Citer

link Shraniti moraš projet in potem išče po vseh filit v projetku 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-ge" : "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 appropiate 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 namestitev: 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 eror 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 segements

```
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 Arrray
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 > +/- // increse/decrese 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 da-toteko v .sc, .txt in .xlsx

TAB_CLICK:

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

―――

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

```
Section "InputClass"
    Identifier "Touchpad" # required
    MatchIsTouchpad "yes" # required
    Driver "synaptics" # required
    Option "MinSpeed" "0.5"
    Option "MaxSpeed" "1.0"
    Option "AccelFactor" "0.075"
    Option "TapButton1" "1"
    Option
```

TEAMVIEWER

pres-
names
teamviewer
i386
(ce-
tudi
imas
64-
bitni
comp.)
v ter-
mi-
nalu>
+
sudo
dpkg
–
add-
architecture
i386
+
sudo
apt-
get
up-
date
+
sudo
dpkg
-i
teamviewer_****_i386.deb
+
sudo
apt-
get -f
install

TEXMAKER

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

THUN-
DER-
BIRD()
inš-
ta-
lacija
je
čisto
re-
prosta:
>
apt-
get
in-
stall
thunderbird

ali če ni apt paketa: 1. greš na njihovo stran in presnameš datoteko thunderbird.tar.db2 2. extrahiraš 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
/op-
t/thun-
der-
bird/thun-
der-
bird
/usr/bin/hunderbird
```

Nastavitev Thunderbirda za PeF - Your name: David Rihtarsic - Email add: david.rihtarsic@pef.uni-lj.si - Password: Workmei-kabinet - Incoming: IMAP + server: imap.uni-lj.si + port: 993 + SSL: SSL/TLS + Authentication: NMLT - Outgo-

—

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 Calen-

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 + key-bind-ing v i3/config + ali pa nare-dis linke za vse file, ki so v GitHub_noSyncGit/MyDotFiles/.config * beckup ob-sto-jecih in * linke filov * nato pa editi-

VIM

Instalation

```
sudo apt-get install vim-nox
```

install Vundle - Plugin Manger

Run v terminalu:

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

V ~/.vimrc na vrhu vpiš:

```
set no-
compatible
filetype off
set rtp+=~/.vim/bundle/Vundle.vim
call vundle#begin()
```

Plugin "Vundle-Vim/Vundle.vim" Plugin "majutsushi/tagbar" " za delovanje moraš inštalirati še: " exuberant-stags

```
call
vun-
dle#end()
" re-
quired
file-
type
plu-
gin
in-
dent
on "
required
```

In-
sta-
la-
tion

Plug-
ins
from
terminal

```
yaourt
-S
vim-
tagbar
## In-
sta-
la-
tion
of
FZF
Su-
per
stvar
:
fuzzy
file
search!
```

1.
Na-
jprej
pustiš,
da
vim
nainštelira
plu-
gin:
june-
gun-
n/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
že-
limo,
da
lahko
iščemo
še
po
skri-
tih
doku-
men-
tih
moramo
v
.zshrc
vpisati:

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

References

How
to
fold -
fold-
ing
je
izredno
počasen…
(to-
do) -
zato
raje
uporabl-
jam
kar
TOC
za
mark-
down
##
Spell
check-
ing
:set
spell
spel-
lang=sl
:set
nospell

SHORTCUTS:
z=
pred-
log
za
pravilno
črko-
vano
besedo
]s
nasled-
nja
na-
pačno
črko-
vana
beseda
več
o
spell

```
## Short-
cuts
|
Short-
cuts
| be-
haviour
|
|——
——
—|—
——
——|
| hjkl
| re-
size
win-
dow
|| u |
up-
rate
.vimrc
|
```

Folding * zm - fold- More * zz - Fold tree toggle * zi - not/- Fold- able * zo - open * za -

```
# VIRTUAL-BOX

##Instalation:

pacman -S virtual-box

pacman -S

pacman -S virtualbox-host-dkms

sudo modprobe vboxdrv

# W3M

## instalation:
```

```
apt-
get
in-
stall
w3m
## frend-
lyUse:
v
~/bashrc
vpišeš:
>
alias
w3mm="w3m
www.google.com"
# WIRE-
LESS
SETUP
Wave-
mon…
>
sudo
apt-
get
in-
stall
wavemon
```

wifi drop

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:

modprobe
iwl-
wifi
11n_disable=1
swcrypto=1
ali
pa
narediš
to
bolj
za
zmerej
tako,
da
naredip
file:
#/etc/modprobe.d/iwlwifi.conf
op-
tions
iwl-
wifi
11n_disable=1
swcrypto=1

```
#
YAOURT
To je
pro-
gram
za
ARCH
za
na-
mestitev
pake-
tov…
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-
```

———

—-
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/–
urces.list.d/xanmod-
kernel.list-
&&-
wget–
qO—
http://deb.xanmod.org/gpg.key—
sudo-
apt-
key-
add—
-
->-
sudo-
apt-
update-
&&-
sudo-
apt-
install-
linux-

—

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.