

How do you edit Ubuntu source code?

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To edit the source code of Ubuntu, you will need to have a working installation of the Ubuntu operating system, as well as the necessary tools and development

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First, you determine which piece of Ubuntu you are talking about. Ubuntu is a Linux distribution. As such, it has a version of the Linux kernel, X Windows, multiple desktop environments, a couple of office suites, lots of development tools and libraries, etc.

Second, you make sure that you have added the source repositories to your repository list. Stop using the Ubuntu Software Center and install something like Synaptic to give yourself finer control over what you're installing. You can "install" the source code for the version you are running this way. It is not the latest version. By the time Ubuntu has frozen everything, the version you are running is going to be a couple of months out of date. If you are running an Ubuntu LTS release, add however long it's been since that was first released. The only thing that's been updated since then is the security patches, not new features.

Third, go look at the source code. If you right click on the source package in Synaptic after you've installed it, you can bring up the Properties dialog. The Files tab on that will tell you where the source files went. You're looking for a README file or something like that. It should have some instructions for how to build and install what you downloaded. Those instructions will depend on what you're dealing with.

Finally, you will most likely break things. Backups are your friend. Really.

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Related How can I modify and build Ubuntu from source code? I know how to code, I just can't access the source code.

Well, choose which part of it you want to build.

I mean, building the whole OS takes a very long time and vast amounts of disk space, and I'm sure you only want to change one small thing.

Ubuntu is a collection of thousands of packaged pieces of software. Each one can be built

Vladislav Zorov upvoted this

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1



4



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So, first choose a package you want to work on.

Then, understand that Ubuntu is based on Debian, and any instructions for Debian package management will work for Ubuntu as well, provided you look the packages up in Ubuntu repositories. So don't just blindly copy URLs, look up what they are in Ubuntu.

... [\(more\)](#)

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Related They say Ubuntu is open source, where can I find the source code?

You can't get the source code of "Ubuntu" since no such thing exists!

An Operating System too is a software which is composed of different softwares (or well-known as 'Packages').

So you can get the source of any package you fancy by following [Simon Gardner's answer to They say Ubuntu is open source, where can I find the source code?](#)

If you are looking for the sources of exclusively-found-in-Ubuntu packages such as the desktop environment(Unity), error-reporting daemon(apport) etc., as they are maintained by the Ubuntu project, see [User's answer to They say Ubuntu is open source, where can I find...](#) [\(more\)](#)

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Assuming that you are talking about C and C++.

To edit and compile source code in Ubuntu terminal, you can follow these general steps:

1. Install a text editor: You'll need a text editor to write and edit your code. You can use a basic text editor like Nano or Vim, or a more advanced editor like Emacs. You can install these editors using the Ubuntu package manager by running a command like `sudo apt-get install nano`.
2. Open the text editor: Once you have a text editor installed, you can open it by running a command like `nano` or `vim`.
3. Write your code: Use the text editor to write and edit your code. You c

... [\(more\)](#)

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Related How do you compile the source code of Ubuntu?

I use make and gcc.

But it really depends on which source code you are referring to. The kernel, or the applications. Some may require gmake (and extension of make).

Ubuntu is composed of hundreds to thousands of projects - each with different source code. So take your pick.

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More non-questions by the prompt generator... but, I suppose someone might benefit from this...

It would be very hard to make a "distro" without having these skills, even if you simply based off another distro such as Ubuntu... but you could, for example, create a script which changes a lot of settings and personalizes a distro the way you like it... and if you were really good at that, other people might use that... so in that way you could customize Ubuntu.

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Related **How does one create an executable from a .c source code file on Ubuntu Linux?**

```
gcc myfile.c
```

Will create a.out

You can name it with -o

```
gcc -o myexe myfile.c
```

Will create myexe.

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Related **How do I see the source code of Ubuntu, edit and compile it?**

Learn linux internals first, Ubuntu is a linux distro. "edit and compile" a Linux Distro is a complex task.

Start with something like this:

[Recommended reading to better understand Unix/Linux internals](#)

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This answer to this question is quite broad, and is very much dependent on the architecture on how Linux kernel boots up.

I will try to explain it with respect to ARM processors.

- After loading on to kernel image to memory, the boot loader will populate r0, r1 and r2 registers with zero, machine-id & atags list pointer before branching on to kernel.
- Usually the kernel image will be a compressed zImage. this needs to be uncompressed.
- So during booting, the first piece of code to be executed is arch/arm/boot/compressed/head.S, in which a "start" symbol is present. Bootloader will jump to this address.

... [\(more\)](#)

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Related How can I learn Ubuntu terminal coding?

The Ubuntu terminal (as well as all other terminals) runs a shell. In Ubuntu's case, it is the Bourne Again Shell (bash).

If you're interested in a bit of history, look up the Thompson shell and the Bourne shell. If you're interested in some rather more interesting and feature-filled shells, look up zsh or fish, or just shells in general.

Now, if you intend to learn to use bash for normal tasks (such as browsing directories, copying, moving and removing files), the best way to learn is by doing. Of course, when you start, you have no idea how to do whatever it is you want to do, so find out by ... [\(more\)](#)

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Related How is source code translated into machine language?

Physical phenomena? Oh boy.

If you're asking for physical phenomena, we'll need to get down to a much lower level than such strange, abstract ideas of "source code" and "machine language". I'll start with the physical phenomena and work my way up to the level of compiling and machine code execution, but I hope you're ready for a bit of light reading along the way. Don't worry—I've written everything here with a layman reader in mind.

The Physical Level

In terms of physical phenomena, it all just boils down to **voltages [1]**. In the field of electronic circuits, there's a particular handy device ca... [\(more\)](#)

 Vladislav Zorov, Håkon Hapnes Strand, Debidatta Dwibedi and 1 more upvoted this

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Related Is it possible for a program to modify its own code?

Originally Answered: Is it possible for a program to modify it's own code?

Absolutely. The **Linux kernel** makes extensive use of self-modifying code:

- At boot time, the kernel optimizes itself for the host CPU, using newer processor-specific instructions to replace generic fallback code.
- A kernel supporting [symmetric multiprocessing](#), when booted on a single-processor system, patches out unnecessary locking instructions with no-ops. On systems supporting CPU hotplug, it will even patch these instructions in and out dynamically as CPUs are added and removed.
- A kernel supporting [paravirtualization](#) [↗], when booted on native hardware, patches out slow hypercalls in favor of nativ

... [\(more\)](#)

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Related Do I need to know how to code in order to use Ubuntu?

TL;DR **NO**

Ubuntu is 'notorious' for being coder-friendly, gives its users greater & easier control if they know to code in some scripting languages.

However, there is no need to code so that you can use Ubuntu for the things most people use a Windows PC or a Mac for.

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Related **How much of the Linux source code is platform dependant?**

There's likely quite a community of people from [Linaro](#) and [Free Electrons](#) who has been through this process a few times and that can give you a very good answer, that will hopefully stumble on here and improve my possibly rusty answer.

Depending on your application, you might be better off porting a virtualization hypervisor such as Xen ([Xen ARM with Virtualization Extensions whitepaper](#)) - or you can even compile several types of Go, C, or Java/script applications to boot natively without requiring a kernel - that includes things like Rails, Node, and web applications. The kernel is mostly use... [\(more\)](#)

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since 1994. · 11y

Related **What is the best way to explore Linux source code?**

Once you've downloaded the source code, one way or another, I highly recommend using cscope or something like it instead of just a plain text editor. That will allow you to skip up and down call chains quickly, and understand how the pieces relate to one another. Start with something simple and reasonably self-contained, such as a software-only driver or higher-level networking, before you try to understand some of the more complex and interconnected bits (e.g. scheduler, mm, VFS). It also wouldn't hurt to read one of the books about the Linux kernel, such as Robert Love's [_Linux Kernel Dev...](#) [\(more\)](#)

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Related **Is it necessary to know how to code in order to use Ubuntu or any other version of Linux?**

No.

But Unix-like operating systems very rapidly pay dividends on any effort you put in to learning to code.

Especially if you start with Bash shell scripting, because that lets you automate all kinds of tedious data management.

Unix-like operating systems include both Linux and MacOS, by the way.

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Related **How can I write and run code in Ubuntu?**

U need to write & run the code ,but in which language ? If u r talking about writing code sublime text is the best editor for writing codes & save it . to execute the code u need permission , type `chmod +x script file .` and execute as per the language .

If u r talking about python , this is an example

- Make sure the file is executable: `chmod +x script.py`
- Use a shebang to let the kernel know what interpreter to use. The top line of the script should read: `#!/usr/bin/python` This assumes that your script will run with the default python. If you need a specific version, just specify in the shebang: `#!/`


... [\(more\)](#)

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Related **How do I use Ubuntu to learn code?**

Here's the thing. Linux (in general) just provide you with lots of tools you can use to create programs. Some of them are pre-installed, most of the others you can install for free (some are commercial but they're pretty rare). Linux itself is just an operating system, it's the tools which make it "easier" to code.

Now, which tools? That depends on what you want to make. Is it just some file handling routines? Then probably writing bash scripts is sufficient. Do you want to make a graphics interface program (something like a word processor / calculator / spreadsheet / etc.)? Many alternatives, ... [\(more\)](#)

 Bulat Bochkariov, Charlie Cheever and Adam D'Angelo upvoted this

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Related **Is there a way to display and format code in different programming languages on Quora and get syntax highlighting?**

Originally Answered: Is there a way to display and format code in different programming languages on Quora?

Yes. You can nicely display code by surrounding it with tags, which makes it more readable using a fixed-width font, and line numbers if the code spans multiple lines. To improve the readability even more, you can specify the language of the code you're pasting in order to perform syntax highlighting: simply insert the name of the language inside the opening code tag, separated from "code" by a space, e.g. `[code c++][code]`.

A very large number of languages is supported. See <http://pygments.org/docs/lexers> for a complete list - note that **the name you should use in the tag corresponds to the "s...** [\(more\)](#)

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Related **How easy is it to just take Ubuntu's source code and change the name of the OS?**

Ubuntu doesn't have source per se. Ubuntu is a collection of Debian Linux packages. Aside from the boot loader, updates and similar places, there isn't any source to modify.



It's quite easy to create an Ubuntu spin. That is to rebrand Ubuntu into a custom package. Ubuntu provide tools for you to easily do so.

The challenge is building a distro that has niche that people need, creating the repositories and attracting people to test and maintain that distro. Using Ubuntu as a base saves a lot of that as you can leverage Ubuntu repositories for much of the work, but what you are adding too and modi... [\(more\)](#)

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Related **How can we start programming using Ubuntu?**

Ubuntu or for that matter any other Linux comes pre-installed with some programming languages like Python and Perl. Now though these languages are thrown in by default by any decent Linux installation, these are no simple languages and can be used to develop anything from simple scripts to web applications to highly complex desktop applications. In case you would want to do programming in C/C++ then go ahead and install gcc/g++ and you would have the compiler stack ready. You could then install an IDE like Eclipse to ease your development. You could also install the LAMP stack and start buildi... [\(more\)](#)

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Related **In which language is Ubuntu written?**

Kernel of Ubuntu (Linux) is written in C and some assembly. Most programs are written in C or C++ e.g. GTK+ is written in C whereas Qt and KDE are written in C++. Several are written in Python too.

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Related **Why can't you just get the source code from the finished program?**

It's a bit like asking why you can't get the blueprints from a finished building or the original design documents from a car you buy from a dealer. You make the finished product from the source, and then the source is not included with the finished product.

It's also a bit like asking why you can't eggs back out of a baked cake. Or the original recipe, all nice and printed up, somehow pulled from its result.

You can try to reconstruct such a thing. For example, you can create new blueprints from an existing building that may be somewhat analogous to the original, but it won't be the exact same a... [\(more\)](#)

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Related Can I edit open source code and make it mine?

It all comes down to the license instated by the open source code. For example, if the code comes with the [MIT License](#), you can do pretty much whatever you want with the code. However, if the code comes with the [GPLv3 license](#), you can really only view the code, you cannot package it and give it away as your own.

TL;DR

Just check the license, and do the research. Some licenses permit editing the code and packing it off, while others do not.

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Related Where canI find Ubuntu 14.04 original source code?

Umm.... Linux isn't quite like that. Linux is a kernel written by and maintained by Linus Travalids. On top of that is what we call GNU (a collection of thousands of Linux-compatible programs), which work with the kernel to make the software we commonly call "Linux/Gnu" such as in distributions known as Ubuntu, Linux Mint, Arch, etc.

So when you talk about the Ubuntu 14.04 original source code, you're talking about a collection of thousands of different programs written by thousands of people interfacing in one package or distribution called Ubuntu. The good people at Ubuntu weave it into an inter... [\(more\)](#)

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Related How is Ubuntu useful in software coding?

If you are doing something in Ubuntu you can do the same thing in other renowned operating system. But, If you are using ubuntu

1. To install a software just type "sudo apt get". (No need to find compatibility)
2. You can easily integrated hardware and embedded systems.
3. It is free of cost and no one clame you for copyright or say you to buy the operating system.
4. Easy to access root permissions. And can give same low level command

There is one more thing i want to quote form my experience, when I was working in OS (creating a new operating system). In windows OS i could not found some software that are av... [\(more\)](#)

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Related Where can I find the Linux Kerenl's source Code? (Ans: here)

Originally Answered: Plz send me link from where I can get Source code for linux.I need code for linux kernel booting process .Thanks in advance?

If you're unable to find the source code for a project as massive and widespread as Linux itself, I doubt you will be able to do much with its code.

Vladislav Zorov upvoted this

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I'm assuming you mean the linux kernel. I recommend reading this from the Linux Foundation: [How to Participate in the Linux Community](#)

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Related Is it possible to get the source code of a program?

if the software is compiled, you can decompile it. The compilation process is destructive; the result can't be the original source code. Most of the time, the compiler will alter the

flow of the program, it will add and remove variables, change the names of local variables, maybe lose track of data structures (for example, the structures will be replaced with pointers and offsets), and, of course, all of the comments and formatting will be lost in the process.

you might be able to piece together what's going on, but it will require considerably more skill and insight than reading the original s... [\(more\)](#)

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Related **How do I view a source code?**

There are a few ways to view the source code of a webpage. Here are the steps on how to do it in Chrome:

1. Open Chrome and navigate to the page where you want to view the source code.
2. Right-click on the page and select View Page Source, or press Ctrl + U on your keyboard to open the source code in a new tab.
3. The source code will be displayed in a text editor. You can use the text editor to view the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript that make up the webpage.

You can also use the Inspect Element tool in Chrome to view the source code of a webpage. Here are the steps on how to do it:

1. Open Chrome and navigate to

... [\(more\)](#)

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Related **How can we edit a file without opening in Linux?**

Technically, you can't—the file needs to be opened for reading, writing, or appending in order to modify it. But, I assume you mean “Can we edit a file without opening it in a desktop editor session and manually deleting, adding, cutting, and pasting?”

Yes, you can use 'sed' (the Stream Editor) to search for any number of patterns or lines by number and replace, delete, or add to them, then write t... [\(more\)](#)

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