

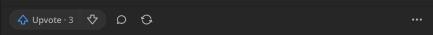
# Related questions They say Ubuntu is open source, where can I find the source code? How do I see the source code of Ubuntu, edit and compile it? How can I modify and build Ubuntu from source code? I know how to code, I just can'... How do you edit a source code? What is source code?

Add question

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)



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').

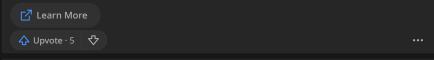
So you can get the source of any package you fancy by following Simon Gardner's answer to They say Ubuntu is open source, where can I find the source code?

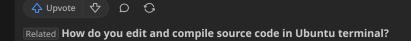
If you are looking for the sources of exclusively-found-in-Ubuntu packages such as the desktop environment(Unity), error-reporting daemon(apport) etc., as they are maintained by the Ubuntu project, see User's answer to They say Ubuntu is open source, where can I find (more)

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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)



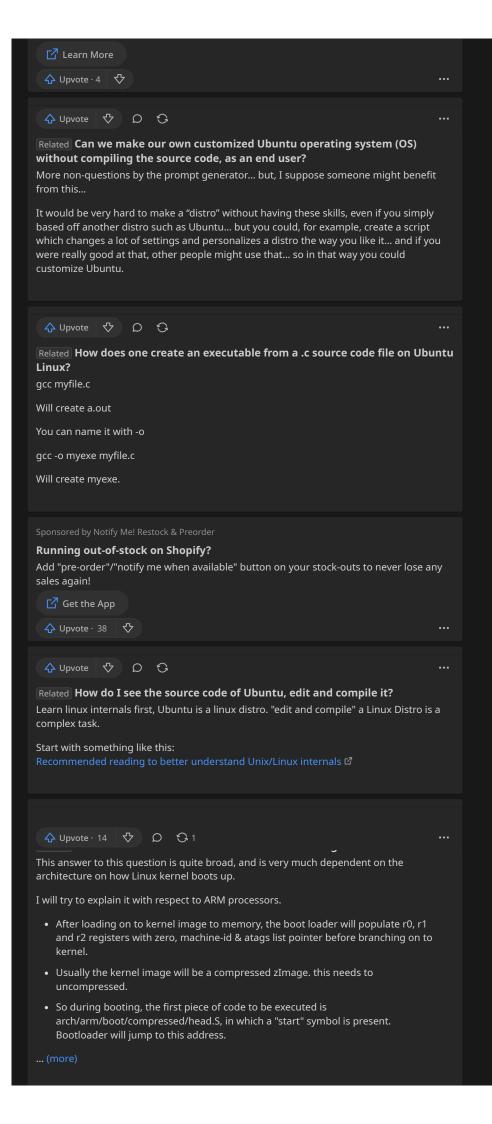
But it really depends on which source code you are referring to. The kernel, or the applications. Some may require gmake (and extension of make).

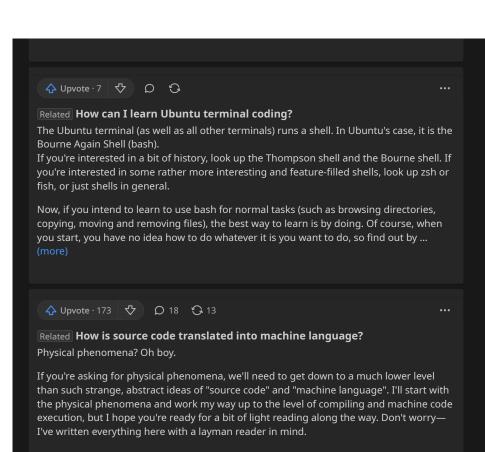
Ubuntu is composed of hundreds to thousands of projects - each with different source code. So take your pick.

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# What is the best free help desk software?

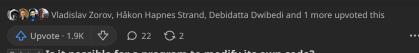
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# The Physical Level

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)



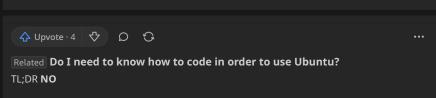
# Related Is it possible for a program to modify its own code?

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 processorspecific instructions to replace generic fallback code.
- A kernel supporting symmetric multiprocessing, when booted on a singleprocessor 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



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.



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

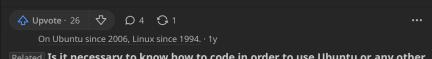
There's likely quite a community of people from Linaro 🗗 and Free Electrons 🗗 who has been through this process a few times and that can give you a very good answer, that will hopefully stumble on here and improve my possibly rusty answer.

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)



## 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)



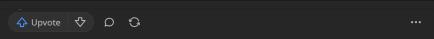
# Related Is it necessary to know how to code in order to use Ubuntu or any other version of Linux?

Nο.

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.



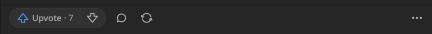
# Related How can I write and run code in Ubuntu?

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: #!/

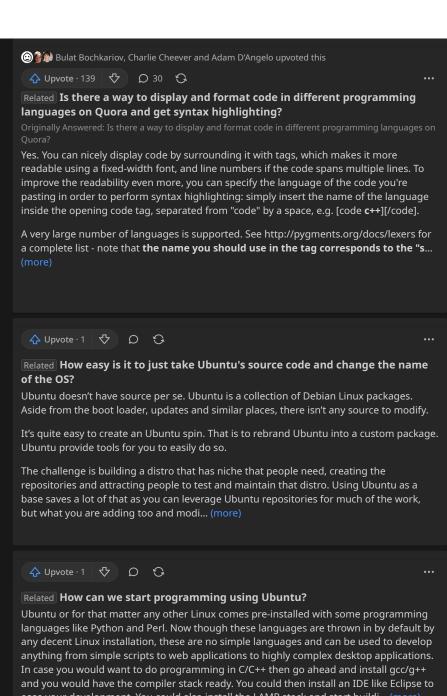
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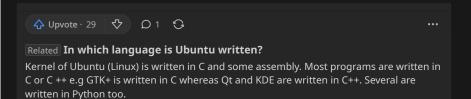
# Related How do I use Ubuntu to learn code?

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)



ease your development. You could also install the LAMP stack and start buildi... (more)



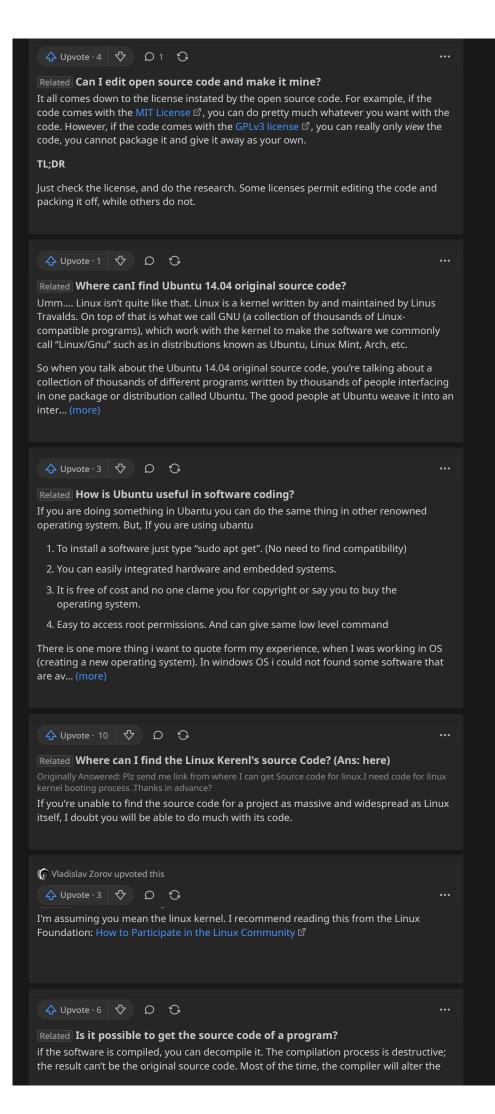
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# Related Why can't you just get the source code from the finished program?

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.

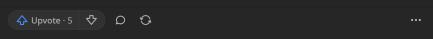
It's also a bit like asking why you can't eggs back out of a baked cake. Or the original recipe, all nice and printed up, somehow pulled from its result.

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)



flow of the program, it will add and remove variables, change the names of local variables, maybe lose tract 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)



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

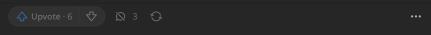
There are a few ways to view the source code of a webpage. Here are the steps on how to do it in Chrome:

- 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)



# 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)

# Related questions

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