

# Week Report 3

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## Summary of presentations

### Exploring Desktop Environments

- Gnome
- MATE
- KDE
- XFCE
- BUDGIE
- LXDE

GUI: a graphical user interface is a set of programs that allow a user to interact with the computer system via icons, windows and various other visual elements. DE: a desktop environment is an implementation of the desktop metaphor made of a bundle of programs running on top of a computer operating system, which shares a common GUI, sometimes described as a graphical shell.

- Desktop settings
- Desktop manager
- File manager
- Icons
- Favorites Bar
- Launcher
- Menus
- Panels
- System tray
- Widgets
- Window Manager

### The bash Shell

Shell is a program that provides interactive access to the Linux system. It runs as a regular program and starts when a user logs in into a terminal.

- Tcsh Shell
- Csh Shell
- Ksh Shell
- Zsh Shell
- Fish Shell
- Ctrl + A
- Ctrl + E

- Ctrl + K
- Ctrl + U
- !!
- !\*
- **date** displays the current time and date
- **cal** displays a calendar of the current month
- **df** displays the current amount of free space on our disk drives
- **free** displays information about your system
- **uname** displays information about your system
- **clears** clears the screen

## Managing Software

- `sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y`
- `sudo apt install package name -y`
- `sudo apt remove package name -y`
- `apt search "app"`
- **Package:** archives that contain binaries of software, configuration files, and information about dependencies.
- **Library:** reusable code that can be used by more than one function or program.
- **Repository:** A large collection of software available for download.

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

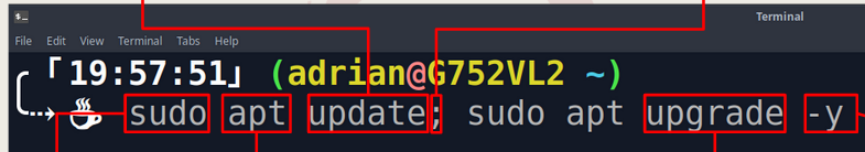
- To update any Debian distro:

Update is used to download package information from all configured sources.

By terminating every command with a ; you can run multiple commands in a single line.

The -y option passes a yes answer to any question. Without this option apt will ask you if you want to install the upgrade. Using -y is optional and you should use it only if you are 100% sure about the upgrade.

Managing software and updates requires root privileges. Sudo allows you to run any command as the root user.



```
19:57:51 (adrian@G752VL2 ~)
sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y
```

Apt is the program that we are using to manage software and updates.

upgrade is used to install available upgrades of all packages currently installed on the system from the sources configured via sources.list

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## Here are some useful examples

Install several programs in a single command

```
sudo apt install firefox flameshot caffeine -y
```

Remove several programs in a single command

```
sudo apt remove firefox flameshot caffeine -y
```

Install and remove programs in a single command

```
sudo apt install firefox+ flameshot- caffeine- vlc+
```

Remove programs and all remaining traces

```
sudo apt purge firefox+ flameshot- caffeine- vlc+
```

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