

Week Report 3

Exploring Desktop Environments

Types of Desktop Environments

1. GNOME
2. KDE Plasma
3. Cinnamon
4. XFCE

Definitions

Gui - Graphical user interface is a set of programs that allows 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.

Common Elements of Desktop Environment

1. Desktop Settings
2. Display Manager
3. File Manager
4. Icons

The Bash Shell

What is a shell?

A shell is a computer program that exposes an operating system's services to a human user or other programs.

List of different shells

1. Tcsh Shell
2. Csh Shell
3. Ksh Shell
4. Fish Shell
5. Zsh Shell

Some Bash Shortcuts

1. Command Editing
2. Command Recall
3. Command Controls
4. Bash Bang (!) Commands

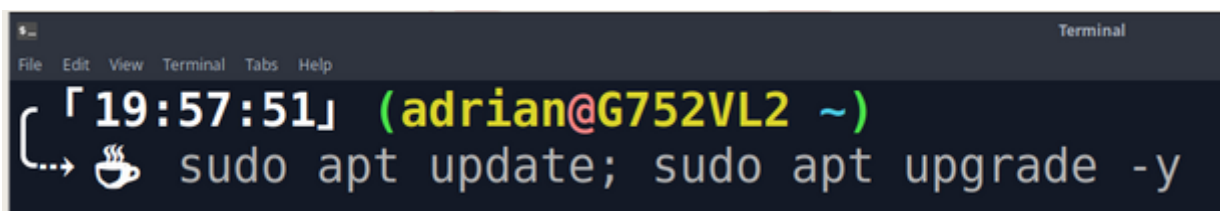
Basic Commands

Basic Shortcut	Usage
Ctrl + A	Go to the start
Ctrl + E	Go to the end
Ctrl + C	Terminate the command
Ctrl + Z	Suspend/Stop the command
!!	Run last command
Ctrl + Shift + C	Copies
Ctrl + Shift + V	Pastes

Managing Software

1. Commands

Command for updating Ubuntu



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

Command for installing software

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

Command for removing software

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

Command for searching for software

```
apt-cache search firefox
```

2. Definition

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.

How to update Ubuntu

- 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.

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

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

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.

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