

# Desktop Environments

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- Before DE there was the CLI
- There are a plethora of graphical desktops you can choose from Linux
- For example:

•	<b>GNOME</b>	<b>KDE</b>	<b>XFCE</b>
	<b>MATE</b>	<b>BUDGIE</b>	<b>LXDE</b>
	<b>CINNAMON</b>	<b>OPENbox</b>	<b>LXQT</b>

## Shell

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- The shell is an interactive utility that provides a way for users to start programs, manage files, and processes running on the system.
- - The core of the shell is **the command prompt**
- the shell allows you to run: 1- **internal commands** 2- **external command**
- you can also group shell commands into files to execute as program . **Those files are called shell scripts**

## Advanced Package Tool

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- **APT (for Advanced Package Tool)** is a set of tools for managing Debian packages.
- APT can do **installation resuming**. If you lose your Internet connection, Apt picks up where it left off the next time you run it.
- Apt can also search for packages using a **local cache** of the available packages.

## How to install software with Apt?

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- The **install** option installs the specified package.
- The **remove** option removes the specified package.
- You can install/remove multiple programs by adding the package name with a space between each package.
- You can also remove packages by adding an - sign at the end of the package name.
- You can add and remove packages at the same time by using a + and - at the end of each package.