# Desktop Environments

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **GNOME** | **KDE** | **XFCE** |
| **MATE** | **BUDGIE** | **LXDE** |
| **CINNAMON** | **OPENbox** | **LXQT** |

# Shell

- 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 two 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

- **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?

- 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.