

Week Report 3

Exploring Desktop Environments

a. bulleted list of different desktop environments

- GNOME
- MATE
- Cinnamon
- Openbox

b. definitions for the following terms: GUI - a graphical user interface is a set of programs that allows a user to interact with computer systems 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.

c. bulleted list of the common elements of a desktop environment

- Icons
- Folders
- Applications menu
- Calendar and notifications area
- Search box

The Bash Shell

a. What is a shell? A shell is a necessary component to modern computing, it's the command line interface.

b. List different shells

- Tcsh Shell
- Csh Shell
- Ksh Shell
- Zsh Shell
- Fish Shell

c. List some bash shortcuts (no more than 10 and no less than 5)

1. Ctrl + A - go to the start of the command line
2. Ctrl + E - go to the end of the command line
3. Ctrl + XX - move between start of command line and current cursor position(and back again)
4. Alt + B - move backward one word(or go to start of word the cursor is currently on)
5. Alt + D - delete to end of word starting at cursor(whole word if cursor is at the beginning of word)
6. Alt + U - make uppercase from cursor to end of word

d. List basic commands and their usage

1. date - displays the current time and date
2. cal - displays a calendar of the current month

3. df - displays the current amount of free space on our disk drives
4. uname - displays information about your system
5. clear - clears the screen
6. free - displays the amount of free memory

Managing Software

a. Command for updating ubuntu `sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y`

b. Command for installing software `sudo apt install packagename`

c. Command for removing software `sudo apt remove packagename`

d. Command for searching for software `apt search "software name"`

e. Definition of the following terms:

1. Package - archives that contain binaries of software, and information about dependencies
2. Library - reusable code that can be used by more than one function or program
3. Repository - a large collection of software available for download

f. Screenshot of updating ubuntu

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.

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

