

Summary of Presentation

Ubuntu's default desktop environment has been GNOME Shell since version 17.10. To provide a solid GNOME desktop experience for our users, the Ubuntu Desktop team collaborated closely with upstream GNOME developers and the larger community.

1. Exploring desktop environments

- List of different desktop environments
 1. **KDE**
 2. **MATE**
 3. **GNOME**
 4. **CINNAMON**
 5. **BUDGIE**
 6. **LXQT**
 7. **XFCE**
 8. **DEEPIN**
- Definitions for following terms: GUI,DE
 1. GUI Stands for "Graphical User Interface" and is pronounced "gooey." It is a user interface that includes graphical elements, such as windows, icons and buttons.
 2. De is A desktop environment is a collection of programs that run on top of a computer operating system and implements the desktop paradigm.
- list of the common elements of a desktop environment
 1. **GNOME**
 2. **KDE**

2. The bash Shell

- What is a shell? Shells enable large-scale computing. They're an indispensable tool technology.
- List different shells

1. TCSH SHELL
2. CSH SHELL
3. KSH SHELL
4. ZSH SHELL
5. FISH SHELL

- List some bash shortcuts
 1. CTRL+A - go to the start of the command line.
 2. CTRL+E - go to the end of the command line.
 3. CTRL+K - delete from cursor to the end of the command line.
 4. CTRL+U - delete from cursor to the start of command line.
 5. ctrl+w - delete from cursor to the start word.
- List basic commands and their usage
 1. CTRL+ L - clean the screen

2. CTRL+ C - terminate the command
3. CTRL+ SHIFT+ C - copy the texts
4. CTRL+ SHIFT+ V - paste the texts
5. Managing Software

- Command for updating ubuntu `sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y`
- Command for installing software `sudo apt install package name -y`
- Command for removing software `sudo apt remove package name -y`
- Command for searching for software `apt search "package name"`
- Definition of the following terms:

1. Package Archives that contain binaries of software, configuration file 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

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.

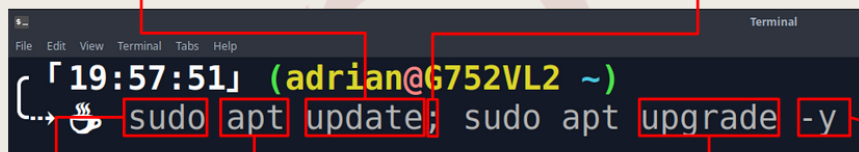
By terminating every command with a ; you can run multiple commands in a single line.

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@6752VL2 ~)
sudo apt update; sudo apt upgrade -y
```