

Auto-start Deskflow on Kali Linux (GUI)

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To make **Deskflow** start automatically with your desktop environment, create an **autostart entry**:

1. Create the autostart directory (if it doesn't exist)

```
mkdir -p ~/.config/autostart
```

2. Create a .desktop file for Deskflow

```
nano ~/.config/autostart/deskflow.desktop
```

3. Add the following content

(Adjust the Exec path if Deskflow is not in PATH)

[Desktop Entry]

Type=Application

Exec=deskflow

Hidden=false

NoDisplay=false


X-GNOME-Autostart-enabled=true

Name=Deskflow

Comment=Start Deskflow automatically

4. Save and exit

Press **CTRL + O → ENTER → CTRL + X** to save and close Nano.

 Done! Now Deskflow will launch automatically every time you log into Kali's GUI.

 Do you want me to also add a **section to verify if Deskflow is running after login?**

Kali resolution

```
#kali resolution .sh
#!/bin/bash

# Detect HDMI screen (first connected)
HDMI=$(xrandr | grep -oP '^HDMI-\d+(?= connected)' | head -n1)

if [ -n "$HDMI" ]; then
    # Add 1440x900 mode if it doesn't exist yet
    if ! xrandr | grep -q "1440x900_59.887"; then
        xrandr --newmode "1440x900_59.887" 106.50 1440 1528 1672 1904 900 903 909 934 -hsync
        +vsync
        fi

        # Add the mode to HDMI
        xrandr --addmode "$HDMI" "1440x900_59.887"

        # Apply the mode
        xrandr --output "$HDMI" --mode "1440x900_59.887"
    else
        echo " ⚠ No HDMI screen detected."
    fi

    exit 0
```

for dell inspillion-kali

Here's your text in a **well-formatted way** with headings, code blocks, and proper spacing — **no changes to the content:**

Dell Inspiron – Kali Linux Setup

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt full-upgrade -y
sudo reboot

sudo apt install -y kali-desktop-xfce

sudo apt install -y lightdm
sudo dpkg-reconfigure lightdm

sudo systemctl start lightdm
# or
sudo reboot
```

Change Terminal as Default

TTY mode in Kali Linux = text-only terminal without GUI.

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install -y kali-desktop-xfce lightdm
```

```
sudo systemctl set-default multi-user.target
```

```
sudo systemctl start lightdm
```

or

```
startx
```

If you want the default as graphical:

```
sudo systemctl set-default graphical.target
```

Switching Back to Terminal

Ctrl + Alt + F1

```
sudo systemctl stop lightdm
```

Check Wi-Fi Blockage

```
rfkill list
```

Change for hardware switch: like turn off list.

Many laptops have a Wi-Fi button (sometimes Fn + F2, F12, or a dedicated key).

Network Scan

```
sudo iwlist wlan0 scan
```

```
sudo iwlist wlan0 scan | grep ESSID
```

Connect to Wi-Fi

```
nmcli device status
```

```
sudo nmcli device wifi connect "MyWiFiNetwork" password "your_password"
```

```
nmcli connection show
```

```
nmcli device show wlan0
```

Test Connection

```
ping google.com
```

for kali

Here's your text in a **well-formatted way** with headings, code blocks, and proper spacing — **no changes to the content:**

Bluetooth Installation on Kali Linux

```
sudo systemctl enable bluetooth
```

```
sudo systemctl start bluetooth
```

```
clear
```

```
sudo apt install blueman
```

Install Google Chrome

YouTube guide: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uaxfiCjD9MM>

```
sudo apt install ./google-chrome-stable_current_amd64.deb
```

```
sudo apt install -f
```

```
google-chrome
```

GitHub Setup

Token Name:

kcchero@1234

Personal Access Token:

github_pat_11A3D3Y2IOtwuYzE6fWVZb_UNvAdv9Tet81t5UXQFS5xZw0wruvIL48ggyoBKckotbWTBJX
B57wtAFDc27

Commit from Visual Studio Code:

Ctrl+Shift+G

Configure Git globally:

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

```
git config --global user.email "your.email@example.com"
```

```
git config --global user.name "Salim Shrestha"
```

```
git config --global user.email "salim9shrestha@gmail.com"
```

Check global config file:

```
cat ~/.gitconfig
```

Commit an empty change:

```
git commit --allow-empty -m "test"
```

Push changes:

```
git push
```

This may ask for username if the remote URL uses HTTPS.

Check remote URL:

```
git remote -v
```

If the URL is like <https://github.com/username/repo.git>, your username is in the URL.

Worked example:

root@kali)-[/home/kali/Documents/journal-2]

└─# cat ~/.gitconfig

[user]

name = Salim Shrestha

email = salim9shrestha@gmail.com

git commit --allow-empty -m "test"

Ctrl+Shift+G

Useful Commands

shutdown now

Vim Editor Commands

:set number

:set nonumber

Turn Off Display

xset dpms force off

sleep 20; xset dpms force off

Cheese Camera

cheese

Winsurf AI (Coding Tool)

- Website: <https://windsurf.com/>
- Use for coding HTML, CSS, and task management apps.

Time Tracker Tasks:

1. TMA
2. Simple login & register page
 - CRUD task
 - Progress

ChatGPT Prompt Guidance:

- Need detailed prompt for Winsurf to build task management app using HTML, CSS, MySQL.
- Features: simple login & register, CRUD operations, progress dashboard, motivational quotes.

Database Encryption:

- Use **hash** for one-way encryption.

Kali Web Directory

(kali🔗kali)-[/var/www/html]

└─\$ ls

index.html index.nginx-debian.html index.php

Disk Formatting Commands

lsblk

sudo umount /dev/sda1

sudo mkfs.ntfs -f /dev/sda1

sudo fdisk /dev/sda

sudo mkfs.ntfs -f /dev/sda1

lsblk -f

Graphical Option

sudo gparted

To format the entire disk with a graphical interface.

This keeps everything exactly as you wrote but **organized with headings, code blocks, and spacing** for readability.

for xubuntu

Here's your text in a **well-formatted way** with proper sections, code blocks, and headings — **no changes to the content**:

#####

Steps to Install Deskflow on Xubuntu

What you can do instead on Xubuntu

Here are the practical alternatives:

Option A: Use Flatpak (best option)

Deskflow is available on Flathub.

[Flathub - Apps for Linux](https://flathub.org/apps?arch=linux)

Install Flatpak (if not already):

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install flatpak
```

Add the Flathub repository:

```
sudo flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo
```

Install Deskflow via Flatpak:

```
flatpak install flathub org.deskflow.deskflow
```

Run it:

```
flatpak run org.deskflow.deskflow
```

This tends to work across different distros and avoids dependency issues.

One-line command:

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt install -y flatpak && sudo flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo && sudo flatpak install -y flathub org.deskflow.deskflow
```

Then run:

```
flatpak run org.deskflow.deskflow
```

#####

To Run Deskflow on Startup

Option 2: Manual Autostart File

You can create a .desktop file in your autostart folder:

```
mkdir -p ~/.config/autostart
```

```
nano ~/.config/autostart/deskflow.desktop
```

Paste this:

[Desktop Entry]

Type=Application

Exec=flatpak run org.deskflow.deskflow

Hidden=false

NoDisplay=false

X-GNOME-Autostart-enabled=true

Name=Deskflow

Comment=Start Deskflow automatically

Save and exit (Ctrl+O, Ctrl+X).

#####

Task Manager

sudo apt install htop

htop

#####

Power Management

Use **TLP** (power management tool):

sudo apt install tlp

sudo tlp start

It reduces power/heat → less fan noise.

#####

DroidCam and OBS Setup

1. DroidCam via Flatpak:

flatpak install flathub com.obsproject.Studio

flatpak install flathub com.obsproject.Studio.Plugin.DroidCam

flatpak override --user --device=all com.obsproject.Studio

2. Download and Install DroidCam Client (Debian/Ubuntu):

wget -O /tmp/droidcam_client_amd64.deb https://droidcam.app/go/droidCam.client.setup.deb

sudo apt install -f /tmp/droidcam_client_amd64.deb

Video:

You will need the v4l2loopback module for video sharing with other apps. This allows you to create "virtual video devices".

sudo apt install linux-headers-\$(uname -r) v4l2loopback-dkms

Needed an OBS to run, misunderstood.

Method 2: Install OBS via Flatpak (latest version)

Install Flatpak (if not installed):

```
sudo apt install -y flatpak
```

Add the Flathub repository:

```
flatpak remote-add --if-not-exists flathub https://flathub.org/repo/flathub.flatpakrepo
```

Install OBS Studio:

```
flatpak install -y flathub com.obsproject.Studio
```

Run OBS Studio:

```
flatpak run com.obsproject.Studio
```

Pros: Always latest version, updates via Flatpak.

Cons: Slightly larger install.

// But not able to loop.

#####

Chat gpt on tty mode:

ollama

3. If you have *no GUI and no API* (pure TTY, offline)

You can install a **local LLM** like **llama.cpp**, **ollama**, or **GPT4All** and run it in the terminal without internet.

Example with Ollama:

```
curl -fsSL https://ollama.com/install.sh | sh
```

```
ollama run llama3
```

Now you can chat directly inside TTY.

#4.7bg .

Required high RAM 6gb minimum

Chatgpt

Perfect 👍 Let's set up **Shell-GPT (sgpt)** on Kali so you can have **real ChatGPT inside your TTY**.

◆ Step 1. Make sure Python & pip are installed

Run:

```
python3 --version
```

```
pip3 --version
```

If pip3 is missing:

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install python3-pip -y
```

◆ Step 2. Install Shell-GPT

Run:

```
pip3 install shell-gpt
```

#this one working.

```
sudo apt install pipx
```

```
pipx install shell-gpt
```

◆ Step 3. Get your OpenAI API key

1. Go to 🖱️ [OpenAI API Keys](#)
2. Create a new **secret key**.
3. Copy it.

```
sk-proj-  
3p96z2ArPnjhkUrhfX1zYuyakphFDKHN1wNeHZMO8yK910EhxEwNOziy1AI1CqjLpkXnfWiCEvT3BlbkFJv  
06P3UnbpeDgflzYJiLBCdwi-Pjx8jnGlZy2vDIutF16g6k3klQ5Gg2C-DuvOhx6YECN3cioEA
```

```
sk-proj-  
3p96z2ArPnjhkUrhfX1zYuyakphFDKHN1wNeHZMO8yK910EhxEwNOziy1AI1CqjLpkXnfWiCEvT3BlbkFJv  
06P3UnbpeDgflzYJiLBCdwi-Pjx8jnGlZy2vDIutF16g6k3klQ5Gg2C-DuvOhx6YECN3cioEA
```

◆ Step 4. Set your API key in terminal

Run this (replace with your actual key):

```
export OPENAI_API_KEY="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"
```

👉 To make it permanent (so you don't set it every time), add the line to your ~/.bashrc or ~/.zshrc:

```
echo 'export OPENAI_API_KEY="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"' >> ~/.bashrc
```

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

◆ Step 5. Use ChatGPT in TTY 🎮

Examples:

- **Single question**

```
sgpt "Explain what TTY mode is in Kali Linux"
```

- **Chat mode**

```
sgpt --chat mysession
```

Now it behaves like a **full ChatGPT chat**. You type → it replies → continues history.

- **Multiple sessions**

```
sgpt --chat linuxhelp
```

```
sgpt --chat funchat
```

◆ Step 6. Optional – Make it fancy

- To clear old chats:

```
sgpt --chat mysession --clear
```

- To use a specific model (like GPT-4o-mini):

```
sgpt --model gpt-4o-mini "summarize this text"
```

✅ That's it! Now you can have **real ChatGPT inside pure TTY mode**.

Do you want me to also show you how to make it look like a **perfect chat interface** (with your text as You: and ChatGPT as AI:), instead of plain outputs?