

Week Report 3

Summary of presentations

1. Exploring Desktop Environments

a. List of different desktop environments

- GNOME
- MATE
- Cinnamon
- Pantheon
- KDE
- BUDGIE
- Openbox
- Deeping DE
- XFCE
- LXDE
- LXQT
- Fluxbox

b. Definition for the following terms:

- GUI: A graphical user interface is a set of programs that allows a user to interact with the computer system 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 describes as a graphical shell.

c. List of the common elements of a desktop environment

- Desktop Settings
- Display Manager
- File Manager
- Icons
- Favorite Bar
- Launcher
- Menus
- Panels
- System Tray
- Widgets

2. The Bash Shell

a. What is a shell?

- The GNU bash shell is a program that provides interactive access to the Linux system.
- It runs as a regular program and is normally started whenever a user logs in into a terminal.

b. List of different shells

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

c. List of some bash shortcuts

- Ctrl+A: go to the start of the command line
- Ctrl+E: go to the end of the command line
- Ctrl+K: delete from cursor to the end of the command line
- Ctrl+U: delete from cursor to the start of the command line
- Ctrl+W: delete from cursor to start of word
- Ctrl+Y: paste word or text that was cut using one of the deletion shortcuts after the cursor
- Ctrl+XX: move between start of command line and current cursor position

d. List of basic commands and their usage

- date: displays the current time and date
- cal: displays a calendar of the current month
- df: displays the current amount of free space on our disk drives
- free: displays the amount of free memory
- uname: displays information about your system
- clear: clear the screen

3. Managing Software**a. Command for updating Ubuntu**

sudo + apt + update + Ubuntu

b. Command for installing software

sudo + apt + install + package name

c. Command for removing software

sudo + apt + remove + package name

d. Command for searching for software

sudo + apt + search + "web browser"

e. Definition of the following terms:

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

Applications

Places

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Homework 3 - Linux Fundam

Managing Software - Go

Markdown cheatsheet

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Here are some useful examples

Install several programs in a single command

```
sudo apt install firefox flameshot caffeine -y
```

Remove several programs in a single command

```
sudo apt remove firefox flameshot caffeine -y
```

Install and remove programs in a single command

```
sudo apt install firefox+ flameshot- caffeine- vlc+
```

Remove programs and all remaining traces

```
sudo apt purge firefox+ flameshot- caffeine- vlc+
```

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More useful options of Apt

To obtain information about a package

```
apt-cache showpkg firefox
```

Install packages without upgrading

```
sudo apt install firefox --no-upgrade
```

Only upgrade packages

```
sudo apt install firefox --only-upgrade
```

Clean your system

```
sudo apt clean; sudo apt autoclean; sudo apt autoremove
```

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