

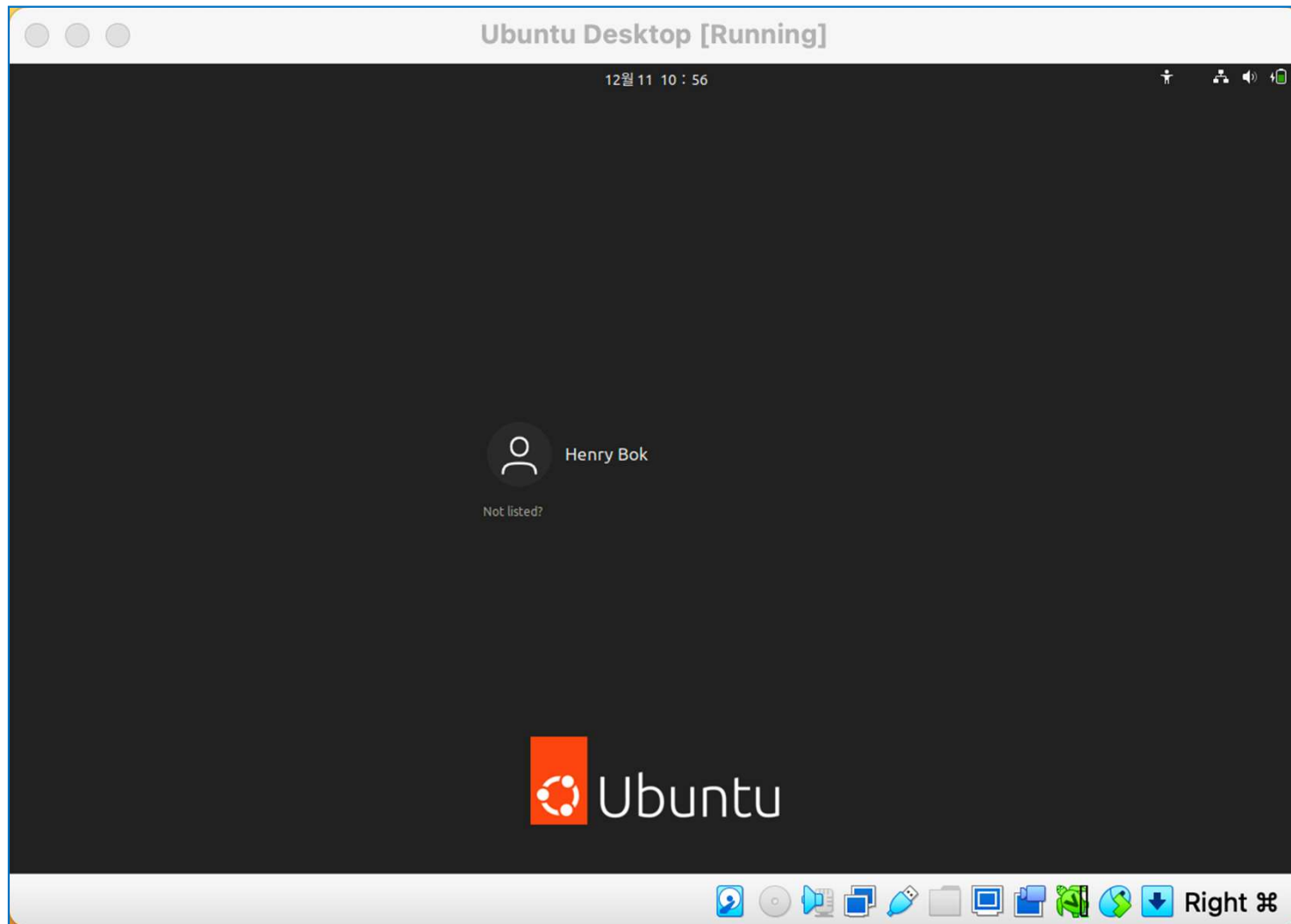
Ubuntu Desktop

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<https://github.com/swacademy/Ubuntu>

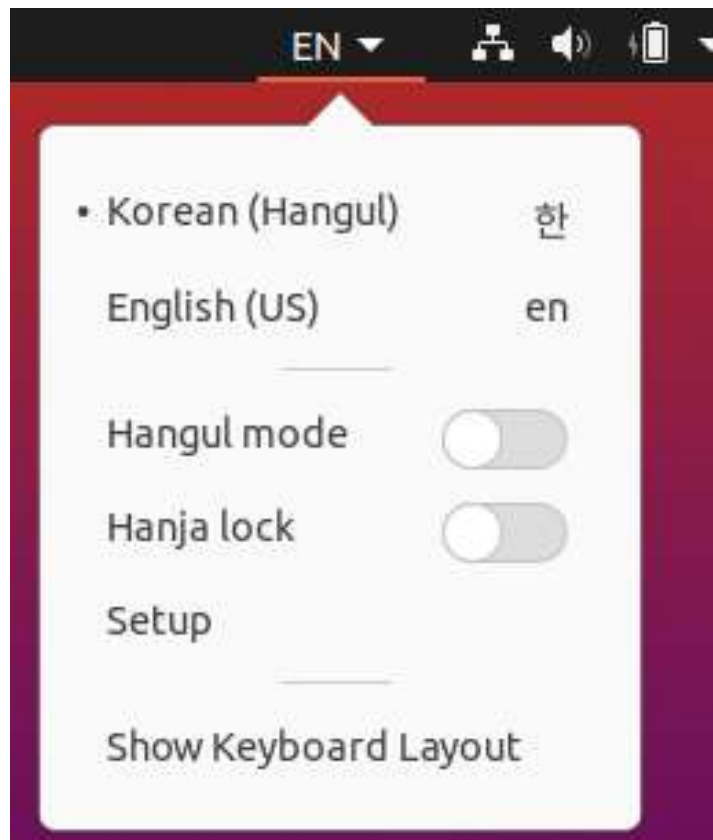
Starting Up

- All operating systems need a boot loader, even Windows.
- Windows boot loader is hidden and simply starts the OS.
- The boot loader menu when your PC is set to dual-boot has three or four choices.
- The top one is what you need to boot Ubuntu.
- The Ubuntu option will be selected automatically within 10 seconds, but you can press Enter to start immediately.

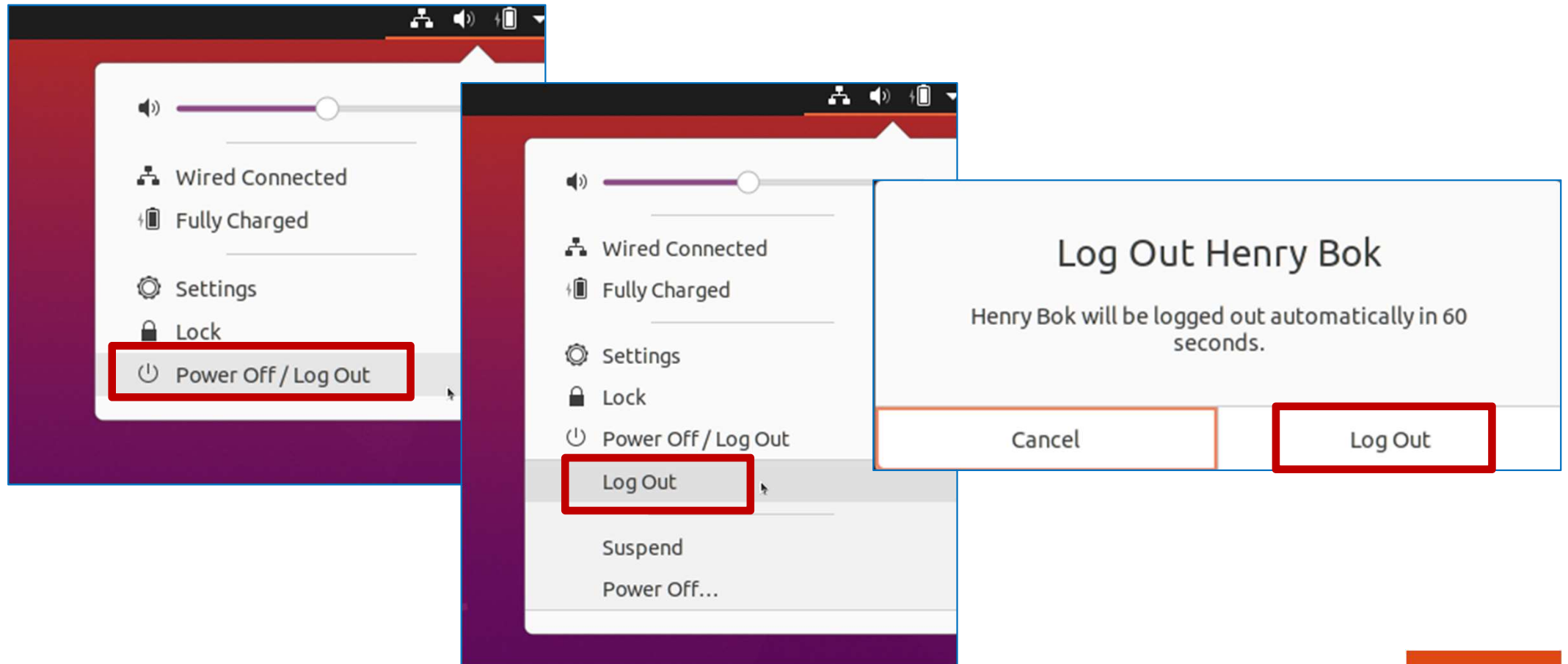
Log in



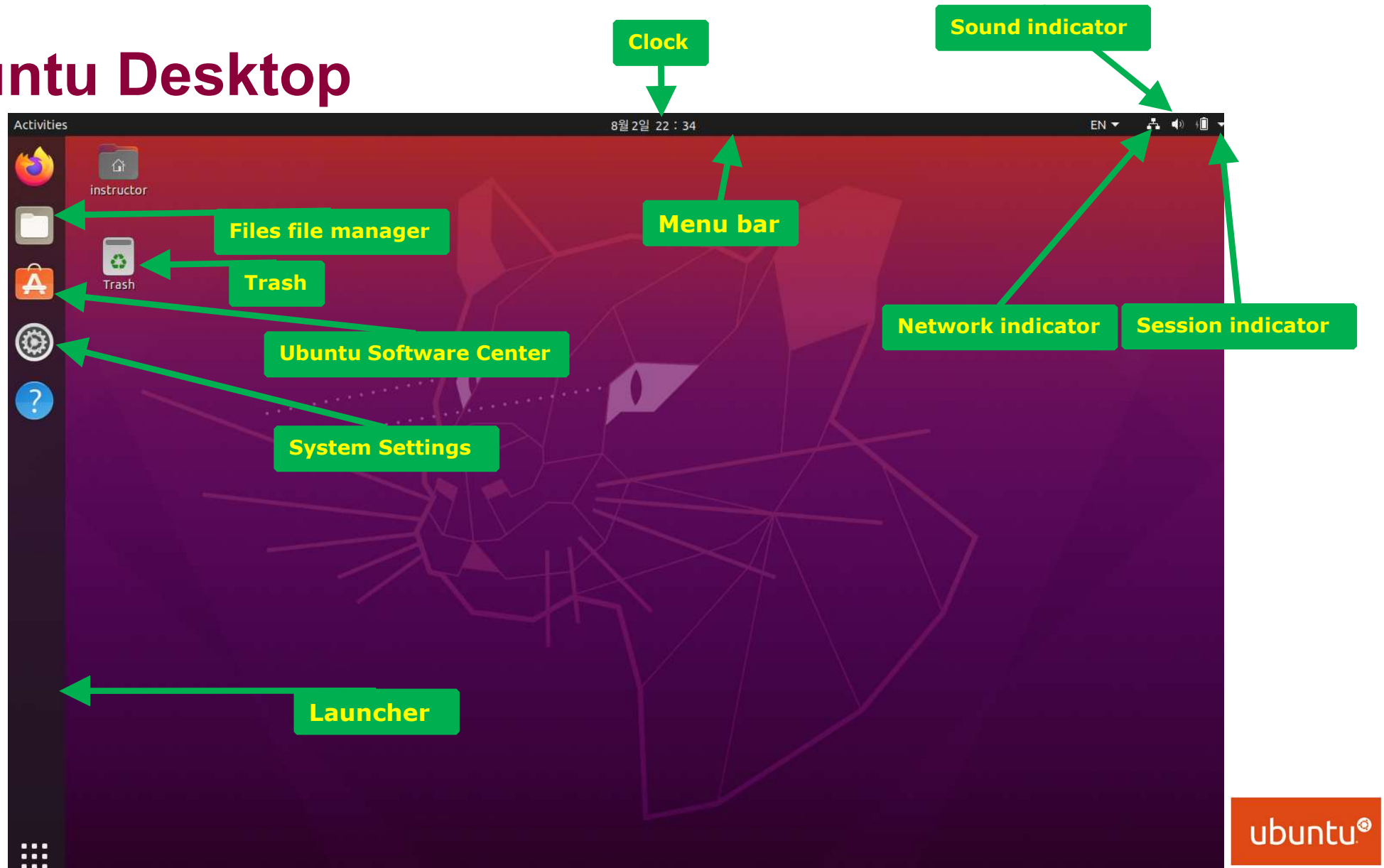
Log in (Cont.)



Log in (Cont.)



Ubuntu Desktop



GNOME

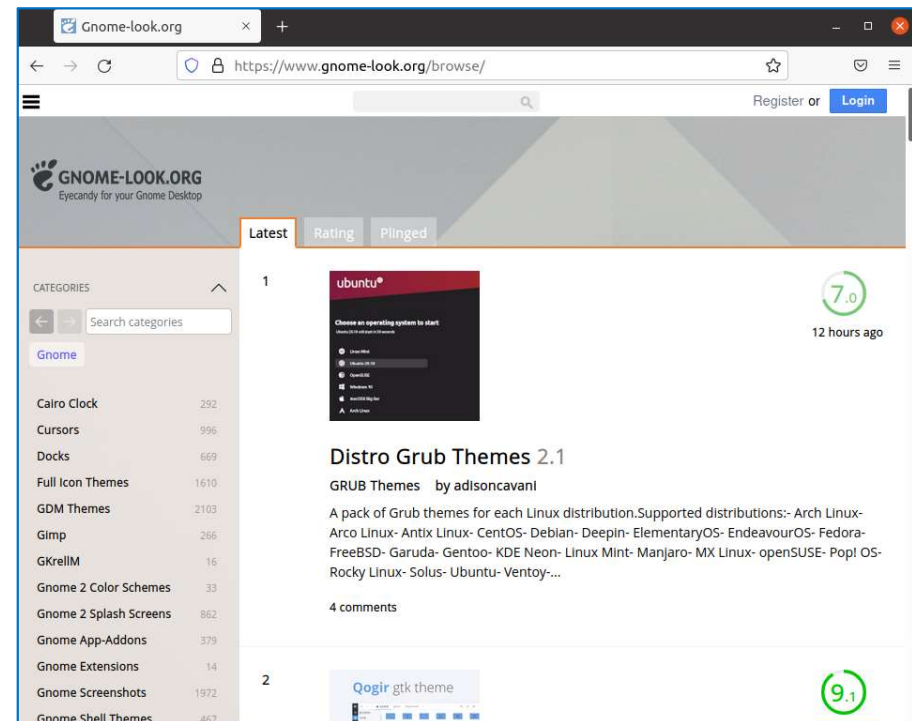
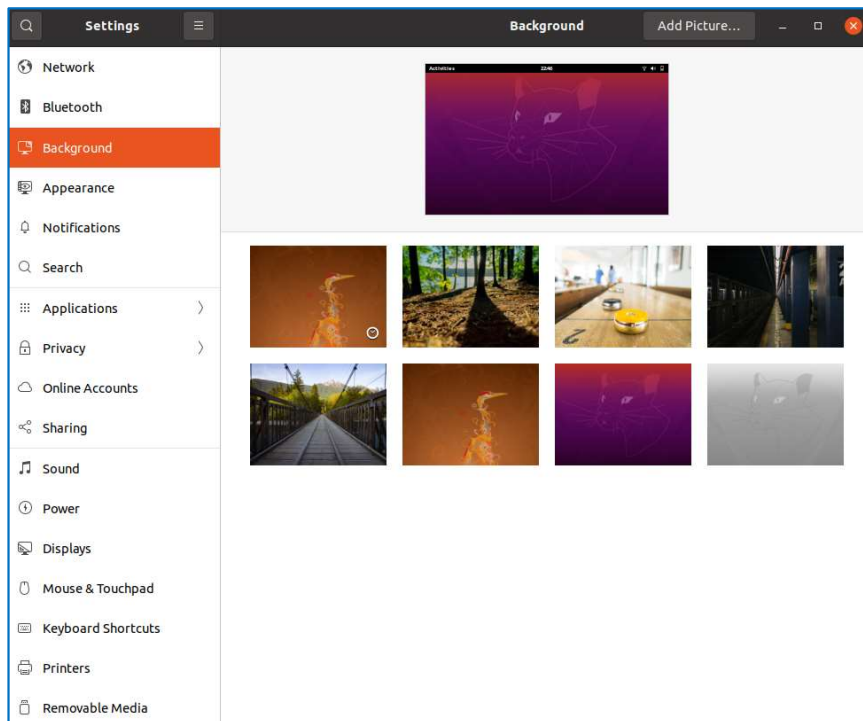
- All GUI-based operating systems use a *desktop environment*.
- Desktop environments encompass many things, including (but not limited to):
 - The look and feel of your system
 - The way the desktop is laid out
 - How the desktop is navigated by the user
- In Linux distributions, a number of desktop environments are available.
- Ubuntu uses **GNOME** as the default desktop environment.

GNOME (Cont.)

- After installing and logging in to Ubuntu, will see the **GNOME** desktop.
- This initial view is comprised of the desktop background and two bars—a horizontal one located at the top of your desktop called the *menu bar* and a vertically-oriented bar at the far left called the *Launcher(Activities)*.

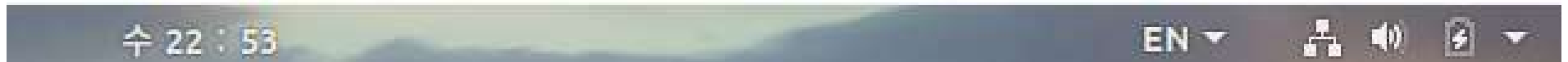
The Desktop Background



- Below the menu bar at the top of the screen is an image covering the entire desktop.



The Menu Bar

- The icons on the far-right of the menu bar are located in an area of the menu bar called the *indicator area*, or *notification area*.




- *Text entry settings* () allows to select a keyboard layout, if more than one keyboard layout is chosen.
- *Network indicator* () manages network connections, allowing to connect quickly and easily to a wired or wireless network.

The Menu Bar (Cont.)

- *Messaging indicator* (✉) incorporates your social applications. Can access instant messenger and email clients.
- *Sound indicator* (🔊) provides an easy way to adjust the sound volume as well as access your music player and sound settings.

The Menu Bar (Cont.)

- *Clock* displays the current time and provides a link to your calendar and time and date settings.
- *Session indicator* () is a link to the system settings, Ubuntu Help, and session options
 - locking your computer
 - user/guest session
 - logging out of a session
 - restarting the computer
 - shutting down completely

The Launcher

- Is a vertical bar of icons on the left side of the desktop.
- Provides easy access to applications, mounted devices.
- All running applications on your system will place an icon in the *Launcher* while the application is running.
- To change the *Launcher* icon size, go to *Settings* → *Appearance* → *Dock* → *Icon size*.



The Launcher (Cont.)

- The *Files* file manager 
- *LibreOffice* 
- *Firefox* 
- *Ubuntu Software* 

Running Applications

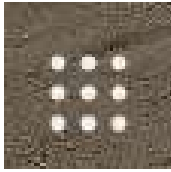
- Applications that are currently running will have one or more red circle on the left side of the icon indicating the number of application windows open for this application.
- Running applications also have a back-lit icon on the Launcher.



Adding and Removing Applications from the Launcher

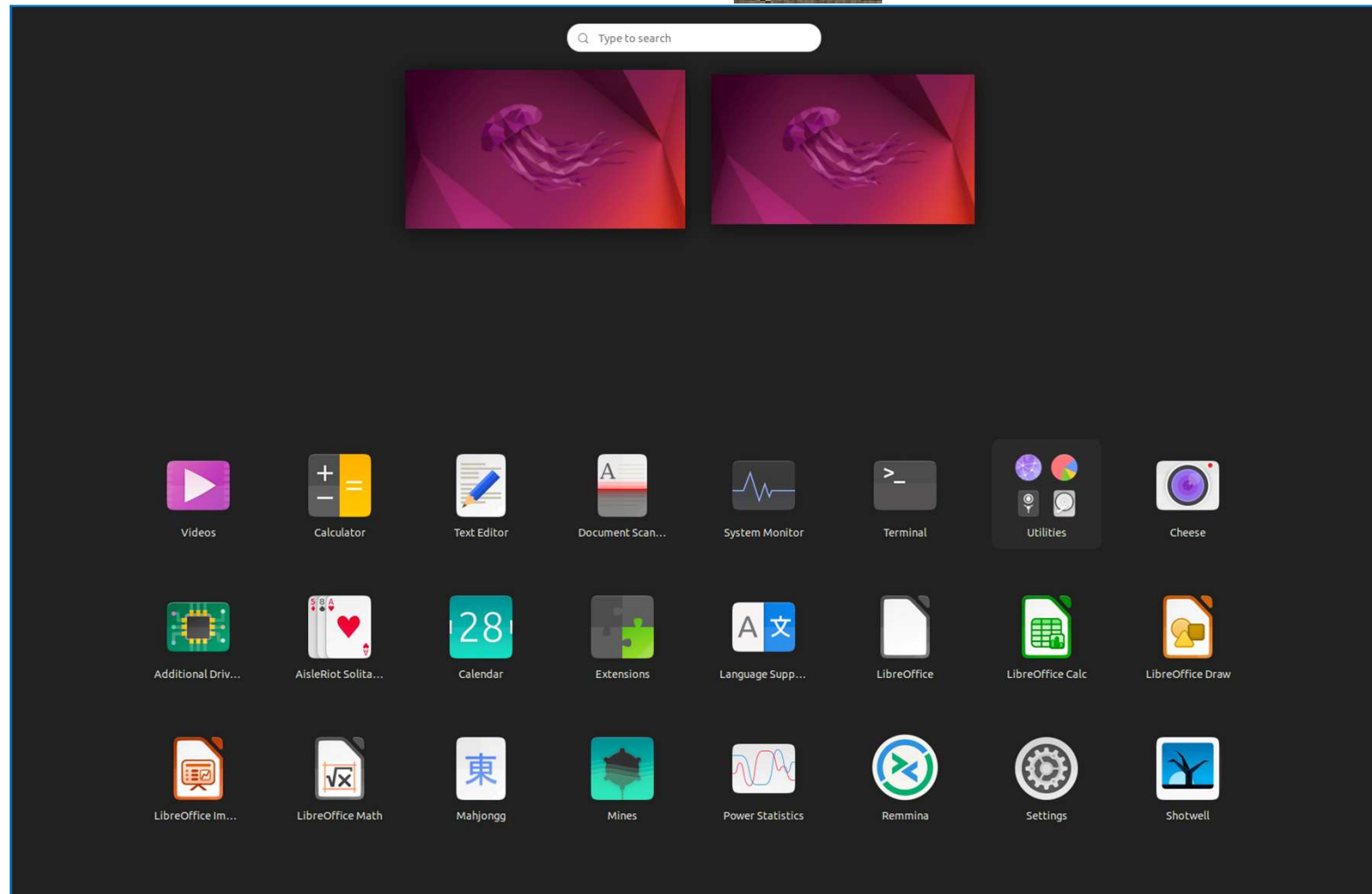
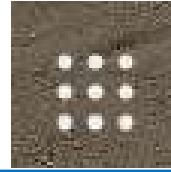
- Two ways to add an application to the *Launcher*:
 - Open *Show Applications*, find the application you wish to add to *the Launcher*, and drag its icon to *the Launcher*.
 - Run the application you want to add to *the Launcher*, right-click on the application's icon on *the Launcher*, and select *Add to Favorites*.
- To remove an application, right-click on the application's icon, then select *Remove from Favorites*.

Show Applications



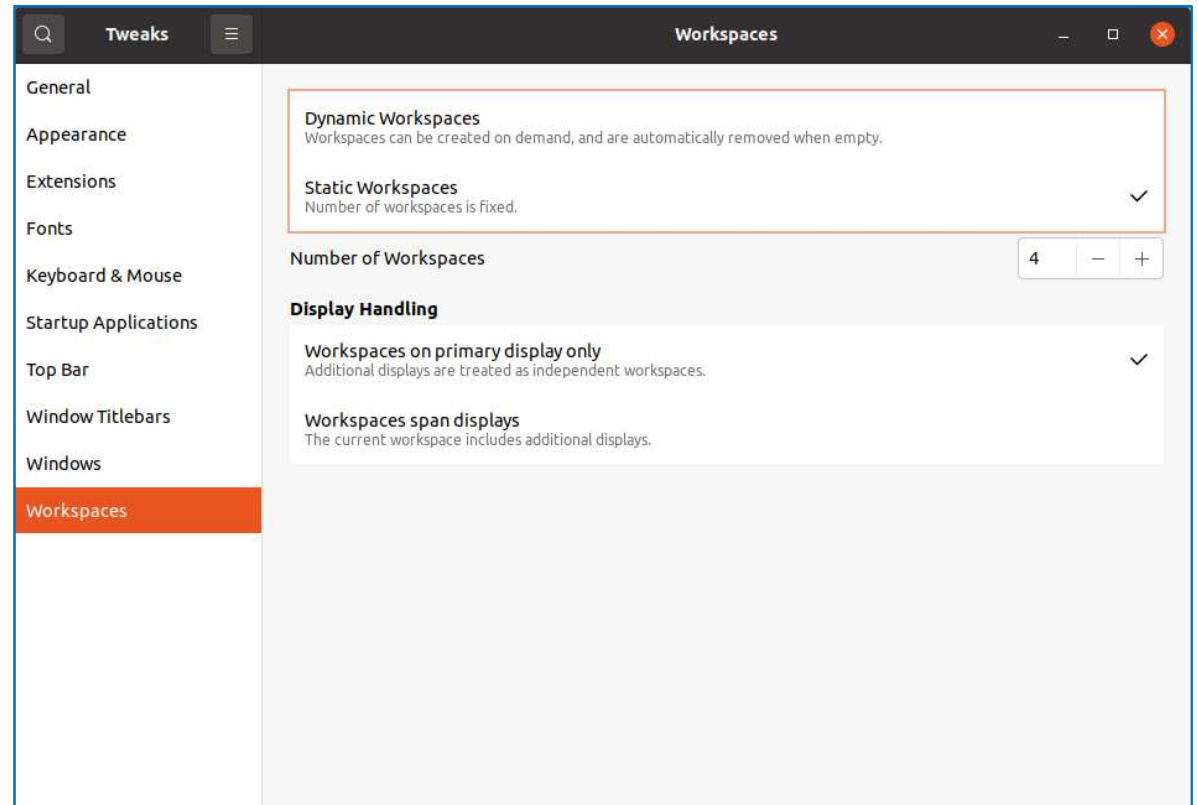
- Helps you quickly finding applications and files on your computer.
- Be similar to the *Microsoft Windows Start menu*.
- Be similar to *Launchpad* in the dock in Mac.

Show Applications (Cont.)



Workspaces

- Are also known as virtual desktops.
- Allow to group applications together, and by doing so, help to reduce clutter and improve desktop navigation.



Workspaces (Cont.)




- Switch between workspaces

1. Open the *Tweak* in the *Show Applications*.
2. Click *Workspace* in the left side menu.
3. Click *Static Workspaces* to activate the workspace 4.

- Using the keyboard:

1. Press **Ctrl+Alt+Up** to move to the workspace shown above the current workspace in the workspace selector.
2. Press **Ctrl+Alt+Down** to move to the workspace shown below the current workspace in the workspace selector.

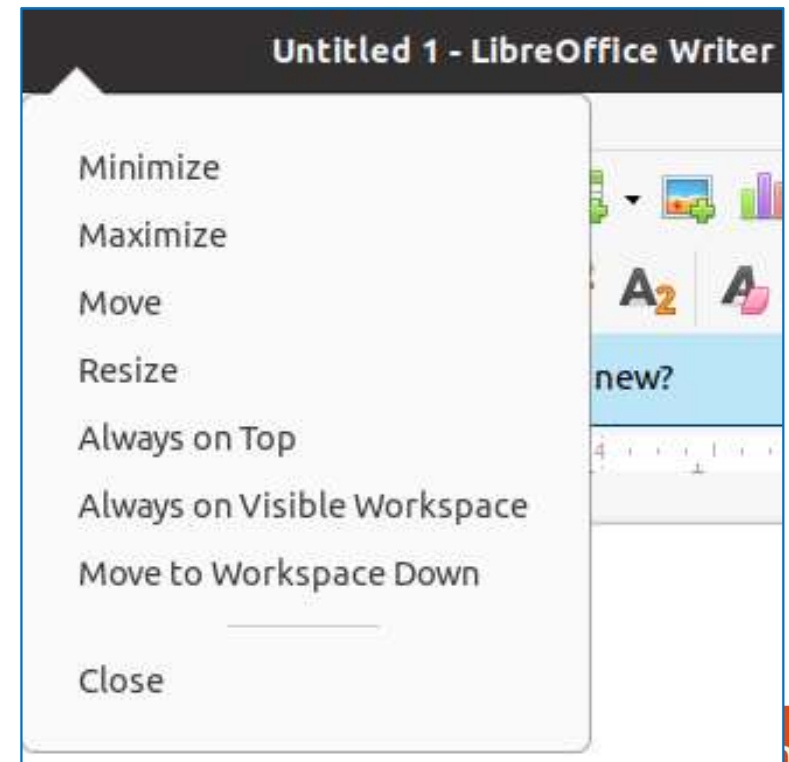
Closing, Maximizing, Restoring, and Minimizing Windows

- A window will have three buttons in the top-right corner.
- From left to right, these buttons represent *minimize* windows (), *maximize* window (), and *close* window ().



Moving a Window to Different Workspace

- First, verify that the window isn't maximized.
- Right-click on the window's title bar and select:
 - *Move to Workspace Left*
 - *Move to Workspace Right*
 - *Move to Workspace Down*
 - *Move to Another Workspace*
- And then choose the workspace to where you wish to move the window.

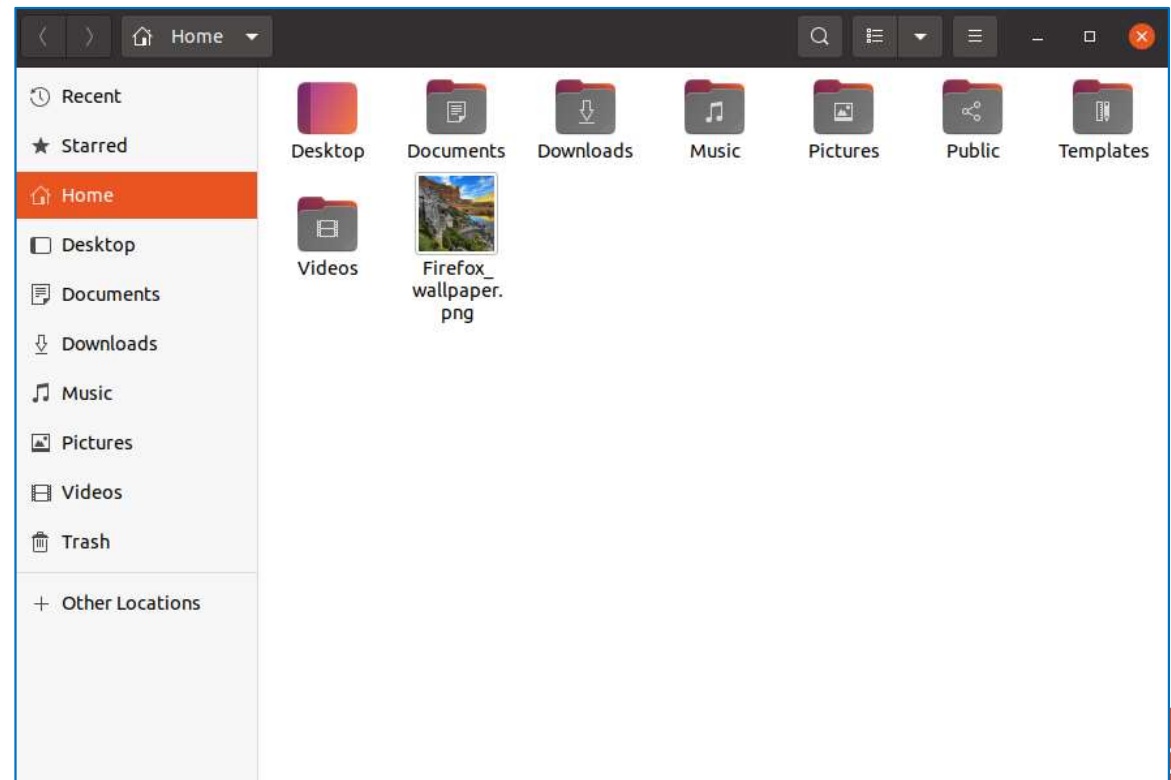


Window Always on The Top or on Visible Workspace

- To keep a window always in the foreground, right-click on the window's title bar, then select *Always On Top*.
- To want to have a window always on the top regardless of the workspace, right-click on the window's title bar, then select *Always on Visible Workspace*.

Files file manager - Nautilus

- Just as Windows has *Windows™ Explorer* and Mac OS X has *Finder* to browse files and folders, Ubuntu uses the *Files* file manager by default.



Hidden Files and Folders

- To hide certain folders or files, place a dot (.) in front of the name (e.g., “ .Personal Finances”).
- Can easily view hidden files by clicking *View* options → *Show Hidden Files* or by pressing *Ctrl + H*.
- Hiding files with a dot (.) is not a security measure—it is simply a way to help you organize your files.

Search using Files file manager

- Click on the magnifying glass button or press *Ctrl + F*.
- This opens the search field where you can type the name of the file or folder you want to find.

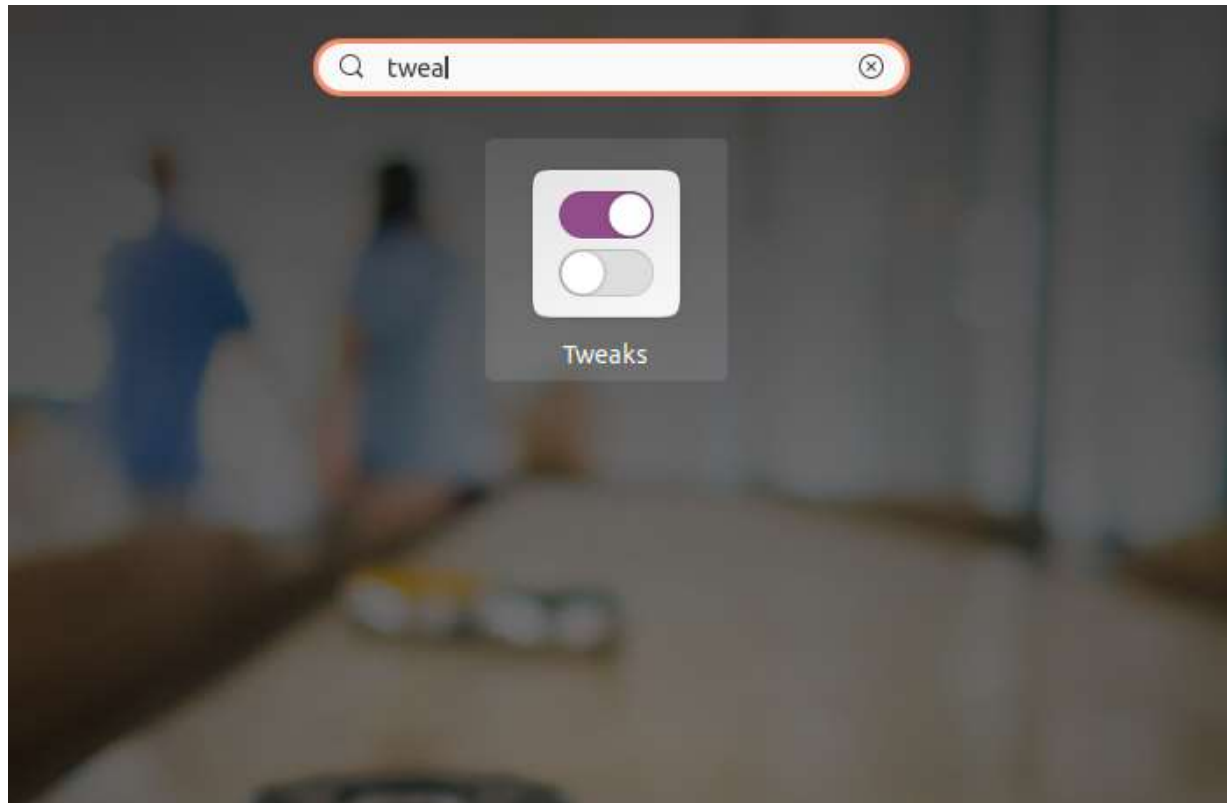
Lab 1 : Using Gnome Tweak Tool

Using Gnome Tweak Tool (1/3)

- `$ sudo apt install gnome-tweaks`

Using Gnome Tweak Tool (2/3)

- Search *Tweaks* in *Show Applications*.



Using Gnome Tweak Tool (3/3)

