

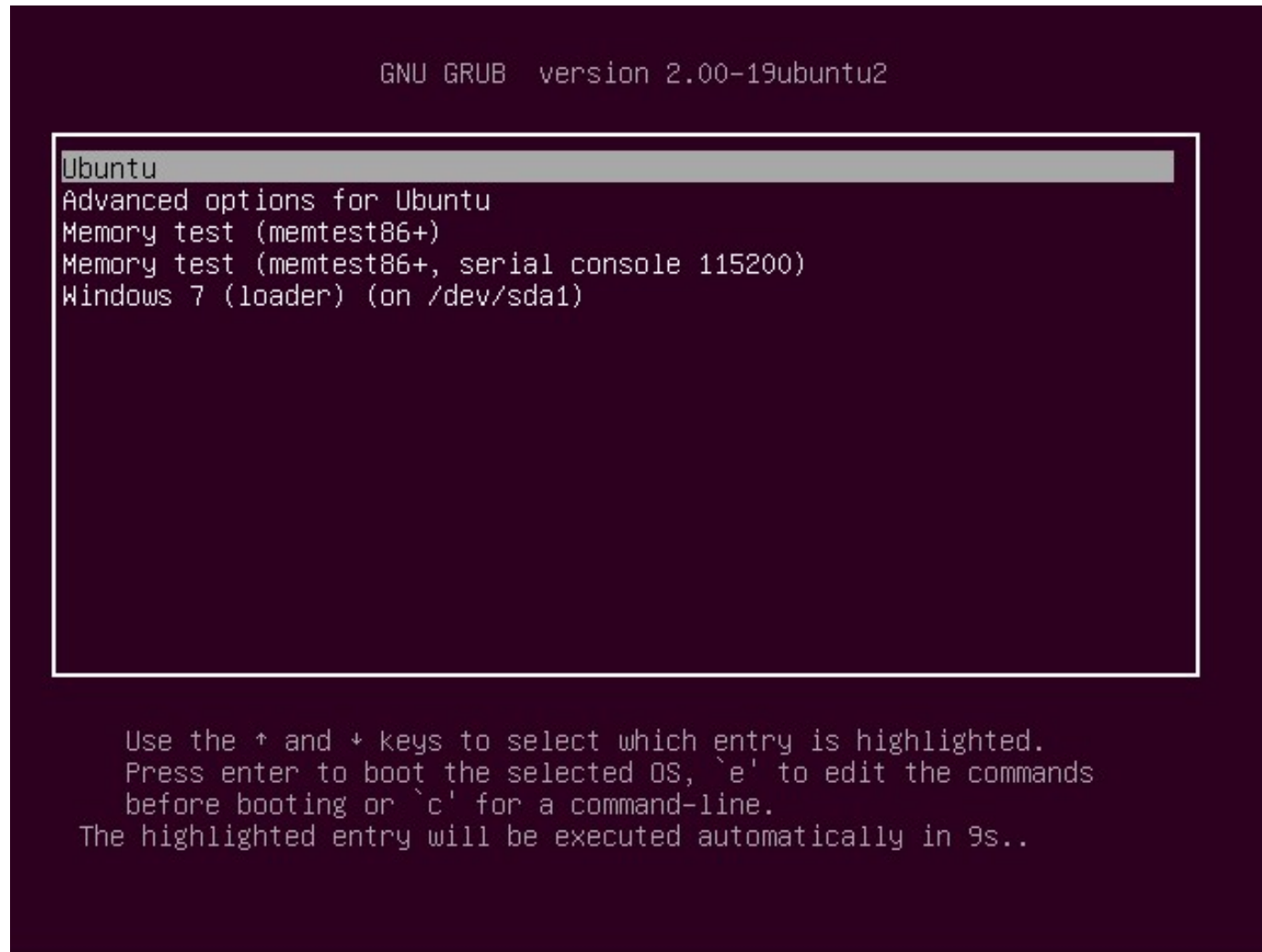
Ubuntu Desktop

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

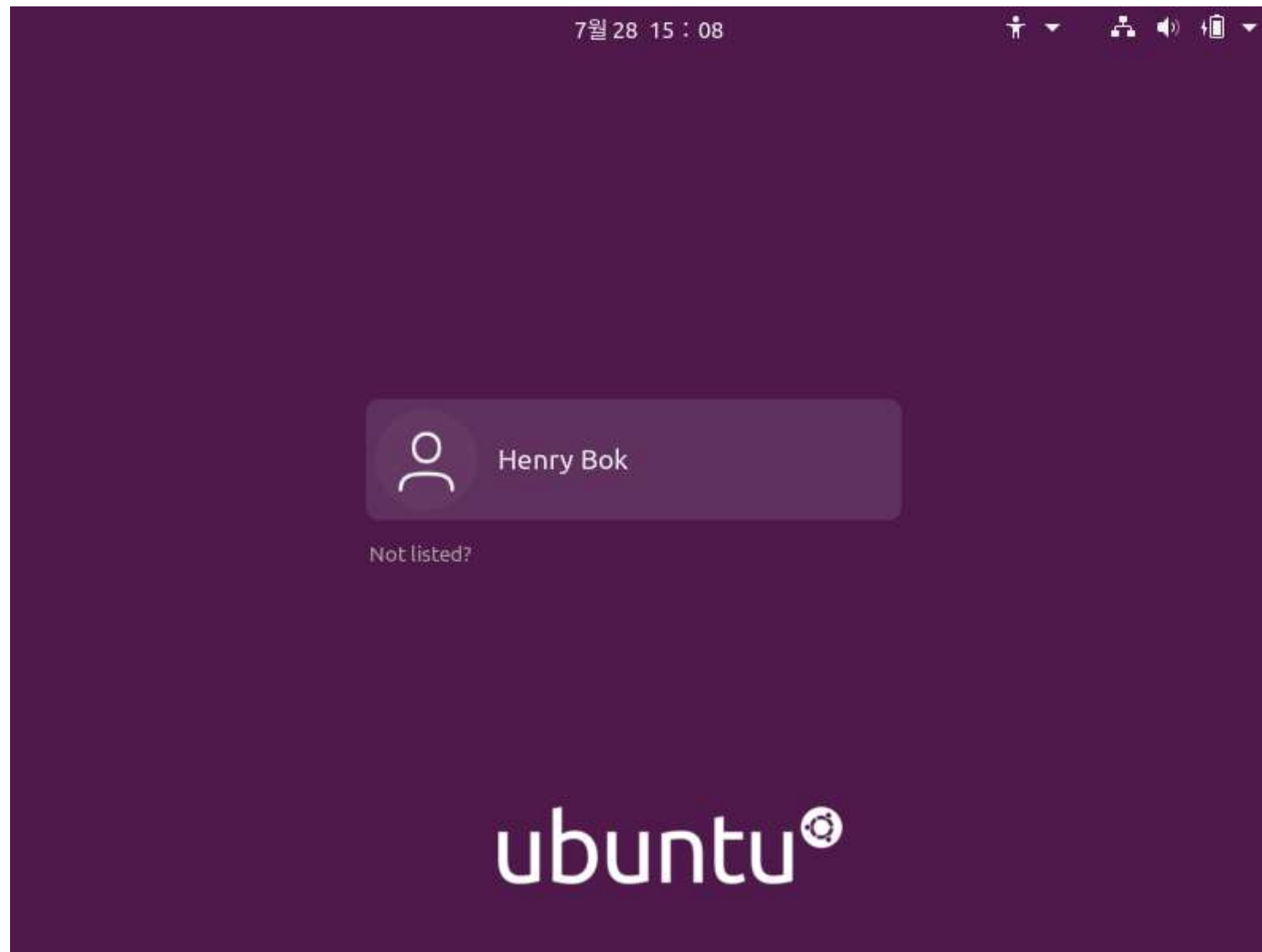
Starting Up

- 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.

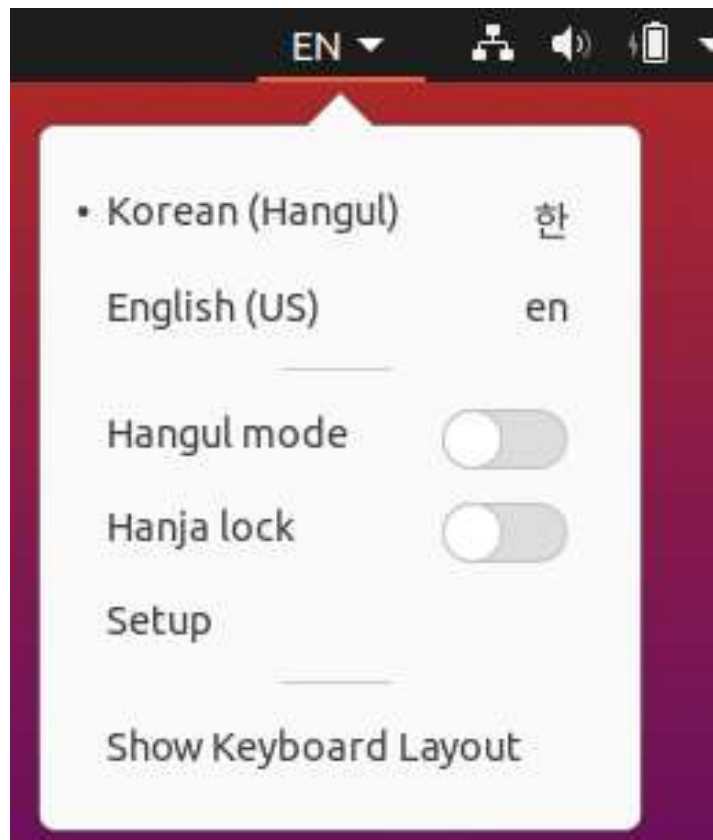
Starting Up (Cont.)



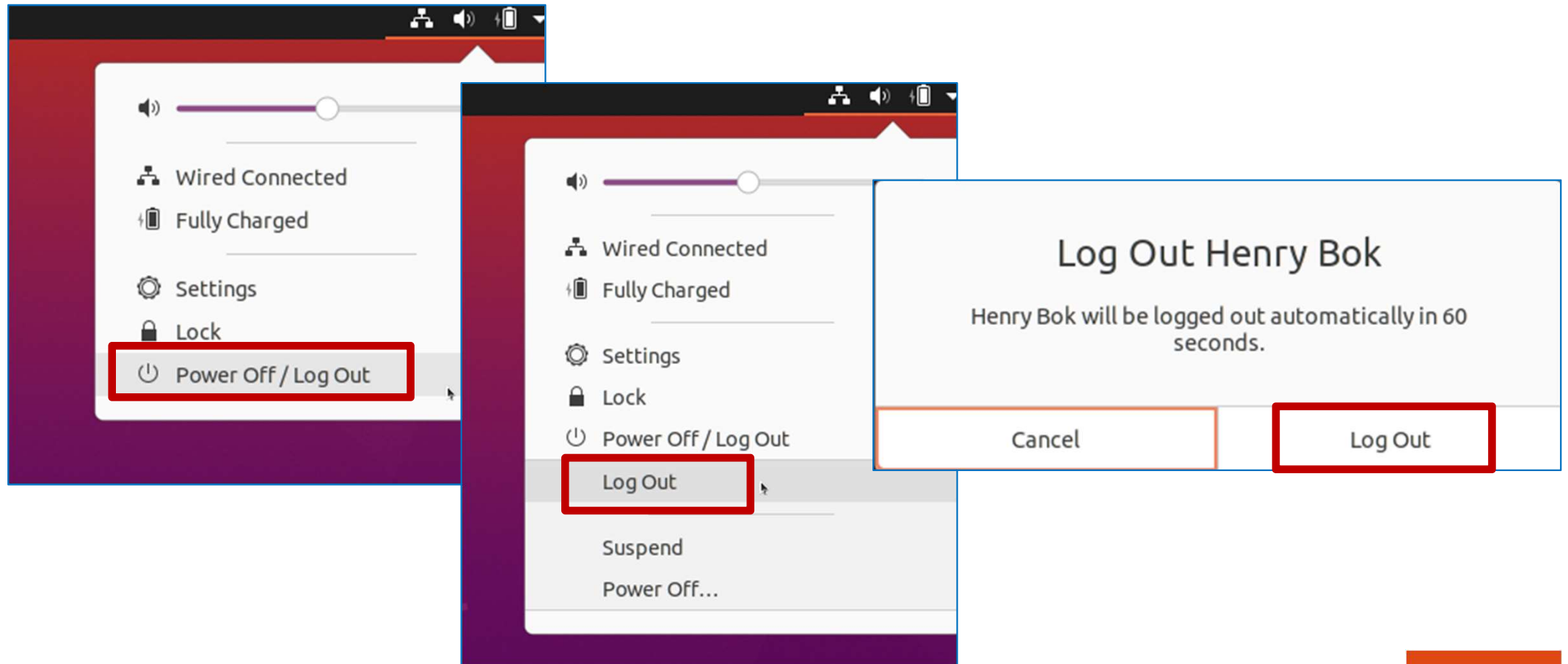
Log in



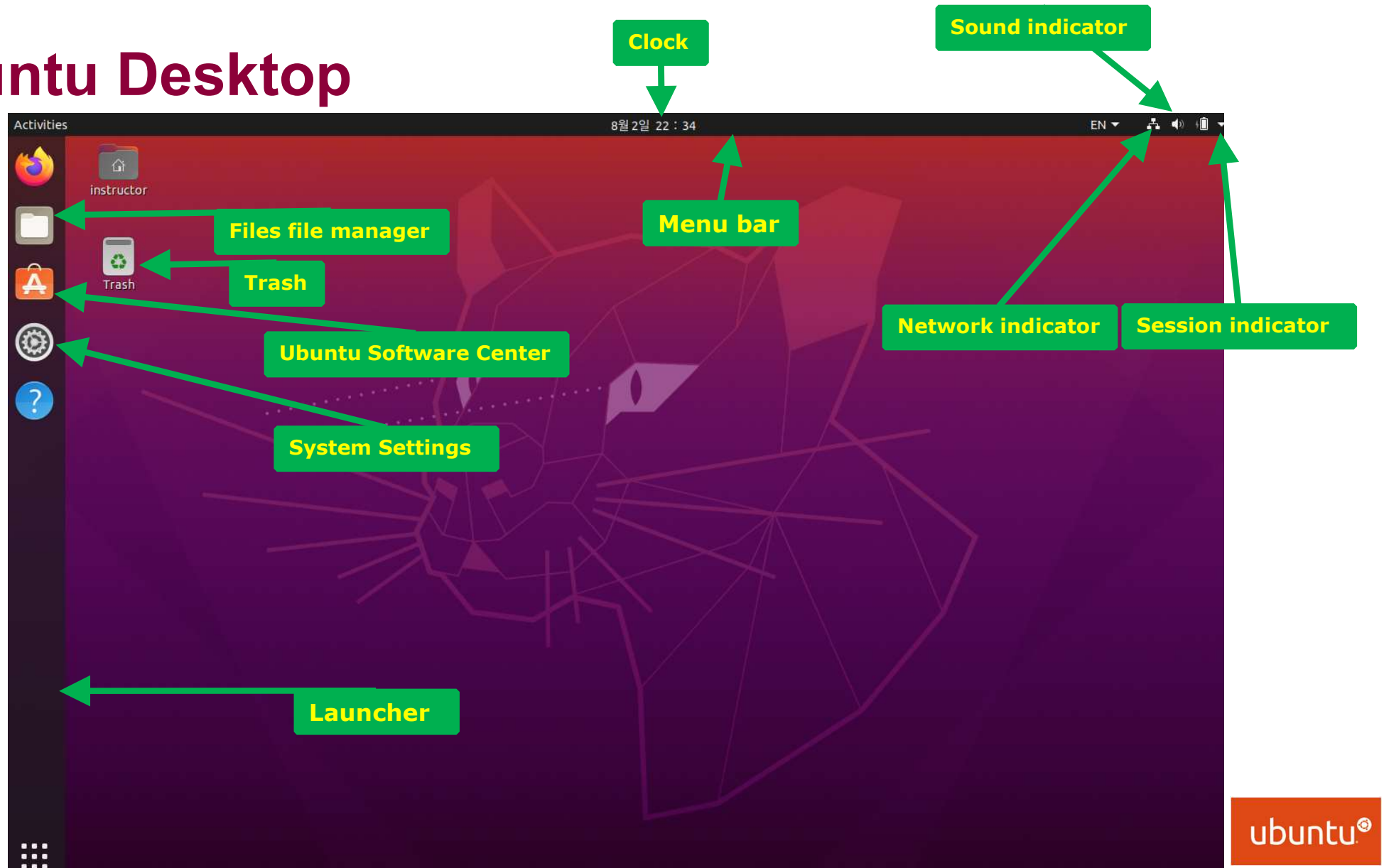
Log in (Cont.)



Log in (Cont.)



Ubuntu Desktop



GNOME

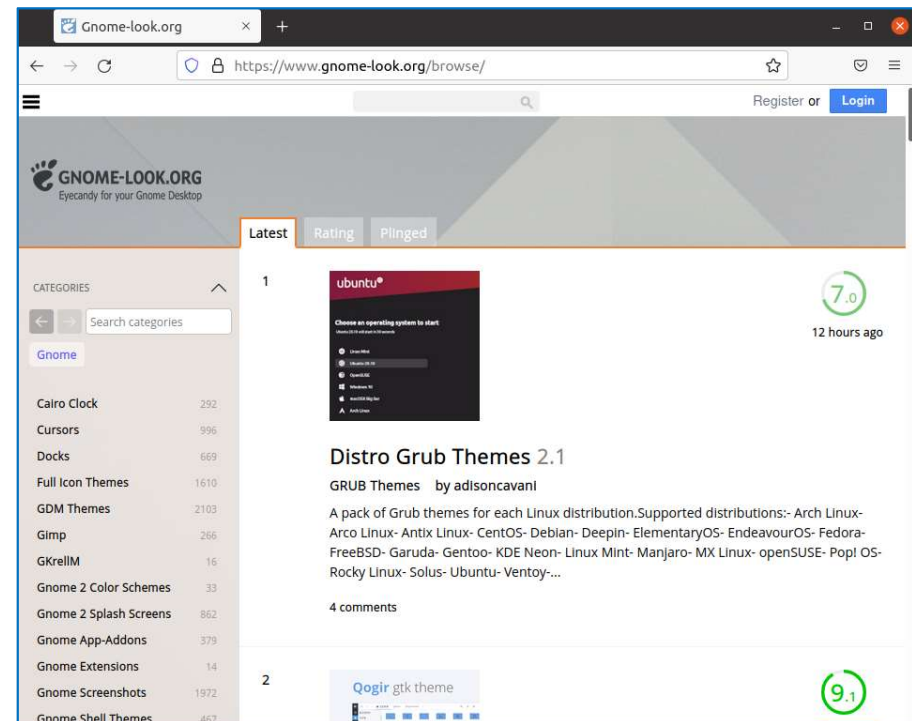
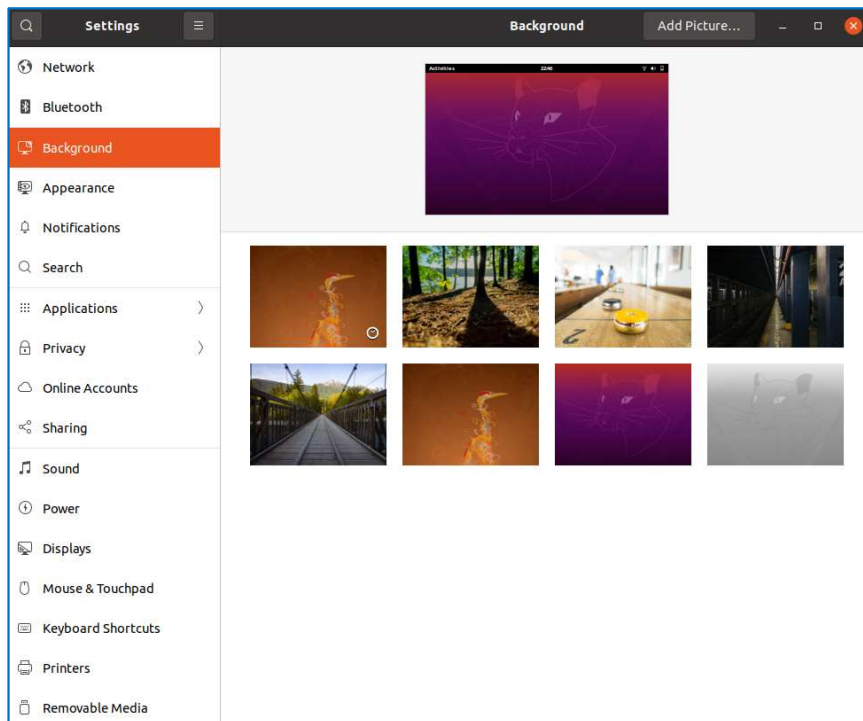
- All GUI-based operating systems use a *desktop environment*.
- Desktop environments encompass many things, including (but not limited to):
 - The look and feel of your system
 - The way the desktop is laid out
 - How the desktop is navigated by the user
- In Linux distributions, a number of desktop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

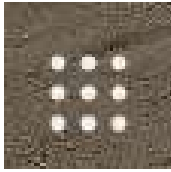
- Applications that are currently running will have one or more red circle on the left side of the icon indicating the number of application windows open for this application.
- Running applications also have a back-lit icon on the Launcher.



Adding and Removing Applications from the Launcher

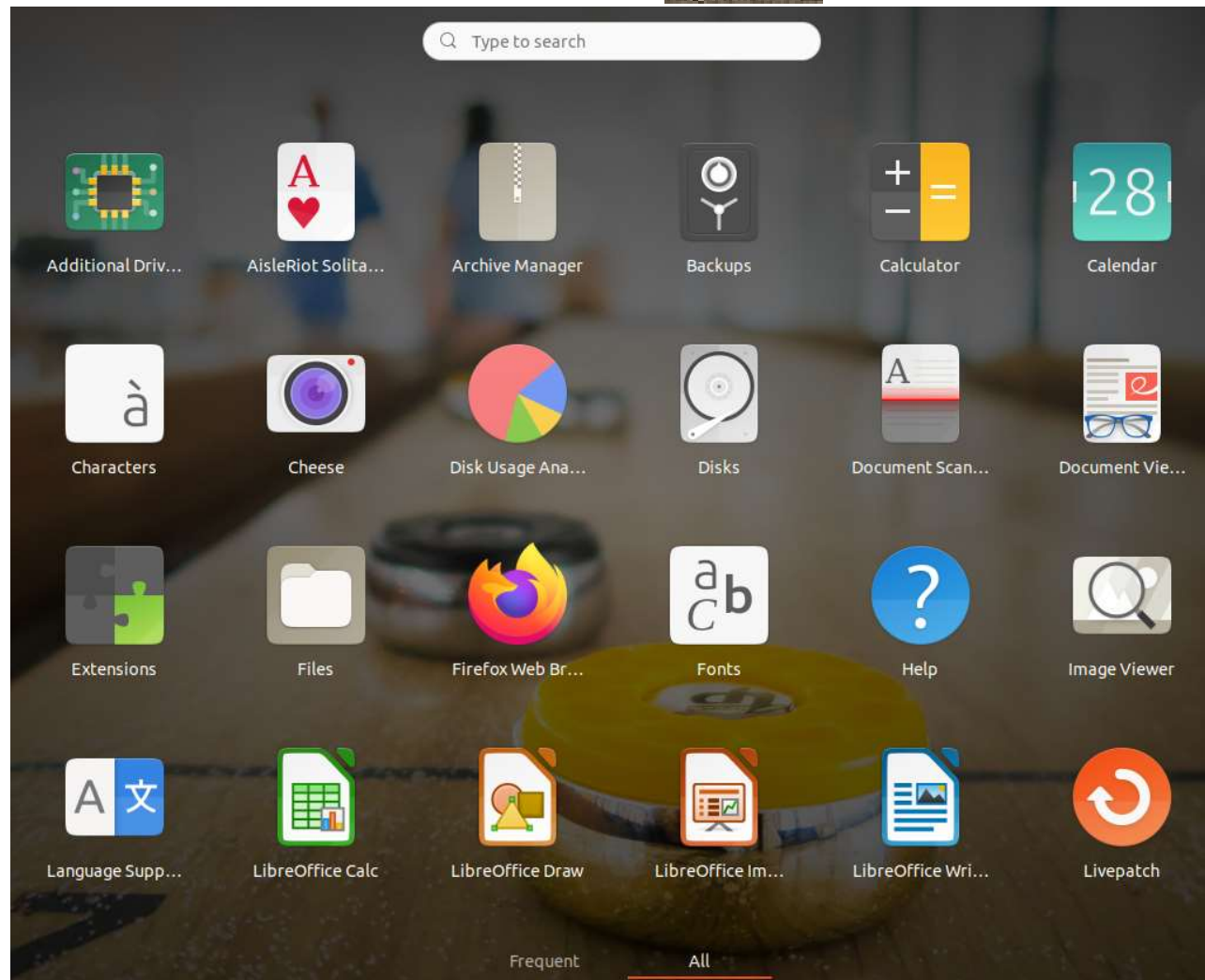
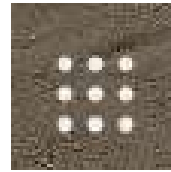
- Two ways to add an application to the *Launcher*:
 - Open *Show Applications*, find the application you wish to add to *the Launcher*, and drag its icon to *the Launcher*.
 - Run the application you want to add to *the Launcher*, right-click on the application's icon on *the Launcher*, and select *Add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

Show Applications



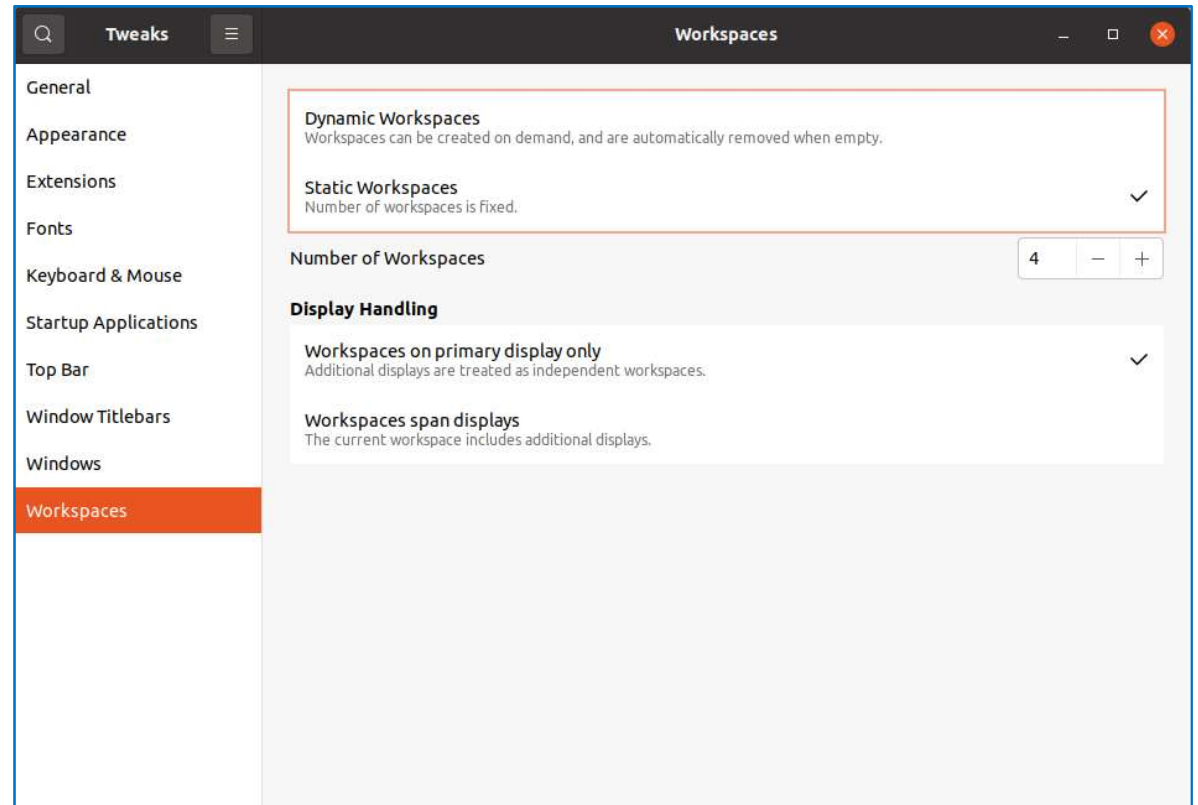
- Helps you quickly finding applications and files on your computer.
- Be similar to the *Microsoft Windows Start menu*.
- Be similar to *Launchpad* in the dock in Mac.

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

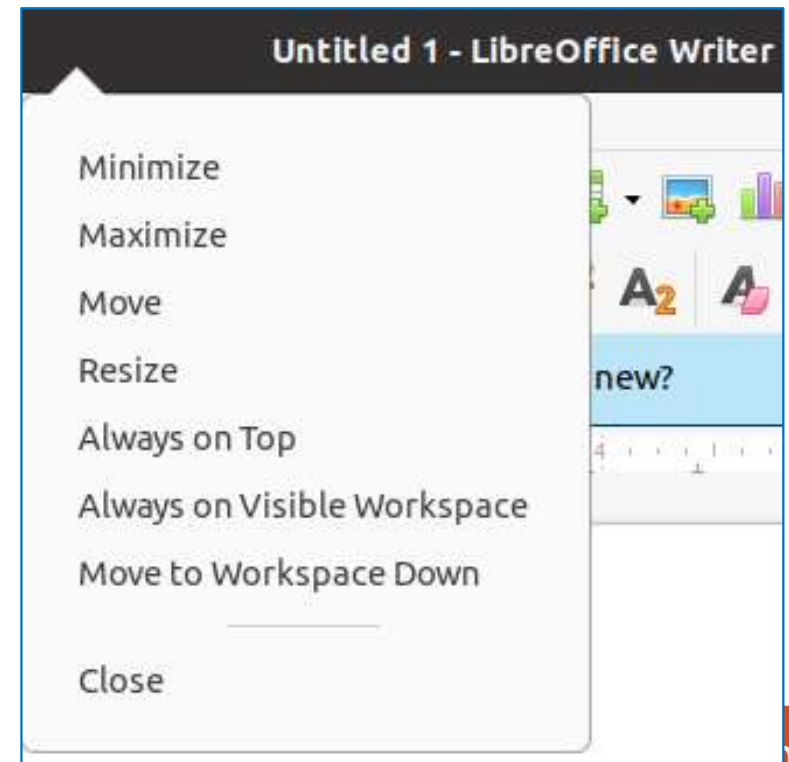
- A window will have three buttons in the top-right corner.
- From left to right, these buttons represent *minimize* windows (), *maximize* window (), and *close* window ().

Untitled 1 - LibreOffice Writer



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.

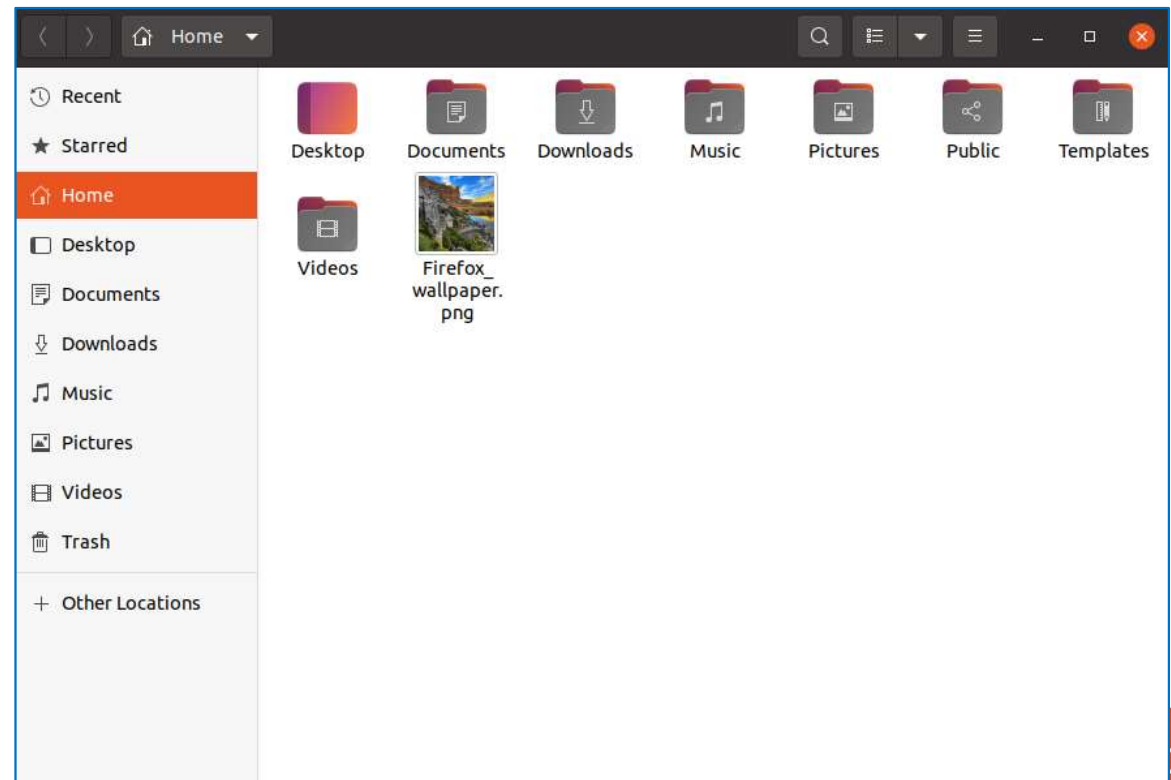


Window Always on The Top or on Visible Workspace

- 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.

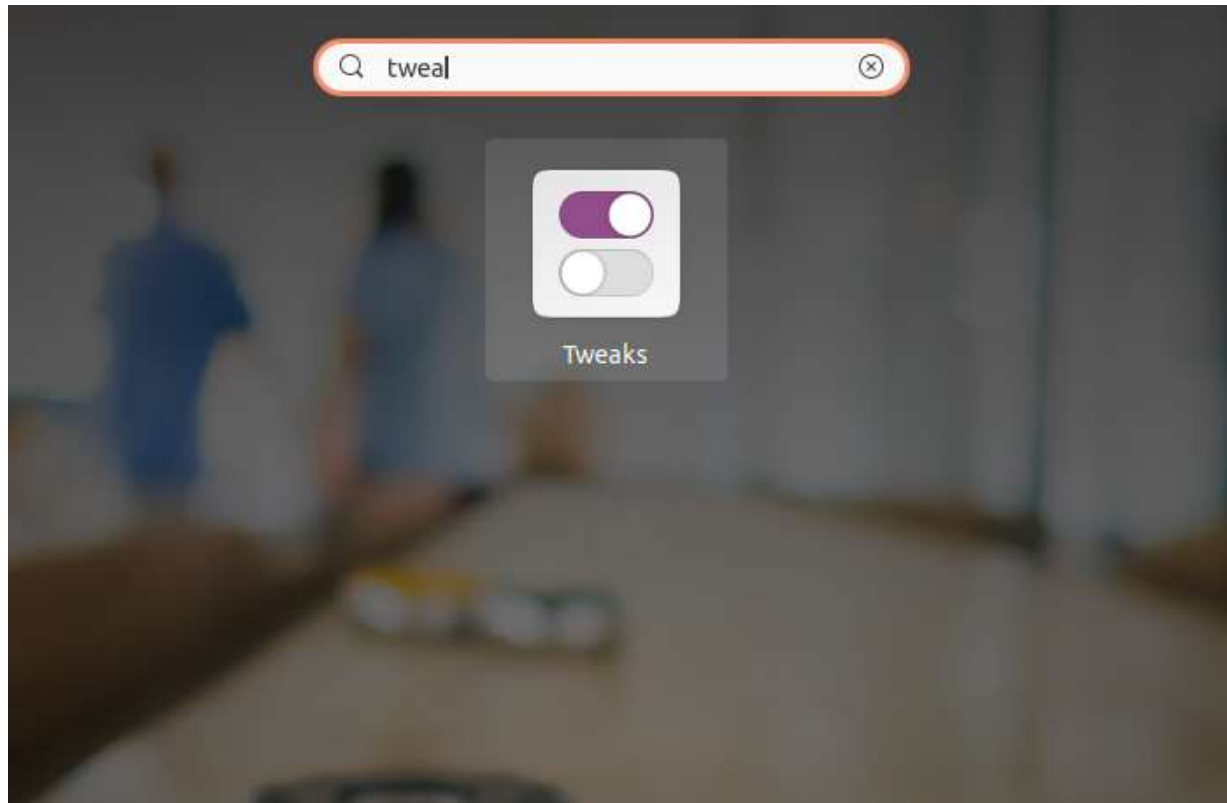
Lab 1 : Using Gnome Tweak Tool

Using Gnome Tweak Tool (1/3)

- `$ sudo apt install gnome-tweak-tool`

Using Gnome Tweak Tool (2/3)

- Search *Tweaks* in *Show Applications*.



Using Gnome Tweak Tool (3/3)

