



GNOME: The Free Software Desktop Project

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What is GNOME?

The GNOME project provides two things: [The GNOME desktop environment](#), an intuitive and attractive desktop for users, and [the GNOME development platform](#), an extensive framework for building applications that integrate into the rest of the desktop.

GNOME is ...

Free

GNOME is [Free Software](#) and part of the GNU project, dedicated to giving users and developers the ultimate level of control over their desktops, their software, and their data.

Usable

GNOME understands that usability is about [creating software that is easy for everyone to use](#), not about piling on features. GNOME's community of professional and volunteer usability experts have created Free Software's first and only [Human Interface Guidelines](#), and all core GNOME software is adopting these principles.

Accessible

Free Software is about enabling software freedom for everyone, including [users and developers with disabilities](#). GNOME's Accessibility framework is the result of several years of effort, and makes GNOME the most accessible desktop for any Unix platform.

International

GNOME is used, developed and documented in dozens of languages.



Developer-friendly

Developers are not tied to a single language with GNOME. You can use C, C++, Python, Perl, Java, even C#, to produce high-quality applications that integrate smoothly into the rest of your Unix or GNU/Linux (commonly referred to as Linux) desktop.



What is GNOME?

Organized

GNOME strives to be an organized community, with [a foundation of several hundred members](#), usability, accessibility, and QA teams, and an elected board. [GNOME releases](#) are defined by the GNOME Release Team and are scheduled to occur [every six months](#).

Supported

Beyond the worldwide GNOME Community, GNOME is [supported by the leading companies](#) in GNU/Linux and Unix, including HP, MandrakeSoft, Novell, Red Hat, and Sun.

A community

Perhaps more than anything else, GNOME is a worldwide community of volunteers who hack, translate, design, QA, and generally have fun together.



History

In 1996, the [KDE project](#) was started. Although KDE was free software, it [relied on the then non-free Qt widget toolkit](#). Members of the [GNU project](#) became concerned with the use of such a toolkit for building a free software desktop environment. In [August 1997](#), two projects were started in response to KDE: [the Harmony toolkit](#) (a free replacement for the Qt libraries) and [GNOME](#) (a different desktop without Qt and built entirely on top of free software). The initial project leaders for GNOME were [Miguel de Icaza](#) and [Federico Mena](#).

In place of the Qt toolkit, [GTK+](#) was chosen as the base of the GNOME desktop. GTK+ uses the [Lesser General Public License \(LGPL\)](#), a free software license that allows software to link to it. [The GNOME desktop](#) itself is licensed under the [LGPL for its libraries](#), and the [GPL for applications](#) that are part of the GNOME project itself. Having the toolkit and libraries under the LGPL allows applications written for GNOME to use a much wider set of licenses (including proprietary software licenses). While [Qt is dual-licensed](#) under both the [QPL](#) and the [GPL](#), [the freedom to link proprietary software with GTK+ at no charge](#) makes it differ from Qt.

The name “GNOME” was proposed as an acronym of [GNU Network Object Model Environment](#) by [Elliot Lee](#), one of the authors of [ORBit](#) and the [Object Activation Framework](#).([citation needed](#)) It refers to GNOME’s original intention of creating a distributed object framework similar to [Microsoft’s OLE](#). This [no longer reflects the core vision](#) of the GNOME project, and the full expansion of the name is now considered obsolete. As such, some members of the project advocate [dropping the acronym](#) and re-naming “GNOME” to “Gnome”.



Foundation

In August 2000 the [GNOME Foundation](#) was set up to deal with administrative tasks and press interest and to act as a contact point for companies interested in developing GNOME software.

Board of Directors

The GNOME Foundation is run by a Board of Directors, which is [elected annually by the GNOME community](#), as the GNOME Membership, to carry out much of the GNOME Foundation's tasks. The Board of Directors [meets every other week with a phone conference](#) to discuss various topics pertaining to the regular activities of the GNOME Foundation and GNOME.

The Board of Directors for Fall 2006 through Fall 2007 is:

- [Behdad Esfahbod](#)
- Glynn Foster
- Quim Gil
- Anne Østergaard
- Lucas Rocha *
- Vincent Untz
- Jeff Waugh

* Dave Neary was elected, but resigned in July 2007. Lucas Rocha has been nominated to replace Dave Neary as director.



Foundation

Advisory Board

The Advisory Board is made up of organizations and companies that support GNOME. The Advisory Board has no decision-making authority but provides a vehicle for its members to communicate with the Board of Directors and help the Directors guide the overall direction of GNOME and the GNOME Foundation.

The Advisory Board consists of representatives from the following GNOME Foundation member corporations and projects:



Advisory board member companies pay an annual fee which helps finance the operations of the GNOME foundation. There are two levels for commercial companies.

- * Small company: 1-49 employees. \$5,000 / year
- * Medium and large company: 50 or more employees. \$10,000 / year

No fee is paid by the invited non-profit organizations that are part of the advisory board.

GNOME Membership

The GNOME Membership consists of all the contributors to the GNOME project. Members can run for election to the Board of Directors, vote in the elections for the Board of Directors, and suggest referenda.



Major subprojects

GNOME is built from a large number of different projects. A few of the major ones are listed below:

- [Bonobo](#) – a compound document technology.
- [GConf](#) – for storing application settings.
- [GNOME VFS](#) – a virtual file system.
- [GNOME Keyring](#) – for storing encryption keys and security information.
- [GNOME Translation Project](#) – translate documentation and applications into different languages.
- [GTK+](#) – a widget toolkit used for constructing graphical applications. The use of GTK+ as the base widget toolkit allows GNOME to benefit from certain features such as [theming](#) (the ability to change the look of an application) and [smooth anti-aliased graphics](#). Sub-projects of GTK+ provide [object oriented programming support](#) (GObjects), extensive support of [international character sets and text layout](#) (Pango) and [accessibility](#) (ATK). GTK+ reduces the amount of work required to port GNOME applications to other platforms such as [Windows](#) and [Mac OS X](#).
- [GIMP](#).
- [Human interface guidelines \(HIG\)](#) – research and documentation on building easy-to-use GNOME applications.
- [LibXML](#) – an XML library.
- [ORBit](#) – a CORBA ORB for software componentry.

A number of language bindings are available allowing applications to be written in a variety of programming languages, such as [C++](#) (gtkmm), [Java](#) (java-gnome), [Ruby](#) (ruby-gnome2), [C#](#) (Gtk#), [Python](#) (PyGTK), [Perl](#) (gtk2-perl) and many others. The only languages currently used in applications that are part of an official GNOME desktop release are [C](#), [C#](#) and [Python](#).



[Freedesktop.org](#) is a separate project to assist interoperability and shared technology between the different [X Window desktops](#) such as [GNOME](#), [KDE](#), and [Xfce](#). Following freedesktop.org specifications allows GNOME applications to appear more integrated into other desktops (and vice versa), and encourages cooperation as well as competition.

Examples of technologies originated at freedesktop.org which now form part of GNOME's core technology set include:

- Cairo – a sophisticated 2D vector graphics library.
- D-Bus – interprocess communication system.
- GStreamer – a multimedia framework.
- HAL – a specification and an implementation of a hardware abstraction layer.
- Poppler – a PDF rendering library.
- [Tango Desktop Project](#) – which aims to provide a common visual standard across different platforms.

These initiatives aim to allow users and developers to choose the technologies and applications they like regardless of which desktop environment they use.



Whats new in 2.20?

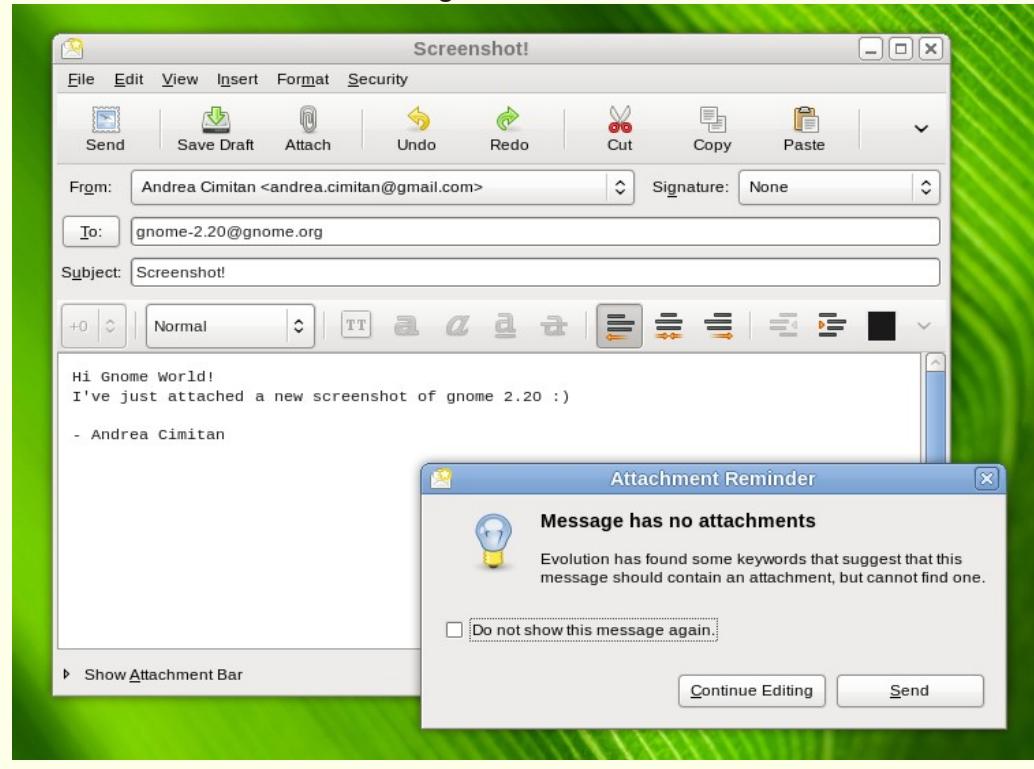


Email and Calendar

GNOME's email and groupware client, Evolution, has several new features.

The [new attachment warning](#) could mean the end of those "Sorry, I forgot to attach the file" emails. If you try to send an email that contains the word "attachment" (or similar words), but don't actually attach a file, you will see a helpful warning.

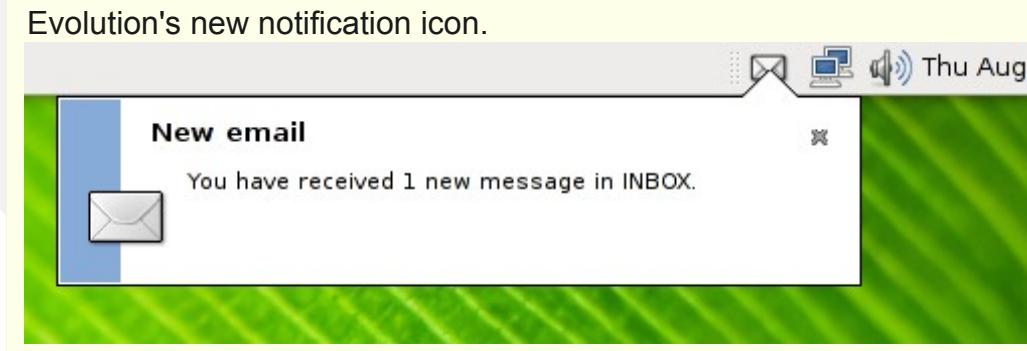
Evolution's attachment warning.



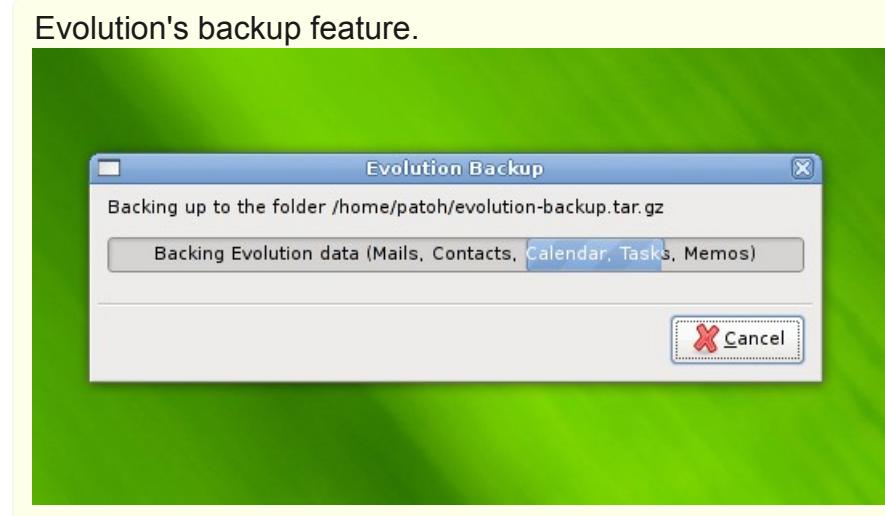


Whats new in 2.20?

Evolution now shows an icon in your panel's notification area when you have new email. Note that, because this is currently only a plugin which is not yet fully integrated into the main preferences, you need to disable the plugin itself if you would like to disable this feature.



Moving your configuration and Email archive to a new computer is now much easier thanks to the new Backup/Restore feature.





Whats new in 2.20?

The new "Magic Space Bar" support is hard to find, but useful - it means you need just one key to read new mails in all your folders. Just press the space bar to scroll the message preview window to the end of the email, then press it again to view the next unread email in that folder. When you've read all the emails in that folder, press it again to show the first unread email in the next folder.

Evolution's calendar feature also has some useful improvements. The [search interface](#) allows advanced searches such as those already available for email and address book searches, and [you can save your searches to run them again later](#). The Show drop-down now provides quick access to the next 7 day's appointments and to active appointments.

Evolution's 7 day events view.

The screenshot shows the Evolution calendar application interface. The title bar reads "Calendars - Evolution". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Actions, Search, Help. The toolbar includes New, Send / Receive, Print, Delete, Previous, Today, Next, Go To, Day, Work Week, Week, Month. The main window displays a list of appointments for the next 7 days. The left sidebar shows categories: On This Computer (Personal, Conferencias, GNOME Board Meeting...), On The Web (GNOME Release Sched..., GNOME Board Meetings, Suse release schedule, GUADEC 2007 Schedule), Contacts (Birthdays & Anniversaries), Weather, CalDAV. The appointment list table has columns: Summary, Start Date, End Date. The table rows include:

Summary	Start Date	End Date
Desktop Platform Team Meeting	Thu 09/06/2007 10:00	Thu 09/06/2007 11:00
Checa tus finanzas	Fri 08/31/2007 00:00	Sat 09/01/2007 00:00
GNOME 2.20.0 Release Candidate (2.19.92)	Wed 09/05/2007	Thu 09/06/2007
GNOME 2.20.0 Release Candidate (2.19.92) Tarbal...	Mon 09/03/2007	Tue 09/04/2007
SLES9/NLD9 SP4 Beta1 - snapshot release	Thu 08/30/2007	Fri 08/31/2007
openSUSE 10.3 Beta3 Base package checkin dead...	Fri 08/31/2007 08:00	Fri 08/31/2007 08:00
openSUSE 10.3 Beta3 Leaf package checkin dead...	Mon 09/03/2007 11:00	Mon 09/03/2007 11:00
openSUSE 10.3 Beta3 release	Thu 09/06/2007	Fri 09/07/2007



Whats new in 2.20?

In addition, the Email client now

- moves threads to the top of the list when a thread has a new Email, when using the threaded view.
- uses the [standard GTK+ printing system](#), using the same dialog windows as other applications, while providing more printing options than before.
- allows you to [choose the Spam plugin](#) (SpamAssassin or BogoFilter) via its preferences. And SpamAssassin will now actually learn when you mark emails as Junk or Not Junk.

Users of Microsoft Exchange will welcome improvements to Evolution's Exchange support, which include:

- Access to Exchange's delegation feature so that a colleague can handle your work while you are away.
- Faster use when offline.
- Faster loading of folders.



Whats new in 2.20?

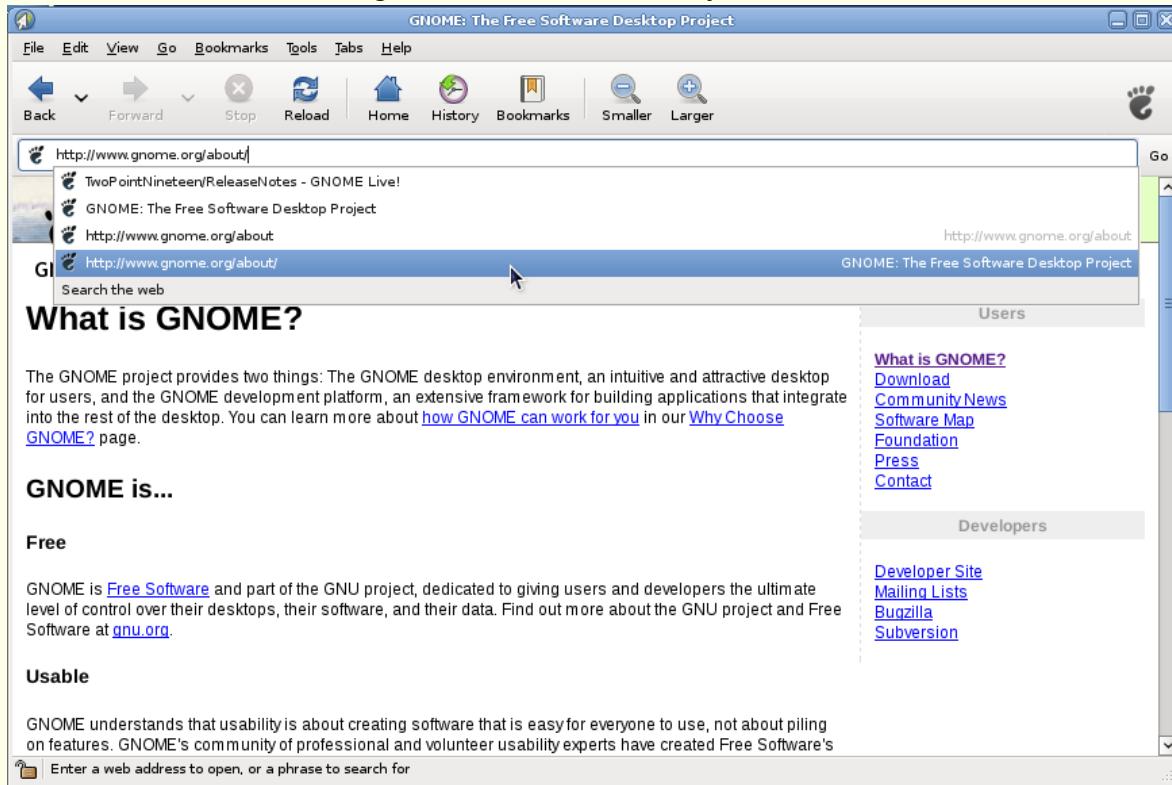


Web Browser

GNOME's integrated web browser, Epiphany, has been subtly but significantly improved.

For instance, inline completion in the address bar is now more intuitive. When you use the cursor keys to select from the drop-down list, the current selection is shown immediately in the entry box, so it's easier to see what address will be used when you press enter. This drop-down menu lists addresses from both your history and bookmarks, and it now shows the web site icons (favicons) for history items, as it already did for bookmark items.

The web browser, showing bookmarks and history in the address bar, with favicons.





Whats new in 2.20?



Image Viewing

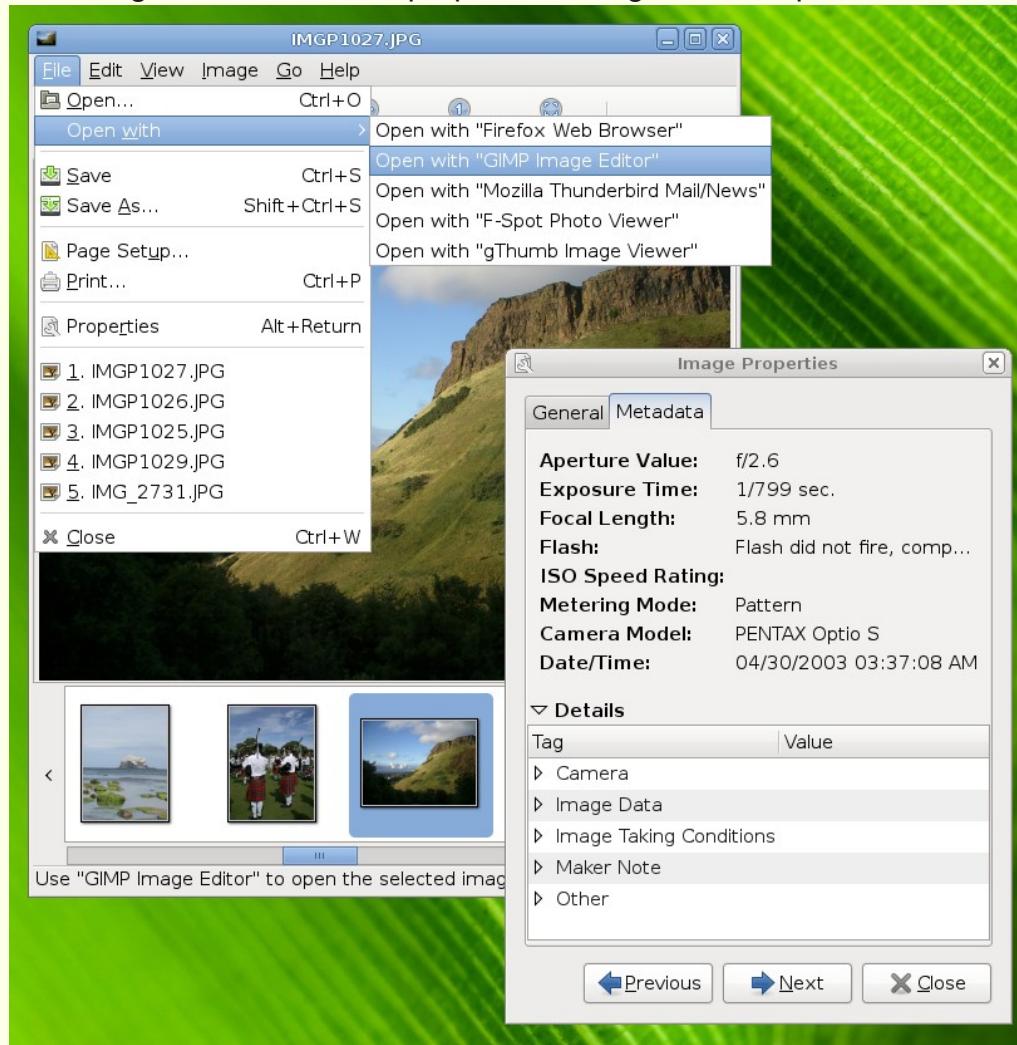
GNOME's image viewer, eog, is now faster and more stable. The [new image properties dialog](#) provides easy access to basic information and metadata for your images, and [now includes XMP](#) (Extensible Metadata Platform) data that your camera or software might store in your image files, along with the existing EXIF data. This might include location, copyright information, license, and tags.

And you can now easily open an image in another application, such as the GIMP, by using the [new "Open with..." menu item](#). When you've made your changes and saved the file then your picture will be updated in the image viewer automatically. This is also available in the new right-click menu in the image collection pane, at the bottom of the window, along with other useful actions. That image collection now has large vertical buttons at the left and right, making it easier to browse through your pictures.



Whats new in 2.20?

The Image Viewer, with the properties dialog and the Open With menu.





Whats new in 2.20?



Document Viewer

GNOME's Evince viewer, for PDF and Postscript files [now supports interactive PDF forms](#), allowing you to enter information into a PDF that you receive, to save or print. Page rendering in the new version is now noticeably faster.

The Document Viewer, editing a form.

The screenshot shows the Document Viewer application window titled "Form W-8BEN (Rev. February 2006)". The window has a standard top menu bar with File, Edit, View, Go, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with Previous, Next, page number (1), and zoom controls (70%). The main content area displays the W-8BEN tax form. The form title is "Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding". It includes instructions and notes about the form's use. The "Part I Identification of Beneficial Owner" section is visible, showing fields for name ("Murray Cumming"), type of beneficial owner (checkboxes for Individual, Corporation, Disregarded entity, Partnership, Simple trust, Grantor trust, Complex trust, Estate, Government, International organization, Central bank of issue, Tax-exempt organization, Private foundation), permanent residence address ("Munich"), and country ("Germany").

You can also [now save images from PDF documents](#) and print documents with multiple PDF pages per sheet.



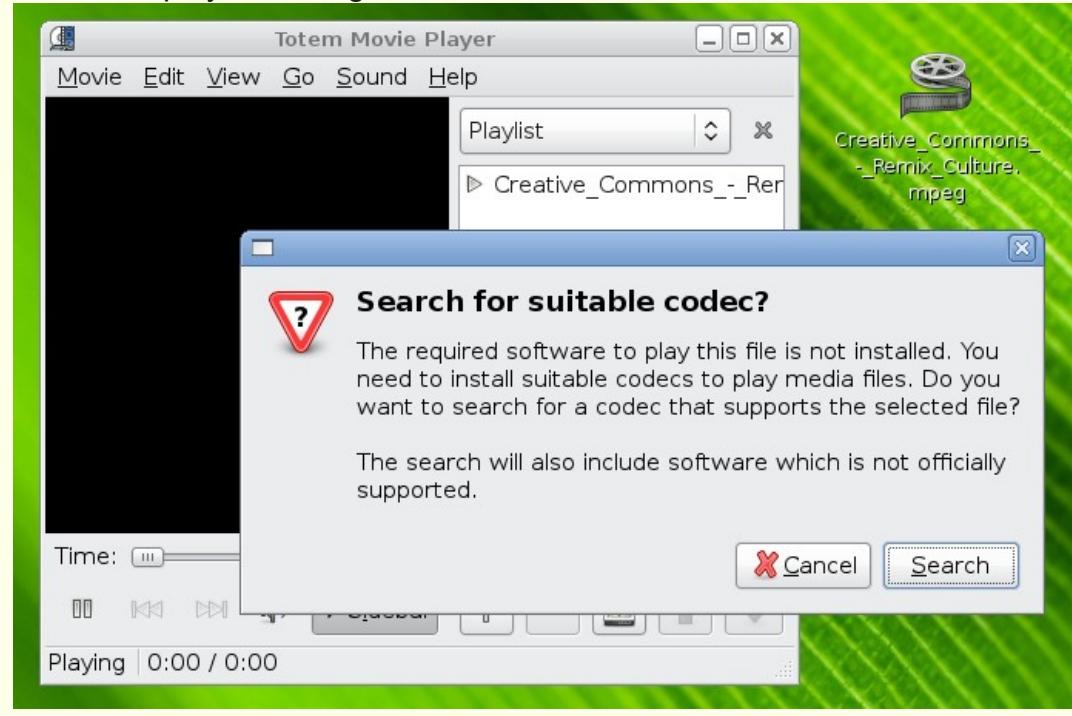
Whats new in 2.20?



Sound and Video

Not all distributions like to install all multimedia codecs by default, due to the need to obtain patent licenses for some codecs in some countries. This means that applications can not always read every file format by default. But applications such as GNOME's video player, Totem, [can now offer these new codecs to the user for installation](#). This is actually implemented by your distribution, which may make its own decisions about how to obtain the codecs. Here's how it looks in Ubuntu:

The video player offering download of a codec.



Totem's support for embedded videos in web pages has also improved, supporting more web pages, showing a pulsing play button when you need to press play to start the video, and now allowing you to go into [full-screen mode](#) from the web page.



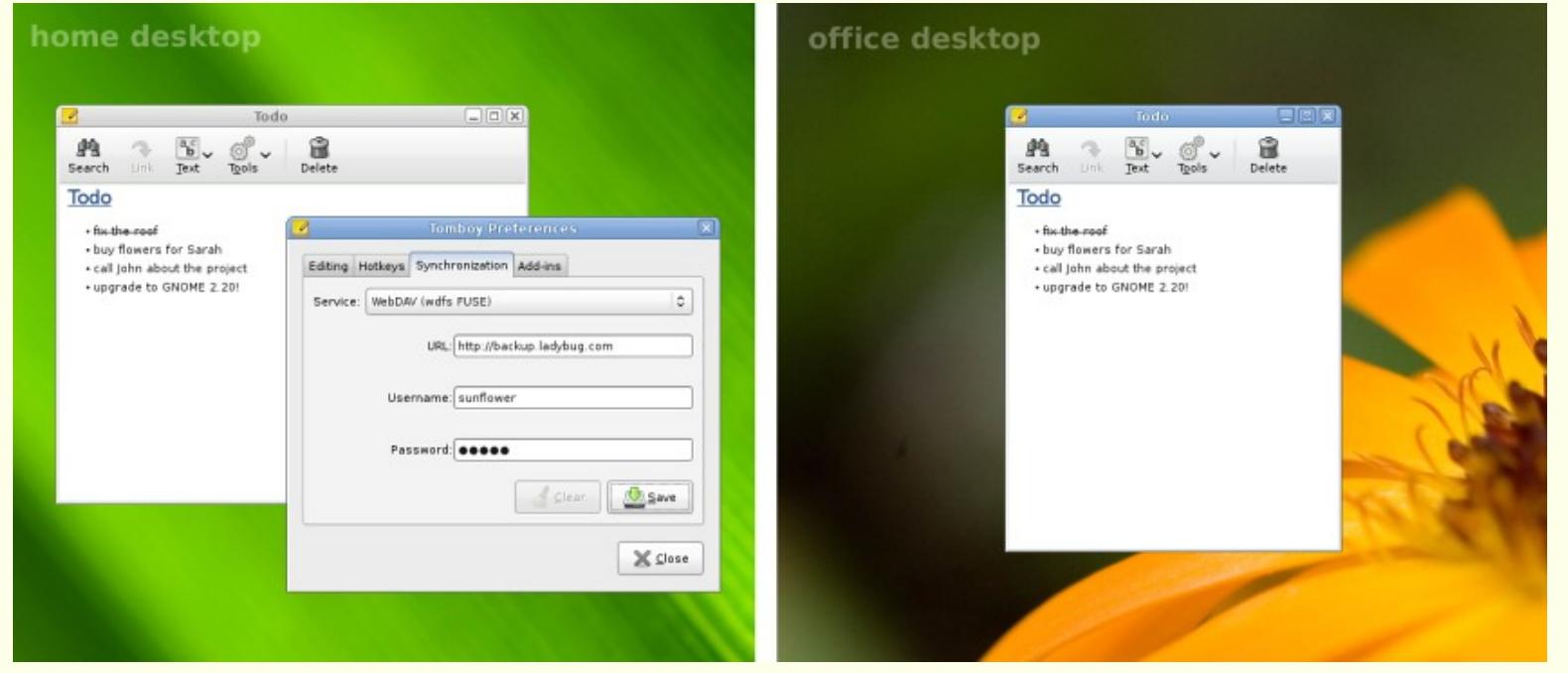
Whats new in 2.20?



Note-Taking

Tomboy, the GNOME note taking application, has also added some significant new features, the first of which is [note synchronization](#). Tomboy can now use [WebDAV](#) or [ssh](#) to connect to a remote server and synchronize all the notes that a user has made. This allows for users who use multiple computers to keep one set of synchronized notes between all the machines. Simple conflict resolution between the server and the Tomboy clients ensures that there is no data loss in case of a note conflict.

Tomboy with notes synchronized between two computers.



Furthermore, Tomboy now remembers your open notes, showing them again when you restart the application.



Whats new in 2.20?

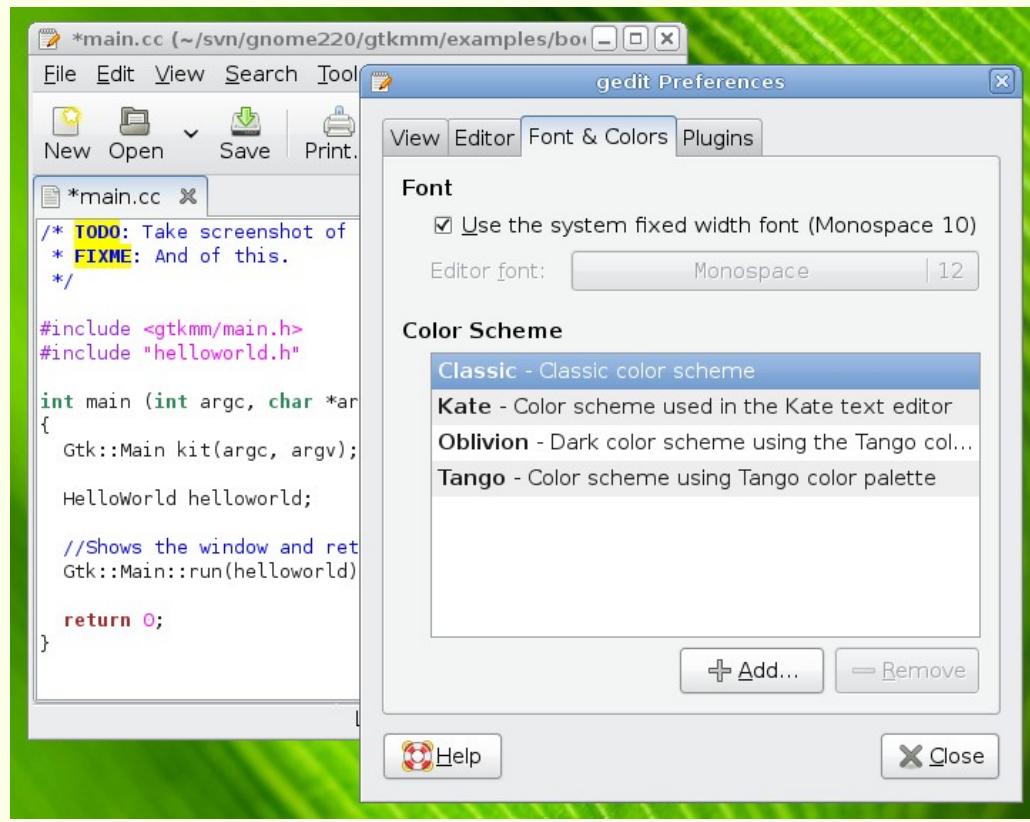


Text Editing

GNOME's simple but powerful text editor, gedit, has an [all-new syntax-highlighting system](#) which now supports [syntax highlighting for scripting languages such as PHP and Ruby even when embedded in HTML](#), as well as [highlighting of text such as "TODO" or "FIXME" inside code comments](#), and highlighting of gtk-doc source code documentation.

You can even choose from several [color schemes](#) in case you are already familiar with the colors used by a different text editor.

The text editor's color schemes.





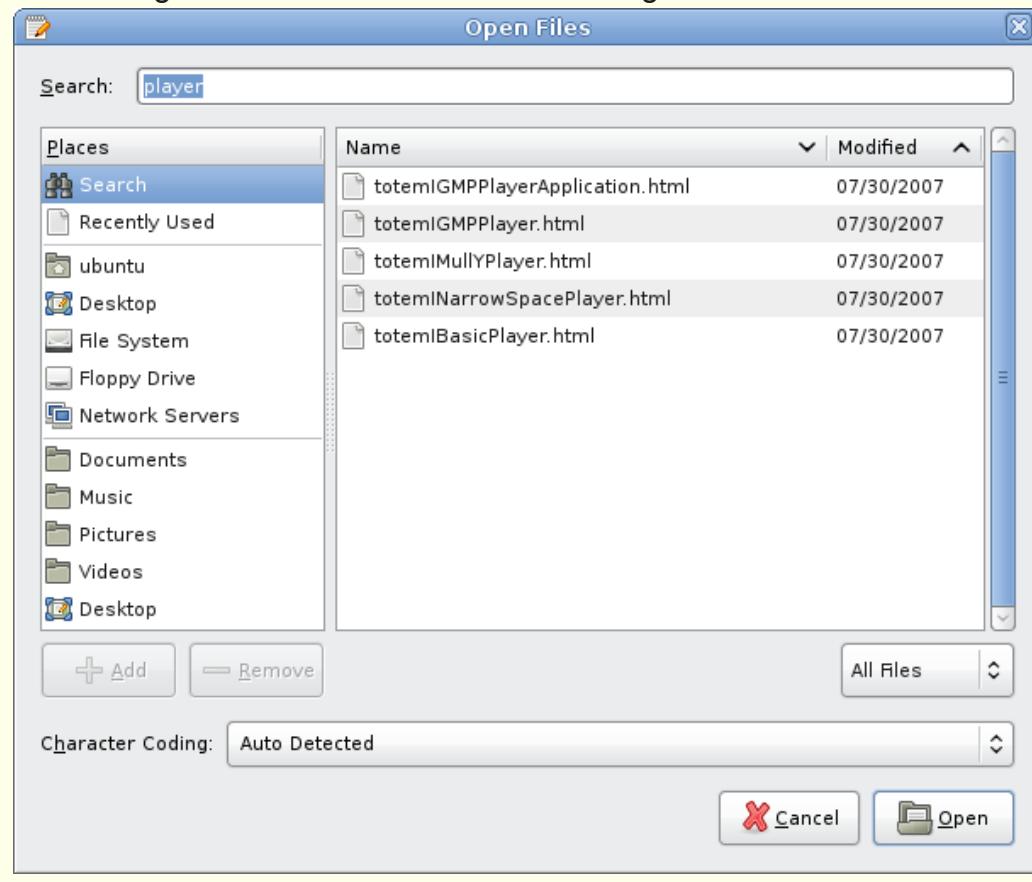
Whats new in 2.20?



File Management

The file chooser dialog now shows the [recent files list](#) and can use [desktop search systems](#) such as [Beagle](#) or [Tracker](#), making it easier to find your files when you need them, without interruption.

Performing a search in the file chooser dialog.

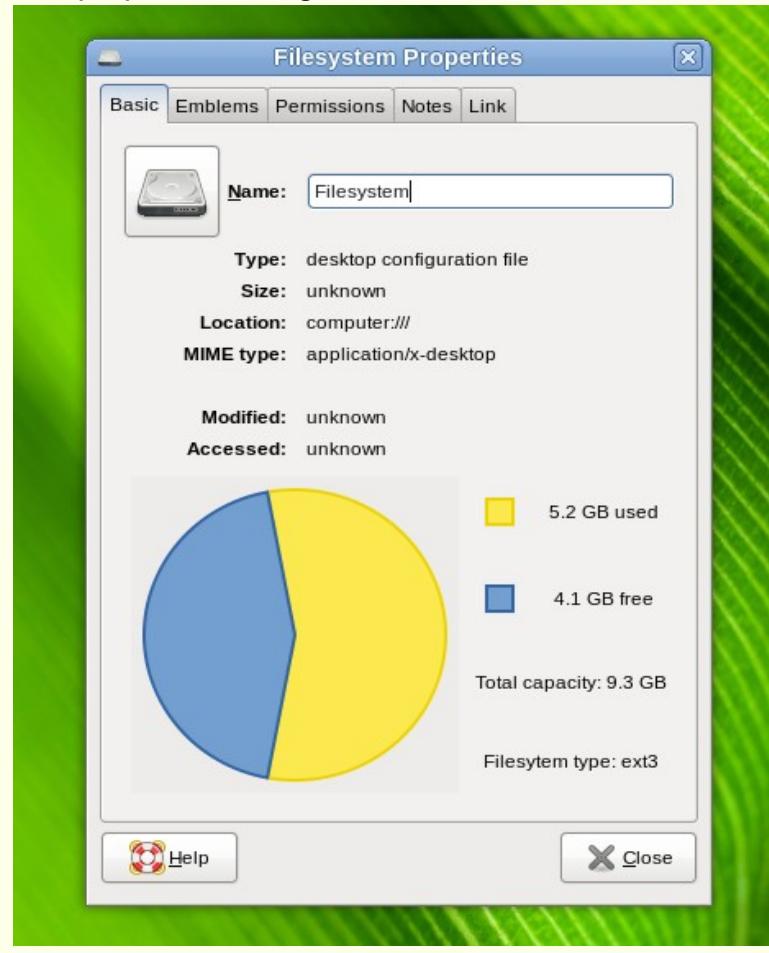




Whats new in 2.20?

The Nautilus file manager now shows more information in the "Properties" window for drives, including a [pie graph](#) that easily shows how much space is left. In addition, you can now see the overall disk usage in the Disk Usage Analyzer utility.

The properties dialog for a hard drive.





Whats new in 2.20?

The file manager also now [uses the EXIF camera information](#) in some image files to [rotate its thumbnails](#) when appropriate. This means that, when you take a picture with your camera and import it into GNOME, the orientation of the thumbnail will be correct, whether it was taken as landscape or portrait.

The file manager showing correctly orientated image thumbnails.



The [file-roller archive manager](#) can now open and save archives from [networked locations](#), such as mounted ssh:// servers, by using the same gnome-vfs system that is already used by other GNOME applications. It is also now possible to [copy/paste and drag-and-drop files between archives](#).



Whats new in 2.20?

Panel

The GNOME Panel can be seen at the top and bottom of your screen in most distributions. It has some small but helpful improvements in GNOME 2.20. For instance, the [Window List applet no longer resizes its buttons whenever the length of window titles change](#). This avoids annoying resizes when changing tabs in your web browser. And the Window Selector applet now sorts its drop-down list by workspace.

Users of "floating panels" (which don't expand to fill the whole screen width) might notice that these panels now remain in the correct position and alignment when changing screen resolution. More work to improve the repositioning of panel applets when changing screen resolution is planned for GNOME 2.22.



Whats new in 2.20?

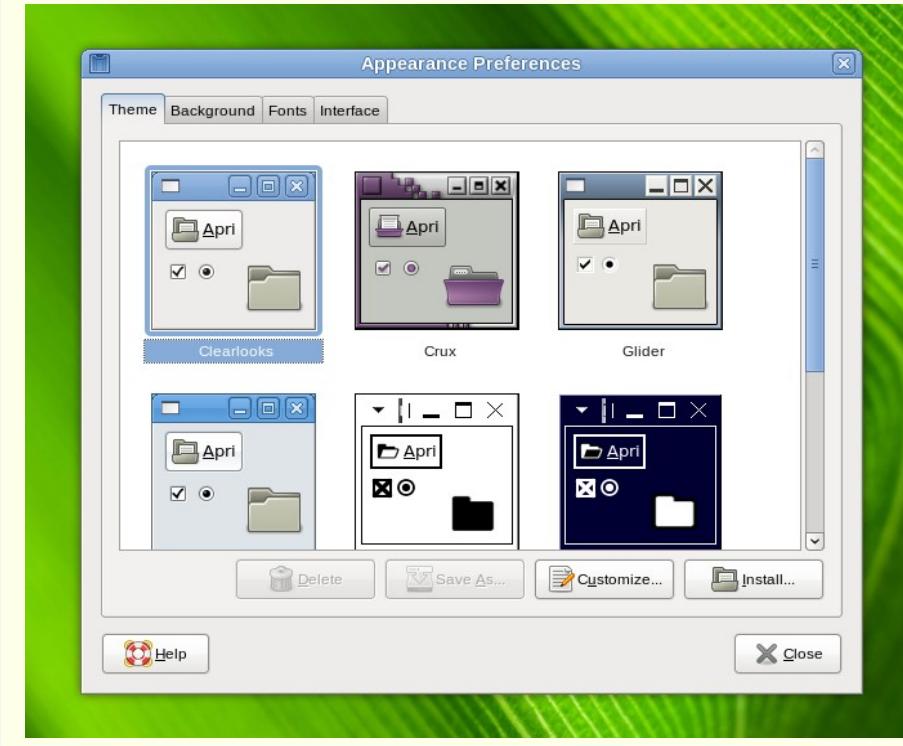


Control Panel

For GNOME 2.20, the control panels have been reorganized slightly to reduce the number of control panels, making it easier to find what you need.

For instance, this release marks the debut of the new [Appearance](#) control panel applet. The Theme, Background, Fonts, and Interface applets have been merged to create this new applet, simplifying the Preferences menu.

The Appearance control panel.

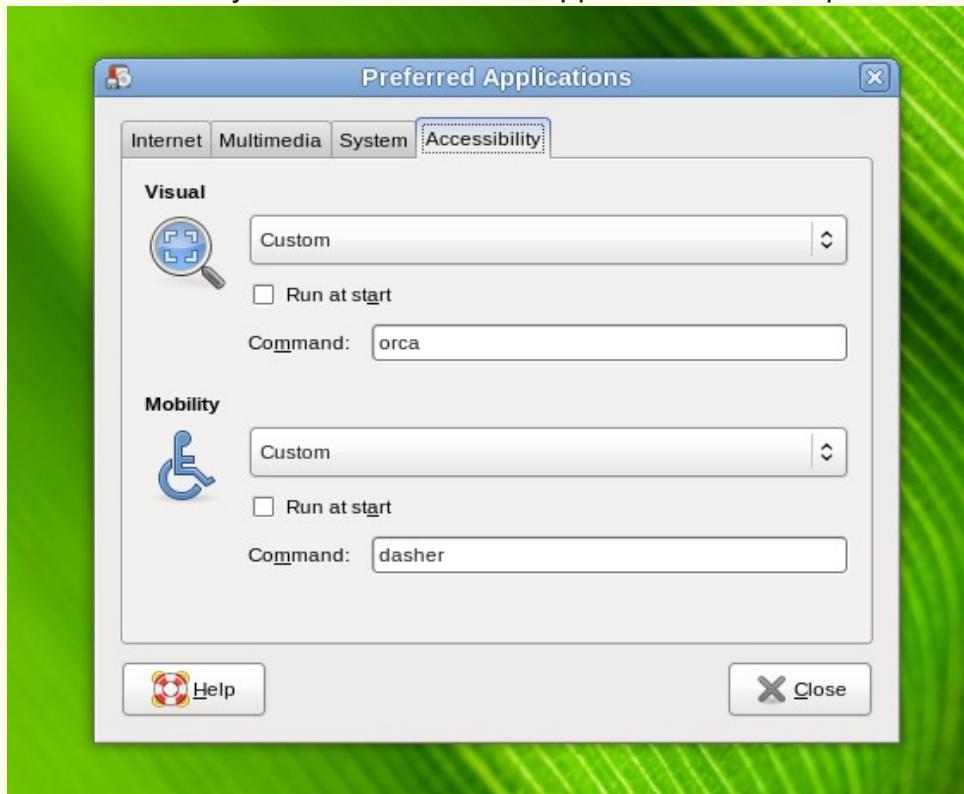




Whats new in 2.20?

In addition, some of the Accessibility preferences have been moved to a new tab in the Preferred Applications control panel.

The Accessibility tab in the Preferred Applications control panel.



Wireless users may also welcome the new support for [WPA encryption](#) in the Network control panel.



Whats new in 2.20?



Password Management

The GNOME Keyring system [remembers your passwords for networked servers and web sites](#). In GNOME 2.20, the keyring is [unlocked automatically](#) when you login and when you unlock your screen, avoiding the need for an extra password prompt. Note, however, that this feature requires some work by your distribution. You can now also change your keyring's master password via the Encryption Preferences control panel, in the GNOME Keyring tab.

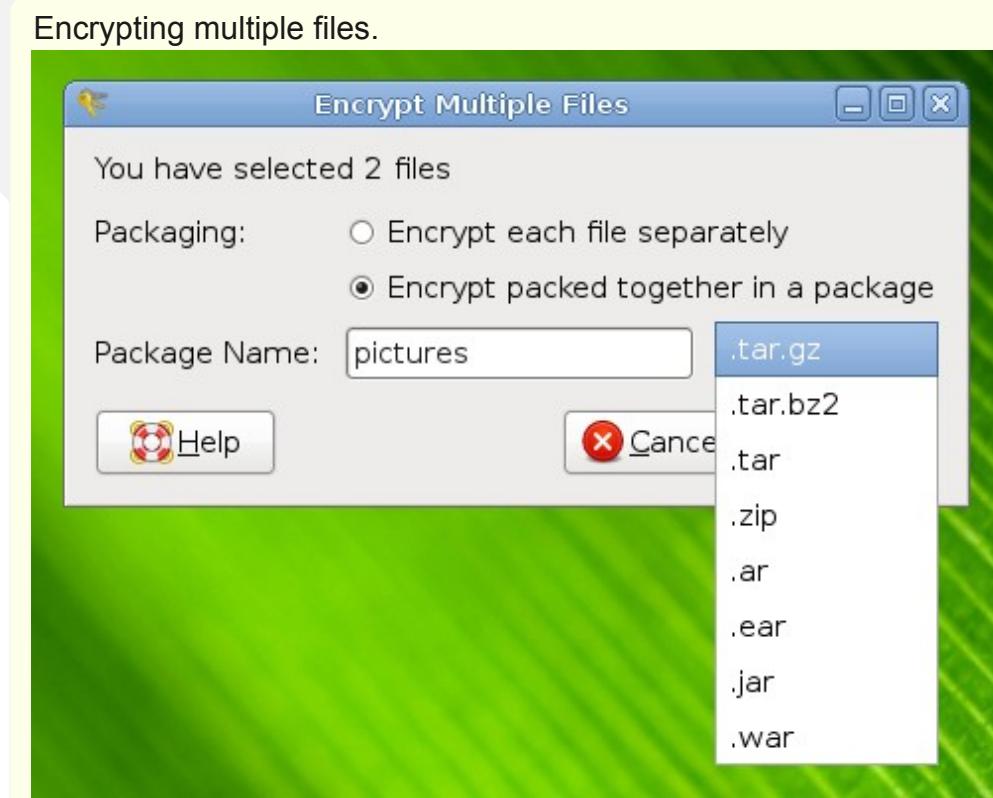
The Keyring tab in the Encryption Preferences control panel.





Whats new in 2.20?

The Password and Encryption Keys utility now shows more notification details when you import keys, and allows you to choose the archive type when encrypting multiple files.





Whats new in 2.20?

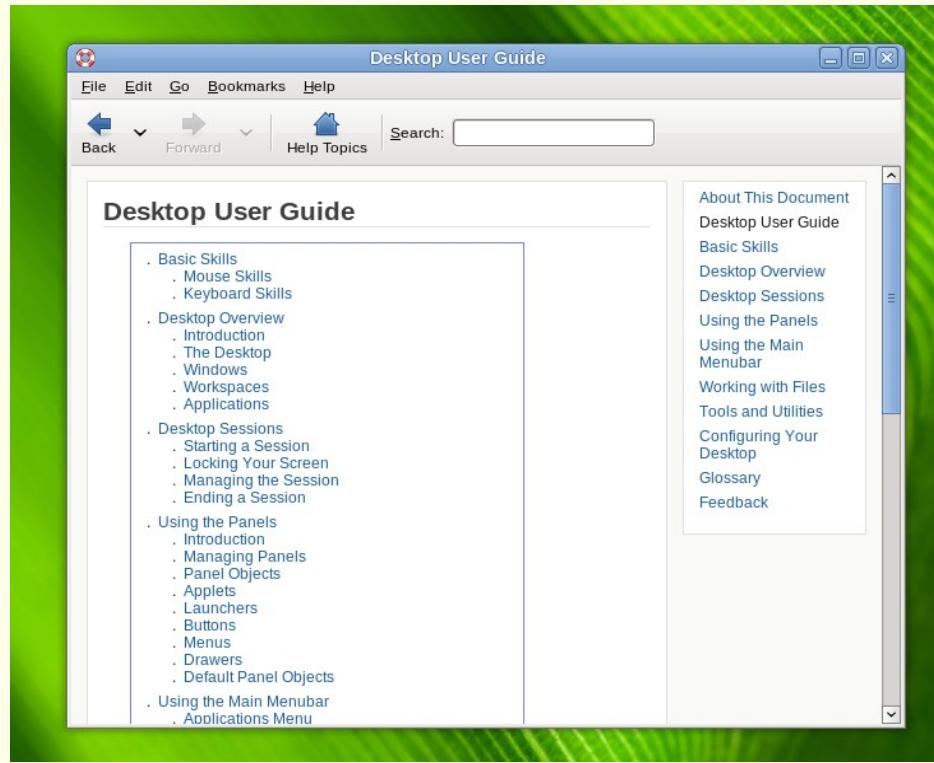


Help System

This release has seen some large changes in the infrastructure of the GNOME help browser (yelp), improving the style and layout. In addition, the colors now better match your current theme.

Help pages also now appear more quickly, as individual pages are now loaded on demand instead of the entire manual being parsed unnecessarily.

The help browser.





Whats new in 2.20?



Power Manager

GNOME's Power Manager now saves profile information about your batteries over time, to provide a far more accurate estimation of the time remaining, even with old worn-out batteries. It even knows about many battery models that have been recalled by their manufacturers.

The power manager warning about a worn-out battery.



Several parts of GNOME, such as the volume mixer have also been corrected to remove unnecessary polling, resulting in power savings.



Whats new in 2.20?

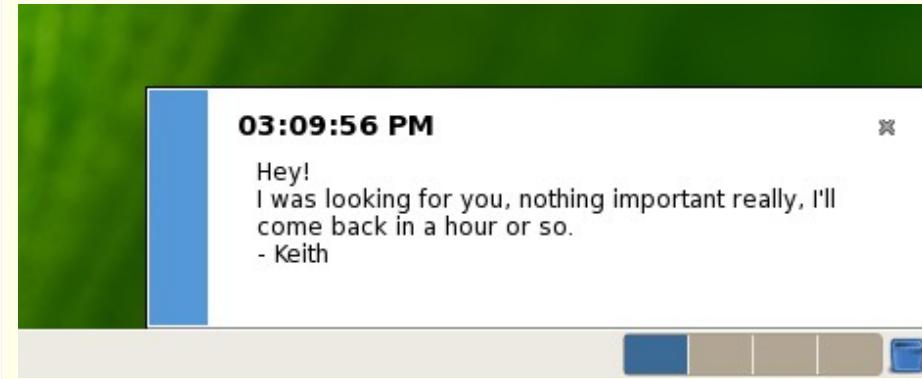


Login and Screensaver

Users could already choose their preferred language when logging in to GNOME, but now they can even see the login screen in their own language as soon as they choose it, thanks to an improved GDM (Gnome Display Manager).

The GNOME Screensaver now allows people to leave you a note while your screen is locked, by clicking the "Leave Message" button. You'll see these messages when you login.

Notes left for you while your screensaver was active.





Whats new in 2.20?



Right-To-Left Languages

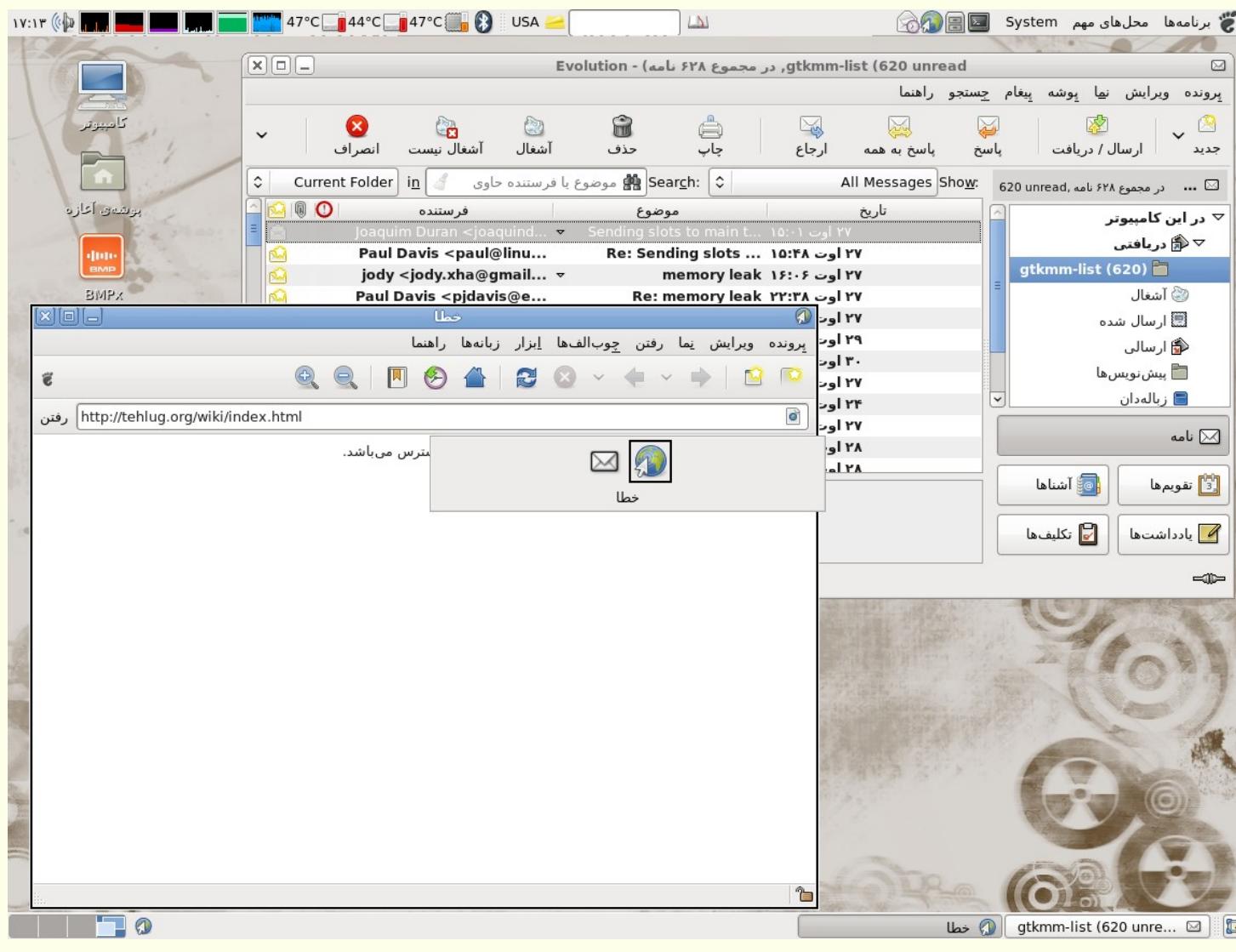
Languages such as Farsi and Hebrew are written from right to left. Users of these languages expect most user interface elements to be similarly mirrored, compared to left-to-right user interfaces. GNOME 2.20 improves the support in the following ways when using these languages:

- Window title buttons (such as minimize, maximize, and close) appear in mirrored order.
- Window title menu items are now aligned to the right.
- The alt-tab window switcher lists and moves through windows from right to left.
- The ctrl-alt-arrow workspace switcher lists and moves through workspaces from right to left,



Whats new in 2.20?

Switching windows when using Farsi. Notice the reversed buttons in the window title bars.





Whats new in 2.20?



Accessibility

GNOME's accessibility support can be customized to allow people with a range of disabilities to use GNOME. The Orca screen-reader is a key part of this support, using speech synthesis, braille, and magnification to assist people with visual impairments.

Orca's main advantage is its application-specific support. This means that it has an understanding of the specific user interaction models of particular applications in addition to the general meta-information available via the ATK toolkit (and the AT-SPI system). For instance, the latest version adds greatly improved support for OpenOffice, Firefox, Thunderbird, Pidgin (previously known as GAIM) and Java applications. It also now deals with progress bars, tooltips, and notification messages, and can use custom pronunciations for special words.



Whats new in 2.20?



Lockdown and User Profile Editor

The "Sabayon" User Profile Editor allows administrators to set up user profiles inside a live, interactive GNOME session. When a profile is created or edited, a nested GNOME session is started up, which the administrator can use to change GConf defaults and mandatory keys in their own GNOME session.

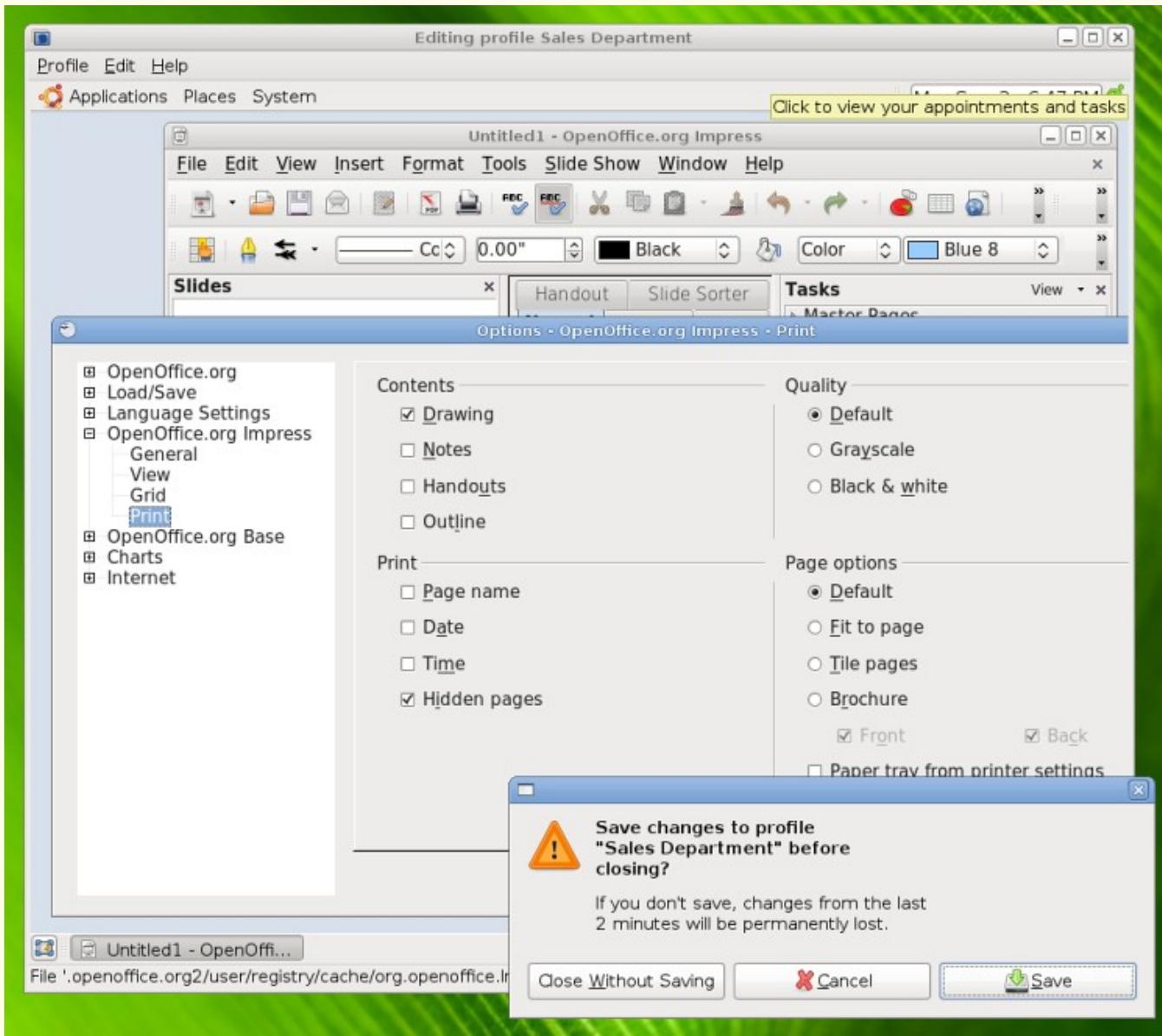
Within the nested window a system administrator can create personalized profiles based on job description (e.g. receptionist, data entry clerk, programmer, human resources manager, etc.). These profiles can then be saved and deployed to various desktop machines with ease, saving the system administrator time. The profiles can also be modified and fine tuned as needed based on user feedback. Since they are in a centralized location they allow easy maintenance and deployment.

In GNOME 2.20 the User Profile Editor can also be used to set default preferences for OpenOffice applications in addition to the existing support for GNOME and Mozilla applications.



Whats new in 2.20?

Setting default OpenOffice preferences for a user profile.





Whats new in 2.20?



GDM (GNOME Display Manager)

GDM now has better utmp/wtmp auditing, so when users log in or log out entries are placed in /var/adm/utmp and /var/adm/wtmp. For instance, this allows programs such as who and finger to use the utmp database to get information about who is on the system. In addition, support for Linux auditing, via libaudit, logs the success or failure of each login attempt with the Linux kernel audit system.

GDM can also now use RBAC (Role Based Access Control) to control access to the Shutdown, Reboot, and Suspend features.



Whats new in 2.20?

GTK+

GNOME 2.20 uses version 2.12 of the GTK+ UI toolkit API, which adds new features and important bug-fixes. The largest changes are:

- A new GtkVolumeButton widget, for use by media players.
- A new GtkRecentAction class to provide recent-files menu items.
- An improved GtkTooltip API, which is much more convenient and powerful than the now-deprecated old GtkTooltips API. For instance, this allows tooltips in GtkTreeViews, and on insensitive widgets.
- The new GtkBuilder API, which can build user interfaces from XML descriptions, intended to replace libglade soon.
- Support for some simple graphical effects, where the hardware and drivers support them, via functions such as gdk_window_set_composited() and gdk_window_set_opacity().
- New input methods for the Thai and Lao languages, plus a mobile-phone-style multipress input method for embedded devices.
- The built-in stock icons were updated to comply with the Tango freedesktop specification, so the appearance of GNOME applications is even more consistent with other toolkits and desktops.
- The GtkFileChooser now shows the recent files list, and can be integrated with desktop search systems such as Beagle and Tracker, as mentioned above in the File Management section.



Whats new in 2.20?

Glib

The Glib utility library now has a `g_get_user_special_dir()` that provides the path to special folders defined by FreeDesktop.org's `xdg-user-dirs` specification and tool.

And for text processing, the new GRegex API provides regular expression string matching without the need for an additional library.



Whats new in 2.20?

Pango

The Pango text rendering system has several improvements.

For instance, it has a new shaping engine for the N'Ko script used by the minority Mande languages in West Africa. These languages have not been well served by computer systems until now.

An example from the N'Ko shaping engine.

揄衆𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇
：𠁕𠁕𠁕𠁕

The improved OpenType layout engine helps Pango to select the correct Glyph depending on the current language.

Pango's OpenType layout engine choosing the correct glyph.

Rendering U+0431 CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER BE
using DejaVu Sans:

Russian: б
Serbian: б

In addition, the new version of Pango has:

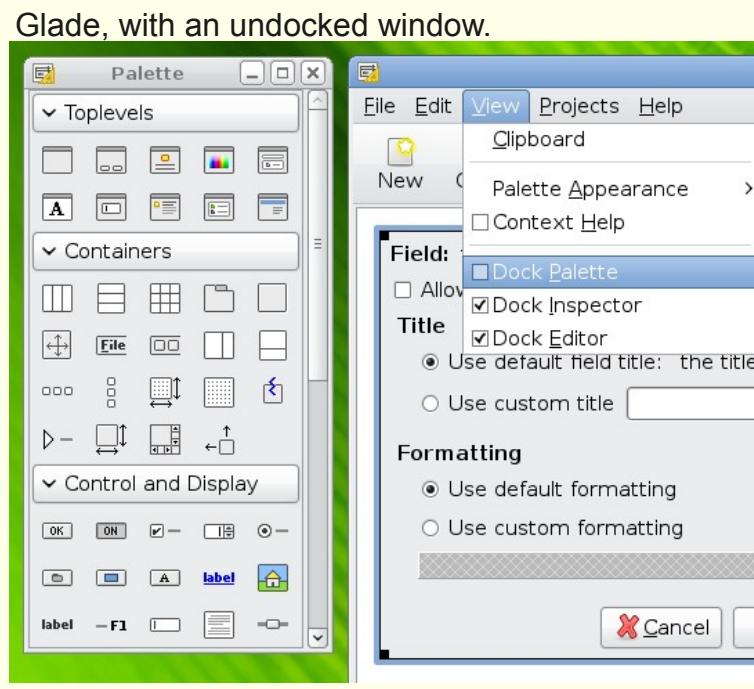
- Support for specifying multiple preferred languages.
- Vertical text shaping that uses vertical variants of punctuation marks.
- New pango_cairo functions, allowing simpler use of Pango with Cairo.



Whats new in 2.20?

Glade

The Glade user interface designer is much improved, adding user interface and architectural improvements. For instance, tool windows, such as the editor, the inspector, and the palette, are now dockable.



And you can now right-click on widgets to conveniently make some of these changes:

- Add or remove the parent widget.
- Insert or remove a placeholder before or after the selected widget in a GtkBox.
- Insert or remove a page before or after the selected page in a GtkNotebook.
- Insert or remove a row or column in a GtkTable.

Library authors will be pleased to see that new widgets may be declared in the catalog without the need to write supporting source code, allowing developers to use your extra widgets in Glade.

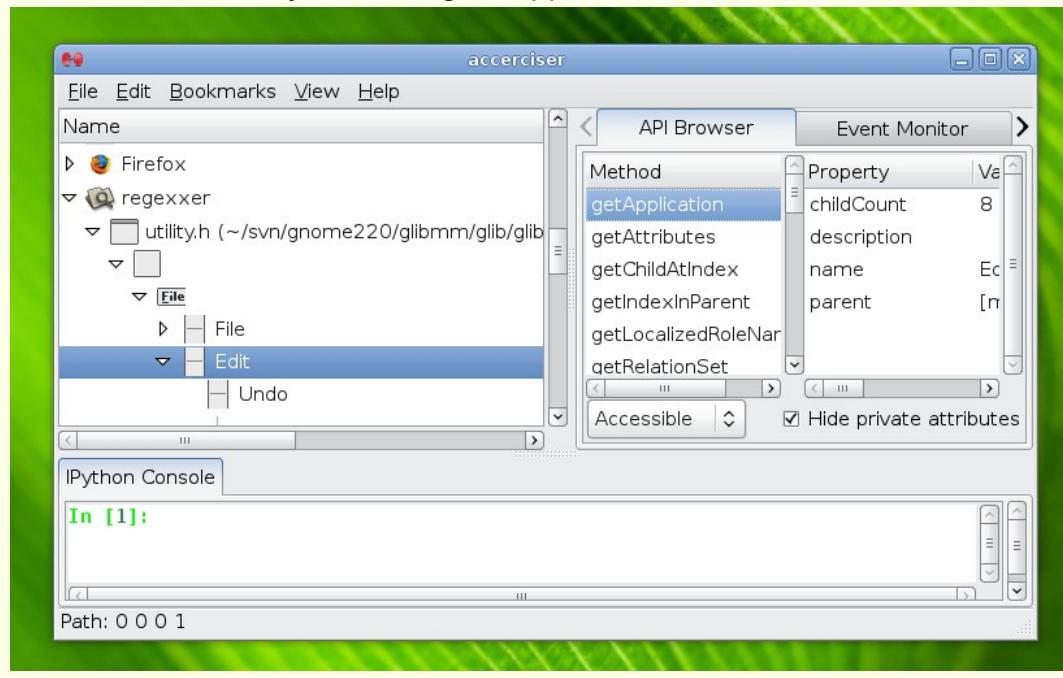


Whats new in 2.20?

Accerciser

The new accerciser Accessibility Explorer allows you to check whether your application provides the information needed by accessibility tools such as GNOME's Orca screenreader.

The Accerciser utility examining an application's user interface.





Whats new in 2.20?

Developer Documentation

GNOME's new documentation website, library.gnome.org, lists all the latest tutorials, manuals and API references. It's the result of a Google Summer Of Code project which ensures that the online documentation stays up-to-date, even showing several versions of the same documents, in multiple languages too.

This includes the new Overview of the GNOME Platform document, which is now an official part of GNOME's software releases, in the `gnome-devel-docs` module. It's a good place for new GNOME developers to start.

For offline documentation, we strongly encourage the use of the DevHelp utility, particularly when searching for function or class names, though you must remember to install the relevant documentation packages from your distribution. DevHelp is also now part of GNOME's official Developer Tools release.



Whats new in 2.20?

GNOME's new online library of developer documentation.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "GNOME Library" displaying the "GNOME Documentation Library". The URL in the address bar is <http://library.gnome.org/>. The page features a navigation bar with links to Home, News, Projects, Art, Support, Development, and Community. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the word "Search". The main content area has three sections: "Users" (blue background), "Developers" (yellow background), and "Administrators" (green background). Each section contains a brief description and an icon. To the right of the sections is a sidebar titled "Available Languages:" listing various languages and their codes. At the bottom of the page is another address bar with the URL <http://library.gnome.org-devel/>.

GNOME Documentation Library

Available Languages:

- العربية (ar)
- Български (bg)
- Català (ca)
- dansk (da)
- Deutsch (de)
- Ελληνικά (el)
- English (en)
- British English (en_GB)
- Español (es)
- Euskara (eu)
- Suomi (fi)
- Français (fr)
- Magyar (hu)
- Italiano (it)
- 日本語 (ja)
- 한국어 (ko)
- Nederlands (nl)
- Occitan (oc)
- ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (pa)
- Português (pt)
- Português do Brasil (pt_BR)
- русский (ru)
- српски (sr)
- Svenska (sv)
- Українська (uk)
- Việt Nam (vi)
- 中文 (中国大陆) (zh_CN)
- 中文 (香港) (zh_HK)
- 中文 (台灣) (zh_TW)



Whats new in 2.20?

Internationalization

Thanks to members of the worldwide GNOME Translation Project, GNOME 2.20 offers support for 48 languages (at least 80 percent of strings translated), including the user and administration manuals for many languages.

Many other languages are partially supported, with more than half of their strings translated.



GNOME Mobile

GNOME Mobile will advance the use, development and commercialization of GNOME components as a mobile and embedded user experience platform. It brings together industry leaders, expert consultants, key developers and the community and industry organizations they represent.

Mission

- Increase community and commercial visibility of GNOME Mobile technology and participating organisations.
- Co-ordinate investment in the GTK+ and GNOME platform, documentation and developer tools.
- Increase development focus on the "mobile experience", particularly the integration of GNOME desktop and GNOME Mobile technology.
- Facilitate healthy development collaboration between participating organisations, the GNOME community and related projects; and between GNOME platform, desktop and GNOME Mobile developers.
- Pursue standardisation opportunities for the platform, and potentially at the user experience level.
- Ensure that Software Freedom is a reality beyond the desktop, and available in the hands of users around the world.

Devices



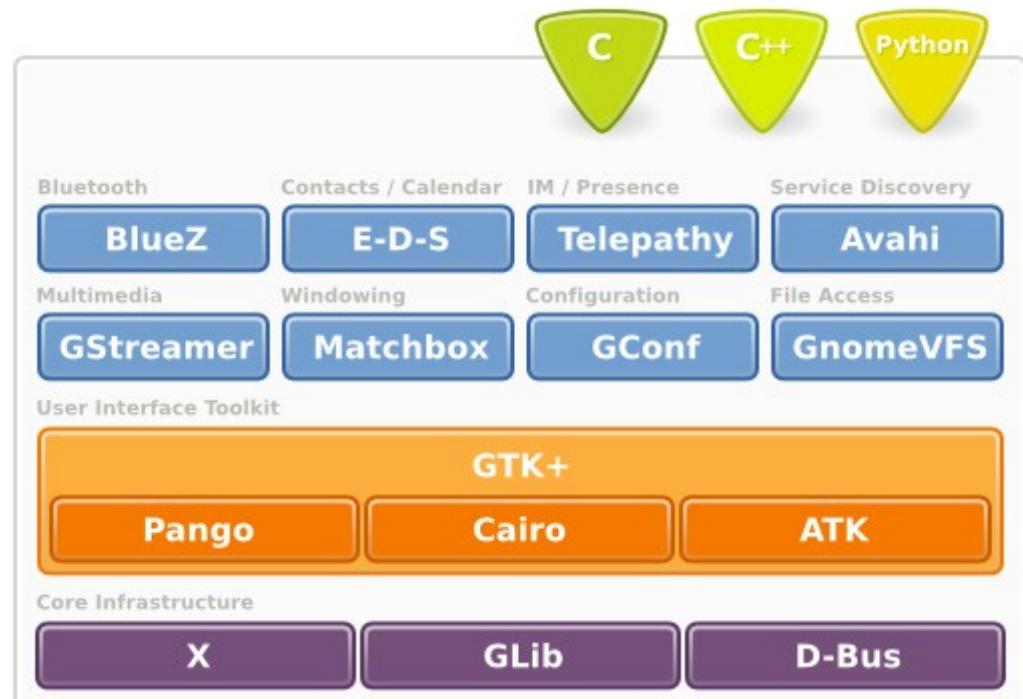


GNOME Mobile

The GNOME Mobile Platform

The GNOME Mobile Platform is a subset of the proven, widely used GNOME Platform. The platform definition announced today represents components that are currently shipping in production devices, but GNOME Mobile participants are planning to grow the platform aggressively in the next twelve months, to enable new technologies and functionality.

GNOME Mobile Platform





The One Laptop per Child association (OLPC) is a Delaware, USA based, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, created by faculty members of the MIT Media Lab, set up to oversee The Children's Machine project and the construction of the XO-1 "\$100 laptop". Both the project and the organization were announced at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January 2005. According to the home page of the project's wiki at laptop.org, "OLPC espouses five core principles: (1) child ownership; (2) low ages; (3) saturation; (4) connection; and (5) free and open source."

OLPC is funded by a number of sponsor organizations, including AMD, Brightstar Corporation, eBay, Google, Marvell, News Corporation, SES, Nortel Networks, Red Hat, and most recently Intel. Each company has donated two million dollars.

Olpc vs. macbook





GNOME Mobile

Third generation olpc



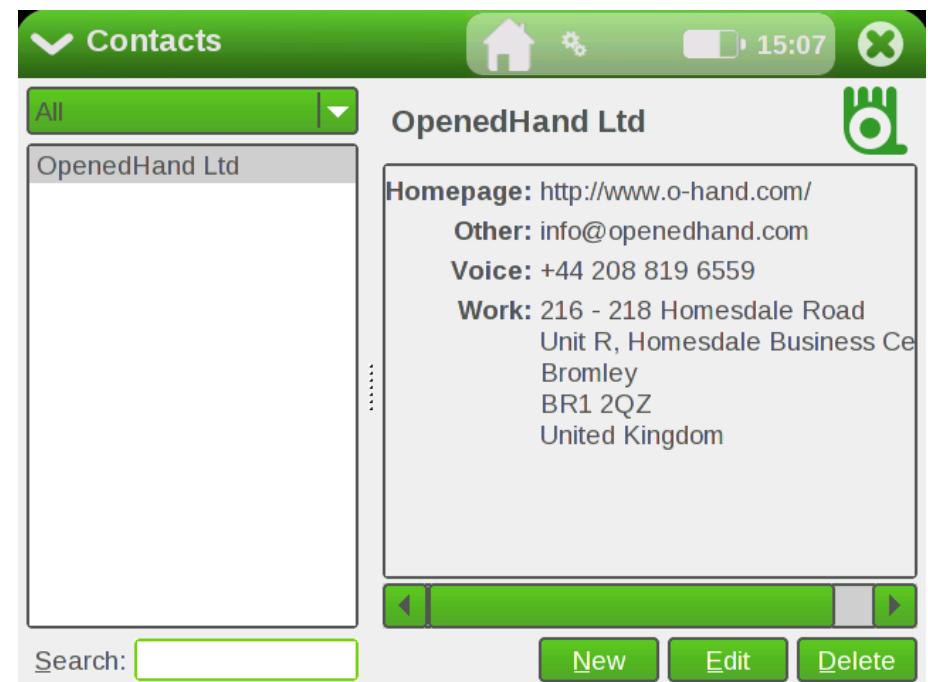
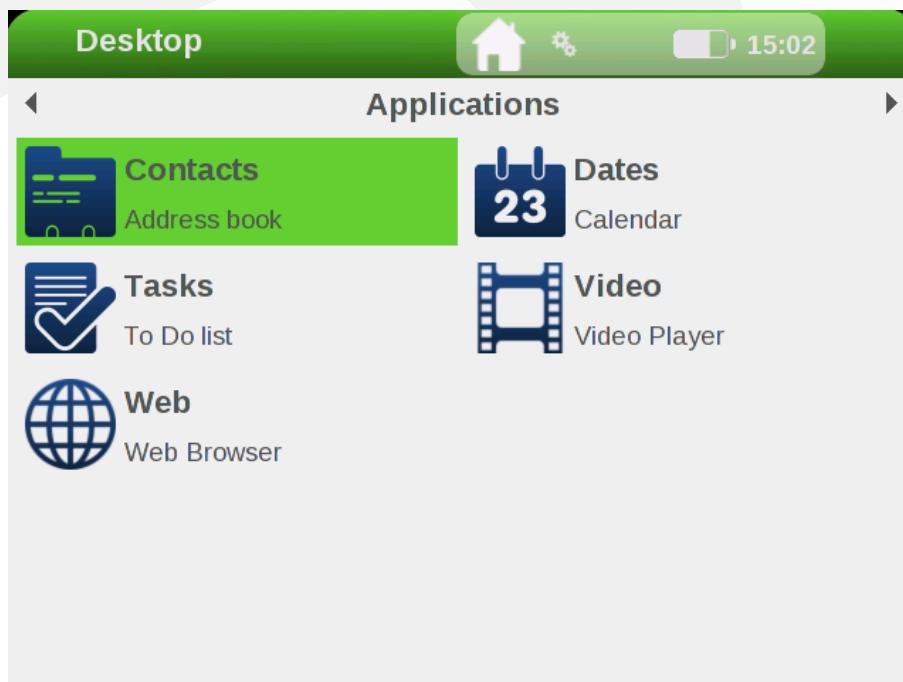


Poky

Poky is an embedded Linux build system, distribution and developer environment which builds upon OpenEmbedded technologies. Poky's focus is purely on building stable optimised GNOME Embedded type platforms (X11/Matchbox/GTK+) together with a streamlined system layer and cross development environment.

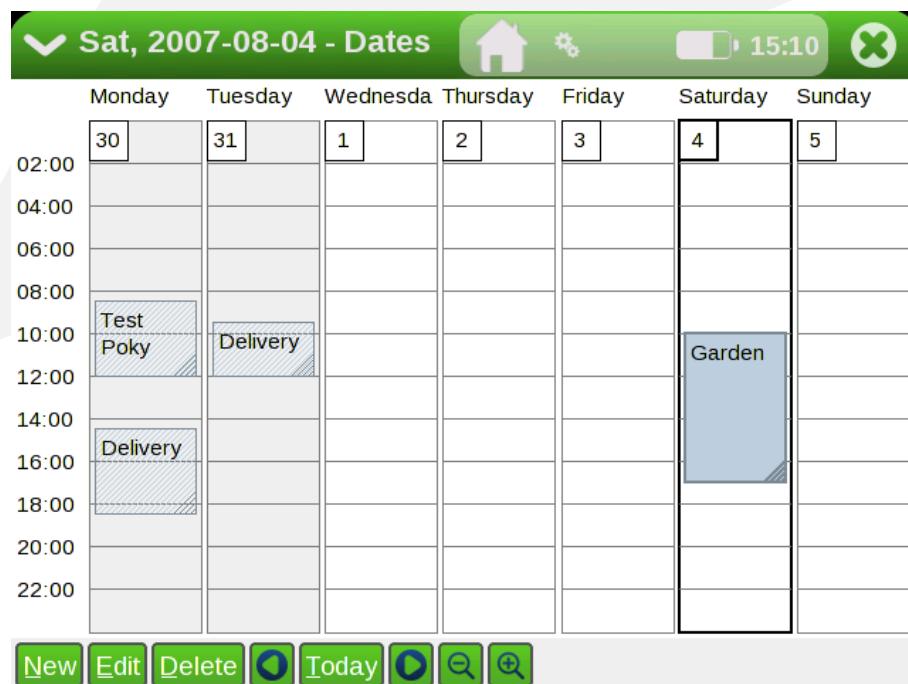
Sato

Sato is our experimental reference/example GTK+/Matchbox based PDA/smartphone like user interface environment aimed primarily at handheld devices with very high DPI VGA displays. It features a full suite of PIM applications, multimedia playback, web browsing, games and more.





GNOME Mobile



- Tasks (15)
-
- | Category: All |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expenses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bonobo Tickets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email John |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jose Gonzalez |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Merge e-vcard patches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Migrate to Eclipse ADSL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poky/mDNS |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write mtime-to-exif tool |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sell Table (due 07/23/07) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Add eds-sync to Poky |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean up SearchEntry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fix crashes with unopened EBook |
- New task... Add



GNOME Mobile

Google

Google x New Page

iGoogle | Sign in

Google™

UK

Web Images News Maps **New!** Products Groups Scholar more »

Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

Advanced Search Preferences Language Tools

Search: the web pages from the UK

Advertising Programmes - Business Solutions - About Google - Go to Google.com

©2007 Google

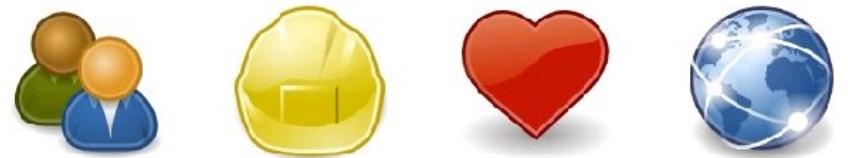
Go Back Forward + Bookmark Find

GNOME Mobile

GNOME Mobile x New Page

GNOME Mobile

Community. Code. User Experience. Mobility.



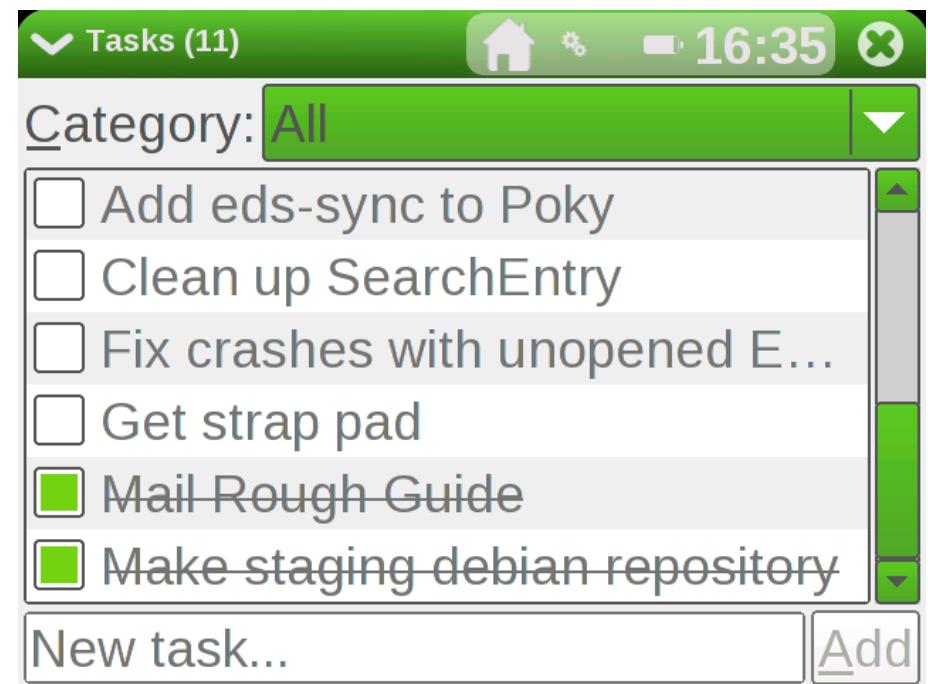
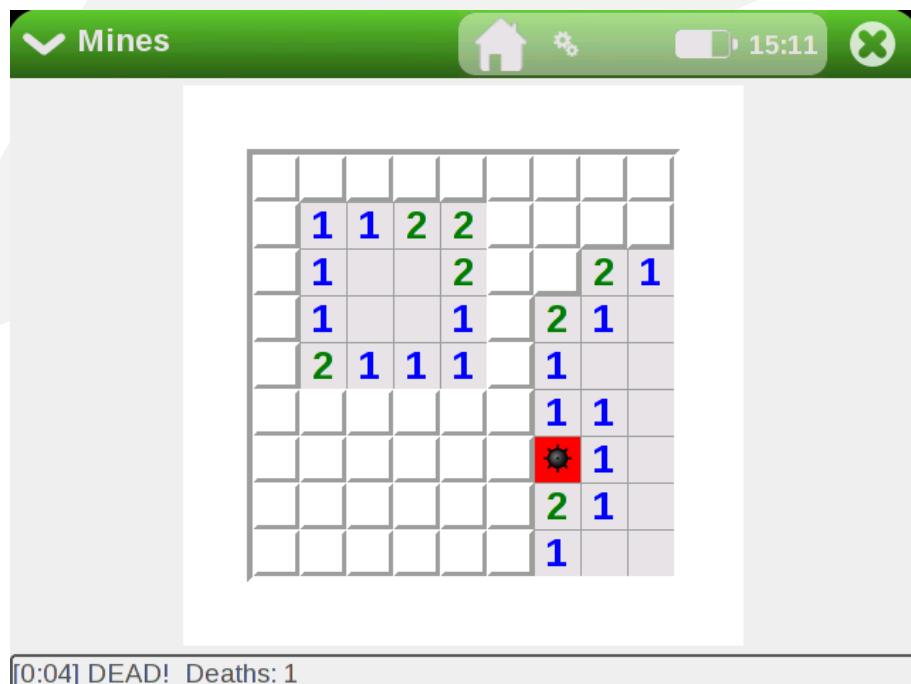
GNOME Mobile will advance the use, development and commercialization of GNOME components as a mobile and embedded user experience platform. It brings together industry leaders, expert consultants, key developers and the community and industry organizations they represent.

Press release · Industry & Community Support quote sheet · Join the

Go Back Forward + Bookmark Find



GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile

Poky was originally created as an internal tool by the developers at OpenedHand to help with device software development, configuration, debugging and profiling. We hope others can benefit from it also and contribute to improving it further.

Poky was selected by Vernier Software and Technology to form their base development and build environment for their 'LabQuest' device. Its flexibility, pre-packaged and easily customisable GNOME embedded environment, ability to be quickly ported to new hardware platforms and virtual emulation under qemu proved invaluable in the LabQuests development, saving both time and developer effort required.





GNOME Mobile



OpenMoko is a project in the early stages of development to create a software platform for smartphones, using free software.

The aim is to create a general-purpose Linux distribution for mobile phones.

Components

OpenMoko uses the Linux kernel, together with a graphical user environment built using the X.Org Server, GTK+ toolkit and the Matchbox window manager. The OpenEmbedded build framework and ipkg package system are used to create and maintain software packages.

Release history

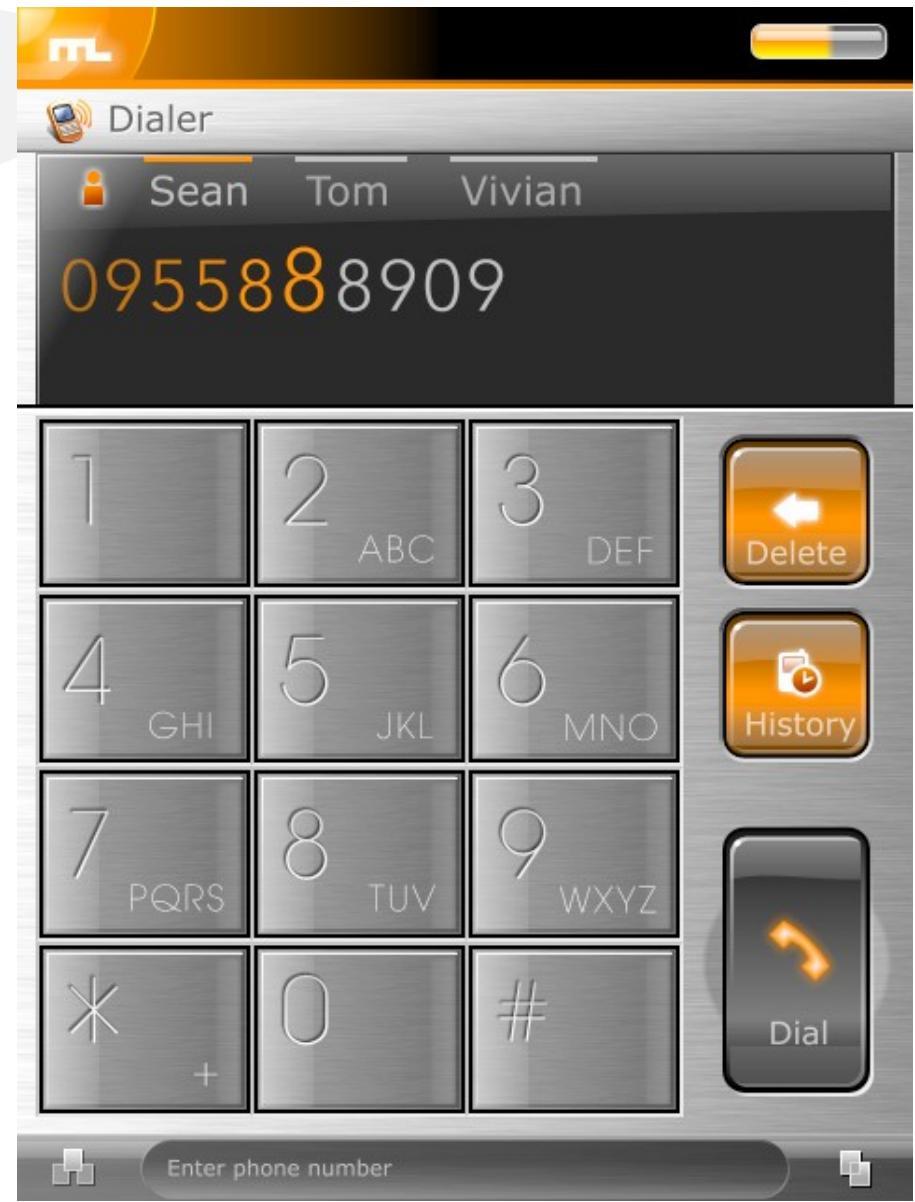
OpenMoko was announced in 2006 by its founders First International Computer (FIC).

The first supported phone, the Neo1973 was released on July 9, 2007, sold exclusively through openmoko.com. The version released (internally called GTA01) is dubbed a "developers only" release, costs US\$300 and can be used with any GSM carrier. This phone can also run the Qtopia user interface, although it is neither developed nor supported by the manufacturer.





GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile

Phonebook / Family

Name	Cell Phone
Sean	0955111333
Tom	09564 87221
Dave	0912345678
Carrie	0955987632

Sean Moss-Pultz
OpenMoko Team

Mobile : 0955111333
Email : sean@openmoko.com
Address : 2620 Temple Heights Dr.
Oceanside CA 92056

Status Bar

Application Manager / Moko

Name	Size
Clocks	255 KB
Digital Wallet	583 KB
eBook Reader	356 KB
Tide Calendar	138 KB

Clocks
All things time

A small collection of time related finger-applications, optimized for OpenMoko.
Clocks include the following:
*** World Clock**

Status Bar



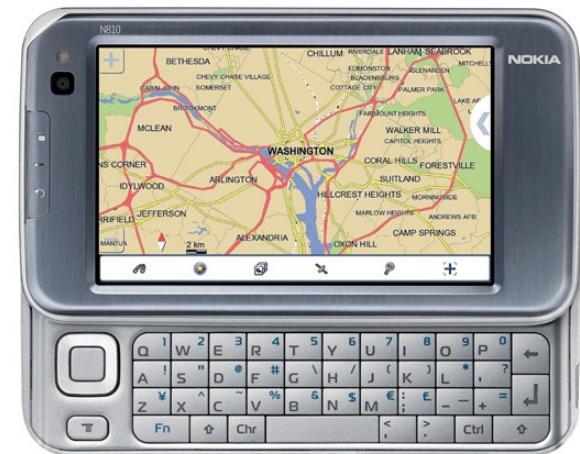
GNOME Mobile

maemo™ » code in your hands

Maemo is a Linux-based(Debian GNU/Linux) development platform for handheld devices. It is used by the Nokia 770 Internet Tablet, and its successors, the Nokia N800 and N810. The GUI is derived from the earlier Series 90 UI for the Symbian OS, as used on the Nokia 7700 and Nokia 7710 smartphones. As well as Nokia's Internet tablets, Maemo will be the GUI for the forthcoming Ubuntu Mobile and Embedded Edition of Ubuntu Linux.

The free and open source components are well-known desktop Linux libraries to make application porting trivial.

Development for Maemo is done with the Scratchbox cross-compilation toolkit.



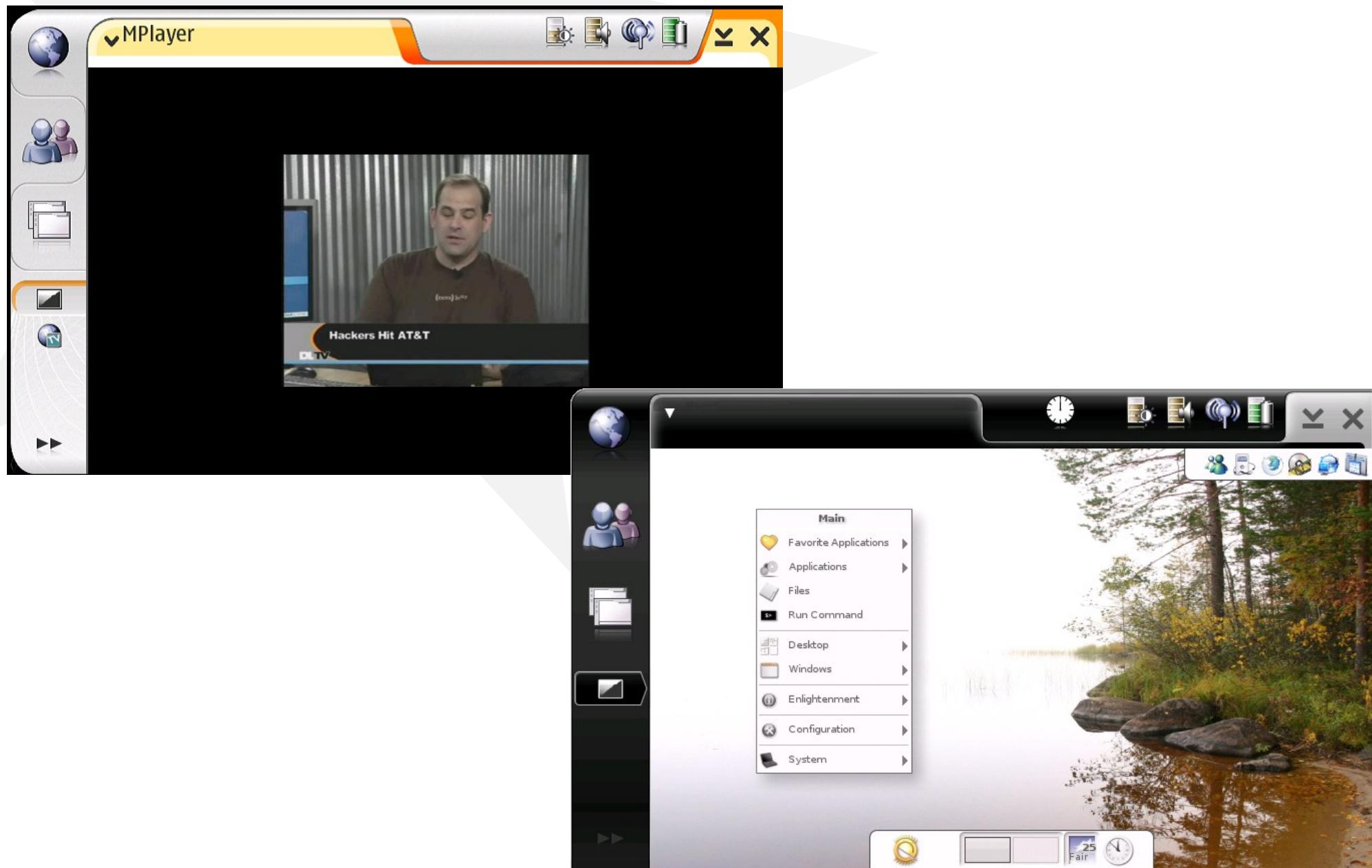


GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile

The screenshot displays the GNOME Mobile interface, featuring the Sylpheed email client and a compose window.

Sylpheed - Gmail - Sylpheed version 2.2....

Folder

- Mailbox (MH)
- Inbox (19)
 - Sent
 - Drafts
 - Queue
 - Trash

All | Search: []

	Subject	From	Date
✉	Using bleb TV listing f...	Tarik Reghif	06/11/2
✉	oooo I know what yo...	Melanie Flegg	06/11/1
✉	video encoding failure	alessandro ...	06/11/0
✉	Re: video encoding f...	Andrew Flegg	06/11/0
✉	Re: video encoding f...	Andrew Flegg	06/11/0
✉	Re: video encodin...	alessandro ...	06/11/0
✉	Re: video encodl...	Andrew Flegg	06/11/0
✉	Re: video encod...	alessandro ...	06/11/1
✉	Re: video e...		

inbox 1 item(s) selected (2.5K)

Done.

Testing Sylpheed - Compose *

File Edit View Tools Help

From: Gmail: Andrew Flegg <andrew@bleb.org>

To:

Cc:

Subject: Testing Sylpheed

This is a test of Sylpheed!

q w e r t y u i o p @
a s d f g h j k l ; ' !
z x c v b n m , . / ?
Sylpheed!

1 2 3 ←
4 5 6 ←
7 8 9 &lé
- 0 = ↓



GNOME Mobile





Clutter

Clutter is an open source software library for creating fast, visually rich and animated graphical user interfaces.

Clutter uses OpenGL (and optionally OpenGL ES) for rendering but with an API which hides the underlying GL complexity from the developer. The Clutter API is intended to be easy to use, efficient and flexible.

Clutter currently features the following:

- Object oriented design via GObject with a familiar GTK+ like API.
- Scene-graph of interface elements with multiple layers, positioning in 3D space, grouping, transparency, scaling, clipping and rotation.
- Input event handling.
- Frame based animation engine providing path interpolation, transitions and other custom effects via Behaviours and Timelines.
- Custom Pango renderer providing efficient internationalized text rendering.
- Support for media playback with GStreamer, Cairo graphics rendering and GTK+ embedding are available via optional add-on libraries.
- Language bindings for Perl, Python and Mono
- Backend windowing system support via GLX, SDL and EGL

Clutter is free software released under the GNU LGPL.



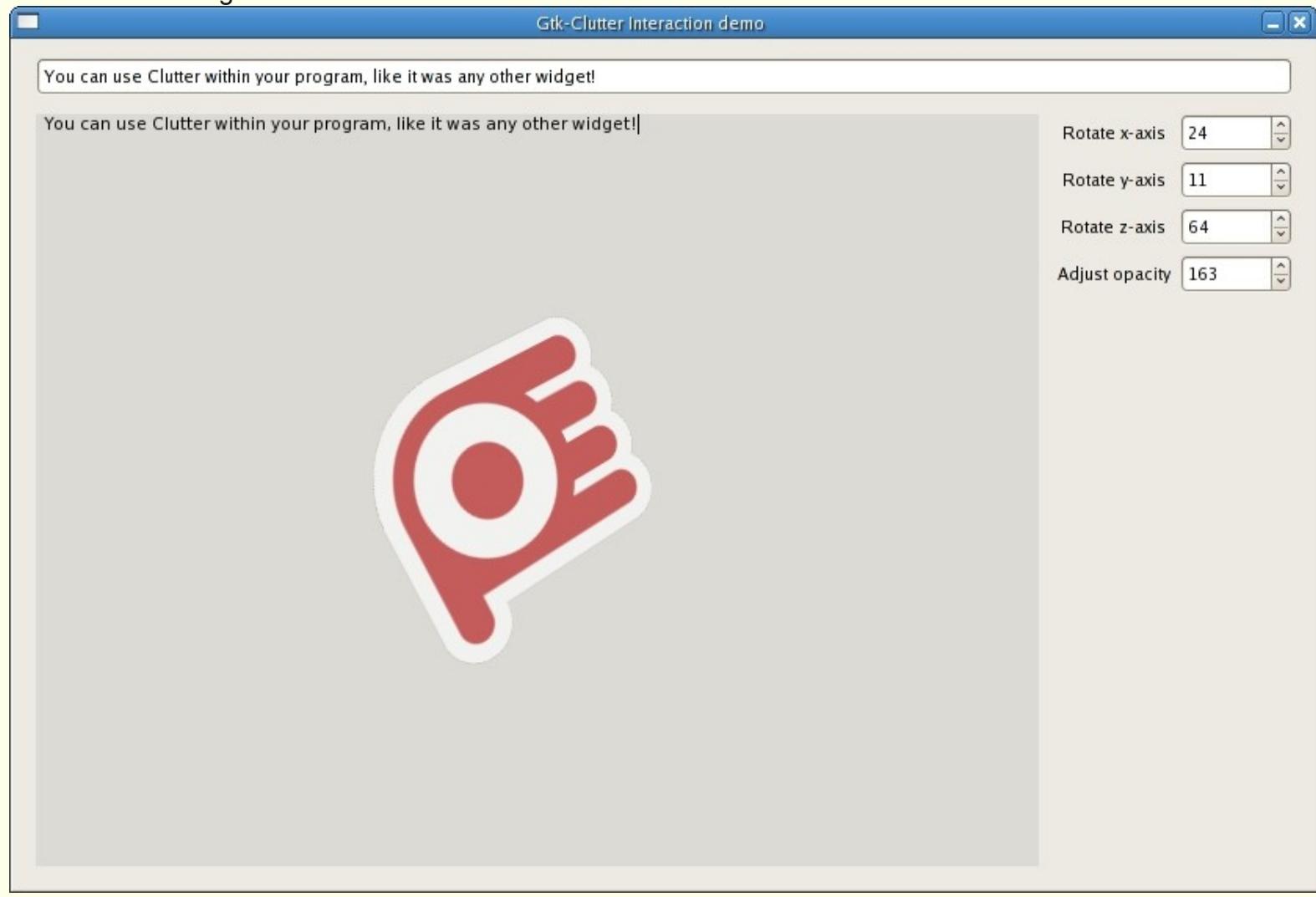
GNOME Mobile

obligatory simple video player shot.





Clutter embedding in GTK+





GNOME Mobile

Clutter Cairo Flowers demo.





'OPT' slideshow program.

Hello!

- This is a simple 'OPT' demo presentation
- OPT is a simple presentation program built with Clutter by folks at OH.
- Presentations are built with simple XML files.
- Press any key to go on...

Navigating with OPT

- Any key to advance to next slide.
- 'r' or left arrow to go back.
- 'm' for menu, 'q' quits.
- You can also use mouse buttons.



GNOME Mobile

'Fluttr' flickr browser



GNOME 3.0

There are no plans for a GNOME 3.0 release at this time. The GNOME community believes that regular, reliable, iterative improvements are more important to our users than ground-shaking major releases, and that we can more comfortably deliver major features -- when they're ready -- in our regular, six-monthly releases.

We made a substantial API/ABI break for GTK+ and GNOME 2.0, which was a massively beneficial change for our platform, and has allowed us to maintain a stable branch for a significant period of time. We're still deriving enormous benefit from the break and the stability. As such, we do not plan to do the same again soon.

- A major rewrite or API break won't provide any benefit to our users, contributors, or independent developers creating software based on the GNOME platform.
- A major rewrite or API break is not at all necessary to achieve our goals for or enhance active development on the GNOME experience in the foreseeable future.
- A major rewrite or API break won't have a positive impact on the broadening ecosystem around the GNOME platform, such as activity around mobile and embedded device development with GTK+ and GNOME.

Project Ridley

Goals

Project Ridley is an effort to consolidate a number of external libraries into GTK+.

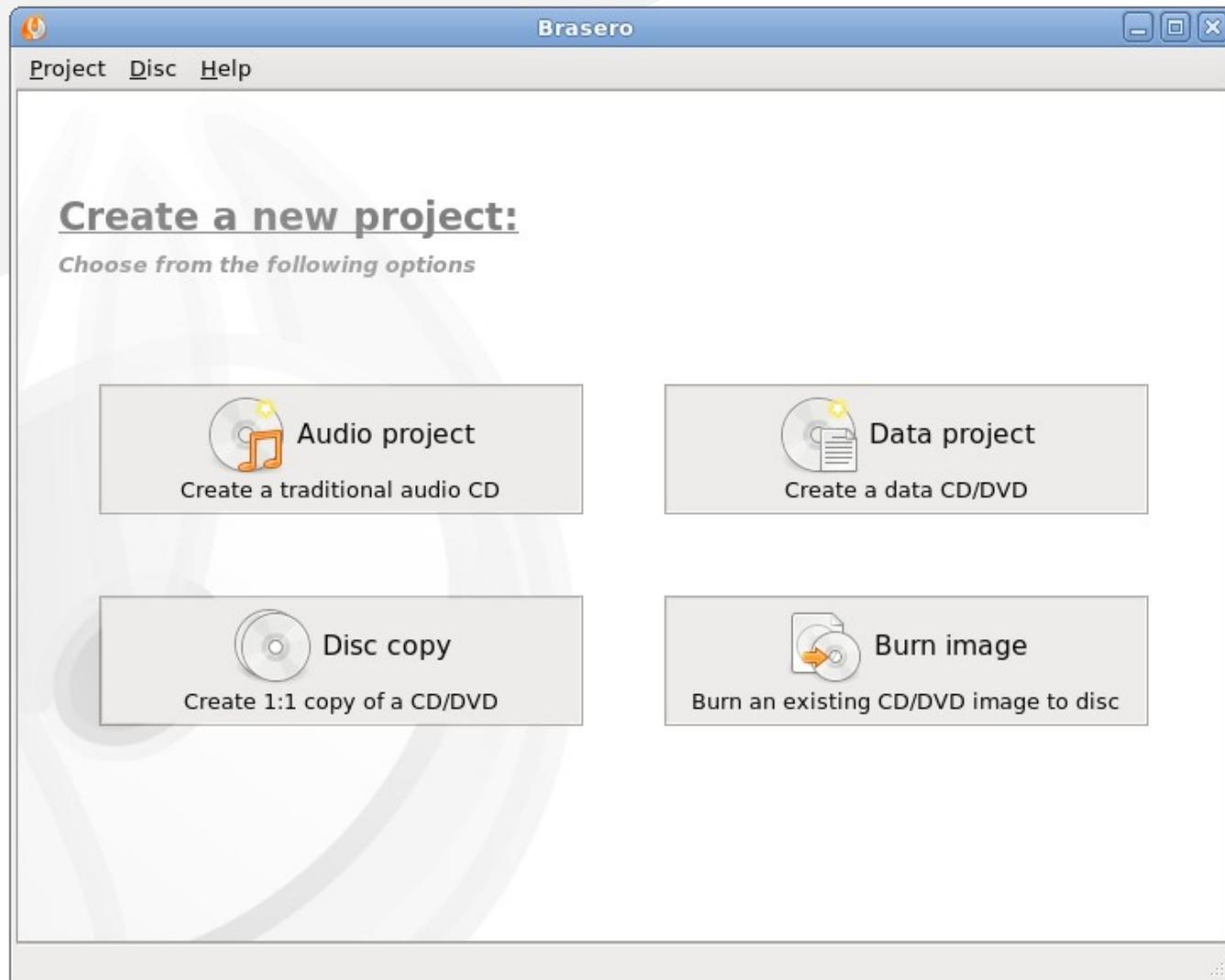
These libraries are generally small, undermaintained, and buggy. They have an unclear mission (such as libgnome and libgnomeui) or would benefit by being in GTK+ (such as libgnomeprint and libgnomeprintui.)

Target Libraries

- libgnome (2/7)
- libgnomeui (2/7)
- libgnomeprint22 (2/2)
- libgnomeprintui22 (2/2)
- libglade (1/1)
- libgnomecanvas (0/1)
- libegg (4/9)
- libeel (0/1)
- gtkglext (0/1)



Brasero





Brasero - New audio disc project

Project Edit View Disc Help

Audio project
12 tracks

Title	Artist	Length
01 - Act I: Scene One: Regression	Dream Theater	2:06 min
02 - Act I: Scene Two: I. Overture 1928	Dream Theater	3:37 min
03 - Act I: Scene Two: II. Strange Déjà Vu	Dream Theater	5:12 min
04 - Act I: Scene Three: I. Through My Words	Dream Theater	1:02 min
05 - Act I: Scene Three: II. Fatal Tragedy	Dream Theater	6:49 min
06 - Act I: Scene Four: Beyond This Life	Dream Theater	11:22 min
07 - Act I: Scene Five: Through Her Eyes	Dream Theater	5:28 min
08 - Act II: Scene Six: Home	Dream Theater	12:53 min
09 - Act II: Scene Seven: I. The Dance of Eternity	Dream Theater	6:13 min
10 - Act II: Scene Seven: II. One Last Time	Dream Theater	3:46 min
11 - Act II: Scene Eight: The Spirit Carries On	Dream Theater	6:38 min
12 - Act II: Scene Nine: Finally Free	Dream Theater	11:59 min

File Browser
Browse the file system

Places

- Search
- Recently Used
- siavash
- Desktop
- File System
- Network Servers
- Floppy Drive
- gnu-linux
- multimedia
- / on

1999 - Metropolis Pt. 2 Scenes from a Memory

Name	Modified
01 - Regression.mp3	10/03/07
02 - Overture 1928.mp3	10/03/07
03 - Strange Deja Vu....	10/03/07
04 - Through My Word...	10/03/07
05 - Fatal Tragedy.mp3	10/03/07
06 - Beyond This Life....	10/03/07
07 - Through Her Eyes...	10/03/07
08 - Home.mp3	10/03/07
09 - The Dance Of Ete...	10/03/07
10 - One Last Time.mp3	10/03/07
11 - The Spirit Carries ...	10/03/07
12 - Finally Free.mp3	10/03/07

1 h 17 min 18 / 1 h 20

Burn

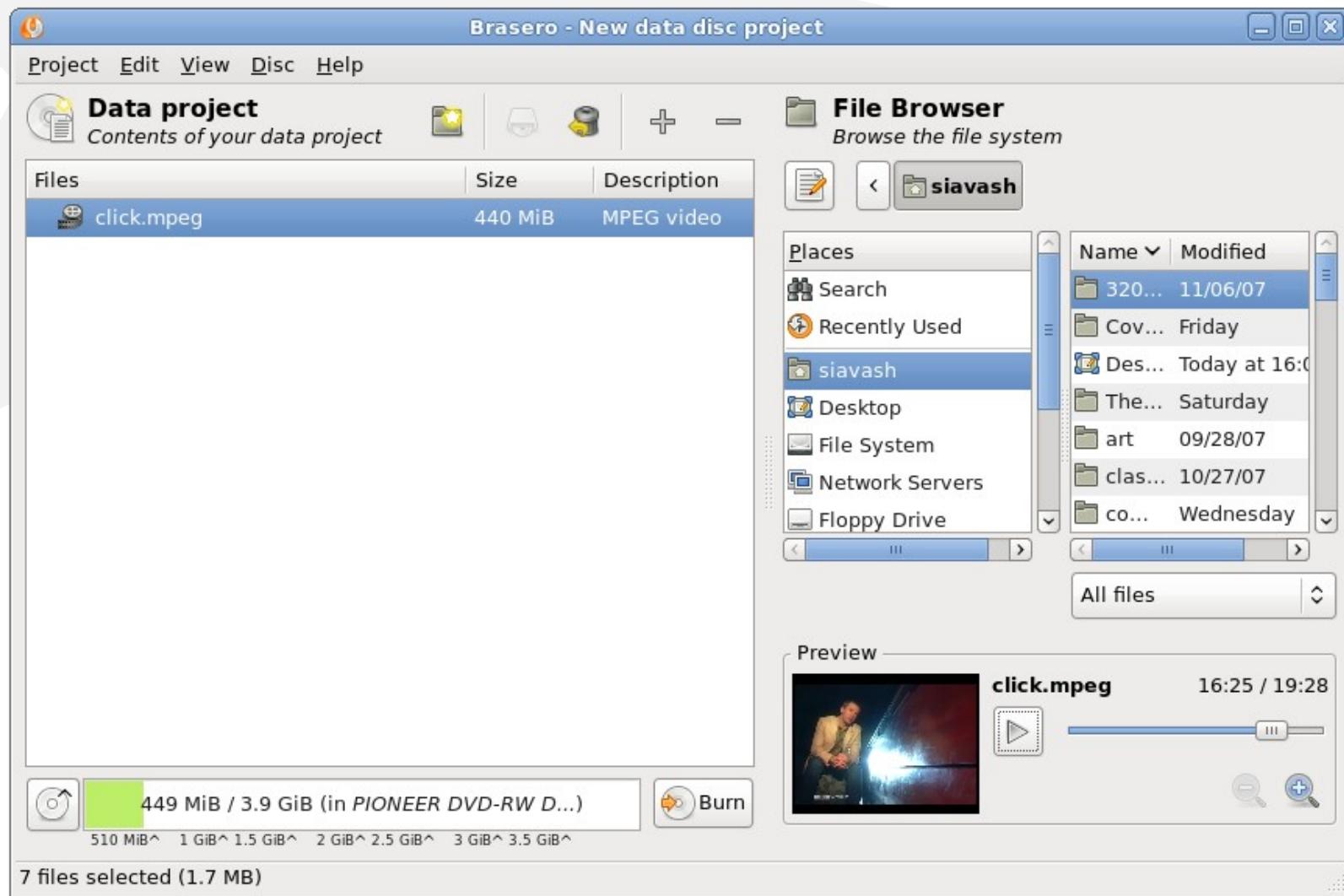
All files

15 min^ 30 min^ 45 min^ 1 h^ 1 h 15^

1 file selected (2:06 min)



Future





Future



Meta

Tracker



Tracker Search Tool

Search: gnu

Categories

- Emails (7)
- All Files (2715)
- Documents (49)
- Images (2)
- Text (67)
- Development (2597)

Search results: 1 - 10 of 2715 hits

File Type	Path	Description
OpenDocument Presentation	/home/siavash/Gnome.odp	GNOME is Free Software and part of the GNU project, dedicated to giving users and developers the ultimate level of control over their desktops, their software,
shell script	/home/siavash/develop/gtkmm-2.10.10/configure	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.60 for gtkmm 2.10.10.
shell script	/home/siavash/develop/glibmm-2.12.8/configure	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.60.
shell script	/home/siavash/develop/bmpx/configure	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.61 for BMPx 0.40.8.
shell script	/home/siavash/develop/gstmm-back/configure	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.61 for gstmm 0.1.0.
shell script	/home/siavash/develop/kino-1.1.1/configure	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.61 for kino 1.1.1.

▼ Gnome.odp

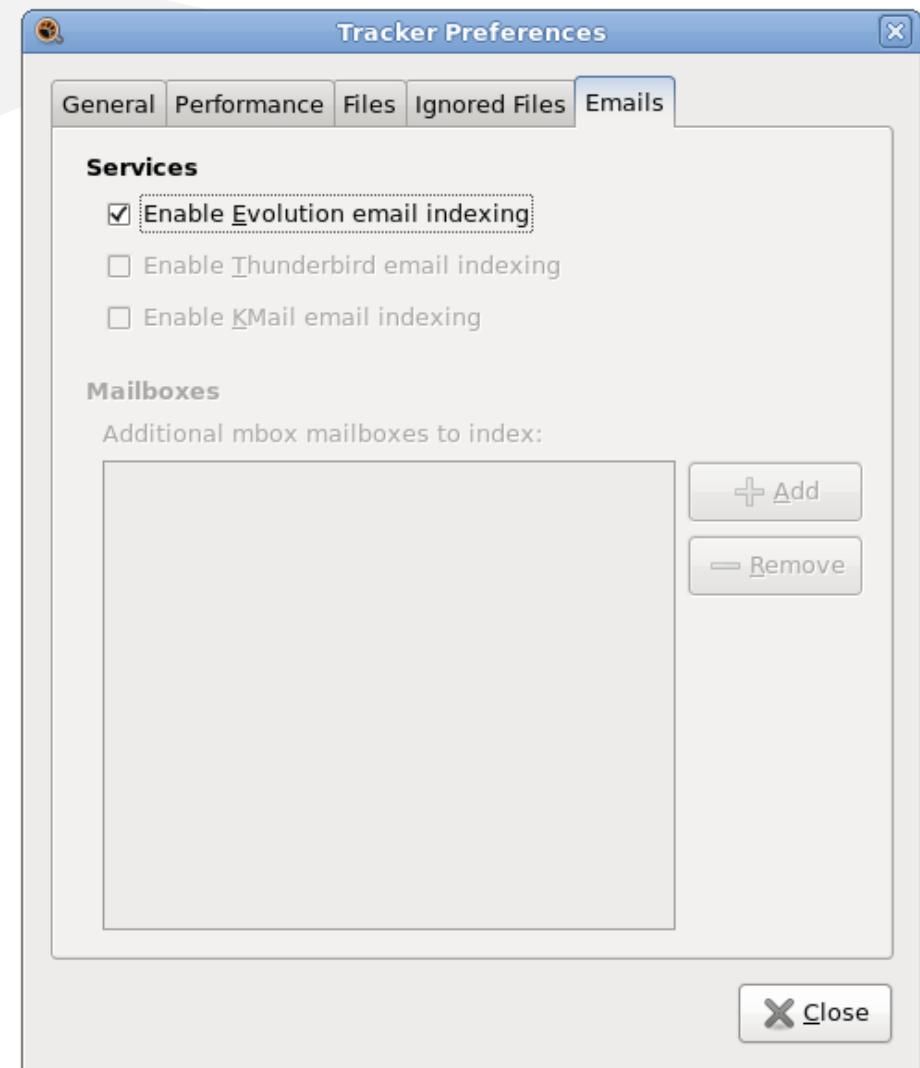
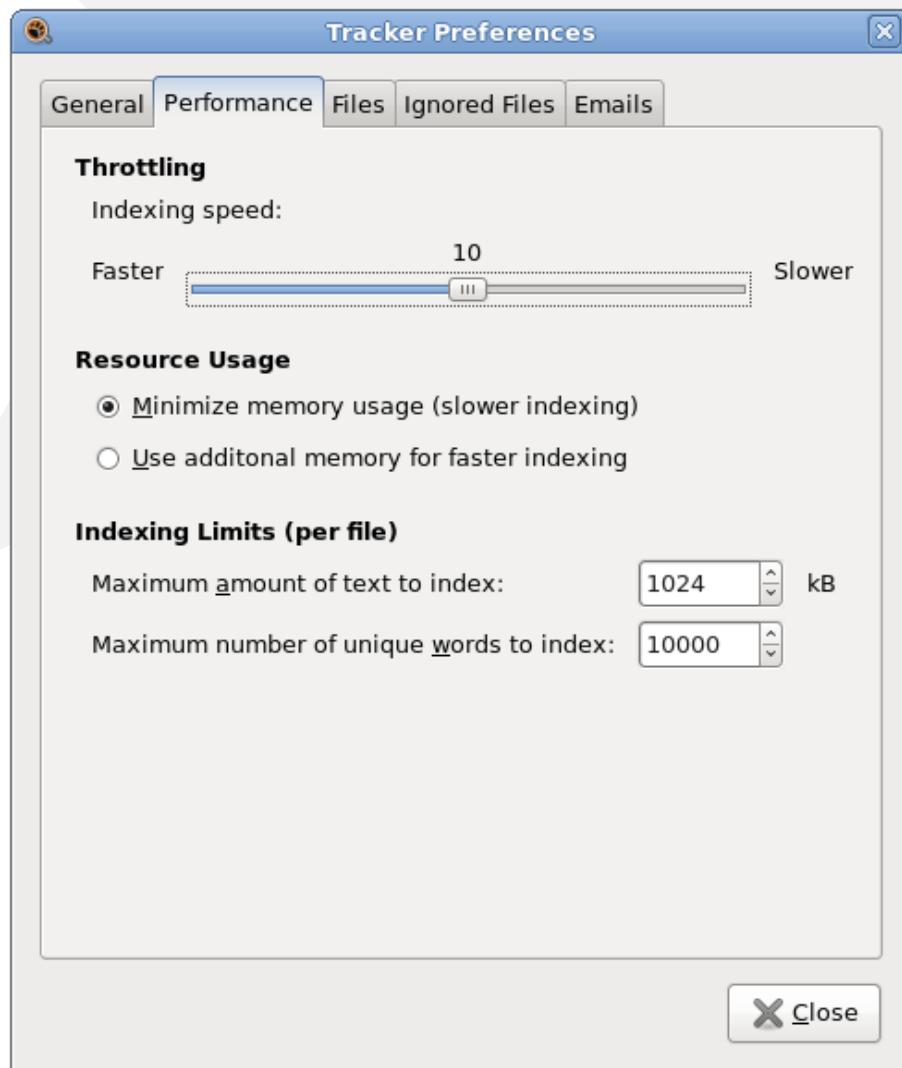
Subject : Unknown Page Count : Unk... Created : Sun 04...

Author : Siavash... Word Count : Unk... Comments : Unk...

Tags : +

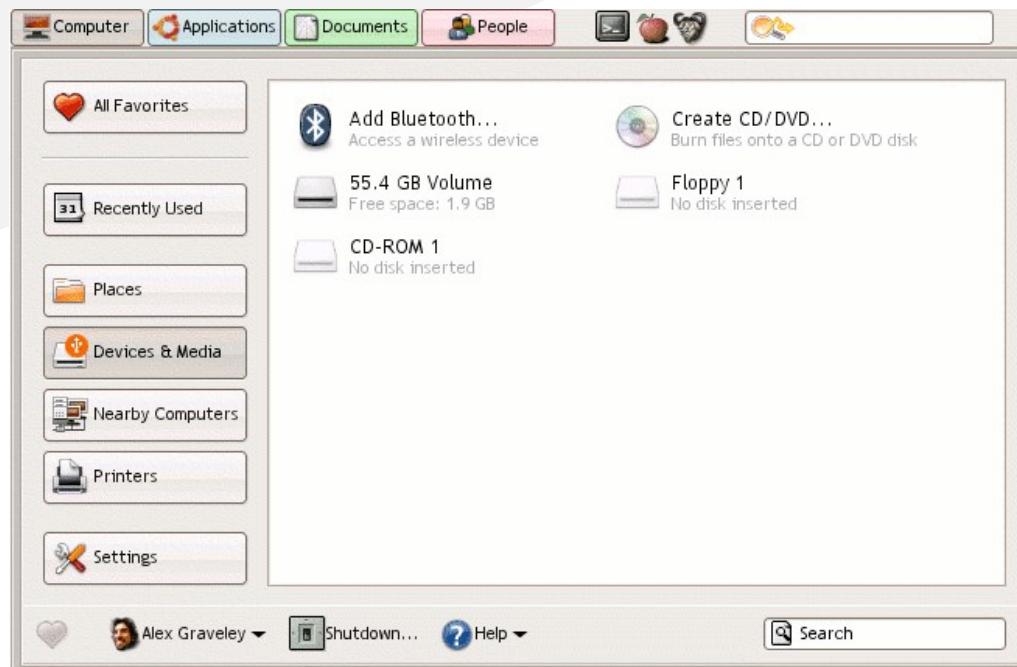


Future





Future





Future



Computer

Alex Graveley ▾ Network ▾ Shutdown... Last 3 days ▾ Search

Recently Used
Places
Devices & Media
Nearby Computers
Printers
Settings

55.4 GB Volume
Free space: 14.9 GB

beantniksoftware.com
Today, 12:45 AM

Desktop Background
Change your Desktop Background settings

LaserJet-4050
Paused

orph
Today, 9:29 AM

Sound
Enable sound and associate sounds with events

Synaptic Package Manager
Install, remove and upgrade software packages

People

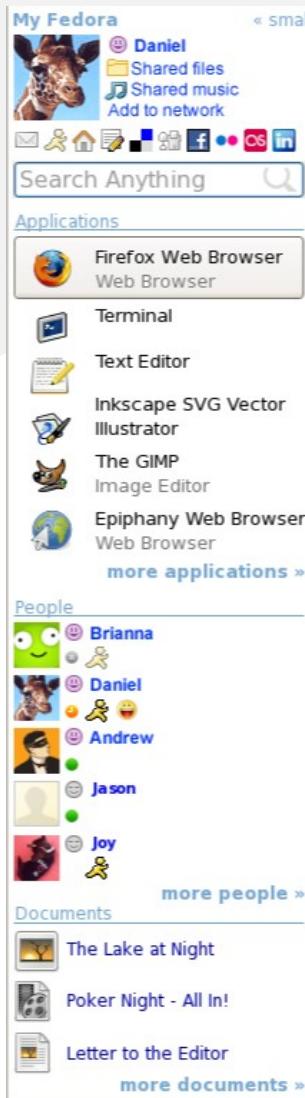
New Person New Group Available ▾ Last month ▾ Search

Recent People
Online Now
Everybody
GMail
Friendster
AIM Bots
Buddies

User	Last Seen	Date
campjdave		January 19
izmiguel	March 31	January 12 2005
Moviefone		November 17 2005
popelew1	October 25 2005	
ShoppingBuddy		
toeshock	April 19	
ChipX86		
jimmuhk		
mylai	March 30	
Rhett37		
timmyball	January 14	
trowbrds@gmail.com		
eojwahs		March 28
justinmm2		September 21 2004
orphennui		April 1
robmlove		January 11 2005
toddberman		March 20
trowbridgenoj		December 20 2005



Big Board



Personalization

- * Who's logged in?
- ** picture, name, username
- * What online applications am I connected to?
- * What am I sharing?
- ** Music, Photos, Documents...

Search

- * Deskbbar
- ** Bookmarks
- ** Applications
- ** Documents
- ** etc.

Applications

- * Application listed dynamically according to mosted used
- * Allow favorite applications to be "pinned"
- * More Applications opens Application Browser
- ** Browser has links to installing new applications

Online Presence

- * Integration of IM presence
- ** AIM, GTalk, Yahoo, VOIP, etc.
- * Local network presence
- ** Rendezvous search showing file, music, photo sharing
- * Email Contacts shown as well
- * More People opens People Browser
- ** Browser manages accounts and contacts

Documents

- * Documents listed according to most recently used
- * More Documents opens Document Search / Browser
- * Documents are likely to be sync'd with remote system



Future

The image shows a composite view of a desktop environment. On the left side, there is a vertical sidebar with various links and icons. At the top of the sidebar is a profile picture of a giraffe and the text "My Fedora". Below this are links for "Daniel", "Shared files", and "Shared music". A row of small icons follows, including email, a person, a house, a pencil, a square, a Facebook icon, a circle, and others. A search bar labeled "Search Anything" with a magnifying glass icon is present. The sidebar then lists "Applications" with icons and names: Firefox Web Browser (Web Browser), Terminal, Text Editor, Inkscape SVG Vector Illustrator, The GIMP Image Editor, Epiphany Web Browser (Web Browser), and a link to "more applications". Below this is a "People" section with icons and names: Brianna, Daniel, Andrew, Jason, Joy, and a link to "more people". The bottom section is titled "Documents" with icons and names: "The Lake at Night", "Poker Night - All In!", "Letter to the Editor", and a link to "more documents". The right side of the image features a large, abstract blue background with a prominent, glowing blue DNA double helix structure. The helix is composed of numerous small blue "f" symbols, representing the Fedora logo. The background has a dark, organic feel with swirling blue and black patterns. At the bottom of the screen, there is a taskbar with several open application windows: a file browser, a terminal window showing command-line text, a web browser window with a pink page, and a text editor window. To the right of the taskbar is a system tray with icons for power, network, volume, and a trash can. The date and time are displayed as "3:08 PM 7/1/2007".