

## \* Changing theme.

- The visual appearance of application (the buttons, scroll bars, widgets and other graphical components) are controlled by a theme.
- GNOME comes with a set of different theme which can change the way your applications look.
- The exact method for changing your theme may depend on your distribution.
- For many GNOME-based distribution, you can simply run `gnome-tweaks`, as shown in the screenshot from Ubuntu.
- However as mentioned earlier, if you don't find it there, you will need to look at `gnome-extension app`, which can now sometimes configure themes.
- This required installing even more software and going to external websites, so it is unlikely to be seen as an improvement by many user.

## \* Locking the Screen

→ It is often a good idea to lock your screen to prevent other people from accessing your session while you are away from your computer.

NOTE:- This does not suspend the computer and your application and processes continue to run while the screen is locked.

\* There are two ways to lock your screen.

- Using the graphical interface clicking in the upper-right corner of the desktop and clicking on lock icon.

- Using the keyboard shortcut (SUPER-L or SUPER-ESCAPE)

(The SUPER key is also known as windows key)

→ The keyboard shortcut for locking the screen can be modified by altering keyboard settings

→ To re-enter the desktop session you just need to provide your password again.



## \* Switching Users

- Linux is a true multi-user operating system, which allows more than one user to be simultaneously logged in.
- If more than one person uses the system for each person must have their own user account and password.
- This allows for individualized settings, home directories and other files and protection against both accidental and malicious corruption.
- Users can take turns using machine, while keeping everyone's sessions alive, or even be logged in simultaneously through the network.

## \* Shutting Down and Restarting

→ Beside normal daily starting and stopping of the computer, a system restart may be require as a part of certain major system updates, generally only those involving installing a new linux kernel.



→ initiating the shutdown Process from the graphical desktop is rather trivial on all current linux distributions, with very little variation.

→ we will discuss later how to do this from the command line, using the shutdown command.

→ In all cases, you click on either a settings (gear) or a Power icon and follow the Prompts.

## \* Shutting Down and Restarting on GNOME

1. click either the Power or Gear icon in the upper-right corner of the screen.

2. click on Power off, Restart or Cancel.  
If you do nothing, the system will shut down in 60 seconds.



## \* Suspending

- All modern computers support suspend (or sleep) mode when you want to stop using your computer for a while.
- Suspend mode saves the current system state and allows you to resume your session more quickly while remaining on, but uses very little power in the sleeping state.
- It works by keeping system's application, desktop, and so on in the system RAM but turning off all the other hardware.
- This shortens the time for full system start-up as well as conserves battery power.
- One should note that modern Linux distribution actually boot so fast that the amount of time saved is often minor.

## \* Basic operations

- Even experienced users can forget that the precise command that launches an application or exactly what option and arguments it requires.
- Fortunately, Linux allows you to quickly open application using the graphical interface.
- Application are found at different places in Linux (and within GNOME)
  - From the Applications menu in the upper-left corner,
  - From the Activities menu in the upper left corner,
  - In some Ubuntu versions, from the Dash button in upper left corner,
  - For KDE, and some other environments, application can be opened from the button in the lower-left corner.

## \* Default Applications

- multiple applications are available to accomplish various tasks and to open a file of a given type.
- For example you can click on a web address while reading an email and launch a browser such as Firefox or Chrome.
- To set default application, enter the settings menu (on all recent Linux distributions) and then click on either Default Application or Details > Default Applications.

→ The exact list will vary from what is shown here in the ubuntu screenshot

\*→ The hidden files <sup>name</sup> starts with dot (.).



## \* Removing a file

→ Deleting a file in Nautilus will automatically move the deleted files to the `.local/share/Trash/files` directory (a trash can of sorts) under the user's home directory.

→ There are ~~sev~~ several ways to delete files and directories using Nautilus.

1. Select all the files and directories that you want to delete.

2. Press `CTRL-Delete` on your keyboard or right-click the file.

3. Select move to Trash.

→ Note that you may have a Delete Permanently option which bypasses the trash folder

And that this option may be visible all the time or only in list (rather than) icon mode.

## \* To Permanently delete a file

1. On the left Panel inside a Nautilus file browser window, right click on the Trash directory.

2. Select Empty Trash.

OR

`Shift + Delete`