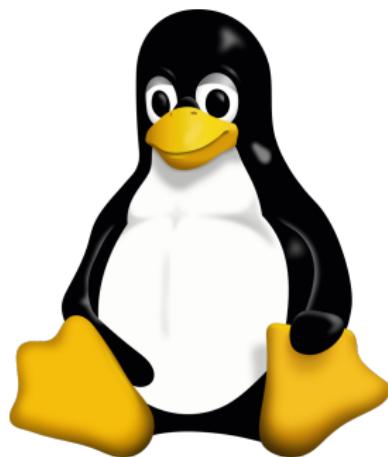


# Getting Started with Linux

Zoltán Szabó @ Department of Statistics, LSE (Sept. 26, 2025)



# Contents

- Desktop tour ✓
- Applications.
- A bit of Linux history.
- Linux distributions.
- Installation.
- Ricing and phones.

## Applications: categorized; some handy ones

Notations: M = '∈ main', A = '∈ AUR', W = web client, p = proprietary.

Web & mail:

- browser:
  - librewolf-bin<sup>†</sup> (A; ∃ uBlock Origin), tor-browser-bin (A); to keep an eye on: Ladybird!

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- e-mail: ProtonMail (W), thunderbird (M).

ProtonMail: get a free month on the Mail Plus plan!

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# Applications+

## Media:

- image:
  - viewer: `feh` ([M](#)), `gthumb` ([M](#)).
  - editor: `gimp` ([M](#); bitmap), `inkscape` ([M](#); vector).

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  - player: `mplayer` (M), `vlc` (M), `mpv` (M).
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  - editor: `kdenlive` (M).
  - recording, live streaming: `obs-studio` (M).
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- audio:
  - player: `mpd`, with `mpd-mpris`, `rmpc`, `kitty`, and `playerctl` (all M).
  - editor: `tenacity` (M).



- Text:

- document viewer: `xdvi` ∈ `texlive` (M, group), `xpdf` (M), `okular` (M),
- .pdf annotation: `xournalpp` (M),
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- Chat & collaboration:
  - chat: `zoomp`(A), `teamsp`(A), `BigBlueButton` (W), `Jitsi Meet` (W), `linphone-desktop-appimage`(A),
  - version control: `git` (M),
  - calendar & reminder: `remind` (M).



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- firewall: `ufw` (**M**).

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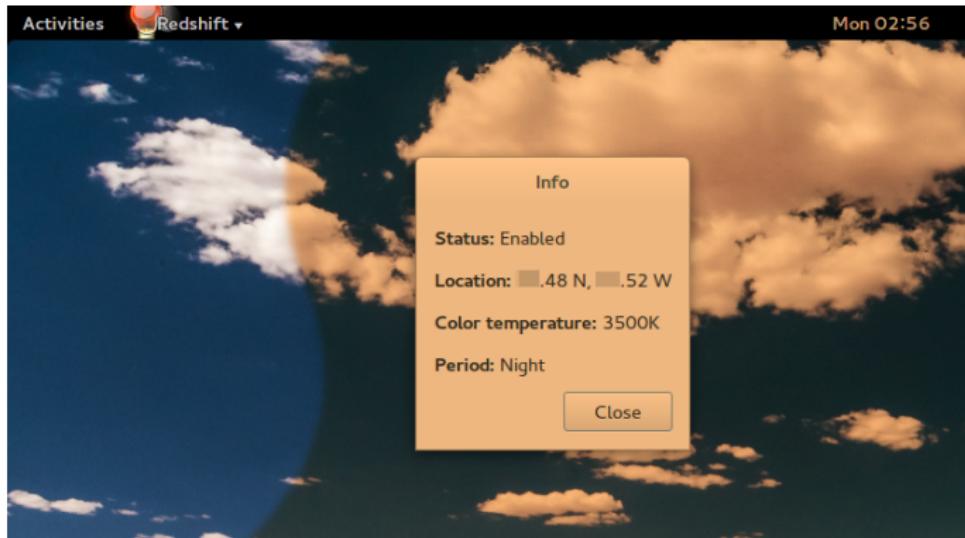
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My view

I do not miss anything, and have freedom.

# A journey

Win  
start

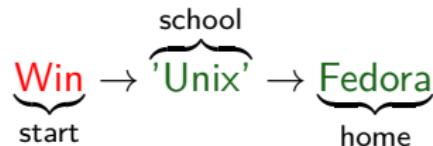


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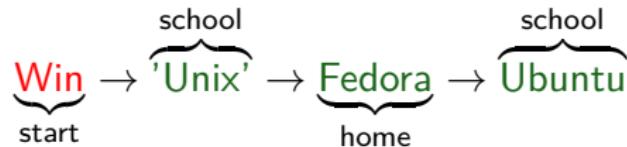
The diagram shows the word "Unix" in green. The prefix "Un" is underlined in red, and the suffix "ix" is underlined in blue. Above the word, the word "school" is written in black, with a curly brace underneath it spanning the length of "Unix".



## A journey



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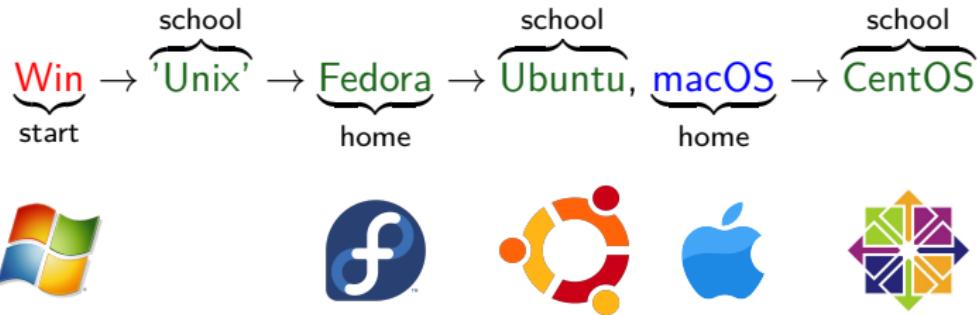
## A journey

Win → 'Unix' → Fedora → Ubuntu, macOS

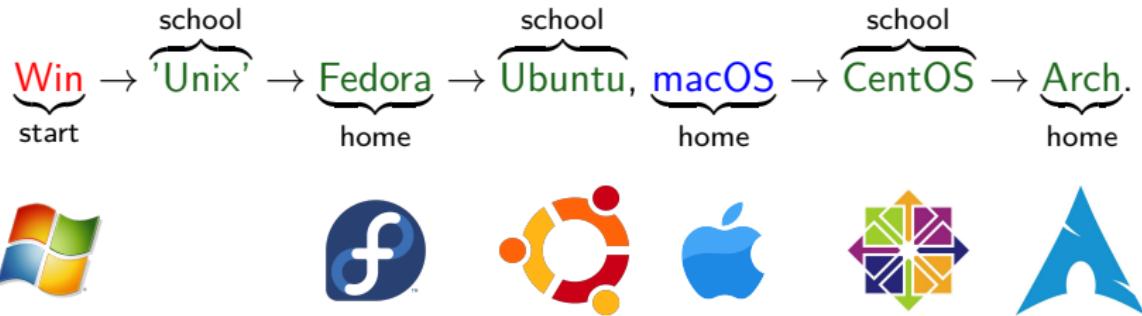
start      school      home      school      home



## A journey



# A journey



## ⇒ Currently...

- laptop, dept-al server, research computing (cluster),
- mobile phone: PinePhone Pro,
- paper-like tablet ([Remarkable Paper Pro](#)),
- router (OpenWrt ∈ [Flint 2](#)),
- home automation ([Home Assistant](#)): reading about it.

## Some fun (a 21Y Finish CS student)

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Date: Aug 25, 1991, 10:57:08 PM

Newsgroups: comp.os.mimix

Body:

Hello everybody ...

I'm doing a (free) operating system (just  
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Linus Torvalds (~now):



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- Runs: from old laptops [OD<sub>1</sub>, YT<sub>1</sub>; 1980=YT<sub>2</sub>] to top 500 supercomputers, even on a RISC-V laptop [YT]



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- At the heart of > 3 billion Android devices.

## Linux today – continued

- Web-facing servers, Microsoft's own Azure cloud, game consoles (**SteamOS**), smart TVs, smart watches, Amazon Kindle, international space stations, ...

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One of the main secrets

free and open source ⇒ knowledge sharing ⇒ creativity can kick in ⇒ versatility!

In fact, Linux = **GNU/Linux**: Linus used the GNU development tools for his kernel, ...

- Late 1970s: companies started to spread proprietary software ⇒



- **GNU project** = **GNU is Not Unix**:

- Goal: write a UNIX-like operating system entirely of **free software**.
- Users are **legally free** (GPL)
  - ① to use,
  - ② to study,
  - ③ to modify, and
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- mass collaboration announced by **Richard Stallman** ('83; **his website**).

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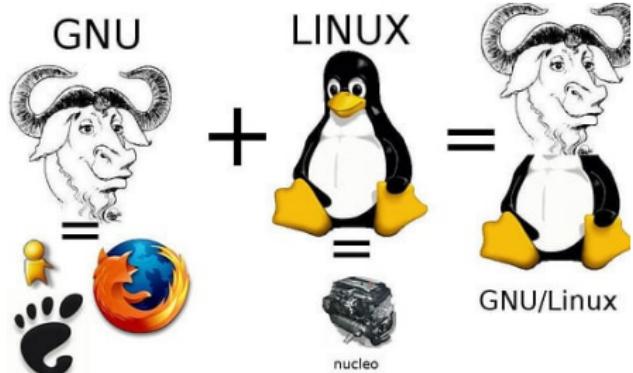
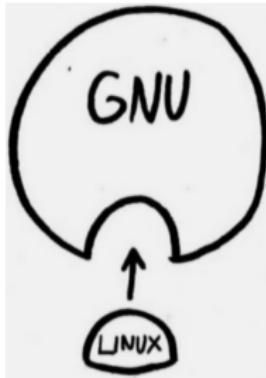
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- Creator of **GNU Emacs**: 'text editor' (**LISP** interpreter).



⇒

- ① **GNU utils:** high-level utilities.
- ② **Kernel:**
  - low-level 'stuff', written (mostly) in C, GPLv2,
  - manages the CPU, memory, device drivers, file system, ...

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- Author of Git (GPLv2):
  - distributed version control system,
  - gold standard in collaborative coding efforts,
  - developed for the Linux kernel ('05),
  - # of lines in the code of Linux kernel: 40+ million (2025).



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- free  $\ni$  open-source, but
  - free  $\neq$  open-source: text, video [OD, YT],
  - open-source code can 'spy' on you,  
privacy matters [OD, YT].



## Free vs right to repair

- my experience: battery replacement in Surface Pro = 600€,
- idea in 60s [OD,YT]: \$12.9 << \$1500 (repairing for 17Y@2025; ~iPhone)



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  - a laptop initiative: frame.work ≈ anti-MacBook ⇐ designed to be easy to upgrade & repair.



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  - standard for computing clusters (example: **slurm**).



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- there have been **> 1000** distributions,
- currently (Sept. 26, 2025): **367 distributions**,
- but minor differences.



Primary choice to make

point release vs rolling release.

## Point release model: Windows

- Example:
  - **Windows:** 3.0, 3.1x, 95, 98, Me, NT, 2000, XP, Vista, 7, 8, 10, 11.

## Point release model: Windows, macOS

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- **macOS:** Cheetah, Puma, Jaguar, Panther, Tiger, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Lion, Mountain Lion, Mavericks, Yosemite, El Capitan, Sierra, High Sierra, Mojave, Catalina, Big Sur, Monterey, Ventura, Sonoma, Sequoia, Tahoe.

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  - macOS: Cheetah, Puma, Jaguar, Panther, Tiger, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Lion, Mountain Lion, Mavericks, Yosemite, El Capitan, Sierra, High Sierra, Mojave, Catalina, Big Sur, Monterey, Ventura, Sonoma, Sequoia, Tahoe.
- Properties:
  - ① occasional **big** changes,
  - ② **end-of-life** date!

# Point release: Linux distributions



(Debian → ) Ubuntu → Pop!\_OS; Fedora; openSUSE.

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- **openSUSE: Leap,**
  - released 1×/year.

# Rolling release: Linux distributions

- Arch Linux:



- one-time installation with continuous upgrades,
- lightweight and flexible,
- follows the keep it simple (**KISS**) principle,
- designed to teach its user.

# Rolling release: Linux distributions

- other examples: [openSUSE Tumbleweed](#), [Gentoo](#).



# Point release vs rolling release

---

point	rolling
always up-to-date	+
(new software features, bug fixes, security patches)	
supports even very new hardware	+
more secure	+
no need to reinstall it	+
requires semi-decent internet	-
less suited for servers (where stability is max-ed)	-

---

# My choice: Arch (released in 2002)

- ➊ rolling release.
- ➋ great package manager (pacman),
  - fast,
  - allows parallel downloading.



[Package managers handle dependencies.]

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- ③ superb documentation ([Arch Wiki](#)):
  - base reference even for other distributions;)
  - DRY (don't repeat yourself) principle [[YT](#), [OD](#)].
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Both are searchable.

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- ➌ Boot from the USB stick.
- ➍ Follow the instructions.

# Downloading note

- .iso size:
  - 15.8 GB (MacOS Tahoe) – for comparison.

# Downloading note

- .iso size:
  - 5.4 GB (Windows 11) – for comparison.
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- .iso size:

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- .iso size:
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  - 15.8 GB (MacOS Tahoe) – for comparison.
- downloading:
  - **http; torrent**: this can be faster ( $\Leftarrow$  sharing).



# Notes on the boot process — a bit technical

- ① system's **firmware** (such as **BIOS/UEFI/Coreboot/Libreboot**)  $\xrightarrow{\text{starts}}$
- ② **bootloader** (such as GRUB  $\Leftarrow$  GNU; **features & others**)  $\xrightarrow{\text{loads}}$
- ③ the **kernel** (your operating system).

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In practice:

- **firmware**:

- probes for hardware, simple health checks,
- it has a UI accessible with a magic key (Esc, F1/F2/...),
- allows you to designate a boot device (USB/hard/CD/DVD drive, ...),
- consults the GPT<sup>†</sup> partition table to identify the **ESP**<sup>‡</sup>, and launches the target application (typically the bootloader).

<sup>†</sup>no chat 😊, <sup>‡</sup>EFI System Partition.

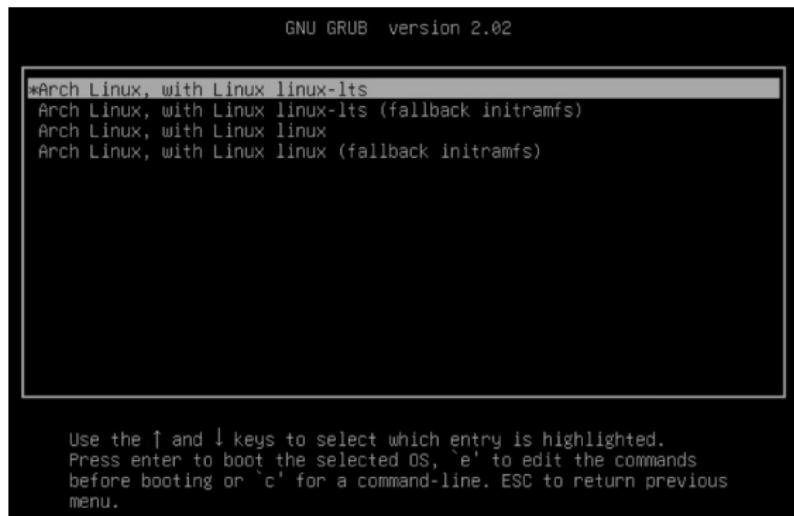
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In practice:

- **bootloader:**

- gives a menu on which kernel / operating system to invoke.



# Instructions: for Arch – scary;)

- ① Step-by-step text guide (official one).
- ② Video guide:
  - vid<sub>1</sub> [OD, YT]: UEFI; check the YouTube comments as well!
  - vid<sub>2</sub> [YT]: BIOS, UEFI, UEFI-LVM-LUKS.

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## Definitions

- firmware: BIOS (very old machine), UEFI (semi-new computer).
- partition table: BIOS ⇒ MBR (a.k.a. DOS, MS-DOS); UEFI ⇒ GPT.
- LVM: adjustable layout, LUKS: encryption.
- LUKS: your data can't be read even if your laptop is stolen.

# Instructions: BIOS or UEFI

BIOS:



UEFI:



# Installation hints

- ① use ethernet: faster.

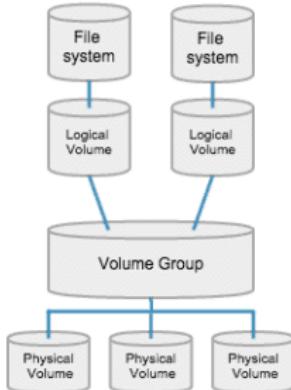


# Installation hints

- ① use ethernet: faster.



- ② start simply: no encryption, no LVM.



# Installation hints

- ② start simply – elaborated (nerdness-level dependent):
  - ① Live media/USB/image (Fedora, Ubuntu):
    - .iso writing, hardware support check, quick look at the system ✓,
    - slower than SSD.

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④ NixOS:

- declarative approach based on Nix [YT] ⇒ reproducibility,
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<sup>†</sup>Start with a DE before a WM.

# Installation hints – continued

## ③ partition formatting:

- **ext4**: more settled – my choice,



- **btrfs**:
    - modern alternative,
    - supports compression ⇒ less space, increased storage lifespan,
    - copy-on-write ⇒ consistency even in case of power loss,
    - snapshot feature,
    - limited LUKS support.
- ⇒ It is worth keeping an eye on it!

## Installation hints – continued

- ④ kernel (stable), LTS kernel (longterm) [others]:
  - stable: maintained until the next stable release,
  - LTS: maintained for a few extra years,
  - good to have both: flexibility.

# Installation hints – continued

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## ⑤ swap:

- helps if RAM is exhausted (but slower,  $\times 1000!$ ); size recommendations.
- 2 types:
  - ① swap partition: often preferred,
  - ② swap file: easier to resize, but less tested.

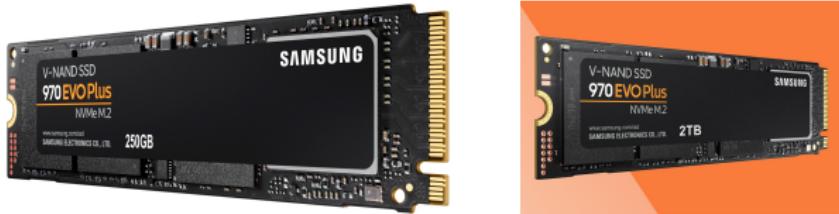
# Installation hints – continued

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- ⑦ Use a spare drive (to avoid the wrestling of the op. systems),
  - example: (used) Thinkpad → T480 [YT]: low-budget, flexible.

## Installation hints – continued

- ⑧ Create a normal user (beyond the root;  $\in$  wheel; sudo).

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## Installation hints – continued

- ⑧ Create a normal user (beyond the root; ∈ wheel; sudo).
- ⑨ Log your installation, usage, information sources (e.g. by Vimwiki)!
- ⑩ Post-installation:
  - think in terms of tasks not software, and use the native applications.
  - a weekly system update can be healthy.

# Desktop environments (DE)

- Desktop environments:
  - [windows manager](#), and
  - a bundle of applications (calendar, image viewer, file manager, . . . ).

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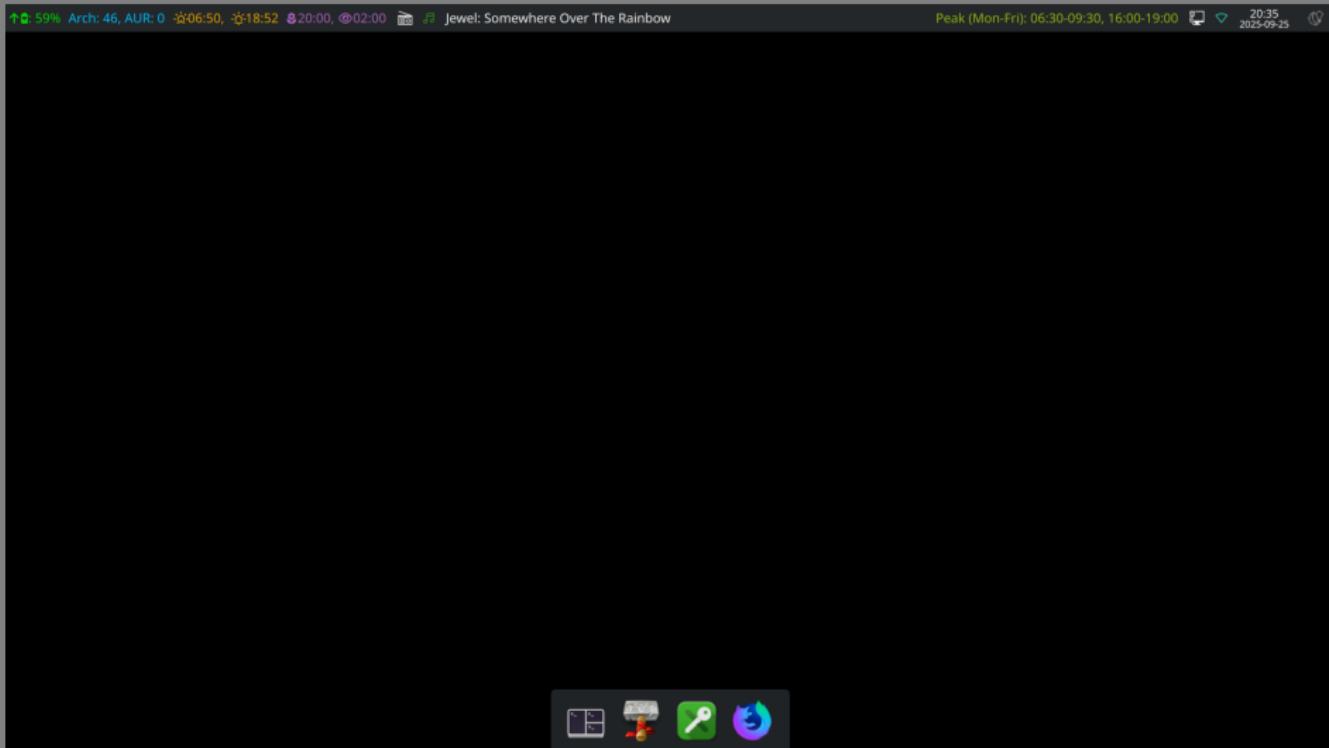
Examples follow

## DE: KDE Plasma

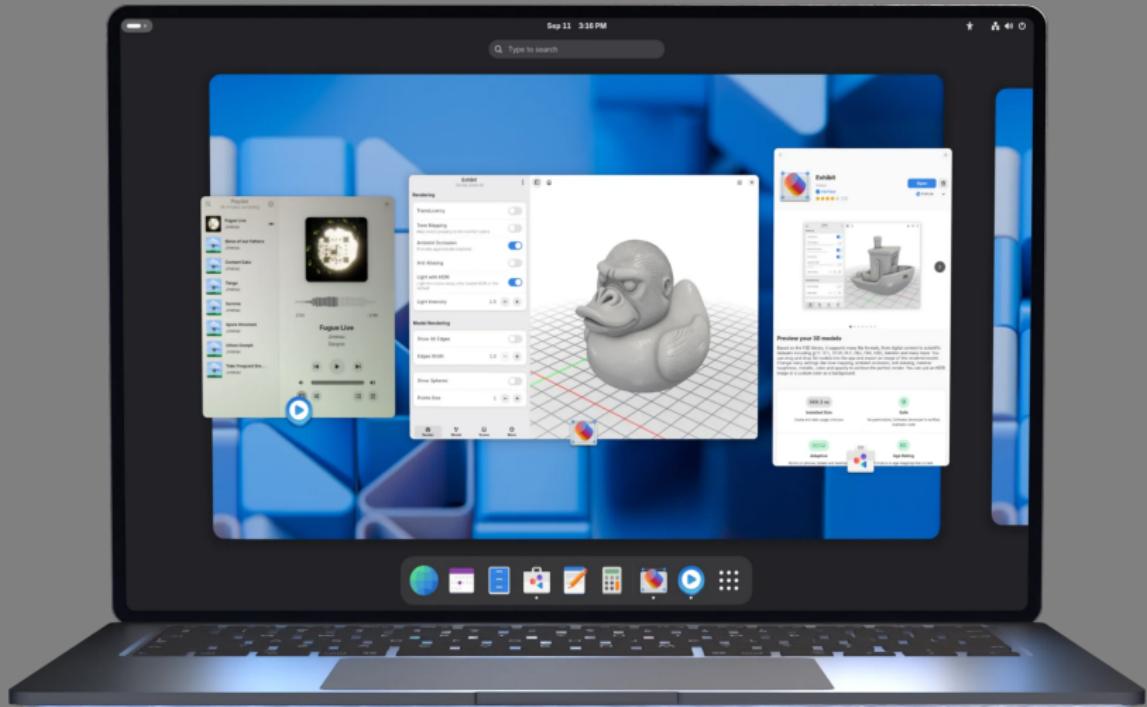


$\xrightarrow{\text{spec.}}$  Win XP [YT] & Win 11 mimicing [OD, YT].

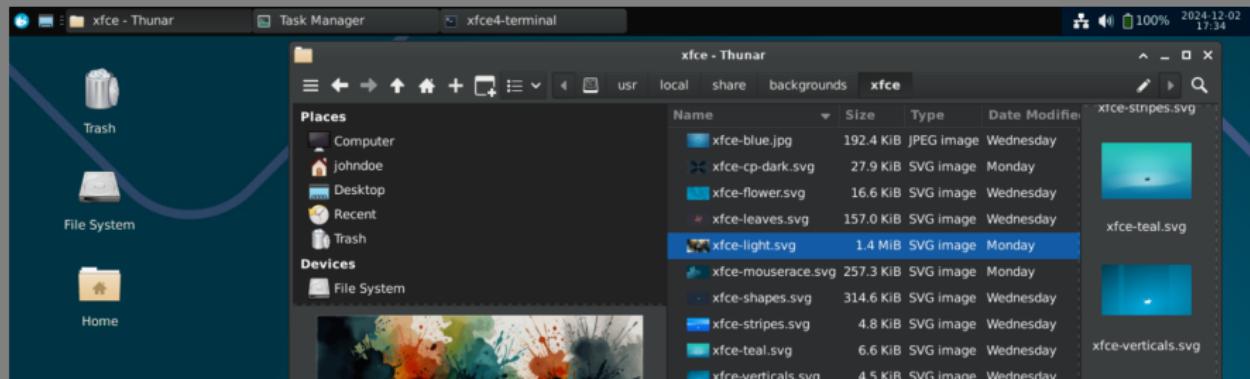
# DE: KDE Plasma – my desktop



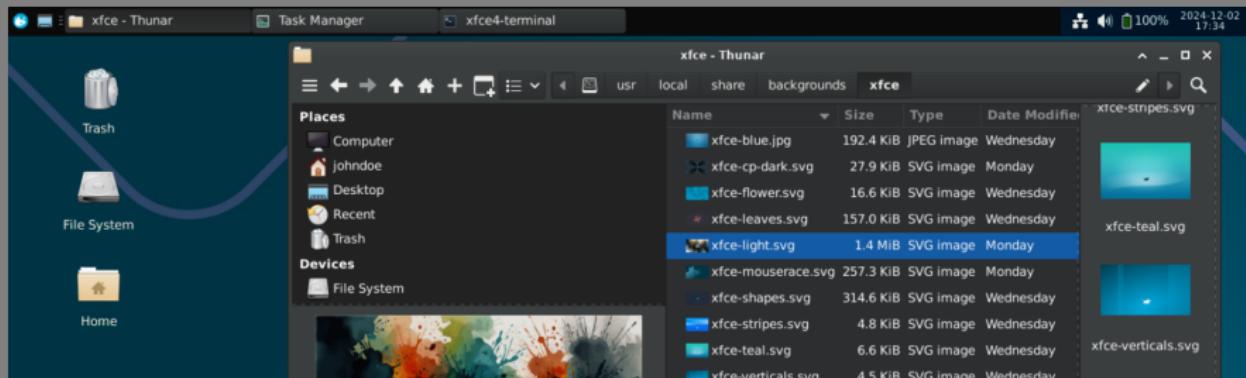
# DE: GNOME



# DE: Xfce



# DE: Xfce



## Extra DE inspiration

- [unixporn](#) (screenshots),
- [COSMIC DE](#): worth keeping an eye on it! (Wayland-based)



# Window managers (WM)

- It allows handling windows (open, close, min/max-ze, move, resize, . . . ).
- It can be part of a DE or standalone.
- Idea: WMs can be even snappier than DEs.

# Window managers (WM)

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- It can be part of a DE or standalone.
- Idea: WMs can be even snappier than DEs.
- 3 types:
  - ① **stacking** (a.k.a. floating),
  - ② **tiling**: non-overlapping windows,
  - ③ dynamic: allows switching between **tiling** and **floating** layout.

- Stacking:
  - KWin → KDE,
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Examples follow

# WM: i3

```
main.c ("/i3/src") - VIM
}
/* Set up i3 specific atoms like I3_SOCKET_PATH and I3_CONFIG_PATH */
x_set_i3_atoms();

struct ev_io *xcb_watcher = malloc(sizeof(struct ev_io));
struct ev_io *xkb = malloc(sizeof(struct ev_io));
struct ev_check *xcb_check = malloc(sizeof(struct ev_check));
struct ev_prepare *xcb_prepare = malloc(sizeof(struct ev_prepare));

ev_io_init(xcb_watcher, xcb_get_event, xcb_get_file_descriptor(conn), EV_READ);
ev_io_start(main_loop, xcb_watcher);

if (xkb_supported) {
    ev_io_init(xkb, xkb_get_event, ConnectionNumber(xkbfd), EV_READ);
    ev_io_start(main_loop, xkb);
}

/* Flush the buffer so that libev can properly get new events */
MFflush(xkbfd);
}

ev_check_init(xcb_check, xcb_check_db);
ev_check_start(main_loop, xcb_check);

ev_prepare_init(xcb_prepare, xcb_prepare_db);
ev_prepare_start(main_loop, xcb_prepare);

xcb_flush(conn);

manage_existing_windows(root);

if ((disable_signal_handler)
    setuse_signal_handler();

/* Ignore SIGPIPE to survive errors when an IPC client disconnects
 * while we are sending him a message */
signal(SIGPIPE, SIG_IGN);

/* Autostarting exec-lines */
if (autostart) {
    struct Autostart *exec;
    TAILQ_FOREACH(exec, autostarts, autostarts) {
        LOG("auto-starting %s\n", exec->command);
        start_application(exec->command);
    }
}

/* Autostarting exec_always_lines */
struct Autostart *exec_always;
TAILQ_FOREACH(exec_always, autostarts_always, autostarts_always) {
    LOG("auto-starting (always!) %s\n", exec_always->command);
    start_application(exec_always->command);
}

ev_loops(main_loop, 0);
src/main.c
464,9      992
```

x200: xplayer 902/E05.avi

MP4Player



x200: git log

```
commit b8774212b3802badb615418f45d85566fcfc149b
Author: Michael Steapelberg <michael@stapelberg.de>
Date: Sun Jul 17 22:08:00 2011 +0200
```

    Add missing function prototype for strndup on Darwin (Thanks Marcus)

```
commit 3da3e691063f7c47f09461bb948f48abeb6fc
Author: Michael Steapelberg <michael@stapelberg.de>
Date: Sun Jul 17 15:21:57 2011 +0200
```

    i3-config-wizard: use fgetln on Darwin, use strndup from FreeBSD on Darwin (Thanks Marcus)

```
commit 02dfb3e091a759d2152919779f6d00929a71cc
Author: Michael Steapelberg <michael@stapelberg.de>
Date: Sun Jul 17 15:18:45 2011 +0200
```

    use memmem and strndup from FreeBSD on Darwin (Thanks Marcus)

```
commit fe563ad6995eff95e2019bf8bba0a72e21d133b
Author: Michael Steapelberg <michael@stapelberg.de>
Date: Sun Jul 17 15:17:24 2011 +0200
```

    makefile: link -liconv on Darwin (Thanks Marcus)

```
commit 7512f633a79c290f4e60287fb2bcd689f025b42
Author: Michael Steapelberg <michael@stapelberg.de>
Date: Fri Jul 15 15:21:39 2011 +0200
[]
```

1 2 3 4

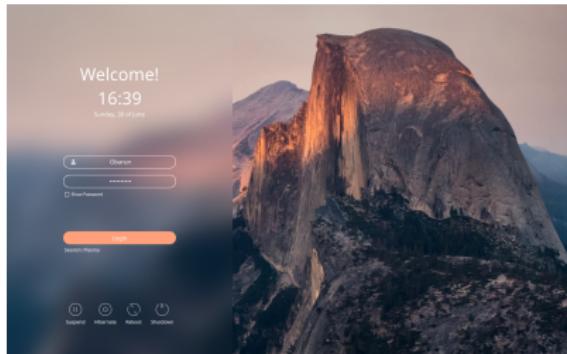
2001:4d80:100e:23:2f:16ff:fe1a:f9b0 | 2.3 GB | DHCP no | VPNs no | Us down | Et 192.168.1.42 (1000 Mbit/s) | MTU 74, ISS 1# ] | 01s | 0,03 | 2011-07-22 15:02:32

# WM: Qtile



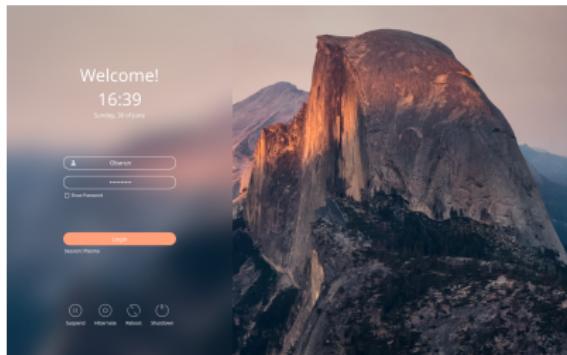
# Login/display manager

- It gives graphical login – if you prefer not using/starting from tty;)
- Popular choices: (i) SDDM: tutorial [[OD](#),[YT](#)] ([inspiration+](#))



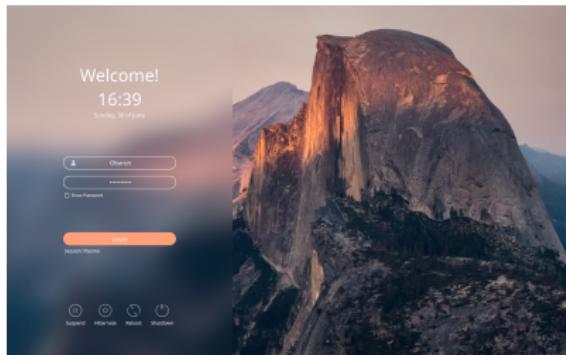
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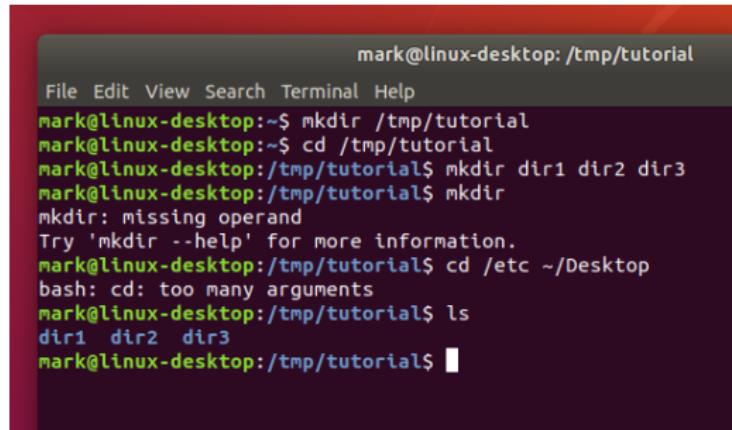
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# Terminal: used for instance @ Arch install

Command shell:

- like Jupyter notebook,
- interaction with the operating system,



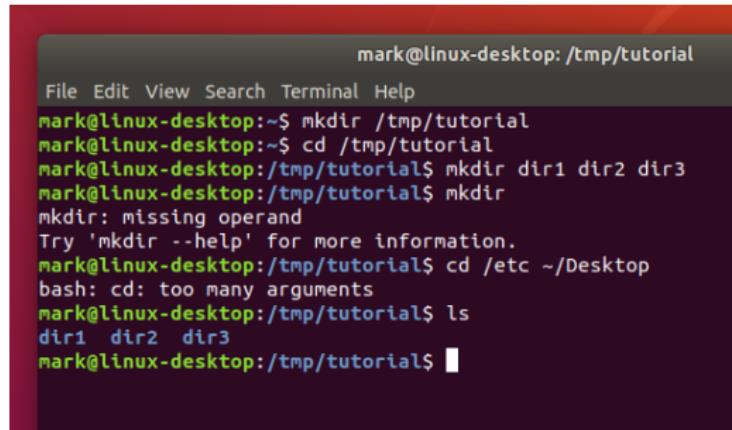
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "mark@linux-desktop: /tmp/tutorial". The window has a standard Linux desktop interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a title bar. The terminal itself displays the following command-line session:

```
mark@linux-desktop:~$ mkdir /tmp/tutorial
mark@linux-desktop:~$ cd /tmp/tutorial
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ mkdir
mkdir: missing operand
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ cd ~/Desktop
bash: cd: too many arguments
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ ls
dir1 dir2 dir3
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ █
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A screenshot of a terminal window titled "mark@linux-desktop: /tmp/tutorial". The window has a dark background and a light-colored text area. At the top, there's a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", and "Help". Below the menu, the terminal prompt is "mark@linux-desktop:~\$". The user runs several commands: "mkdir /tmp/tutorial", "cd /tmp/tutorial", "mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3", and "mkdir". The last "mkdir" command fails with the message "mkdir: missing operand" and "Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.". Then, the user tries to change directory to "/etc ~/Desktop" using "cd /etc ~/Desktop", which fails with "bash: cd: too many arguments". Finally, the user lists the contents of the directory with "ls", showing "dir1 dir2 dir3". The terminal ends with the prompt "mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial\$".

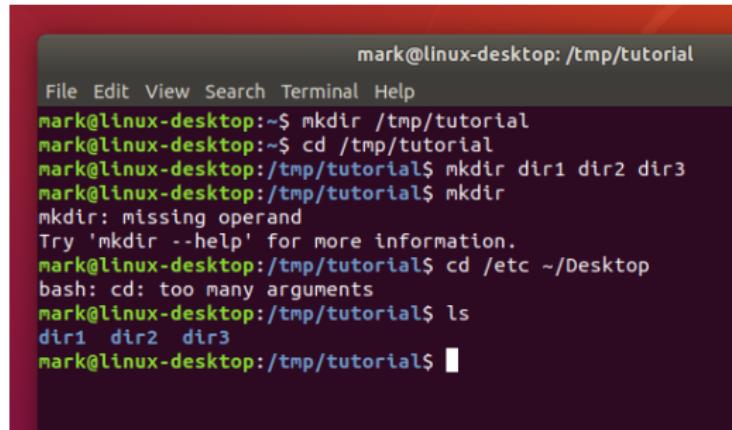
```
mark@linux-desktop: /tmp/tutorial
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mark@linux-desktop:~$ mkdir /tmp/tutorial
mark@linux-desktop:~$ cd /tmp/tutorial
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ mkdir
mkdir: missing operand
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ cd /etc ~/Desktop
bash: cd: too many arguments
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ ls
dir1 dir2 dir3
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$
```

- Google Colab: !shellcommand

# Terminal: used for instance @ Arch install

Command shell:

- like Jupyter notebook,
- interaction with the operating system,



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "mark@linux-desktop: /tmp/tutorial". The window has a dark background and a light-colored title bar. The terminal shows the following command-line session:

```
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mark@linux-desktop:~$ cd /tmp/tutorial
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ mkdir dir1 dir2 dir3
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ mkdir
mkdir: missing operand
Try 'mkdir --help' for more information.
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ cd ~/Desktop
bash: cd: too many arguments
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ ls
dir1 dir2 dir3
mark@linux-desktop:/tmp/tutorial$ █
```

- Google Colab: !shellcommand,
- **virtual console** = text terminal + login prompt (**ttyX** = **Ctrl+Alt+F<sub>X</sub>**,  $X \in [7]$ ).

# Command line (CLI) – continued

- Examples:

- \$ cd : change the current working directory,
- \$ ls : list directory content,
- \$ pwd : print the name of the current directory,
- \$ cp : copy files & directories,
- \$ mv : move or rename files and directories,
- \$ touch : create file,
- \$ mkdir : create directory,
- \$ man : manual page of a command.

# Command line (CLI) – continued

- Examples:

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- shell := command line interpreter  $\xrightarrow{\text{example}}$  Bash

# Command line (CLI) – continued

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⇒

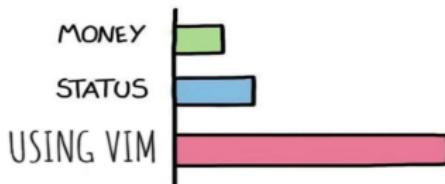
- shell/bash **scripting** [[tutorial](#)]
- lot of **automation** possibilities.

# Superb text editor: Vim

- modal editor  $\xrightarrow{\text{change}}$  `i` = input mode, `Esc` = command mode,
- highly customizable & efficient,
- keyboard-driven, language-like.
- cross-platform.



WHAT GIVES PEOPLE  
FEELINGS OF POWER



## Vim: usage example

---

:q : quit ← most difficult;),  
:w : write (save),  
h,j,k,l : arrows (left, down, up, right)

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y : yank (copy)

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cw : change word,  
d3w : delete 3 words,  
di( : delete inside parentheses,  
dd : delete line,  
p : paste,  
y : yank (copy),  
yy : yank line, ...

---

# Vim – continued (free ⇒)

- integration to browser, Jupyter notebook, ...
- evolution: vi → Vim → Neovim (community-developed),



- personal Wiki: vimwiki,
- tutorials: \$ vimtutor and

---

Name	Vids
ThePrimeagen	YT <sub>1</sub> , YT <sub>2</sub> , YT <sub>3</sub> , YT <sub>4</sub> , YT <sub>5</sub> , YT <sub>6</sub>
Missing Semester	OD, YT
DistroTube	OD <sub>1</sub> , YT <sub>1</sub> ; OD <sub>2</sub> , YT <sub>2</sub>
Ben Awad	YT

---

## Hint: How to ask on forums?

- Netiquette [OD,YT]; discussion → guide.
- DIY mentality:
  - the community is friendly and helps *if* you put in effort,
  - ⇒ **read & do your research first!**



## Odysee (with LBRY) / YouTube channels: good educators

Name	Odysee	YouTube	
DistroTube	OD	YT	
Learn Linux TV	—	YT	
Brodie Robertson	OD	YT	
Bread on Penguins	—	YT	Linux
ExplainingComputers	—	YT	(IT)
Eric Murphy	OD	YT	(less active nowadays <sup>†</sup> )
EF - Linux Made Simple	OD	YT	(less active nowadays <sup>†</sup> )
OldTechBloke	OD	YT	(less active nowadays <sup>†</sup> )
Mental Outlaw	OD	YT	(Linux, privacy)
Luke Smith	OD	YT	(less active nowadays <sup>†</sup> )
VeronicaExplains	—	YT	(less active <sup>†</sup> )
MobileTechReview	—	YT	laptop & mobile reviews
Naomi Brockwell: NBTV	OD	YT	privacy
Louis Rossmann <sup>‡</sup>	OD	YT	right to repair

<sup>†</sup> but her/his past videos are nice. <sup>‡</sup> FUTO's Guide to a Self Managed Life: part-1

[YT<sub>1</sub>], part-2 [YT<sub>2</sub>], wiki.

## Ricing: Conky

- system monitor: CPU, memory, swap space, disk storage, temperature, processes, network interfaces, battery power, system messages, e-mail, ...

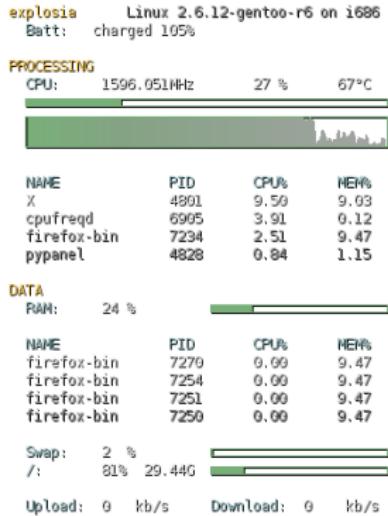
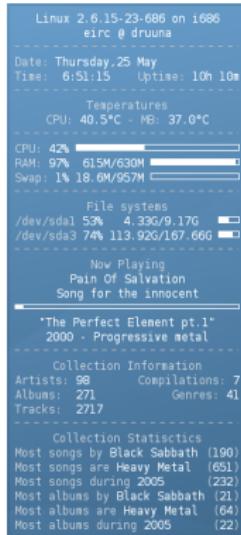
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- Example ([inspiration+](#)):



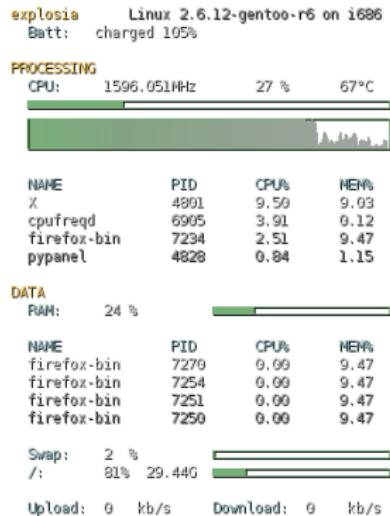
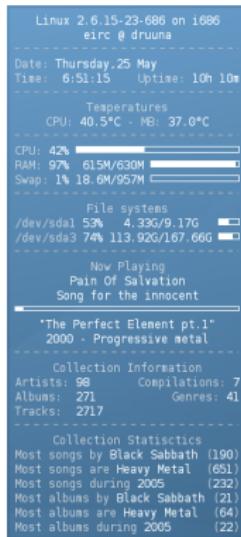
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- Example (inspiration+):



# Ricing: Conky on desktop



# Ricing: Conky on desktop

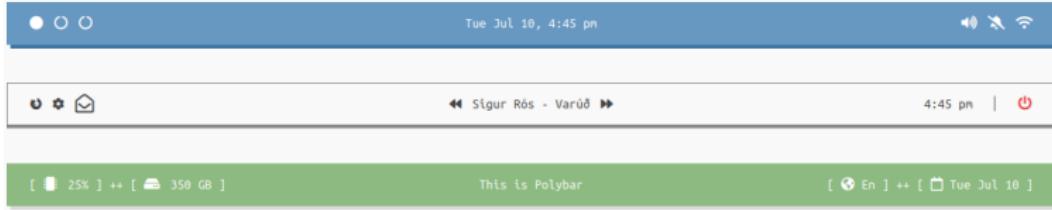


# Ricing: Polybar ([link<sub>1</sub>](#), [link<sub>2</sub>](#))



- fast replacement of the status bar,
- date, time, keyboard layout, backlight, volume, MPD, network, CPU, ...

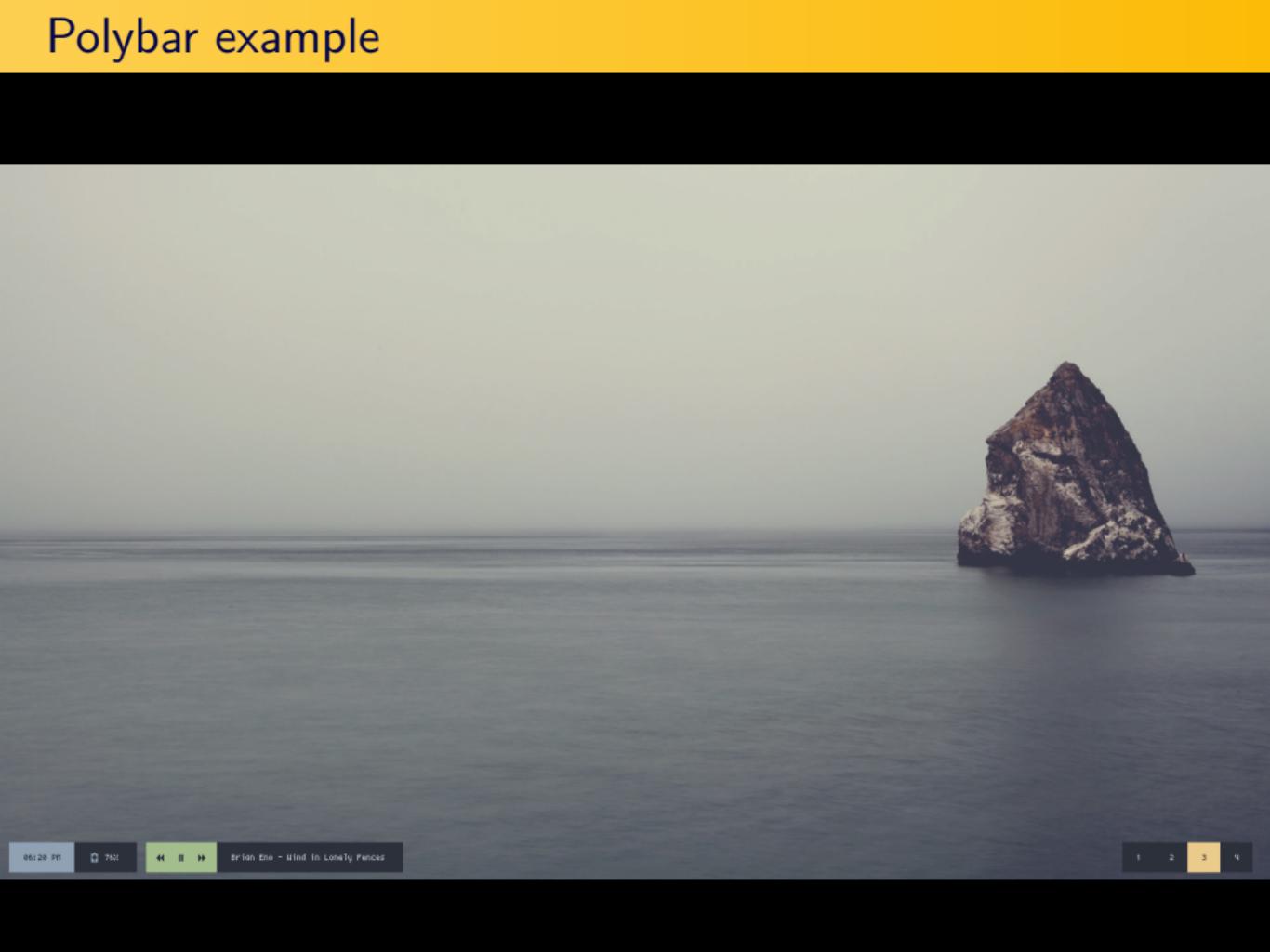
# Ricing: Polybar ([link<sub>1</sub>](#), [link<sub>2</sub>](#))



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Example follows.

# Polybar example



## Compositors: for Xorg (a.k.a. X), for Wayland

- They can
  - add effects like transparency, animations or blur,
  - be standalone or built into the DE / WM.

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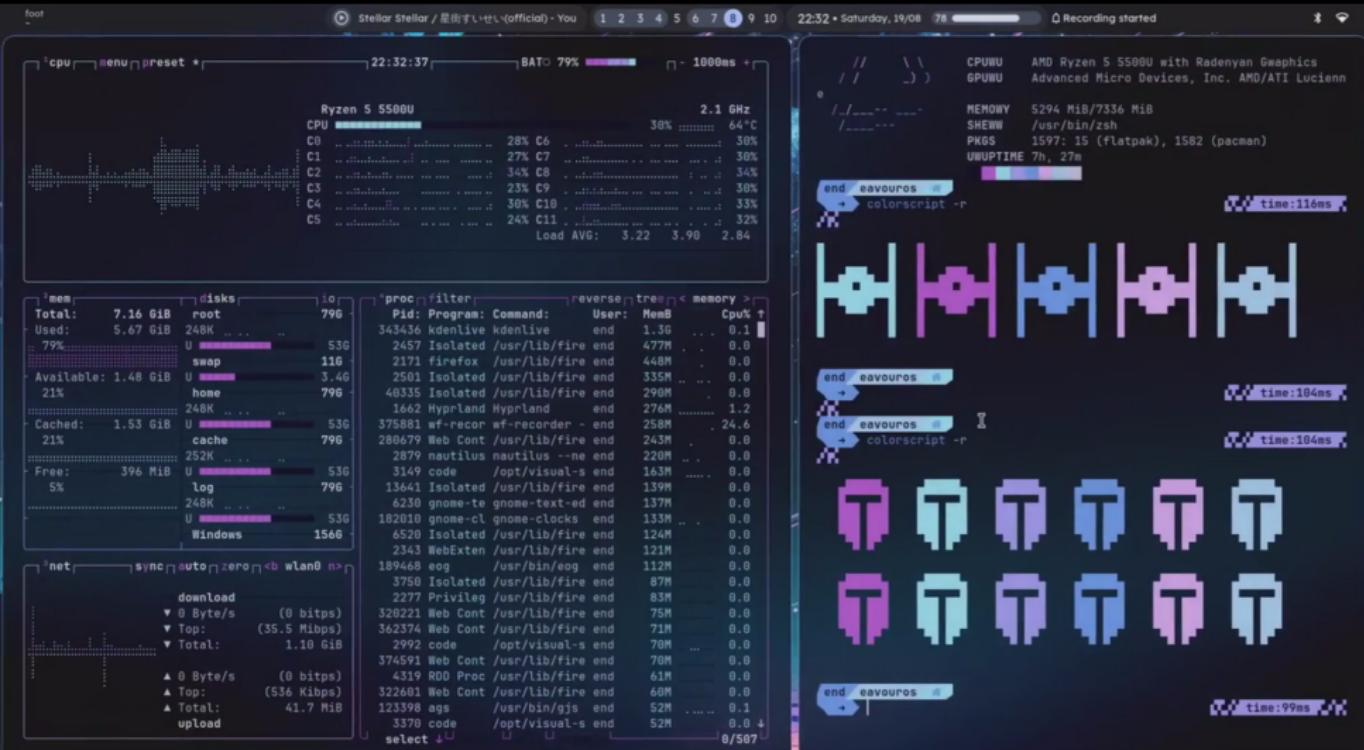
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- For Hyprrland: [website](#), [wiki](#); [demo](#) (screenshot):



# Composer: Hyperlnd<sub>vid</sub>



Compositor: WayfireYT

**Simple •**



# Linux phones (security & privacy; beta!)

## ① Librem 5:

- by Purism, running PureOS.



# Linux phones

## ② PinePhone, PinePhone Pro:

- by Pine64,
- PinePhone Pro: [Wiki](#); various op. systems ⊇ Arch;)
- recipe: [YT<sub>1</sub>](#), [YT<sub>2</sub>](#), [YT<sub>3</sub>](#), [YT<sub>4</sub>](#), [YT<sub>5</sub>](#).
- exploring: Arch with [Phosh](#) (SSH, VNC, . . . ✓); [sxmo](#): looks exciting.



My choice (more stable and transparent communication)

## ③ To keep an eye on: [Liberux Nexx](#)!

# Summary



- applications

# Summary



- applications,
- Linux history, user freedom

# Summary



- applications,
- Linux history, user freedom,
- distributions, installation

# Summary



- applications,
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- DE ← WM ← CLI; login manager; Vim

# Summary



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- ricing: conky, polybar, compositor,
- Linux phones.

Are you ready to own your computer



Feel free to share your

- adventure (how you liked Linux, new softwares/channels found),
- constructive suggestions (what else would have helped you)!