Linux

Applications

Lection №4
(version 1.0)

Learning applications

- LibreOffice Writer/Calc/Impress/Draw/Math

- Calculator

- Disks

- Document/Image Viewers

- Screenshot

- Startup applications

- Ubuntu Software Center

Install and update

Like many versions of Linux, Ubuntu relies on a system called package management for all its software installation and removal needs. Nearly all Ubuntu programs are distributed as software package files. Package files are similar to installation setup.exe files under Windows, in that they're single archives containing a program's components. When the program is installed, the components are unpacked onto the hard disk, and the system configured so the software will work.
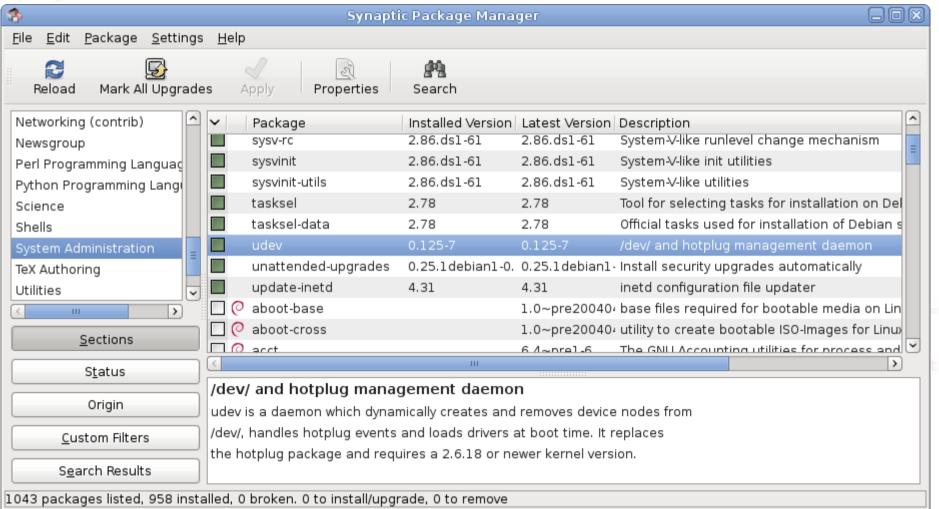
- apt
- dpkg

Install and update

Packages are installed and removed using Ubuntu's two software subsystems: the Advanced Packaging Tool (APT), and the Debian Package system (dpkg). APT and dpkg are two sides of the same coin. dpkg works at a basic level doing the hard work of actually installing and removing packages, while APT works at a higher level keeping track of what packages are installed. APT is very clever. Because it tracks everything, it will tell you if you try to install a software package that will cause trouble for an existing program. In most cases, it will even offer a solution.

Additionally, APT allows intelligent and efficient software updates—for both system software and applications.

Synaptic

Install and remove

- apt-get install <package-name>
- dpkg -i <package-file-name>

- apt-get remove <package-name>
- dpkg -r <package-name>

Update

- apt-get update
- apt-get upgrade

Task 01

- In terminal
  - Install Midnight Commander
  - Learn how to user *mc*
  - Install package
  - Test how it works
  - Remove package *rar*

Sources

- Keir Thomas. Ubuntu Pocket Guide and Reference