

# Debian/GNU Linux

## Introduction II.

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## 1 File management

## 2 Editing

## 3 X Window

## 4 KDE

# Agenda

1 File management

2 Editing

3 X Window

4 KDE

# File and directory management

## Commands and File Managers

### using a terminal window (on a command line)

- create directory: `mkdir -v -m 755 directoryname ...`
- create, remove: `mkdir directory; rmdir directory;`
- touch file; `rm file`
- `cp file1 file2; mv file1 file2; mv directory1 directory2`
- change permissions
- create symbolic links (for files, directories)

# File and directory management

## Commands and File Managers

### using a GUI, i.e. a File Manager

- there are a lot of file managers in Debian
  - get list with `grep "file manager " lenny-packages.txt`
  - check them for features, looks, etc.
- some of them: `konqueror`, `bsc`, `mc`, `filerunner`, `xfe`

```
hades:sysadmin!16> man -k "file manager"
filerunner (1)          - simple and efficient file manager with FTP
fr (1)                  - simple and efficient file manager with FTP
gnome-commander (1)     - A GNOME file manager
konqueror (1)           - Web browser, file manager, ...
nautilus (1)            - the GNOME File Manager
hades:sysadmin!17>
```

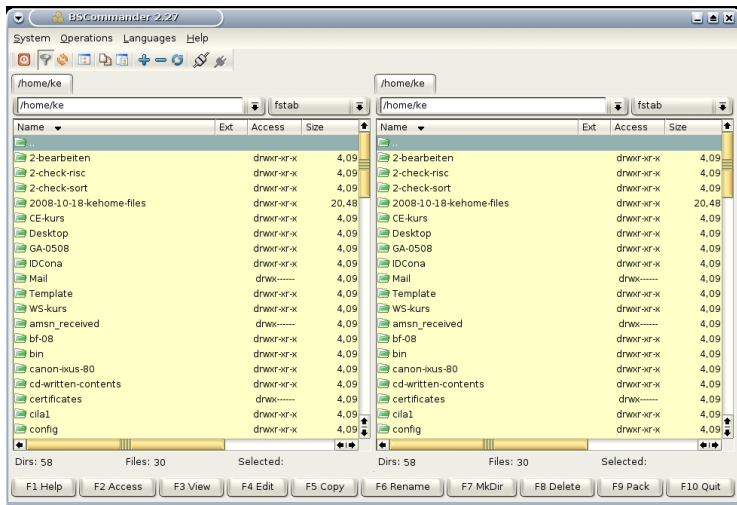
# File managers in details I

## File Managers

- bsc: BeeSoft Commander
  - graphical file manager with two panels
- mc: midnight commander
  - a powerful file manager
- filerunner:
  - X-Based FTP program and file manager, very powerful
- xfe: X file explorer
  - a lightweight file manager for X11, like Windows Explorer
- konqueror:
  - advanced file manager and the central unit in KDE
  - a web browser, document viewer, application starter
  - Desktop configurator, etc.

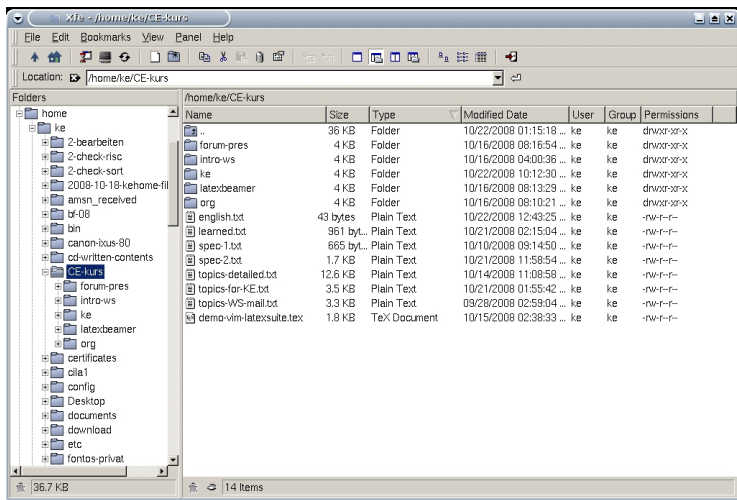
# File Managers

## BeeSoft Commander



# File Managers

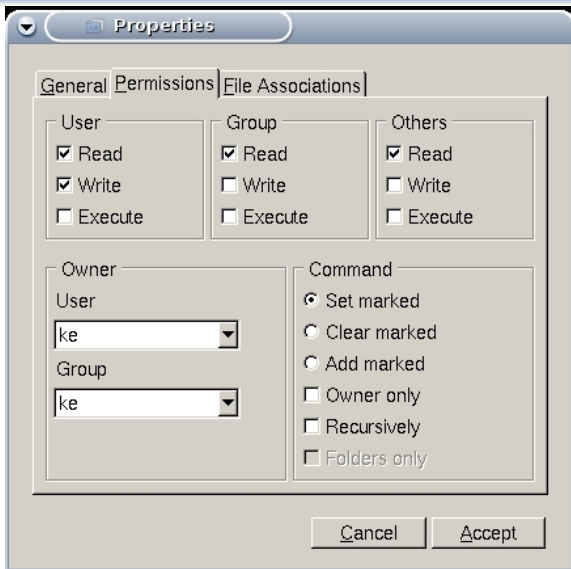
xfe - X File Explorer



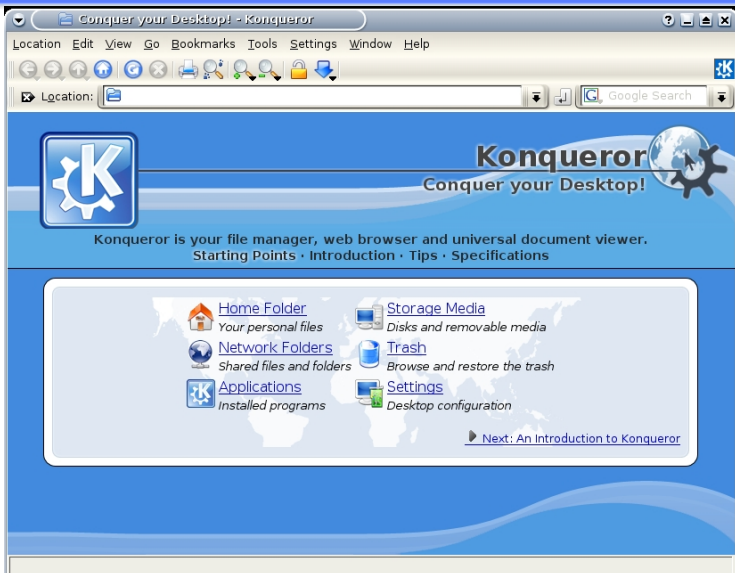


# File Managers

xfe - X File Explorer

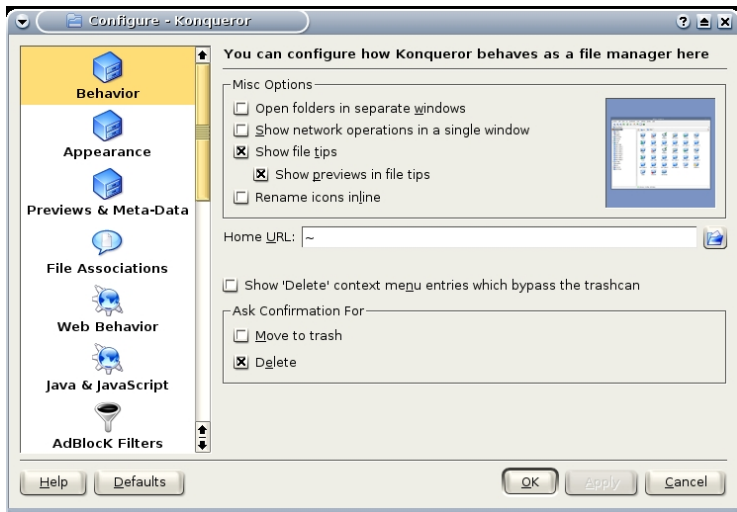


# Konqueror - Start window



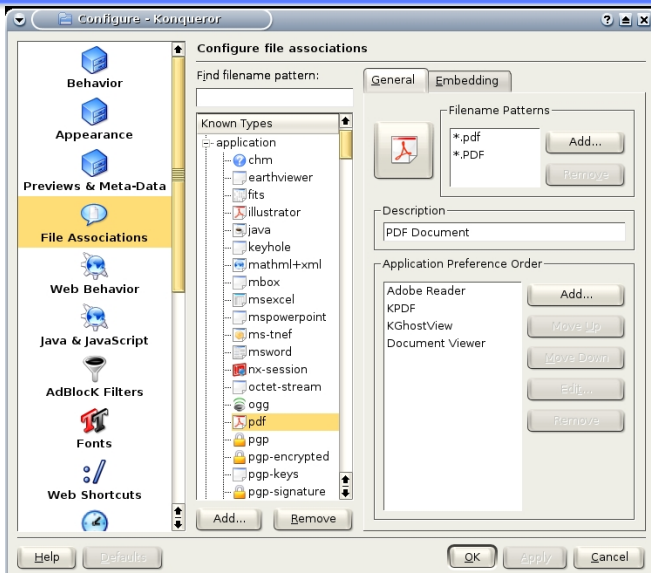
# Konqueror - Configuration

## Behavior



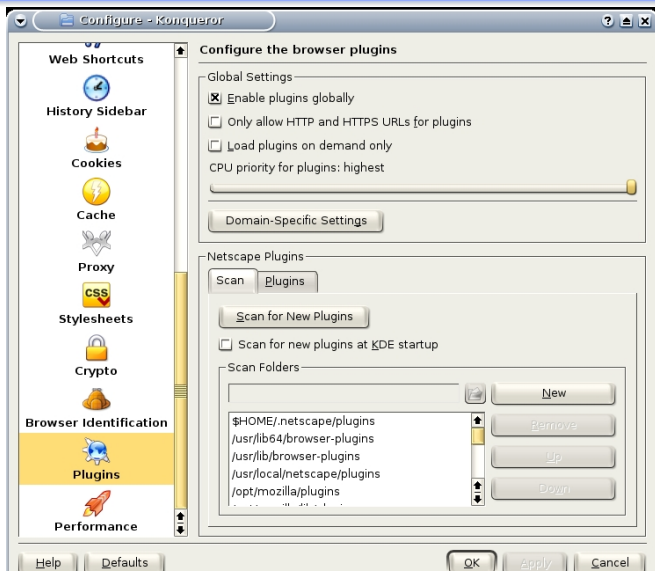
# Konqueror - Configuration

## File associations



# Konqueror - Configuration

## Plugins



# Agenda

1 File management

2 Editing

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4 KDE

# Editing function in Linux

## Editing

- what kind of object do we want to edit
  - text file, audio file, jpeg image file, etc.
  - cd, dvd contents
- dozens of editor are available
  - check them with `grep editor lenny-packages.txt`
  - 236 lenny packages, with 'editor'
- general purpose text editors of different power
- special editors for specific objects
  - audacity, gimp, kguitar, xfig
  - K3B CD/DVD creator

# Office suites

## Suites

- Open Office (OO)
  - oowriter (Word processor)
  - oocalc (Spreadsheet)
  - ooimpress (Presentation)
  - oodraw (Drawing)
  - oobase (Database), oomath (Equation editor)
- K-Office (KDE Office suite)
  - kwriter
  - kspread
  - kpresenter
  - kformula, kthesaurus, etc.



# Text editors

## Text Editors

- ed: The classic Unix line editor
- vi: historical times, but very powerful
- gvim: emacs-like, very powerful ([www.vim.org](http://www.vim.org))
- emacs: very powerful
- axe, nedit
- kedit, gedit: basic editors 4 KDE,GNOME
- kate: advanced text editor for KDE
- bluefish: html, php, etc
- conglomerate: XML editor
- kile: KDE Integrated LaTeX Environment
  - Latex Editor ( XP: TexnicsCenter)

# Text editors

vi

## vi modes: command mode, editing mode

- change to command mode: **ESC** from editing

## command mode

- file: read: **:e file**; write: **:w file** reread: **:e! file**; insert: **:r file**
- file: exit: **:q**, **ZZ**; starting vi: **vi filename**;

## change to edit mode

- **i** - insert text; **a** append text to line;

## editing commands

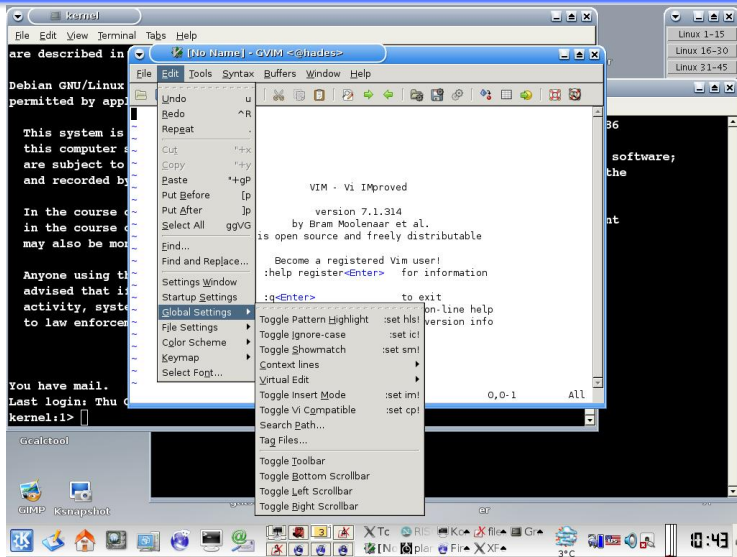
- **5yy** - mark 5 lines; **p** insert marked lines; **r2w** - replace two words;

## advantage of vi for emergency case:

- you can always connect to Linux computer by ssh
- you can always use vi in the terminal window

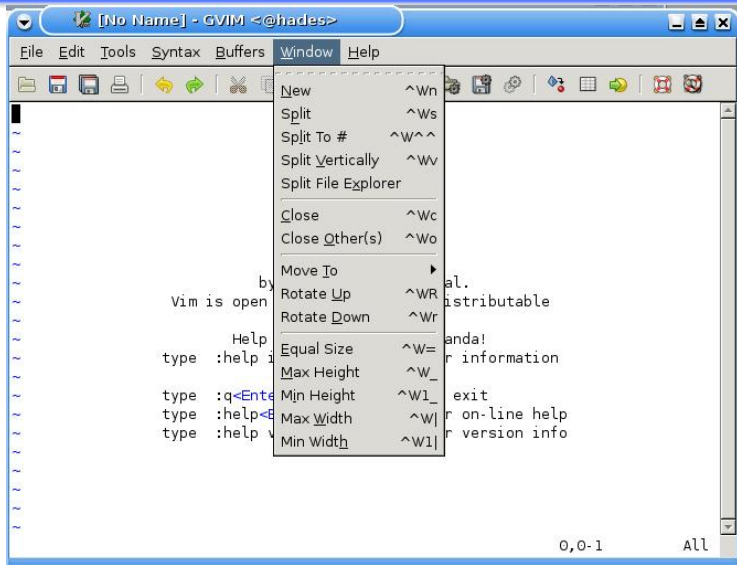
# Text editors

## Gvim



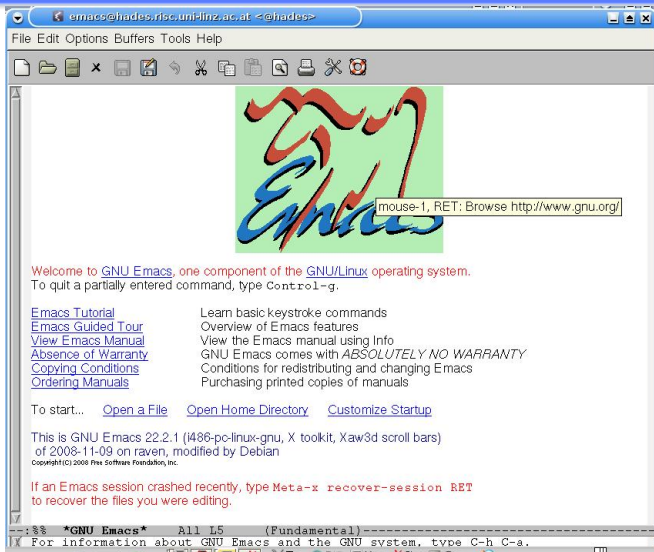
## Text editors

## Gvim



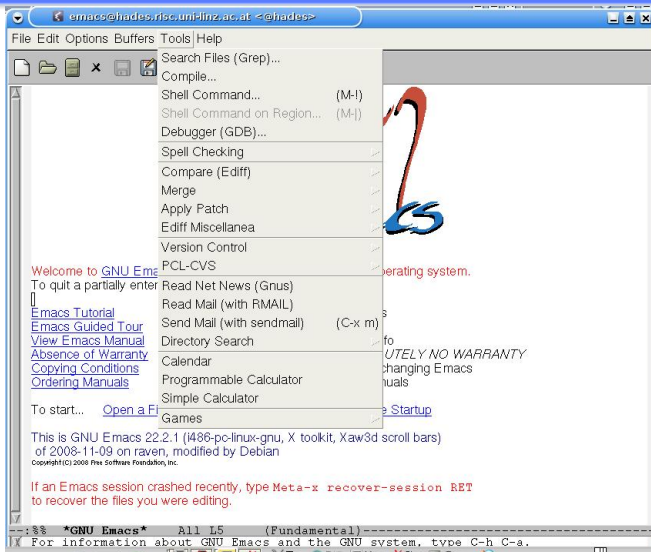
# Text editors

## Emacs



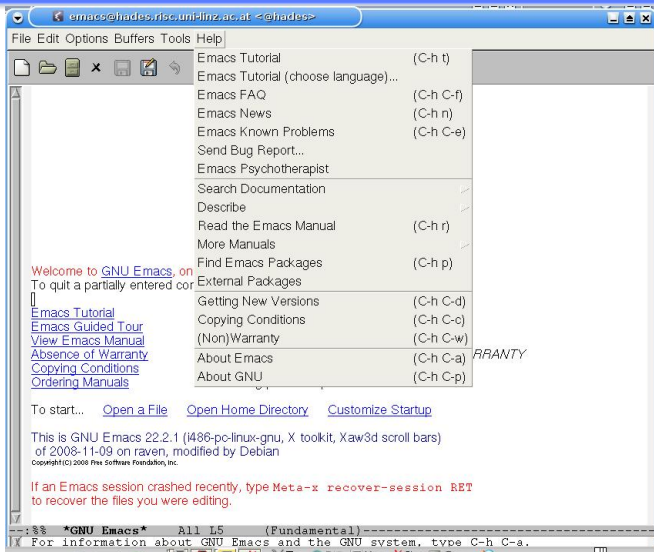
# Text editors

## Emacs



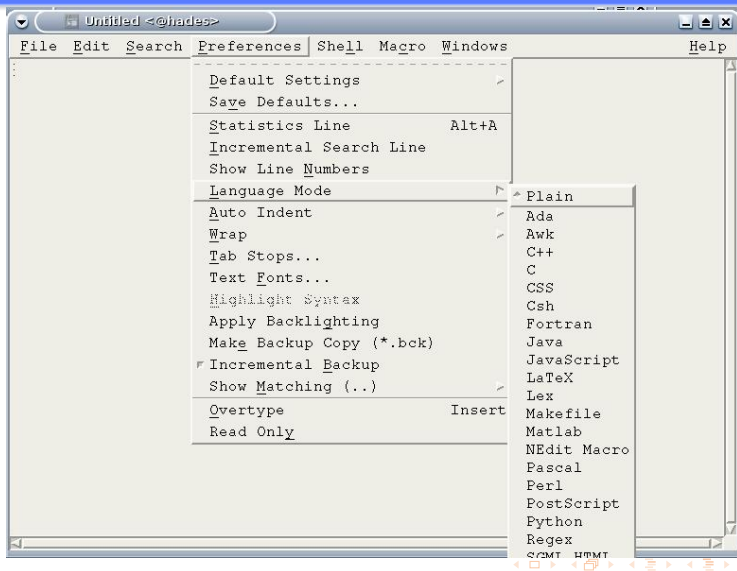
# Text editors

## Emacs



# Text editors

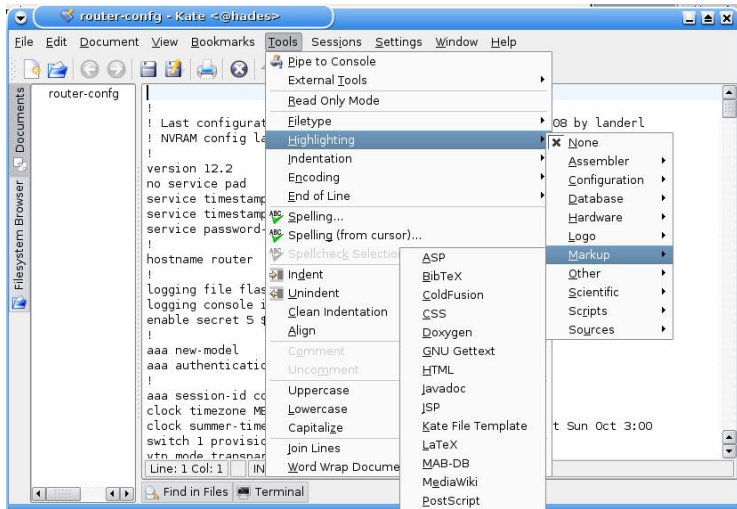
## Nedit





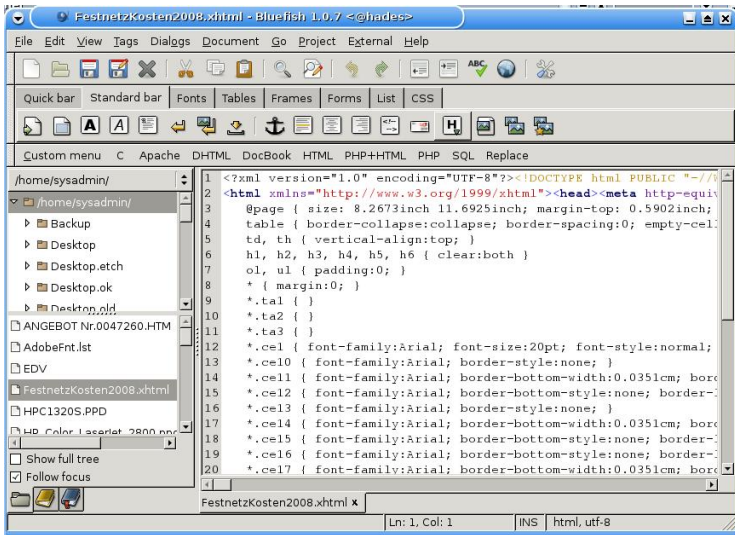
# Text editors

Kate - KDE advanced text editor



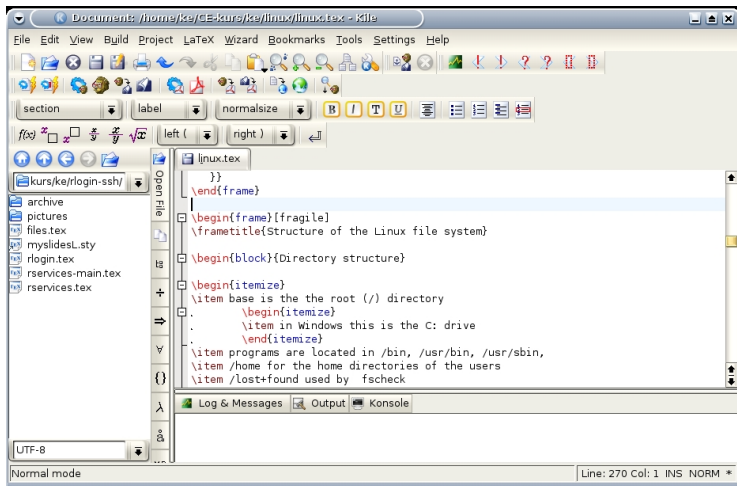
# Text editors

Bluefish - html, php, etc. editor



# Text editors

## Kile - KDE Integrated Latex Environment



# Special editors

For object types

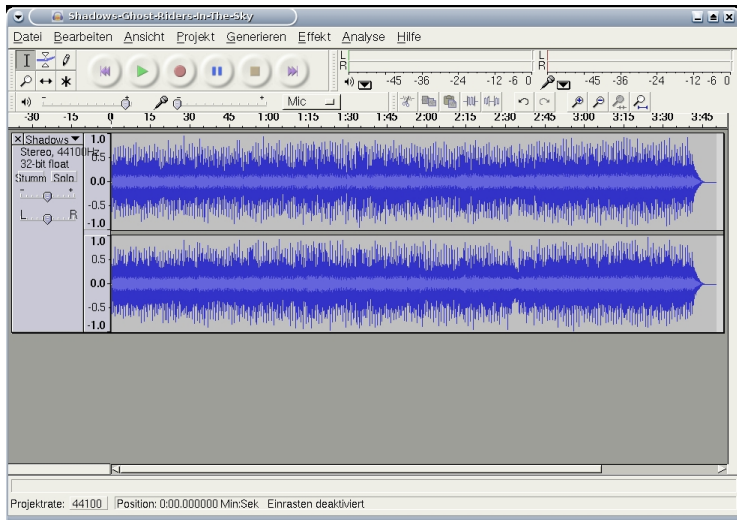
## Object Editors

- audacity: a fast, cross-platform audio editor
  - audio recorder, converter, audio file manipulator
  - Linux, Windows, Mac versions available
- dia: diagram editor
- etktab: ASCII guitar tab editor
- kguitar: Stringed instrument tablature editor KDE
- pixmap: a pixmap editor
- GIMP: the Gnu Image Manipulation Program
- K3B: the KDE CD and DVD creator

## Special program - ksnapshot

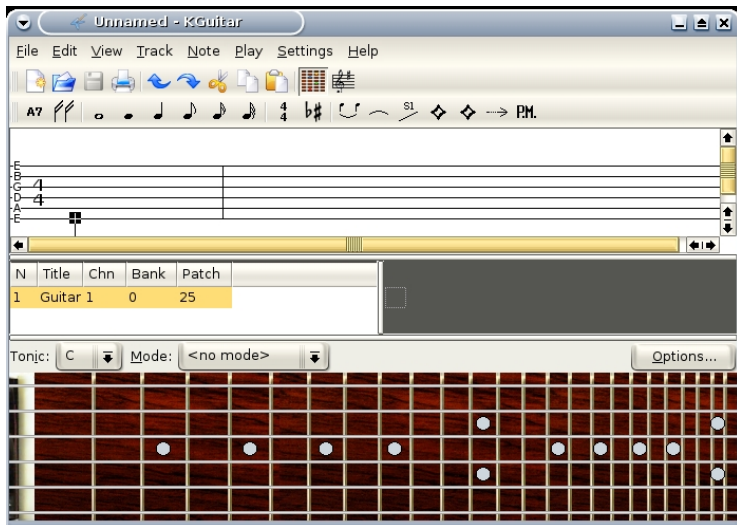
- to create screen shots about different parts of the screen

# Object Editors - Audacity



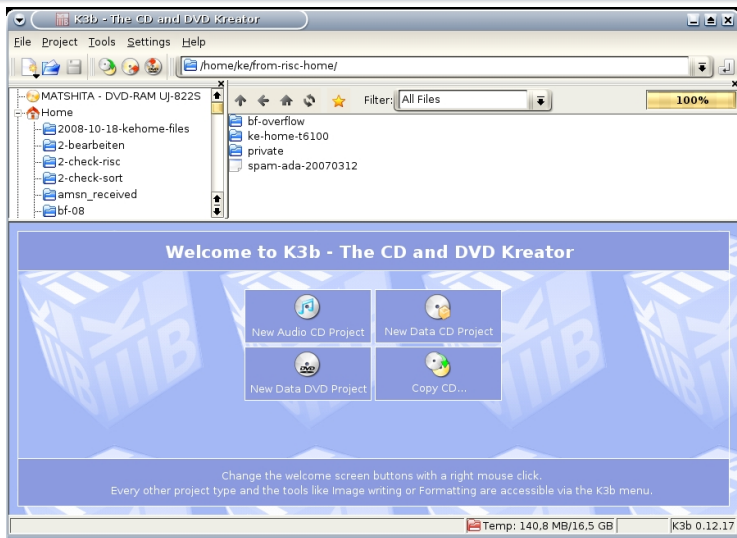
# Object Editors

Kguitar



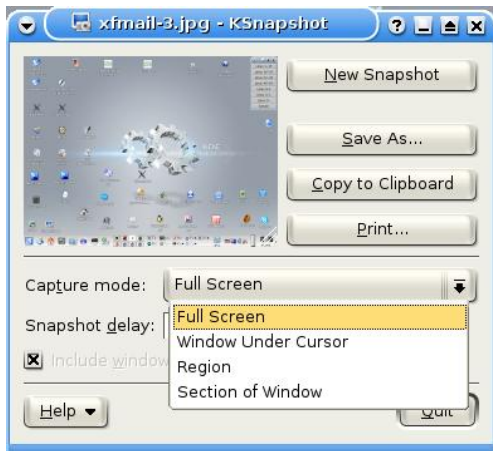
# Object Editors - K3B

## CD-DVD creator



# Special program - ksnapshot

screen shot creator





# Agenda

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4 KDE

# X Window System

## The X-Server

### X Window System

- X-Windows, Version 11: X11 - today: X.org
- Developed in 1984 at MIT
  - supported by DEC, HP, SUN, IBM
- Network-based graphics window system for Unix
- Uses the multitasking function of Unix
- A client-server model

### X server

- runs on a host (in the network)
- controls the display (=graphics card) and keyboard/mouse
- binds to the D-K-M (in contrast to XVNCServer)
- intermediary between X-clients (applications) and D-K-M
- accepts client connections from local host (remote host)

# X Window System

The X-client

## X client

- connects to the X-server, to display its GUI
- most important X-clients
  - the X Window Manager; Xterm - the terminal emulator
- name begins with **x** (xterm, xclock, xcalc, etc.)
- any window on the screen is an X-client !

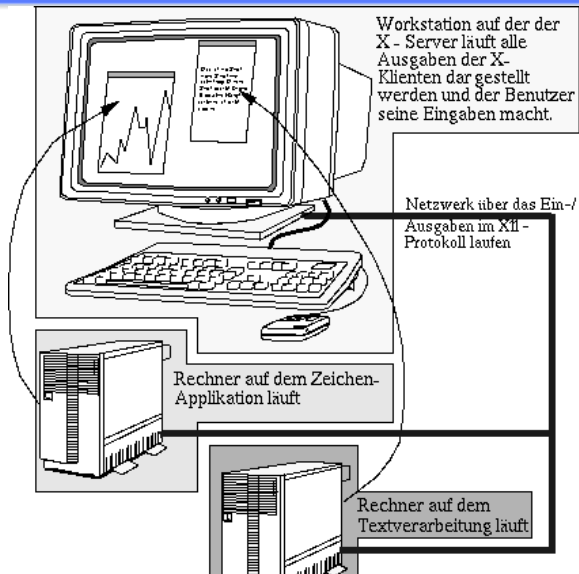
## Networking feature of X-Window system

- host runs an **X-server**
- any X-client executed on the host connects to X-server
- any X-client executed on a remote host can connect to the X-server
  - it displays its GUI on the remote server !
- client and server (may) run on different hosts

Seperation between where a program runs and where its display is!

# X Window System

## X11 scenario



# X Window System

Some components

## Display Manager

- displays the graphical login window ("login manager")
- after successful authentication starts an x-session
- restarting the display manager (Ctrl+Alt+Backspace)
  - finishes all programs in the session (new login window)

## X Window Manager

- provides the frame around a window with its functions
- responsible to move, resize, minimize, maximize, close any window
- responsible for the pointing device input
- provides part of GUI: look and feel; lot of WM; grep for it

## X terminal emulator

- a window that functions as a standard terminal
- xterm the first version; try, use: gnome-terminal, konsole

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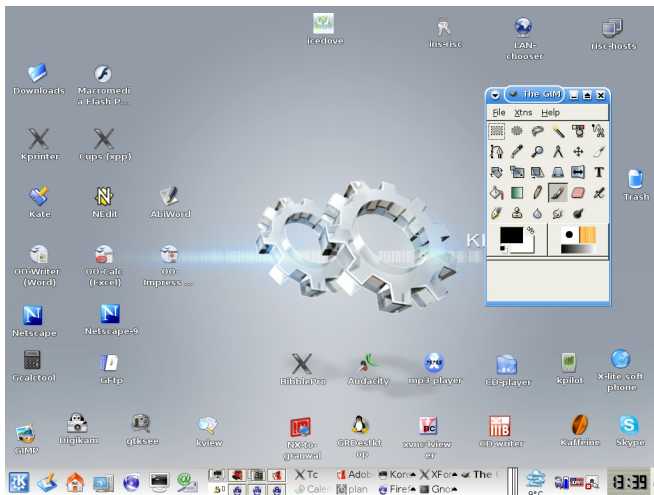
4 KDE

# The KDE Desktop, details

## Desktop KDE

- KDE is a very big, powerful system (desktop environment)
- explore the KDE menu Application tree
- explore the KDE Application Debian tree
- customizing the menu bar
  - adding new applications and applets
  - virtual desktops
- creating desktop icons
- learn the KDE Control Center
- learn the KDE components
- learn the Help in KDE

# My KDE Screen



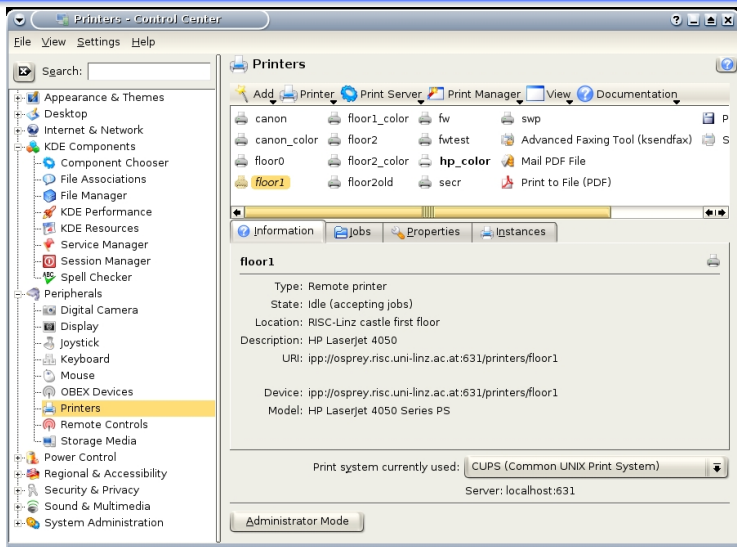


# The KDE Control Center

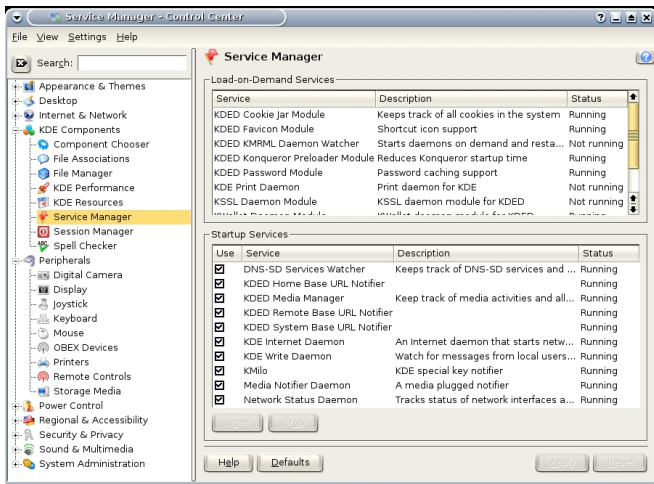
## Main KDE components:

- Desktop (Multiple Desktops)
- Internet and Network
  - bluetooth, WLAN, Samba
- KDE Components (File Association)
- Peripherals (Display, Keyboard, Printers, etc.)
- Power Control (Laptop Battery)
- Regional settings
- etc: Security, Sound, System Administration

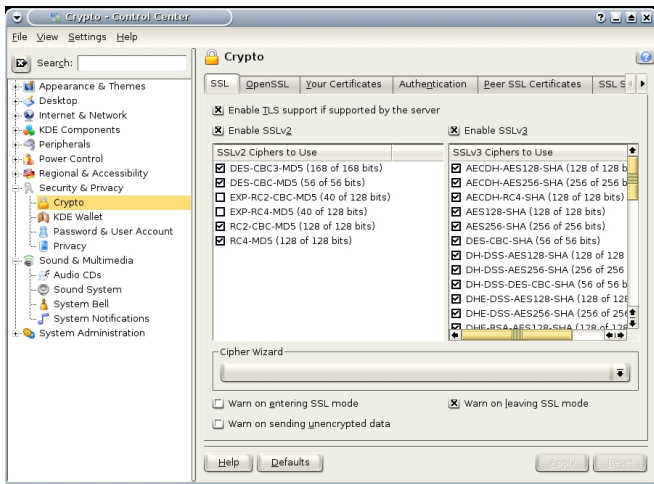
# KDE Control Center - Printer



# KDE Control Center - Service Manager



# KDE Control Center - Security and Privacy



## End of Overview

Thanks for your attention !