

Ubuntu Linux Introduction – your Desktop

Ubuntu Linux uses GNOME graphical user interface (GUI) and has various features. For a full overview of GNOME visit: <https://help.ubuntu.com/stable/ubuntu-help/shell-introduction.html.en>

Top bar:



The top bar provides access to your windows and applications, your calendar and appointments, and system properties like sound, networking, and power. In the system menu in the top bar, you can change the volume or screen brightness, edit your Wi-Fi connection details, check your battery status, log out or switch users, and turn off your computer.

This side bar is called the 'Dock' and is similar to Windows 10 and 11's Task bar.

At the bottom of the Dock is an Applications icon leading to another screen – or sequence of screens – showing all of the installed applications.

Clicking on any of these will launch that app or its icon can be dragged to the Dock to make it a permanent feature.



Ubuntu comes with a number of **pre-installed apps**:

Firefox web browser

Libre Office suite of office productivity tools including a word processor, spreadsheet, presentation software, and more.

GIMP: For viewing and editing images.

App Center: the application store. To search, find, add and remove apps, as well as update the whole Ubuntu system altogether with installed apps. Ubuntu applications are delivered to the users in two choices of format, the standard DEB, and the brand new Snap. The central server on the internet that serves Ubuntu Software is called repository. Most of the applications served in Ubuntu Software are free/libre open source software and some are proprietary.

Additional Drivers: the device driver installation tool. Capable to scan all hardware device and automatically download the appropriate drivers for them (some are proprietary software).

<https://www.ubuntubuzz.com/2024/06/a-complete-guide-to-ubuntu-2404-default-apps-and-their-purposes.html>