

UBUNTU GUIDE

24.04 LTS

Ver. 20260420 ←

Ubuntu's zealous name comes from South African "Ubuntu" ideology and is often translated into "humanity to others".

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3 Introduction

Welcome to study the Ubuntu operating system.

About Ubuntu:

It is a free operating system (cf. Windows, MacOS).

It also works well on older computers.

It needs little memory.

It can also be installed alongside your existing operating system.

Your own files (Windows, MacOS) also work in Ubuntu.

Ubuntu is Linux (also Android is Linux).

Years ago I realized that my XP Windows laptop was old. I bought an inexpensive HP Stream laptop (2 GB central memory and 34 GB working memory). The Windows installation was 28 GB. I uninstalled Windows and installed just Ubuntu. Ubuntu needed 9 GB.

I installed Ubuntu Mate alongside Windows on an old Windows XP laptop.

With this guide, I aim to introduce the features of the Ubuntu graphical operating system to beginners.

Here are a few examples of Ubuntu applications:

- Libre Office - includes word processing, spreadsheet and presentation graphics
- Document viewer - viewing and using PDF documents
- Thunderbird - email
- Firefox - web browser
- Chromium - web browser (= Chrome)
- gThumb - organizing, editing and naming photos
- Google Earth - map program
- Gimp - image processing
- VLC Media Player - video + music
- OpenShot - video editing
- Skype - video calls
- Dropbox - cloud services

Windows games run on Linux using the Proton tool

Attention!

This guide can be translated using Google Translate.

Best regards, Hannu



Feedback: comment@ubuntutor.com

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If you discover any errors in this tutorial, please notify me at comment@ubuntutor.com

General Information about Ubuntu

Look: [Ubuntu Desktop Guide](#)

There seem to be a lot of Linux operating systems; which operating system do I choose?

The applications that a home user needs are email, web browser, pdf file viewer, video and music playback software as well as office program including spreadsheet, word processing and presentation graphics. Today, cloud services, web calls and other social media applications are also often needed.

Although Linux has many different operating systems (distros), the above mentioned applications can be found in all these systems and look the same. In this sense, the home user can choose any Linux operating system.

There are plenty of tutorials of Ubuntu, as well as a very useful forum where you get advice very quickly.

The previously mentioned applications are similar in appearance on the screen, whether you are running Windows or Ubuntu. Ubuntu does not need antivirus protection. The firewall has also been built inside Linux itself.

Ubuntu with all its applications is free.

Ubuntu needs much less memory compared to Windows.

When you start using Ubuntu instead of Windows, perhaps the most significant difference is the folder structure. These differences are presented in this guide.

Ubuntu is updated annually and the so-called "Long-term support" (5 years) versions are published every two years with the symbol of year and month and the letters LTS (long-term support). For example, version 24.04 LTS has been released in April 2024 and will be supported until 2029 (2035). *(enterprise customers can buy an additional 2 years of coverage to make a total of 12 years support from today — extending the Noble Numbat's reign to 2036!)*

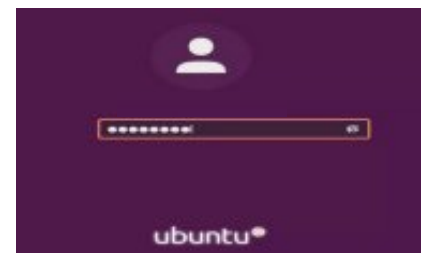
If you have an old computer, you can install Ubuntu Mate or Lubuntu (distros). Both are excellent with an old PC.

You can work with Windows or with Ubuntu distros, and distros can use files from the Windows area. Very useful! And you can use this guide with distros too!

How to open Ubuntu?

To **unlock your computer**, raise the lock screen curtain by dragging it upward with the cursor, or by pressing Esc or Enter. This will reveal the login screen, where you can enter your password to unlock. Alternatively, **just start typing your password** and the curtain will be automatically raised as you type.

When you lock your screen, or it locks automatically, the lock screen is displayed. In addition to protecting your desktop while you're away from your computer, the lock screen displays the date and time. It also shows information about your battery and network status.



Ubuntu instructions

The screenshot shows the Ubuntu Desktop Guide window with a red arrow pointing to the title bar. To the right, the Files application menu is open, with a red arrow pointing to the 'Help' option, which is circled in red. A yellow callout box points to the 'Help' option with the text: "1. Every window has a HELP! You get order to that window!". Another yellow callout box points to the question mark icon in the dock with the text: "Dock!". A third yellow callout box contains the text: "F1 = Show HELP".

The screenshot shows the Ubuntu Forums search results page. A yellow callout box points to the search results with the text: "2. Here are various instructions." The search results include several forum posts, such as "Updating VirtualBox from a .deb file", "[all variants] upgrade notebook with ssd", and "Best OS for a Chromebook?".

The screenshot shows the "Getting Started with Ubuntu 16.04" manual. A yellow callout box points to the manual with the text: "3. Excellent Guide in English can be found at <http://ubuntu-manual.org/> (Ubuntu 16.04) The guide is in pdf format and it can be downloaded to your computer."

The screenshot shows the Ubuntu Forums community page. A yellow callout box points to the forum with the text: "4. Ubuntu's excellent discussion forum. If you have a problem, look here. Be brave, and ask. This forum is very good. More information on the web <https://discourse.ubuntu.com/> Old one <https://ubuntuforums.org/forum.php>

The screenshot shows the LibreOffice documentation page. A yellow callout box points to the documentation with the text: "5. LibreOffice documentation <https://documentation.libreoffice.org/en/english-documentation/>

The screenshot shows the Files application window. The title bar reads "Files, folders & search" and "Common tasks". The main content area lists tasks such as "Browse files and folders" and "Copy or move files and folders". A red arrow points from the 'Help' option in the Files application menu to the Files application window.

6 Presentation of Ubuntu 24.04 LTS Desktop

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: Visual overview of GNOME

1. Click the clock on the top bar to see the current date, a month-by-month calendar, a list of your upcoming appointments and new notifications.!

2. Click! One point = one window. You can Display all windows.

3. Clock and day of the week and tasks

4. System Information
- network connections
- bluetooth, wifi
- battery charge / network
- the volume of the sound
- system preferences
- **close your computer**

5. Directories / Folders and files
- directories, files
- additional memory / devices (USB, CD, DVD)

6. Image scroll bar up / down, will appear when mouse cursor is moved to the edge.

7. Shopping bag
- download new software

8. The program icons
- start the program
- icons can be added or removed
- icon size can be changed
- the sequence of icons can be changed
- the icons can be hidden
- the icon shows the number of windows

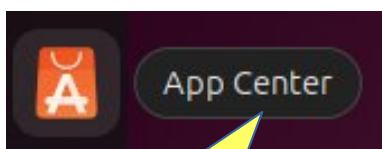
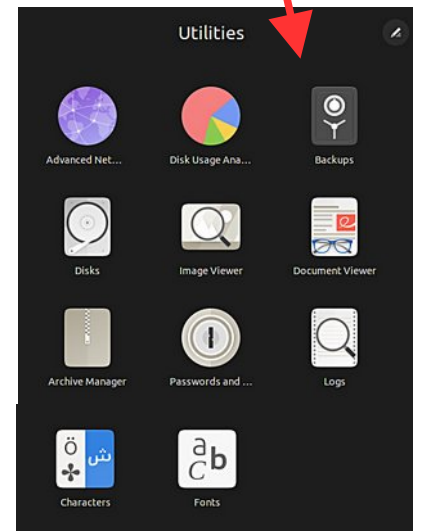
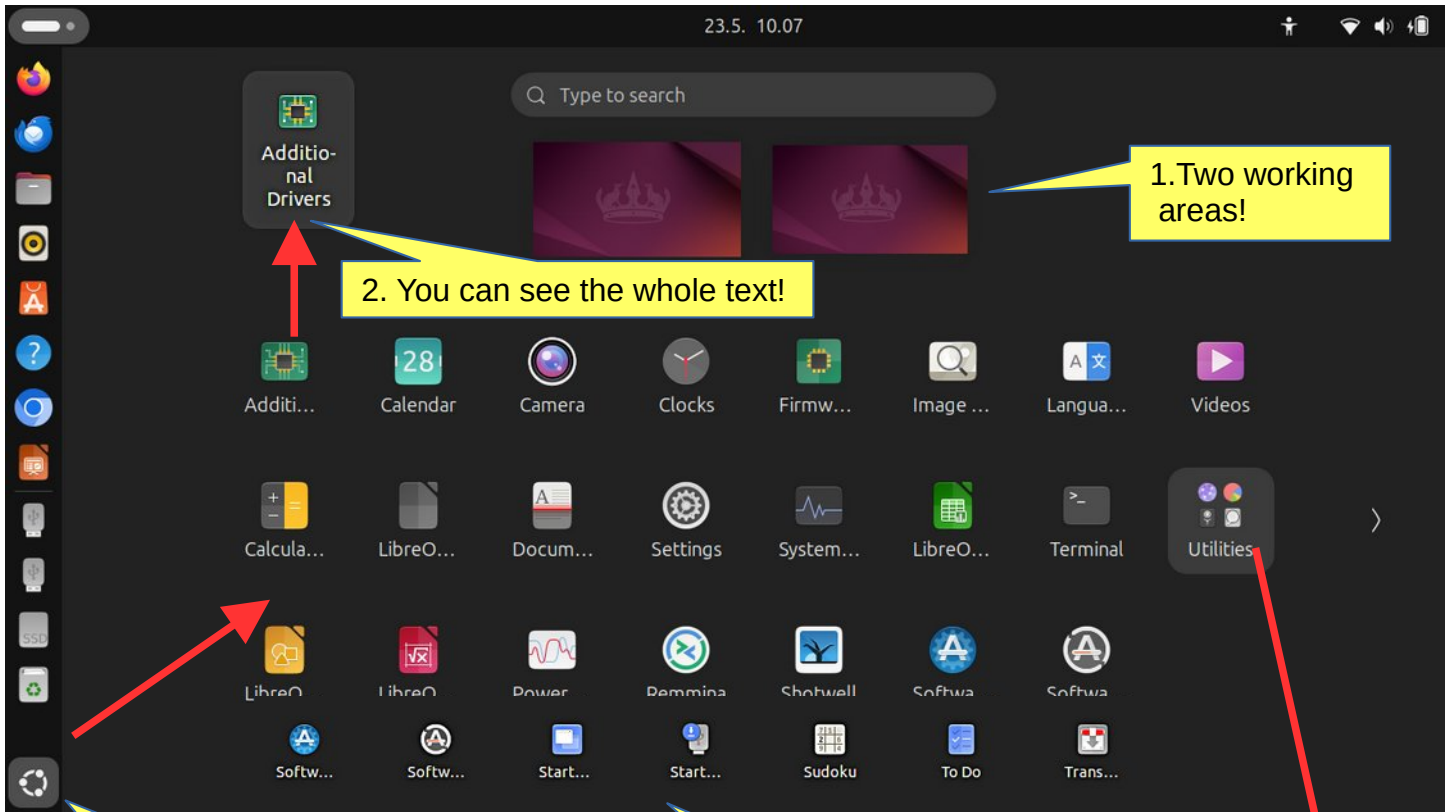
9. The Dash
Selecting and starting programs. The dash shows you your favorite and running applications.

10. The size of icons can be changed. If all the icons do not fit on the screen, they are either above or below the screen (move mouse to bottom or top of bar).

11. Tip: You can zoom in to the smaller or larger screen by pressing ctrl and scrolling with your mouse.

Pre-installed applications

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Start applications](#)



6. "Ubuntu Shopping Bag"
- download of new applications

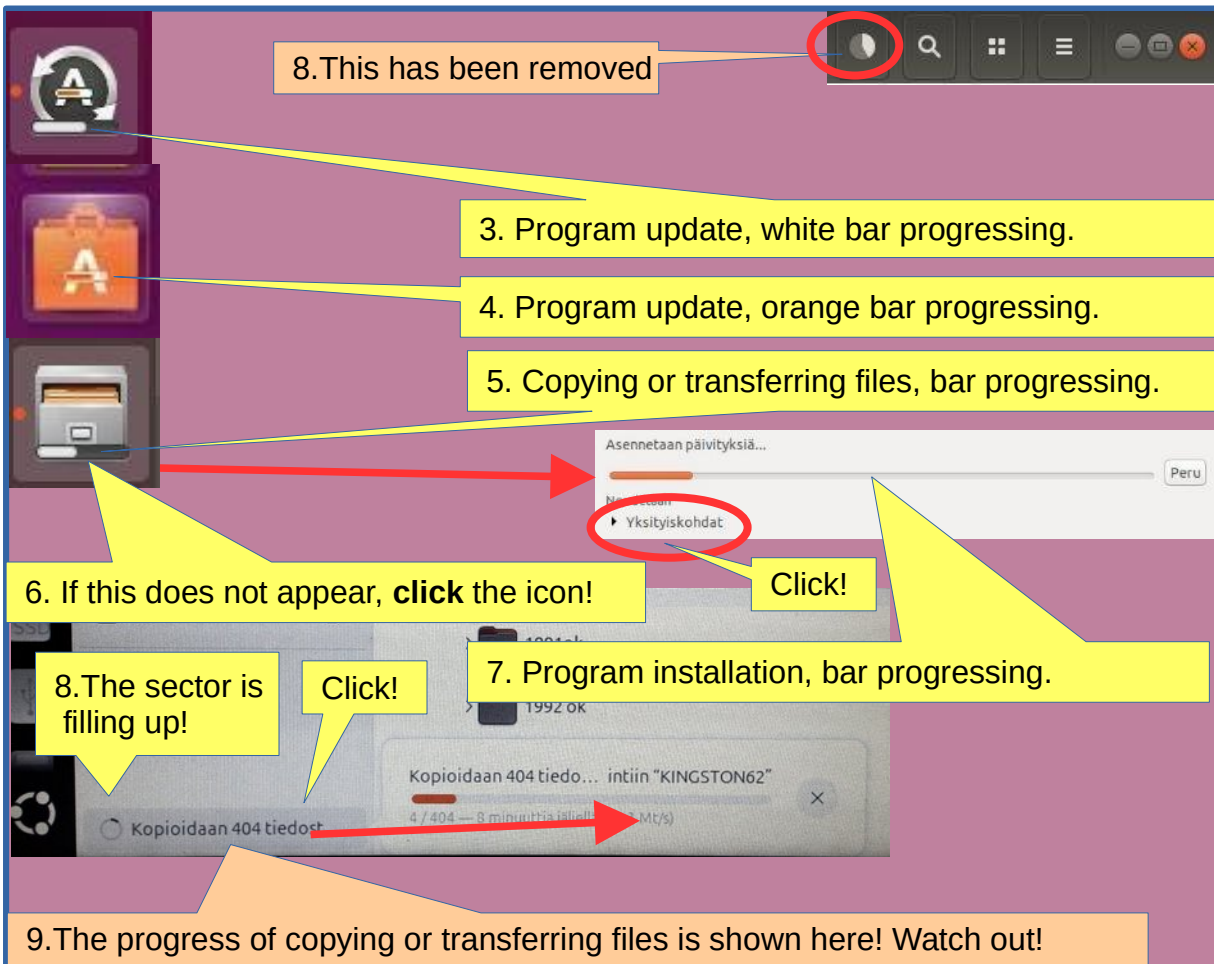
5. You can make your own groups (folder) like Utilities. Move some icons together and write a name.

7. NOTE! The icon is visible either in the dock or on the program screen, but not simultaneously in both.

Some tips

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Your desktop](#)

1. If you are copying or moving multiple files, or updating or installing a program, you may not know if anything is happening on your computer?
In this case, the program progress bar may be hidden under the window.
There are also sections on the Ubuntu screen that show the progress of the event.
The icons may show a line that is not easily noticed because the bar is moving slowly.
Click on the icon for more information!



Some thoughts before going on

Ubuntu works in a little different way than Windows. This guide presents the differences.

Ubuntu does not always show the rotating arrow even though the computer is working. This is a bit embarrassing. Wait patiently and be cautious in such a situation.

Sometimes the rotating arrow may be hidden behind the active window, so it is not noticeable.

When your computer updates the program, be patient. Click **Details** to see the update, otherwise you do not know what is going to happen.

If the mouse does not move **for a long time**, the computer has apparently stopped for some reason.

Anyway, it is a good idea to take backups often.

Structure of the File System

The folder and file structure differ substantially from the corresponding structure in Windows!

A good thing compared to Windows:

All user files are located in the "Home" and "Media" folders and in its subfolders, which essentially facilitates backup.

Ubuntu does not use letters to mark different memories (A, C etc.).

External memories (CD, DVD, USB sticks, SD cards, etc.) can be found under their own names.

In the file names big and small letters make a difference (test.txt is different from Test.txt).

In front of a hidden file name there is a dot (.sale.txt). You can make a file hidden by taping a dot.



Clicking this symbol will disconnect a separate memory (eg USB, SD card). Wait until a message appears on the screen to remove the memory!

Please wait, the USB storage can still be written!
Disconnect when this text has appeared!

You can now unplug Kingston DataTraveler 3.0

Presentation of Folder / Directory Structure

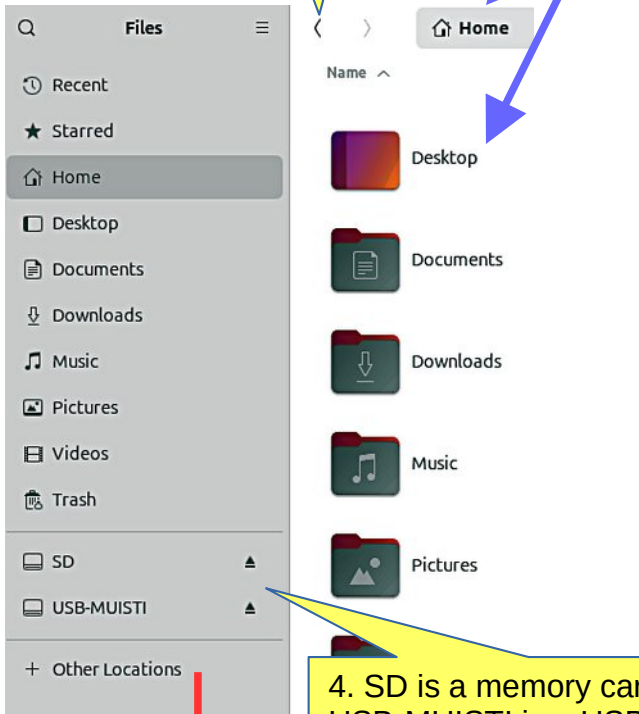
Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Files, folders & search](#)

1. By clicking here you can go back in the folder path

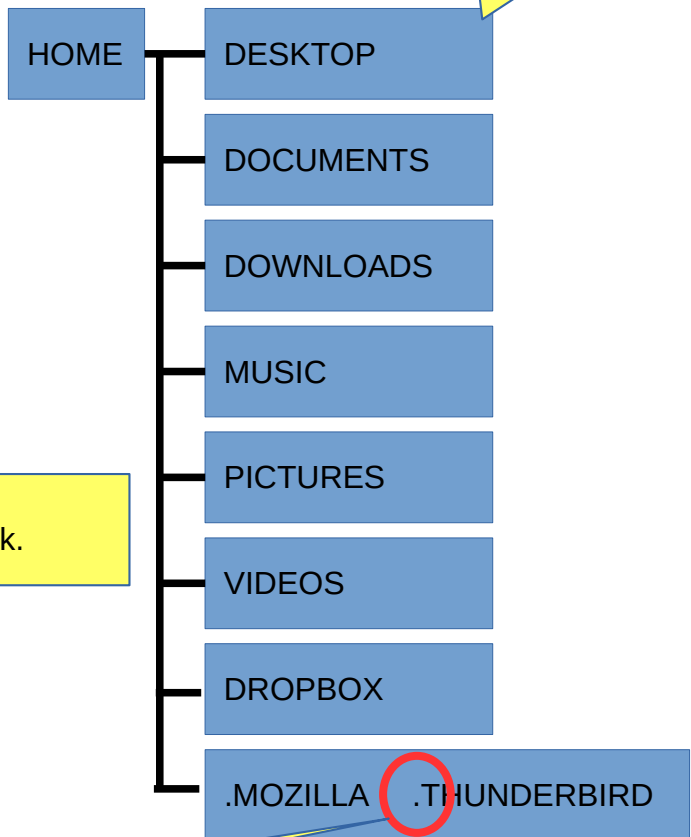
2. Note HOME and DESKTOP

HOME is the main folder and all other folders are subfolders!

3. Desktop is "Home screen"



4. SD is a memory card
USB-MUISTI is a USB Stick.



5. Hidden files, dot in front of the name. These include user bookmarks, emails and addresses.

6. The HOME directory stores all user files! Under the home directory you can see its subdirectories (desktop etc) Some of the directories may be hidden, in front of them there is a dot (.THUNDERBIRD = emails and addresses)

Attention! The directories and files in external memory (CD, DVD, USB) are not displayed in the HOME directory.



Presentation of Folder / Directory Structure

1.Home folder is the subfolder, where all your data is.

2.Hidden folders can be seen

3.Folder tree-structure. The triangle open/close the structure

4.Media folder is the (home)folder, where all external files are:
- usb stick and hard drive
- sd card
- cd and dvd disc
etc.

```
graph TD
    Root[" / "] --- media[" media "]
    Root --- etc[" etc "]
    Root --- usr[" usr "]
    Root --- var[" var "]
    Root --- home[" home "]
    media --- john1[" john "]
    john1 --- ipod[" ipod "]
    john1 --- pendrive[" pendrive "]
    usr --- bin[" bin "]
    usr --- lib[" lib "]
    var --- log[" log "]
    home --- john2[" john "]
    john2 --- Documents[" Documents "]
    john2 --- Music[" Music "]
    john2 --- Pictures[" Pictures "]
```

5.The file can be renamed: Edit - Rename

6.The folder can be renamed: Edit - Rename

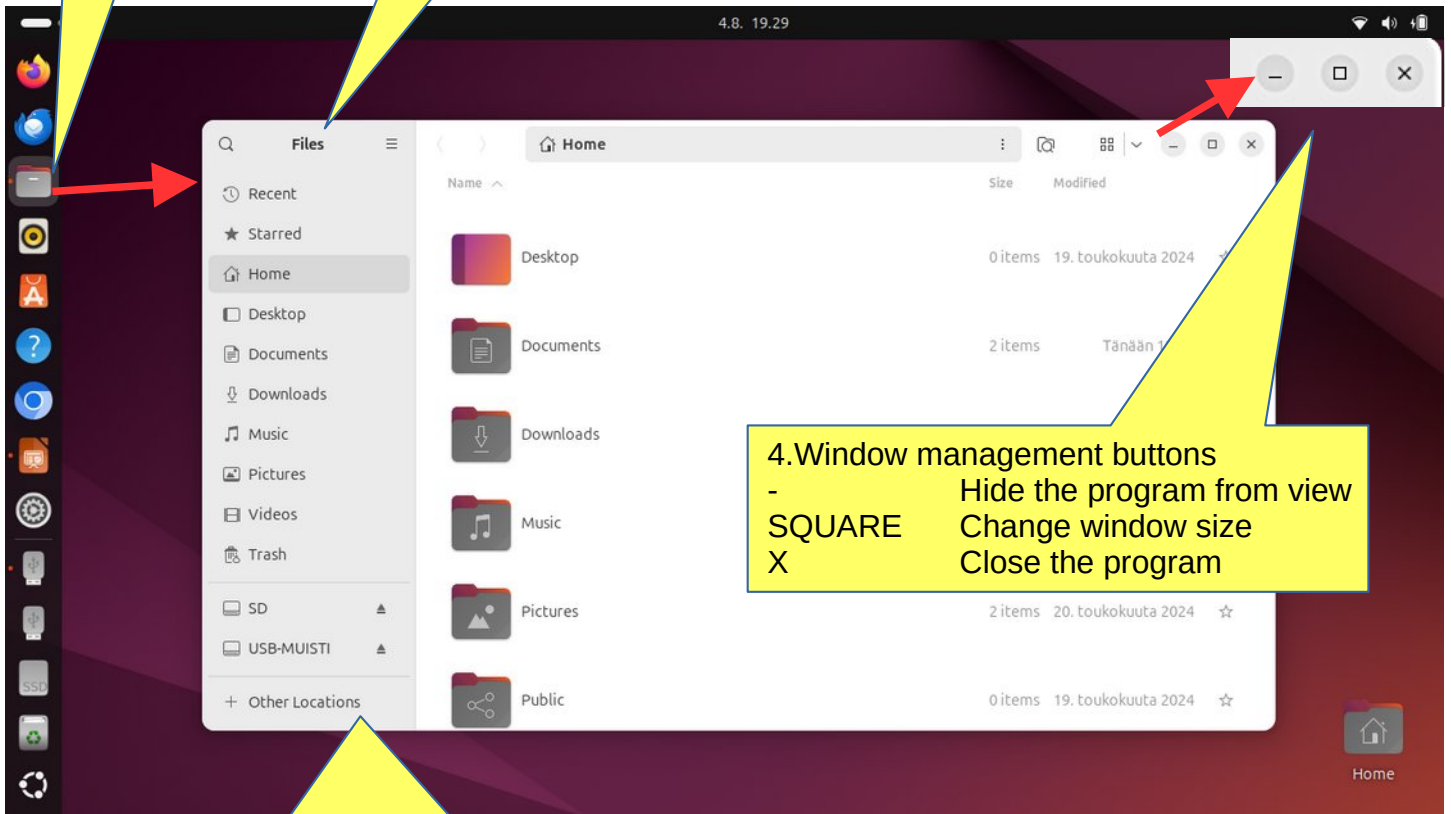
7.USB / SD can be renamed if you format it (where all old data is deleted!) or later by the "Disks" utility. See attachment.

Files (Nautilus)

1. Click! You will see the Files application.

2. Folders are shown here. Grey activated Folder.

3. NB! There is no menu bar in the Files (Nautilus) app!
Use the touch pad to touch with two fingers!
or with the mouse the right / left click.



4. Window management buttons
- Hide the program from view
SQUARE Change window size
X Close the program

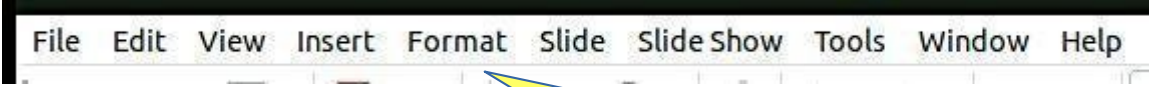
5. Side panel.
Here are the various memory media attached to the computer, such as computer mass storage, USB sticks, SD cards, CDs / DVDs, etc.

6. Application menu, located beside the Activities button, shows the name of the active application alongside with its icon and provides quick access to windows and details of the application, as well as a quit item.

7. Note! I have added a link to Ubuntu's own instructions at the top of many pages. The instructions don't may not exactly correspond to the instructions on that page, because the processing order is different.

Command grouping logic

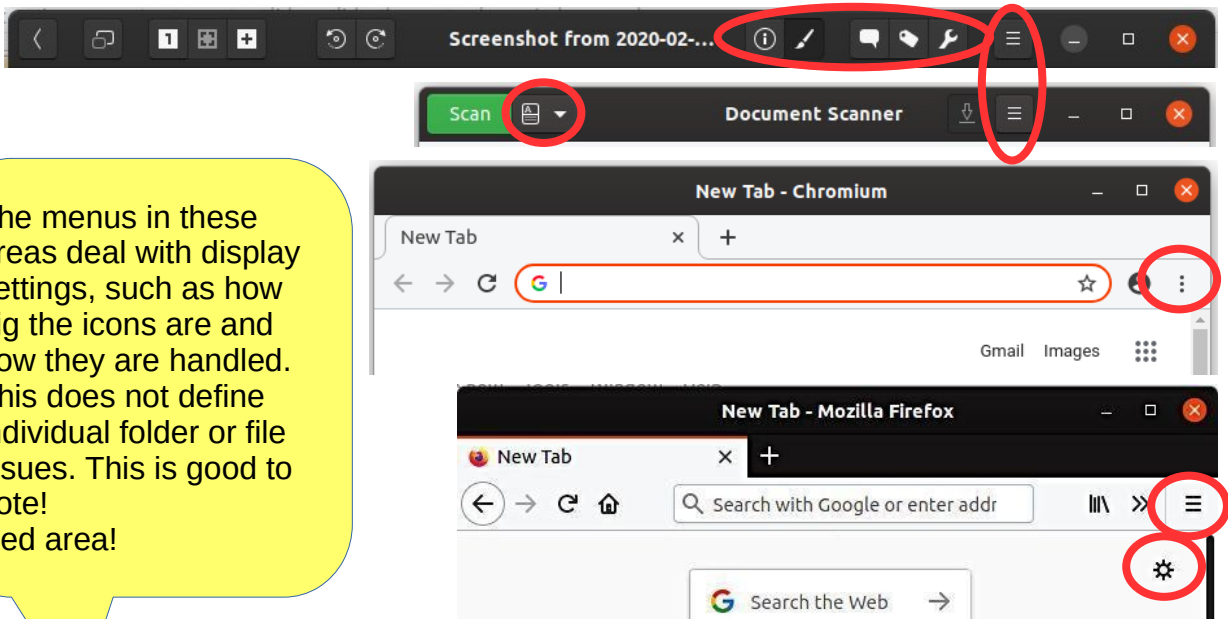
At this point, it is worth looking at how the command areas are grouped. Commands can be directed at processing the screen or at processing the data itself, i.e., people or files. Previously, these things were in the top bar of the screen.



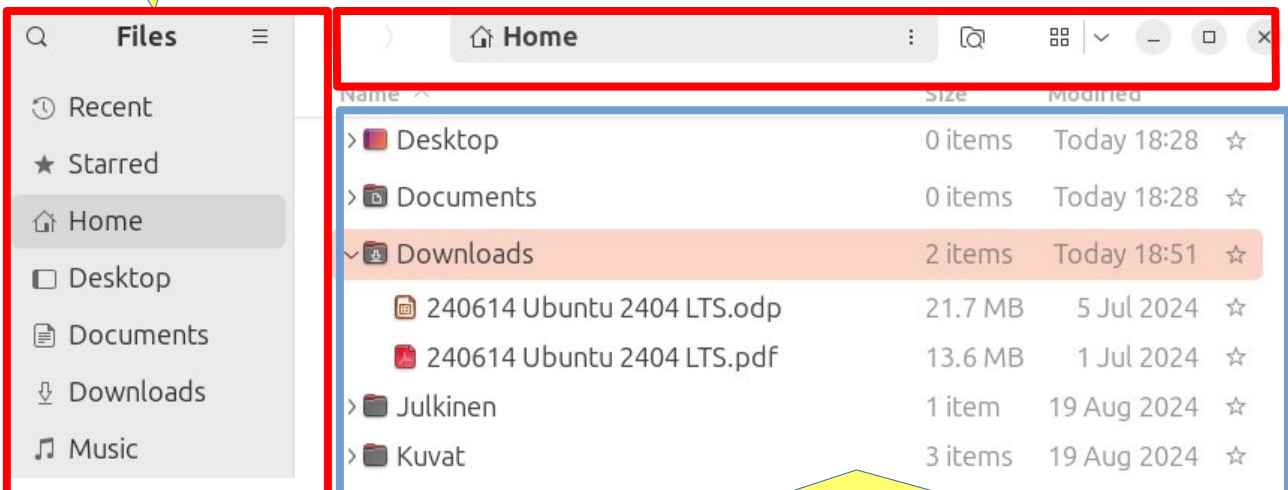
File Edit View Insert Format Slide Slide Show Tools Window Help

1. Earlier all commands were found in the menu bar

3. The same applications are now used on computers, tablets and phones. Because of this, menu commands are not convenient and new solutions have to be developed. The solutions are slightly different for different applications, unfortunately.



The menus in these areas deal with display settings, such as how big the icons are and how they are handled. This does not define individual folder or file issues. This is good to note! Red area!



The menus in these areas deal with folders and files, e.g. moves, copies, etc. and also their properties. Blue area!

Screen layouts 1

The screenshot shows the Files application window with several callouts:

- Home sidebar:** A red circle highlights the Home icon in the sidebar, with an arrow pointing to a callout box containing:
 - Open
 - Open in New Tab
 - Open in New Window
 -
 - Rename
 -
 - Properties
- Menu icon (☰):** A red circle highlights the menu icon in the top-left corner, with an arrow pointing to a callout box containing:
 - New Window
 - New Tab
 -
 - Icon Size
 -
 - Undo Rename
 - Redo
 -
 - Show Hidden Files
 -
 - Preferences
 - Keyboard Shortcuts
 - Help
 - About Files
- Context menu (right-click):** A red circle highlights the context menu in the top-right corner, with an arrow pointing to a callout box containing:
 - Take Screenshot
 - Hide
 - Maximize
 - Move
 - Resize
 - Always on Top
 - Always on Visible Workspace
 - Move to Workspace Right
 -
 - Close
- More options menu (⋮):** A red circle highlights the more options menu in the top-right corner, with an arrow pointing to a callout box containing:
 - New Folder...
 - Open With ...
 -
 - Reload
 - Add To Bookmarks
 - Edit Location
 - Copy Location
 -
 - Open in Terminal
 -
 - Properties
- Sort menu (v):** A red circle highlights the sort menu in the top-right corner, with an arrow pointing to a callout box containing:
 - Sort
 - O A-Z
 - O Z-A
 - O Last Modified
 - O First Modified
 - O Size
 - O Type
 -
 - Visible Columns...

Below the screenshot, four colored boxes indicate the actions:

- Right click** (orange box) points to the Home icon.
- Left click** (yellow box) points to the menu icon.
- Right click** (orange box) points to the context menu.
- Left click** (yellow box) points to the more options menu.

The screenshot shows the Files application in folder view. A red circle highlights the view toggle icon (four squares) in the top-right corner, with an arrow pointing to a callout box:

2. You can change the view by clicking. The icons are either by side or one below the other.

Below this, another red circle highlights the icon size toggle icon (three horizontal lines) in the top-right corner, with an arrow pointing to a callout box:

3. You can change the size of the icons by pressing ctrl and + or ctrl and - buttons several times or scroll mouse.

Below this, a fourth callout box points to the icon view area:

4. Tip: You can zoom in to the smaller or larger icon by pressing ctrl and scrolling with your mouse.

Screen layouts 2

Files (Home circled)

New Window

New Tab

Icon Size

Undo Rename

Redo

Show Hidden Files

Preferences

Keyboard Shortcuts

Help

About Files

Downloads (tab circled)

Home (tab circled)

1. Two Tabs Downloads and Home

Hidden file = dot in front of the name!

2. You can zoom in to the smaller or larger icon by pressing ctrl and scrolling with your mouse.

3. You can change the size of the icons by pressing ctrl and + or ctrl and - buttons several times.

Properties (circled)

23,061 items, totalling 1.8 GB
3.2 GB Free

Parent Folder: /home/

Modified: 14 January 2025 18:28:57

Created: 19 May 2024 22:17:35

Permissions: **Create and Delete Files** (circled)

Set Custom Permissions

Owner: hannu (You)

Access: **Create and Delete Files** (dropdown)

Group: hannu

Access: Access Files (dropdown)

Others: Access: None (dropdown)

Security Context: Unknown

Change Permissions for Enclosed Files...

Shortcuts

Navigation	Editing	View	Opening
Alt + ← Go Back	Shift + Ctrl + N Create Folder	Ctrl + + Zoom In	Ctrl + O Open
Alt + → Go Forward	F2 Rename	Ctrl + - Zoom Out	Ctrl + ⇧ + O Open in New Tab
Alt + ↑ Go Up	Delete Move to Trash	Ctrl + 0 Reset Zoom	Shift + ⇧ + O Open in New Window
Alt + ↓ Go Down	Shift + Delete Delete Permanently	F5 / Ctrl + R Refresh View	Ctrl + Alt + O Open Item Location (Search Everywhere)
Alt + Home Go to Home		Ctrl + H Show/Hide Hidden Files	Ctrl + O / Alt + ⇩ Open With Default App
Ctrl + L Enter Location		Ctrl + H Show/Hide Sidebar	
/ Location		F10 Show/Hide Action Menu	
- Location		Ctrl + 1 List View	
		Ctrl + 2 Grid View	
		→ Expand Folder	

General

List Files Only

Access Files

Create and Delete Files

None

List Files Only

Access Files

Create and Delete Files

Screen layouts 3

Files

- Recent
- Starred
- Home

☰

- New Window
- New Tab
-
- Icon Size
-
- Undo Rename
- Redo
-
- Show Hidden Files
-
- Preferences
- Keyboard Shortcuts
- Help
- About Files

Preferences

General

- Sort Folders Before Files
- Expandable Folders in List View
- Action to Open Items Double-Click ▾

Optional Context Menu Actions

Show more actions in the menus. Keyboard shortcuts can be used even if the actions are not shown.

- Create Link
- Delete Permanently

Performance

These features may cause slowdowns and excess network usage, especially when browsing files outside this computer, such as on a remote server.

- Search in Subfolders On This Computer Only ▾
- Show Thumbnails On This Computer Only ▾
- Count Number of Files in Folders On This Computer Only ▾

Date and Time Format

Choose how dates and times are displayed in list and grid views.

- Simple**
Examples: "Tanään 15.34", "3. elokuuta 2024"
- Detailed**
Examples: "6.08.2024 15.34", "3.08.2024 15.34"

Grid View Captions

Add information to be displayed beneath file and folder names. More information will appear when zooming closer.

- First **None** ▾
- Second None ▾
- Third None ▾

Files

The GNOME Project

46.2

Website

Support Questions

Report an Issue

Troubleshooting

Credits

Legal

None
Size
Type
Modified
Detailed Type
Accessed
Created
Owner
Group
Permissions
Recency

1. Displays sub folders! Triangle in front of the folder. The tree structure! This is very useful!

2. Click triangle!

Files (Nautilus)

Files Home

Recent Name Size Modified

Screenshots

peura.JPG

Folder

- Open
-
- Cut
- Copy
- Move to...
- Copy to...
-
- Rename...
- Compress...
- Email...
- Move to Trash
-
- Open in Terminal
-
- Properties

File

- Open With gThumb
- Open With ...
-
- Cut
- Copy
- Move to...
- Copy to...
-
- Rename...
- Compress...
- Set as Background...
- Email...
- Move to Trash
-
- Properties**

Right click

!

Predefined program

Creating an email

Cancel Create Compressed Archive Create

Archive name

Camera .zip

Choose packaging method

peura.JPG

JPEG image
886.4 kB

Parent Folder
/home/hannu/Kuvat/Camera/

Accessed
13 January 2025 12:31:56

Modified
13 January 2025 12:27:26

Created
13 January 2025 12:27:43

Permissions
Read and Write

Image Properties

Set Custom Permissions

Owner hannu (You)

Access Read and Write

Group hannu

Access Read-Only

Others

Access Read-Only

Security Context Unknown

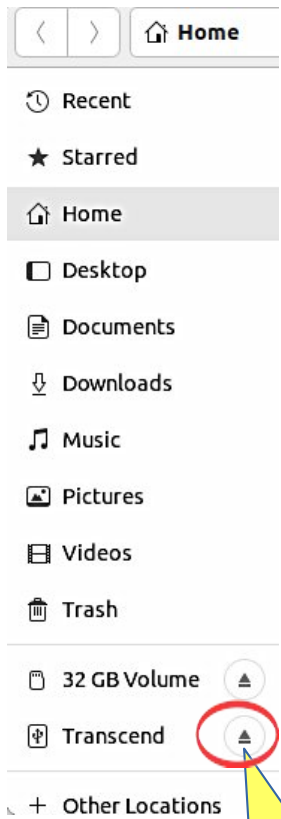
Image Properties

Image Type
jpeg (JPEG)

width
2088 pixels

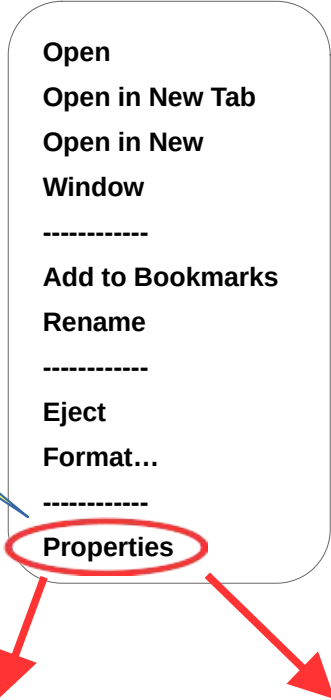
Height
1872 pixels

USB / SD memorys



1. Click the USB/SD memory with mouse right

2. Click Properties



3. Remove the USB/SD memory with a command or from triangle, but wait until you get permission!

You can now unplug Kingston DataTraveler 3.0

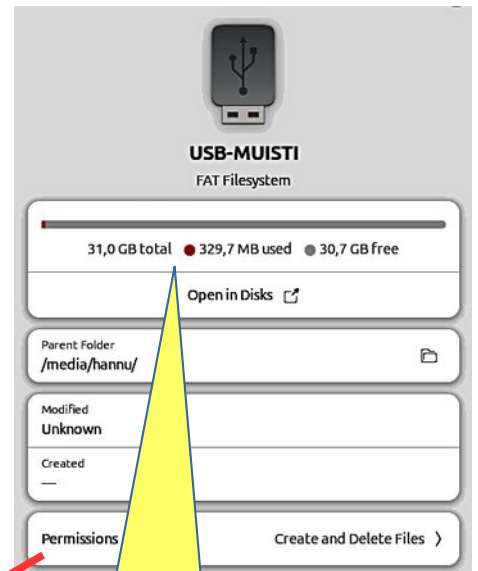
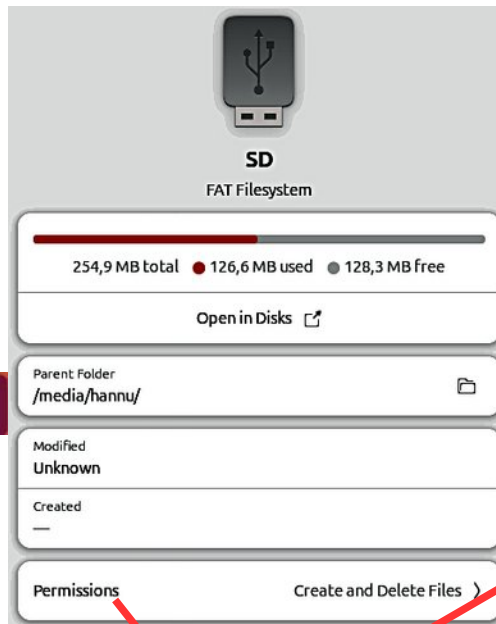
Do you want to empty the trash before you unmount?

In order to regain the free space on this volume the trash must be emptied. All trashed items on the volume will be permanently lost.

Empty Trash

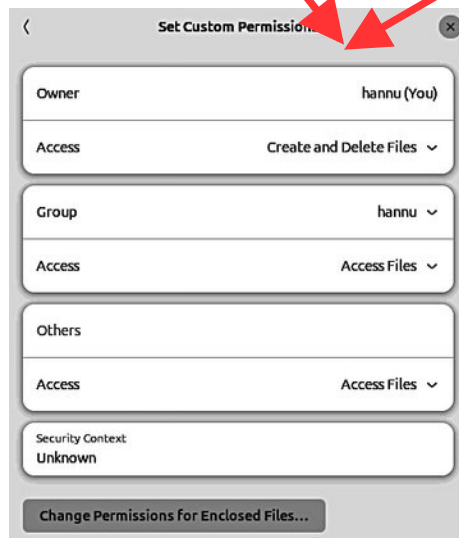
Cancel

Do not Empty Trash



4. NOTE! With the command Properties you can see the capacity and use of the memory.

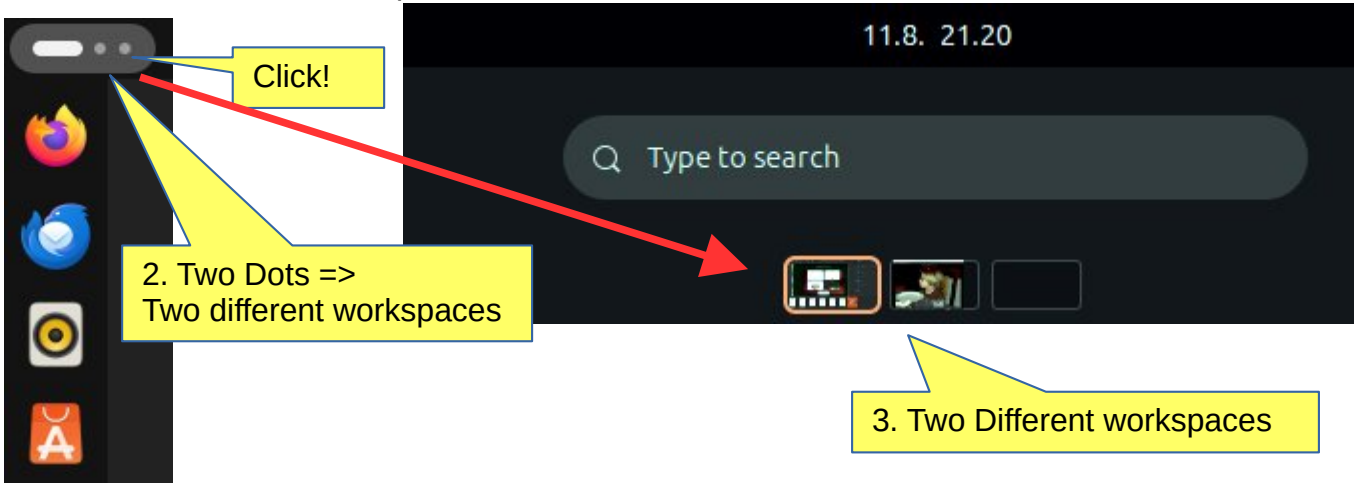
5. If you are the only user of the PC, these are not essential things.



Different working areas

1. There are different "work areas" in Ubuntu, which are briefly presented here.

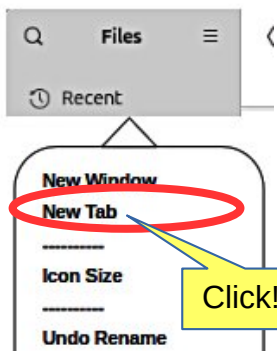
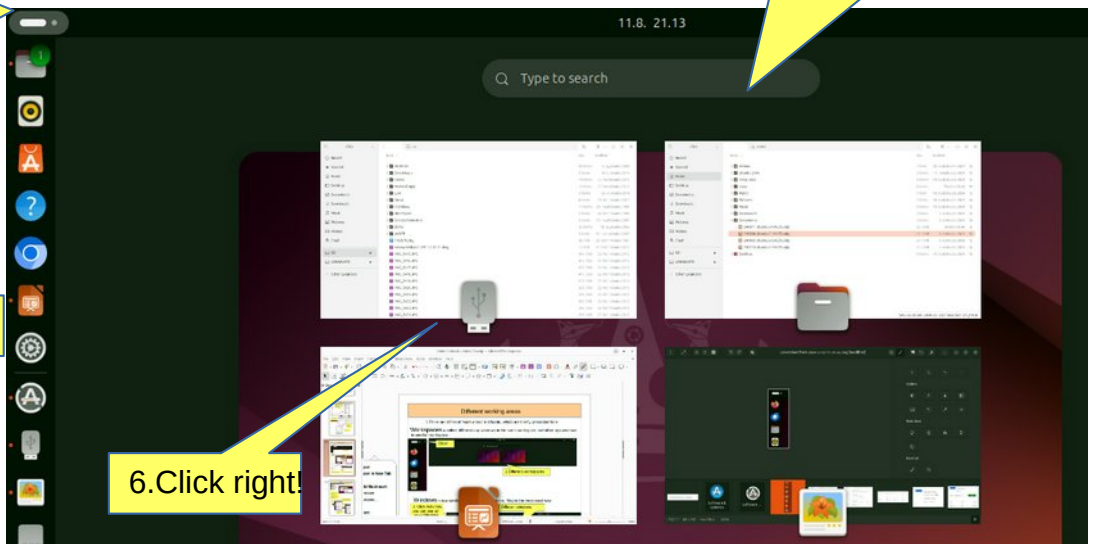
Workspaces = collect different app windows in the same workspace and other app windows in another workspace



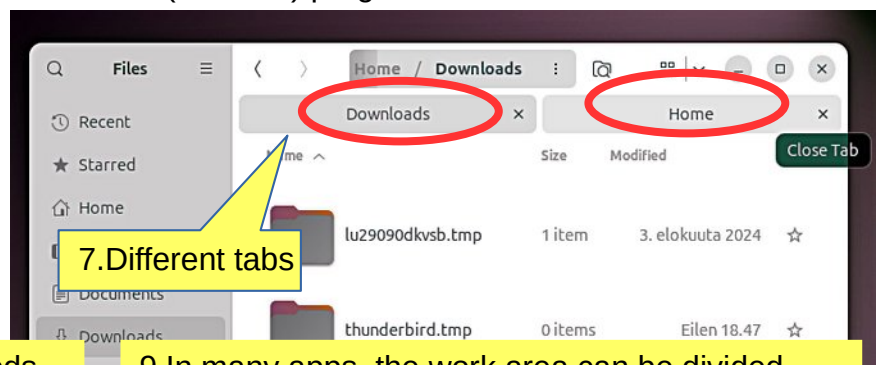
Windows = app windows in the same workspace. Maybe the most used way

4. Click Activities, you can see all open Windows

5. Different windows



Tab = appears in the Files (Nautilus) program

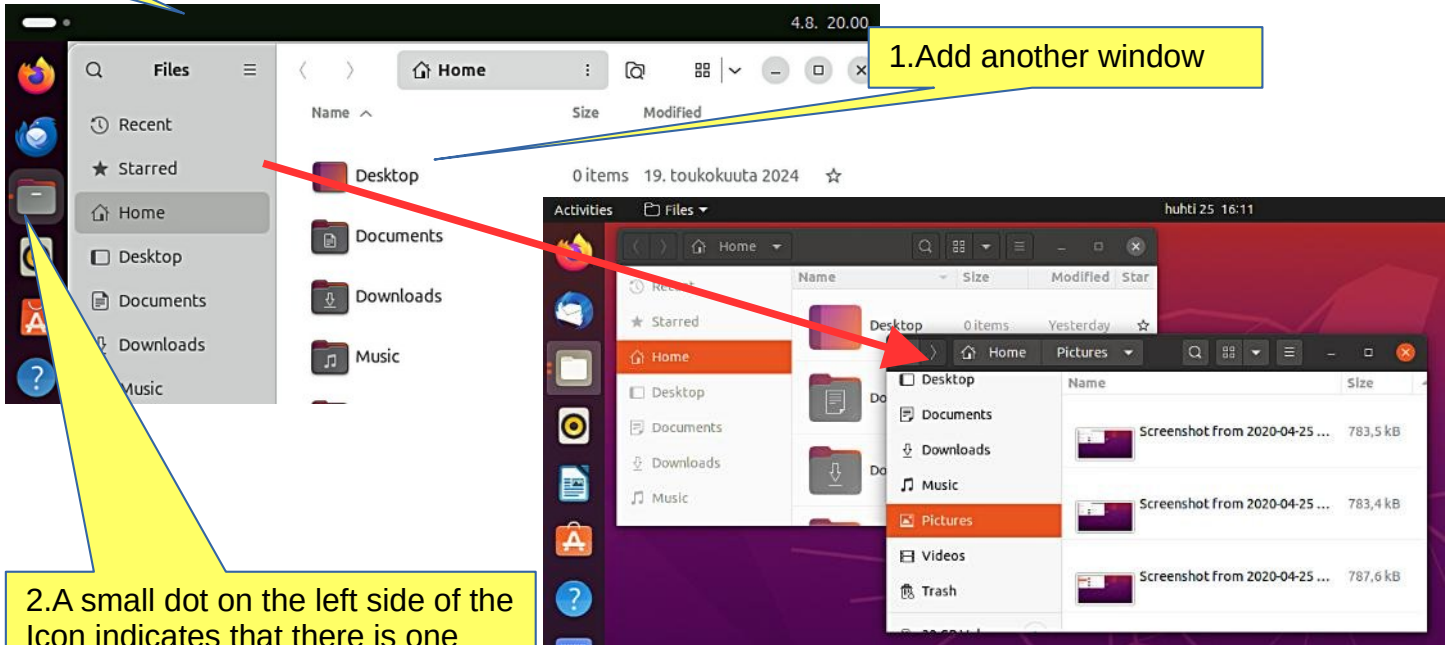


8. You should try these different methods to get acquainted with them

9. In many apps, the work area can be divided into many tabs, such as with a spreadsheet

Windows

Click !



2. A small dot on the left side of the icon indicates that there is one window in use.

When there are two or more windows on the screen, click the program icon.

→ The windows are placed side by side and you can move to another window.

Note in the folder button two red dots.

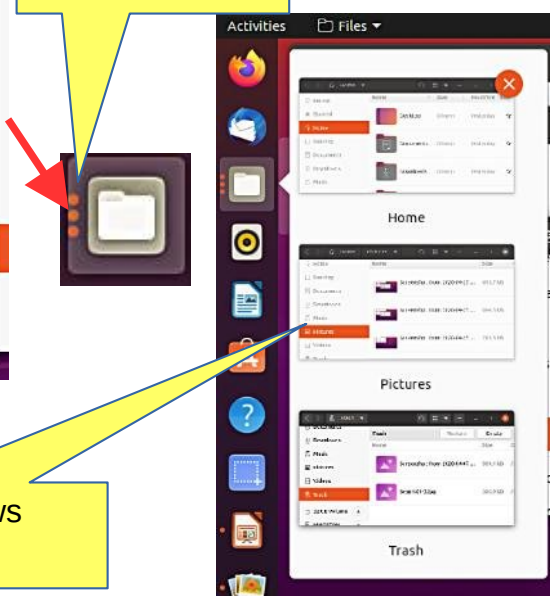
3. When there are two or more displays on the screen, click the program icon.

→ The windows are placed side by side and you can move to another window.

4. Two windows two dots

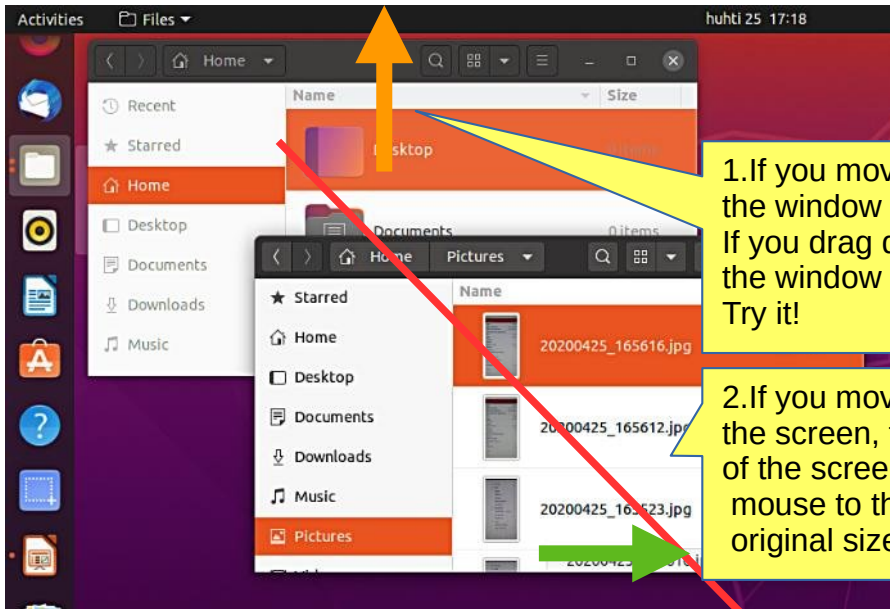


5. Three windows three dots



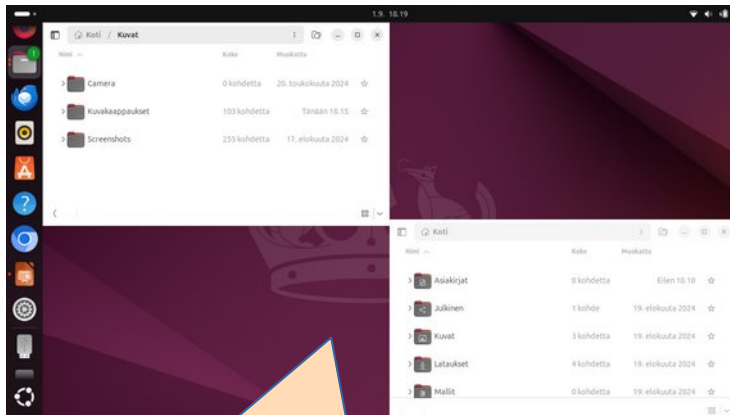
6. Here are three windows to choose from.

Several windows

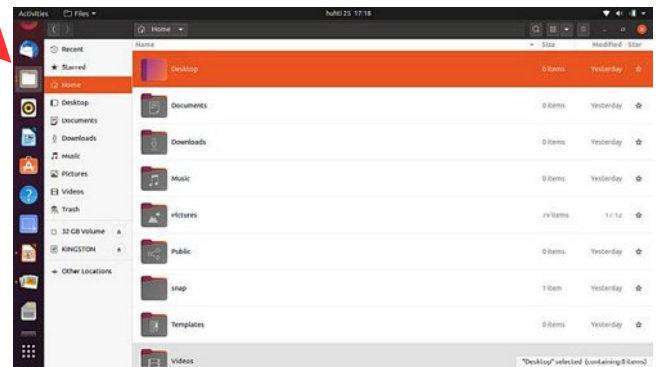


1. If you move the window to the top of the screen, the window will increase to full screen size. If you drag down the full screen with the mouse, the window returns to its original small size. Try it!

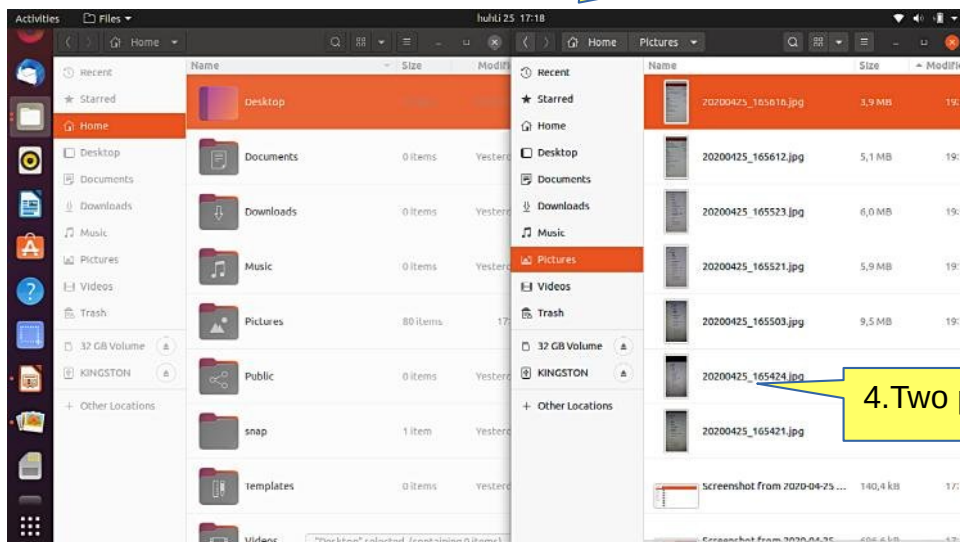
2. If you move the window to the right edge of the screen, the window will increase to half size of the screen. If you then drag the window with the mouse to the left, the window returns to its original size. Try it!



5. If you drag the window to a corner with the mouse, you get a "corner-screen"!



3. If you move two windows to the right and left edge of the screen, you get two half-size windows side by side.



4. Two parallel windows

File handling; copy, move and paste

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Copy or move files and folders](#)

A file or folder can be copied or moved to a new location by dragging and dropping with the mouse, using the copy and paste commands, or by using keyboard shortcuts.

COPY AND PASTE

Select the file(s) or folder(s).
Right-click and pick Copy, or press Ctrl+C.
Navigate to another folder, where you want to put the copy.
Click the menu button and pick Paste, or press Ctrl+V.

CUT AND MOVE

Select the file(s) or folder(s).
Right-click and pick Cut, or press Ctrl+X.
Navigate to another folder, where you want to move.
Click the menu button and pick Paste, or press Ctrl+V.

DRAG WITH MOUSE THE FILE(S) OR FOLDER(S)

You can do this with two different windows.

Press and drag the item(s) from one window to another.

This will move it if the destination is on the same device, or copy it if the destination is on a different device. Be careful!

You can force **the file to be copied** by holding down the Ctrl key while dragging, **or force it to be moved** by holding down the Shift key while dragging.



move



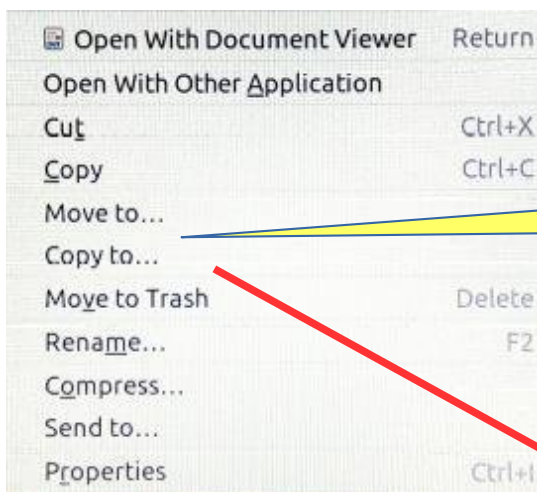
copy

More options

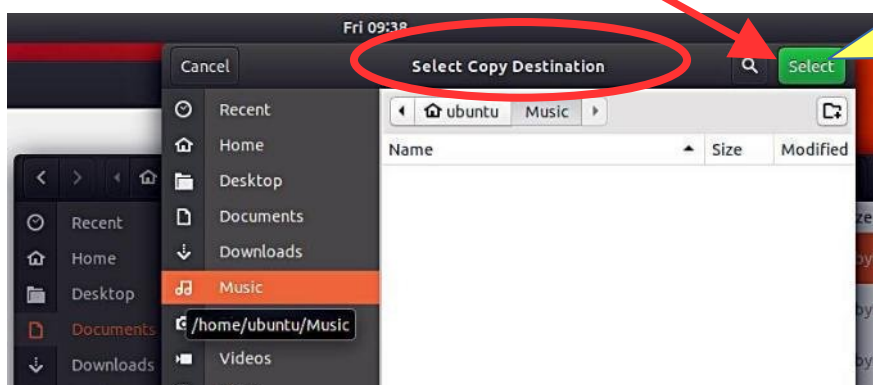
You can see the menus by clicking the file with right button of the mouse.

Note that the commands Copy and Copy To... (with 3 dots) have different functions.

Commands with 3 dots always open a new window to choose the target.



1. Move to ... or Copy to... open a new window.
This is probably the easiest way for the beginner.



2. After selecting the destination folder click the Select button to end the Copy/Move function

Presentation of basic settings

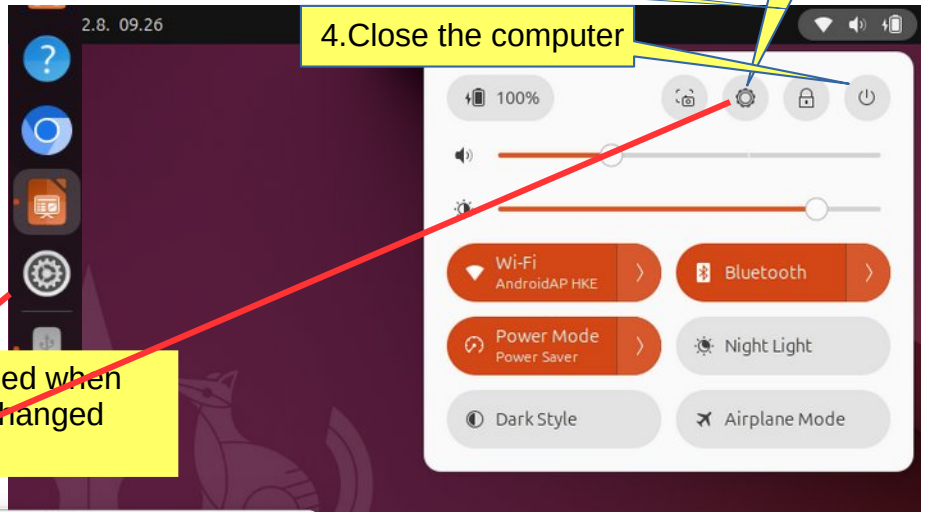
1. Click these icons and see the contents.

Click !

2. The following pages show the basic settings for System Preferences. It's a good idea to go through those right away. At the same time, you should consider what kind of settings best serve your own use.

3. Many of these settings are specified when installing Ubuntu, but they can be changed later.

4. Close the computer



A series of screenshots from the Ubuntu Settings application. The first screenshot shows the 'Settings' window with 'Wi-Fi' selected and circled in red. A red dashed arrow points from this window to a second screenshot of the 'Wi-Fi' settings page. In this second screenshot, the 'Wi-Fi' toggle is turned on, and a red arrow points to it with a yellow callout box saying 'Click !'. Another red arrow points from the 'Saved Networks' section to a third screenshot of the 'Saved Wi-Fi Networks' window, which shows a network named 'Koti_k9sH' as 'Connected'. A red arrow points from the 'Connect to Hidden Network...' option to a fourth screenshot of the 'Connect to Hidden Wi-Fi Network' window. This window has fields for 'Connection' (set to 'New...'), 'Network name', and 'Wi-Fi security' (set to 'None'), with 'Cancel' and 'Connect' buttons. A red arrow points from the 'Turn On Wi-Fi Hotspot...' option to a fifth screenshot of the 'Turn On Wi-Fi Hotspot?' window. This window has 'Cancel', 'Turn On Wi-Fi Hotspot?', and 'Turn On' buttons. Below the buttons is explanatory text about Wi-Fi hotspots and a field for 'Network Name' (set to 'hannu-HP-250-G5-Notebook-PC') and a 'Password' field (set to 'Autogenerate Password').

5. When you lock your screen, or it locks automatically, the lock screen is displayed. In addition to protecting your desktop while you're away from your computer, the lock screen displays the date and time. It also shows information about your battery and network status.

Basic settings

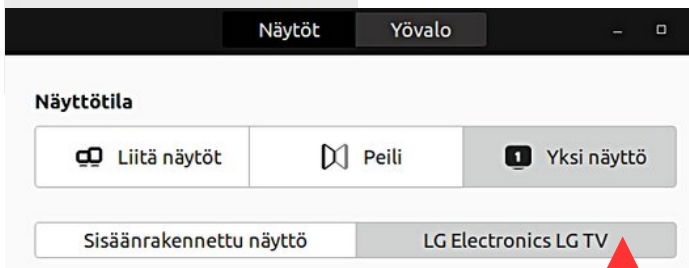
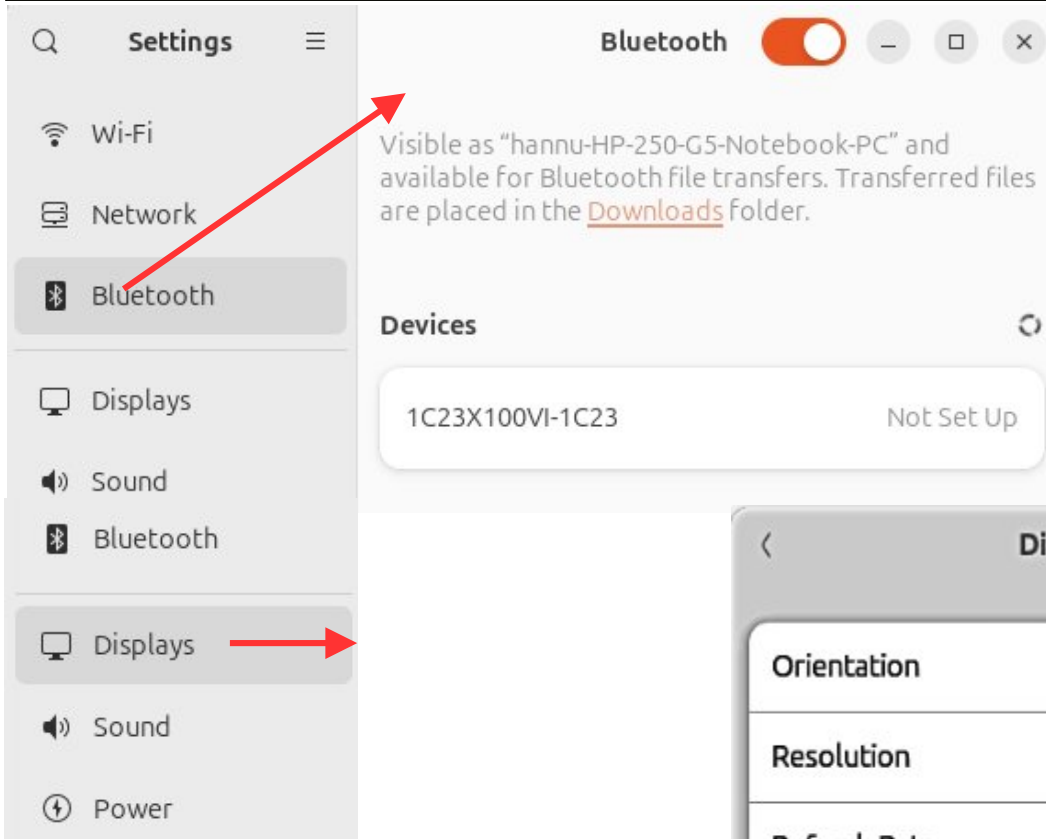
Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Hardware & drivers](#)

The image shows a sequence of screenshots from the Ubuntu Settings application, illustrating the configuration of network settings for a wired connection. Red arrows and circles highlight the specific settings being modified in each step.

- Network Settings:** The main window shows the 'Network' section with 'Wired' selected. The 'Cable unplugged' toggle is turned off. The 'VPN' section is 'Not set up', and the 'Proxy' section is 'Off'.
- Wired - Identity:** The 'Identity' tab is selected. Fields include: Name (netplan-enp3s0), MAC Address, Cloned Address, and MTU (automatic).
- Wired - IPv4:** The 'IPv4' tab is selected. The 'IPv4 Method' is set to 'Automatic (DHCP)'. The 'DNS' is set to 'Automatic'.
- Wired - IPv6:** The 'IPv6' tab is selected. The 'IPv6 Method' is set to 'Disable'. The 'DNS' is set to 'Automatic'.
- Wired - Security:** The 'Security' tab is selected. The '802.1x Security' toggle is turned off. The 'Authentication' is set to 'MD5'. The 'Username' and 'Password' fields are visible, with the 'Show password' checkbox unchecked.
- Proxy:** The 'Proxy' settings window is shown. The 'Network Proxy' toggle is turned off. The 'Configuration' is set to 'Automatic'. The 'Configuration URL' field is empty.

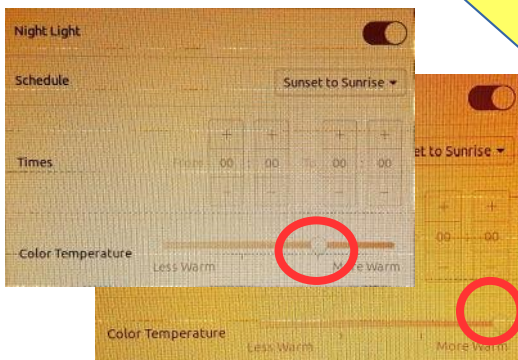
Basic settings

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Sound, video & pictures](#)

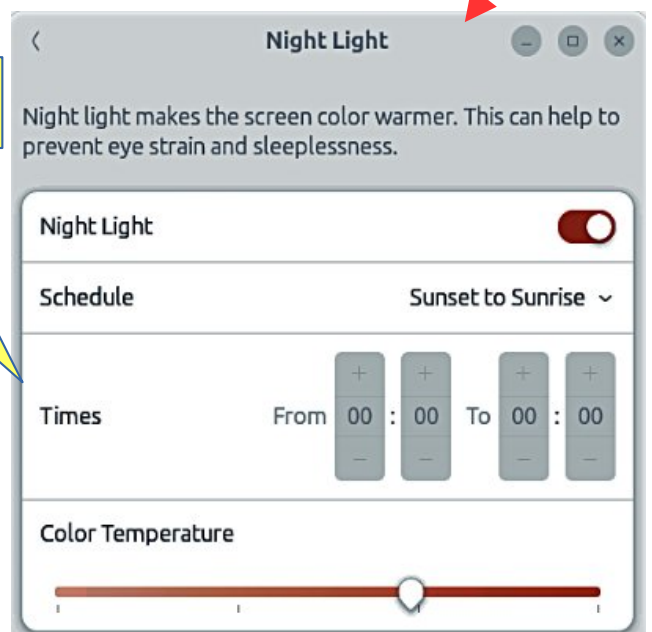
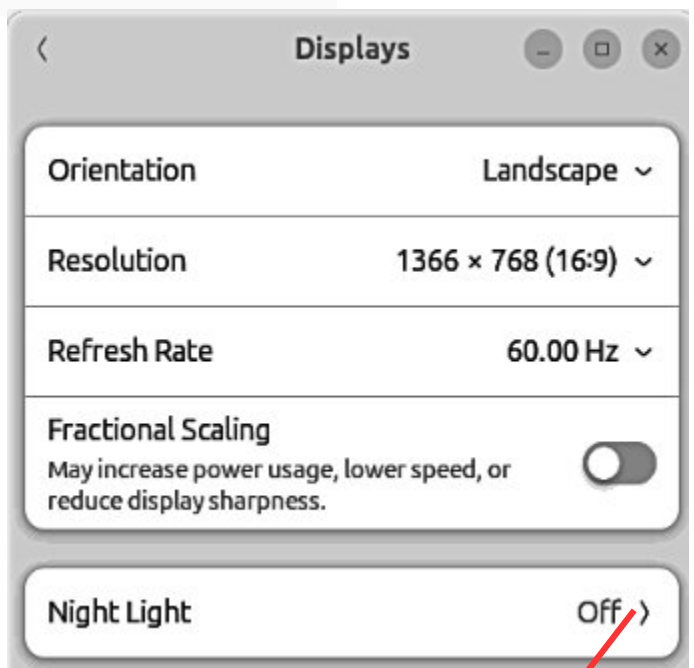


3. If the PC is connected to the TV with an HDMI cable, appears additional definitions above.

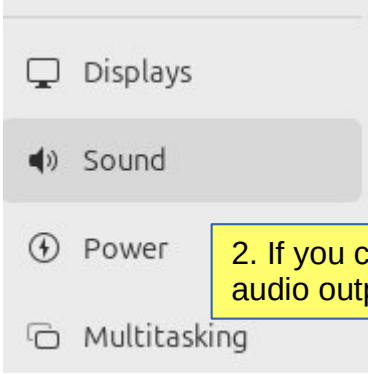
1. Define it according to your taste. Facilitates sleeplessness in the evening.



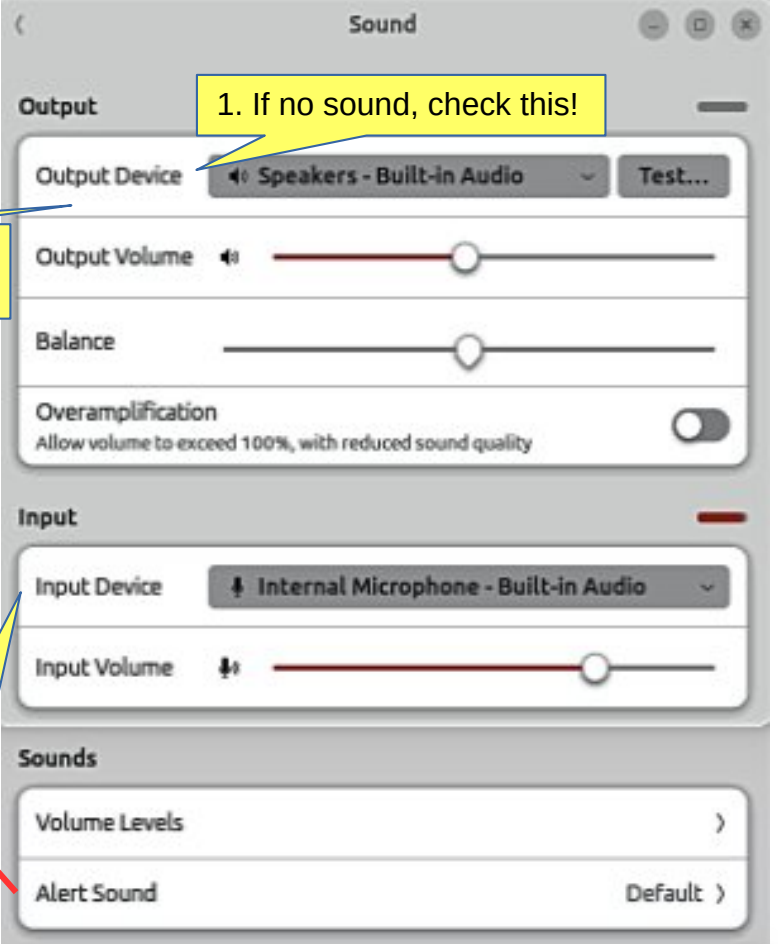
2. The night light is reddish and gentle in contrast.



Basic settings

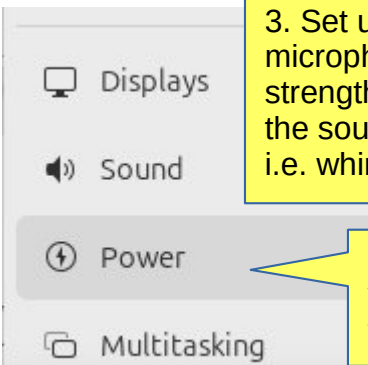


2. If you connect the TV, check audio output to television

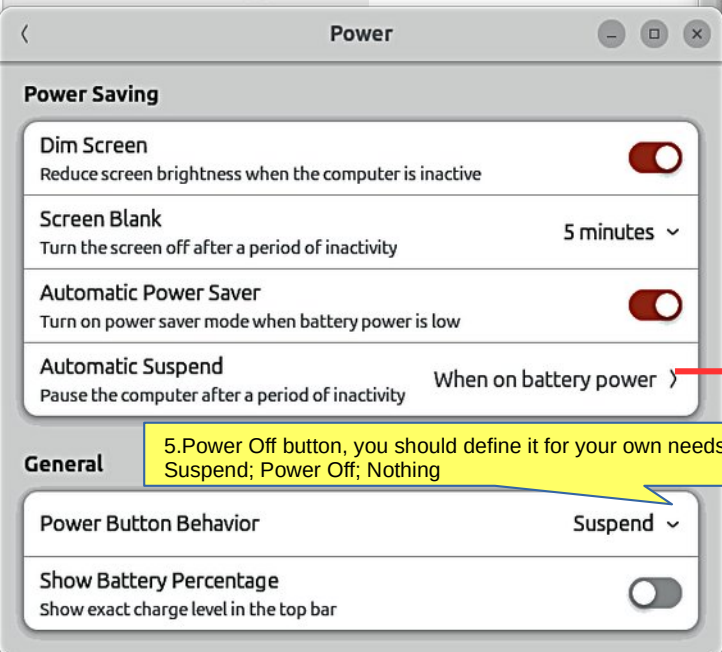


Try it!

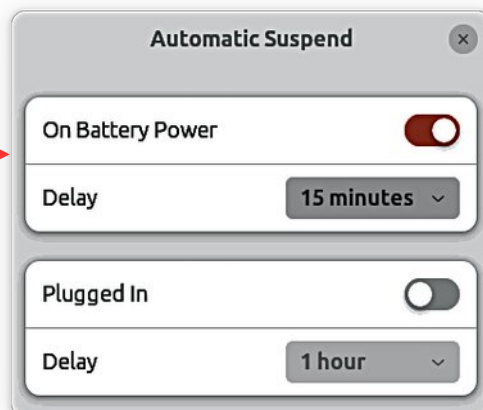
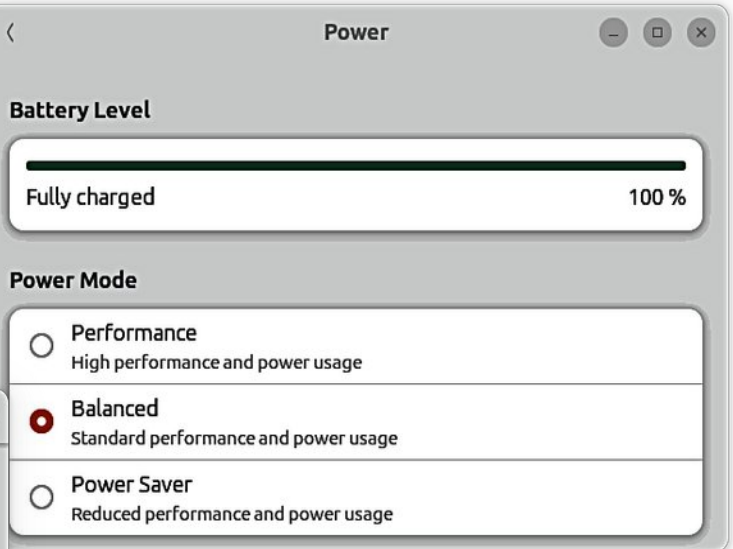
3. Set up a video conference microphone sound strength! Watch out for the sound circulation i.e. whining.



4. Power Saving, you should define it for your own needs.

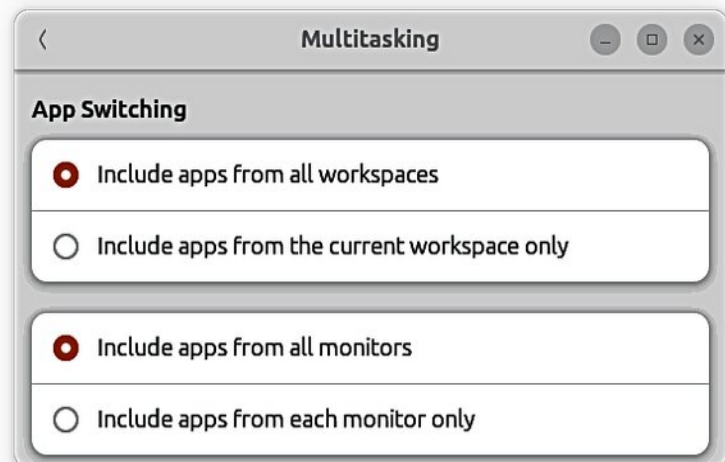
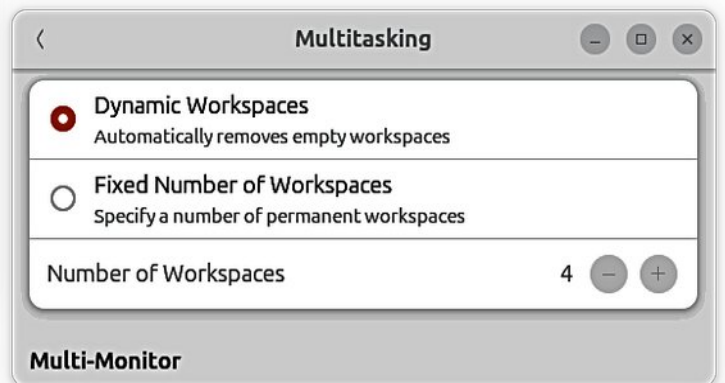
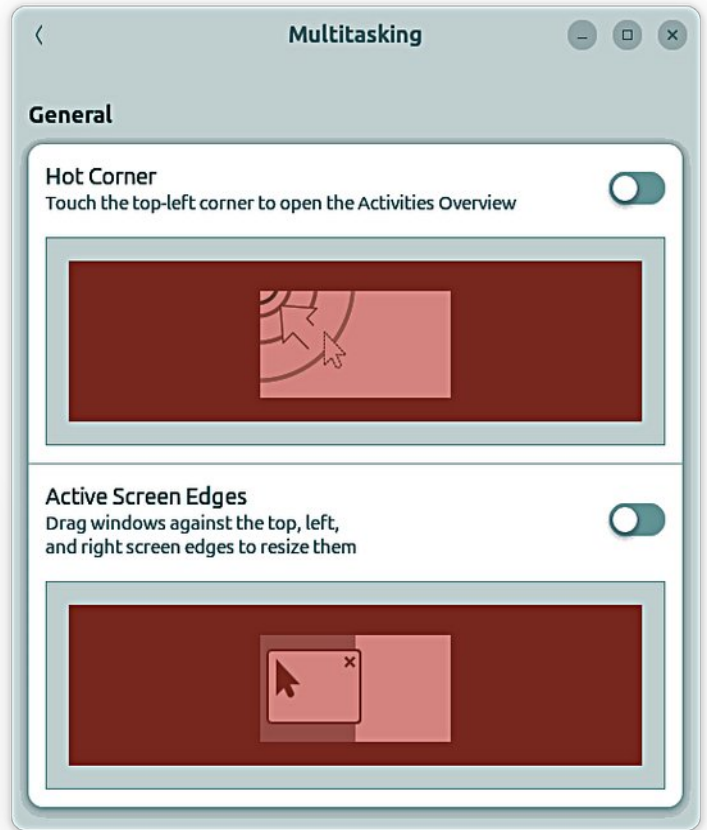
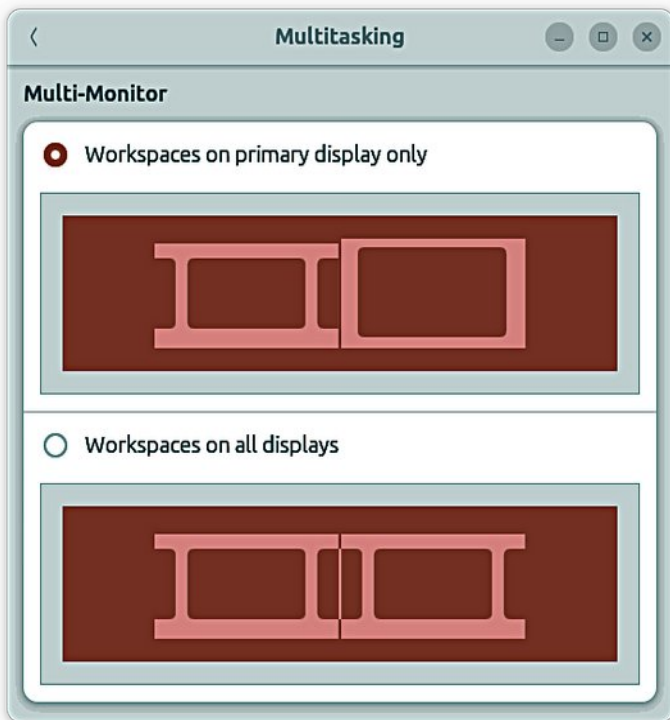


5. Power Off button, you should define it for your own needs. Suspend; Power Off; Nothing



Basic settings

- Sound
- Power
- Multitasking
- Appearance
- Ubuntu Desktop



Basic settings

- Power
- Multitasking
- Appearance
- Ubuntu Desktop

1. Again it is worth trying, which setting feels the best.

The Appearance settings window is shown with the 'Style' section selected. It features two theme options: 'Default' (light purple) and 'Dark' (dark grey). Below the themes is a 'Color' section with a row of colored circles. The 'Background' section shows a grid of wallpaper thumbnails and an '+ Add Picture...' button.

The Ubuntu Desktop settings window is shown with the 'Desktop Icons' section selected. It includes settings for 'Size' (Normal), 'Position of New Icons' (Bottom Right), and 'Show Home Folder' (toggled on). The 'Dock' section is also visible, with options for 'Auto-hide the Dock', 'Panel Mode', 'Icon Size' (set to 40), 'Show on' (Primary Display), and 'Position on Screen' (Left). A 'Configure Dock Behavior' link is at the bottom.

2. This allows you to adjust the size of icons.

3. Use this to define the location of the icons; left, bottom, right

The Dock settings window is shown with options for 'Show Volumes and Devices' (toggled on), 'Include Unmounted Volumes' (checked), 'Include Network Volumes' (checked), and 'Show Trash' (toggled on).

The Enhanced Tiling settings window is shown with options for 'Tiling Popup' (toggled on) and 'Tile Groups' (toggled on).

Basic settings

The image displays several overlapping screenshots of the Ubuntu desktop environment, focusing on the 'Apps' menu and the 'App Center' window. The 'Apps' menu is shown in multiple instances, listing various applications such as Chromium Web Browser, LibreOffice, and System Monitor. The 'App Center' window is also visible, showing the 'Open' button and the 'App Details' button. A yellow callout box with a blue border contains the text '1. Try it, you will get more information!'. Red arrows point from the 'Apps' menu to the 'App Center' window, indicating the flow of information.

Ubuntu Desktop

- Apps
- Notifications
- Search

1. Try it, you will get more information!

App Center

Open App Details

Permissions

- Notifications: Show system notifications
- Run in Background: Allow activity when the app is closed
- appstream-metadata
- desktop-launch

Apps

- Default Apps
- Additional Drivers
- Advanced Network Configuration
- App Center
- Backup
- Calcula
- Calend
- Camera
- Charac

Apps

- Chromium Web Browser
- Clocks
- Disks
- Disk Us
- Docum
- Docum
- File Rol
- Files
- Firefox
- Firmwa
- Fonts

Apps

- gThumb
- Help
- Image Viewer
- Language Supp
- LibreOffice
- LibreOffice Calc
- LibreOffice Dra
- LibreOffice Imp
- LibreOffice Mat
- LibreOffice Wri
- Logs

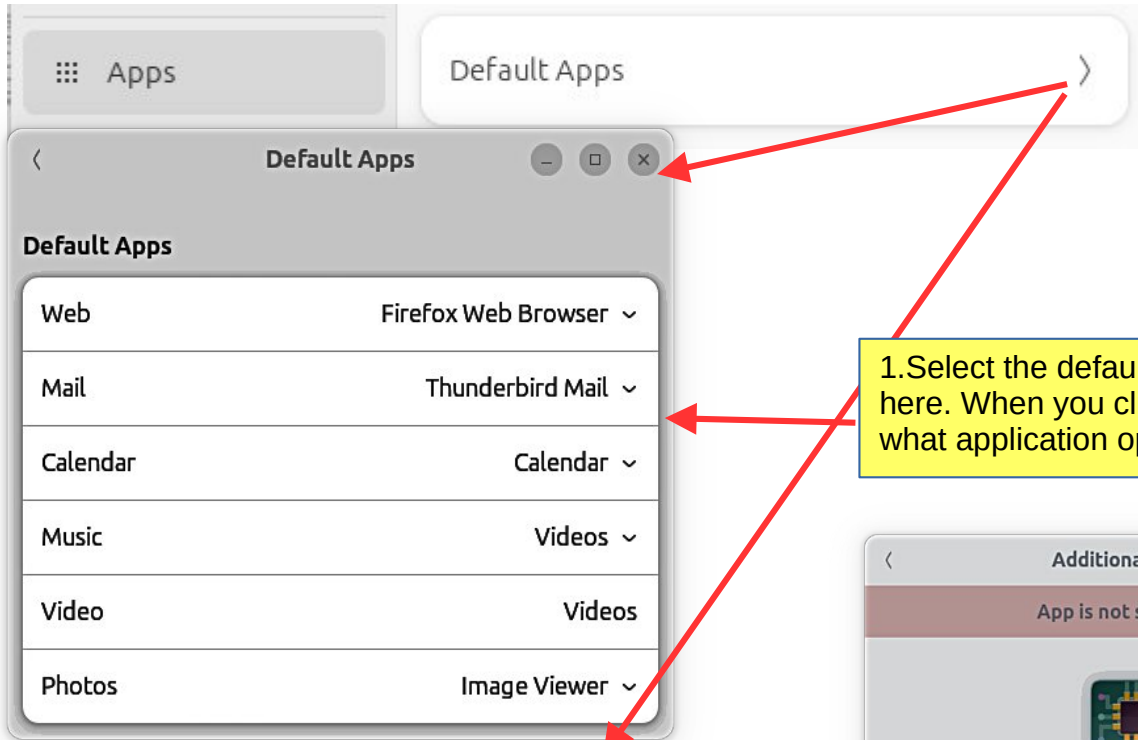
Apps

- Software Updater
- Software & Updates
- Startup Applications
- Startup Disk Creator
- System Monitor
- Terminal
- TeXInfo
- Text Editor
- Thunderbird Mail
- Transmission
- Videos

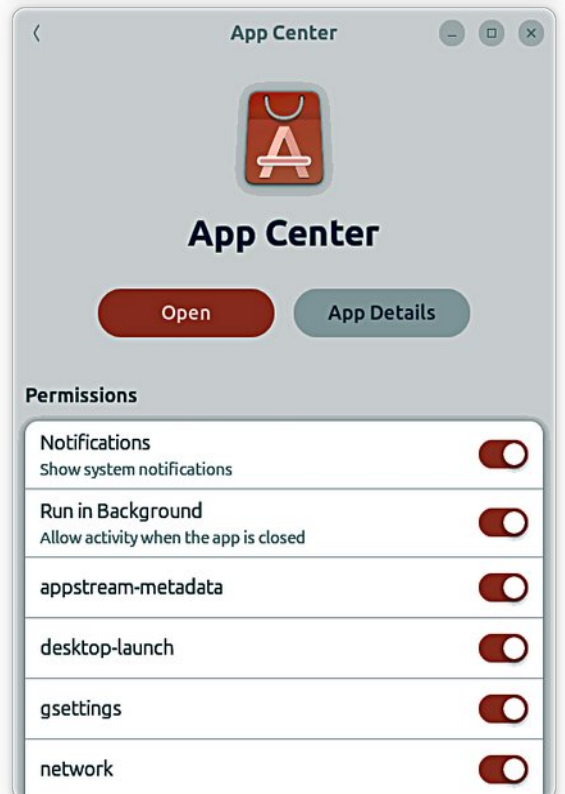
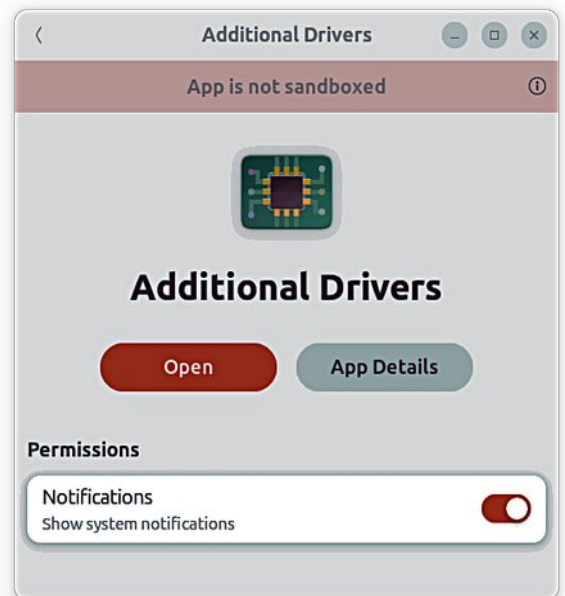
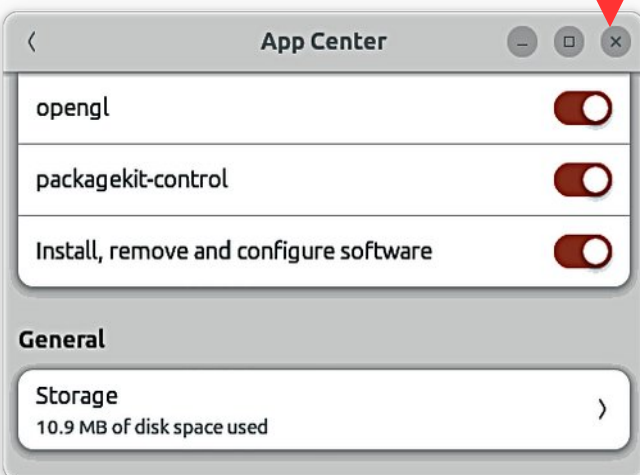
Apps

- LibreOffice Impress
- LibreOffice Math
- LibreOffice Writer
- Logs
- Passwords and Keys
- Power Statistics
- Remmina Remote Desktop Client
- Rhythmbox Music Player
- Settings
- Shotwell Photo Manager
- Software Updater

Basic settings



1. Select the default applications here. When you click a file define what application opens that file.



Basic settings

1. No alarm

Notifications

- Do Not Disturb
- Lock Screen Notifications

App Notifications

- Backups On >
- Clocks On >
- Events and Tasks Reminders On >
- File Roller On >
- Files On >
- NetworkManager Applet On >
- Report a problem... On >
- Rhythmbox On >

Backups

- Notifications
- Sound Alerts
- Notification Popups
Notifications will continue to appear in the notification list when popups are disabled
- Show Message Content in Popups
- Lock Screen Notifications
- Show Message Content on Lock Screen

Notifications

- Report a problem... On >
- Rhythmbox On >
- Snapd User Session Agent On >
- Zenity On >

Notifications

- Search Locations >

Search

- App Search
Include app-provided search results
- Search Locations >
Filesystem locations which are searched by system apps

Search Results

Results are displayed according to the list order

- Files
- Calculator
- Calendar
- Characters
- Clocks
- Passwords and Keys
- Settings
- Terminal

Search Locations

Default Locations

- Home
Subfolders must be manually added for this location
- Documents
- Downloads
Subfolders must be manually added for this location
- Music
- Pictures
- Videos

Custom Locations + Add Location...

- Desktop

Move Up

Move Down

Basic settings

The image displays a sequence of settings screens connected by red arrows, illustrating the process of adding an account:

- Notifications**: Includes a bell icon and the text "Notifications".
- Search**: Includes a magnifying glass icon and the text "Search".
- Online Accounts**: Includes a cloud icon and the text "Online Accounts". A red arrow points from this menu item to the "Online Accounts" settings screen.
- Sharing**: Includes a network icon and the text "Sharing".
- Google Account**: A modal window with a compass icon, the text "Google Account", "Sign in to Google with your browser", and a "Sign In..." button.
- Online Accounts**: A settings screen with the title "Online Accounts" and a subtitle "Allow apps to access online services by connecting your cloud accounts". It lists several account types with chevron icons:
 - Google
 - Microsoft Personal
 - Microsoft 365
 - Nextcloud
 - Microsoft Exchange
 - Email (IMAP and SMTP)
 - Calendar, Contacts and Files (WebDAV)
 - Enterprise Login (Kerberos)Red arrows point from the "Microsoft Exchange" and "Email" options to their respective configuration screens, and from the "Enterprise Login" option to the "Kerberos Account" screen.
- Microsoft Exchange Account**: A configuration screen with the title "Microsoft Exchange Account" and a subtitle "Connect to a Microsoft Exchange provider to access calendars, contacts and files". It features input fields for "Email" and "Password", and a "Sign In" button.
- Email**: A configuration screen with the title "Email" and a subtitle "Connect to an email account". It features input fields for "Name" (pre-filled with "Hannu"), "Email", and "Password", and a "Sign In" button.
- Calendar, Contacts and Files**: A configuration screen with the title "Calendar, Contacts and Files" and a subtitle "Add a calendar, contacts and files account by entering your WebDAV server and account details". It features input fields for "Server Address", "Username", and "Password", and a "Sign In" button.
- Kerberos Account**: A configuration screen with the title "Kerberos Account" and a subtitle "Access restricted web and network resources for your organization". It features an input field for "Principal" and a "Sign in..." button.

Basic settings

Search
Online Accounts
Sharing
Mouse & Touchpad

Sharing
Device Name
hannu-HP-250-G5-Notebook-PC
Media Sharing
Stream music, photos and videos to devices on the current network Off

Mouse & Touchpad
General
Primary Button
Order of physical buttons on mice and touchpads Left Right
Mouse
Pointer Speed Slow Fast
Mouse Acceleration Recommended for most users and applications
Scroll Direction
Traditional Scrolling moves the view
Natural Scrolling moves the content
Test Settings
Mouse Touchpad

Media Sharing
Share music, photos and videos over the network
Media Sharing
Folders
Music
Videos
Pictures
+
Networks
Koti_k9sH

Mouse & Touchpad
Touchpad
Touchpad
Disable Touchpad While Typing
Pointer Speed Slow Fast
Clicking
Secondary Click
Two Finger Push Push anywhere with 2 fingers
Corner Push Push with a single finger in the corner
Mouse Touchpad

Tap to Click Quickly touch the touchpad to click
Clicking
Secondary Click
Two Finger Push Push anywhere with 2 fingers
Corner Push Push with a single finger in the corner
Scrolling
Scroll Method
Two Finger Drag two fingers on the touchpad
Edge Drag one finger on the edge

Basic settings

Keyboard

Color

Keyboard

Input Sources
Includes keyboard layouts and input methods

Finnish

+ Add Input Source...

Input Source Switching
Input sources can be switched using the Super+Space keyboard shortcut. This can be changed in the keyboard shortcut settings.

Use the same source for all windows

Switch input sources individually for each window

Special Character Entry
Methods for entering symbols and letter variants using the keyboard

Alternate Characters Key Layout default >

Compose Key Layout default >

Keyboard Shortcuts

View and Customize Shortcuts >

Alternate Characters Key

The alternate characters key can be used to enter additional characters. These are sometimes printed as a third-option on your keyboard.

Use layout default

None

Left Alt

Right Alt

Compose Key

The compose key allows a wide variety of characters to be entered. To use it, press compose then a sequence of characters. For example, compose key followed by C and o will enter @, a followed by ' will enter á.

Use layout default

Right Alt

Left Super

Right Super

Keyboard Shortcuts

Search shortcuts

Accessibility >

Launchers >

Navigation >

Screenshots >

Sound and Media >

System >

Typing >

Windows 2 modified >

Custom Shortcuts >

Accessibility

Decrease text size	Disabled
High contrast on or off	Disabled
Increase text size	Disabled
Turn on-screen keyboard on or off	Disabled
Turn screen reader on or off	Alt+Super+S
Turn zoom on or off	Alt+Super+8
Zoom in	Alt+Super+=
Zoom out	Alt+Super+-

Basic settings

- Keyboard
- Color**
- Printers
- Accessibility

Color

Each device needs an up to date color profile to be color managed. [Learn more](#)

Laptop Screen >

HP Designjet T920 PostScript Printer Not calibrated

Color

Each device needs an up to date color profile to be color managed. [Learn more](#)

Laptop Screen v

✓ Automatic - Built-in display ⓘ

HP Designjet T920 PostScript Printer Not calibrated




Why is color management important?
Ubuntu Desktop Guide

Ubuntu Desktop Guide » Hardware » Color »
Ubuntu Desktop Guide » Settings » Color »

Why is color management important?

Color management is the process of capturing a color using an input device, displaying it on a screen, and printing it all whilst managing the exact colors and the range of colors on each medium.

The need for color management is probably explained best with a photograph of a bird on a frosty day in winter.



A bird on a frosty wall as seen on the camera view-finder

Displays typically over-saturate the blue channel, making the images look cold.

- Color
- Printers**
- Accessibility
- Privacy & Security

Printers Add Printer...

HL-3140CW-series No Active Jobs

Model HP Designjet T920 PostScript
Status Ready

Basic settings

The image shows a series of screenshots from the Windows Settings application, illustrating how to navigate to and configure accessibility features. Red arrows indicate the path from the main Settings menu to the Accessibility section, then to the Seeing, Typing, and Hearing sub-sections. A yellow callout box highlights the 'Large Text' option in the Seeing settings, with a note: "1. This is very useful, if text is too small. Try it!". Below this, a screenshot shows the 'Cursor Size' settings, which allow users to choose from five different cursor sizes to improve visibility. The 'Typing' settings are also shown, including options for the Screen Keyboard, Text Cursor (Blinking and Speed), and Typing Assist (Repeat Keys, Sticky Keys, Slow Keys, Bounce Keys). The 'Hearing' settings are partially visible at the bottom, showing options for Overamplification and Visual Alerts.

Printers

Accessibility

Privacy & Security

System

Accessibility

Always Show Accessibility Menu
Display the accessibility menu in the top bar

Seeing

Hearing

Typing

Pointing and Clicking

Zoom

Seeing

High Contrast
Increase color contrast of foreground and background interface elements

On/Off Shapes
Use shapes to indicate state in addition to or instead of color

Reduce Animation
Reduce animations in the user interface to reduce motion

Large Text
Increase the size of all text in the user interface

Cursor Size
The size of the cursor can be increased to make it easier to see

Sound Keys
Beep when Num Lock or Caps Lock are turned on or off

Always Show Scrollbars
Make scrollbars always visible

Screen Reader
The screen reader reads displayed text as you move the focus

High Contrast

Large Text

Cursor Size

1. This is very useful, if text is too small. Try it!

Kohdistimen koko
Kohdistimen koon muuttamisella ja suurennuksella on mahdollista tehdä kohdistimen erottaminen helpommaksi.

Typing

Screen Keyboard
Use the on-screen keyboard to type in input fields

Enable by Keyboard
Turn accessibility features on or off using the keyboard

Text Cursor

Cursor Blinking
Change if the cursor blinks in text fields

Blink Speed
Slow Fast

Test Entry

Typing Assist

Repeat Keys
Key presses repeat when the key is held down

Sticky Keys
Sequences of modifier keys act as a key combination

Slow Keys
Delay between when a key is pressed and when it is accepted

Bounce Keys
Ignore fast duplicate keypresses

Hearing

Overamplification
Allow volume to exceed 100%, with reduced sound quality

System volume can be adjusted in **Sound** settings

Visual Alerts
Use a visual indication when an alert sound occurs

Visual Alerts

Flash Area
Entire Screen

Test Flash
Test

Basic settings

Pointing & Clicking

Mouse Keys
Use numeric keypad to move your mouse pointer

Locate Pointer
Reveal pointer location by pressing Left Ctrl

Double-Click Delay
Short Long

Click Assist

Simulated Secondary Click
Secondary click by holding down the primary mouse button ^

Hover Click
Trigger a click when the pointer hovers ^

Zoom

Desktop Zoom
Magnify the entire screen

Magnifier

Magnification Factor 2.00

Magnifier View Screen Area ▾

Extend Outside Screen Edges

Screen Area Full Screen ▾

Follow Behavior Moves with Contents ▾

Zoom

Crosshairs

Crosshair Lines
Mark the cursor location in the magnifier region using lines

Overlap Mouse Cursor

Thickness Thin Thick

Length
Short 1/4 screen 1/2 Screen 3/4 Screen Long

Color

Color Filters

Inverted
Invert colors in the magnifier region

Brightness Low High

Contrast Low High

Color None Full

Basic settings

- Printers
- Accessibility
- Privacy & Security
- System

Privacy & Security

System

- Connectivity
Detect connection issues
- Screen Lock
Automatic screen lock
- Location
Control access to your location
- File History & Trash
Remove saved data and files
- Diagnostics
Automatic problem reporting

Devices

- Device Security
Hardware security status and information

Connectivity

Connectivity checking is used to detect connection issues and helps you to stay online. If your network communications are being monitored, it could be used to gather technical information about this computer.

Connectivity Checking

Screen Lock

Automatically locking the screen prevents others from accessing the computer while you're away

- Blank Screen Delay** 5 minutes
Period of inactivity until screen blanks
- Automatic Screen Lock**
Locks the screen after it blanks
- Automatic Screen Lock Delay** Screen Turns Off
Time from screen blank to screen lock
- Lock Screen Notifications**
- Lock Screen on Suspend**

Location

Automatic Device Location

Automatic device location uses sources like GPS, Wi-Fi and cellular to determine an approximate location for this device. Location data is sent to Mozilla Location Services as part of this feature.

[Learn about what data is collected, and how it is used.](#)

Permitted Apps

The following sandboxed apps have been given access to location data. Apps that are not sandboxed can access location data without asking for permission.

No sandboxed apps have asked for location access

Basic settings

File History & Trash

File History

File history keeps a record of files that you have used. This information is shared between apps, and makes it easier to find files that you might want to use.

File History

File History Duration Forever ▾

Clear History...

Trash & Temporary Files

Trash and temporary files can sometimes include personal or sensitive information. Automatically deleting them can help to protect privacy.

Automatically Delete Trash Content

Automatically Delete Temporary Files

Automatically Delete Period 30 days ▾

Empty Trash... **Delete Temporary Files...**

Diagnostics

Problem Reporting

Sending reports of technical problems helps us improve Ubuntu. Reports are sent anonymously and are scrubbed of personal data. [Learn more](#)

Send error reports to Canonical Never ▾

Device Security

Checks Failed
Hardware does not pass checks.

Secure Boot is Off
No protection when the device is started.

Security Events

No Events

About Device Security

Device security provides information about how protected your device is against security issues which target the hardware itself.

Aspects of hardware that affect security include:

- security features that are built into a hardware itself;
- how the hardware is configured to protect against security issues;
- the security of the software runs directly on the hardware.

Security threats which affect hardware include malware and viruses that target the software that runs directly on the hardware. It also includes physical tampering, such as physical connection to the hardware to read data and implant malware.

Device security is just one aspect of security, and does not reflect the overall security status of the system and applications.

Checks Failed

Hardware does not pass checks. This means that you are not protected against common hardware security issues.

It may be possible to resolve hardware security issues by updating your firmware or changing device configuration options. However, failures can stem from the physical hardware itself, and may not be reversible.

Copy Technical Report

Secure Boot is Turned Off

Secure boot prevents malicious software from being loaded when the device starts. It is currently turned off.

Secure boot can often be turned on from your computer's UEFI firmware settings (BIOS). For help, contact your hardware manufacturer or IT support provider.

Basic settings

Printers

Accessibility

Privacy & Security

System

System

Region & Language

The language setting is used for interface text and web pages. Formats are used for numbers, dates, and currencies.

System

Manage Installed Languages

Your Account

Language
English (United States)

Formats
United States

System

Region & Language
System language and localization

Date & Time
Time zone and clock settings

Users
Add and remove accounts, change password

Remote Desktop
Allow this device to be used remotely

Secure Shell
SSH network access

About
Hardware details and software versions

Software Updates

Language Support

Language Support

Language Support

Regional Formats

Display numbers, dates and currency amounts in the usual format for:

English (United States)

Changes take effect next time you log in.

Apply System-Wide

Use the same format choice for startup and the login screen.

Example

Number: 1,234,567.89
Date: Tue 21 May 2024 04:43:52 PM EEST
Currency: \$20,457.99

Help Close

Language for menus and windows:

English (United States)
English
English (Australia)
English (Canada)

Drag languages to arrange them in order of preference.
Changes take effect next time you log in.

Apply System-Wide

Use the same language choices for startup and the login screen.

Install / Remove Languages...

Keyboard input method system: IBus

Help Close

Next pages

Next page

Basic settings

- Printers
- Accessibility
- Privacy & Security
- System

Formats

Search locales

Common Formats

- Australia
- Canada
- United Kingdom
- United States** ✓

All Formats

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- Botswana

Preview

Dates
05/21/2024

Times
04:45:18 PM

Dates & Times
Tue 21 May 2024 04:45:18 PM EEST

Numbers
123,456,789.00

Measurement
Imperial

Paper
US Letter

Select Language

English	Australia
English	Canada
English	United Kingdom
English ✓	United States
⋮	

Date & Time

Automatic Date & Time
Requires internet access

Date & Time 21 May 2024, 16:46 >

Automatic Time Zone
Requires location services enabled and internet access

Time Zone EEST (Helsinki, Finland) >

Time Format **24-hour** AM / PM

Clock & Calendar
Control how the time and date is shown in the top bar

Week Day

Date

Seconds

Week Numbers
Shown in the dropdown calendar

Basic settings

Printers

Accessibility

Privacy & Security

System

1.If you have one user, then you are the "Administrator" who has great powers.

Users

Some settings are locked [Unlock...](#)

Hannu

Name Hannu

Password

Automatic Login

Language English (United States)

Add User...

Change Password

Current Password

New Password

Confirm Password

Mix uppercase and lowercase and try to use a number or two.

Remote Desktop

Share your existing desktop with other devices. The remote connection uses the existing screen resolution

Desktop Sharing

Remote Control

Allows desktop shares to control the screen

How to Connect

Use a remote desktop app to connect using the RDP protocol. Additional information about the device's network location may also be required.

Hostname hannu-HP-250-G5-Notebook-PC

Port

Desktop Sharing Remote Login

2.Password is important!

Login Details

Username hannu

Password

Generate New Pass...

Verify Encryption

Desktop Sharing Remote Login

Basic settings

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Log out, power off or switch users](#)

The 'System' menu is highlighted with a red arrow. The 'Secure Shell' dialog is open, with its title bar circled in blue. The dialog contains a toggle switch for 'Secure Shell' and the SSH Login Command: `ssh hannu-HP-250-G5-Notebook-PC`. An 'About' dialog is also visible in the background, with its title bar circled in blue.

1. Basic computer information.

The 'System Details' window is shown, with a red arrow pointing to the 'System Details' section. The window is divided into 'Hardware Information' and 'Software Information'.

Hardware Information	Software Information
Model HP HP 250 G5 Notebook PC	Firmware Version F.21
Memory 8.0 GiB	OS Name Ubuntu 24.04 LTS
Processor Intel® Celeron® N3060 × 2	OS Type 64-bit
Graphics Intel® HD Graphics 400 (BSW)	GNOME Version 46
Disk Capacity 128.0 GB	Windowing System X11
	Kernel Version Linux 6.8.0-31-generic

The 'System Details' section is expanded, showing the following information:

Device Name	Operating System
hannu-HP-250-G5-Notebook-PC	Ubuntu 24.04 LTS
Hardware Model	HP HP 250 G5 Notebook PC
Processor	Intel® Celeron® N3060 × 2
Memory	8.0 GiB
Disk Capacity	128.0 GB

The 'Software Updater' window is shown, with its title bar circled in blue. The window displays 'Checking for updates...' and a progress bar. A 'Stop' button is visible on the right. The text 'Downloading from fi.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu' is shown at the bottom.

The 'Software Updater' window is shown, displaying a notification: 'The software on this computer is up to date.' A tip is provided: 'Tip: You can use Livepatch with Ubuntu Pro to keep your computer more secure between restarts.' There are 'Settings & Pro...' and 'OK' buttons.

Basic settings

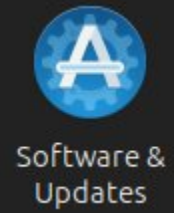
Printers

Accessibility

Privacy & Security

System

1. Do not change these settings unless you know what you are doing!



Software & Updates

Ubuntu Software Other Software **Updates** Authentication Additional Drivers Developer Options Ubuntu Pro

Snap package updates are checked routinely and installed automatically.

For other packages, this system has: Basic Security Maintenance [Extend...](#)
Active until 05/31/2029

Subscribed to: All updates

Automatically check for updates: Daily

When there are security updates: Download and install automatically

When there are other updates: Display weekly

Notify me of a new Ubuntu version: For long-term support versions

Revert Close

Software & Update

Ubuntu Software Other Software Updates Authentication

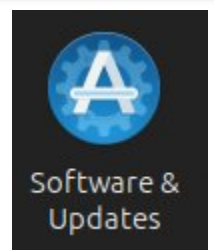
Downloadable from the Internet

- Canonical-supported free and open-source software (main)
- Community-maintained free and open-source software (universe)
- Proprietary drivers for devices (restricted)
- Software restricted by copyright or legal issues (multiverse)
- Source code

Download from: Server for Finland

Installable from CD-ROM/DVD

To install from a CD-ROM or DVD, insert the medium into the drive.

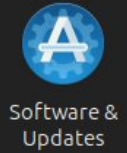


Basic settings

Software & Updates

Ubuntu Software **Other Software** Updates Authentication Additional Drivers Developer Options

<http://fi.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/noble> noble-updates noble-backports main restricted universe multiverse



Software & Updates

Ubuntu Software Other Software Updates **Authentication** Additional Drivers Developer Options Ubuntu Pro

Trusted software providers

D94AA3F0EFE21092 2012-05-12
Ubuntu CD Image Automatic Signing Key (2012) <cdimage@ubuntu.com>
871920D1991BC93C 2018-09-17
Ubuntu Archive Automatic Signing Key (2018) <ftpmaster@ubuntu.com>

Software & Updates

Ubuntu Software Other Software Updates Authentication **Additional Drivers** Developer Options Ubuntu Pro

No additional drivers available.

Software & Updates

Ubuntu Software Other Software Updates Authentication Additional Drivers **Developer Options** Ubuntu Pro

Use proposed updates if you're willing to report bugs on any problems that occur.

Pre-released updates (noble-proposed)

Ubuntu Software Other Software Updates Authentication Additional Drivers Developer Options **Ubuntu Pro**

Subscription



Enable Ubuntu Pro

This machine is not covered by an Ubuntu Pro subscription. Receive security updates for over 25,000 Ubuntu packages, free for up to 5 machines. [Learn more.](#)

Security

- ESM Infra** provides security updates for over 2,300 Ubuntu Main packages until 2034.
- ESM Apps**; provides security updates for over 23,000 Ubuntu Universe packages until 2034.
- Kernel Livepatch** helps keep your system secure by applying security updates that don't require a restart.
 - Show Livepatch status in the top bar

Canonical Ubuntu
Ubuntu Pro

Ubuntu Pro
The most comprehensive subscription for open-source software security
30-day trial for enterprises. Always free for personal use.

[Talk to an expert](#) [Get Ubuntu Pro now](#)

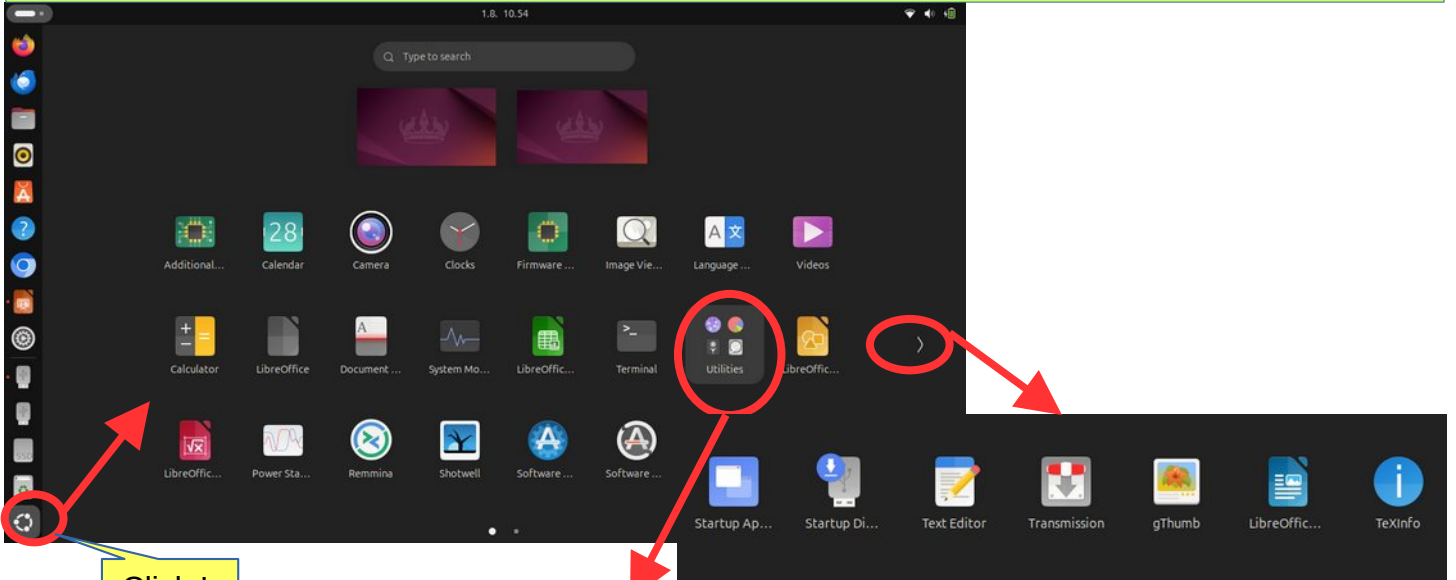
Compliance & Hardening

> Only recommended to assist with FedRAMP, HIPAA, and other compliance and hardening requirements. Includes FIPS 140-2 certified modules, DISA-STIG, CIS and Common Criteria.

Revert

Close

Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps



Click !

Utilities

- Advanced Netw...
- Disk Usage Anal.
- Backups
- Disks
- Document Viewer
- File Roller
- Passwords and ...
- Characters
- Logs
- Fonts

Network Connections

Name	Last Used
Ethernet	
netplan-enp3s0	never
Wi-Fi	
AndroidAP HKE	30 minutes ago
MiniStation-33186A	14 days ago
Koti_k9sH	17 days ago

Devices & Locations

This Device

- Home Folder /home/hannu
- hannu-HP-250-G5-Notebook-PC 5,7 GB Available 17,1 GB Total

Backups

Cancel Back Up Forward

Folders to Back Up

- Home (hannu)

Folders to Ignore

- Trash

Logs

Important	Message	Time
All	Security Failed to start app-gnome-at\x2ds... \x2ddbu...	10:45
All	Other gkr-pam: unable to locate daemon control ...	
All	Security spa.v4l2: '/dev/video0' VIDIOC_QUERYCTRL...	10:44
Applications	Other Failed to add UUID: Failed (0x03)	7
System	Hardware usb 1-5.2: device descriptor read/64, err...	
Security	System x86/cpu: VMX (outside TXT) disabled by BI...	
Hardware		

Disks

128 GB Disk /dev/sda

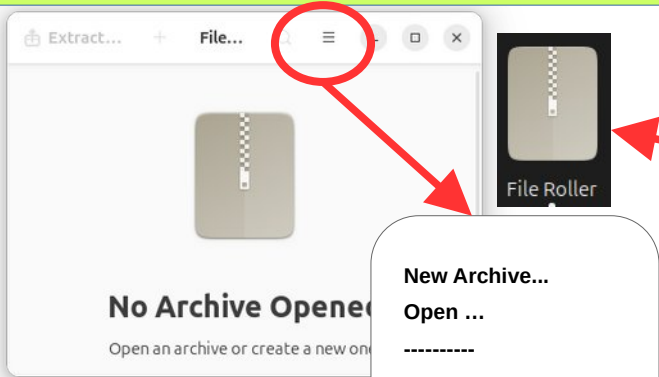
Model	Serial Number	Assessment	Size	Partitioning
IM2S3138E-128GM-B (E27-HP)	2G5120021696	Disk is OK (26° C / 79° F)	128 GB (128 035 676 160 bytes)	GUID Partition Table

Volumes

Filesystem	Partition	Size
FAT	Partition 1: E	537 MB FAT
Ext4	Partition 2	102 GB Ext4
Ext4	Partition 4	18 GB Ext4
Swap	Partition 3	8.4 GB Swap

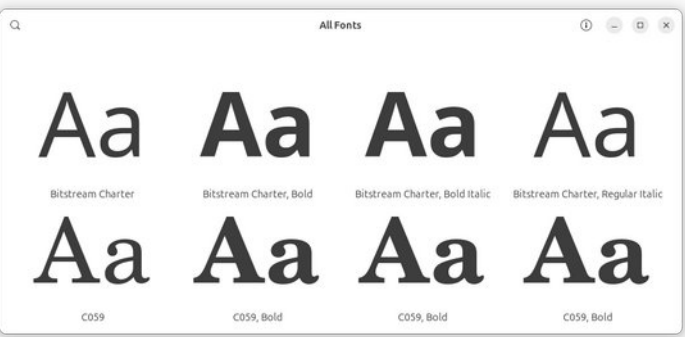
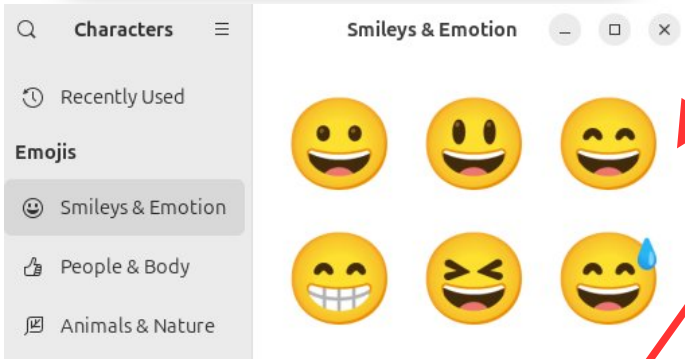
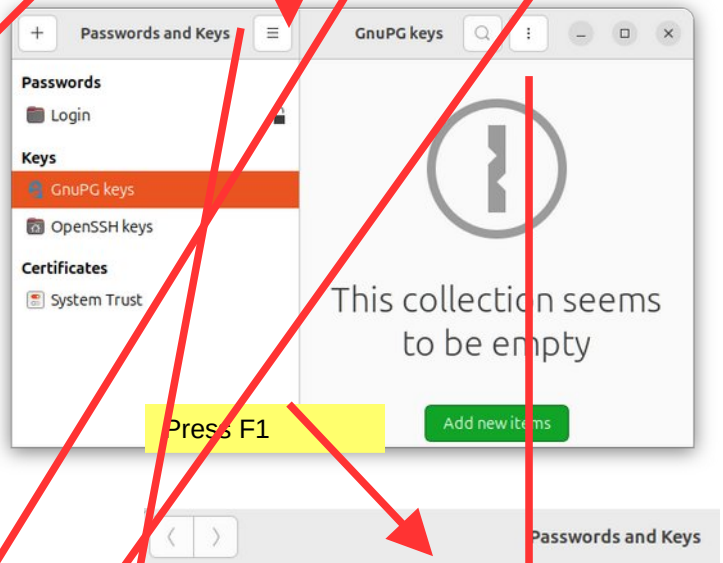
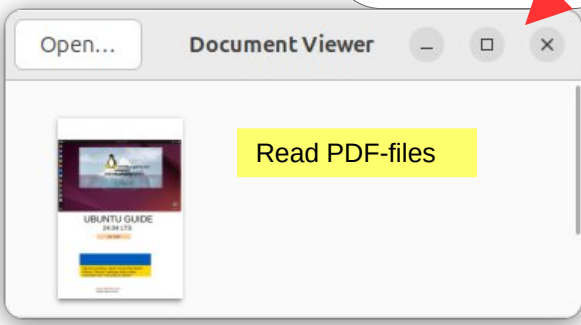
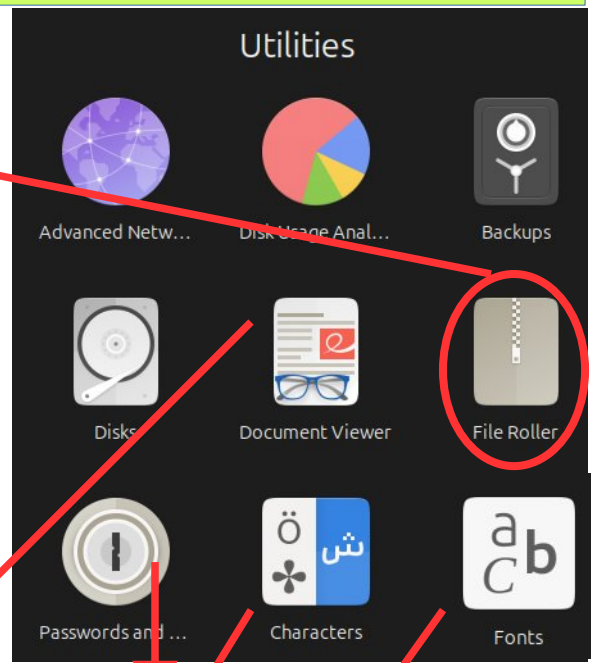
Size 537 MB — 529 MB free (1,4% Full)
Contents FAT (32-bit version) — Mounted at /boo...

Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps



Manage archive files, for example, .zip or .tar files. F1 = Help

- New Archive...
- Open ...
-
- Save as ...
- Password ...
- Text Integrity
- Properties
-
- View All Files
- View as a Folder
- Sidebar
-
- Keyboard Shortcuts
- Help
- About File Roller



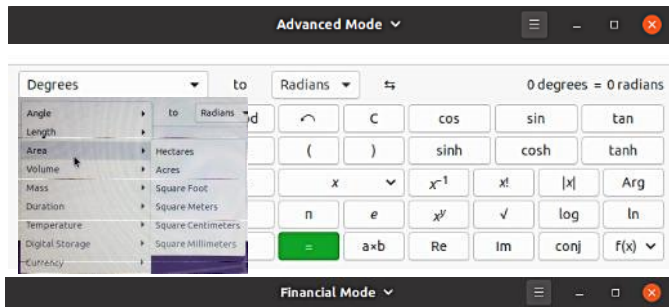
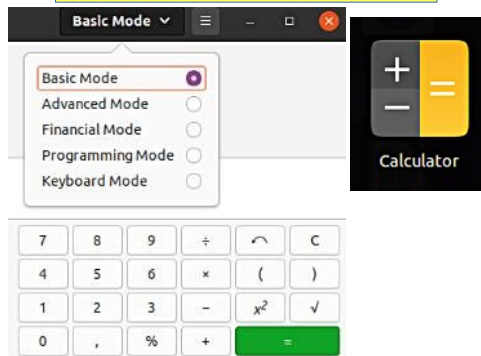
- Find remote keys...
- Sync and publish keys ...
-
- Preferences
- Help
- Keyboard Shortcuts
- About Passwords and Keys

- Filter items-
- Show personal
- Show trusted
- Show any

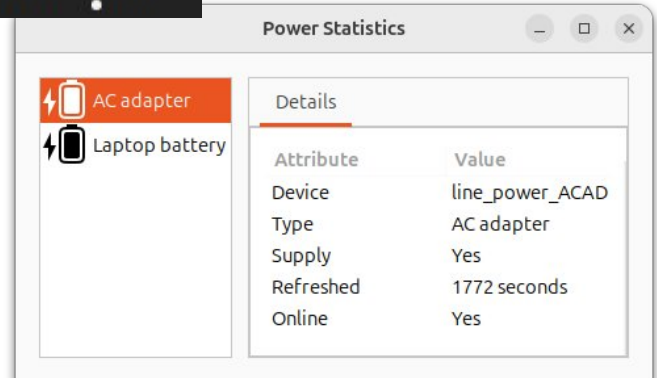
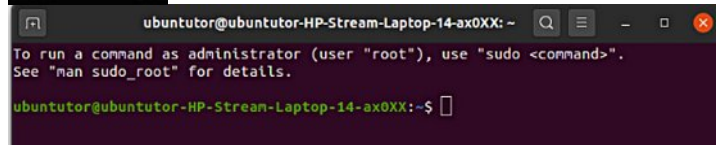
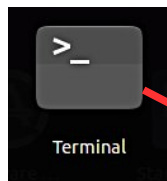
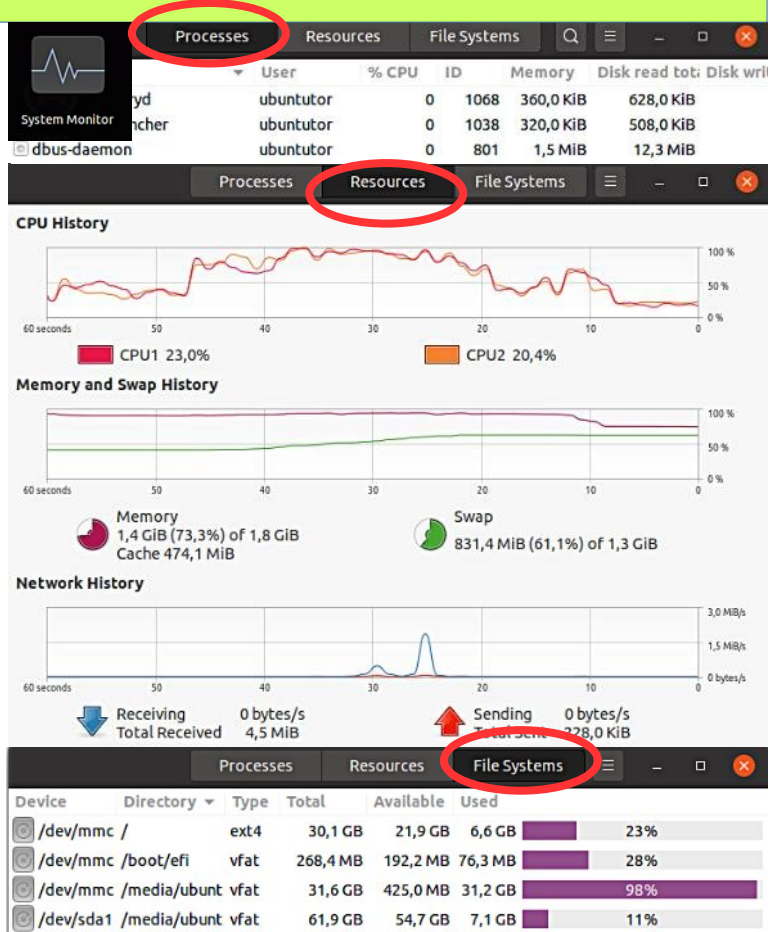
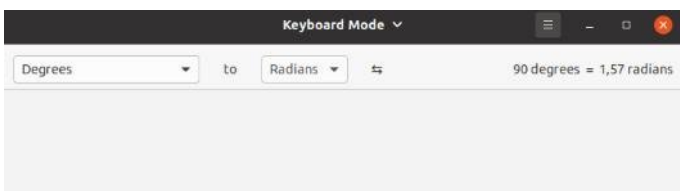
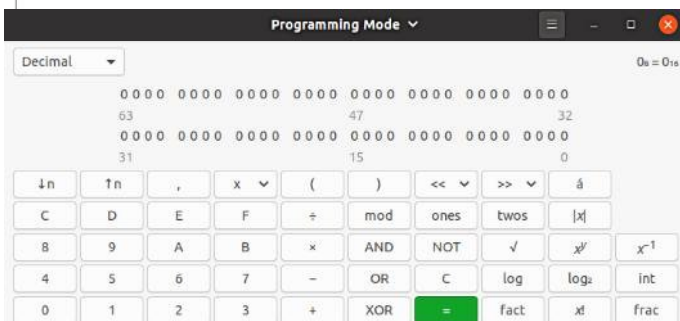
Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps



1. Press "prt sc"
This is very useful!

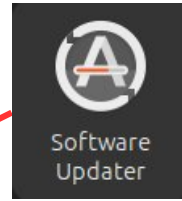


5

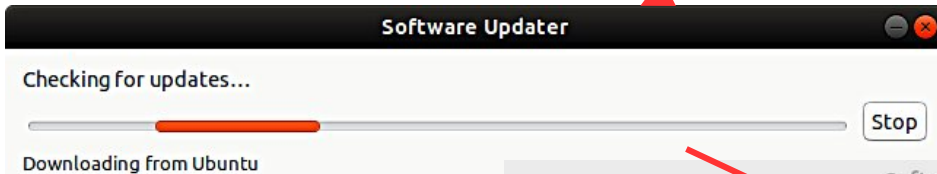


Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps

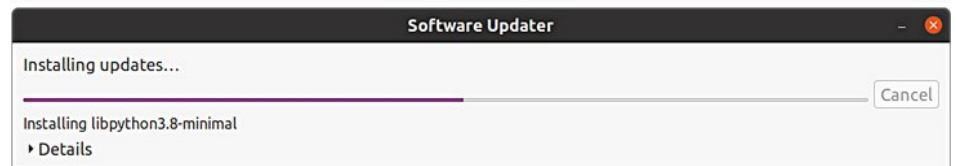
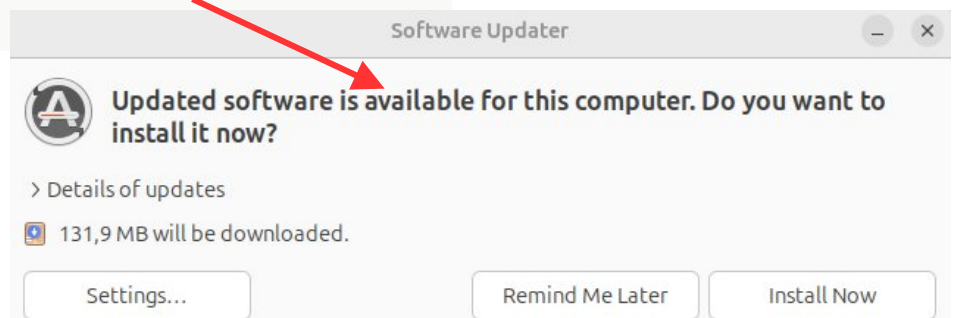
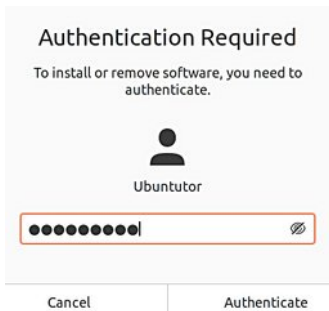
1. Ubuntu suggests updates automatically, but the user can decide on the timing of the upgrade. For updating, Ubuntu will notify you of the Dock icon. Click the icon to start the update



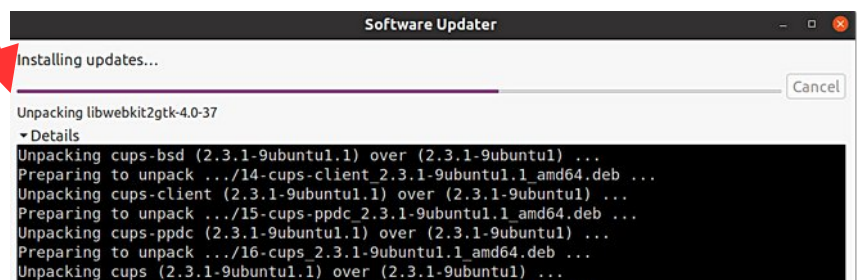
2. You can also start the update by clicking the icon



3. Updating asks for a password. This prevents unauthorized updates and software installations!



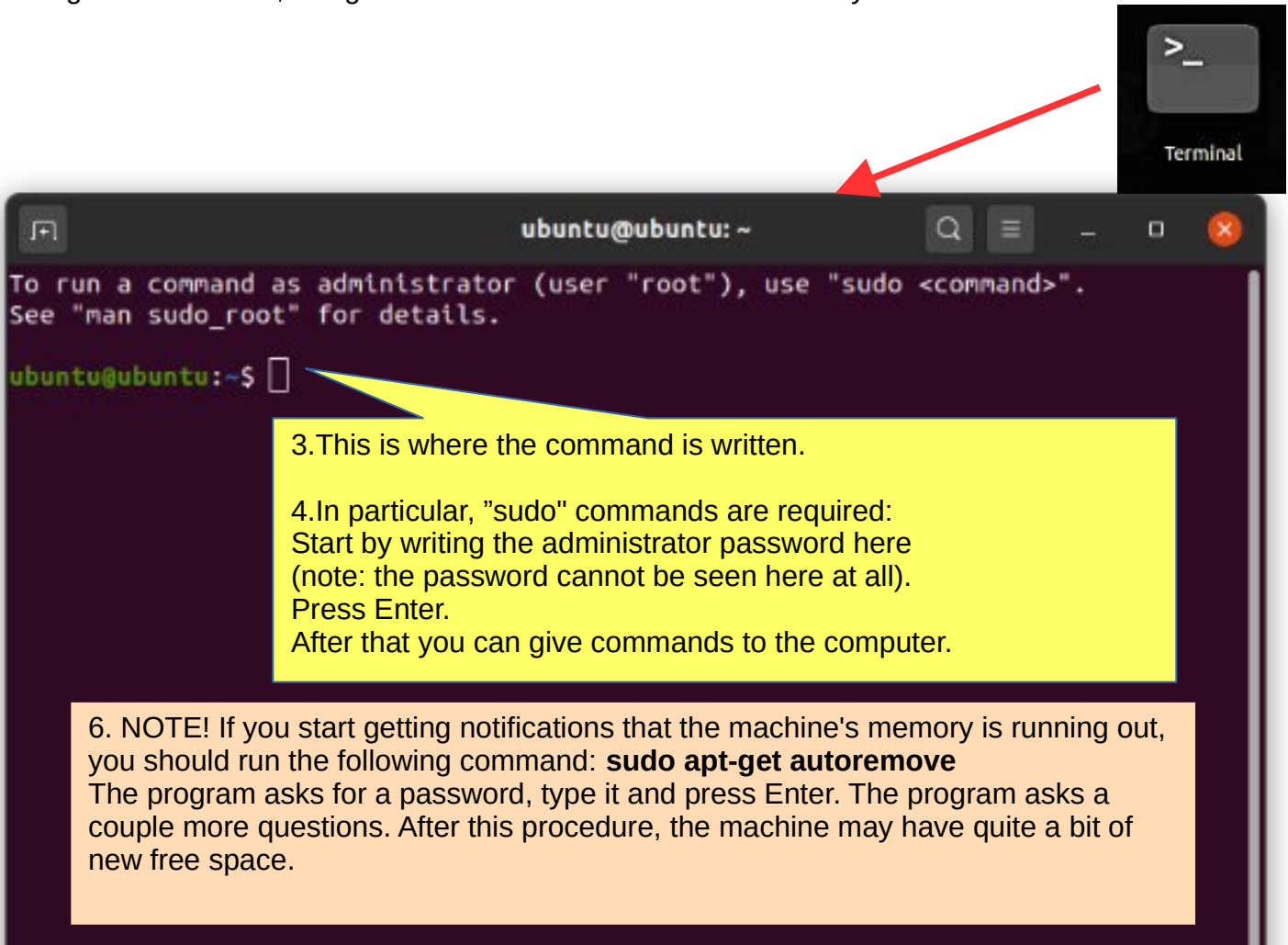
4. In the updates, you should click on Details to see it. It's easier to track the progress of the update



Command Prompt (Terminal)

1. The command line is one of the most powerful tools in the Linux system. If you have a problem and ask a Linux specialist, he will usually start by telling you what to do in the command line.

2. In this guide, I have not referred to the command line, because it is unfamiliar to the beginner. However, it is good to understand the basics of the mysterious command line.



5. For more information about how to use the command line, see the Help section, a couple of links below:

<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/UsingTheTerminal>

<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Beginners/BashScripting>

<https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners#1-overview>

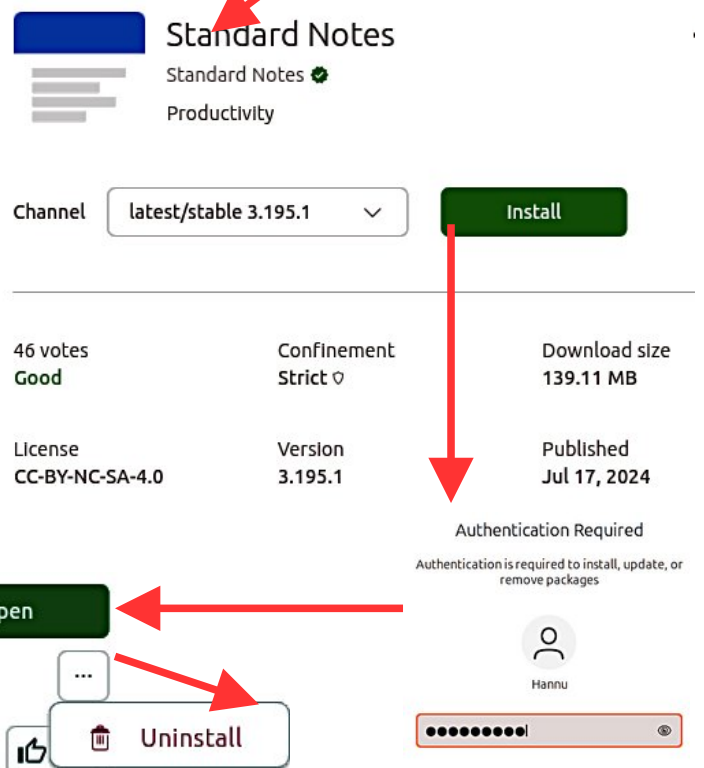
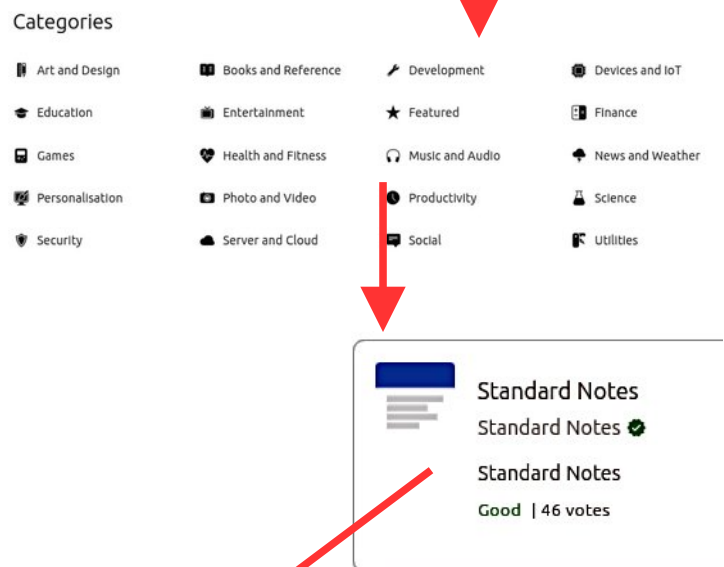
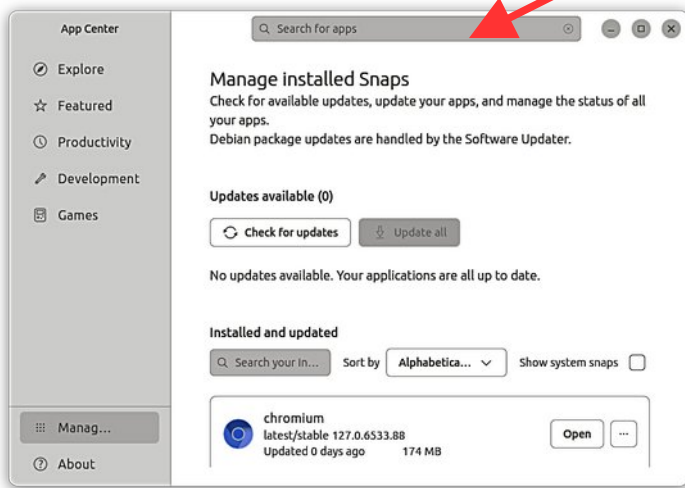
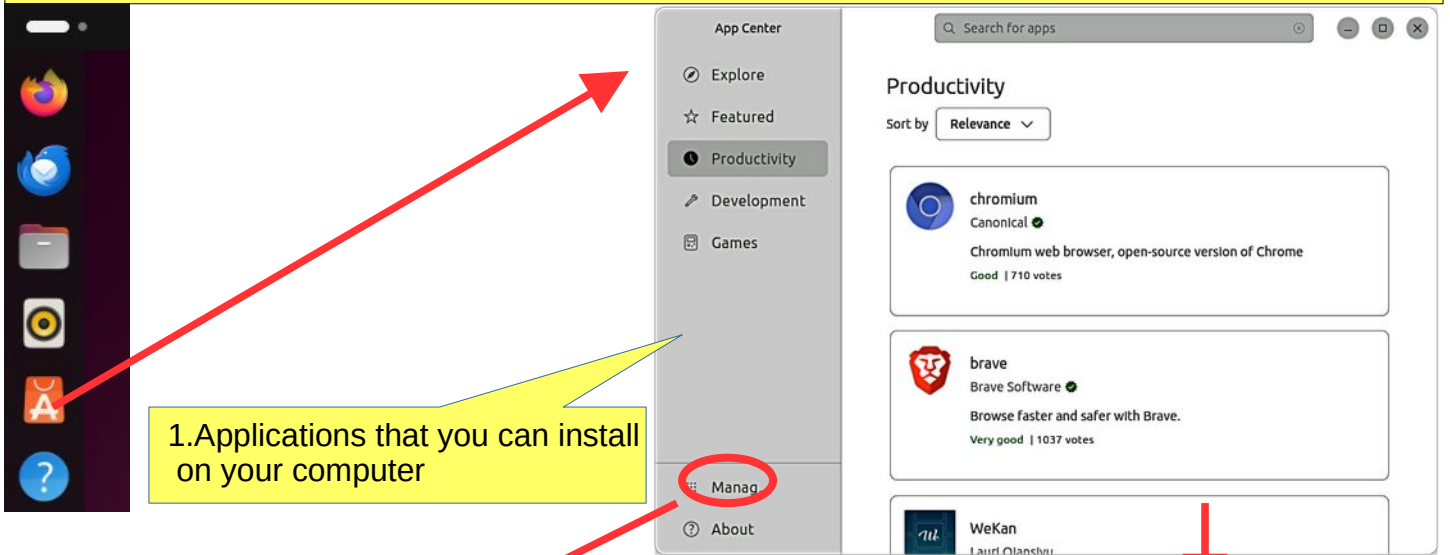
<https://techlog360.com/basic-ubuntu-commands-terminal-shortcuts-linux-beginner/>

<https://vitux.com/40-most-used-ubuntu-commands/>

<https://www.howtogeek.com/140679/beginner-geek-how-to-start-using-the-linux-terminal/>

Install apps

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Install & remove software](#)



2. A more detailed presentation and installation of the application

3. Programs on your computer. Here you can remove the application

If you are planning to install a new app

Here are some tips when looking for a new application.

1. Compare different applications. Which would seem best suited to your needs.
2. Find comments and opinions about the app.
3. If you find the manual for the app, examine it. You can get good tips and ideas.

INSTALL ONLY RELIABLE SOFTWARE!

After installing the app.

1. Now you can properly explore the features and functions of the app
 - if you collect a lot of data with the app, do you think the app will slow down?
 - can you divide the data into sections if needed so that the app works smoothly and the files are not too large.
 - can you transfer older data to another storage medium.
2. Can you easily backup your data to another storage medium?
3. If you are replacing a computer, whether the app and data are successfully implemented on a new machine.
4. If the app fails, for example, it will no longer work after the update, can you access your own data files with another app.
5. Practice using the app first with training material, allowing you to figure out the features of the app and learn about its details.
6. Plan the use of the application (nomenclature, folder structures, backup, etc.).
7. When the job seems to work, start the actual use of the app.

Good luck!

-
8. If you are unsatisfied with the app, you can easily delete it and look for a better app. In Ubuntu and Linux, this is easy. The apps are packages.

More information

[How To Install Software in Ubuntu Linux: A Complete Guide for Newbie](#)

[Installing software in Ubuntu using .deb files](#)

[All the Possible Ways to Install deb Packages in Ubuntu Linux](#)

Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps

The screenshot displays the Ubuntu desktop environment with several applications open. At the top, a green header reads "Introduction to installed Ubuntu apps".

- Image Viewer:** A window showing a close-up of a leaf with a context menu open. The menu options are: Open..., Open With..., Save, Save As..., Print..., Set as Wallpaper, Image Properties, Slideshow (disabled), Show Presenter, Show (with arrow), Preferences, Keyboard Shortcuts, Help, and About Image Viewer.
- Calendars:** A window showing two calendar views for 2024. The left view is for "elokuu" (August) and the right view is for "heinäkuu-syyskuu" (September-October). A red arrow points from the "3" in the September 3rd cell to the "Save" button in the "New Event" dialog.
- Clocks:** A window showing a world clock, alarms, stopwatch, and timer. A globe icon is visible.
- New Event Dialog:** A modal dialog box for creating a new event. It includes fields for "Title" and "Location", a "Schedule" section with "All Day" (checked), "Starts" (Today), "Ends" (Today), and "Repeat" (No Repeat), a "Reminders" section with "Add a Reminder...", and a "Notes" section.

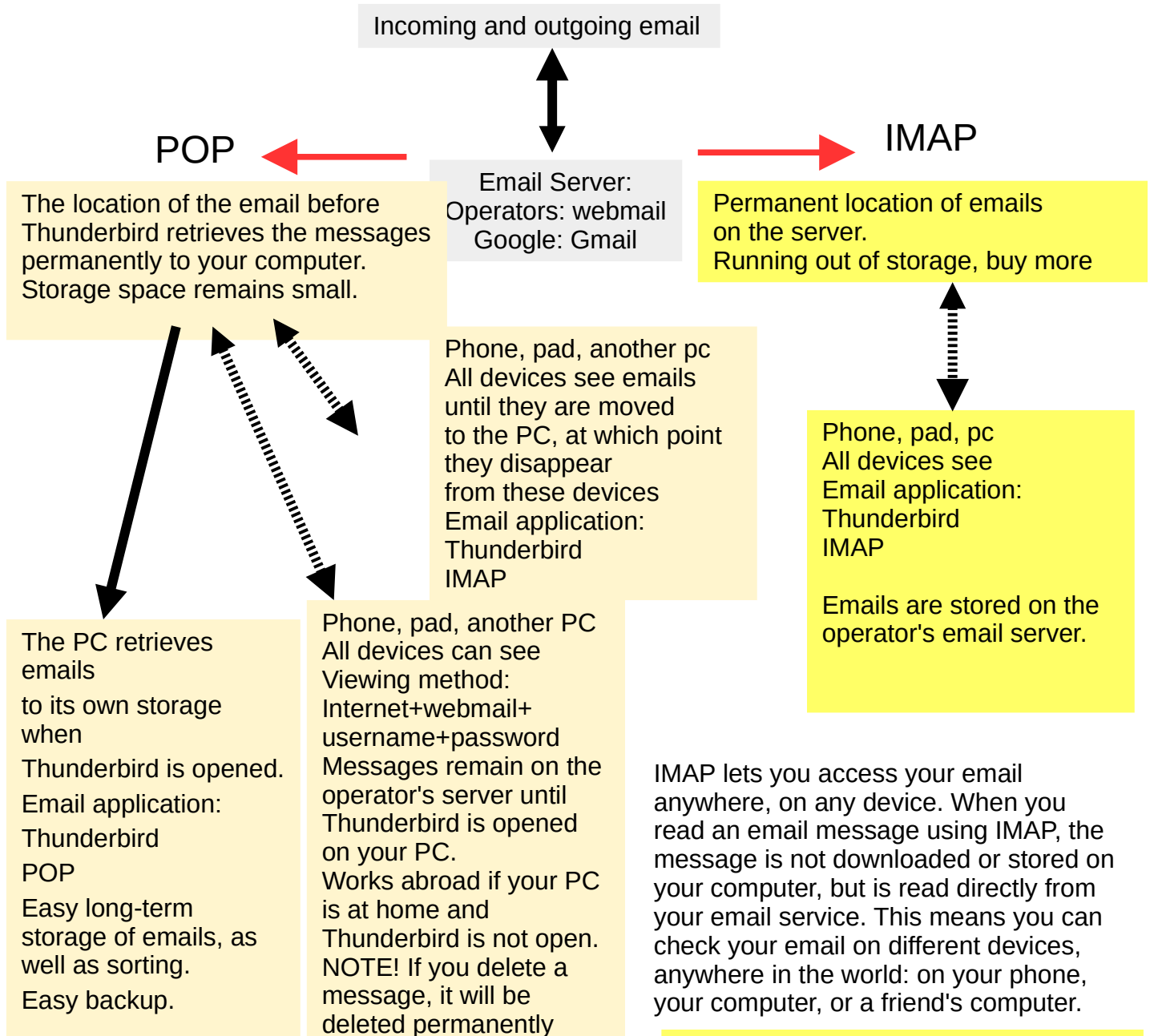
A bit about email

Ubuntu's email client is Thunderbird. When configuring your email settings, you should pay attention to the following things.

1. Do you want to keep your sent and received emails for a long time and process them easily?
2. Is it important for you to be able to read your emails easily on many different devices (phone, tablet, computer)

If point 1 is important, your choice is probably POP protocol

If point 2 is important, your choice is probably IMAP protocol.



The POP setting connects to your email service and downloads all new messages from there. Once they are downloaded to your computer, they are deleted from the email service. Once an email message is downloaded, it can only be read on the same computer. If you log in to your email on another device, messages previously downloaded on the other device will not be available.

Messages are stored locally on your computer, not on the email server.

REMEMBER TO MAKE A BACKUP COPY!

If you use your phone to handle emails, use the IMAP setting. This way, your messages will be preserved when you change phones!

More detailed instructions can be found on the operators' websites.

Links, nice reading for rainy days

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Get more help](#)

Ubuntu forum

<https://ubuntuforums.org/> old
<https://discourse.ubuntu.com/> new

Ubuntu Desktop Guide 24.04

Linux wiki

<https://www.linux.org/>

Using Ubuntu Linux

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Using_Ubuntu_Linux

Ubuntu hardware support

<https://wiki.ubuntu.com/HardwareSupport>

Ubuntu help

<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/TroubleShootingGuide>

Ubuntu: A Beginner's Guide

<https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/ubuntu-an-absolute-beginners-guide/>

The Complete Beginners Guide To Ubuntu

<https://www.lifewire.com/beginners-guide-to-ubuntu-2205722>

[PDF]Ubuntu Manual – Getting Started with Ubuntu 14.04

<http://ubuntu-manual.org/>

[Open Office manuaal PDF

<https://documentation.libreoffice.org/en/english-documentation/getting-started-guide/>

YOUTUBE VIDEOS

Learning the Linux File System

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HIXzJ3Rz9po>

OMG

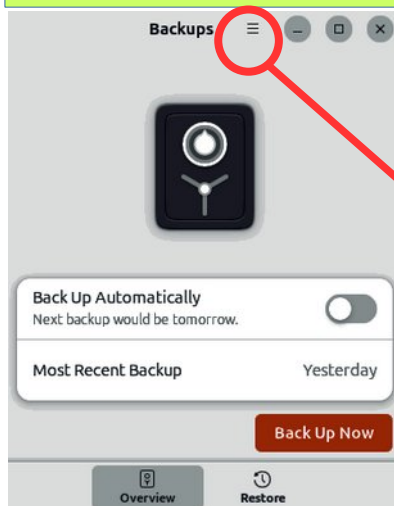
<https://www.omgubuntu.co.uk>

HISTORY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Linux

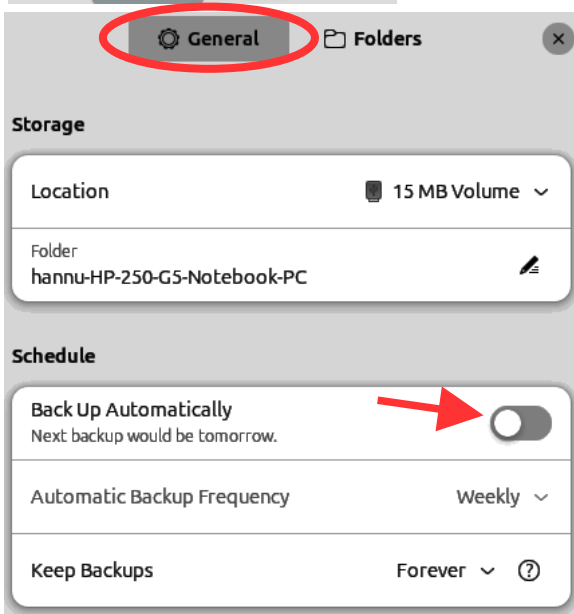
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu>

Deja Dup Backup 1

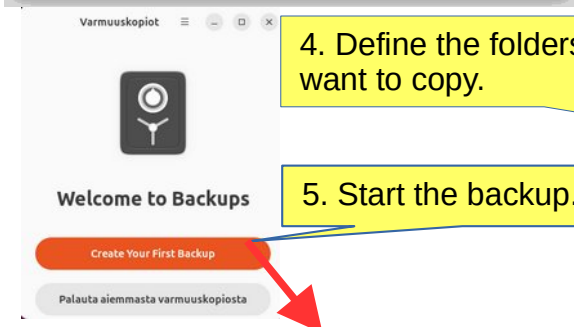


1. Deja Dup backup. The program verifies everything user files. Restore restores the selected files or all.

2. Define a backup of the HOME folder, which includes files saved by the user and email and browser related user data (e-mails, addresses, favorites etc) from Firefox and Thunderbird.

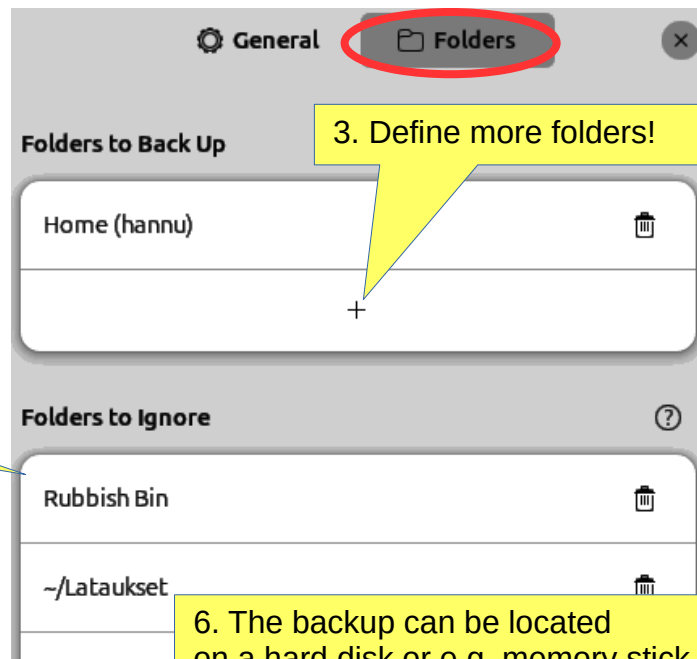


Preferences
Keyboard Shortcuts
Help
About Backups



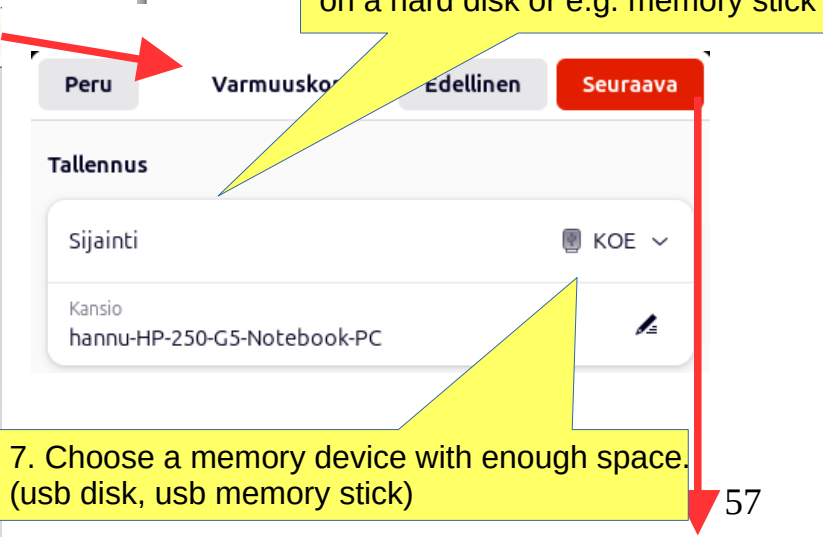
4. Define the folders you don't want to copy.

5. Start the backup.



3. Define more folders!

6. The backup can be located on a hard disk or e.g. memory stick

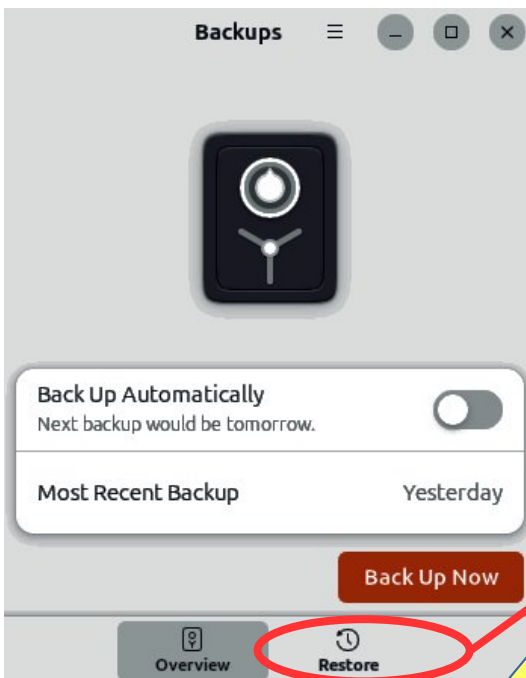
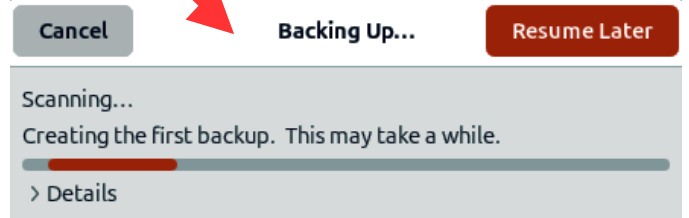


7. Choose a memory device with enough space. (usb disk, usb memory stick)

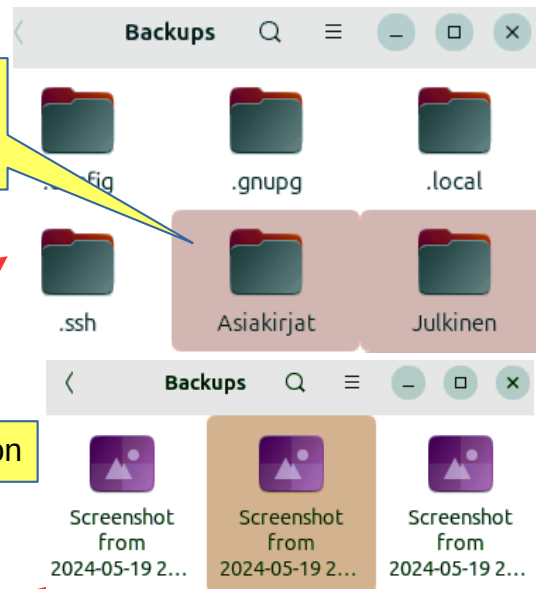
Deja Dup Backup 2



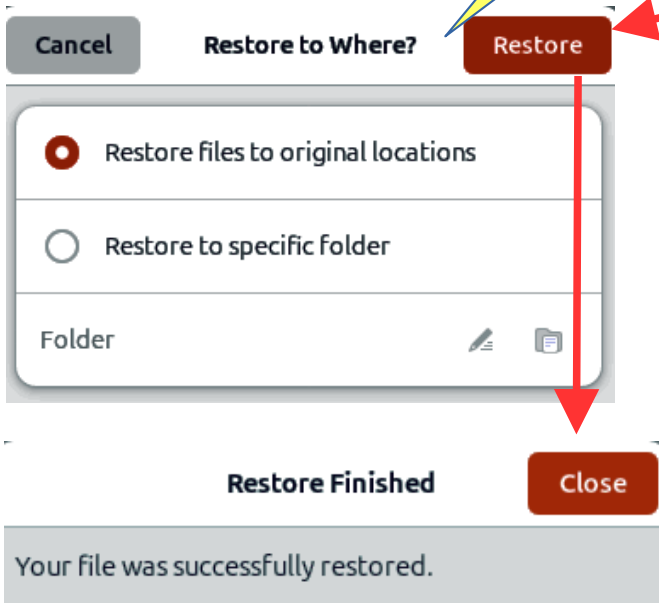
1. Automatic backup reminds of making a backup if it doesn't succeed automatically. The first backup takes time for a long time, the next ones go quite quickly. **BACKUP NOT TO BE MISSED!**



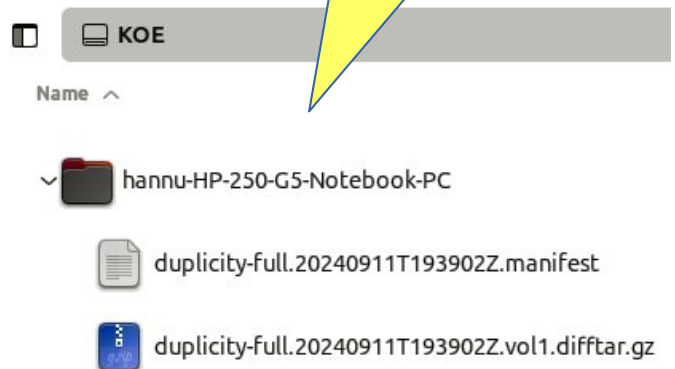
2. You can restore all or only selected folders and files



3. Select a return location



4. Backup folder



Backup strategy!

Look Ubuntu Desktop Guide: [Tips & tricks](#)

0. Remember to take backups! Here are some ideas about backing up.

1. Take a copy of the HOME folder to a memory stick or USB hard drive. Before that, check the size of the HOME folder, and check the free space in the backup memory storage.

You can change the backup HOME folder name slightly by adding the backup date to the name to find the latest backup, eg, 20180305 HOME.

NOTE! The HOME folder also contains hidden files, such as Firefox bookmarks and Thunderbird emails and email addresses.

After you have backed up your files, you should make sure that the backup was successful.

2. Keep the Ubuntu installation usb stick. Then it's easy to reinstall Ubuntu.

- a. Install Ubuntu first and then
- b. Restore your own files with Deja Dup.

3. It is very unlikely, but ... if Ubuntu will not start at all!

4. You should prepare for this by making a **Boot-Repair bootable usb stick**.

Boot-Repair automatically or semi-automatically fixes startup problems:

<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/Boot-Repair>

Guide:

1. Go to the link page
2. According to the instructions, copy the Boot-Repair iso file
3. Install Rufus (it's easier to do with Windows)
4. Make Boot-Repair bootable usb stick
5. Put the usb stick on the problem computer and boot
6. Boot-Repair will most likely repair the bug and Ubuntu is again available.
7. No user files in this operation will be lost.

On the following pages are new additions, I have attached to this guide.

I wish good Ubuntu moments!



1. Going on a holiday trip?
Multiple cameras and phone cameras?
→ Same date and time for all cameras!

2. After the trip.
Processing and assembling images.
Two phones with the same type =>
Can have the same names with files! =>
Rename images on another phone.

3. Image processing

1. Collect the images in the same folder, copy them, don't move, for security
2. Sort images by time of capture (metadata)
3. Rename images (Number order)
4. Select the best images for the new folder
5. Handle images (Crop, Improve)

gThumb image viewer

4. Install the gThumb.
It is a handy little program that can do important things.

5. gThumb, click left or right to get the menus

6. menus

10. Previous picture

7. return

8. Next picture

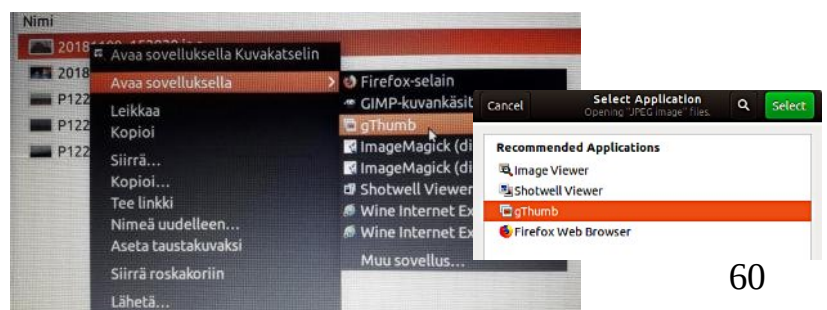
9. tools

11. the list



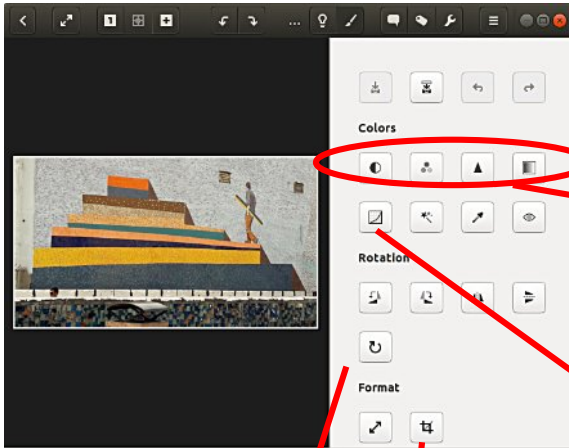
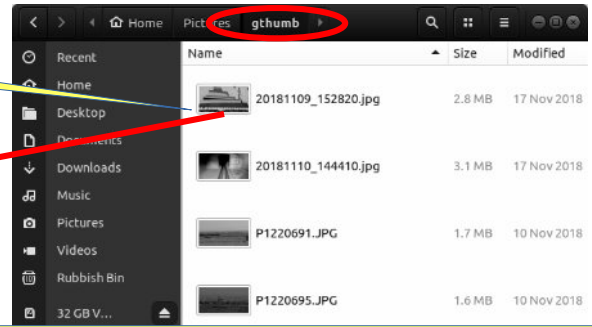
12. NB! In System Preferences, you can specify Details → Default Applications → The image always opens in gThumb or ->

13. Click on the file on the left
Open with app
Select gThumb

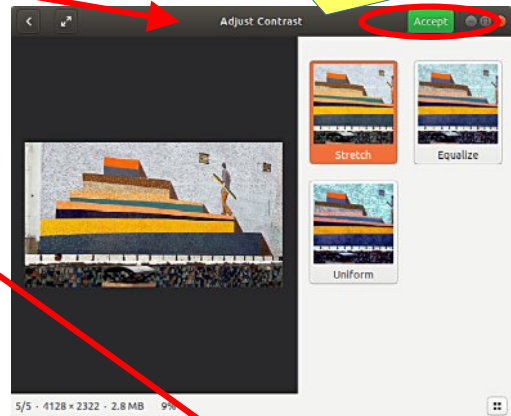


1. gThumb
First picture

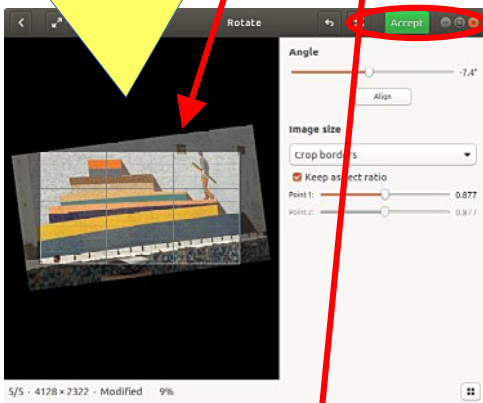
2. Images to be processed



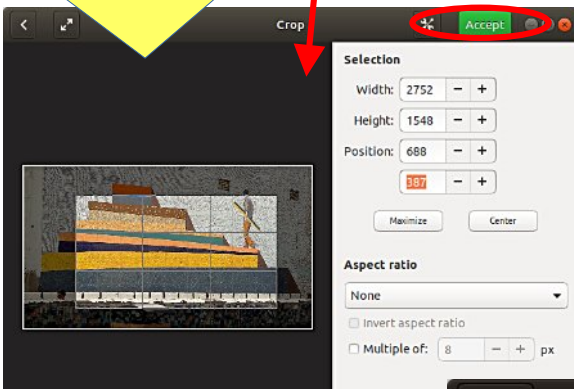
3. Adjust the contrast, colors, and sharpness. Accept



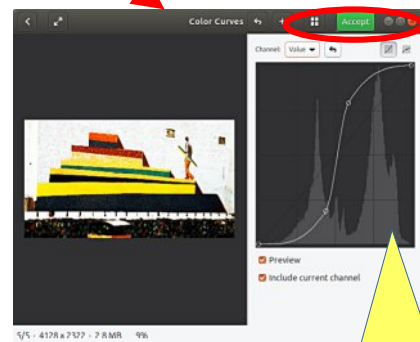
4. If necessary, straighten the image
Use the + or - buttons to adjust the slope



5. Crop the image area
Accept all actions with the Accept button

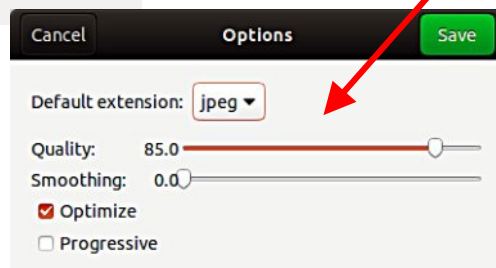
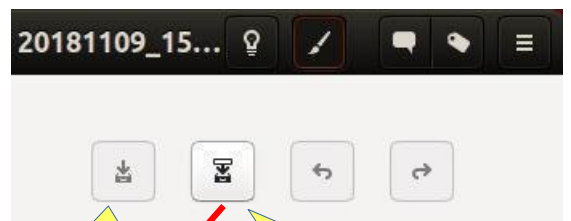


6. Try moving the curve



7. Save to the original

8. Save as new and
adjust the packaging



1. Select the first image

2. Two options for sorting, click

The screenshots illustrate the following steps:

1. A file manager window shows a list of image files. One file is selected.
2. The gThumb application window shows the 'Organize' button in the top toolbar.
3. The 'Organize Files' dialog box is open, showing options for organizing files, including 'Group files by: Date photo was taken'.
4. The 'Sort By' menu is open, showing various sorting options. 'date photo was taken' is selected.
5. The 'Execute' button in the 'Organize Files' dialog is highlighted.
6. The 'Sort By' dialog box is shown with 'date photo was taken' selected and the 'Ok' button highlighted.

gThumb image editing software - naming images

3. Select the images to be named

4. Enter a new name. You'll see the change right away.

The screenshots illustrate the following steps:

1. The gThumb application window shows several images selected in the main view.
2. A 'Rename' dialog box is open, showing a template for naming files (e.g., ###pic%E) and a list of files with their old and new names.
3. The 'Rename' button in the dialog box is highlighted.
4. A 'gThumb Help' window is open, showing the 'Keyboard Shortcuts' option highlighted.

Additional annotations include:

- 'Press F2' pointing to the selected images in the main view.
- 'Click' pointing to the 'Keyboard Shortcuts' option in the help window.
- 'Instructions here' pointing to the 'gThumb Help' window.

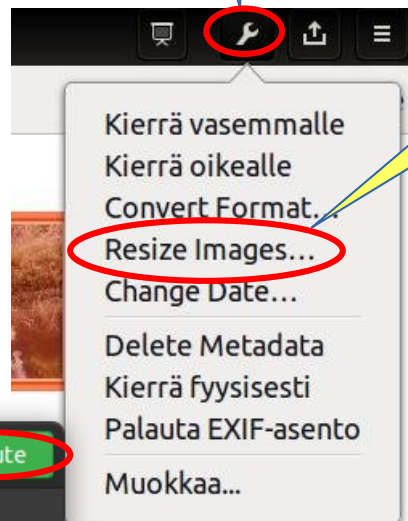
	20190502_153650.jpg	5,6 Mt
	20190502_153701.jpg	6,2 Mt
	20190502_175033.jpg	1,9 Mt
	20190502_175128.jpg	6,5 Mt
	20190509_080329.jpg	4,8 Mt

1. Pictures before reduction



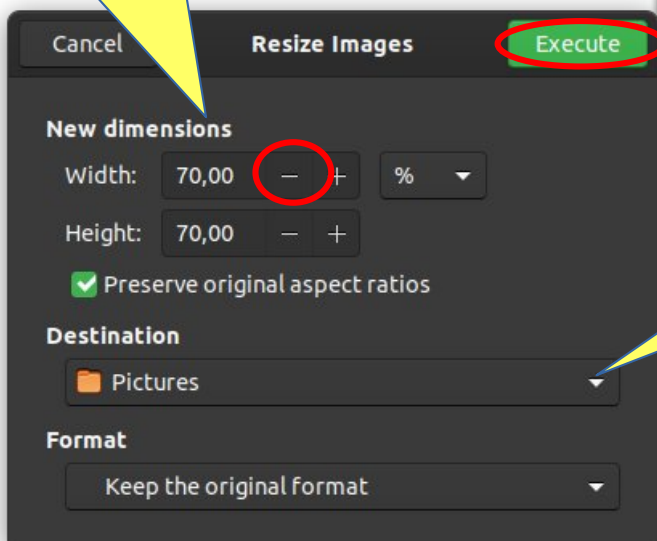
2. Open gThumb and highlight the files you want

3. Select tools



4. Select Resize Images...

5. Decrease size with -
First try 70%

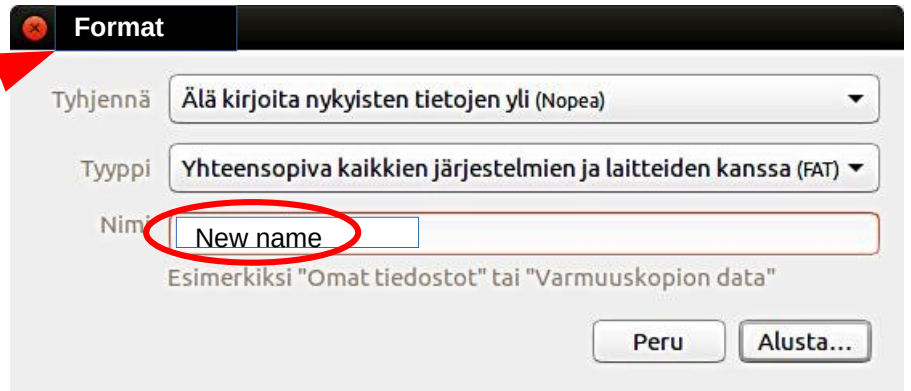
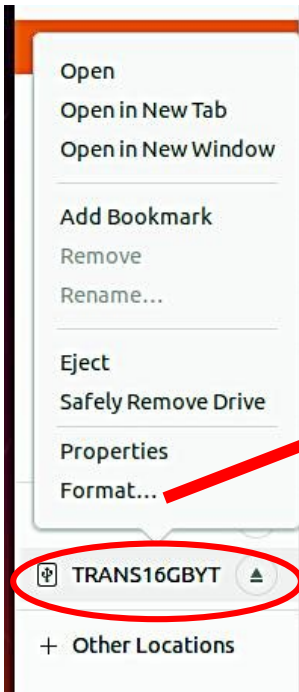


6. Select a new storage location and "Execute"

7. New file size. Compare the quality of the images with the originals.

	20190502_153650.jpg	451,7 kt
	20190502_153701.jpg	520,3 kt
	20190502_175033.jpg	170,2 kt
	20190502_175128.jpg	550,6 kt
	20190509_080329.jpg	568,3 kt

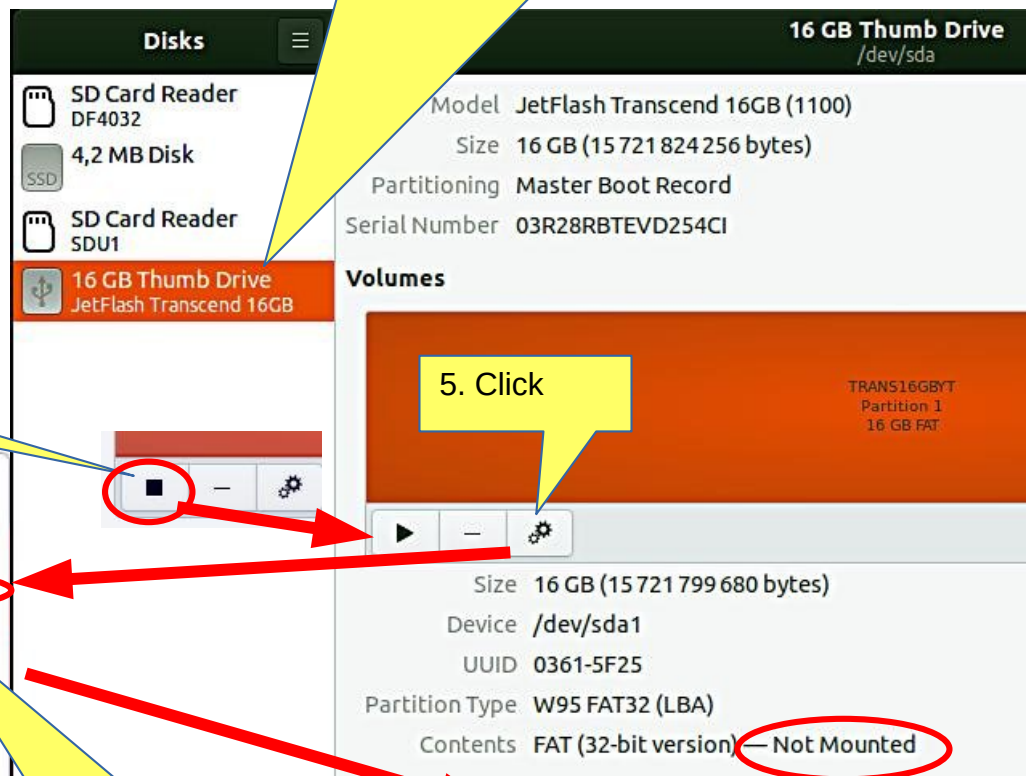
1. The storage can be named either during formatting or later by the "Disks" utility



2. Start the "Disks" program

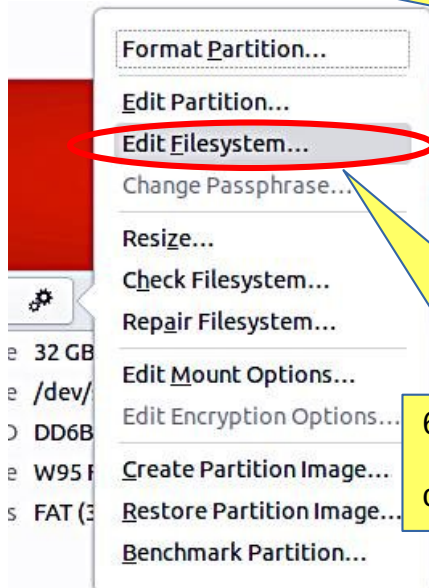


3. Check that you are processing the correct memory!

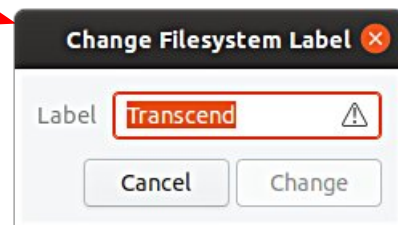


4. Click to stop

5. Click



6. Select "Edit Filesystem..." (The name is incorrect, here changing the memory name!)



1. Interested in Linux Ubuntu?

Browse this guide

2. Prepare a USB stick for you to try Ubuntu (or CD)

See next pages for instructions

3. Try Ubuntu with a USB stick

The experiment does not permanently change anything on your machine. If the experiment fails, your machine may be too old.

4. You decide to install Ubuntu

A good decision!
First, check out the Ubuntu Forums so you can ask for advice.

5. Do you also keep Windows?

When booting, you can choose either Windows or Ubuntu.

6. Back up your files and make reinstalling files!

Backup your files, emails, web links, etc!
Also do a Windows Reinstall usb stick.

7. Perform the initial installation as recommended.

If you are unsure of your skills, install as recommended.

8. Explore and use Ubuntu.

Please read this guide for details.

9. Change the settings as needed, or explore new distros.

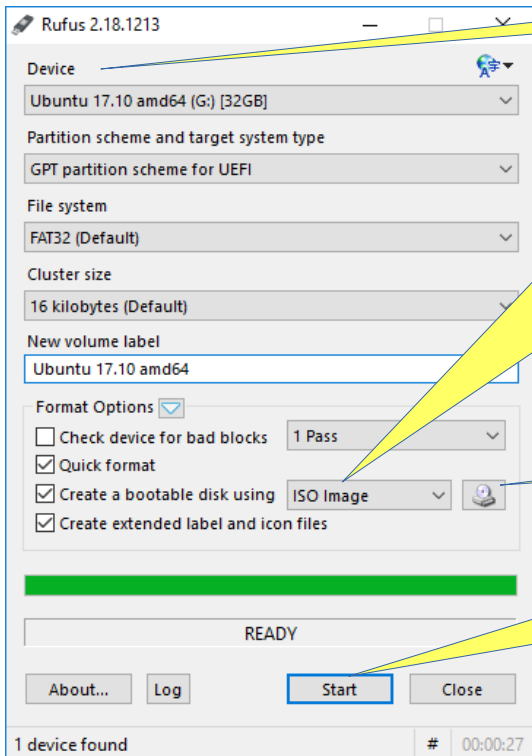
Check out the Linux distros guide and help on the web.
You are becoming a Linux expert.

<https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/tutorial-install-ubuntu-desktop#1-overview>

<https://www.linuxtechi.com/ubuntu-20-04-lts-installation-steps-screenshots/>

0. Work on a Windows computer!

1. Go to <https://www.ubuntu.com/download/desktop>.
2. Select "Download Ubuntu 24.04 LTS" .
3. When downloading a program, you get an ISO file for your computer.
4. Start downloading Rufus from its web site. Install it by double-clicking the file you downloaded. Another option is Balena Etcher.
5. Insert a blank min 6 GT-usb stick into the computer.
6. Open Rufus.



7. Select USB stick

7a.Note: Bootable disk and ISO Image

8. Choose the downloaded ISO file

9. Finally, click Start.
After that click
"Write in ISO image mode" and OK

10. Now, there should be a bootable Ubuntu USB stick ready.
11. Shut down the computer.
12. Do you know how to start your computer so that your computer open the bios?
When you succeed here, you will see a menu (make sure you do not mess with the bios settings) from where to select the USB stick as the startup device and start the micro.
13. After that, Ubuntu should start up (it happens slowly because all the information is downloaded from a USB stick.
14. Choose "Try Ubuntu" in the menu.
15. As a precaution, it is recommended that you keep your Ubuntu USB installer stick in storage if for some reason you will have to install Ubuntu again.

Rufus

<https://www.techspot.com/downloads/6062-rufus.html>

0. Instructions can be found here <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ubuntu#Installation>

1. Go to 24.04
([Create a bootable USB stick on Ubuntu](#))
2. Select "Desktop image".
3. When downloading a program, you get an ISO file for your computer.
4. Launch the Startup Disk Creator from the Application Range.
5. Insert a blank min 6 GT-usb stick into the computer.
6. Specify a .iso file.
7. Select USB stick.
8. Finally, select "Create Startup Disk".
9. The computer creates a startup disk.
10. Now, there should be a bootable Ubuntu USB stick ready.
11. Shut down the computer.
12. Do you know how to start your machine so that your machine open the bios?

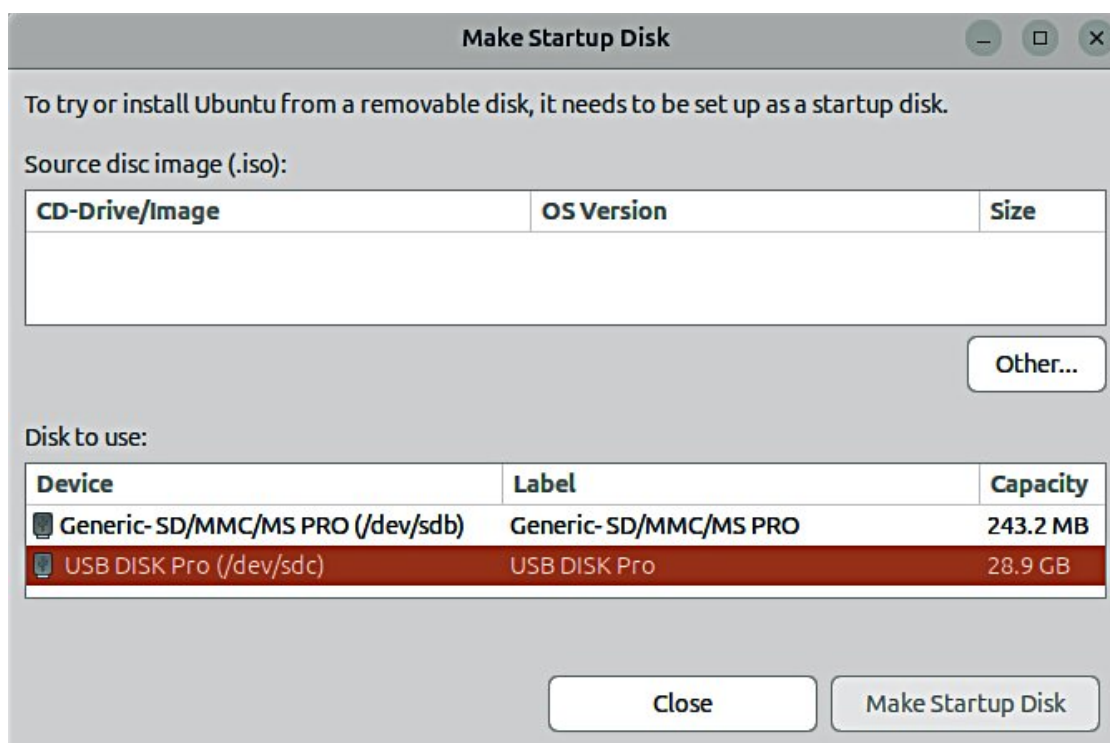
When you succeed here, you will see a menu (make sure you do not mess with the bios settings) from where to select the USB stick as the startup device and start the micro.

13. After that, Ubuntu should start up (it happens slowly because all the information is downloaded from a USB stick).
14. Choose "Try Ubuntu" in the menu.



Startup Disk Creator
★★★★★

Startup Disk Creator converts a USB key or SD card into a volume from which you can start up and run Ubuntu. You can also store fi...



Installing Ubuntu alongside Windows

Typical problem situations in current UEFI machines are:

When you want to leave Windows alongside Ubuntu on the machine, fast startup of Windows 8/10/11 (Fast Startup)

- prevent Ubuntu installation from starting or
- starting the previously installed Ubuntu.

The problem is fixed by turning off fast startup in the power saving settings in Windows.

Uninstalling Windows Fast Startup:

Win10->settings->system->power and sleep mode->advanced power settings->select power button behavior->shutdown settings->uncheck the option: Enable fast startup.

<https://www.tecmint.com/upgrade-ubuntu-22-04-to-24-04/>

<https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/how-to-upgrade-from-ubuntu-22-04-lts-to-ubuntu-24-04-lts/>

Sometimes you will come across a situation where you need to update Ubuntu to a newer version.

- the program informs you that a new version is available, do you want to update?

- the version you are using is getting old and is no longer being updated

Here are some thoughts on changing the version.

Warning: There may be long periods during the update where nothing seems to happen. See page 10 for information on monitoring the program.

A. Do you want to update to the new version according to the program recommendation

(if you have installed and removed several different programs, there may have been user data left in the memory, these will also be transferred to the new version as a "burden")

Updates must be done in order 20.04 → 22.04 → 24.04), you cannot skip them!

or

B. Do a completely new "clean installation" with the new version.

Remember that this does not copy your own data! You will have to transfer it separately.

Before installing, make a backup of your own files!

Search online for instructions on how to update.

In both cases, take the following precautions:

1. Back up all your data. Use DejaDub

backup, for example. Make backups to removable storage.

(2. Make another backup directly to removable storage with the copy command).

3. Make a copy of the entire Firefox and Mozilla hidden folders (= emails and bookmarks).

Home/.thunderbird

Home/.mozilla (firefox)

Recover the Chromium characters.

(Note! These can be found in the DejaDub backup, but it is much easier to handle them separately).

4. Make a note of all the programs you installed yourself so that you can easily reinstall them.

5. Make a note of the usernames and passwords for all your programs. You will need them when you have to reinstall programs.

6. Just to be on the safe side, make a live USB stick of the Ubuntu version you want and also of the existing version.

<https://www.tecmint.com/upgrade-ubuntu-22-04-to-24-04/>

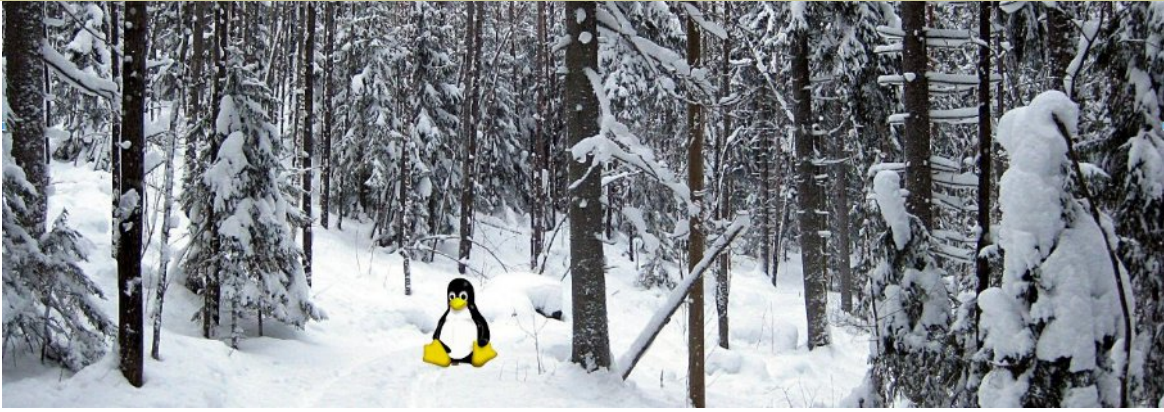
<https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/how-to-upgrade-from-ubuntu-22-04-lts-to-ubuntu-24-04-lts/>

How to Export, Save, and Import Chrome Bookmarks ...

<https://www.hellotech.com/guide/for/how-to-export-save-import-bookmarks-in-chrome>

Export Firefox bookmarks to an HTML file to back up or transfer bookmarks

<https://support.mozilla.org/en-US/kb/export-firefox-bookmarks-to-backup-or-transfer>



Ubuntu 24.04 & 22.04 guide (pdf) for beginner

www.ubuntutor.com

English 18.04 updated 20201105

[Ubuntu guide 16.04](#)

[Ubuntu guide 18.04](#)

24.04

[Some Linux distos](#)

[Guide 16.04 text file for Google Translator](#)

[Guide 18.04 text file for Google Translator](#)

24.04

Suomeksi 24.04 uusittu 20200722

[Ubuntu ohjevihko 16.04](#)

[Ubuntu ohjevihko 18.04](#)

24.04

Visitors ubuntutor.com in October 2020 ;-)

United States	Saudi Arabia	Colombia	Turkmenistan	Guatemala
Great Britain	Ukraine	Norway	New Zealand	United Arab Emirates
Poland	Afghanistan	Rwanda	Hong Kong	Guinea
Germany	Venezuela	Mauritius	Somalia	Azerbaijan
Finland	Republic of Serbia	Seychelles	Chile	Libya
India	Argentina	Ireland	South Korea	Congo, Democratic Republic of the
China	Israel	Nicaragua	Bolivia	Jamaica
Canada	Malaysia	Laos	Uruguay	Unknown
France	Czech Republic	Polynesia (French)	Cuba	Montenegro
Brazil	Pakistan	Estonia	Uzbekistan	Ghana
Ecuador	Niger	Cambodia	Maldives	Algeria
Netherlands	Mexico	Croatia	Kuwait	Kenya
Russian Federation	Sri Lanka	Japan	Haiti	Zambia
Spain	Tanzania	Benin	Morocco	Myanmar
Belgium	Slovenia	Djibouti	Sudan	Cyprus
Indonesia	Denmark	Puerto Rico	Zimbabwe	Trinidad and Tobago
Australia	Hungary	Taiwan	Curacao	Suriname
Sweden	Bangladesh	Senegal	Peru	Iran
South Africa	Greece	Dominican Republic	Lithuania	
Switzerland	Ethiopia	Papua New Guinea	Lesotho	
Romania	Bulgaria	Cameroon	Madagascar	
Turkey	Uganda	Mozambique	Georgia	
Thailand	Singapore	El Salvador	Qatar	
Portugal	Angola	Nepal	Slovak Republic	
Italy	Nigeria	Tunisia	Jordan	
Philippines	Vietnam	Syria	Lebanon	
Austria	Egypt	Iraq	Bosnia-Herzegovina	