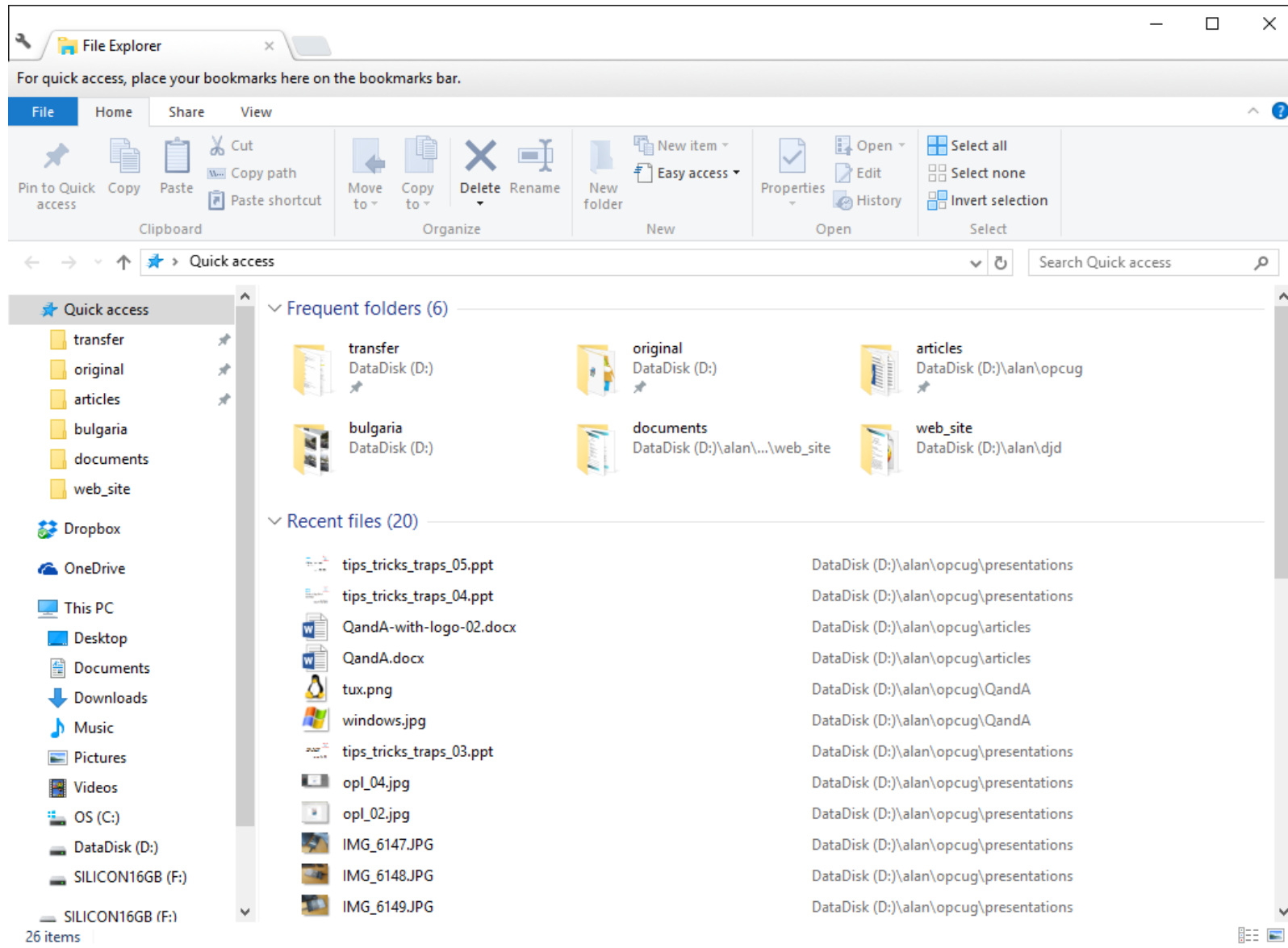


Windows and Linux

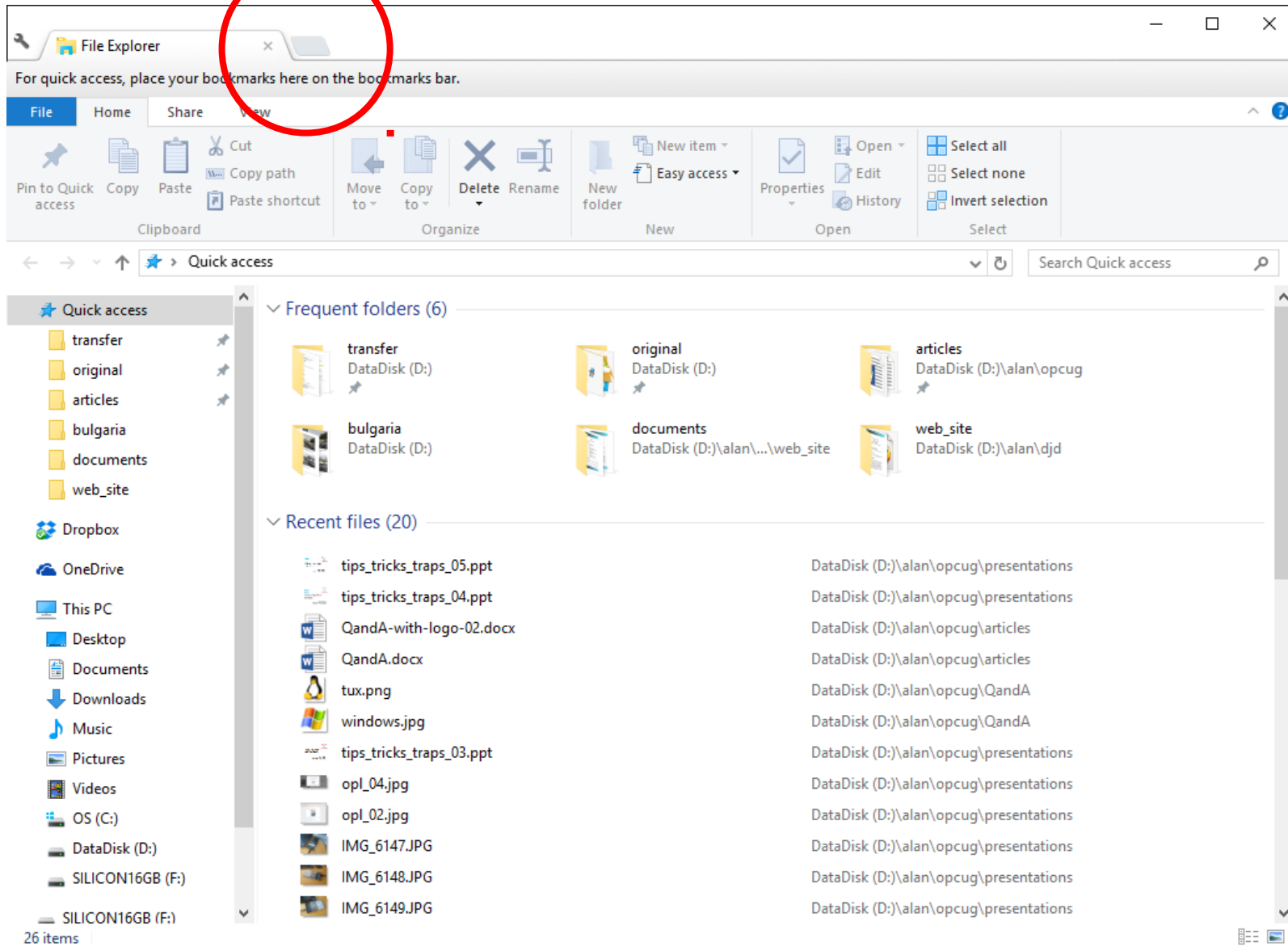
Tips, Tricks and Traps

Alan German
Ottawa PC Users' Group

Using Tabs in File Explorer



Using Tabs in File Explorer



Clover Add-On

EJIE TECHNOLOGY

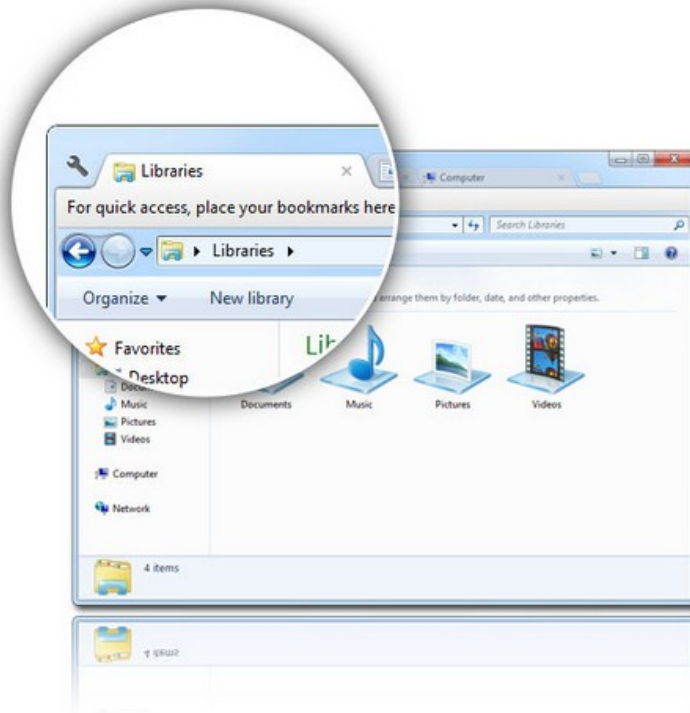
Home

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中文



Clover 3

Wings for your Windows Explorer!

Clover is an extension of the Windows Explorer, to add multi-tab functionality similar to Google Chrome browser. After install Clover, you will be able to open multiple folders within the same window, and you can also add folder bookmarks.

 **Free Download (PC)**

Version:

3.0.406

Requirements:

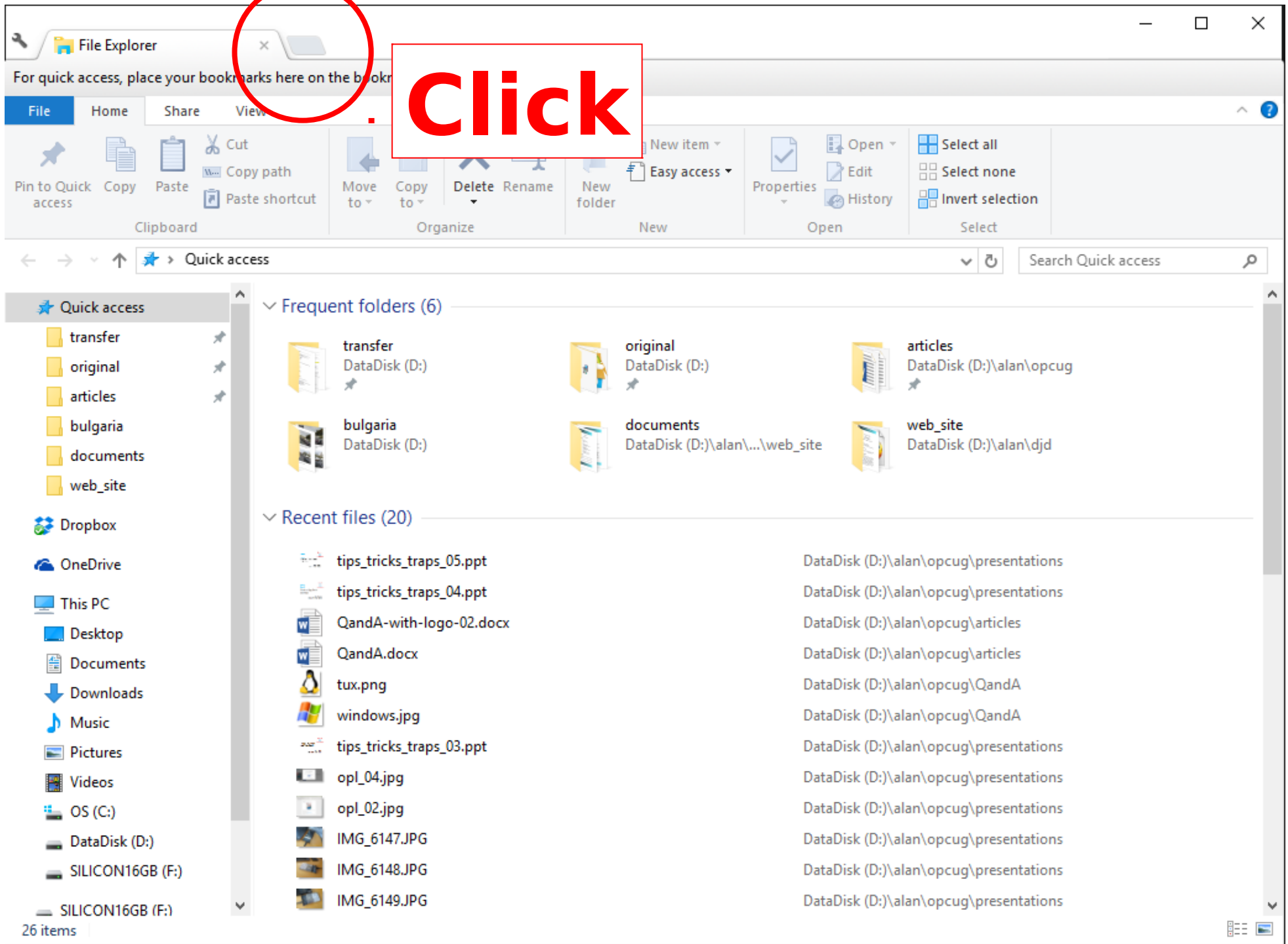
Windows XP / Windows 7 / Windows 8

Language:

English / 简体中文 / 繁體中文 / 日本語 / Français / Español /

Deutsch / Nederlands / Português

<http://ejie.me/>



File Explorer window showing the 'This PC' view. The interface includes a ribbon with 'File', 'Computer', and 'View' tabs. The ribbon contains various actions grouped by Location, Network, and System. The main area displays a navigation pane on the left with 'Quick access' and 'This PC' sections. The main pane shows 'Folders (6)' (Desktop, Documents, Downloads, Music, Pictures, Videos) and 'Devices and drives (3)' (OS (C:), DataDisk (D:), SILICON16GB (F:)). The 'Devices and drives' section includes progress bars for each drive.

For quick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks bar.

File Computer View

Properties Open Rename Access media Map network drive Add a network location Open Settings Uninstall or change a program System properties Manage

Location Network System

← → ↑ This PC Search This PC

Quick access

- transfer
- original
- articles
- bulgaria
- documents
- web_site

Dropbox

OneDrive

This PC

- Desktop
- Documents
- Downloads
- Music
- Pictures
- Videos
- OS (C:)
- DataDisk (D:)
- SILICON16GB (F:)
- SILICON16GB (F:)

9 items

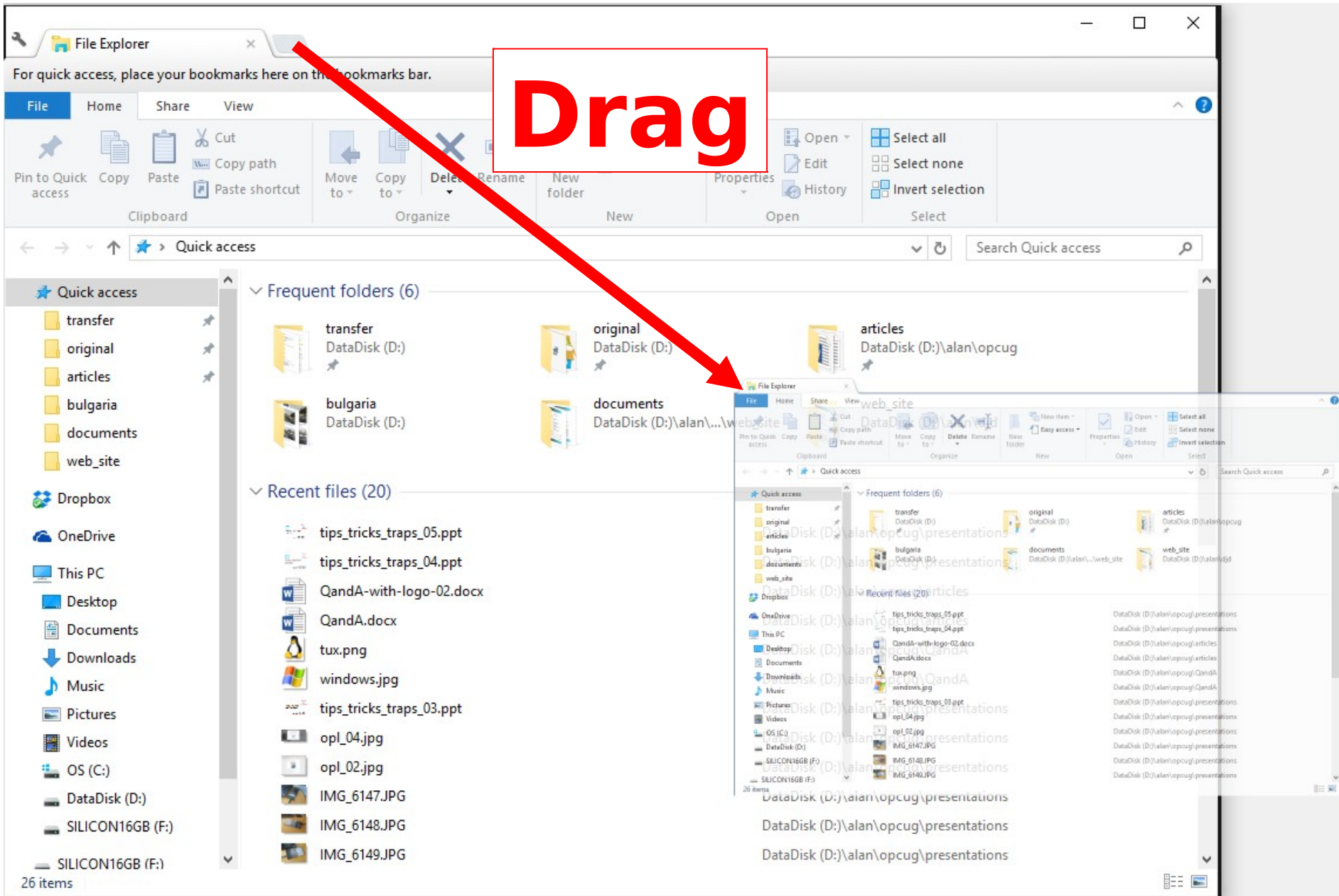
Folders (6)

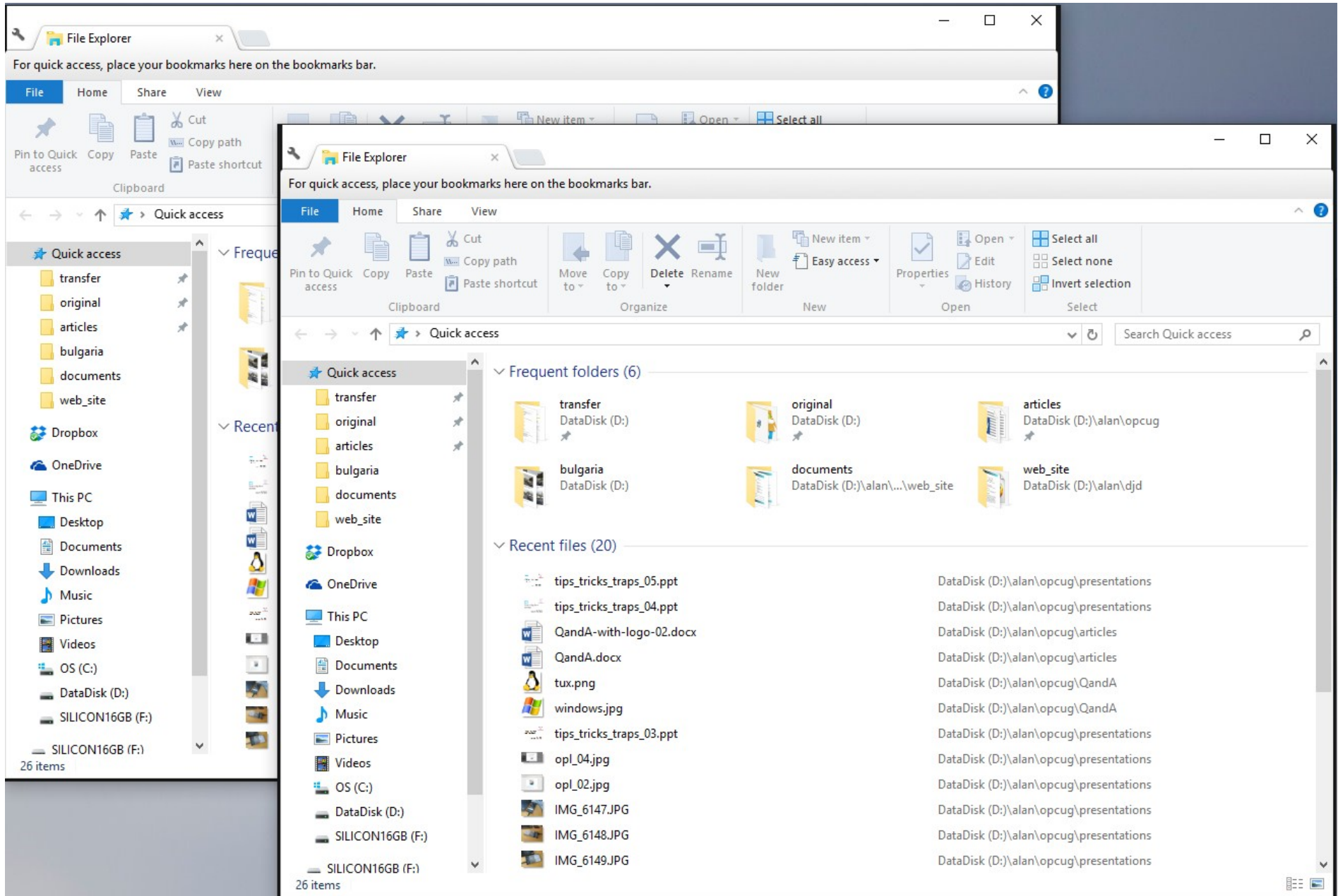
- Desktop
- Documents
- Downloads
- Music
- Pictures
- Videos

Devices and drives (3)

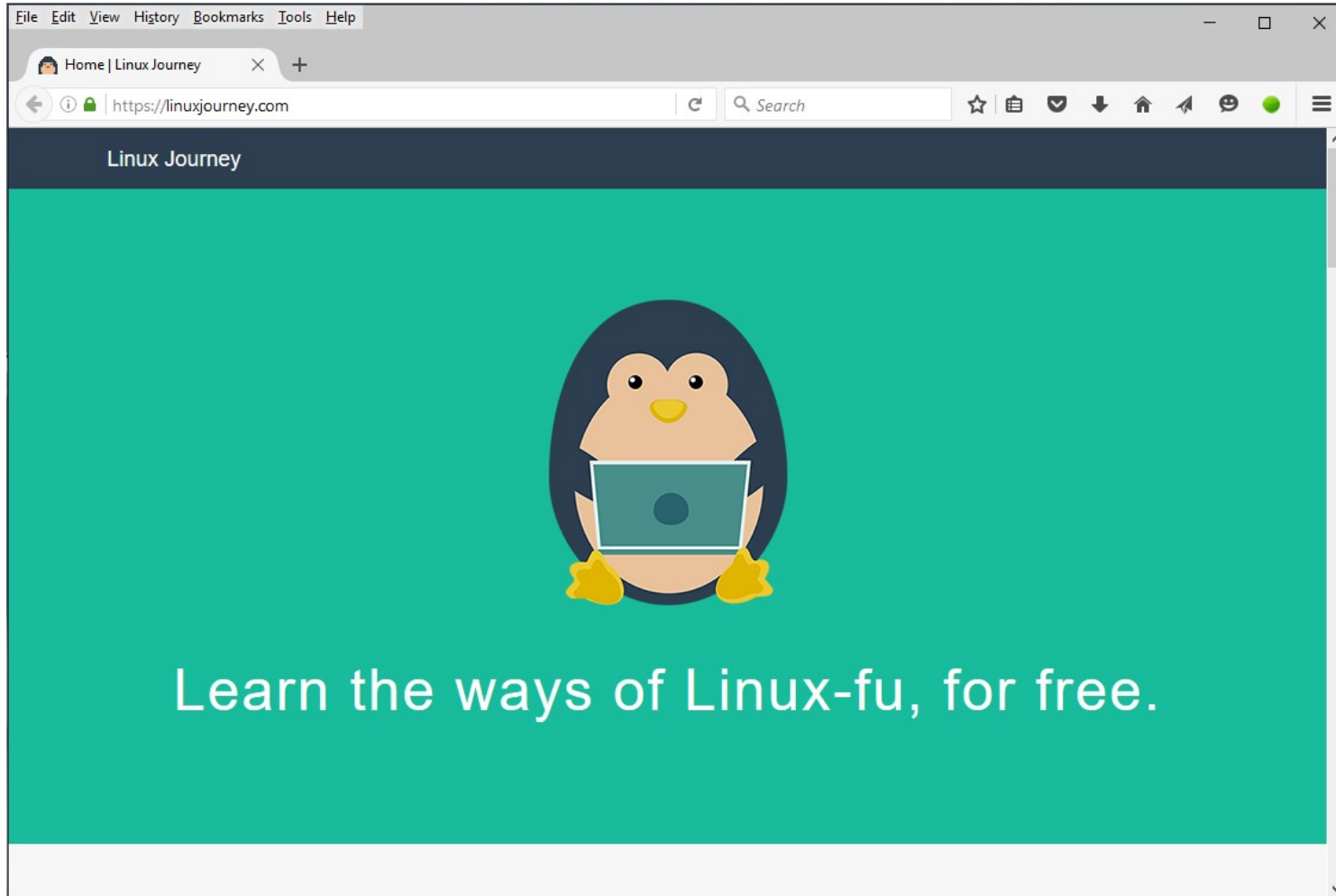
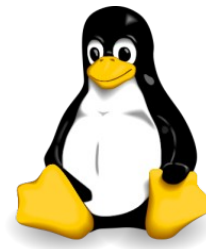
- OS (C:): 33.0 GB free of 116 GB
- DataDisk (D:): 7.76 GB free of 16.6 GB
- SILICON16GB (F:): 9.61 GB free of 14.5 GB

Drag





Learn Linux



<https://linuxjourney.com/>

Linux Journey

Grasshopper

Journeyman

Networking Nomad



Processes

Learn about the running processes on the system.



The Filesystem

Learn about the Linux filesystem, the different types of filesystems, partitioning and more.



Network Config

Learn about network configuration using Linux tools!

Grasshopper



Getting Started

What is Linux? Get started with choosing a distribution and installation.



Command Line

Learn the fundamentals of the command line, navigating files, directories and more.



Text-Fu

Learn basic text manipulation and navigation.



Advanced Text-Fu

Navigate text like a Linux spider monkey with vim and emacs.



1. History

2. Choosing a Linux Distribution

3. Debian

4. Red Hat Enterprise Linux

5. Ubuntu

6. Fedora

7. Linux Mint

8. Gentoo

9. Arch Linux

2. Choosing a Linux Distribution

In the previous lesson, we learned about the Linux kernel which powers millions of devices a day. One thing before we move forward, the term Linux is actually quite a misnomer, since it actually refers to the Linux kernel. However, many distributions use the Linux kernel so therefore are commonly known as Linux operating systems.

A Linux system is divided into three main parts:

- **Hardware** - This includes all the hardware that your system runs on as well as memory, CPU, disks, etc.
- **Linux Kernel** - As we discussed above, the kernel is the core of the operating system. It manages the hardware and tells it how to interact with the system.
- **User Space** - This is where users like yourself will be directly interacting with the system.

So the first step we'll need to take is to install Linux on your machine. You have many options to choose from and this



1. The Shell

2. pwd (Print Working Directory)

3. cd (Change Directory)

4. ls (List Directories)

5. touch

6. file

7. cat

8. less

9. history

10. cp (Copy)

11. mv (Move)

12. mkdir (Make Directory)

13. rm (Remove)

4. ls (List Directories)

Now that we know how to move around the system, how do we figure out what is available to us? Right now it's like we are moving around in the dark. Well, we can use the wonderful ls command to list directory contents. The ls command will list directories and files in the current directory by default, however you can specify which path you want to list the directories of.

```
$ ls
$ ls /home/pete
```

ls is a quite useful tool, it also shows you detailed information about the files and directories you are looking at.

Also note that not all files in a directory will be visible. Filenames that start with . are hidden, you can view them however with the ls command and pass the -a flag to it (a for all).

```
$ ls -a
```

There is also one more useful ls flag, -l for long, this shows a detailed list of files in a long format. This will show you detailed information, starting from the left: file permissions, number of links, owner name, owner group, file size, timestamp of last modification, and file/directory name.

```
$ ls -l
```

Exercises

Run `parted -l` on your machine and evaluate your results.

Quiz

What file is used to define how filesystems should be mounted?

Check Answer

Continue

Exercises

Run `parted -l` on your machine and evaluate your results.

Quiz

What file is used to define how filesystems should be mounted?

✓ Correct answer!

Check Answer

Continue

More Problems More Solutions



“After growing wildly for years, the field of computing appears to be reaching its infancy.”

John Pierce