

And install synaptic package manager

I'm not robot!



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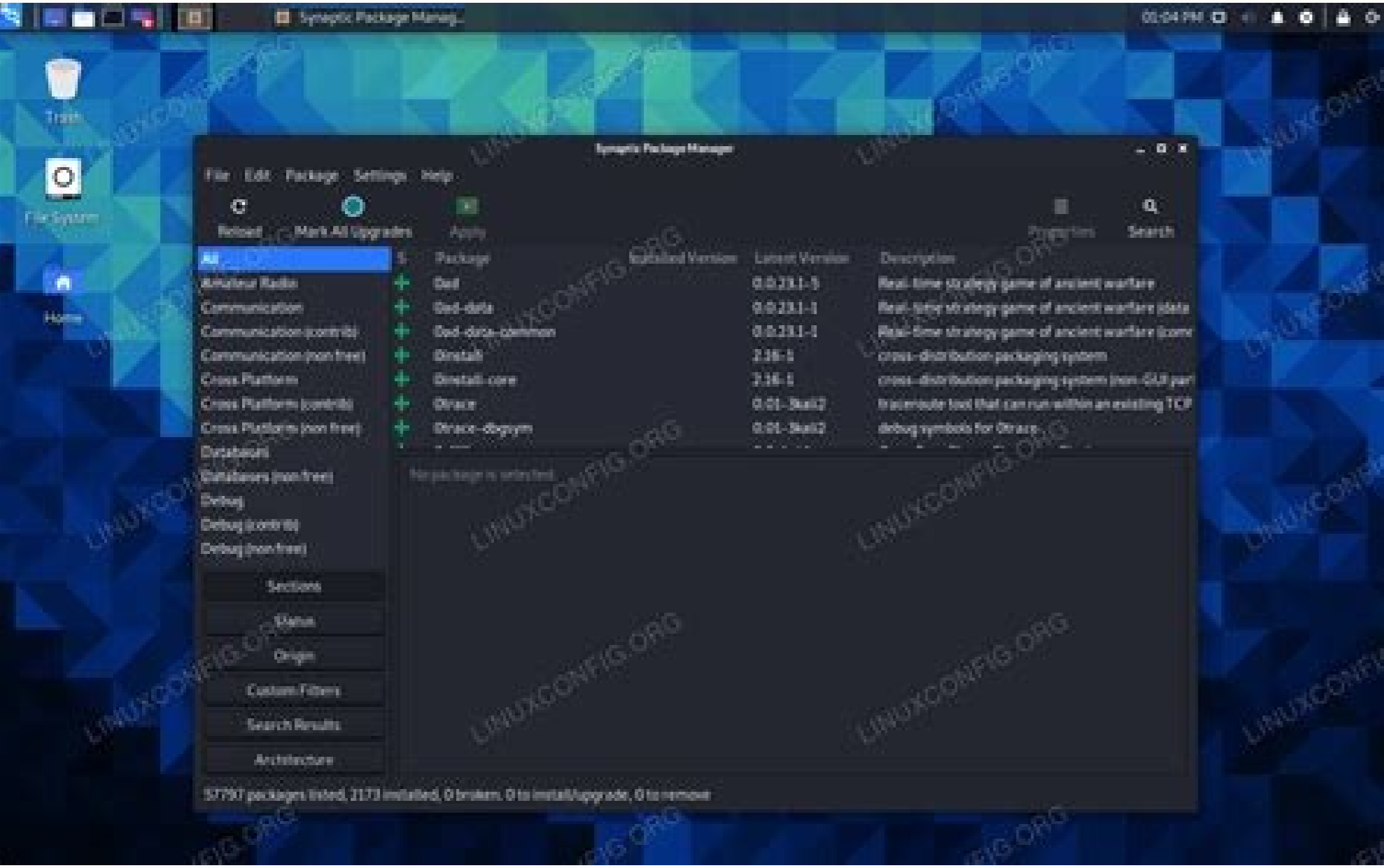
ji@focal: ~
└─$ wget -O- https://deepin-wine.l-m.dev/setup.sh | sh
--2021-02-08 21:47:51-- https://deepin-wine.l-m.dev/setup.sh
Resolving deepin-wine.l-m.dev (deepin-wine.l-m.dev)... 104.198.14.52
Connecting to deepin-wine.l-m.dev (deepin-wine.l-m.dev)|104.198.14.52|:443... c
onnecting.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1603 (1.6K) [application/x-shellscript]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'

-
100%[=====] 1.57K 5.10KB/s ln 0.3s

2021-02-08 21:47:54 (5.10 KB/s) - written to stdout [1603/1603]

[sudo] password for ji:

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Install synaptic package manager debian. Install synaptic package manager manjaro. Installing synaptic package manager.

Synaptic is a graphical package management program for apt. It provides the same features as the apt-get command-line utility with a GUI based on Gtk+. If you are a strong supporter of using GUI to install apps in Debian and Debian-based systems such as Ubuntu, and Mint, etc, Synaptic will be nice to install and try out. Also if you wish to manage your Linux device using cockpit, please see the following guides "Installation and configuration of Cockpit on CentOS Linux, and on Ubuntu Linux post-installation of Network Properties, Guest Integration and Web Administration using Cockpit". The Synaptic Package Manager can help determine software installed via PPA and also help remove them. APT (Advanced Package Tool) is a command line tool that works with core libraries to handle the installation and removal of software on Debian, Ubuntu, and Debian-based Linux distributions. Debian Linux uses dpkg packaging system. A packaging system is a way to provide programs and applications for installation. WineHQ - Install Windows Apps on Linux: If you would like to install Windows Application on Windows, see the following related articles "How to install and uninstall WineHQ on Linux: Run Windows applications, What is WineHQ: How to get and WineHQ, and how to run Windows applications on Linux. Synaptic simplifies the process of software management when you are not so chummy with the command-line. Some of the features Synaptic offers are: Install, remove, and upgrade packages. Upgrade your whole system. Search and filter the list of available packages. Perform smart system upgrades. Fix broken package dependencies. Edit the list of used repositories (sources.list). Install Synaptic in Ubuntu: To install the Synaptic Package Manager on your Linux system, please use the following command below. When prompted to continue, please enter "Y" to proceed with the installation. sudo apt-get install synaptic After hitting Yes, after a short while. The installation process will be completed. Now you should launch the "Synaptic" as shown below. Click on the show application and search for the Synaptic Package Manager as shown below. Double click on it. You will be required to authenticate in order to run the Synaptic Package Manager. Without entering your password, you will not be able to authenticate and proceed. This will now open the Synaptic Package Manager main application window. In the quick introduction window, you can choose to skip this at Synaptic Package Manager startup if you want and click on close. - You can just click on Close on the fly if you do not mind having this Quick Introduction Window pop up during startup. Now you should have access to the full Synaptic Package Manager application as shown below. Let's assume I want to install a Notepad package, you will have to find and install Notepad as shown below. - Click on the Search button and enter the keyword in the search box. Now that you have found the package you want to install, select the checkbox next to it and choose Mark for installation. - Next, if the package requires the installation of other packages, choose Mark to install them as well as shown below. As you can see the package has been selected for installation. Now, you will have to click on the Apply button to begin the installation process. On the summary page, please review the changes and click on Apply as shown below As you can see below, the changes have been successfully applied. You can optionally check to have this window closed whenever changes (application) are successfully applied. As you can see the Notepad has been installed on my system. Search for Notepad and launch it. Remove Packages with Synaptic Package Manager: I will be removing GNS3 from my Ubuntu Linux system. This was also previously installed using Synaptic. - To remove a the GNS3 package, search for GNS3 from the Synaptic Package Manager as shown below by click on search, enter the package name and then click on search. This will open the package you wish to uninstall. - Now right-click on the package and choose Mark for Removal or choose the Mark for Complete Removal option if you want to remove configuration files associated with the package. For me, I will go with the option, mark for removal as shown below. Now as you can see below, the application has been marked for removal and the button beside the package is currently checked. - Now, you will have to click on the Apply button to begin the uninstallation process. On the summary window, click on Apply. This will begin the removal process as shown below. View the properties of an Application: To display information about an installed package, such as its dependencies, version, and description etc., please search and select the package as shown below. Next you will have to click the Properties button to reveal the properties of the package as shown below. Upgrade your Packages all at once: To keep your system up-to-date and upgrade all packages, you will have to click the Reload button to reload the package information. Packages will be download. This is done by having the Synaptic Package Manager check for new, removed or upgraded software packages. Now that the package download has completed (reload process) completed, click the Mark all Upgrades button as shown below. - Note: All packages will automatically be selected. In the next window that appears, click on Mark to mark all additional required changes Click on Apply to ensure the upgrade changes are applied. In the summary window, click on Apply as well. Packages will be download and installed. I hope you found this blog post helpful. If you have any questions, please let me know in the comment session. I welcome you to follow me on Twitter and Facebook. Related View Discussion Improve Article Save Article Like Article Synaptic Package Manager is a GUI based package management tool that uses APT (Advanced Package Tool) to installing, updating or removing packages from the Linux system. Some of the feature given by Synaptic Package Manager are: Allow installing, updating or removing packagesUpgrading whole systemSearching and filtering the list of packages available with APTFixing broken package dependenciesForce the installation of a specific package versionInstalling Synaptic Package ManagerStep 1: To install Synaptic Package Manager, enter terminal on your system and enter a command. \$ sudo apt install synapticEnter the password, press "Y" and enter. Step 2: Once the installation completes, you can open the GUI window by typing. \$ sudo synapticInstalling Packages using Synaptic Package ManagerStep 1: Search for the required packages in the search bar placed at the top. Step 2: When you click on the search icon a window will appear, type the name of the package you need. Step 3: Mark the packages you need from the search list, and press Apply button on the top bar. Synaptic is a graphical package management program for apt. It provides the same features as the apt-get command line utility with a GUI front-end based on Gtk+. Features (as of version 0.62) Install, remove, upgrade and downgrade single and multiple packages. Upgrade your whole system. Manage package repositories (sources.list). Find packages by name, description and several other attributes. Select packages by status, section, name or a custom filter. Sort packages by name, status, size or version. Browse all available online documentation related to a package. Download the latest changelog of a package. Lock packages to the current version. Force the installation of a specific package version. Undo/Redo of selections. Built-in terminal emulator for the package manager. Debian/Ubuntu only: Configure packages through the debconf system. Debian/Ubuntu only: Xapain based fast search (thanks to Enrico Zini) Debian/Ubuntu only: Get screenshots from screenshots.debian.net The changelog is available in the repository with hzr log. You can also view it in the repository. This week's open source software highlight is Synaptic. Learn what this good old package manager can do that the modern software managers cannot. What is Synaptic package manager? Synaptic is a lightweight GUI front end to apt package management system used in Debian, Ubuntu, Linux Mint and many other Debian/Ubuntu based distributions. Basically, everything that you can do using the apt-get commands in the terminal can be achieved with Synaptic. There was a time when Synaptic was the default graphical software manager on almost all Debian-based Linux distributions. It was considered to be a user-friendly, easy to use way of managing applications. Things changed as modern software manager tools like GNOME Software and KDE Discover came up with more modern and intuitive UI. These software managers have better interface, display the package information in a more friendly way with thumbnails, ratings and reviews. Eventually, Synaptic got confined to mostly lightweight Linux distributions. Why would you use an "ancient" software like Synaptic package manager? You don't have to. Not most of the time, of course. But Synaptic is still a lot versatile than the likes of GNOME Software. Remember, it is basically GUI front end to apt which means it can do (almost) everything you do with apt commands in the terminal. For example, if you want to prevent the update of a specific package in Ubuntu, you can do that in Synaptic but not in GNOME/Ubuntu Software Center. Also, I have noticed some issues with the Software Center in Ubuntu 20.04. It's slow to load, it's slow when searching for software and it is full of snap application (that not everyone prefers). Synaptic is also one of the lightweight applications you can use in Ubuntu to speed up your system a bit. Synaptic package manager features Here is a summary of what you can do with Synaptic: Update the package cacheUpgrade the entire systemManage package repositoriesSearch for packages by name, description, maintainer, version, dependencies etcList packages by section, status (installed), origin or moreSort packages by name, status, size or versionGet information related to a packageLock package versionInstall specific version of a packageThere are more features that you may explore on your own. How to install Synaptic package manager on Ubuntu Synaptic package manager is available in the Universe repository in Ubuntu. If it is enabled, you may find it in the Software Center: Synaptic in Ubuntu Software Center You may also install Synaptic via command line. Make sure to enable universe repository first: sudo add-apt-repository universe And then update the cache (not required in Ubuntu 18.04 and higher versions): sudo apt update Now, use the command below to install synaptic package manager: sudo apt install synaptic That's it. How to use Synaptic package manager Once installed, you can search for Synaptic in the menu and start it from there: You can see that the interface is not among the best-looking ones here. Note the color of the checkboxes. White means the package is not installed, green means it is installed. You can search for an application and click on the checkbox to mark it for installation. It will also highlight packages (in green) that will be installed as dependencies. Hit apply to install the selected packages: You can see all the installed packages in Ubuntu using Synaptic. You can also choose to remove packages from this view. You can see packages available in individual repositories by displaying them based on Origin. Good way to see which PPA offers what packages. You can install or remove packages as described above. Usually, when you update Ubuntu, all the packages are updated at once. With Synaptic, you can easily choose which packages you want to update/upgrade to a newer version. You can also lock the version of packages so that they don't get updated along with the system updates. You can also search for packages using Synaptic. This is like searching for packages using apt-cache search command. If you think you made the wrong selection, you can click Undo from the Edit menu. There are plenty more you can do with Synaptic and I cannot cover all the possible usages. I have covered the most common ones here and I leave you to explore it, if you are going to use Synaptic. Synaptic is not for everyone If you don't like Synaptic, you can remove it from the Software Center or using this command in terminal: sudo apt remove synaptic There was another lightweight software manager for Ubuntu called AppGrid. It hasn't been updated in recent times as far as I know. Synaptic is certainly not for everyone. It lists libraries and packages that you won't otherwise see in the regular Software Center. If you removed a library that you were not aware of, it may cause issues. I think that Synaptic is suitable for intermediate to advanced users who want better control over the package management without going the command line way. What do you say? Have you ever used Synaptic for package management? Do you rely on software center or you just dive into the terminal? Do share your preference in the comment section.

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