

# Tips and tricks after installing Ubuntu

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Ubuntu is one of the completely free open source operating systems. This is one of the top distribution ("distro") of Linux. If you have an Ubuntu system that comes with the default Gnome desktop environment installed on your PC, the following article will provide you with useful tips and tricks to work with your system.

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## Tips and tricks after installing Ubuntu 18.04

### Change icon size on Launcher

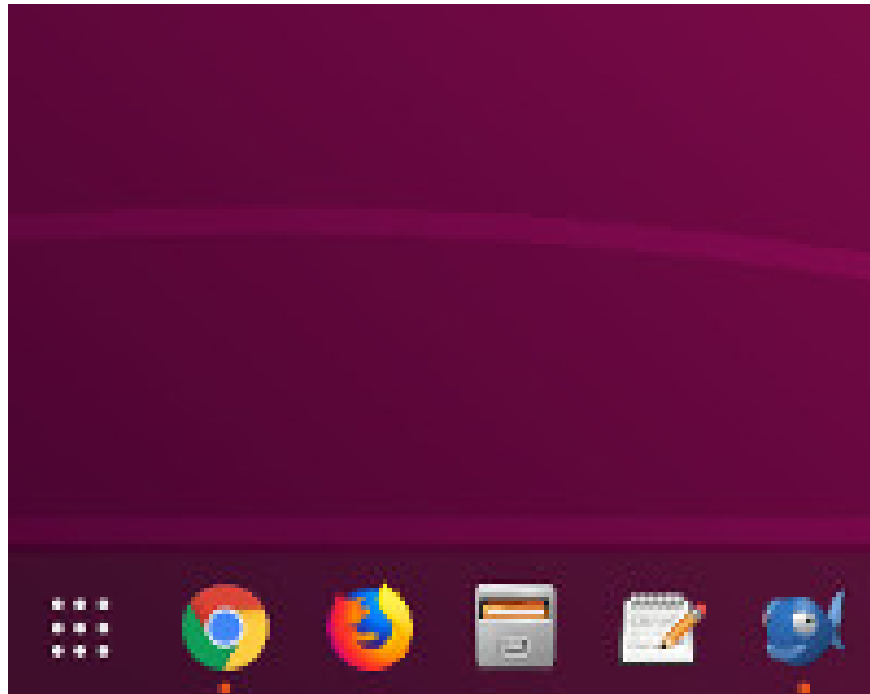
Ubuntu has a Dock-style launcher (called Dock) on the left hand of the screen. If you don't like its location and the icon size on the launcher, you can easily adjust it via settings.

**Step 1** . Click on the **Application** button and select **Settings** .

**Step 2** . Select **Dock** on the left column.

**Step 3** . On the right column, drag the **Icon Size** slider to the left if you want a smaller size or to the right if you want a larger size.

### Move the Application button to the top or left



The **Application** button is displayed under the Dock's use by default, but you can move it to the top if it is set to the left or right of the screen; or move to the left if the Dock is at the bottom of the screen. Ubuntu does not provide the option to move the **Application** button, but you can do it easily via Terminal.

**Step 1** . Press **Ctrl + Alt + T** to run Terminal.

**Step 2** . Enter `gsettings set org.gnome.shell.extensions.dash-to-dock show-apps-at-top true` to move the **Application** button upwards.

Enter **gsettings set org.gnome.shell.extensions.dash-to-dock show-apps-at-top false** to move the Application button to the end.

## Open the window in the center of the screen

When running an application but not in full screen mode, you can see that the system always places it near the left corner of the desktop. You can set the program window to open in the center of the screen by:

**Step 1.** Find and install **Dconf Editor** from Ubuntu Software if not on your system.

**Step 2 .** Launch Dconf Editor and access / **org / gnome / mutter /**.

**Step 3 . Turn on " center-new-windows "**.

## Automatically change wallpaper

You can right-click the desktop, select **Change Background** and choose one of the pre-installed wallpapers, but you need to do it every time you want to change the wallpaper. However there is a simple way, which helps you to automatically change the wallpaper for a certain period of time using the Variety application.

**Step 1 .** Open the Terminal window.

**Step 2 .** Enter **sudo add-apt-repository ppa: peterlevi / ppa.**

**Step 3 .** Enter **sudo apt-get update.**

**Step 4 .** Enter **sudo apt-get install variety.**

With this application, you can change the wallpaper for a fixed period of time and can perform a number of other settings such as applying effects, colors and sizes, adjusting indicator icons, etc.

## Change folder icon

When you run Files Manager, you will see the default icons. If you want to change the folder icon to another icon to highlight the icons on the whole system, follow the steps below:

**Step 1 .** In **Files Manager**, right-click on the folder icon, select **Properties** .

**Step 2 .** In the **Basic** tab, click on the icon image to open the **Select Custom Icon** window.

**Step 3 .** Browse to **Other Locations> Computer> usr> share> icons** to select the icon you want to use.

**Step 4 .** Click the **Open** button at the top right of the window to confirm.

**Note :** You can change your custom folder icon to default by clicking on the **Revert** button in the **Select Custom Icon** window in step 2 above.

## Add or change shortcuts

Shortcuts are preinstalled in the system, but you can add new shortcuts or change them easily. For example, you can add shortcut **Ctrl + Alt + S** to access Settings with the following steps:

**Step 1 .** Go to **Applications > Settings> Devices> Keyboard.**

**Step 2 .** In the **Launcher** in the right column, click **Settings .**

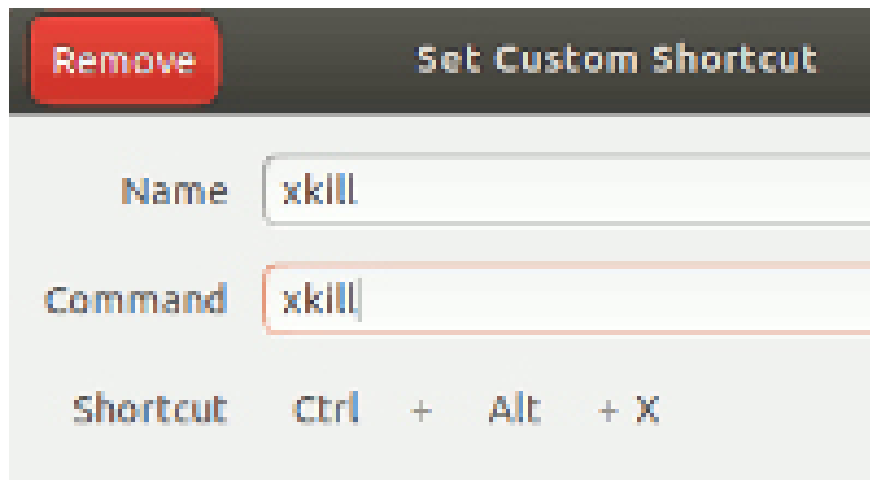
**Step 3 .** Press **Ctrl + Alt + S** simultaneously, then click **Set .**

**Step 4 .** Close the window and try the new shortcut.

To turn off a shortcut, press the " **x** " button after step 3 above.

Shortcuts can also be set by changing keybinding values with Dconf Editor, which can be installed from Ubuntu Software. In Ubuntu, press **Alt + F2** and access Dconf Editor, then navigate to **org> gnome> desktop> wm> keybindings .**

## End of unresponsive programs



Xkill is part of the built-in X11 utilities in Ubuntu and a tool to end corrupted X clients or unresponsive programs. You can easily add a shortcut to launch xkill with the steps below.

**Step 1 .** Go to **Applications> Settings> Devices> Keyboard.**

**Step 2 .** In the **Keyboard Shortcuts** right column, scroll down to the end and press the " + " button to create a custom shortcut.

**Step 3.** Enter **xkill** in both the **Name** and **Command** boxes.

**Step 4 .** Click the **Set Shortcut** button, press the new key combination, for example **Ctrl + Alt + X** , then click **Add** to confirm.

Now you're ready to use Xkill. Press the upper key combination to turn the cursor into an X, move the X and drop it into the program interface to close the unresponsive programs or cancel the X by right-clicking.

## Turn on media playback

Ubuntu only has completely free software by default and does not configure media formats such as mp3 and mp4. However, you can easily install these codecs for the default music player to play these files with these simple steps:

**Step 1** . Open the Terminal window.

**Step 2** . Enter **sudo apt install libvdpnav4 libvdpread4 gstreamer1.0-plugins-bad gstreamer1.0-plugins-ugly libvdp-pkg** .

**Step 3** . Enter **sudo apt install ubuntu-restricted-extras** .

## Install package Oracle Java

In addition to using OpenJDK, some web services require Oracle Java Runtime Environment (JRE) to be installed in the system to run the services properly. If you want to receive exclusive Oracle Java packages for your system, you can download and install them using the following steps:

**Step 1** . Open Terminal.

**Step 2** . Enter **sudo add-apt-repository ppa: webupd8team / java** to add the repository.

**Step 3** . Enter **sudo apt-get update** to update the source list.

**Step 4** . Enter **sudo apt-get install oracle-java8-installer** to download and install Oracle Java packages.

**Step 5** . Enter **sudo java -version** to check the version of Java you are using in the system.

**Step 6** . Enter **sudo update-alternatives --config java** to select the default Java used in the system when needed.

Note: A new version of Oracle Java may not allow you to run unsigned or signed applications or services. If you trust the services you are using, you can configure the JRE security level or add services to the **Exception Site List list** using Java Control Panel. To run it, enter **/usr / bin / jcontrol** in Terminal, or press **Alt + F2** , type **jcontrol** and run the Oracle Java 8 Plugin Control Panel.

## Automatically mount the hard drive at system startup

Ubuntu is able to read and write files stored on Windows formatted partitions using the NTFS file system, but the partitions must be mounted before being accessed. With these steps, you can automatically mount the drive or partition without having to manually mount it to access it each time you start the system. Here are the steps to do by adding an item in the fstab file.

**Step 1** . In Terminal, enter **sudo blkid** to get the UUID (Universal Unique Identifier) ??of the partition you want to mount.

**Step 2** . Enter **sudo mkdir / media / ntfs** to create mount point.

**Step 3** . Enter **admin gedit: /// etc / fstab** and add the following line to the fstab file: **UUID = 1234567890123456 / media / ntfs ntfs rw, nosuid, nodev, noatime, allow\_other 0 0** .

**Step 4** . Replace the 16-digit number above with the UUID you already have from Step 1, then click **Save** . Reboot the system and check if the partition is mounted.

To determine the volume partition by label, use **sudo blkid** or **ls / dev / disk / by-label -g** in Terminal. The Disks utility mentioned in " **Name or Label a Partition** " also gives you the device number, partition type, size and label.

## **Mount the USB drive manually**

When a USB storage device is plugged into the system it is usually automatically mounted, but if for some reason it does not automatically mount, you can do it manually with the following steps.

**Step 1** . Press **Ctrl + Alt + T** to run Terminal.

**Step 2** . Enter **sudo mkdir / media / usb** to create a mount point called usb.

**Step 3** . Enter **sudo fdisk -l** to find the inserted USB drive, assuming the drive you want to mount is **/ dev / sdb1** .

**Step 4** . Enter **sudo mount -t vfat / dev / sdb1 / media / usb -o uid = 1000, gid = 100, utf8, dmask = 027, fmask = 137** to mount the USB drive formatted with FAT16 or FAT32 system. Or enter **sudo mount -t ntfs-3g / dev / sdb1 / media / usb** to mount the USB drive formatted with NTFS. To disconnect, just enter **sudo umount / media / usb** in Terminal.

## **Name or label the partition**



Files Manager displays the root folder Computer for the Ubuntu system partition. If you have other partitions (or volumes), it will display them as GB Volume xx if not named or labeled. Using the Disk tool is one of the most effective ways to name a partition.

**Step 1** . Go to **Applications > Utilities** , then click **Disks** to run it.

**Step 2** . Select **Hard Disk** .

**Step 3** . In the **Volumes** section, click on the partition you want to label.

**Step 4** . Click the **Additional partition options** button under the **Volumes** section, then select **Edit filesystem** .

**Step 5** . In the **Label** box, enter a name, for example Data-Disk and click **Change** .

Files Manager will now display the partition label, the Data-Disk example as above instead of the GB Volume xx. This tip is used to name the partition using the utility, if using other advanced features such as formatting, editing or deleting partitions, it may cause data in the drive to be deleted.

## Set clock time on dual boot system

If you dual-boot Ubuntu 18.04 and Windows 10, you may find that when changing the time on a system will affect the other system and the two systems will not display at the same time.

### 1. 7 risks when booting dual operating systems Windows and Linux

This happens when Ubuntu interprets the real-time clock (RTC) hardware or clock (UTC) while Windows 10 keeps the clock in the local time. You can fix this problem by leaving the local RTC time in Ubuntu by running the following command in Terminal.

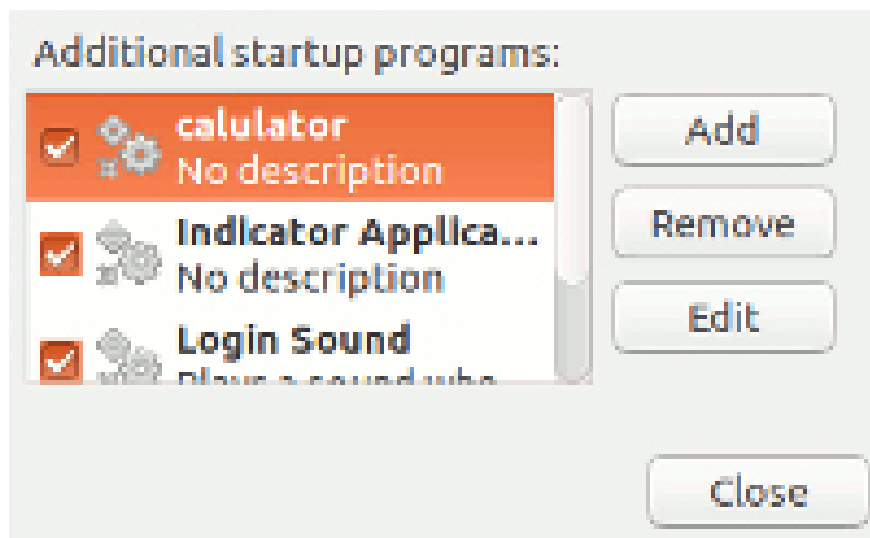
**timedatectl set-local-rtc 1 --adjust-system-clock**

To undo the installation, enter the following command

**timedatectl set-local-rtc 0 --adjust-system-clock**

1. Fix Windows and Linux errors showing different time at dual boot

## **Add startup program with the system**



In Windows, you can set the program shortcut in the startup folder or run a startup program when the system starts. In Ubuntu you can do the same by:

**Step 1** . Go to **Applications** , click on **Startup Applications** .

**Step 2** . Click the **Add** button.

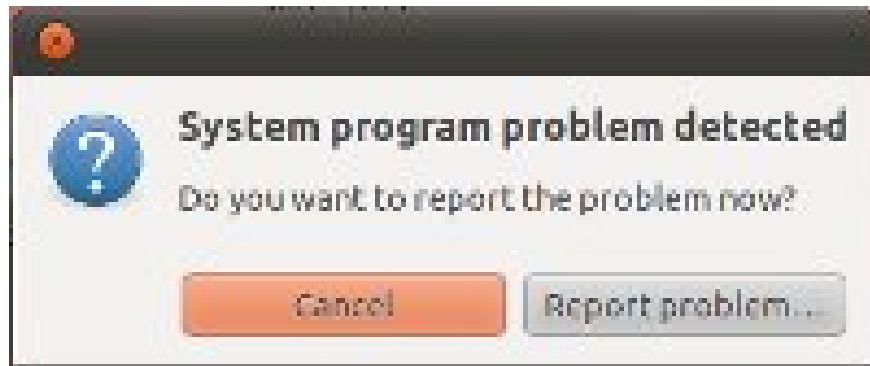
**Step 3** . Name the program

**Step 4**. Click the **Browse** button and navigate to **Other locations> Computer> usr> bin** , where programs are usually launched.

**Step 5** . Select a program, click the **Open** button> **Add** .

The above program will be added in startup programs, check to see if the program automatically starts by logging out and starting the system.

## **Delete old crash reports**



If the Ubuntu system usually displays the dialog box recording ' **System program problem detected** ' each time you log in even if you have just reported the problem, you need to delete the old crash report. by entering the following command in Terminal.

**Step 1** . Open Terminal

**Step 2** . Copy and paste **sudo rm / var / crash / \*** in **Terminal** and press **Enter** .

Log out and log back in to the system, check if the message still appears.

## Change the default boot option

After a full installation, Ubuntu is set as the default operating system to boot without pressing any key within a few seconds on a dual-boot system. You can set the boot operating system by default using Grub Customizer.

Open Terminal, copy the following code and paste (Ctrl + Shift + V) inside Terminal to install Grub Customizer.

1. **sudo add-apt-repository ppa: danielrichter2007 / grub-customizer**

2. **sudo apt-get update**

3. **sudo apt-get install grub-customizer**

After installing, run Grub Customizer to set the default boot options:

**Step 1** . Press **Alt + F2** , type **grub-customizer** in the box and press **Enter** to run it.

**Step 2** . On the **General Settings** tab, select the default item you want to boot from the drop down menu.

**Step 3** . Adjust the timeout value if necessary, then click the **Close** button and **Save** button.

## Automatically turn off the system

You can use a simple command to schedule a system shutdown automatically.

**Step 1** . Open **Terminal** .

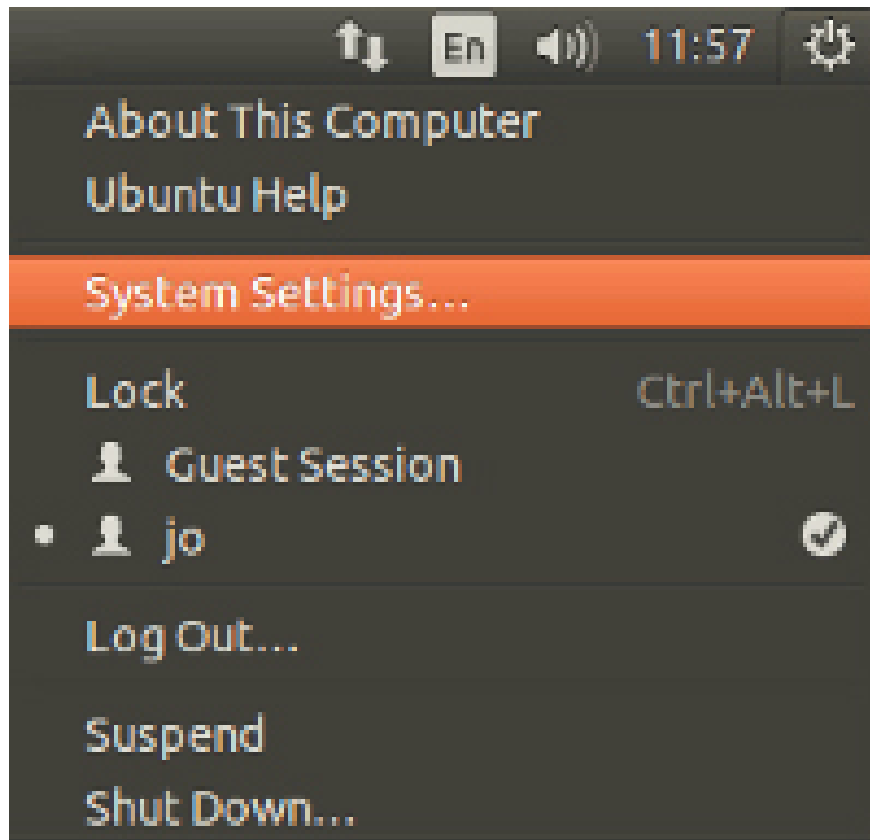
**Step 2** . Enter **sudo shutdown -h + m** (replace m with the number of minutes, for example +60)

**Step 3** . Enter the password and minimize the Terminal window.

The system will turn off according to the number of minutes set or at a specific time. To cancel the automatic **shutdown** , enter **sudo shutdown -c** in Terminal.

## Tips and tricks after installing Ubuntu 16.04.1

### Adjust the size of Launcher icon



Ubuntu has a Launcher on the left side of the screen. If the icon size on Launcher is too big or too small, you can adjust this size by.

**Step 1** . Click on the **Control Gear** and select **System Settings** .

**Step 2** . Click on **Appearance** in **Personal** .

**Step 3** . In the **Look** tab, drag the **Launcher Icon Size** slider to the left to minimize the icon and to the right to enlarge the icon.

### Automatically hide Launcher

Launcher is set to always show on the left of the screen by default. You can change this default setting by hiding or un hiding the Launcher easily.

**Step 1** . Click on the **Control Gear** and select **System Settings**.

**Step 2** . Click on the **Appearance** in **Personal** button.

**Step 3** . In the **Behavior** tab, turn on or off the **Auto-hide the Launcher** button .

To display the Launcher temporarily, simply press and hold the Super key (aka Windows) or move the mouse to the left of the screen. You can adjust the visibility with the slider in the **Behavior** tab.

## Display Launcher easier

After automatically hiding the Launcher, you can display it by moving the cursor to the left side of the screen. However, there is an easy way to display the Launcher rather than using CompizConfig Settings Manager.

**Step 1** . Install **CompizConfig Settings Manager** from Ubuntu Apps Directory if the application is not available on the system.

**Step 2**. Press **Alt + F2** and type **ccsm** in the box, press **Enter** to run the program.

**Step 3** . Select **Desktop** from the left pane.

**Step 4**. Click on **Ubuntu Unity Plugin**.

**Step 5**. In the **Launcher** tab, adjust the preset value of **Launcher Reveal Pressure** or **Launcher Reveal Edge Responsiveness** to make Launcher easier to appear, click **Back** and **Close** .

## Move Launcher to the left or down



This Ubuntu version now allows you to move the Launcher from the left to the bottom of the screen by entering the following command in Terminal:

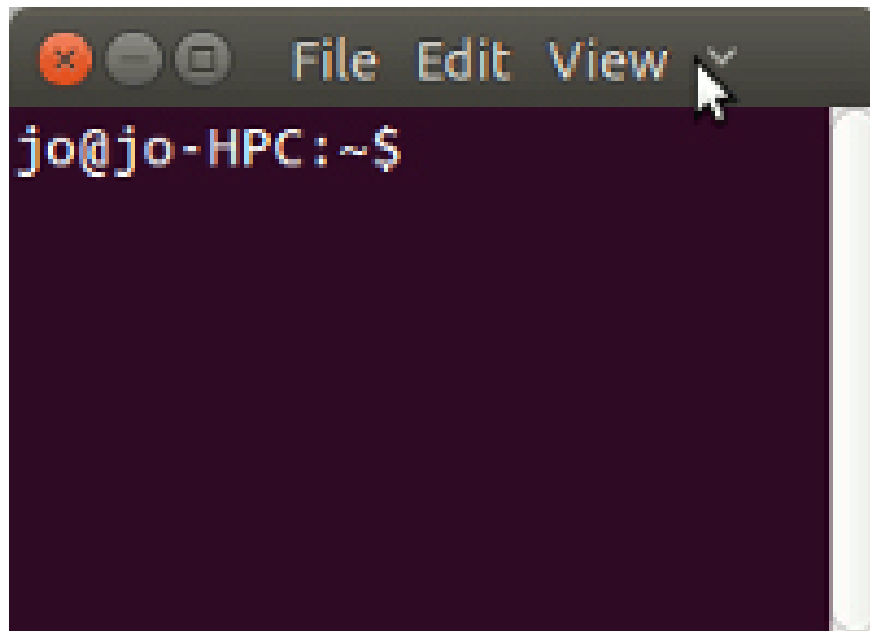
```
gsettings set com.canonical.Unity.Launcher launcher-position Bottom
```

And to return to the left side of the screen, use this command:

```
gsettings set com.canonical.Unity.Launcher launcher-position Left
```

Launcher location can also be set up using **Dconf Editor** , installed from Ubuntu Apps Directory. In Ubuntu, press **Alt + F2** and enter **dconf Editor**, then navigate to **com> canonical> unity> launcher> launcher-position**

## Turn off or turn on the window menu



The Ubuntu system places the application menu (File / Edit / View) (also known as the AppMenu or Global Menu) on the top bar by default, but it also allows a local integrated menu (LIM). If you want to select a LIM to move the menu back to the application's window, follow these steps:

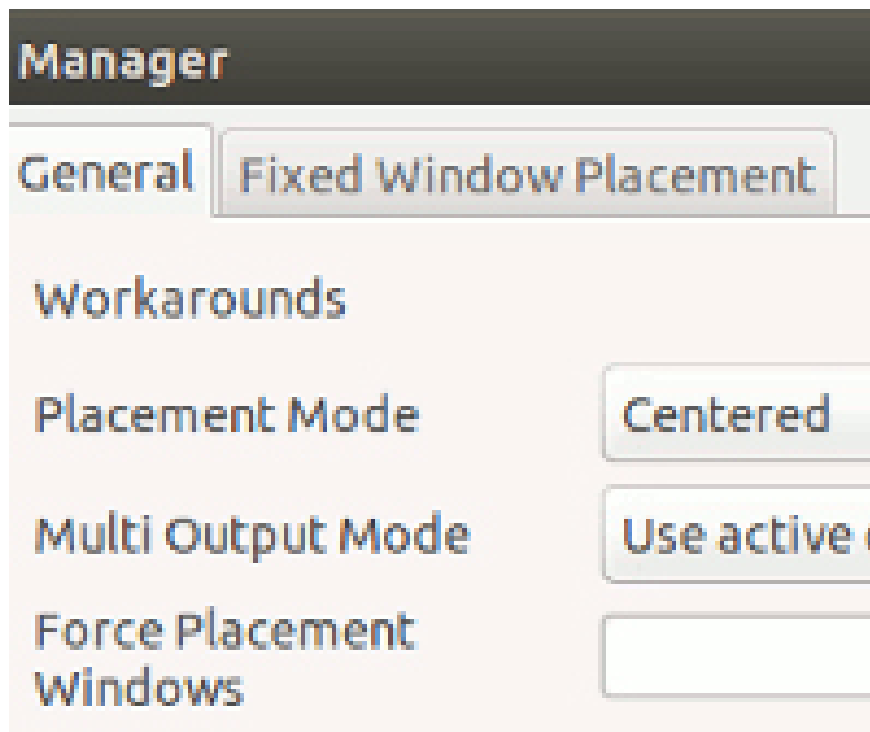
**Step 1** . Click on the **Control Gear** and select **System Settings** .

**Step 2** . Click on **Appearance** in **Personal** .

**Step 3** . In the **Behavior** tab, select **In the window's title bar** to display the menus for the window.

The menu appears when you hover over the title bar of the window. To turn on the application menu, uncheck **In the menu bar** to display the windows of the window.

## Open the window in the middle of the screen



When running an application that is not zoomed in, you can see that the system always places it in the top left corner of the screen, but you can set the program window to open in the middle of the screen by:

**Step 1** . Install **CompizConfig Settings Manager** from Ubuntu Apps Directory if the application is not available on your system.

**Step 2** . Press **Alt + F2** and type **ccsm** in the box, press **Enter** to run the program (you can receive alerts when using this advanced tool).

**Step 3** . Select **Windows Management** from the left panel.

**Step 4** . Click **Place Windows** .

**Step 5** . Change the **Placement Mode** from **Smart** to **Centered** , click **Back** and **Close** .

The window manager in Ubuntu will restore the last position of the application window, but it does not do so unless the application remembers the location of its own window.

## Customize theme

You can change the theme in Ubuntu as you like. The default theme **Ambiance** has a menu (File, Edit, View, etc.) in white on a black background, but you can easily switch to another theme such as **Radiance** to a black menu on a white background. Here are the steps to customize the theme:

**Step 1** . Click on the **Control Gear** and select **System Settings** .

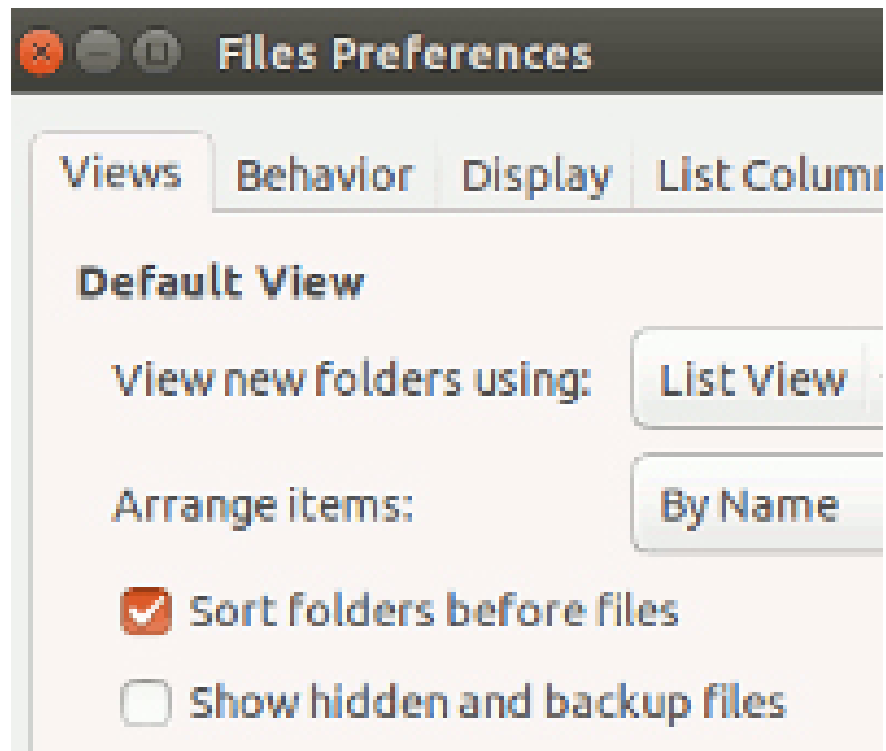
**Step 2** . Click on **Appearance** in **Personal** .

**Step 3** . In the **Look** tab, select a theme from the drop-down menu.

## Automatically change wallpaper

Do the same as in Ubuntu version 18.04.

## Set the default view in Files Manager



Windows Explorer allows users to set the default view for all folders. Ubuntu Files Manager also performs the same function:

**Step 1** . Click on the **Files** icon on Launcher.

**Step 2** . From the menu, click **Edit** then select **Preferences** .

**Step 3** . In **Default View** , change the **View Icon** to **List View** to see details in the columns.

**Step 4** . Check **Show hidden and backup files** if you want.

You can adjust other settings such as clicking or double-clicking to open items, comment icons, list columns, and preview files in the Files Preferences window.

## Change folder icon

Do the same as in Ubuntu version 18.04.

## Create shortcut Files Manager advanced

In the Ubuntu file system, you can use Files Manager to browse most files and write files in the / **home / your\_name** main directory and its subfolders like **Desktop** and **Documents** . However, you cannot rename a folder or write files outside the main directory using Files Manager, but you can create advanced shortcuts for Files Manager to perform these tasks.

**Step 1** . Click on the **Dash Home** icon on **Launcher** (or click on **Super** ), then type the **keyboard** in the search box and press **Enter** .

**Step 2** . On the **Shortcuts** tab, select **Custom Shortcuts** , then click the + sign to create a custom shortcut.

**Step 3** . Enter the name as **Advanced Files Manager** in the **Name** box.

**Step 4** . Enter **gksu nautilus** in the **Command** box, then click **Apply** .

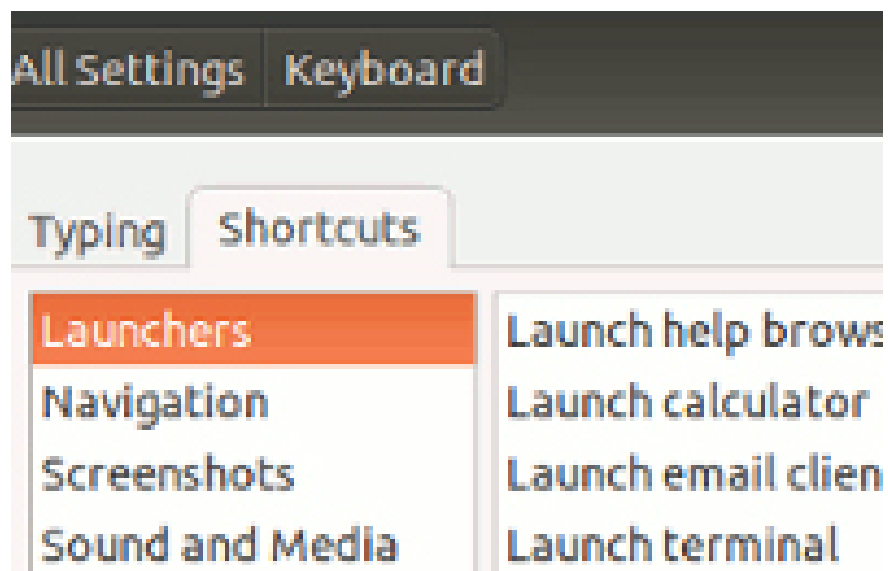
**Step 5** . Click **Disabled** in the Advanced Files Manager row in the Keyboard Shortcut window (Disable is changed to New accelerator .).

**Step 6** . Press the new key combination, for example Ctrl + Alt + N (New accelerator . changed to Ctrl + Alt + N).

Now you can easily access Advanced Files Manager by pressing the shortcut assigned by the steps above. But be careful because you can use it to delete or change any file on the system.

Note: If gksu is not installed, you can install it to import **sudo apt-get install gksu** in Terminal.

## Add or change shortcuts



Shortcuts are preinstalled in the system, but you can add new shortcuts or change them easily. For example, you can add the shortcut Ctrl + Alt + C to run the Calculator:

**Step 1** . Click on **Dash Home** icon (or touch **Super** ), type **keyboard** and press **Enter** .

**Step 2** . On the **Shortcuts** tab, select **Launchers** in the left pane.

**Step 3** . Click **Launch calculator** and it will display **New accelerator** .

**Step 4** . Press **Ctrl + Alt + C** , it will display **Ctrl + Alt + C**.

**Step 5** . Close the window and try the new shortcut.

## **Terminate unresponsive programs**

Xkill is part of the built-in X11 utilities in Ubuntu and a tool to terminate corrupted X clients or unresponsive programs. You can easily add a shortcut to start xkill by following the steps in **Create Advanced Files Manager shortcuts** .

## **Install Oracle Java package**

Do the same as on Ubuntu version 18.04.

## **Automatically mount the hard drive when booting the system**

Done as in Ubuntu version 18.04.

## **Mount the USB drive manually**

Do the same as on Ubuntu version 18.04

## **Name or label the partition**

Using the Disk utility is one of the effective ways to change the partition name.

**Step 1** . Click **Dask Home** or tap **Super** , type **Disks** to search for the utility and run it.

**Step 2** . Select **Hard Disk** .

**Step 3** . In the **Volumes** section, click on the partition you want to label.

**Step 4** . Click the **Additional partition options** button under the **Volumes** section then select **Edit Filesystem** .

**Step 5** . In the **Label** box, enter the name, Data-disk example and click **Change** .

## **Set the clock time on dual-boot system**

Do the same as in Ubuntu version 18.04.

## **Add startup program with the system**

Do the same as in Ubuntu version 18.04.

## **Delete old crash reports**

Do the same as in Ubuntu version 18.04.

## Turn on sound logging

**Step 1** . Click on the **Dash Home** button and type **Startup Applications** to find the application and run it.

**Step 2**. Click the **Add** button.

**Step 3** . In the **Name** , enter **Login Sound field** or any other name you like.

**Step 4** . In the Command field, copy and paste this line: `/usr/bin/canberra-gtk-play --id = "desktop-login" --description = "GNOME Login" .`

**Step 5** . Give your favorite comment, such as "Plays a sound when I log in".

**Step 6** . Click the **Add** button.

Log out and log back in to check if the log sound is working.

## Change the default boot option

### Clean up the boot menu

Every time when Ubuntu updates to a new Linux kernel, the old update will be left and the boot menu will become overloaded. If your new Linux kernel works well, you can safely clean the boot menu. Follow the steps below carefully because hiding items incorrectly can cause your system to fail to boot. You can check which version of the Linux kernel is running by entering this command **uname -r** into Terminal.

To clean up the boot menu, you can do it with Grub Customizer.

**Step 1** . Press **Alt + F2**, type **Grub Customizer** in the box and press **Enter** to run it.

**Step 2** . Delete the items you want to hide from the boot menu.

**Step 3** . Click the **Save** button.

### Automatically turn off the system

Do the same as in Ubuntu version 18.04.

## Tips and tricks after installation Ubuntu 11.04 (logged in with Ubuntu Classic), Ubuntu 10.10 and Ubuntu 10.04.

### Customize Panel - control panel in Ubuntu

By default, Ubuntu includes a panel at the top and bottom. If you just want to keep a panel at the bottom of the screen like the *Windows Taskbar* , follow these steps:

1. Xóa panel phía d??: kích chu?t ph?i vào nó và ch?n " **Delete This Panel** ".
2. Di chuy?n panel ? trên xu?ng bên d??: kích chu?t ph?i vào nó và ch?n " **Properties** ", thay ??i ??nh h??ng t? " **Top** " thành " **Bottom** ".
3. Thêm các nút ch?y ch??ng trình: kích chu?t ph?i vào panel, ch?n " **Add to Panel** ", cu?n xu?ng d??: và ch?n " **Window List** ", kích " **Add** ".
4. Thay th? Menu Bar (" **Applications-Places-System** ") v?i " **Main Menu** " ?? ti?t ki?m không gian trong b?ng ??u khi?n:
  1. Kích chu?t ph?i vào " **Menu Bar** " và ch?n " **Remove From Panel** ".
  2. Kích chu?t ph?i vào panel, ch?n " **Add to Panel** " và l?a ch?n " **Main Menu** ", kích " **Add** ".
  3. Kích chu?t ph?i vào các m?c (ví d? Firefox) và b? d?u tích t?i " **Lock to Panel** ".
  4. Kích chu?t ph?i " **Main Menu** ", ch?n " **Move** " ?? ??nh v? nó ? phía bên trái.

??ây là nh?ng thay ??i c? b?n. Các panel linh ho?t h?n nhi?u so v?i Windows Taskbar, nhi?u m?c có th? d? dàng ???c thêm vào, lo?i b? ho?c c?u hình.

**Main Menu** s? cho th?y các m?c " **Lock Screen** ", " **Log Out** " và " **Shut Down** " n?u b?n lo?i b? m?c " **Indicator Applet Session** " (hi?n th? tên ??ng nh?p và nút shutdown ? phía bên ph?i panel). Ba m?c trên s? b? ? n trong Main Menu n?u *Indicator Applet Session* ???c b?t.

N?u b?n c?n khôi ph?c các panel g?c, ch? c?n nh?p vào các l?nh sau vào Terminal và kh?i ??ng l?i h? th?ng:

```
sudo gconftool-2 --shutdown
sudo rm -rf .gconf/apps/panel
sudo pkill gnome-panel
```

T?i b?t k? th?i ?i?m nào, n?u b?n tùy ch?nh thi?t l?p desktop gây ra s? c? và mu?n thi?t l?p l?i toàn b? nh? m?c ??nh, ch? c?n nh?p vào l?nh: **sudo rm -rf .gnome .gnome2 .gconf .gconfd .metacity** trong Terminal, thoát ra và ??ng nh?p l?i h? th?ng ?? có hi?u l?c.

## Pin các ch??ng trình vào Panel

Các ch??ng trình ng??i dùng th??ng s? d?ng có th? d? dàng ???c g?n vào panel:

1. Duy?t t?i ch??ng trình c?n thi?t t? " **Applications** " ho?c " **Main Menu** ".
2. Kéo và th? chúng vào m?t vùng không gian tr?ng trong panel, ho?c kích chu?t ph?i vào ?ó và ch?n " **Add this launcher to panel** ".
3. Kích chu?t ph?i vào bi?u t??ng ch??ng trình, ch?n " **Move** " và th? nó vào m?t vùng m?i trong panel.
4. Kích ti?p chu?t ph?i vào bi?u t??ng ch??ng trình m?t l?n n?a, ch?n " **Lock to Panel** ".

T??ng t?, xem ti?p ph?n ' **Kích ho?t tính n?ng Superbar** '.

## Thi?t l?p panel hoàn toàn trong su?t

Khi b?n thi?t l?p các b?ng ??u khi?n trong su?t trong theme **Ambiance** c?a Ubuntu, b?n s? tìm th?y m?t s? background v?n có màu n?n, nh?ng chúng ta có th? làm cho chúng tr? nên trong su?t theo các b??c sau:

1. Vào **Applications** (ho?c **Main Menu** ) > **Accessories** > **Terminal** .
2. Nh?p vào `cp -R /usr/share/themes/Ambiance ~/.themes/`

- Nhập tệp gedit ~/.themes/Ambiance/gtk-2.0/apps/gnome-panel.rc (cho Ubuntu 11.04 hoặc 10.10) hoặc gedit ~/.themes/Ambiance/gtk-2.0/gtkrc (cho Ubuntu 10.04), ?? m? tệp tin v?i gedit.
- Tìm kiếm cho dòng bg\_pixmap[NORMAL] = "img/panel.png" (cho Ubuntu 11.04 hoặc 10.10) hoặc bg\_pixmap[NORMAL] = "panel\_bg.png" (cho Ubuntu 10.04)
- Chú thích cho dòng l?nh b?ng cách ??t m?t d?u # ? ??u dòng nh?: # bg\_pixmap[NORMAL] = .
- L?u l?i tệp tin.
- Vào **System > Preferences > Appearance** , chuyển sang theme khác sau đó tr? l?i theme **Ambiance** .

N?u b?n mu?n thay ??i theme *New Wave* , nhập vào cp -R /usr/share/themes/"New Wave" ~/.themes/ trong b??c 2, nhập tệp gedit ~/.themes/"New Wave"/gtk-2.0/gtkrc trong b??c 3, tìm kiếm và chú thích cho dòng bg\_pixmap[NORMAL] = "Images/Panel/PanelBarLong.png" t??ng ?ng trong b??c 4 và 5 .

## Kích hoạt tính năng Superbar

Trong Windows 7, các chương trình thường xuyên sử dụng có thể pin vào taskbar (vì thế ???c gọi là **Superbas** ). T??ng tệp nh? v?y, **DockBarX** , m?t plugin Gnome panel có thể ???c thêm vào Ubuntu ?? pin và unpin hoặc khi ??ng ?ng d?ng tệp panel.

- Vào **Ubuntu Software Center > Edit > Software Source** .
- Chọn "**Other Software**" kích "**Add**".
- T?i dòng **APT** , nhập vào ppa:dockbar-main/ppa , kích "**Add Source**" và nh?n "**Close**".
- T?i ph?n bên trái panel của Ubuntu Software Center, chọn "**PPA for Dockbar Main Group**", ???c b? sung sau các b??c trên.
- T?i ph?n panel bên ph?i, chọn **DockbarX** và kích "**Install**".
- Ch? cho b? nh? cache ???c c?p nh?t, sau đó kích chuột ph?i vào panel và kích '**Add to Panel**'.
- Chọn **DockBarX Applet** và kích "**Add**".

M?t thumbnail (hình ảnh thu nhỏ) xem tr??c của chương trình đang chạy cũng có sẵn trong DockBarX. ?? kích hoạt tính năng này, kích chuột ph?i vào DockBarX trên panel, chọn **Properties > Window List** và ?ánh d?u tích vào "**Show Previews**". Các tùy chọn khác nh? *appearance*, *window item* và *group button* có thể ???c c?u hình b?i nh?ng user.

## Thay ??i kiểu font chữ và màu của Panel Clock

Kiểu font và màu của Panel Clock ???c th?c hi?n theo chế ?? m?c ??nh. ??c bi?t, n?u màu chế là màu đen và hi?n th? trên m?t n?n t?i thông qua b?ng ?i?u khi?n trong suốt, b?n không thể xem ??ng h? ???c rõ ràng. Tuy nhiên chúng ta có thể kh?c ph?c ?i?u này b?ng cách tinh chỉnh ?? thay ??i màu chế. Ngoài ra b?n cũng có thể xác ??nh kiểu font cho b?ng ??ng h? của mình.

?o?n code trong b??c 1 d??i ?ây sử thi?t lập màu chế thành tr?ng và áp dụng font *DS-Digital* in ??m, kích cỡ 16.

M? trình soạn thảo văn bản Gedit và paste vào ?o?n code sau:

```
style "my-panel-clock"
{
fg[NORMAL] = "#FFFFFF"
font_name = "DS-Digital Bold 16"
}
```

```
widget "*.clock-applet-button.*" style "my-panel-clock"
```

Lưu lại tệp tin là **.gtkrc-2.0** (bao gồm cả dữ liệu **chữ** mã nguồn tên của file) bên trong thư mục home: */home/your\_user\_name* .

Font DS-Digital có thể tải về tại đây. Sau khi tải về máy, giải nén và cài đặt vào hệ thống sẽ dễ dàng. Xem thêm tại mục ' **Cài đặt các Font chữ đẹp** '.

Các tệp tin bất kỳ bạn đang dùng chữ mã nguồn (.) sẽ hiển thị cho cho một tệp tin ẩn và để nhìn thấy bạn nhấn **Ctrl-H** trong trình duyệt tệp tin **Nautilus** (\*).

## Di chuyển nút khi cần sang bên phải

Nếu hệ thống Ubuntu của bạn để mặc định thì các nút **Minimize** , **Maximize** , và **Close** ở bên trái của cửa sổ và bạn muốn thay đổi chúng sang bên phải, hãy cần thực hiện theo các bước sau:

1. Nhấn **Alt+F2** để mở cửa sổ " **Run Application** " .
2. Nhập vào gconf-editor trong hộp và nhấn ' **Run** ' để mở Configuration Editor.
3. Truy cập tới **apps > metacity > general** , nhìn vào " **button\_layout** " trên phía bên phải panel.
4. Thay đổi giá trị trong " **button\_layout** " từ close,minimize,maximize: thành menu:minimize,maximize,close và nhấn **Enter** .

## Mở một cửa sổ ở phía trung tâm

Khi bạn mở một cửa sổ không phải là maximized, Ubuntu luôn đặt nó ở góc trên cùng bên trái của desktop theo mặc định, nhưng bạn có thể thiết lập mở một cửa sổ để mở ngay trung tâm màn hình như sau:

1. Vào **System > Preferences > CompizConfig Settings Manager** .
2. Chọn " **Windows Management** " từ panel bên trái.
3. Nhấn " **Place Windows** " .
4. Thay đổi chế độ từ " **Smart** " sang " **Centered** " , nhấn " **Back** " và " **Close** " .

Một cách lý tưởng nhất, là người quản lý cửa sổ trong Ubuntu nên khôi phục lại vị trí cũ cùng cửa sổ đang mở, nhưng nó không thực hiện được khi mở một cửa sổ đang ghi nhớ vị trí cửa sổ riêng của nó.

## Cửa sổ mở lên và xuống

Khi bạn nhấn vào thanh tiêu đề của một cửa sổ, theo thiết lập mặc định sẽ phóng to cửa sổ đó để mở rộng. Khi đó khi có một nút để chúng ta sẽ dễ dàng cho chức năng này, người dùng có thể thay đổi thiết lập để cửa sổ của bạn khi nhấn vào thanh tiêu đề của nó.

1. Vào **System > Preferences > Windows** .
2. Trong " **Titlebar Action** " chọn " **Roll up** " (hoặc " **Shade** " nếu có) từ danh sách mở xuống.

Bây giờ bạn có thể cửa sổ mở lên khi nhấn vào thanh tiêu đề, và cửa sổ mở xuống khi nhấn vào nó.

## Tùy chỉnh Theme

Các Theme trong Ubuntu có thể tùy chỉnh phù hợp với các ứng dụng hoặc nhu cầu của người dùng. Khi thay đổi theme *New Wave* và các menu (File, Edit, View...) hiển thị không thể nhìn thấy trên màn hình của OpenOffice, nhưng khi tùy chỉnh *New Wave* với hiệu ứng khi *Ambiance* đã cài đặt trước thì vẫn vậy. Sau đây là những bước cần làm để tùy chỉnh menu, ví dụ như cho phép *New Wave* hiển thị hiệu ứng khi *Ambiance*.

1. Vào **System > Preferences > Appearance** .
2. Chọn tab "**Theme**" nhấn nút "**Customize**" trong khi theme "**New Wave**" được chọn.
3. Chọn tab "**Controls**" nhấn vào nút kiểm soát khác nhau "**Ambiance**" và nhấn "**Close**".
4. Bây giờ nó đã trở thành *Custom theme* và bạn có thể lưu lại những menu theme mới, như "*New Wave with Ambiance Controls*".

## Thi thoảng hiển thị Aero Glass

Trong Ubuntu bạn có thể thi thoảng hiển thị ứng dụng trong Aero Glass cho những ứng dụng cài đặt với alpha trong suốt như có sẵn trong Windows 7.

1. Nhấn **Alt+F2** để mở cửa sổ "**Run Application**".
2. Nhập **gconf-editor** trong hộp gõ, nhấn "**Run**" để mở Configuration Editor.
3. Chọn **apps > gwd**, nhìn vào "**metacity\_theme\_active\_opacity**" ở panel bên phải.
4. Thay đổi giá trị trong "**metacity\_theme\_active\_opacity**" từ **1** thành **0.75** (hoặc nếu bạn muốn **0.5** để trong suốt hơn).
5. Sau đó vào **System > Preferences > CompizConfig Settings Manager** .
6. Chọn "**Effects**" ở panel bên trái.
7. Đánh dấu vào "**Blur Windows**" và nhấn nút "**Close**" (lưu ý: giá trị kiểm soát trong Blur Windows có thể được áp dụng).

Nếu hiển thị Aero Glass không làm việc, kiểm tra lại xem bạn đã cài đặt driver hiển thị hay chưa. Vào **System > Administration > Additional Drivers**, kích hoạt trình cài đặt khi cần và khi nào cần tải lại hệ thống.

## Kích hoạt Aero Snap (chỉ dành cho Ubuntu 10.10 & 10.04)

Trong Windows 7, bạn có thể kích và kéo menu của sổ sang bên trái hoặc phải vùng biên của desktop, nó sẽ được phóng to để menu mở ra màn hình, hoặc snap menu của sổ lên vùng biên trên cùng desktop để phóng to nó để menu toàn màn hình. Trong Ubuntu 11.04 bạn cũng có thể làm tương tự, nhưng trong Ubuntu 10.10 hoặc 10.04 chúng ta muốn cài đặt như vậy cần tinh chỉnh lại menu chút như sau:

1. Cài đặt **WmCtrl** để quản lý thi thoảng CompizConfig nếu chưa có:
  1. Vào **Applications** (hoặc Main Menu) > **Accessories** > **Terminal** .
  2. Nhập vào lệnh `sudo apt-get install wmctrl`
  3. Nhập vào password khi được yêu cầu.
2. Vào **System > Preferences > CompizConfig Settings Manager**.
3. Chọn "**General**" ở panel bên trái và nhấn "**Commands**".
4. Trong dòng lệnh **0**, **1** và **2** bạn paste vào dòng code sau:

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