Discussion comments by Andy Pepperdine

This document will cover a number of disparate items we discussed, not in any real depth.

Remote Desktop

It may be that you want to do some work on oe compute when you are in fact at another. For instance, work on your desktop for your laptop, with a useful graphical interface.

Althouh no ne had any experience of this yet, there are some websites that look useful, such as these:

https://opensource.com/article/18/6/linux-remote-desktop describes the application **Remmina**.

https://www.techradar.com/best/best-linux-remote-desktop-clients gives a review and comments on 5 alternatives for the job.

https://www.linux.com/topic/networking/how-set-easy-remote-desktop-access-linux/ describes how to see one Linux system from another. It appears from this page that running KDE for the desktop would make it much easier to set it up, but most of us are using a variant of Gnome that does not have the features built-in.

The desktop would run a server, which must have appropriate software running to serve the connections, while most of the descriptions concentrate on the client.

Keyboard shortcuts and other things

This investigation was prompted by someone accidentally making ta window full-screen, and not knowing how it happened or being able to revert it.

The most probable cause was doing a double click on the title bar of the window. Another double click puts it back how it was.

But there are a number of actions that can be accomplished purely from the keyboard, instead of the mouse. For instance the keys Ctrl-F10 makes a window full screen, and another reduces it again. Many applications use F11 for this same purpose.

To discover what keyboard combinations have already been set up, go to the Control Centre → Keyboard → Shortcuts, where you will find lots of goodies, and and you can add more to suit you and the jobs you do.

So far as terminology is concerned, the Alt, Ctrl, and Shift keys are obvious. When it says Super, then it refers to the "Windows" key, usually lower left on the keyboard to the left of the Alt key there. Pressing and releasing that key alone brings up the main menu of applications.

Disk Health Checks

If you suspect that your disk is wearing out, and becoming unreliable, then you should check out its status. One simple way for some disks is to use the **Disks** application, which is installed by default normally. For those disks it can, it will report on whether it is OK, and how many bad sectors are registered. If this number gets too large, then the disk needs replacing. A score or so are probably nothing to worry about.

It may also report the temperature it is operating under. If this should get up to 70 or 80 degrees, then investigate the reason why.

How to check temperature and other sensors.

A useful application called **Psensor** can report on whatever it can determine on the physical state of the machine. Worth a look occasionally to see what is happening, especially if you find the machine slow. Not all machines have all sensors, so it may not see as much as you would like.

For software status, then the script called **inxi** has all sorts of options to interrogate hardware and software capabilities.