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Safe and secure browser using ubuntu application development tools

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ABSTRACT:

The main aim of developing Ubuntu is that maximum softwares can be downloaded for free and even the programming is easy when compared to others. Any kind of the template can be created easily which runs only in LINUX.in Ubuntu 13.04 the editing options becomes easier than earlier versions. By developing Ubuntu browser security can be increased than google chrome as history option cannot be found. As such in other browsers inspect element option Cannot be found in Ubuntu browser application which extends passwords safety.

KEYWORDS: cd, sudo, quickly, man.

INTRODUCTION:

Given the richness and variety of the Linux platform, programming on Linux should be easy and fun. However, it's not

easy and fun because it is too hard to learn. It is too hard to learn because there are too many choices, and too much information to wade through. Quickly strives to make programming easy and fun by bringing opinionated choices about how to write different kinds of programs to developers. Included is a Ubuntu application template for making applications that integrate smoothly into the Ubuntu software infrastructure. Quickly is basically a toll in which you can create a template to get started and with that we can edit the code create user interface, we can run test it, generate package and we can also publish that to Ubuntu software center also.so its really nice simple tool to get started. Quickly is a command line and very simple to use.

There are many advantages of Ubuntu, they are summarized here.

Ubuntu is free. It can be downloaded, installed, and redistributed for free. Ubuntu works well and has great support. An answer to a problem can usually be found by putting the error into a search engine and reading the results. There are plenty of Ubuntu experts answering questions online. Also, Ubuntu has a website for documenting its errors. They try to fix the errors in an update or a new release. Ubuntu comes with over 2000 applications that can be downloaded and installed for free. It also can run most Windows programs in WINE. Unlike popular thoughts, Ubuntu is easy to learn. The basics of Ubuntu can be done by anyone and advanced processes can be learned online. Ubuntu is much more customizable than other operating systems. Settings can be changed at any level, from moving panels to recompiling code

cd: The cd command will allow you to change directories. When you open a terminal you will be in your home directory. To move around the file system you will use cd. Examples:

1. To navigate into the root directory, use "cd /"

2. To navigate to your home directory, use "cd" or "cd ~" 3. To navigate up one directory level, use "cd .." 4. To navigate to the previous directory (or back), use "cd -" 5. To navigate through multiple levels of directory at once, specify the full directory path that you want to go to. For example, use, "cd /var/www" to go directly to the /www subdirectory of /var/. As another example, "cd ~/Desktop" will move you to the Desktop subdirectory inside your home directory. sudo: The sudo command is used to perform file operations on files that the Root User would only be allowed to change. An example would be trying to move one of your documents that another user accidentally moved to / back to your documentsdirectory. Normally, to move the file, you would type mv /mydoc.odt ~/Documents/mydoc.odt, but you are not allowed to modify files outside of your home directory. To get around this, you would type sudo mv /mydoc.odt ~/Documents/mydoc.odt. This will successfully move the file back to its correct

location, provided that you are not a standard user, who has less (administrative) ability than an administrator. Be aware, though, that by using the sudo command, you need to be extra careful. It is easier to damage your system by using the sudo command. man: The man command is used to show you the manual of other commands. Try "man man" to get the man page for man itself. See the "Man & Getting Help" section down the page for more information. INSTALLATION BASE COMMANDS FOR QUICKLY BUILD APPS : $ quickly tutorial ubuntu-application 1. Create an Ubuntu project:

$ quickly create ubuntu-application foo $ cd foo When you run this first command (quickly create ubuntu-application foo), a window will pop up telling you can run quickly design to start editing the default windows and dialogs. If you do this before changing directory to foo (cd foo) you'll get the following error:

No template were found on the command line for command glade.

Candidates template are: ubuntu-application

Aborting.

2. You can also try:

$ quickly edit

$ quickly design

$ quickly run Use bash completion to get the available commands

3. How to play with package and release:

optional, but recommended to build first your package locally

$ quickly package BE WARNED: the two following commands will connect to Launchpad. You need to have a Launchpad account and a PPA already created.

For quickly release, you also need a project on Launchpad to which you can bind your work, as well as keys set up:

$ quickly release or

$ quickly share

PROCEDURE TO CREATE OWN BROWSER :

Open terminal . to open terminal press Ctrl+Alt+T . then terminal is opened then an application is to be created using the downloaded quickly build apps application to do that the following command is to be used.

*"quickly create ubuntu-application (name of the application)"

Here I give name as rrbrowser.

This command creates an application in the name as mentioned by you . now move to the application where the application is by going in to the directory where the application has been created . move to terminal and give the command to go to the application

*"quickly run"

Here the application runs and shows the default window . now what we have to do is just design this window in order to look as our required application a web browser.while,in this default template we will see menu bar with file,edit,view and help options in it .and a Ubuntu image will be displayed with some text above it. to edit the default design specifications close the default window which appears for the

previous command. move to terminal to add the following command

*"cd (name of the application)" here I give it "cd rrbrowser"

*"quickly design"

Now a window appears which contains the default browser which you have seen for the previous command.

Now move to the right top window(widget window) which contains the properties of the application sub window at the center. Click on the name of the application then you will be able to see another option under it as"vbox1". Click on the "vbox1" icon then we will get under that vbox1 section different areas of the application window such as menu bar1,status area1, image1, label1. Now just delete all unwanted parts of the application such as image1and label1 are selected and deleted.

Below this widget window we can see different options such as general,packing,common,signals. General will have the configuration of the selection widget which we will have in default if necessary according to the application we can change them here in our application

there is no need to change them.The packing provides the details about the widget selected. Signal describe how to activate that particular widget by a particular command word .in common alignment of that particular widget can be done.

On the left side of the main window there are different trays which contains different icons which may be used to create different application.

Now move to container section on the left side of the main window and select tool bar option and place it in the application window below menu bar. Now we add refresh button in to the toolbar this can be done by a right click on the toolbar1 and choose "edit" option then a sub window emerge out select hierarchy in that sub window .press on "ADD" . then another sub window emerges out. go to edit label and give the label name as "refresh". Now go to edit image and set stock id to gtk-refresh and close that sub window.

Now select vbox1 in widget window the number of items option is default to 4 increment it by so that it appears to be 5.this helps to create one more cell in the

application window as we require it in future to read pages.

On the right side go to the control and display section and select text entry icon and place it below the toolbar in application window. Go to package and set expand to "NO". Under common properties of text entry make "can focus" to "YES" which is defaultly "NO". Next select scrolledwindow widget and place it above the status bar. Designing section is completed now control signals have to be activated to the widgets placed in the application window.

SOFTWARE:

Here we use python programming in order to activate the widgets the program is as follows

```
self.refreshbutton = self.builder.get_object("refreshbutton")

        self.urlentry = self.builder.get_object("urlentry")

        self.scrolledwindow =
self.builder.get_object("scrolledwindow")



        self.webview =WebKit.WebView()



        self.scrolledwindow.add(self.webview)

        self.webview.show()

    def on_refreshbutton_clicked(self, widget):

        self.webview.reload()
```

```
    def on_urlentry_activate(self, widget):

        url = widget.get_text()



        self.webview.open(url)
```

where to copy this program is move to terminal and type this command

*”quickly edit”

Now different sub pages of program sheets appears from them move to the page which contains the “name of the application window.py” and in that paste the above program and in this page the default program will be present in that we have to import one more package know as “WebKit” to do that go to tenth line of the program and edit it to as shown below

*”from gi.repository import Gtk, WebKit # pylint: disable=E0611”

PACKING AND SHARING:

For packing the application we use the following command

*”quickly package”

For sharing this application we use the following command

*”quickly share”

Or

*”quickly release”

RESOURCES:

 Get Started section on the Ubuntu App Developer site Didier Roche (didrocks) excellent 9 part Quickly tour Build your application quickly with Quickly News and features of Quickly 0.4 UDS session plenary session on Quickly (full rational and demo starting from 19' min to the end) Excellent Rick's video in getting into Quickly Press review:

o Quickly on LWN o arstechnica review o Shot of Jaq

o Zdnet o Maximum PC review

RESULTS:

Conclusion:

highly protected version of Ubuntu software has been developed using application development tools in Ubuntu software center. For the purpose of ease of downloads rather than using other browsers with high security.

REFERENCES:

 http://tldp.org/ - General linux docs https://help.ubuntu.com/ - Ubuntu specific http://www.pathname.com/fhs/ - the filesystem hierarchy standard you are looking for. http://manpages.ubuntu.com/ - The name says all http://www.unix.org/single_unix_specification/ - More UNIX reference than you ever wanted to know http://ubuntu-manual.org/ - Ubuntu Manual Project

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