

# Linux on Reddit

- [Ubuntu 25.04 is improving dual boot support considerably](#) (2025/03/28 01:46)

submitted by /u/Zery12 [link] [comments]

- [I just found the GNOME logo on r/Pareidolia](#) (2025/03/27 21:24)

submitted by /u/jacob\_ewing [link] [comments]

- [Why no database file systems?](#) (2025/03/27 19:59)

Many years ago WinFS promised to change the way we interact with the filesystem by integrating it with a database so you could easily find related files and documents. Unfortunately that never happened. Search indexes offer some of the benefits but it can be cumbersome to use and is not usefull on non local drives. So why hasn't something better come along in the last 20 years? What are the technical challenges and are there any groups trying to over come them? submitted by /u/Chronigan2 [link] [comments]

- [The best download manager for organization and advanced downloads](#) (2025/03/27 18:23)

It's Free Download Manager / FDM by Free Download Manager org. (Disclaimer: If you like what you are using, then no this is not better than what you are using, keep using it. I saved you a minute) I get that choosing the best is hard considering that a lot of others have amazing features, like jdownloader which supports a lot of sites that normally wouldn't work on some downloaders and there's many others that make the downloads faster than what your browser can handle. But every time I had looked for this online, everyone was focusing on how many websites it supports or how fast it is, when that's not what I was here for, and even when I came there for that, I had problems with those. "Just try any of them and hope one sticks" I said, but then no one stuck. fdm is a download manager that takes 400MBs on idle, and has good Linux compatibility, which also has a dark theme and has the option to limit how many files will it download at once, it can resume downloads, and it has the option to limit the speed of the downloads. It supports torrenting and proxies and it also has browser integration, you can select multiple downloads to take action against multiple of them. You can change the file order too. It has a dark theme. Just like many download managers, it's hard to compare because most of them have those same features and some have more. But if this is all you want, you shouldn't look any further! Use this! The biggest reason I am using this is because it has good Linux compatibility, and I couldn't tell you why it does but it just does. Maybe because it uses QT5 QML? I don't know. I only say this because I am not having issues with it but I can't tell you how is it that I am not having issues. With persepolis it downloads so fast that I couldn't watch youtube videos in a resolution higher than 144p, luckily they do have a speed limit but for me it's not showing the value of the speed limit. If it's in the middle, the text is empty, but if it's all the way down the text says "minimum" which seems to be 2mbps. Works for me, but why can't I go lower than that? I also tried to make it so it only downloads one file at a time, but it either wasn't possible or I didn't find the option. jdownloader is the first one I tried, which was great but it was not very responsive taking a second to do each action as if I was using a qbittorrent webui, and I completely ditched it when I tried to move files via it's gui and it didn't do it properly. It left remnants of the file in the old location so I had half the file in the old one and the other one in the new location, I can't tell if I closed the program while it was doing this because it doesn't tell you it's still moving files and I only realized long after it happened. I believe I had seen this happen even without ever closing it. I tried varia and it worked really well, but when I paused all the downloads it froze and then it crashed, and then

when I opened it all my pending and completed downloads were gone from the list (they were still locally stored), and my window manager started having issues forcing me to restart it. Besides those, I tried 2 or 3 others that turned out to not had been getting updates for years. I don't remember what was wrong with them, or what was wrong with the forks made out of those, I don't remember if I even tried them. I checked them out a long time ago. All of the ones I tried were limited in setting a download location, because they didn't remember the last folder I used and they couldn't take a guess based on the website so it was easier to put it all on the same folder and then move it later. Sometimes you can tell them to remember but then that would change the default download folder for all future downloads. FDM was the exception, it can do that just like a web browser. These were my top recommendations based on my search results. I just want something that works. I am making this post because FDM is the one that worked, and I only found it by searching the aur repo. Nothing else worked for me. There's also nothing wrong with using the other ones, there is a reason a ton of linux users recommend it, they do work, a lot of people probably don't experience the same issues I experienced. I also don't care about download speed or this many awesome features, I just want to be organized and download one file at a time. So, if you relate to my experience and you want the same thing, I highly recommend you use FDM / Free Download Manager and I really hope it works for you. submitted by /u/patopansir [link] [comments]

- [Linux App Summit Conference Schedule](#) (2025/03/27 16:06)

Check out the schedule for Linux App Summit - very relevant to all the discussions around desktop linux - please register and join in and have discussions. It will be online and in person. <https://conf.linuxappsummit.org/event/7/timetable/#all> submitted by /u/blackcain [link] [comments]

- [\[openSUSE\] Zypper Adds Experimental Parallel Downloads](#) (2025/03/27 15:16)

submitted by /u/gabriel\_3 [link] [comments]

- [Can the advances made in game support on Linux benefit the usage of Adobe programs in the near future?](#) (2025/03/27 12:55)

Hi all! I was curious as to if/how the recent advances in game support on Linux can finally open way to porting Adobe apps. I mean, I am a complete noob in regards to what things like Proton do, but I was thinking if it could help bridge the ages old gap between Adobe and Linux, since one of the big (not the only) problem in running Adobe in VM back in the day was the absence of GPU acceleration. Just for clarification, I am bound to Adobe by industry standards and can't use any other software since my whole workflow is dictated by it. submitted by /u/olsiiv [link] [comments]

- [My position on the Gnome AppStore. I would like to have your opinion!](#) (2025/03/27 11:48)

Hello everyone! I'm here to discuss the AppStore integrated into the Gnome desktop environment (I'm on Nobara Gnome). I'd like to get your opinion on this software, as I'm wondering if I'm the only one who finds it bad. My main concerns focus on two aspects: the interface and the installation/uninstallation/update system. First of all, in terms of the user interface, I find it a bit too basic for my taste, but nothing too serious. In general, I find it difficult to discover new applications and listing applications in alphabetical order has no added value or interest. When looking at the details of an application, I would like to see a list of alternative or equivalent applications (as any other AppStore does). In addition, in the details of an application, we are shown screenshots. But if these screenshots are too small or illegible, it is impossible to zoom in on them or enlarge them to see what the application looks like. I also think that the social aspect is not highlighted enough: you have to scroll all the way down to the details of an application to see the comments. And astonishingly: even after 5 years on Linux, I still don't know how to rate an application or leave a comment! I think it's important to have feedback on the application before installing it. Regarding the installation, uninstallation and updating of applications, I find the AppStore very unintuitive. Firstly: when I install an application, even if the AppStore offers

me to open the application right after the download is finished, I have to wait more than 5 seconds before the entire AppStore interface refreshes and I can press the "open" button. Also, if I install an application, I cannot start installing another application if the installation of the first one is not 100% complete. As for uninstalling, it's worse! It is impossible to uninstall multiple applications at the same time. In my case, I would like to "clean" my computer by removing the applications that are useless to me (about thirty). For this, I would have liked to simply select the applications and press an "uninstall selected applications" button. It would have taken me 1 minute to do, then I would have let the uninstallation happen in the background. But no! For this, you have to: - Press the "uninstall" button - Wait for the uninstallation to complete - Wait for the interface to refresh (because otherwise I can't do anything) - Once the AppStore has refreshed, it takes me back to the top of the page and I have to scroll down each time to another application that I want to uninstall. All this takes about 20 seconds per application, which would take me about 10 minutes to uninstall 30 applications. (I want to clarify that even though I've been using Linux for a while, I'm not an expert. I don't want to bother going through the terminal or installing a package management software that I don't understand and where I would just be afraid of making mistakes) Sorry if I seemed too blunt or direct, but I'd like to know if I'm not the only one in this situation! Thank you for reading! :)

submitted by /u/Gueoris [link] [comments]

- [Motorola moto g play 2024 Smartphone, Android 14 Operating System, Termux, And cryptsetup: Linux Unified Key Setup \(LUKS\) Encryption/Decryption And The ext4 Filesystem Without Using root Access, Without Using proot-distro, And Without Using QEMU](#) (2025/03/27 11:11)  
submitted by /u/throwaway16830261 [link] [comments]
- [RealtimeKit and CPU Scheduling on Linux](#) (2025/03/27 07:26)  
submitted by /u/venam\_ [link] [comments]
- [Whose code am I running in GitHub Actions?](#) (2025/03/27 07:23)  
submitted by /u/throwaway16830261 [link] [comments]
- [Tunneling corporate firewalls for developers](#) (2025/03/27 04:49)  
submitted by /u/Frost-Kiwi [link] [comments]
- [deshuffle, word puzzle against the clock \(Bash\)](#) (2025/03/27 02:25)  
submitted by /u/christos\_71 [link] [comments]
- ["YTS" -- search youtube inside the CLI -and- watch videos in mpv! 100% portable and minimal.](#) (2025/03/27 00:08)  
Imagine a world where you could browse -and- watch youtube without using a graphical software or a web browser. Guess what? Now you can. With this nifty, minimal and 100% portable neat piece of software, you can now watch the best youtube has to offer without compromising your potato or waiting several minutes (!) for a video to appear on your screen. The only caveat is that you need to install mpv. And nothing else. The code, alongside instructions on how to compile it can be found by clicking here. submitted by /u/Beautiful\_Crab6670 [link] [comments]
- [StripNondeterminism is a Perl library for stripping non-deterministic information such as timestamps and filesystem ordering from various file and archive formats](#) (2025/03/26 23:19)  
submitted by /u/Doener23 [link] [comments]
- [First Impressions from a Economist using Linux \(Ubuntu\)](#) (2025/03/26 19:33)  
Brief Introduction In this post I want to expose some of the impressions I have gotten using a Linux distro for the first time as an economist. If you

want to convince an economist to acquire a Linux distro, he or she may want to read this post. I have been using Windows since XP. I never had a problem with the OS as I only wanted it for gaming. Now my priorities have changed as I have become an economist, and Windows 11 simply wasn't right. Unknown RAM consumption or forced-broken updates are some of the things that make me move from Win to Linux, as I have not a huge budget and can't even consider a Mac. Right now I mainly use my computer (an HP laptop) is to run models and program, and that memory consumption is not tolerable. After this boring introduction, let's talk about what advantages and disadvantages I found, Advantages and Disadvantages First I want to talk about the advantages: Windows manager is better, and if you don't like the one from your distro, you can change it thanks to Linux. This might be seem like something secondary, but it is not because it has a huge impact on the working flow. Now my productivity has increased due to the changes in windows manager I have made. Better control on the memory. In Windows you have hundred of services which you don't know what they do, however they have a huge impact on RAM if you aggregate them. This makes the experience much worse, but this is solve in Linux as it has less unknown services (no spy-ware), and also if you close a tab, it stops immediately to consume resources from the machine. Smoother. Maybe it is because of the last point and perhaps it is biased, but I sensed that everything was quicker and smoother. This applies when running scripts (in my case R). It feels more secure compared to Windows. The machine is always checking for administration power and password, so it gives me the comfort that I am not opening something bad as admin without noticing. It's free, do I need to explain this? Now the disadvantages are: Your work environment doesn't use Linux. In my case, the university provides Wi-Fi connection, and they state clearly that it supports also Linux OSs. Well, I had a great surprise when seeing a bugged python script as the configuration to enter in the university network, so in the end I couldn't even log in. This case could be extrapolated to other places for sure. Time-consuming configuration. It is not really a problem if you are gonna use any ready-to-use distro (like Ubuntu) but, when you start to personalize the system, you will see that sometimes it doesn't work at first or won't work because you have a different desktop environment... Even without that, I had the case of extra configuration for R that I never had to do in Windows. Inexistence of some packages, but nothing serious. You still have STATA, R, Python, GNU Octave/MatLab and many more. Even MS Office can be substituted by LibreOffice, which is better imo because it is incredibly faster, so for economist level I don't think you will need visual basic scripts. Would I recommend to change from Windows to Linux? YES, if you have a Windows PC, an old Mac or nothing. Also you have to consider that this is a time investment, so if you don't like computers in general, I don't know if I would recommend this. However, in the long-run you will increase your work flow and decrease your stress (and the configuration part is fun actually). submitted by /u/noble8\_ [link] [comments]

- [Linux Performance: Almost Always Add Swap Space — Part 3: No SWAP](#) (2025/03/26 19:15)  
submitted by /u/Unprotectedtxt [link] [comments]
- [A Roadmap for a modern Plasma Login Manager](#) (2025/03/26 18:54)  
submitted by /u/FryBoyster [link] [comments]
- [Debian bookworm live images now fully reproducible](#) (2025/03/26 18:16)  
submitted by /u/Doener23 [link] [comments]
- [Zorin OS 17.3 is here with new features, stronger privacy, and an even easier user experience](#) (2025/03/26 17:09)
  - Tailored alternatives to more Windows apps
  - A new default web browser (Brave)
  - Upgrades to Zorin Connect
  - Improvements for touchscreen devices
  - Updated software out of the boxsubmitted by /u/CortaCircuit [link] [comments]
- [Asahi Linux Progress Report - Linux 6.14](#) (2025/03/26 16:28)

submitted by /u/Unprotectedtxt [link] [comments]

- [Bringing Record and Replay debugging everywhere on Linux !](#) (2025/03/26 12:43)  
Record/Replay debugging is a powerful approach to hunting down bugs in your program. I'd like to announce a record/replay debugging tool I've built ! It's called Software Counters mode rr. It is available at <https://github.com/sidkshatriya/rr.soft> Many of you may have already heard of a debugger called rr -- it allows you to record and replay programs on Linux. Once you capture a bug during the record phase, that bug can be replayed any number of times during replay. One major limitation of rr is that it requires access to CPU Hardware Performance counters which is usually not available in cloud VMs or containers. Sometimes HW counters can be unreliable/high latency or it could just be difficult to get them working for your particular configuration. Software Counters mode rr is a modification of the rr debugger that lifts this limitation -- access to CPU Hardware Performance counters is not required. This means you can run rr in many more configurations. What is Record/Replay ? I've also written a blog post about record/replay debugging generally and Software Counters mode rr in particular. submitted by /u/sidharth\_k [link] [comments]
- [After Trump's decree: fight for US funding for Tor, F-Droid and Let's Encrypt](#) (2025/03/26 08:01)  
submitted by /u/FryBoyter [link] [comments]
- [mpv v0.40.0 released](#) (2025/03/25 19:47)  
submitted by /u/gabriel\_3 [link] [comments]
- ["A tremendous feature of open source software is that people can just build stuff and don't have to justify themselves."](#) (2025/03/25 16:51)  
FWIW I am a utils contributor, but I was a little ambivalent about whether integrating utils into Ubuntu was the right choice for Ubuntu, for Linux and for Rust. However, I recently read Alex Gaynor's take and want to emphasize one of his points: Were I SVP of Engineering for The Internet, I would probably not staff this project. But I'm not the SVP of Engineering for the Internet, in fact no one is. Some folks have, for their own reasons, built a Rust implementation of coreutils. A tremendous feature of open source software is that people can just build stuff and don't have to justify themselves. To me, that last sentence is entirely correct: Call it "fair use", or more specifically the right to recreate/reimplement. To me, what's exciting about free software has never been about the particular license (because your license politics are mostly boring), but that anyone can create new and interesting alternatives. And that users get to make choices about which implementation to use. Which is also to say -- the existence of competition, like FreeBSD, did not make Linux worse. It made it better! The "solution", such as we may need one, to competition is a more competitive version which is 10x better. Free software projects should not be afraid of competition, including multiple implementations and interoperability, because these are the mother's milk of free software. It's frankly incoherent to me, given values of free software, that anyone who reimplements anything (coreutils, Unix, etc.) could find fault with any other reimplementation (utils). submitted by /u/small\_kimono [link] [comments]
- [The EU is trying to implement a plan to use AI to scan and report all private encrypted communication. This is insane and breaks the fundamental concepts of privacy and end to end encryption. Don't sleep on this Europeans. Call and harass your reps in Brussels.](#) (2024/06/19 10:20)  
submitted by /u/B3\_Kind\_R3wind\_ [link] [comments]

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