



## **UbuntuBuzz Magazine Bundle**

A Monthly Bundle from [UbuntuBuzz.com](http://UbuntuBuzz.com)

ISSUE #4

July 2015

# Table of Contents

ZOIPER, AN EASY TO USE VOIP CLIENT FOR LINUX.....	3
WHEN YOUR BROWSER GETTING SLOW IN LINUX.....	7
CROP IMAGE IN INKSCAPE.....	9
HOW TO PREVIEW GRUB BOOTLOADER CHANGES WITHOUT RESTART WITH GRUB-EMU.....	11
FILE SHARING VIA SFTP OVER WLAN.....	13
BEGINNER GNOME 3 DESKTOP USAGE GUIDE.....	16
SCUDCLOUD, A SLACK.COM CLIENT FOR LINUX.....	22
ABLE2EXTRACT, A PDF CONVERTER FOR LINUX.....	24
HOW TO INSTALL HUBIC DESKTOP CLIENT IN UBUNTU.....	28
HOW TO INSTALL EXTENSIONS FOR ADOBE BRACKETS ON UBUNTU.....	31
HOW TO INSTALL CALIBRE ON UBUNTU 15.04.....	34
HOW TO INSTALL AND USE OPENVPN CLIENT ON UBUNTU.....	37
HOW TO INSTALL DNSCRYPT ON UBUNTU 15.04.....	40
CREATING BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY IN LIBREOFFICE.....	45
HOW TO INSTALL OWNCLOUD DESKTOP CLIENT ON UBUNTU.....	49

# ZOIPER, AN EASY TO USE VOIP CLIENT FOR LINUX

[Source URL](#)

Recently, I use VoIP to call my family and some friends from Linux community. I use one of the easiest VoIP client available for Linux, Zoiper. Zoiper is available for Linux, Windows, Mac OS X, Android, and iOS. I will show you how to use Zoiper to make a call and receive a call in Ubuntu. I use voiprakyat as VoIP provider here. This tutorial can be applied in another distros too.



## ***VoIP in Brief***

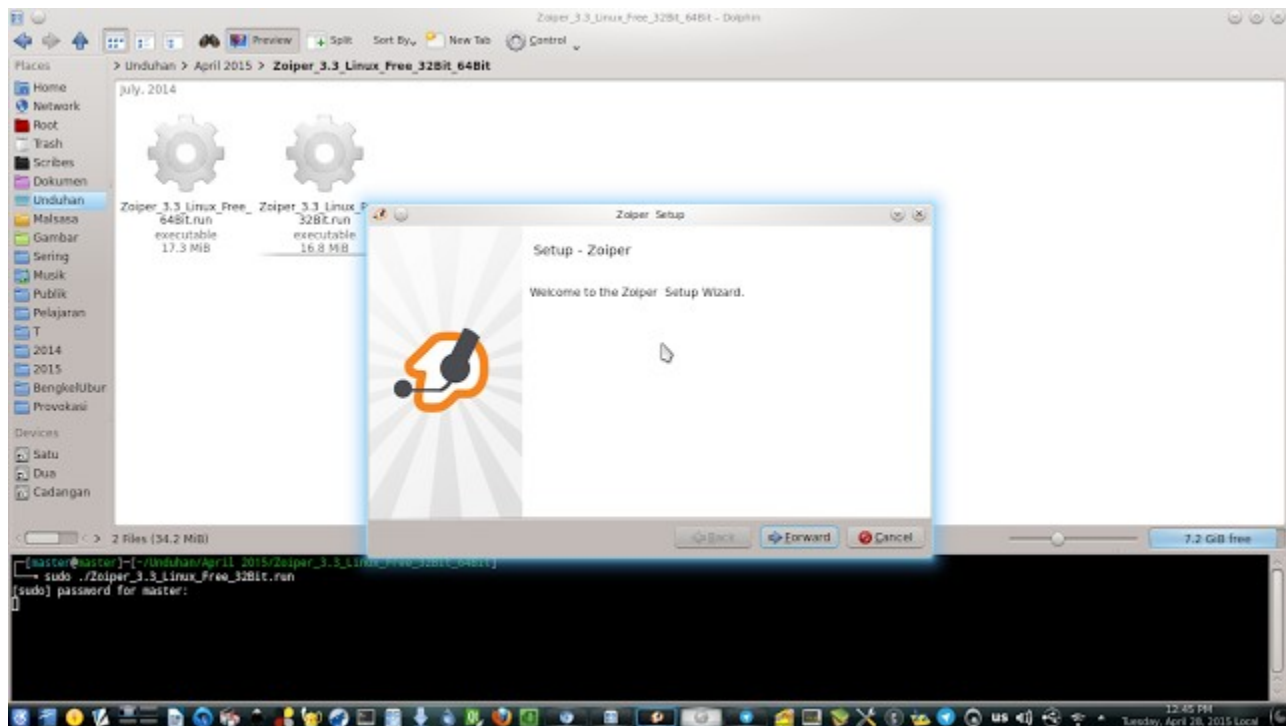
VoIP is a telephone via internet technology. It allows us to make a call to another via internet. VoIP is very popular because it reduces telephone cost. VoIP requirements are just a VoIP account and a VoIP client application. User can obtain a VoIP account from VoIP provider. You can choose one from many free VoIP provider over the internet. A VoIP client is often called softphone.

## Download Zoiper

You can download Zoiper from <http://zoiper.com/en/voip-softphone/download/zoiper3>. Select the Community edition (Free).

## Install Zoiper

1. Extract Zoiper package first.
2. You will have two packages, Ziper 32 and 64
3. By Terminal, execute the package. Choose 32 bit or 64 bit one. Use command `sudo ./The_Zoiper_File_Name`
4. A Zoiper installer window will appear. It is same with usual software installer in Windows. Just click Forward (Next) button.

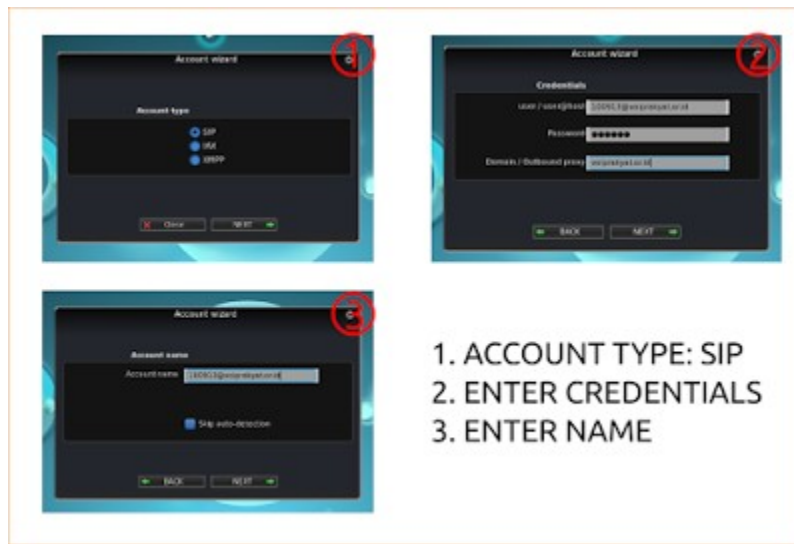


## Setup VoIP Account

After installing Zoiper, first you should enter your VoIP account credential (username, password, server address). For further usage, you may add any account as many as possible from any different provider.

1. Open Zoiper.
2. Open Settings > Create a new account.
3. Select SIP. In this case, I use voiprakyat provider which use SIP as the communication

- protocol. Refer to your provider for which protocol to use.
4. Then you should enter your account credentials. It consist from username, password, and server address. In my example, I have 100913@voiprakyat.or.id, mypassword, and voiprakyat.or.id respectively. For your information, 100913 is my phone number from voiprakyat service.
  5. Then you may change the account name for Zoiper. It is just a name displayed so you will recognize when you have multiple accounts later. You may don't change this default name.
  6. Finish.



## Receiving A Call

When there is no problem, e.g. server fault, you can receive phone from your friend. Just let Zoiper idles when the internet connection connected. To answer the call, click Answer button. See picture below.



## Calling Someone

To call someone, you can type the number directly on the text box and press Call button. Or, you can open Dialpad tab and click the number.



# WHEN YOUR BROWSER GETTING SLOW IN LINUX

[Source URL](#)

After a few months of usage, you will find your browser getting slow. It seems heavy to start. It is also heavy to load some Facebook pages and some other pages. It seems that your browser have a problem. The most common problem is your browser is getting fatty. The fat I mean are cache, bookmark, history, and add-on. All of them stored in a browser profile. So, basically, to solve this problem you need to create a new profile. Your browser will be speedy again. This article covers only Chrome and Firefox.

## *Preface*

A new profile for a browser is same with an user account for Ubuntu. Every user has they own configuration. By creating a new profile in browser, it means you restart your browser into the first state when you install it. As an example, I have thousand bookmarks inside my Chromium and it goes very slow. Even I need more than 5 seconds to open a new tab. By using a new profile, my Chromium be speedy again. And by using new profile you don't delete the old profile. You still can go back into the old profile (it means the old cache, bookmark, history, including add-ons). To do this guide, you will need Alacarte on Ubuntu. On Kubuntu (and another KDE distro), you can just use built-in KDE Menu Editor.

## *Chrome*

In Chrome and Chromium, you can edit the command in your icon in Ubuntu menu. Look at the normal command for your fatty profile.

```
chromium-browser %U
```

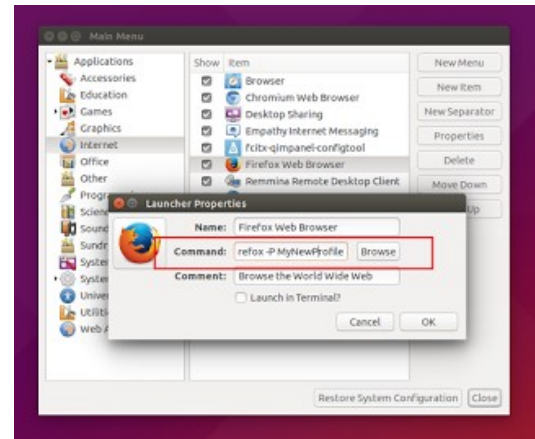
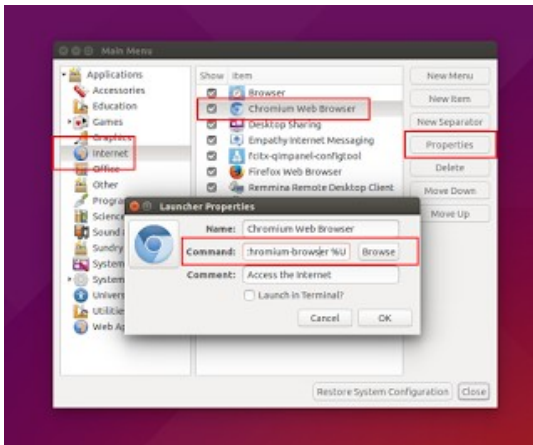
But if you want to use a new profile, the command is

```
chromium-browser --user-data-dir=/home/ubuntu/.config/chromium/MyNewProfileFolder
```

And if you want to go back into old profile, just edit the command back into

`chromium-browser %U`

Before you use the new command, just create a new folder at the directory `/home/yourname/.config/chromium/` and use that name in the command.



## Firefox

In Firefox, you will deal with Firefox Profile Manager. Your Firefox default command is

`firefox %u`

Then if you want to change to a new profile, change the command into

`firefox -P MyNewProfileName`

If MyNewProfileName does not exist, this command will open Profile Manager so you can create a new profile. Create and use it. To use the old profile back, just use this command

`firefox -ProfileManager`

to select the old profile back.

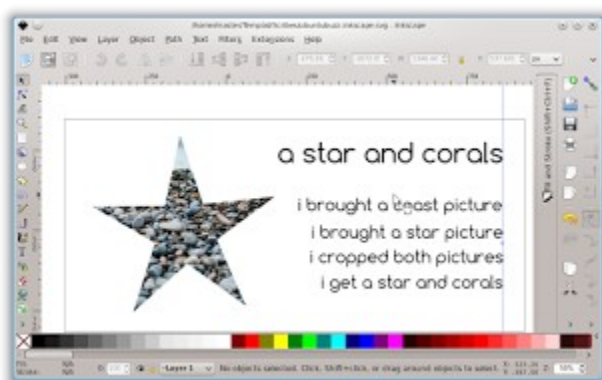




# CROP IMAGE IN INKSCAPE

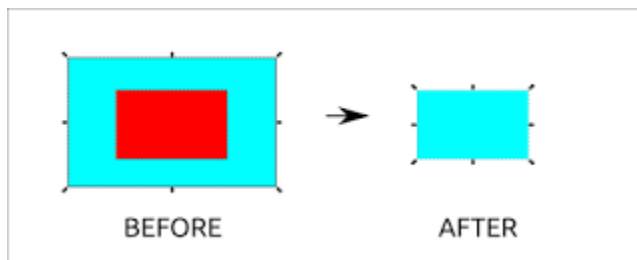
[Source URL](#)

Sometimes when you edit a vector image, you need to crop some objects. In bitmap based editor, you can easily do it usually by Shift+C. But how to do that in Inkscape? In Inkscape, even you can crop some objects by non-rectangular shape. I will show you some guides.



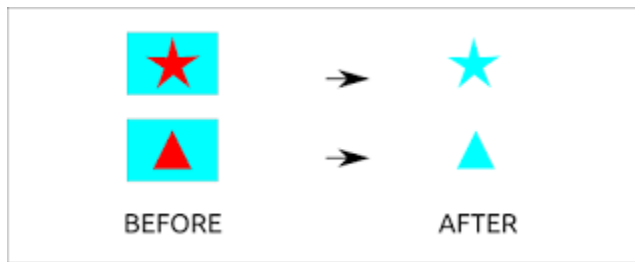
## ***Basic Cropping***

To crop an object, you will need another object. Actually, it is not a crop feature. It is just a Clip tool. You can access it from menu Object > Clip > Set Clip. Let assume we have 2 rectangle object like this (before). We can do Set Clip so the outer rectangle cut off into the size of the inner rectangle.



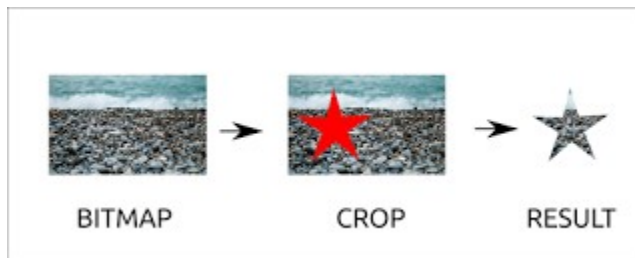
## ***Non-rectangular Crop***

We can do cropping in star shapes. We can crop in triangle shapes. And so on. Just prepare your second shape.



### ***More Advanced Cropping***

You can crop a real bitmap image with same technique. Drag and drop a PNG image into Inkscape and do Set Clip. You can choose the crop shape. See picture below.



Remember that you can not crop an image with more than one single shape concurrently. You should crop a shape one by one.

### ***Revert Crop***

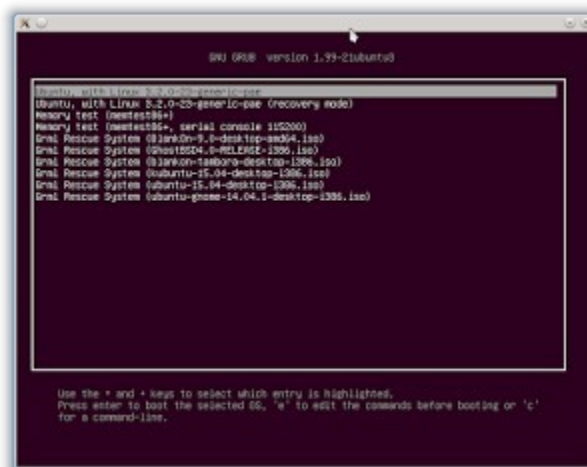
You can get your original shapes if your cropping goes wrong. Just select the cropped object then use menu Object > Clip > Release. You will get the original object and the second object.



# HOW TO PREVIEW GRUB BOOTLOADER CHANGES WITHOUT RESTART WITH GRUB-EMU

[Source URL](#)

We reviewed grml-rescueboot last month. But we have not reviewed how we preview the GRUB bootloader changes instantly without restart. With a tool called grub-emu, you can do it. It is not limited to grml, but every changes into GRUB configuration. It is useful for you when you often install another Linux distros or change any GRUB appearance. By using grub-emu, we will see a new window showing us exactly what GRUB will appear.



## Install grub-emu

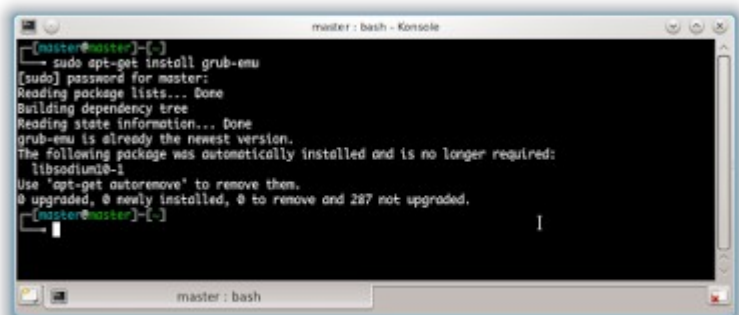
The package grub-emu is in official Ubuntu repository. Install it by command line:

```
sudo apt-get install grub-emu
```

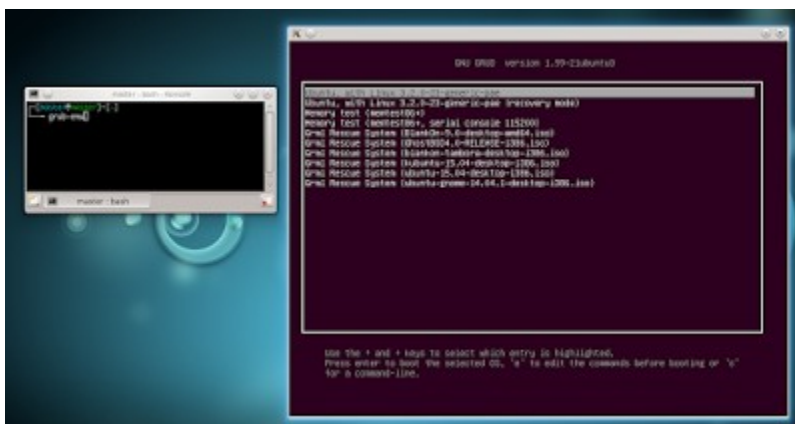
## Run grub-emu

In the Terminal, type command:

```
grub-emu
```



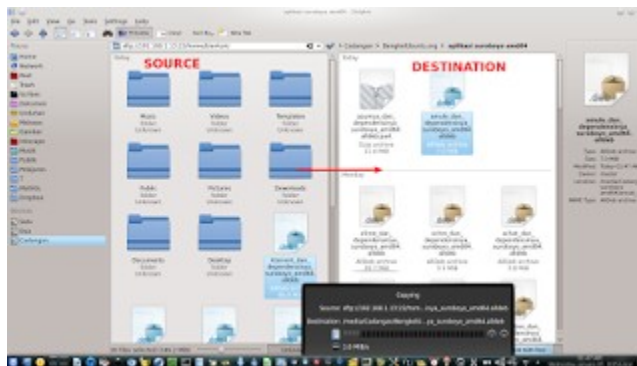
Terminal will invoke a new window contains bootloader. That is what your GRUB will appear. Probably, you will need a few seconds until the GRUB appears completely. See picture below.



# FILE SHARING VIA SFTP OVER WLAN

[Source URL](#)

Do you want to share files (copy, move, rename, delete, create directory) between two laptops? Do you need the fastest way? When there are only two laptops, it is slow if you must config Samba first. Instead, you can just use SFTP over a wifi hotspot to copy or move data from one to another laptop. You can do it all via Nautilus or another GUI file manager. It is easy to do. The requirement is just openssh-server installed in one laptop. I use Ubuntu as client and Blankon as server in this example.



## **Basic**

What we will do is remote login via SFTP from one laptop into another laptop. We will login with server current user. SFTP is a Secure FTP protocol. With SFTP, you can do any FTP stuff securely. You need openssh-server package in Ubuntu to do it. And because of SFTP, you can do this via file manager. In this guide, I use Dolphin as file manager. You may use Nautilus, Thunar, Caja, Nemo, or PCManFM. Of course, you may use Filezilla too.

## **Connect The Laptops via WLAN**

Either laptop should create a WLAN (wifi hotspot) and another one connect to that WLAN. Or, you can just connect those laptops into a WLAN from a router. You must aware that the router must be yours (so it is safe) and allows laptops to interconnect (because some public router forbid it).

## **Install openssh-server**

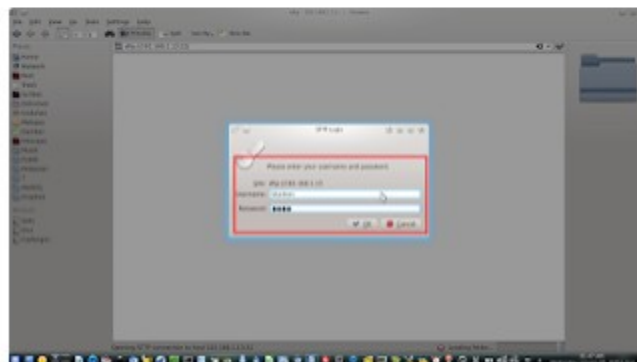
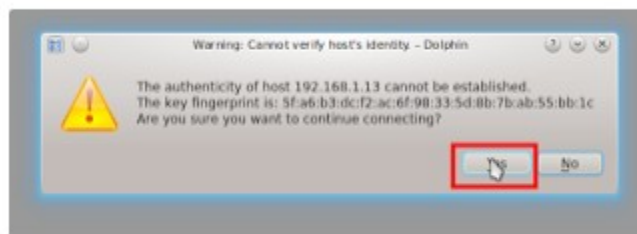
Install openssh-server into a laptop and you may let the other. We assume that the laptop

has openssh-server is a server and the other one is client. But of course you may install openssh-server in both laptops so they can login reciprocally into each other. The command is:

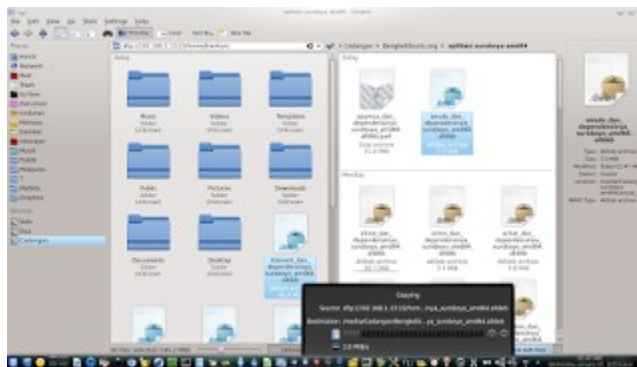
```
sudo apt-get install openssh-server
```

## Remote Login

From the client laptop, do a SFTP login into the server laptop. To do that, open your file manager > Ctrl+L > type the URL sftp://192.168.1.3 (change it with the server IP) > press Enter > press OK if a dialog asks to continue > enter the username and password from the destination user from the server > your file manager now logged into the server laptop.



Now you can copy anything from server into client or vice versa. But be aware that you logged in as server user so you may also delete anything. With Dolphin, you can split (F3) the window so you can see the files in each machine side by side. See picture below.



## If You Don't Know The IP

You can use ifconfig command in server to know the IP address. You can also see the IP address by opening your Network Manager.

```

[masster@masster]~$ ifconfig
eth0:
Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 14:da:50:ac:1f:7e
  IP BROADCAST MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
  RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
  RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
  Interrupt:48 Base address:0x0000

lo:
Link encap:Local Loopback
  inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
  inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
  UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
  RX packets:594 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:594 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
  RX bytes:70628 (70.6 KB)  TX bytes:70628 (70.6 KB)

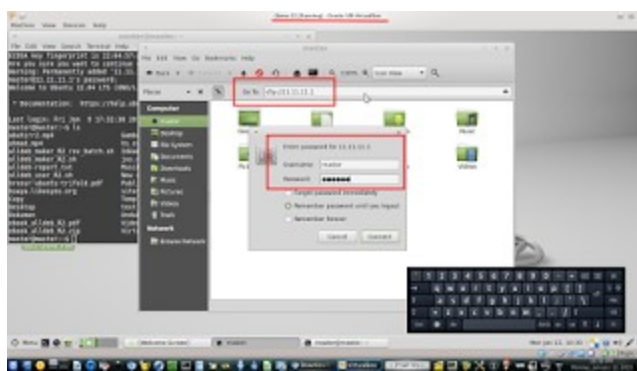
wlan0:
Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:d8:19:46:68:00
  inet addr:10.200.134.205  Bcast:10.200.135.255  Mask:255.254.0.0
  inet6 addr: fe80::b081:2fff:fe6c:0000/64 Scope:Link
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
  RX packets:7196 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:3582 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
  RX bytes:580485 (5.0 MB)  TX bytes:1325350 (1.3 MB)

[masster@masster]~$
  
```

I assume you are using WLAN so see the wlan0 interface at the output above. See the line preceding with inet addr. That is your IP address for your WLAN.

## Virtualbox

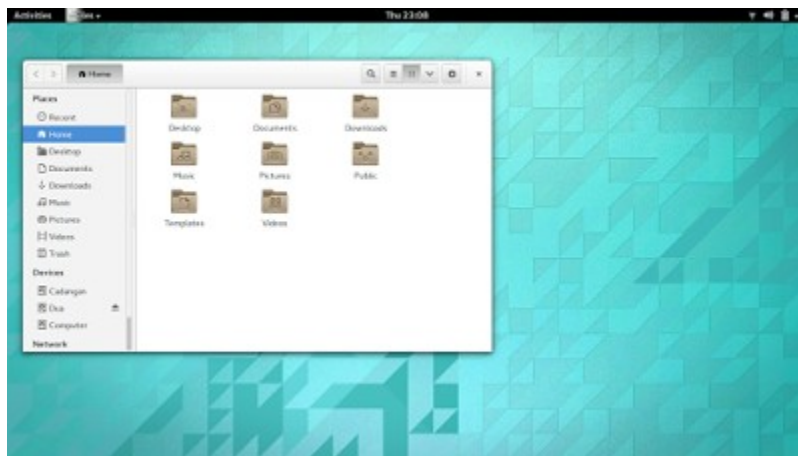
By using same technique, in Virtualbox, we can also connect guest OS into host OS. We can do it as long as the host have openssh-server. In this case, I use Ubuntu as host and Linux Mint as guest.



# BEGINNER GNOME 3 DESKTOP USAGE GUIDE

[Source URL](#)

This guide will show you basically how to use GNOME 3 desktop. This guide tells GNOME 3 desktop from usability side not from technical side and not from historical side. If you are looking for an article that guide you to use GNOME for daily usage, this guide is for you. I want to help those who never use GNOME before with this basic guide. I use simple explanations and I avoid too technical terms here. I use Ubuntu GNOME 14.04 and GNOME version 3.10 here.



## ***GNOME Desktop Anatomy***





Here, I tell you GNOME desktop parts at glance. Your daily usage will not get far from this anatomy.

1. Activities button and hot corner. It is very similar with Windows bottom-left button in Windows.
2. Launcher panel. GNOME places default apps on this panel. You can add or remove any apps by right-click menu.
3. Show Applications button. It is very similar with Menu button in Android.
4. Search bar. You search apps here. You can also search document, files, audio, video, and another stuff.
5. Top panel. It is GNOME trademark since the beginning. If Windows places all things on bottom panel, on the other hand, GNOME places all things on top panel. You find menu, clock and calendar, and system tray in top panel.
6. System tray. It is the exactly same stuff between GNOME desktop and Windows desktop visually. Like usual, you find network manager, volume control, and logout stuff here. When a running program has a tray icon, it will appear on here.
7. Workspaces. It is the most different thing differ Windows and Linux desktop since the beginning. Linux has multiple workspace concept since a long-long time. And this right panel is one example in GNOME. It helps you do many tasks efficiently!
8. Message Tray. It is a notification area for GNOME desktop. Similar with Windows bottom pop-up area. You see it by pressing Win + M.

## **Concepts**

There are some concepts you find in GNOME that you never found in Windows (if you were from Windows before).

1. GNOME desktop is totally different with Windows desktop both in visual and experience.
2. GNOME desktop designed for touch screen, similar with Android visualization. You access apps by opening menu or searching by typing its name.
3. GNOME desktop has system tray but it is different with Windows in experience.
4. GNOME desktop has no bottom taskbar, same with Android, different with Windows.
5. GNOME desktop has multiple desktop (people also call it multiple workspace), same with Android, different with Windows.
6. GNOME desktop has no right-click > Refresh like Windows does. GNOME does refresh automatically.
7. You see your running applications by doing spread windows, not by seeing bottom panel like in Windows.
8. If I state Windows here, I mean it is Windows 7, Vista, XP, 2000, 98, and 95 (old Windows desktop style). I don't mean Windows 8 which was a little bit similar with mobile phone OS (touch screen stuff) interface and also I don't mean Windows 10 which was very similar with Linux desktop metaphors.

## **Launch Apps**

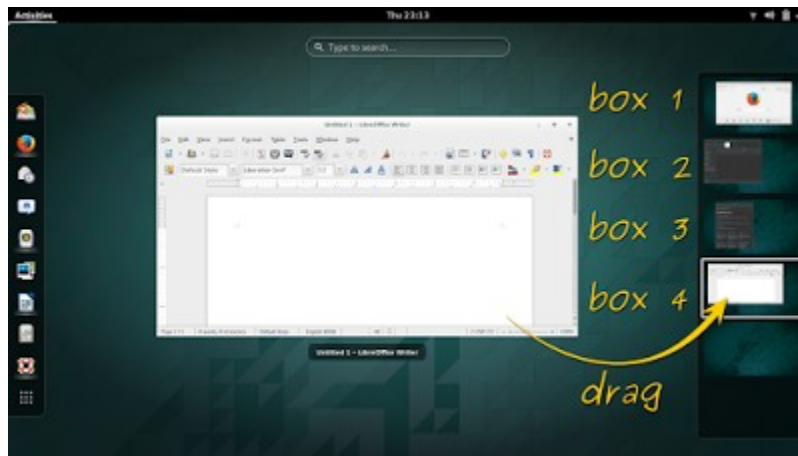
- Win Key - To launch apps in GNOME, tap Win key in your keyboard. It is same with Windows.
- Hot Corner - Push your cursor into top left corner of GNOME screen. It is same with Win key. Choose what do you like more.



- Type - Type the program name you want to launch. Or,
- Click - Click Show Applications button at the picture above and select the program you want. Basically, both ways are still same with Windows ways.

## **Multiple Desktop**

- Win + W - This is spread windows technique. You make GNOME shows all active windows side by side.
- Drag - Drag one window into the right side of screen, drop at the box on the right.
- Multiply - Yes, a new box will automatically be added and your window will be on first box.
- Workspace - Yes, a single box represents your workspace. It means new box are new workspace. You move your window onto new box means you move it onto a new workspace.



## ***Work with Workspaces***

This is the trick to work efficiently with workspaces. If you were never using something like this in Windows, now is the right time for you. With a correct multiple workspaces usage, you can finish your jobs quickly.

- Send Them! - Stay focus on a single window, send another windows to another workspace.
- Place Them! - Send audio player to Workspace 2, game to Workspace 3, and you work with office suite in Workspace 1.



## ***Spread Windows***

I avoid any term debate here. People may call this windows overview, activity overview, just overview, spread windows, or anything. I choose spread window term. It is a taskbar replacement in GNOME. You will see all running application windows in your desktop by

this. You choose another window by click, same with seeing bottom taskbar panel in Windows.



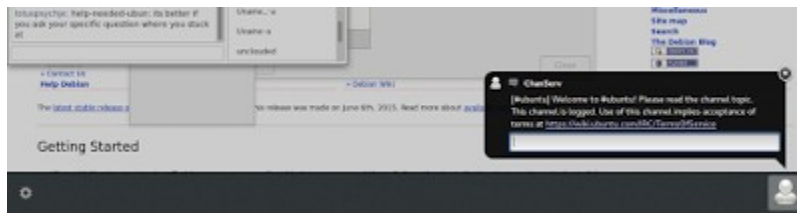
## ***Alt+Tab***

Another way to move between active windows, is Alt+Tab. People call this window switcher. You can also do it on GNOME.



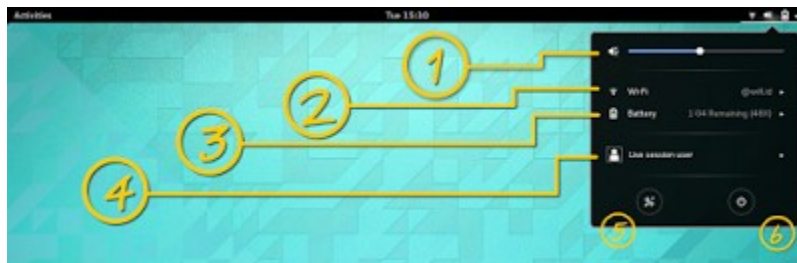
## ***Message Tray***

Message tray is a GNOME term for notification area. GNOME places all programs' notifications at the bottom panel. It is similar with notification area on bottom taskbar in Windows. GNOME places device notifier (to eject a disk) also on this panel. You can't see it by default. You reveal the bottom panel by Win + M. Click on the corresponding icon to see its notification.



## System Tray

GNOME places system tray on top. It includes following.



1. Audio volume control. You slide sound volume here.
2. Network manager. You connect to a wifi hotspot or LAN or USB modem (mobile broadband) here.
3. Battery notifier. If you are using laptop, your battery present condition shows here.
4. User switcher. You switch user here.
5. GNOME Control Center. You change any GNOME preferences here.
6. Logout. You logout, restart, or shut down here.

It is not an absolute schema. Your GNOME may be different (but will not be too far).

## Reference

- <https://help.gnome.org/users/gnome-help/stable/shell-introduction.html.en>
- <https://help.gnome.org/misc/release-notes/3.6/users-message-tray.html.en>

# SCUDCLOUD, A SLACK.COM CLIENT FOR LINUX

[Source URL](#)

Slack.com doesn't release an official client for Linux. But thanks to Rael Gugelmin Cunha ([raelgc](#)), he created an unofficial Slack.com client for Linux. It is ScudCloud (not to confuse with Soundcloud). It is available for Debian, Ubuntu, Kubuntu, Mint, Fedora, and Archlinux. I will show you how to install it on Ubuntu and another distros.

## *Install Scudcloud on Ubuntu*

According to its official documentation, this PPA of ScudCloud can also be installed in Debian, Kubuntu, and Mint. You are advised to upgrade first (`sudo apt-get upgrade`) before installing ScudCloud because it may crash with some old system components. For Ubuntu 12.04, don't use this but use next section.

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:rael-gc/scudcloud
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install scudcloud
```

Installing on Ubuntu 12.04 is different with others. According to official ScudCloud documentation, Slack is not compatible with `libqtwebkit4` in 12.04. You must upgrade it first and run the same commands then. Addition of this `qtwebkit4` PPA will automatically force apt to install the newer `libqtwebkit` later.

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:immerrr-k/qtwebkit4-backport
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:rael-gc/scudcloud
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install scudcloud
```

## *Install ScudCoud on Another Distro*

**Fedora 21** - Use a yum repository available [here](#). Select Fedora there.

**CentOS 7** - Use a yum repository available [here](#). Select CentOS there.

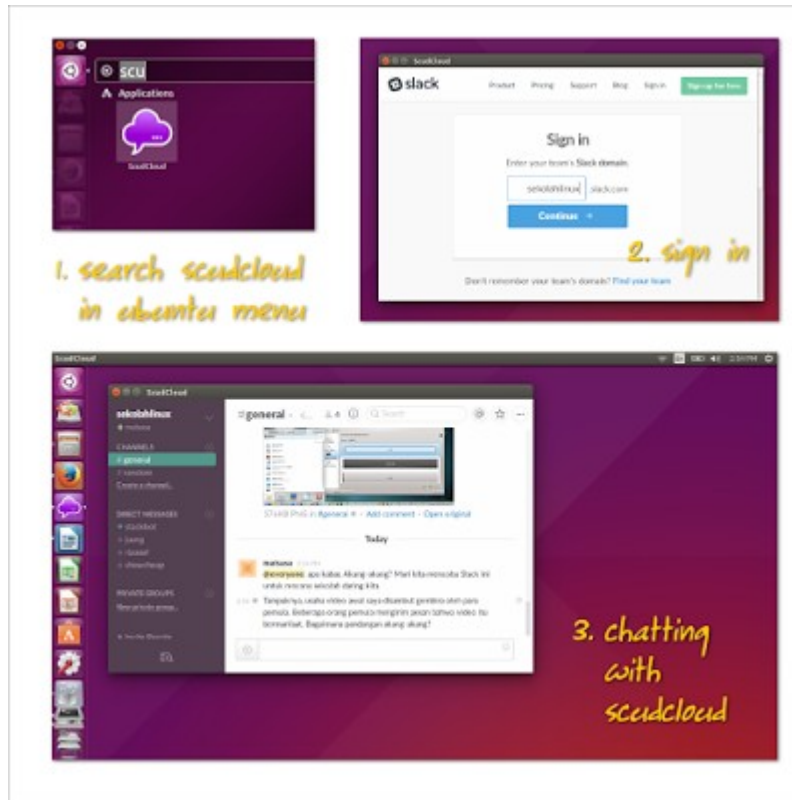
**Archlinux** - Use this [PKGBUILD](#) from AUR. You may use `yaourt`, `cover`, or another AUR package manager to install it.

**Compile from Source** - Use the ScudCloud source code available if you use an unsupported

distro or if you want to contribute a package for ScudCloud. Follow the official instruction [here](#).

## Run ScudCloud

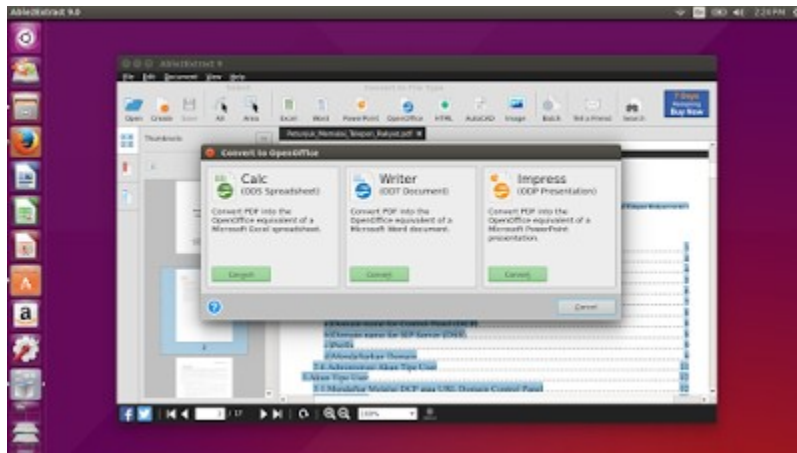
Open ScudCloud from Ubuntu menu then log into your Slack domain then just chat.



# ABLE2EXTRACT, A PDF CONVERTER FOR LINUX

[Source URL](#)

We have a number of PDF converter tools in Linux. One of them is Investintech Able2Extract PDF Converter. Able2Extract main features are convert a PDF document into editable format such as ODF (ODT and all) or Microsoft Office (DOCX and all). Able2Extract can also convert a PDF into AutoCAD (DWG, DXF) and HTML. I use Able2Extract free trial version here. The official Able2Extract page is here.



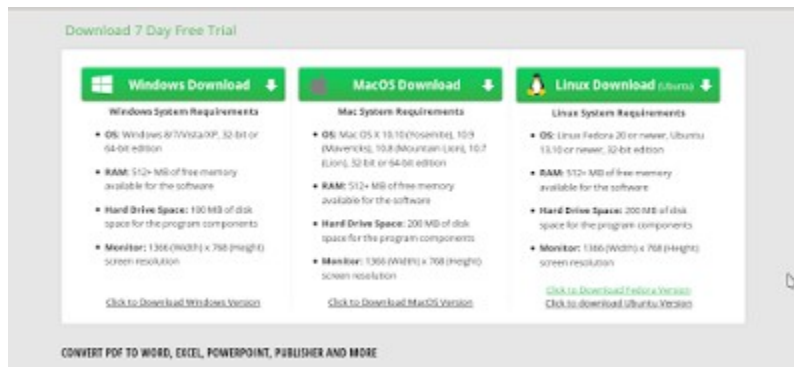
## **Minimum Requirement**

- OS: at least Fedora 20 or Ubuntu 13.10 32-bit
- RAM: 512 MB
- Hard Drive Space: at least 200 MB
- Monitor: 1366 x 768 screen resolution

## **Download Able2Extract**

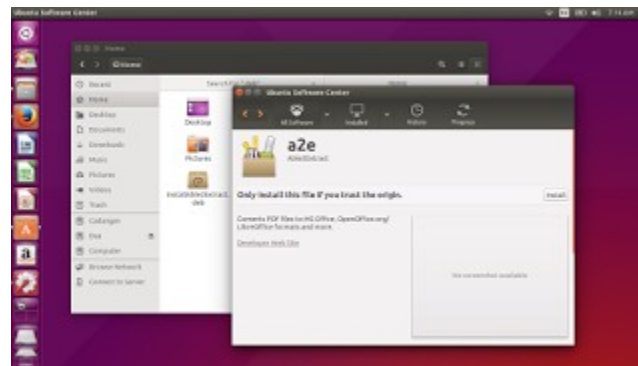
Download the DEB package in [http://www.investintech.com/prod\\_downloads\\_a2e.htm](http://www.investintech.com/prod_downloads_a2e.htm). You can download RPM package too for Fedora. The free trial period is 7 days and it is limited to 3 pages per document to convert.





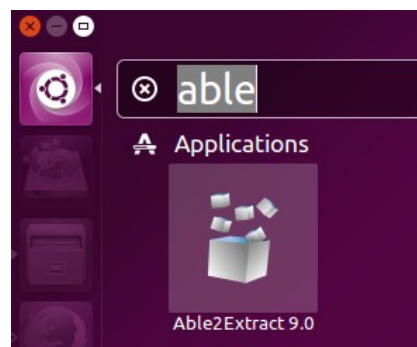
## How To Install Able2Extract

1. Open your file manager.
2. Open your Download folder where you save the package.
3. Right-click on the package file InstallAble2Extract.deb > Open With > Ubuntu Software Center.
4. Click Install button. Let USC install it.

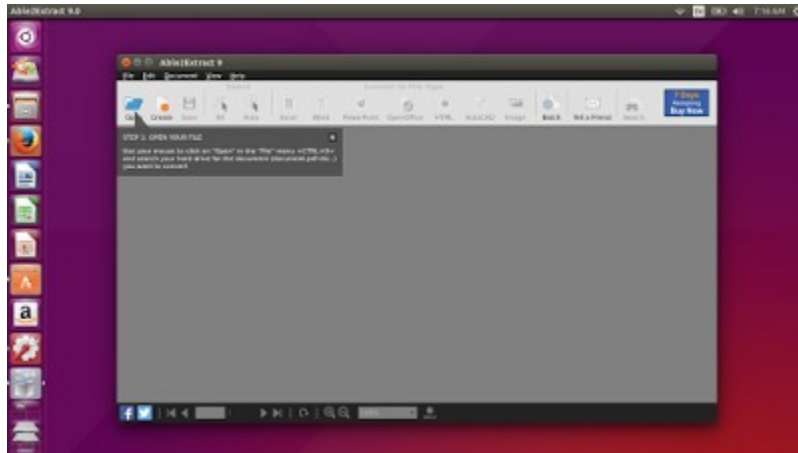


## Run Able2Extract

Open Able2Extract from Ubuntu menu.



Able2Extract window appearance will be like this.



## **Convert PDF to ODT**

1. To convert a PDF to ODT (or ODS or ODP), follow these instructions.
2. Open a PDF file.
3. Click All button on tool bar. It will select all parts of your PDF document. You must do this first.
4. Click OpenOffice button on tool bar.
5. Select ODT format.
6. Let Able2Extract to process your document. In this trial version, I get 3 pages result per document conversion.



## **Convert PDF to HTML**

To convert PDF to HTML, follow these instructions.

1. Open a PDF first.
2. Click All button on tool bar.
3. Click HTML button on tool bar. Let Able2Extract to process it.



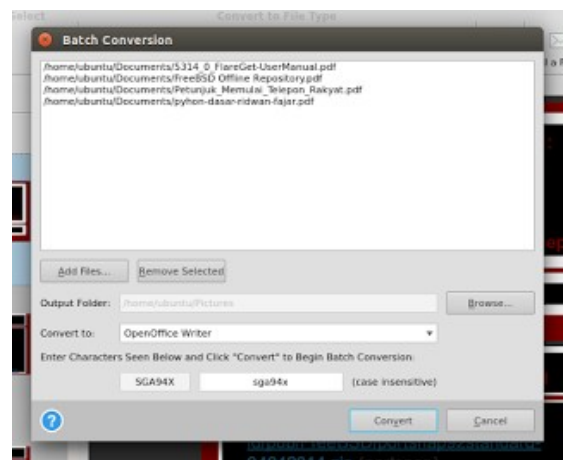
## **Convert PDF to DOCX**

One of main features of Able2Extract is converting into Microsoft Office formats. Including DOCX, of course.

1. Open a PDF.
2. Click All button on tool bar.
3. Click Word button on tool bar. Let Able2Extract to process it.

## **Batch Conversion**

Able2Extract can also do batch conversion (convert many PDF to a certain format). Click Batch button on tool bar, open some PDF documents, then select output format (e.g. OpenOffice ODT), then type the captcha (strange enough, but okay), then click Convert. Wait until finish.



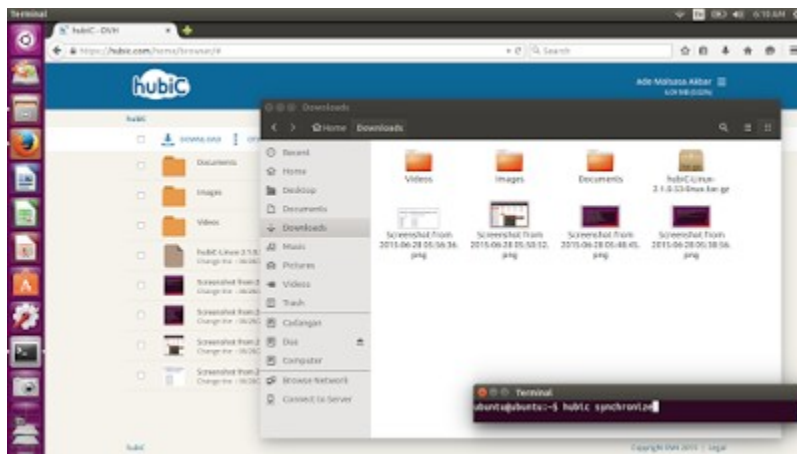
## **Reference**

[http://www.investintech.com/products/desktop/able2extract/datasheet\\_a2e.pdf](http://www.investintech.com/products/desktop/able2extract/datasheet_a2e.pdf)

# HOW TO INSTALL HUBIC DESKTOP CLIENT IN UBUNTU

[Source URL](#)

HubiC is a cloud storage from OVH, a French data hosting company. HubiC claims every data will be replicated in three different OVH data centres located in France. It offers us huge cloud storage (25 GB free, and more offerings). And the most interesting thing is hubiC provides a Linux desktop client. Unfortunately, it has no GUI yet. But I will show you how to install and use it on Ubuntu 15.04. HubiC client for Linux at this date (June 28th 2015) is still in beta and it is still available only for Debian-based.



## Download hubiC

To download hubiC, visit this file server <http://mir7.ovh.net/ovh-applications/hubic/hubiC-Linux> and have the latest version. Download the .deb package for Ubuntu.



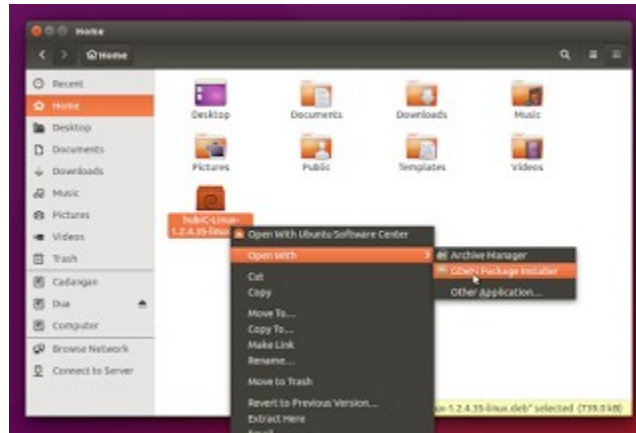
Name	Last modified	Size	Description
<a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
<a href="#">1.1.12.1/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	
<a href="#">1.1.13/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	
<a href="#">1.2.4/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	
<a href="#">1.2.5/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	
<a href="#">2.0.0/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	
<a href="#">2.0.1/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	
<a href="#">2.0.2/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	
<a href="#">2.1.0/</a>	24-Jun-2015 09:01	-	

**wget** - If you can not visit that page, you may use this wget command to get 2.1.0 version  
wget <http://mir7.ovh.net/ovh-applications/hubic/hubiC-Linux/2.1.0/hubiC-Linux-2.1.0.53-linux.deb>.

**Forum** - To stay tuned with hubiC for Linux releases, you can visit this [official forum page](#).

## ***Install hubiC***

To install hubiC, I advise you to use GDebi. It will help you install all dependencies automatically. To use GDebi, right-click on hubiC package file > open with > select GDebi. HubiC was created with Mono so it needs some Mono library when installing.

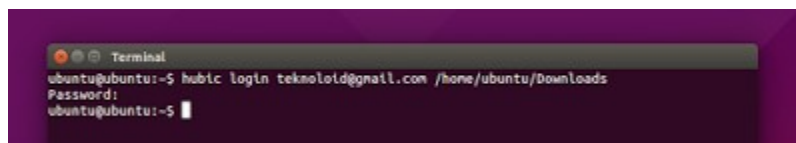


**Addition:** I advise you to have GDebi always. Install GDebi when finished installing Ubuntu. It will help you a lot.

## ***Use hubiC***

Because hubiC is still in console form, you must run it in Terminal. But it is quite simple.

**Login** - To use hubiC client, you should login first into hubiC online service. Use hubic login your@email.com /home/yourname/yourfolder command. Yes, you should specify first what folder to sync for hubiC. For example, I use my Downloads folder so any of its content will be synchronized with my online hubiC. See picture below.



**Upload** - To upload your local files, use command hubic synchronize. Automatically, all your local files will uploaded into the hubiC server.



**Download** - To download your online files into your local computer, use the command `hubiC sync`. Basically, it will upload or download, so your local and online folder will have all the same files.

**Further** - For more usages, you may use the command `hubiC help`. It tells you all basic hubiC commands. For example, `logout` and `publish`.

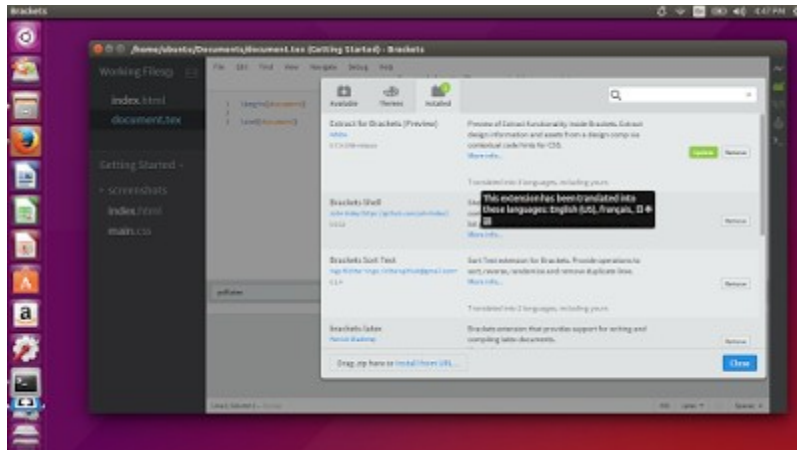
### ***End***

I hope hubiC will have a GUI version soon. It is awesome for me to know hubiC after I wrote about Seafiler and Mega. This effort to provide a Linux client is very good, so I think hubiC will gain more Linux users later. Thank you, OVH.

# HOW TO INSTALL EXTENSIONS FOR ADOBE BRACKETS ON UBUNTU

[Source URL](#)

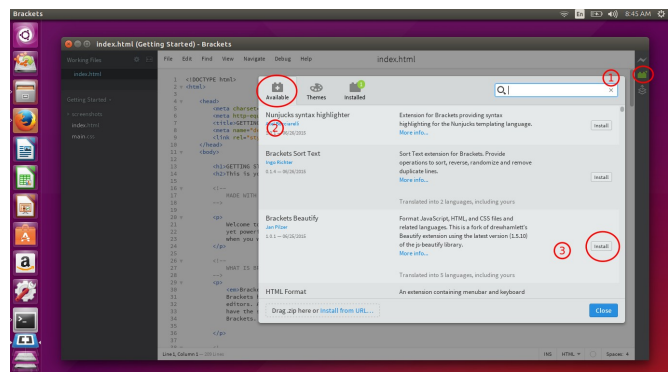
After we reviewed shortly about Adobe Brackets three years ago, today we have a huge list of Adobe Bracket extensions. We will explain how to install extension in Brackets in Ubuntu. I will show you both online and offline methods. I use Brackets 1.3 and Ubuntu 15.04. You can use this guide on another Ubuntu version.



## Online Install

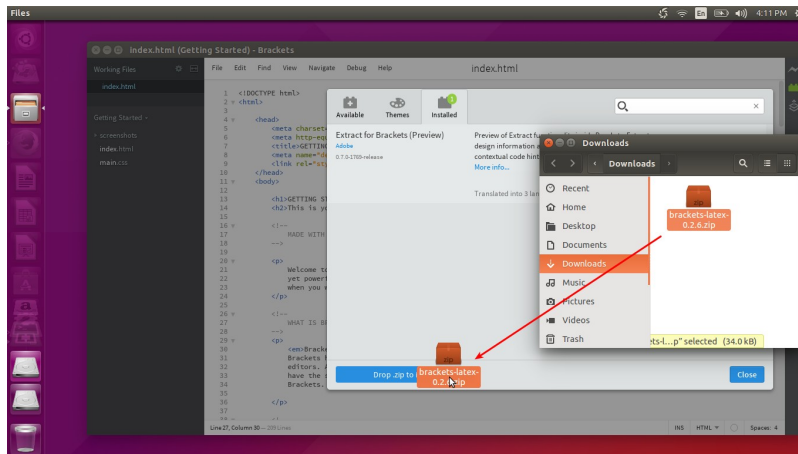
You will need internet connection to do these.

1. Open Brackets.
2. Open Extension Manager via block icon on Brackets top-right corner. See picture, at number 1
3. Open Available tab. See picture, at number 2.
4. Find extension you want. For example, you want Brackets Beautify. Click install button. Wait until finish.

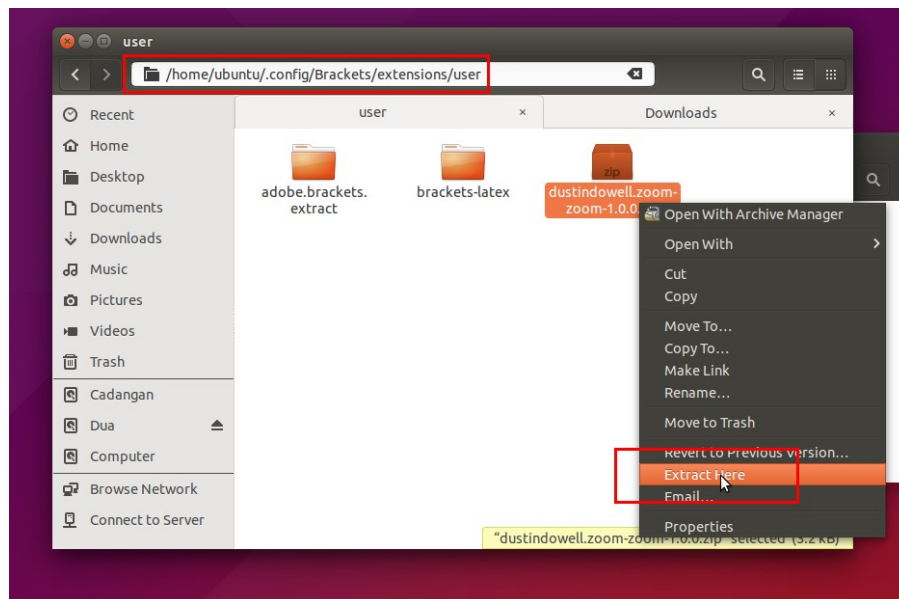


## Offline Install

1. Open Brackets.
2. Open Extension Manager.
3. Open your file manager (e.g. Nautilus).
4. Drag the ZIP file of extension into the Drag .zip here label.



## Offline Install (Manually)



Sometimes, you will need an alternative way. To install an extension directly into its directory, extract the ZIP file into `/home/<yourname>/.config/Brackets/extensions/user` directory. Then restart Brackets. See picture above.



## ***Download Extensions for Adobe Brackets***

If you want to download Adobe Brackets extension and save it yourself, go to <https://brackets-registry.aboutweb.com>. It is Brackets official extension repository.

## ***Another Interesting Adobe Brackets Links***

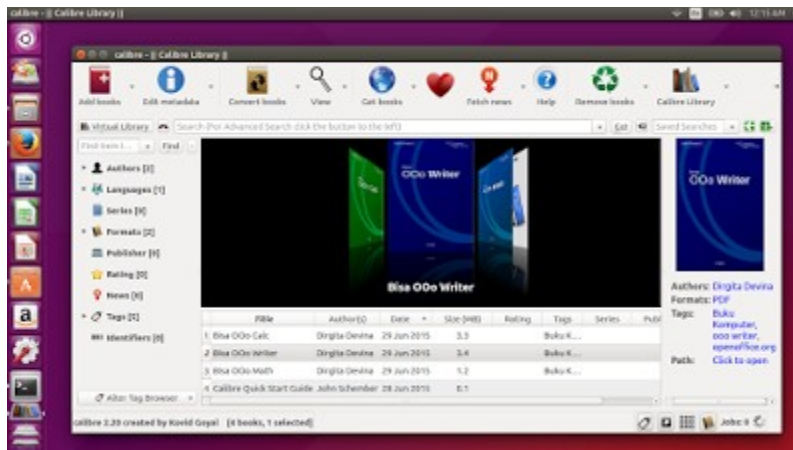
1. Weekly Extensions Chart (<http://ingorichter.github.io/BracketsExtensionTweetBot>) - It tells what 11 top extensions weekly.
2. Create Extensions (<https://github.com/adobe/brackets/wiki/How-to-write-extensions>) - It is an official wiki that tell you anything basic with how to create a Brackets extension.
3. Extensions Recommendation (<http://www.johnpapa.net/my-recommended-brackets-extensions>) - It is an example of selected extensions by John Papa. You will have yours, but an example is always helpful.
4. Adobe Extract (<https://helpx.adobe.com/creative-cloud/help/extract-for-brackets.html>) - It is an official guide to use Extract feature in Brackets. Extract is an Adobe technology to help users design the web with Photoshop PSD easier.

# HOW TO INSTALL CALIBRE ON UBUNTU

## 15.04

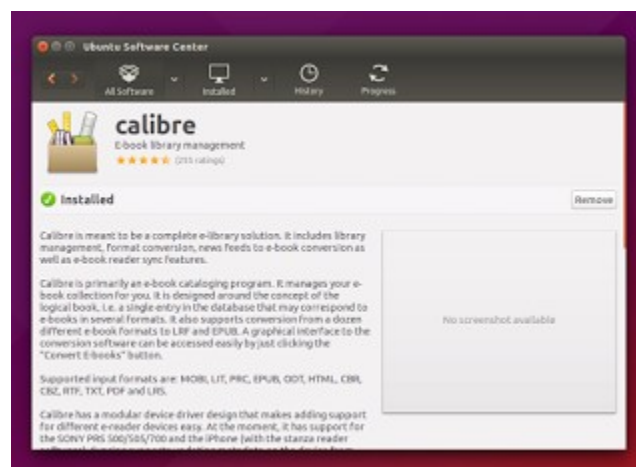
[Source URL](#)

Calibre is a sophisticated ebook manager software in Ubuntu. We can organize our ebook collections in one place. We can manage our Kindle device with it. We can convert an ebook format into another. Even we can edit our ebooks. Now, I will show you how to install Calibre in Ubuntu 15.04.



### GUI

By GUI, you can install Calibre via Ubuntu Software Center. Search for calibre and install.



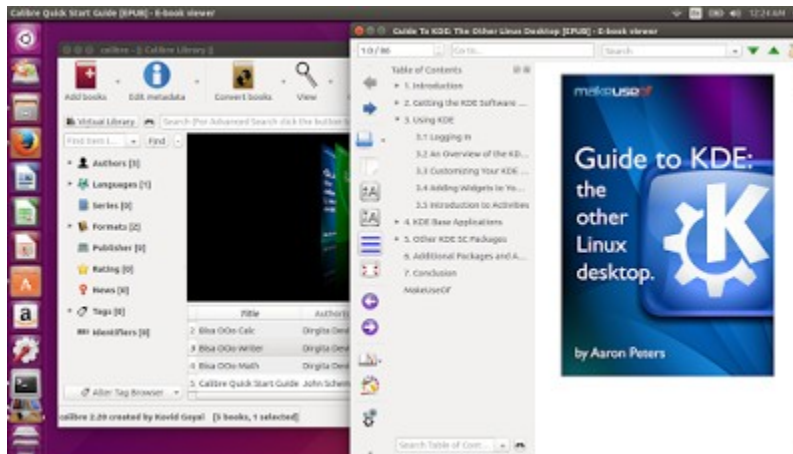
## Terminal

By Terminal, you can use this command. You must activate your internet connection.

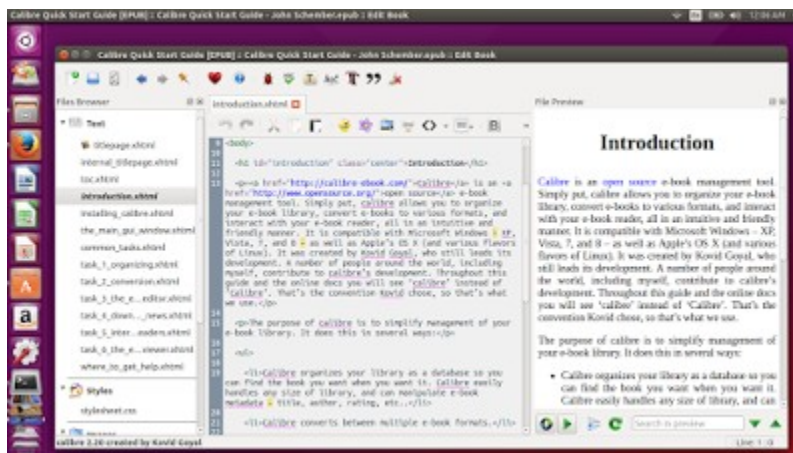
```
sudo apt-get install calibre
```

## Usage

Open Calibre from menu. Start with adding ebook files. Then read an ebook. Further, you can edit some ebooks too. Thanks for Makeuseof and Dirgita Devina I use their ebooks here.



Calibre is Reading An EPUB



Calibre is Editing An EPUB

## ***Download Calibre Manual Books***

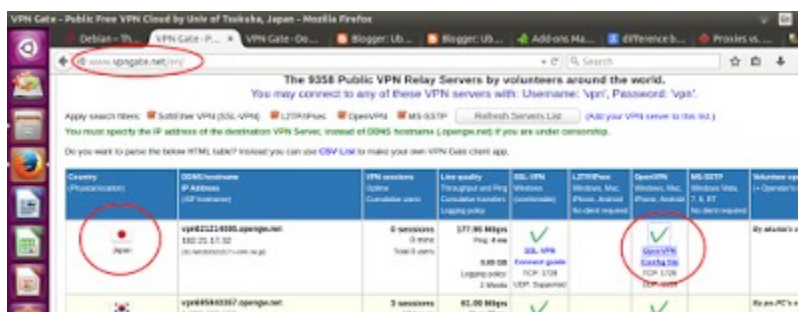
It is available in some formats below.

- EPUB - <http://manual.calibre-ebook.com/calibre.epub> (3 MB)
- AZW3 (Kindle Fire) - <http://manual.calibre-ebook.com/calibre.azw3>
- PDF - <http://manual.calibre-ebook.com/calibre.pdf> (4 MB)

# HOW TO INSTALL AND USE OPENVPN CLIENT ON UBUNTU

[Source URL](http://www.spgate.net/)

OpenVPN is a sophisticated solution for VPN in Linux. With VPN, one can create a VPN server or using a VPN network as a client. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) is very effective to keep our privacy in internet so nobody will sniff our IP address or block our connection to the internet. Internet privacy is crucial and OpenVPN gives us the powerful approach so I write this article. I will show you how to install OpenVPN on Ubuntu and use it with a free VPN provider.



Country (Physical location)	OS/Platform IP Address OS/Platform	VPN protocols Users Connectable clients	Live quality Throughput and Ping Congestion (max/min) Uptime (days)	OS/VPN Windows connectivity	L2TP/IPsec Windows, Mac, Phone, Android (No client required)	OpenVPN Windows, Mac, Phone, Android 7, 8, 9, 10 (No client required)	MS-VPN Windows Vista, 7, 8, 8.1 (No client required)	Additional options + OpenVPN's tool
Japan	vpr422214980.spgate.net 182.25.11.107 OS: Windows Vista/7/8/10	0 servers 0 users Total 0 users	377.90 Mbps Ping: 4 ms 9.09 ms Lowest delay: 2 Weeks UDP, Supported	OS/VPN Windows connectivity	✓	✓	MS-VPN Windows Vista, 7, 8, 8.1 (No client required)	By an PC's user
USA	vpr494443367.spgate.net 192.168.1.101	3 servers 10 users	61.00 Mbps Ping: 40 ms	✓	✓	✓		By an PC's user

## Overview

By using OpenVPN connection, you basically "force" all applications to connect to the internet via that connection. It means, different applications such as web browser, IRC client, mail client, torrent, even CLI programs such as apt and wget will automatically "forced" to connect via that OpenVPN connection. The global topology is you connect to the OpenVPN server first, then the server forwards you into the internet. Similar to proxy connection but VPN is encrypted and has more features. It is encrypted securely so basically nobody will spy your connection.

## Install OpenVPN

Use this command on the Terminal. Ensure your internet connection is enabled.

```
sudo apt-get install openvpn
```

You can apply the same command on Debian or Linux Mint.

## Obtain An OpenVPN File

To connect to the internet via OpenVPN connection, you will need a working OpenVPN server. Fortunately, we have many providers provide us free OpenVPN server. In OpenVPN terms, we need the configuration file (.ovpn) to connect to a server. I will use my favorite provider (vpngate.net) as example here. I like vpngate because I don't need to type password to use their files.



1. Open vpngate.
2. Select one country. For example, see Japan, see OpenVPN column, click the link. A new tab (download page) opened.
3. In the new page, select TCP between TCP and UDP selection. You download a file with .ovpn extension. This is your configuration file to connect to Japan OpenVPN server.
4. I give TCP option as an example only. You may download the UDP if you need.

## Connect with OpenVPN

Make sure you know where you download the file. Open your Terminal and cd to that file directory. Use this command

```
sudo openvpn --config name_of_openvpn_config_file.ovpn
```

OpenVPN will try to connect to the server and it will output all info messages to the Terminal. Wait until **Initialization Sequence Completed** message. It means your connection is successfully established. Now you can connect to the internet securely.

```
Mon Jun 29 06:18:52 2015 Data Channel Decrypt: cipher 'AES-128-CBC' initialized with 128 bit key
Mon Jun 29 06:18:52 2015 Data Channel Decrypt: Using 160 bit message hash 'SHA1' for HMAC authentication
Mon Jun 29 06:18:52 2015 Control Channel: TLSv1, cipher TLSv1/SSLv3 DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA, 2048 bit RSA
Mon Jun 29 06:18:52 2015 [bf4.net] Peer Connection Initiated with [AF_INET]182.21.17.32:1728
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 SENT CONTROL [bf4.net]: 'PUSH_REQUEST' (status=1)
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 PUSH: Received control message: 'PUSH_REPLY,ping 3,ping-restart 10,ifconfig 10.211.1.1 10.211.1.2,dhcp-option DNS 10.211.254.254,dhcp-option DNS 8.8.8.8,route-gateway 10.211.1.2,redirect-gateway def1'
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 OPTIONS IMPORT: timers and/or timeouts modified
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 OPTIONS IMPORT: --ifconfig/up options modified
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 OPTIONS IMPORT: route options modified
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 OPTIONS IMPORT: route-related options modified
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 OPTIONS IMPORT: --ip-wln32 and/or --dhcp-option options modified
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 ROUTE_GATEWAY 10.208.0.1/255.254.0.0 IFACE=wlan0 HWADDR=08:db:19:4d:d8:09
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 TUN/TAP device tun0 opened
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 TUN/TAP TX queue length set to 100
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 do_ifconfig, tt->ipv4=0, tt->did_ifconfig_ipv6_setup=0
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 /sbin/ip link set dev tun0 up mtu 1500
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 /sbin/ip addr add dev tun0 local 10.211.1.1 peer 10.211.1.2
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 /sbin/ip route add 182.21.17.32/32 via 10.208.0.1
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 /sbin/ip route add 0.0.0.0/1 via 10.211.1.2
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 /sbin/ip route add 182.21.17.32/32 via 10.211.1.2
Mon Jun 29 06:18:54 2015 Initialization Sequence Completed
```

## Disconnecting

Type Ctrl+C on the running OpenVPN Terminal. It will disable your OpenVPN connection and configure back your normal internet connection. Or, simply you can just close that Terminal.

## Check Your IP Address

To make sure your VPN connection is established, you need to check it to IP checker service on internet. I give you an example: [iplocation.net](http://iplocation.net). Once your OpenVPN connection established, visit this site. If your connection is true, you will see that site shows corresponding country with your OpenVPN server. It shows you current OpenVPN server IP address too not your real IP address. In this case, you selected Japan and you must see Japan in this *iplocation* website. See picture below.

Geolocation data from IP2Location (Product: DB4 updated on 6/1/2015)				
IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
182.21.17.32	Japan	Shizuoka	Shizuoka	Tokai Communications Corporation
<a href="#">Google Map for Shizuoka, Shizuoka, Japan (New window)</a>				

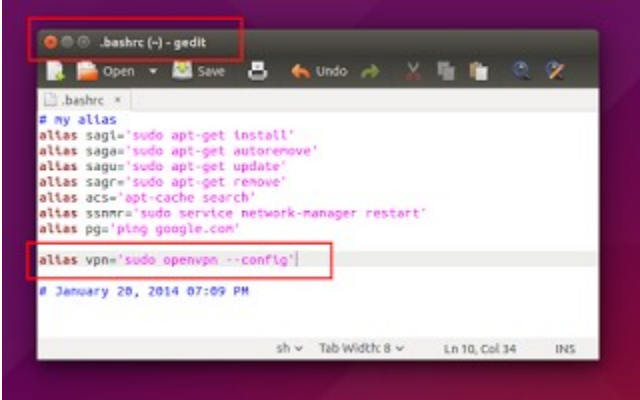
Geolocation data from IPIntelligence (Product: Max updated on 4/22/2015)				
IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
182.21.17.32	Japan	Tokyo-to	Tokyo	Tokai Communications Corporation
Continent	Latitude	Longitude	Time Zone	
Asia	35.69	139.75	GMT+9	
<a href="#">Google Map for TOKYO, TOKYO-TO, JAPAN (New window)</a>				

Geolocation data from IP Address Labs (Product: Pro On-demand API)				
IP Address	Country	Region	City	ISP
182.21.17.32	Japan	Tokyo	Tokyo	Tokai
Continent	Latitude	Longitude	Organization	
Asia	35.685	139.7514	TCKAI	
<a href="#">Google Map for Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan (New window)</a>				

## Easier Command

Create an alias so you don't need to type long `openvpn` command again. In this example, add this text line into your `.bashrc` file to create easy alias. The file path is `/home/<yourname>/.bashrc`.



```
.bashrc (-) - gedit
# my alias
alias sagl='sudo apt-get install'
alias saga='sudo apt-get autoremove'
alias sagu='sudo apt-get update'
alias sagr='sudo apt-get remove'
alias acs='apt-cache search'
alias ssmra='sudo service network-manager restart'
alias pgs='ping google.com'
alias vpn='sudo openvpn --config'
# January 28, 2014 07:09 PM
sh Tab Width: 8 Ln 10, Col 34 INS
```

Then command `source ~/.bashrc` in Terminal. This command will apply that change so your Terminal (bash) can use your new alias.



# HOW TO INSTALL DNSCRYPT ON UBUNTU 15.04

[Source URL](#)

Many tutorials we found on internet talk about DNSCrypt but no one talks about Ubuntu 15.04. As you know, Ubuntu 15.04 brings big changes named systemd (replaced upstart as init system). So, installing DNSCrypt on 12.04 will be different with 15.04. I try to write an article about it. In short, DNSCrypt will encrypt our DNS request so our connection will be secure from DNS hijacking or any of such security attack. We will install DNSCrypt via PPA from Pascal Mons because some days ago he uploaded the Vivid packages for DNSCrypt. Thanks for Pascal Mons.

## **Summary**

1. Install DNSCrypt (from PPA).
2. Start DNSCrypt process.
3. Set 127.0.0.2 DNS.
4. Restart systemd Network.Manager service.
5. Check Your DNS
6. Create A systemd Service.

## **1. Install DNSCrypt**

Use these commands to install a new repository and install package dnscrypt-proxy on your Ubuntu 15.04.

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:anton+/dnscrypt
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install dnscrypt-proxy
```

Its PPA address is <https://launchpad.net/~anton+/+archive/ubuntu/dnscrypt>.

## **2. Start DNSCrypt**

```
sudo dnscrypt-proxy -R.opendns -a 127.0.0.2:53 -u dnscrypt
```

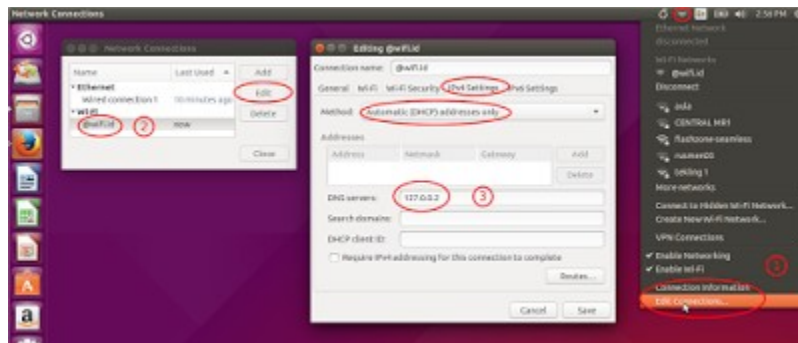
Explanation - This command will start dnscrypt-proxy program with OpenDNS DNS service (yes, you may select another DNS), start it on 127.0.0.2 address at port 53, and run it as dnscrypt user (this user is created when you install it from PPA). It will not automatically



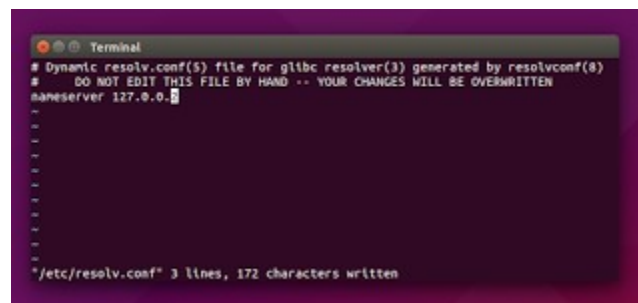
start DNSCrypt at booting.

### 3. Set Your DNS To 127.0.0.2

**First Option** - Use your Network Manager GUI, change your DHCP settings. Make sure you make it uses 127.0.0.2. See picture below.



**Second Option** - Edit your /etc/resolv.conf file so it has nameserver 127.0.0.2 line. See picture below.



Third Option - there are some way more to change system DNS. You may use your own way. Explanation - You have started dnscrypt on 127.0.0.2 address so you must "force" your system to use 127.0.0.2 DNS to connect to internet.

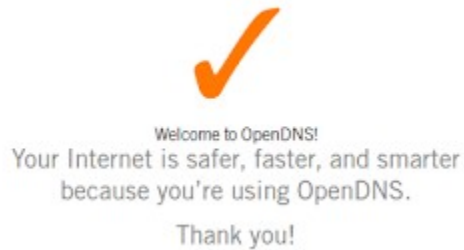
### 4. Restart The systemd Network Manager Service

```
sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager.service
```

**Explanation** - This is systemd command to restart Network Manager service. You should type correct case for every character.

## 5. Check Your DNS

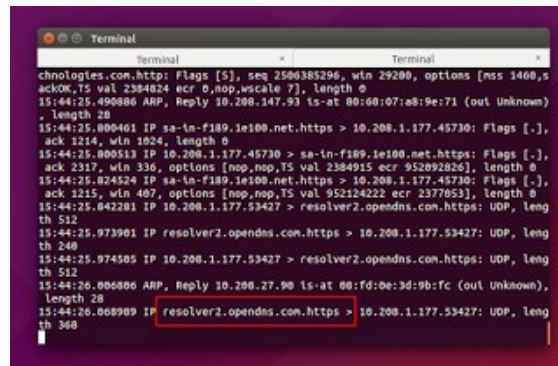
**First Option** - Visit <http://opendns.org/welcome>. If you have changed your DNS correctly to OpenDNS (because of DNSCrypt), then the page will tell that you are using OpenDNS. If not, the page will say you are not using OpenDNS. It is the easiest way. See picture below.



**Second Option** - Visit <http://internetbadguys.com>. If you are using OpenDNS, then that page will show you OpenDNS warning for phishing site. If you are not, then you will see a text saying internetbadguys is only a demo site. See picture below.



**Third Option** - Use command `sudo tcpdump -i wlan0` and see the outputs. If you see output like `resolver2.opendns.com.https` then it means your OpenDNS (via DNSCrypt) works. Change the `wlan0` parameter with your current network interface. Again, you may change your DNS outside OpenDNS.



## 6. Create A systemd Service for DNSCrypt


**First** - Create a file named dnscrypt.service (the name will be the command) in /etc/systemd/system. To do it, use Gedit with command `sudo gedit /etc/systemd/system/dnscrypt.service`. You may use vi or nano too.

**Second** - Fill that file with these lines of code. This is dnscrypt configuration for Ubuntu systemd. See the picture.

```
[Unit]
Description=DNS Encryption Tool from OpenDNS
After=NetworkManager.service

[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/dnscrypt-proxy -R opendns -a 127.0.0.2:53 -u dnscrypt
ExecReload=/bin/kill -HUP $MAINPID

[Install]
WantedBy=basic.target
```

A terminal window with a dark purple background. The terminal shows the content of the dnscrypt.service file. The text is as follows:

```
Terminal
[Unit]
Description=DNS Encryption Tool from OpenDNS
After=NetworkManager.service

[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/sbin/dnscrypt-proxy -R opendns -a 127.0.0.2:53 -u dnscrypt
ExecReload=/bin/kill -HUP $MAINPID

[Install]
WantedBy=basic.target
..
..
..
"/etc/systemd/system/dnscrypt.service" 10 lines, 238 characters
```

**Third** - After editing one system service, you should reload systemd. The command is `sudo systemctl daemon-reload`.

**Fourth** - Test it. If it is correct, you must able to start it now by command `sudo systemctl start dnscrypt.service` (when no another dnscrypt started). Look for the running process with `ps aux | grep dns` command. See picture below.

```
sudo systemctl start dnscrypt service
ps aux | grep dns
```

```
Terminal
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo systemctl start dnscrypt.service
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ps aux | grep --color dnscrypt
nobody 2393 0.0 0.1 0728 3300 ?        S    12:49  0:01 /usr/sbin/dnsmasq --no-re
only --keep-in-foreground --no-hosts --bind-interfaces --pid-file=/run/needslogd.omit.d/net
work-manager.dnsmasq.pid --listen-address=127.0.1.1 --conf-file=/var/run/NetworkManager/dn
smasq.conf --cache-size=0 --proxy=dnsec --enable-dbus-org.freedesktop.NetworkManager.dnsm
osq --conf-dir=/etc/NetworkManager/dnsmasq.d
ubuntu 16893 0.0 1.7 100956 35284 ?        Sl   15:39  0:00 eog /home/ubuntu/dnscrypt
.png
dnscrypt 17347 0.0 0.1 3388 2380 ?        Sls  15:53  0:00 /usr/sbin/dnscrypt-proxy
-R openssl -s 127.0.0.2:53 -u dnscrypt
ubuntu 17419 0.0 0.1 4536 2088 pts/16  S+   16:08  0:00 grep --color dnscrypt
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

**Fifth** - If you configure correctly, dnscrypt will always run when you start your Ubuntu. No need to type any command every you want to connect.

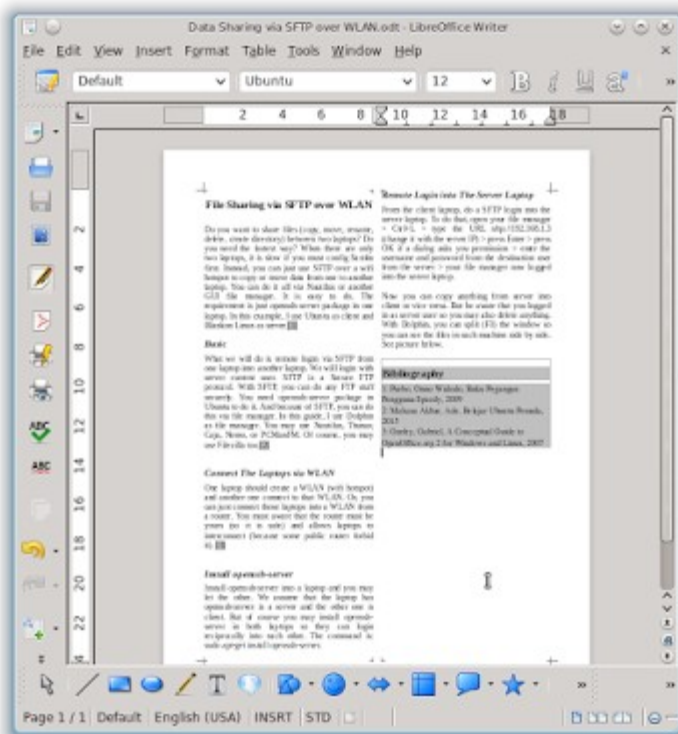
### Reference

- <https://gist.github.com/charithe/5735908>
- <http://www.lucidelectricdreams.com/2013/06/setting-up-dnscrypt-on-fedora.html>

# CREATING BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY IN LIBREOFFICE

[Source URL](#)

LibreOffice still has too few unofficial tutorials. Especially in bibliography related topics. So I write this basic guide. I will show you how to make a simple bibliography in LibreOffice Writer. What you will create? See picture below.



## Summary

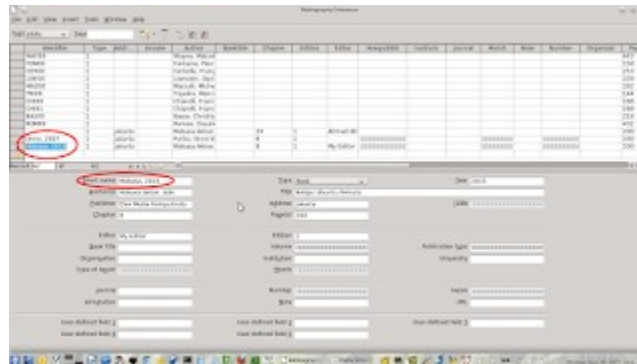
1. Save the books information into bibliography database.
2. Place your cursor.
3. Add a citation by Insert Bibliography Entry.
4. Create bibliography list.

As I said, it is just a basic. You get global overview here. You may extend this guide by Zotero, Mendeley, Jabref, or another programs to help LibreOffice creates better

bibliography.

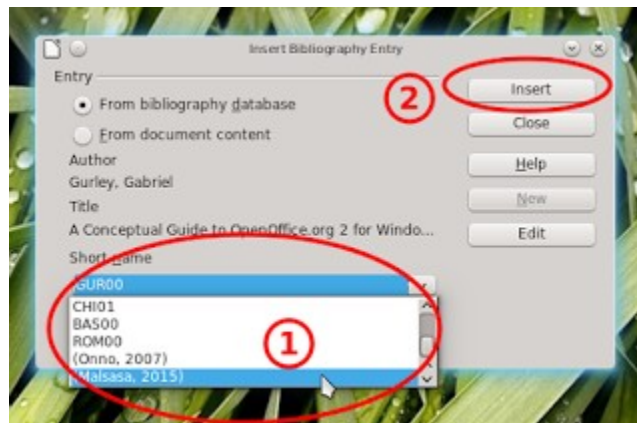
## ***Bibliography Database***

Before you go, you must enter all your books information first. If you have three books for your document as references, then record first their information. They are including author, title, year, publisher, ISBN, etc. as you need. Bibliography database is a place where you save them all. It is better to create short-meaningful Identifier for every book. For example, a book from Onno Widodo Purbo at 2007 will have shortname Onno, 2007 and so on. It will ease yourself later.

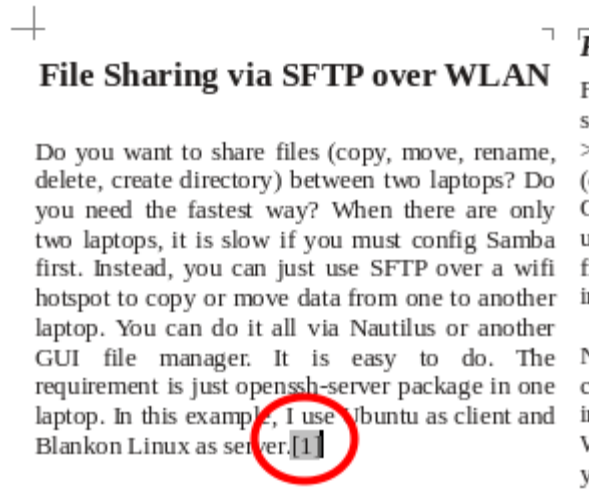


## ***Insert Citation***

1. Take menu Insert > Indexes and Tables > Bibliography Entry.
2. Select your book from Short Name selection.
3. Click Insert button.



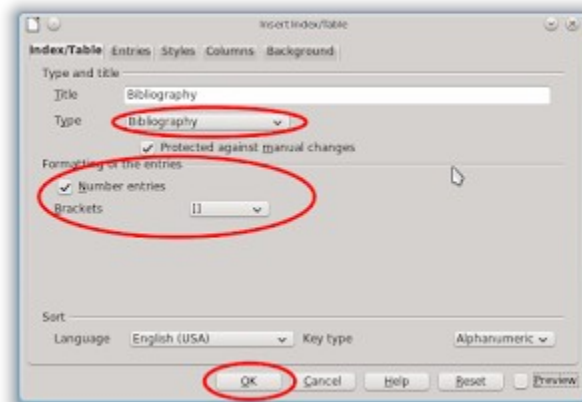
Every citation will appear like this:



## Create Bibliography List

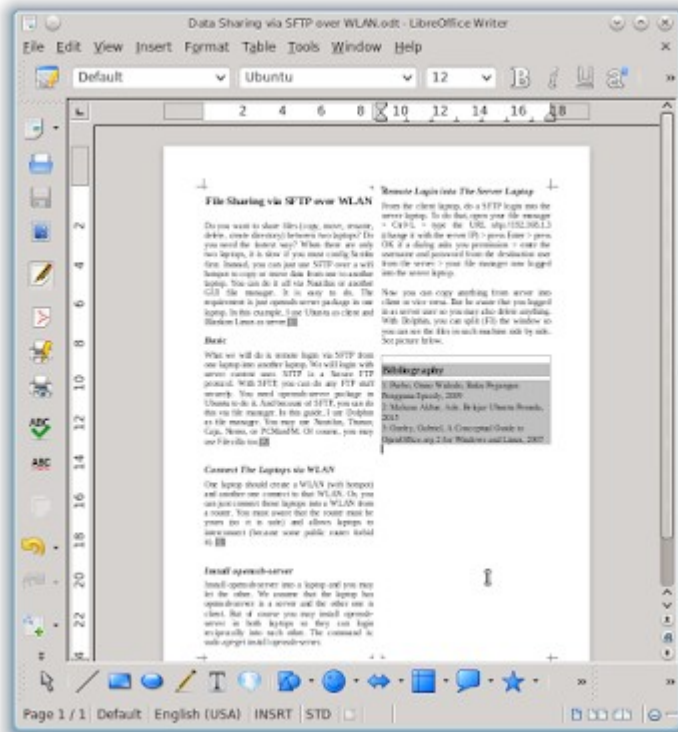
To finish your job, create final bibliography list. Place your cursor in the end of document.

1. Take menu Insert > Indexes and Tables > Indexes and Tables.
2. Select Bibliography from Type row.
3. Check Number entries and select [ ] for Brackets line.
4. Click OK.



## Final Result

Your final result should be like this.

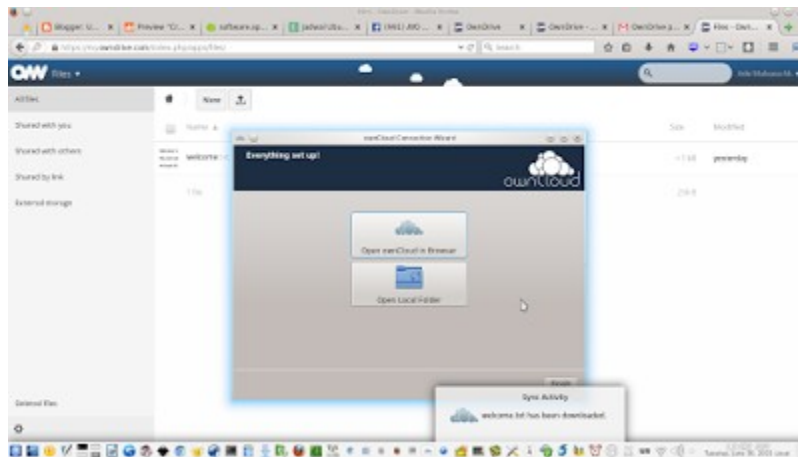




# HOW TO INSTALL OWNCLOUD DESKTOP CLIENT ON UBUNTU

[Source URL](#)

OwnCloud has official desktop client. So, we can use that client to connect to our private OwnCloud server or [another Owncloud services](#). For example, I use Owncloud client to connect and synchronize my files to OwnDrive Service (an OwnCloud storage service). I will show you how to install it on Ubuntu.



## Ubuntu 12.04

```
sudo sh -c "echo 'deb
http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/isv:/ownCloud:/desktop/xUbuntu_12.04/'
>> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/owncloud-client.list"
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install owncloud-client
```

**Explanation** - These three commands will write a new repository URL file into sources.list.d/ directory, then download all repository indexes including the new one, then install **owncloud-client** package.

## Ubuntu 14.04

```
sudo sh -c "echo 'deb
http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/isv:/ownCloud:/desktop/xUbuntu_14.04/'
>> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/owncloud-client.list"
```

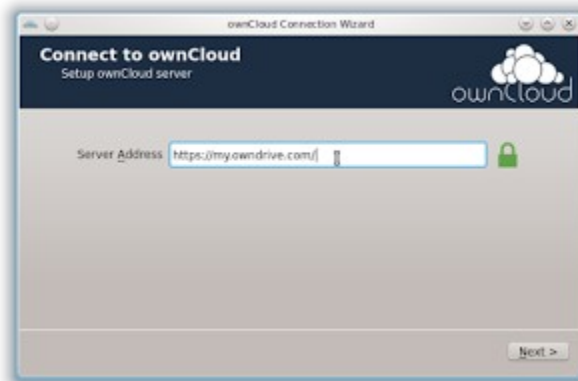
```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install owncloud-client
```

## **Ubuntu 15.04**

```
sudo sh -c "echo 'deb
http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/isv:/ownCloud:/desktop/Ubuntu_15.04/ /' >>
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/owncloud-client.list"
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install owncloud-client
```

## **Use OwnCloud Desktop**

1. Run it from menu.
2. Enter the URL for your OwnCloud service. For example, my URL will be `http://my.owndrive.com`.
3. Login with your account.
4. Set anything you need with the synchronization behavior.
5. Manage your files. Copy a file into the synchronized folder or else.
6. You will have an OwnCloud indicator icon on system tray.



## **Reference**

- <https://owncloud.com/products/desktop-clients>
- <https://software.opensuse.org/download/package?project=isv:ownCloud:desktop&package=owncloud-client>