



GNOME: The Free Software Desktop Project

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- **History**
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What is GNOME?

The GNOME project provides two things: [The GNOME desktop environment](#), an intuitive and attractive desktop for users, and [the GNOME development platform](#), an extensive framework for building applications that integrate into the rest of the desktop.

GNOME is ...

Free

GNOME is [Free Software](#) and part of the GNU project, dedicated to giving users and developers the ultimate level of control over their desktops, their software, and their data.

Usable

GNOME understands that usability is about [creating software that is easy for everyone to use](#), not about piling on features. GNOME's community of professional and volunteer usability experts have created Free Software's first and only [Human Interface Guidelines](#), and all core GNOME software is adopting these principles.

Accessible

Free Software is about enabling software freedom for everyone, including [users and developers with disabilities](#). GNOME's Accessibility framework is the result of several years of effort, and makes GNOME the most accessible desktop for any Unix platform.

International

GNOME is used, developed and documented in dozens of languages.

Developer-friendly

Developers are not tied to a single language with GNOME. You can use C, C++, Python, Perl, Java, even C#, to produce high-quality applications that integrate smoothly into the rest of your Unix or GNU/Linux (commonly referred to as Linux) desktop.





What is GNOME?

Organized

GNOME strives to be an organized community, with [a foundation of several hundred members](#), usability, accessibility, and QA teams, and an elected board. [GNOME releases](#) are defined by the GNOME Release Team and are scheduled to occur [every six months](#).

Supported

Beyond the worldwide GNOME Community, GNOME is [supported by the leading companies](#) in GNU/Linux and Unix, including HP, MandrakeSoft, Novell, Red Hat, and Sun.

A community

Perhaps more than anything else, GNOME is a worldwide community of volunteers who hack, translate, design, QA, and generally have fun together.



History

In 1996, the [KDE project](#) was started. Although KDE was free software, it [relied on the then non-free Qt widget toolkit](#). Members of the [GNU project](#) became concerned with the use of such a toolkit for building a free software desktop environment. In [August 1997](#), two projects were started in response to KDE: [the Harmony toolkit](#) (a free replacement for the Qt libraries) and [GNOME](#) (a different desktop without Qt and built entirely on top of free software). The initial project leaders for GNOME were [Miguel de Icaza](#) and [Federico Mena](#).

In place of the Qt toolkit, [GTK+](#) was chosen as the base of the GNOME desktop. GTK+ uses the [Lesser General Public License \(LGPL\)](#), a free software license that allows software to link to it. [The GNOME desktop](#) itself is licensed under the [LGPL for its libraries](#), and the [GPL for applications](#) that are part of the GNOME project itself. Having the toolkit and libraries under the LGPL allows applications written for GNOME to use a much wider set of licenses (including proprietary software licenses). While [Qt is dual-licensed](#) under both the [QPL](#) and the [GPL](#), [the freedom to link proprietary software with GTK+ at no charge](#) makes it differ from Qt.

The name “GNOME” was proposed as an acronym of [GNU Network Object Model Environment](#) by [Elliot Lee](#), one of the authors of [ORBit](#) and the [Object Activation Framework](#). [\(citation needed\)](#) It refers to GNOME’s original intention of creating a distributed object framework similar to [Microsoft’s OLE](#). This [no longer reflects the core vision](#) of the GNOME project, and the full expansion of the name is now considered obsolete. As such, some members of the project advocate [dropping the acronym](#) and re-naming “GNOME” to “[Gnome](#)”.



In [August 2000](#) the [GNOME Foundation](#) was set up to deal with administrative tasks and press interest and to act as a contact point for companies interested in developing GNOME software.

Board of Directors

The GNOME Foundation is run by a Board of Directors, which is [elected annually by the GNOME community](#), as the GNOME Membership, to carry out much of the GNOME Foundation's tasks. The Board of Directors [meets every other week with a phone conference](#) to discuss various topics pertaining to the regular activities of the GNOME Foundation and GNOME.

The Board of Directors for Fall 2006 through Fall 2007 is:

- [Behdad Esfahbod](#)
- Glynn Foster
- Quim Gil
- Anne Østergaard
- Lucas Rocha *
- Vincent Untz
- Jeff Waugh

* Dave Neary was elected, but resigned in July 2007. Lucas Rocha has been nominated to replace Dave Neary as director.



Foundation

Advisory Board

The Advisory Board is made up of organizations and companies that support GNOME. The Advisory Board has no decision-making authority but provides a vehicle for its members to communicate with the Board of Directors and help the Directors guide the overall direction of GNOME and the GNOME Foundation.

The Advisory Board consists of representatives from the following GNOME Foundation member corporations and projects:



Advisory board member companies pay an annual fee which helps finance the operations of the GNOME foundation. There are two levels for commercial companies.

- * Small company: 1-49 employees. \$5,000 / year
- * Medium and large company: 50 or more employees. \$10,000 / year

No fee is paid by the invited non-profit organizations that are part of the advisory board.

GNOME Membership

The GNOME Membership consists of all the contributors to the GNOME project. Members can run for election to the Board of Directors, vote in the elections for the Board of Directors, and suggest referenda.



Major subprojects

GNOME is built from a large number of different projects. A few of the major ones are listed below:

- [Bonobo](#) – a compound document technology.
- [GConf](#) – for storing application settings.
- [GNOME VFS](#) – a virtual file system.
- [GNOME Keyring](#) – for storing encryption keys and security information.
- [GNOME Translation Project](#) – translate documentation and applications into different languages.
- [GTK+](#) – a widget toolkit used for constructing graphical applications. The use of GTK+ as the base widget toolkit allows GNOME to benefit from certain features such as [theming](#) (the ability to change the look of an application) and [smooth anti-aliased graphics](#). Sub-projects of GTK+ provide [object oriented programming support](#) (GObjects), extensive support of [international character sets and text layout](#) (Pango) and [accessibility](#) (ATK). GTK+ reduces the amount of work required to port GNOME applications to other platforms such as [Windows](#) and [Mac OS X](#).
- [GIMP](#).
- [Human interface guidelines \(HIG\)](#) – research and documentation on building easy-to-use GNOME applications.
- [LibXML](#) – an XML library.
- [ORBit](#) – a CORBA ORB for software componentry.

A number of language bindings are available allowing applications to be written in a variety of programming languages, such as [C++](#) (gtkmm), [Java](#) (java-gnome), [Ruby](#) (ruby-gnome2), [C#](#) (Gtk#), [Python](#) (PyGTK), [Perl](#) (gtk2-perl) and many others. The only languages currently used in applications that are part of an official GNOME desktop release are [C](#), [C#](#) and [Python](#).



[Freedesktop.org](#) is a separate project to assist interoperability and shared technology between the different [X Window desktops](#) such as [GNOME](#), [KDE](#), and [Xfce](#). Following freedesktop.org specifications allows GNOME applications to appear more integrated into other desktops (and vice versa), and encourages cooperation as well as competition.

Examples of technologies originated at freedesktop.org which now form part of GNOME's core technology set include:

- [Cairo](#) – a sophisticated 2D vector graphics library.
- [D-Bus](#) – interprocess communication system.
- [GStreamer](#) – a multimedia framework.
- [HAL](#) – a specification and an implementation of a hardware abstraction layer.
- [Poppler](#) – a PDF rendering library.
- [Tango Desktop Project](#) – which aims to provide a common visual standard across different platforms.

These initiatives aim to allow users and developers to choose the technologies and applications they like regardless of which desktop environment they use.



Whats new in 2.20?

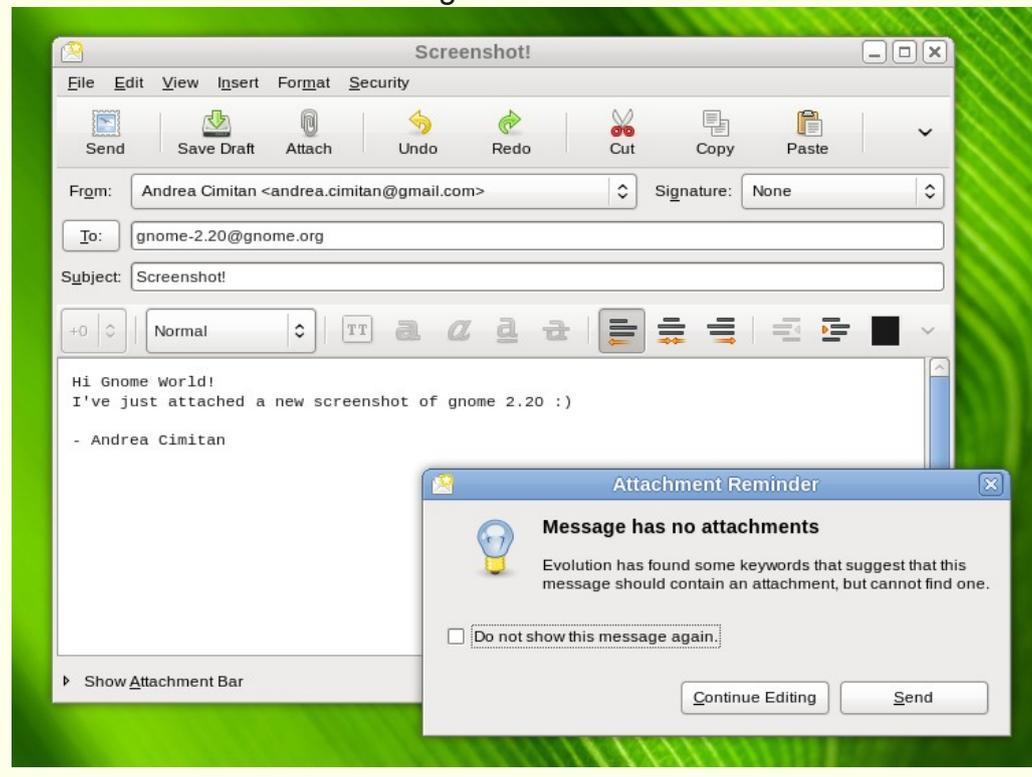


Email and Calendar

GNOME's email and groupware client, Evolution, has several new features.

The **new attachment warning** could mean the end of those "Sorry, I forgot to attach the file" emails. If you try to send an email that contains the word "attachment" (or similar words), but don't actually attach a file, you will see a helpful warning.

Evolution's attachment warning.





Whats new in 2.20?

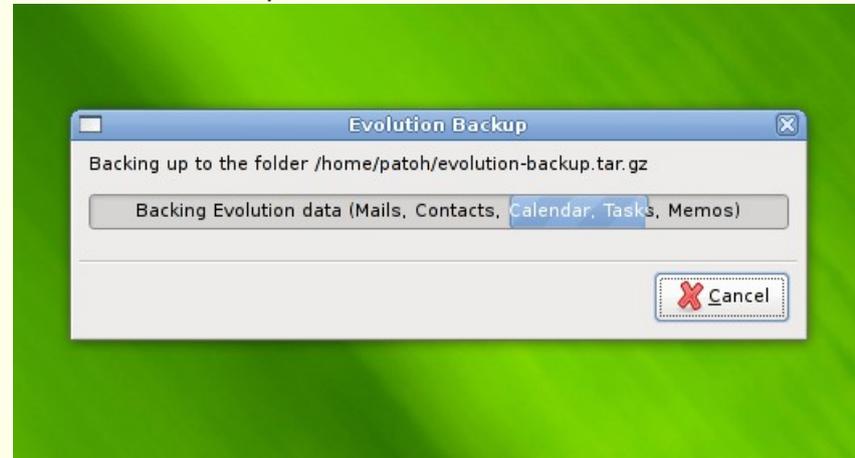
Evolution now shows an icon in your panel's notification area when you have new email. Note that, because this is currently only a plugin which is not yet fully integrated into the main preferences, you need to disable the plugin itself if you would like to disable this feature.

Evolution's new notification icon.



Moving your configuration and Email archive to a new computer is now much easier thanks to the new Backup/Restore feature.

Evolution's backup feature.





Whats new in 2.20?

The new "[Magic Space Bar](#)" support is hard to find, but useful - it means you need just one key to read new mails in all your folders. Just press the space bar to scroll the message preview window to the end of the email, then press it again to view the next unread email in that folder. When you've read all the emails in that folder, press it again to show the first unread email in the next folder.

[Evolution's calendar](#) feature also has some useful improvements. The [search interface](#) allows advanced searches such as those already available for email and address book searches, and [you can save your searches to run them again later](#). The Show drop-down now provides quick access to the next 7 day's appointments and to active appointments.

Evolution's 7 day events view.

The screenshot shows the Evolution calendar interface. The window title is "Calendars - Evolution". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Actions, Search, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for New, Send / Receive, Print, Delete, Previous, Today, Next, Go To, Day, Work Week, Week, and Month. The main area displays a calendar for Wednesday 22 Aug 2007, with a "Show: Next 7 Days' Appointments" dropdown. A search bar is visible on the right. The left sidebar shows a tree view with categories: On This Computer (Personal, Conferencias, GNOME Board Meeting...), On The Web (GNOME Release Sched..., GNOME Board Meetings, Suse release schedule, GUADEC 2007 Schedule), Contacts (Birthdays & Anniversaries), Weather, and CalDAV. The main calendar area shows a table of events:

Summary	Start Date	End Date
Desktop Platform Team Meeting	Thu 09/06/2007 10:00	Thu 09/06/2007 11:00
Checa tus finanzas	Fri 08/31/2007 00:00	Sat 09/01/2007 00:00
GNOME 2.20.0 Release Candidate (2.19.92)	Wed 09/05/2007	Thu 09/06/2007
GNOME 2.20.0 Release Candidate (2.19.92) Tarbal...	Mon 09/03/2007	Tue 09/04/2007
SLES9/NLD9 SP4 Beta1 - snapshot release	Thu 08/30/2007	Fri 08/31/2007
opensUSE 10.3 Beta3 Base package checkin dead...	Fri 08/31/2007 08:00	Fri 08/31/2007 08:00
opensUSE 10.3 Beta3 Leaf package checkin dead...	Mon 09/03/2007 11:00	Mon 09/03/2007 11:00
opensUSE 10.3 Beta3 release	Thu 09/06/2007	Fri 09/07/2007



Whats new in 2.20?

In addition, the Email client now

- moves threads to the top of the list when a thread has a new Email, when using the threaded view.
- uses the [standard GTK+ printing system](#), using the same dialog windows as other applications, while providing more printing options than before.
- allows you to [choose the Spam plugin](#) (SpamAssassin or BogoFilter) via its preferences. And SpamAssassin will now actually learn when you mark emails as Junk or Not Junk.

Users of Microsoft Exchange will welcome improvements to Evolution's Exchange support, which include:

- Access to Exchange's delegation feature so that a colleague can handle your work while you are away.
- Faster use when offline.
- Faster loading of folders.



Whats new in 2.20?

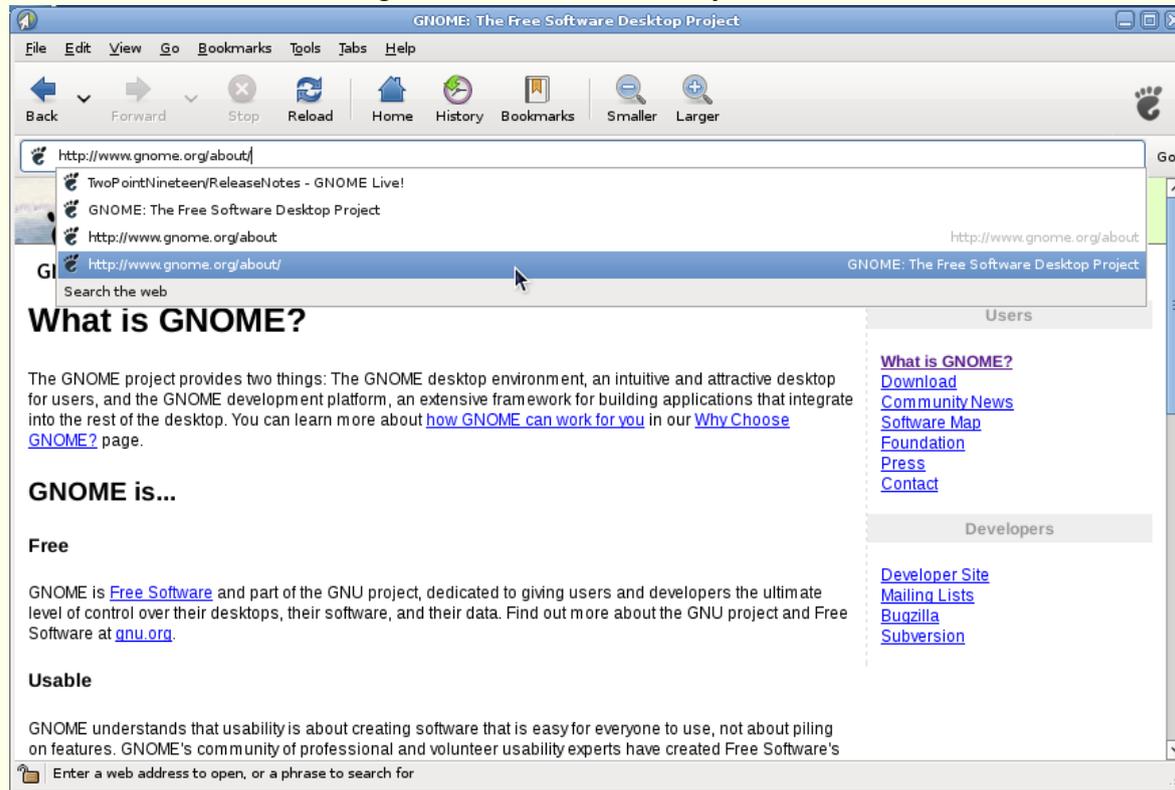


Web Browser

GNOME's integrated web browser, Epiphany, has been subtly but significantly improved.

For instance, inline completion in the address bar is now more intuitive. When you use the cursor keys to select from the drop-down list, the current selection is shown immediately in the entry box, so it's easier to see what address will be used when you press enter. This drop-down menu lists addresses from both your history and bookmarks, and it now shows the web site icons (favicons) for history items, as it already did for bookmark items.

The web browser, showing bookmarks and history in the address bar, with favicons.





Whats new in 2.20?



Image Viewing

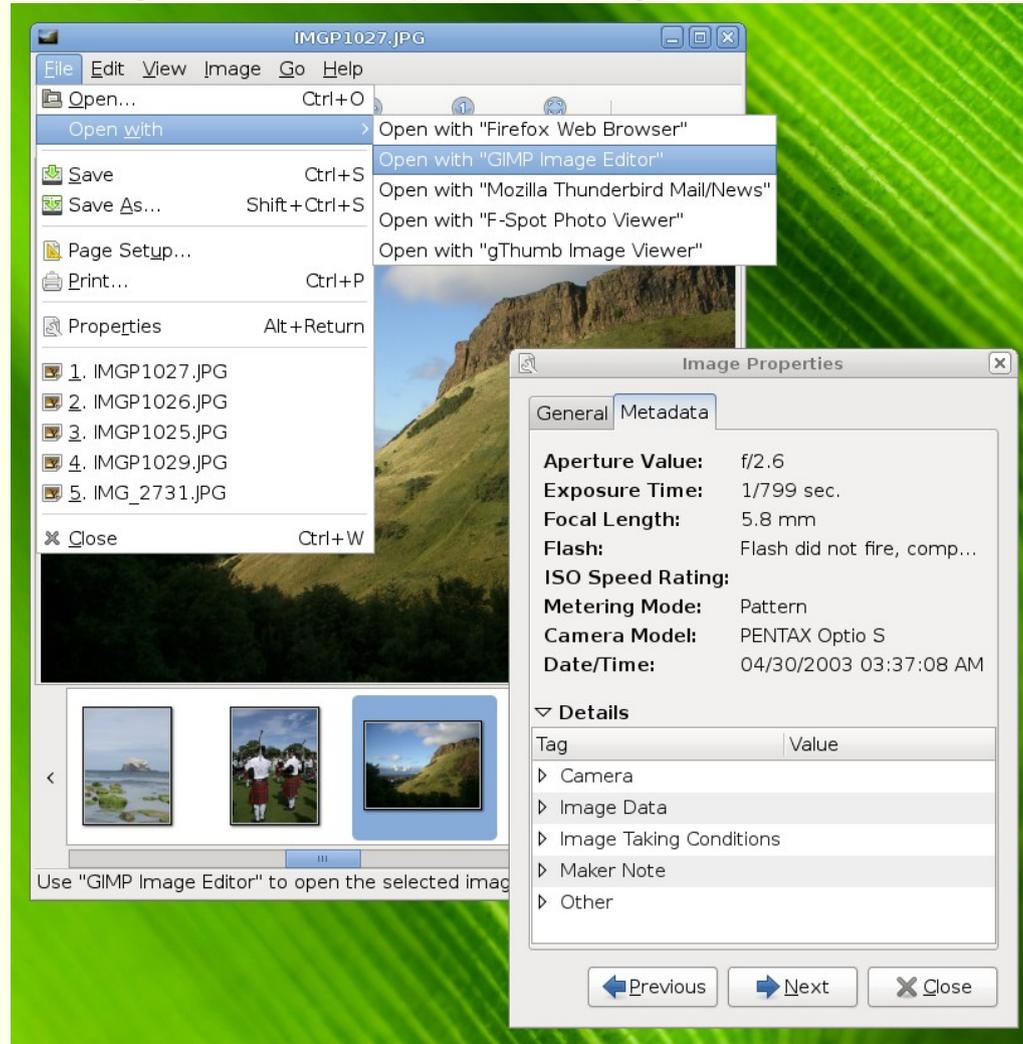
GNOME's image viewer, eog, is now faster and more stable. The [new image properties dialog](#) provides easy access to basic information and metadata for your images, and [now includes XMP](#) (Extensible Metadata Platform) data that your camera or software might store in your image files, along with the existing EXIF data. This might include location, copyright information, license, and tags.

And you can now easily open an image in another application, such as the GIMP, by using the [new "Open with..." menu](#) item. When you've made your changes and saved the file then your picture will be updated in the image viewer automatically. This is also available in the new right-click menu in the image collection pane, at the bottom of the window, along with other useful actions. That image collection now has large vertical buttons at the left and right, making it easier to browse through your pictures.



Whats new in 2.20?

The Image Viewer, with the properties dialog and the Open With menu.





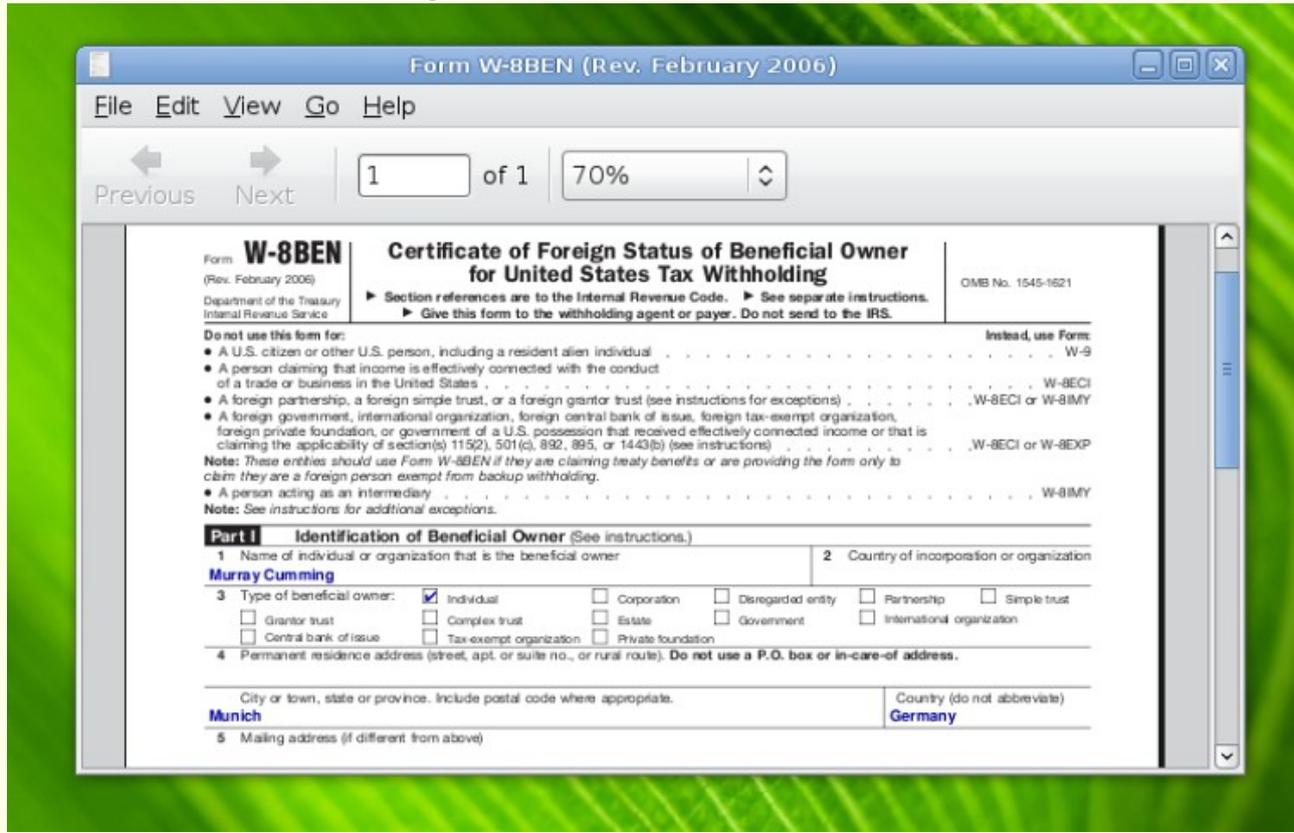
Whats new in 2.20?



Document Viewer

GNOME's Evince viewer, for PDF and Postscript files [now supports interactive PDF forms](#), allowing you to enter information into a PDF that you receive, to save or print. Page rendering in the new version is now noticeably faster.

The Document Viewer, editing a form.



You can also [now save images from PDF documents](#) and print documents with multiple PDF pages per sheet.



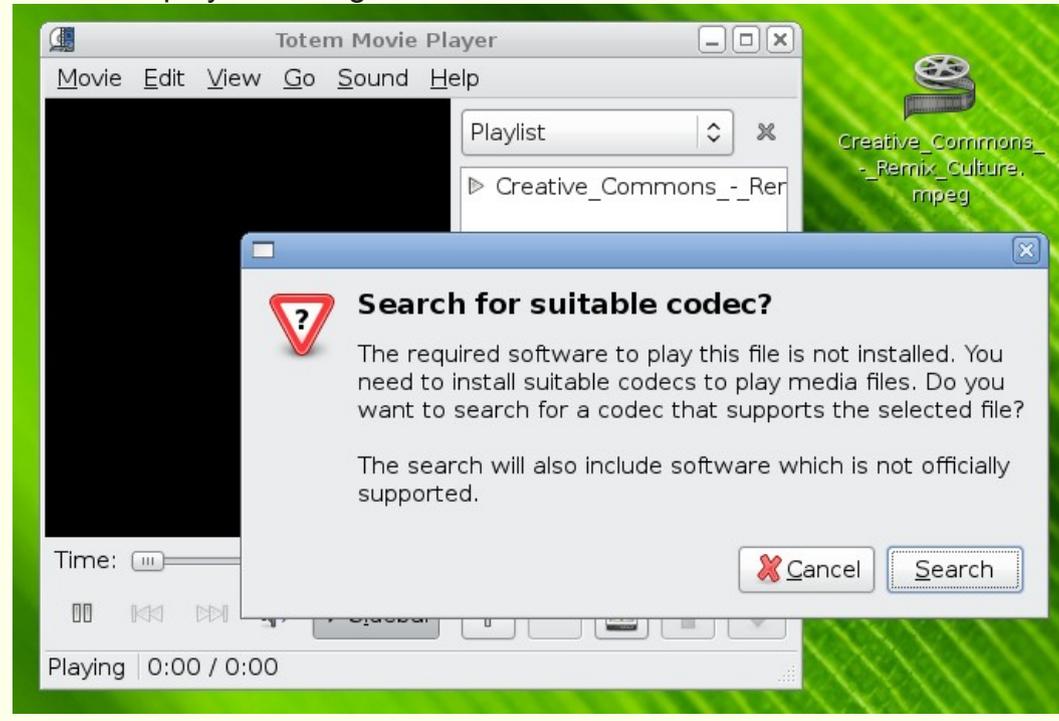
Whats new in 2.20?



Sound and Video

Not all distributions like to install all multimedia codecs by default, due to the need to obtain patent licenses for some codecs in some countries. This means that applications can not always read every file format by default. But applications such as GNOME's video player, Totem, [can now offer these new codecs to the user for installation](#). This is actually implemented by your distribution, which may make its own decisions about how to obtain the codecs. Here's how it looks in Ubuntu:

The video player offering download of a codec.



Totem's support for embedded videos in web pages has also improved, supporting more web pages, showing a pulsing play button when you need to press play to start the video, and now allowing you to go into [full-screen mode](#) from the web page.



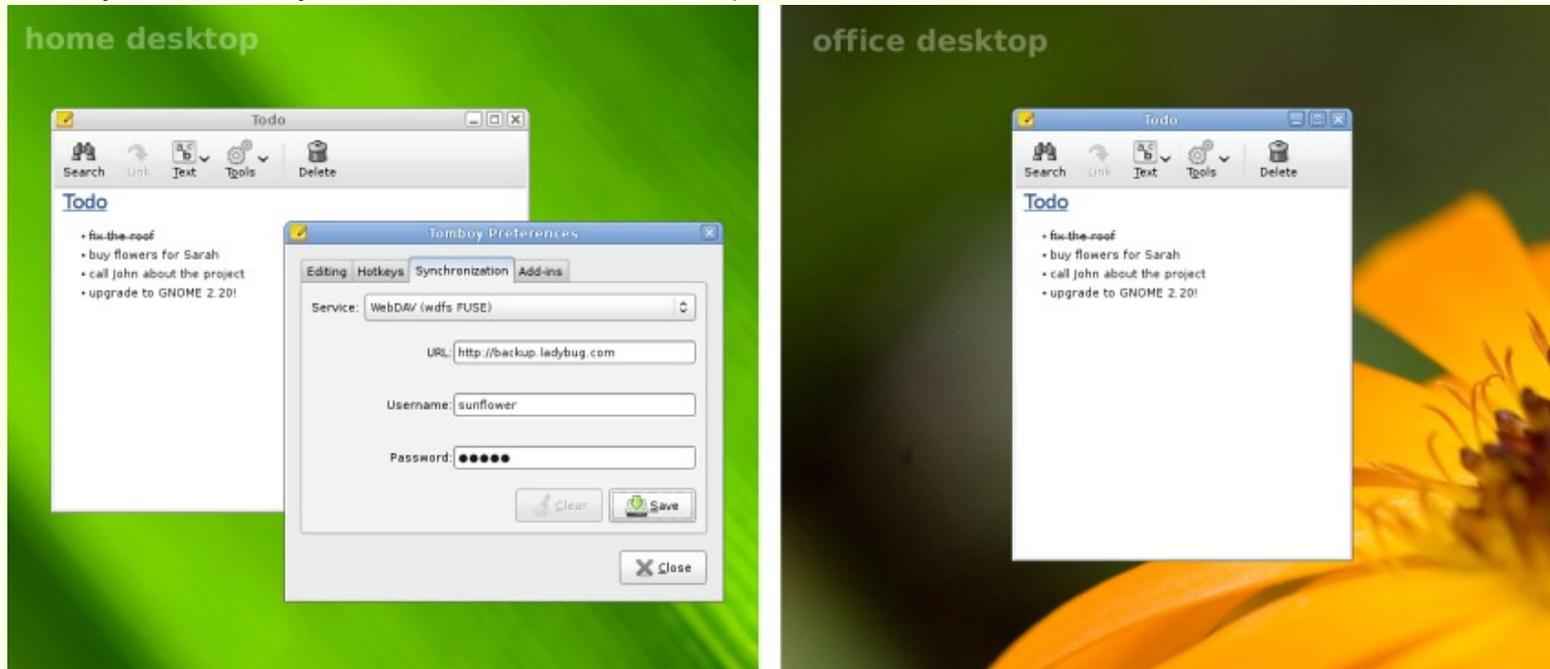
Whats new in 2.20?



Note-Taking

Tomboy, the GNOME note taking application, has also added some significant new features, the first of which is [note synchronization](#). Tomboy can now use [WebDAV](#) or [ssh](#) to connect to a remote server and synchronize all the notes that a user has made. This allows for users who use multiple computers to keep one set of synchronized notes between all the machines. Simple conflict resolution between the server and the Tomboy clients ensures that there is no data loss in case of a note conflict.

Tomboy with notes synchronized between two computers.



Furthermore, Tomboy now remembers your open notes, showing them again when you restart the application.



Whats new in 2.20?

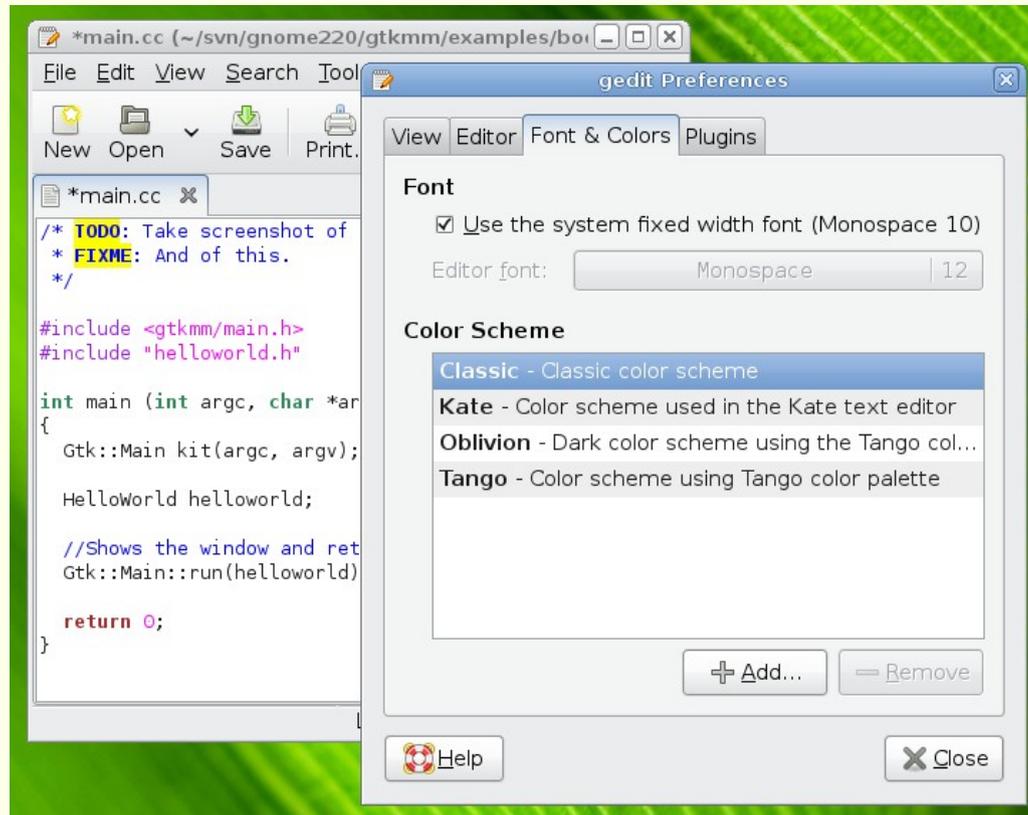


Text Editing

GNOME's simple but powerful text editor, gedit, has an [all-new syntax-highlighting system](#) which now supports [syntax highlighting](#) for scripting languages such as PHP and Ruby even when embedded in HTML, as well as [highlighting of text](#) such as "TODO" or "FIXME" inside code comments, and highlighting of gtk-doc source code documentation.

You can even choose from several [color schemes](#) in case you are already familiar with the colors used by a different text editor.

The text editor's color schemes.





Whats new in 2.20?



File Management

The file chooser dialog now shows the [recent files list](#) and can use [desktop search systems](#) such as [Beagle](#) or [Tracker](#), making it easier to find your files when you need them, without interruption.

Performing a search in the file chooser dialog.

The screenshot shows the 'Open Files' dialog box with a search bar containing the text 'player'. The 'Places' sidebar on the left lists various locations, with 'Search' selected. The main pane displays a list of files with columns for 'Name' and 'Modified'.

Name	Modified
totemIGMPPlayerApplication.html	07/30/2007
totemIGMPPlayer.html	07/30/2007
totemIMullyPlayer.html	07/30/2007
totemINarrowSpacePlayer.html	07/30/2007
totemIBasicPlayer.html	07/30/2007

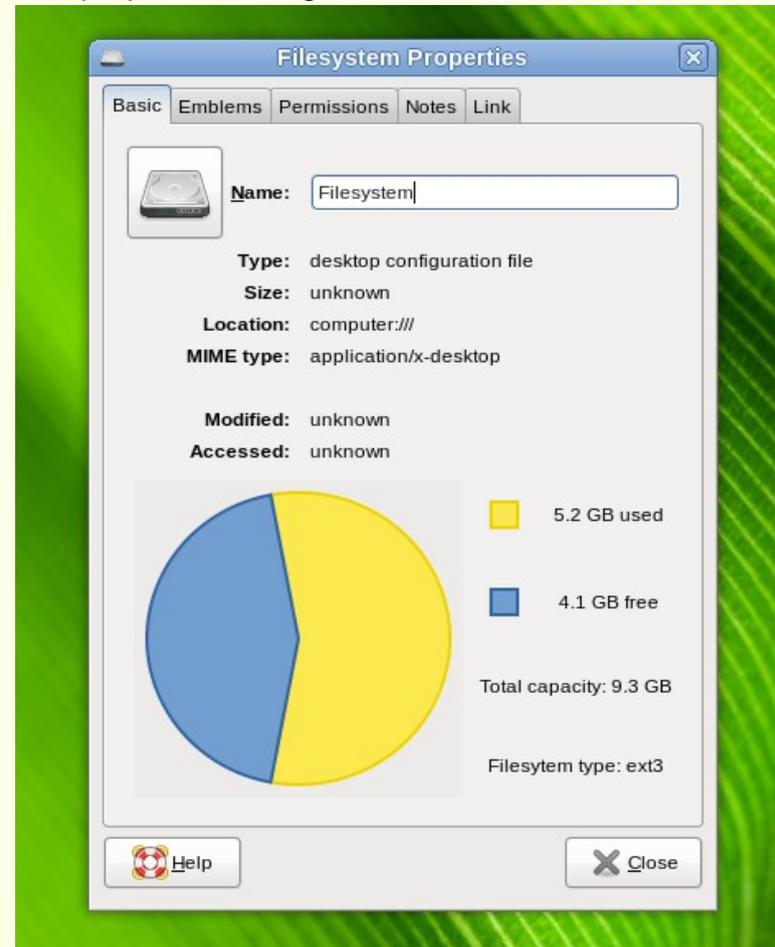
At the bottom of the dialog, there are buttons for '+ Add', '- Remove', 'All Files', 'Character Coding: Auto Detected', 'Cancel', and 'Open'.



Whats new in 2.20?

The Nautilus file manager now shows more information in the "Properties" window for drives, including a [pie graph](#) that easily shows how much space is left. In addition, you can now see the overall disk usage in the Disk Usage Analyzer utility.

The properties dialog for a hard drive.

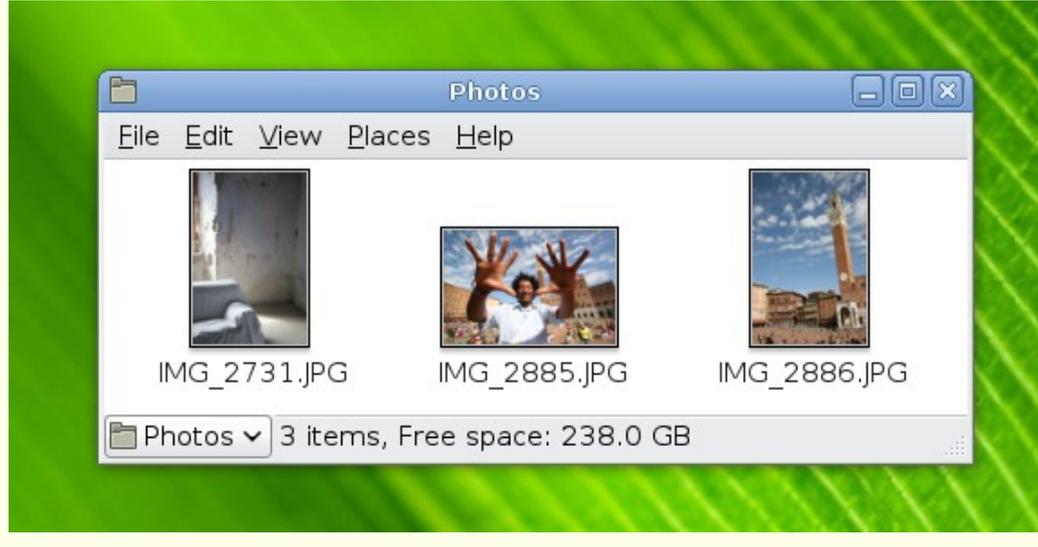




Whats new in 2.20?

The file manager also now [uses the EXIF camera information](#) in some image files to [rotate its thumbnails](#) when appropriate. This means that, when you take a picture with your camera and import it into GNOME, the orientation of the thumbnail will be correct, whether it was taken as landscape or portrait.

The file manager showing correctly orientated image thumbnails.



The [file-roller archive manager](#) can now open and save archives from [networked locations](#), such as mounted `ssh://` servers, by using the same `gnome-vfs` system that is already used by other GNOME applications. It is also now possible to [copy/paste and drag-and-drop files between archives](#).



Whats new in 2.20?

Panel

The GNOME Panel can be seen at the top and bottom of your screen in most distributions. It has some small but helpful improvements in GNOME 2.20. For instance, the [Window List applet no longer resizes its buttons whenever the length of window titles change](#). This avoids annoying resizes when changing tabs in your web browser. And the Window Selector applet now sorts its drop-down list by workspace.

Users of "floating panels" (which don't expand to fill the whole screen width) might notice that these panels now remain in the correct position and alignment when changing screen resolution. More work to improve the repositioning of panel applets when changing screen resolution is planned for GNOME 2.22.



Whats new in 2.20?

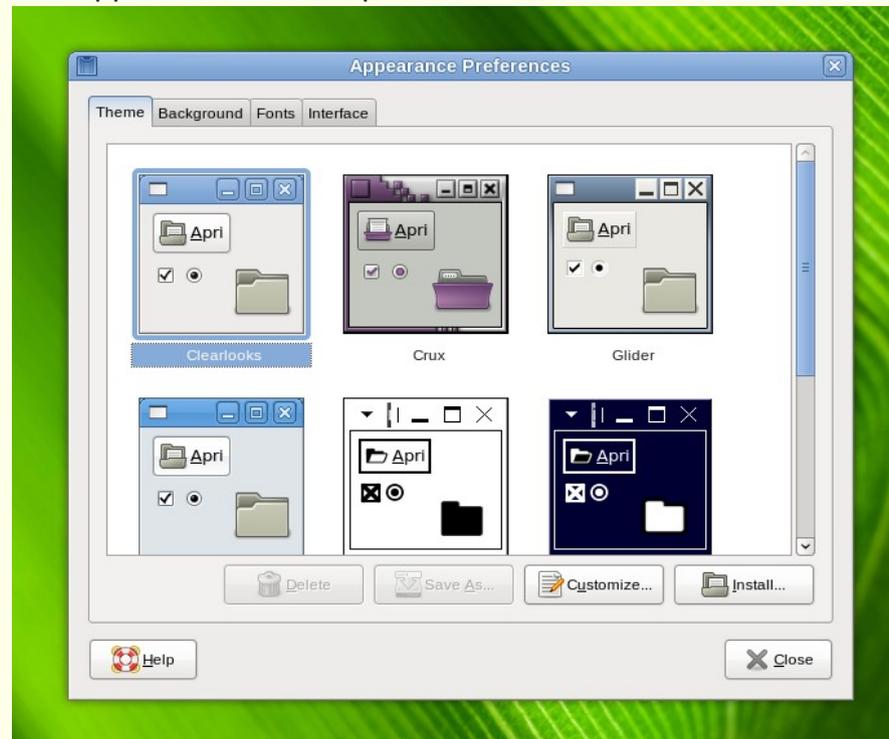


Control Panel

For GNOME 2.20, the control panels have been reorganized slightly to reduce the number of control panels, making it easier to find what you need.

For instance, this release marks the debut of the new [Appearance](#) control panel applet. The Theme, Background, Fonts, and Interface applets have been merged to create this new applet, simplifying the Preferences menu.

The Appearance control panel.

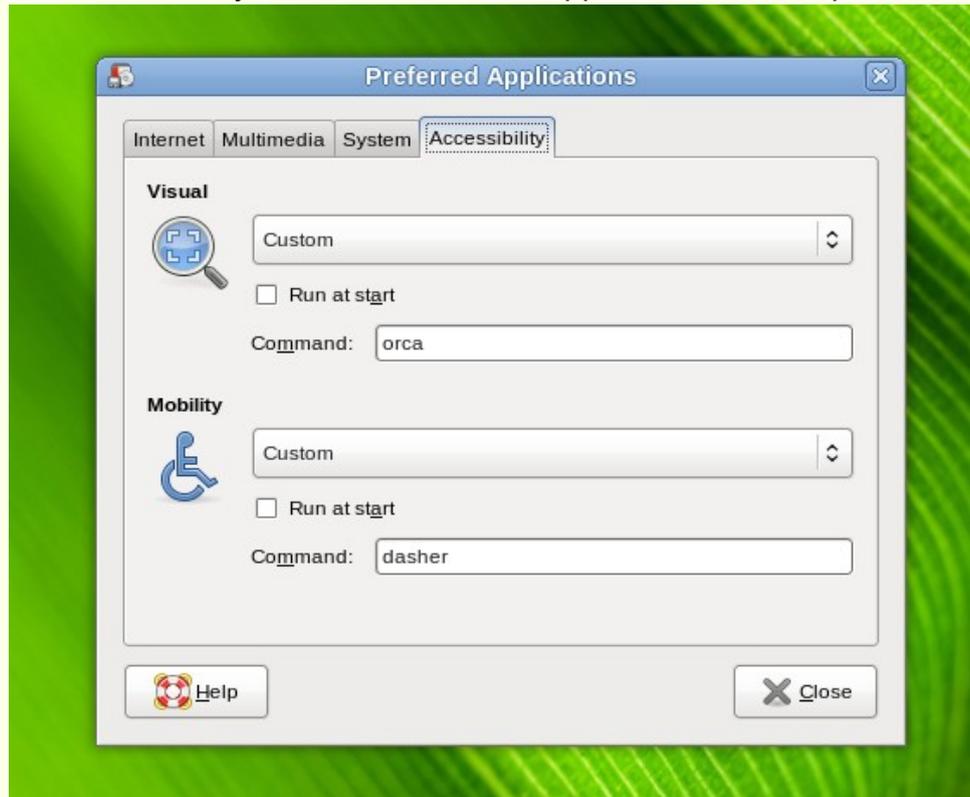




Whats new in 2.20?

In addition, some of the Accessibility preferences have been moved to a new tab in the Preferred Applications control panel.

The Accessibility tab in the Preferred Applications control panel.



Wireless users may also welcome the new support for [WPA encryption](#) in the Network control panel.



Whats new in 2.20?



Password Management

The GNOME Keyring system [remembers your passwords for networked servers and web sites](#). In GNOME 2.20, the keyring is [unlocked automatically](#) when you login and when you unlock your screen, avoiding the need for an extra password prompt. Note, however, that this feature requires some work by your distribution. You can now also change your keyring's master password via the Encryption Preferences control panel, in the GNOME Keyring tab.

The Keyring tab in the Encryption Preferences control panel.





Whats new in 2.20?

The Password and Encryption Keys utility now shows more notification details when you import keys, and allows you to choose the archive type when encrypting multiple files.





Whats new in 2.20?

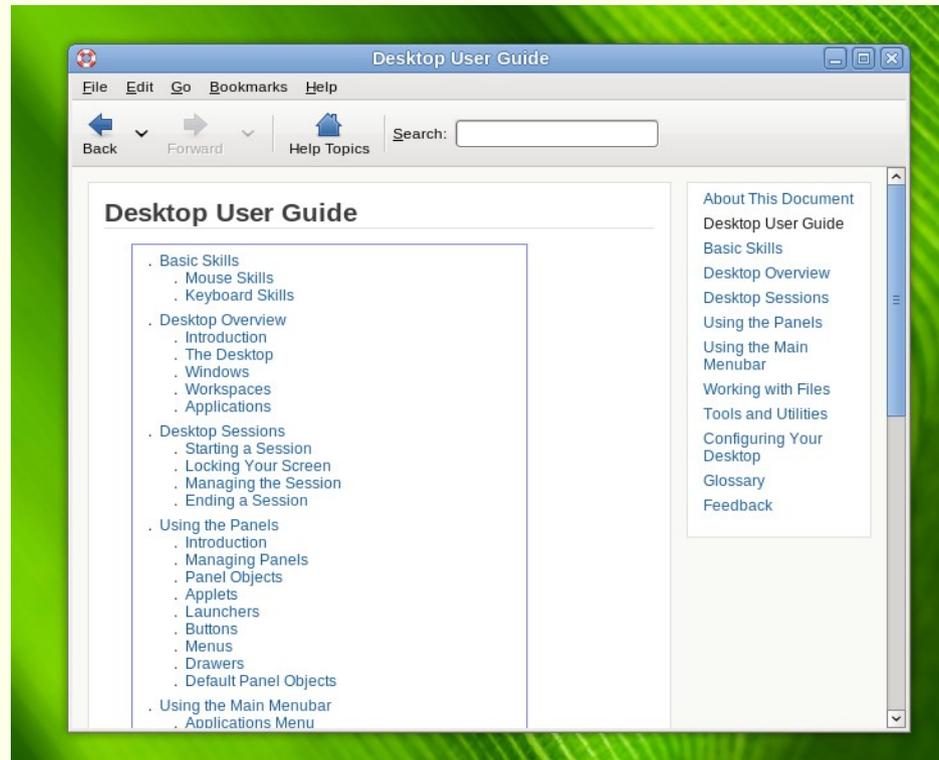


Help System

This release has seen some large changes in the infrastructure of the GNOME help browser (yelp), improving the style and layout. In addition, the colors now better match your current theme.

Help pages also now appear more quickly, as individual pages are now loaded on demand instead of the entire manual being parsed unnecessarily.

The help browser.





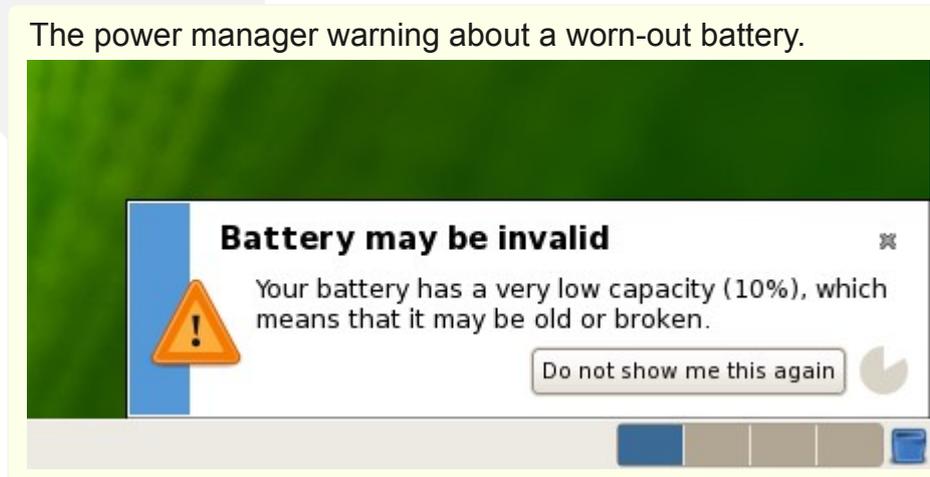
Whats new in 2.20?



Power Manager

GNOME's Power Manager now saves profile information about your batteries over time, to provide a far more accurate estimation of the time remaining, even with old worn-out batteries. It even knows about many battery models that have been recalled by their manufacturers.

The power manager warning about a worn-out battery.



Several parts of GNOME, such as the volume mixer have also been corrected to remove unnecessary polling, resulting in power savings.



Whats new in 2.20?

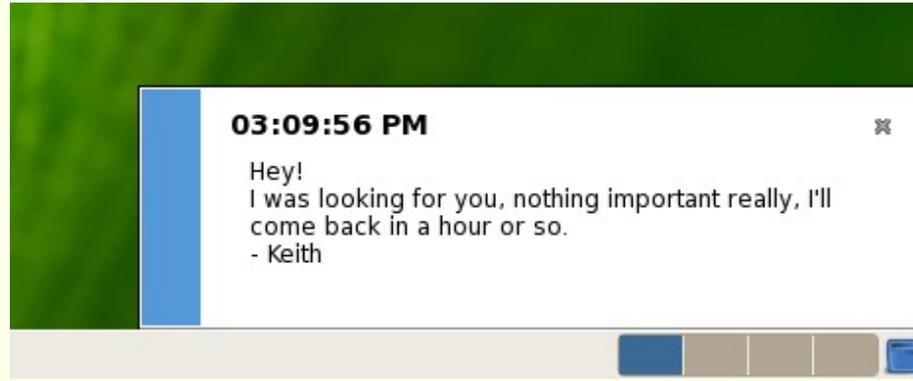


Login and Screensaver

Users could already choose their preferred language when logging in to GNOME, but now they can even see the login screen in their own language as soon as they choose it, thanks to an improved GDM (Gnome Display Manager).

The GNOME Screensaver now allows people to leave you a note while your screen is locked, by clicking the "Leave Message" button. You'll see these messages when you login.

Notes left for you while your screensaver was active.





Whats new in 2.20?



Right-To-Left Languages

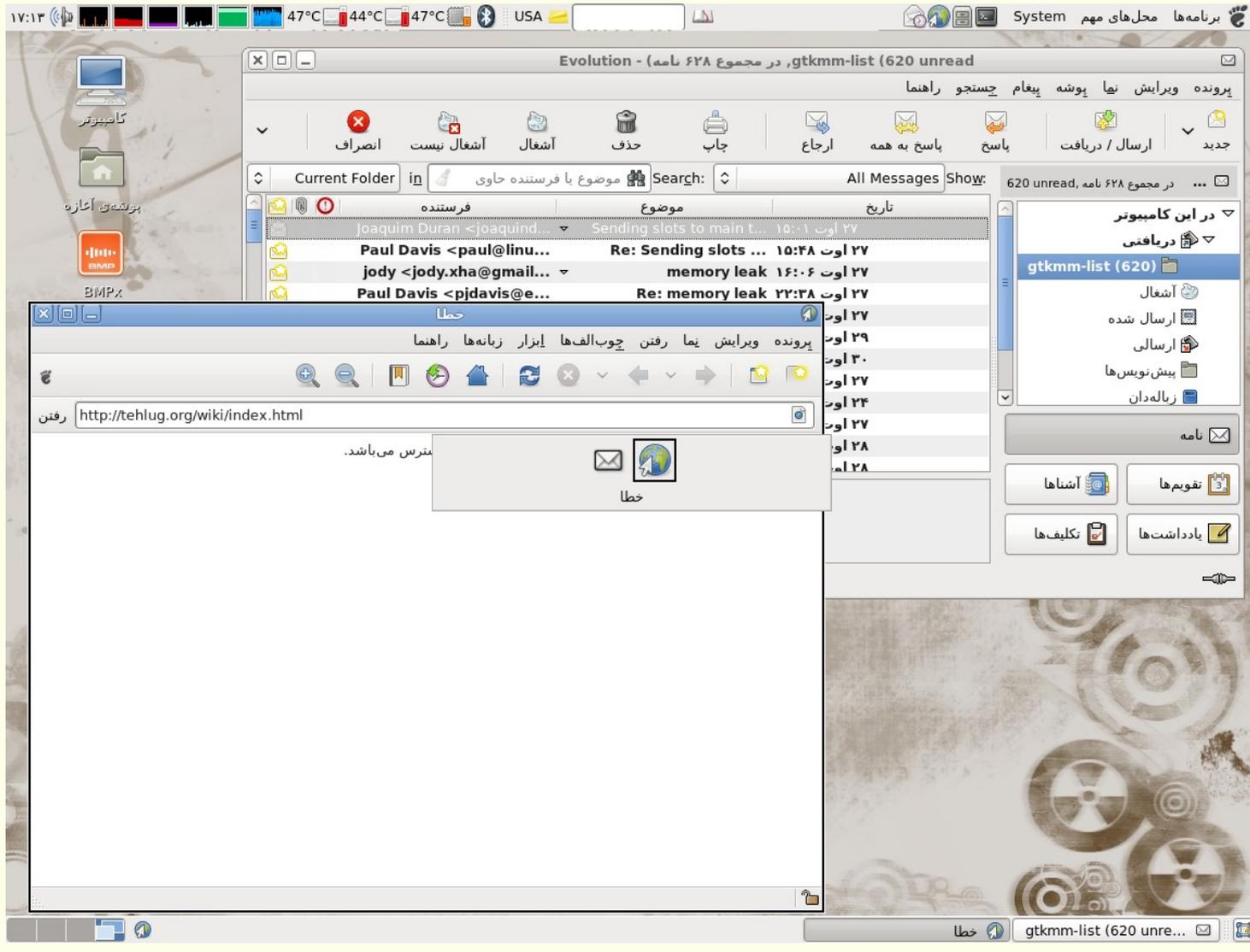
Languages such as Farsi and Hebrew are written from right to left. Users of these languages expect most user interface elements to be similarly mirrored, compared to left-to-right user interfaces. GNOME 2.20 improves the support in the following ways when using these languages:

- Window title buttons (such as minimize, maximize, and close) appear in mirrored order.
- Window title menu items are now aligned to the right.
- The alt-tab window switcher lists and moves through windows from right to left.
- The ctrl-alt-arrow workspace switcher lists and moves through workspaces from right to left,



Whats new in 2.20?

Switching windows when using Farsi. Notice the reversed buttons in the window title bars.





Whats new in 2.20?



Accessibility

GNOME's accessibility support can be customized to allow people with a range of disabilities to use GNOME. The Orca screen-reader is a key part of this support, using speech synthesis, braille, and magnification to assist people with visual impairments.

Orca's main advantage is its application-specific support. This means that it has an understanding of the specific user interaction models of particular applications in addition to the general meta-information available via the ATK toolkit (and the AT-SPI system). For instance, the latest version adds greatly improved support for OpenOffice, Firefox, Thunderbird, Pidgin (previously known as GAIM) and Java applications. It also now deals with progress bars, tooltips, and notification messages, and can use custom pronunciations for special words.



Whats new in 2.20?



Lockdown and User Profile Editor

The "Sabayon" User Profile Editor allows administrators to set up user profiles inside a live, interactive GNOME session. When a profile is created or edited, a nested GNOME session is started up, which the administrator can use to change GConf defaults and mandatory keys in their own GNOME session.

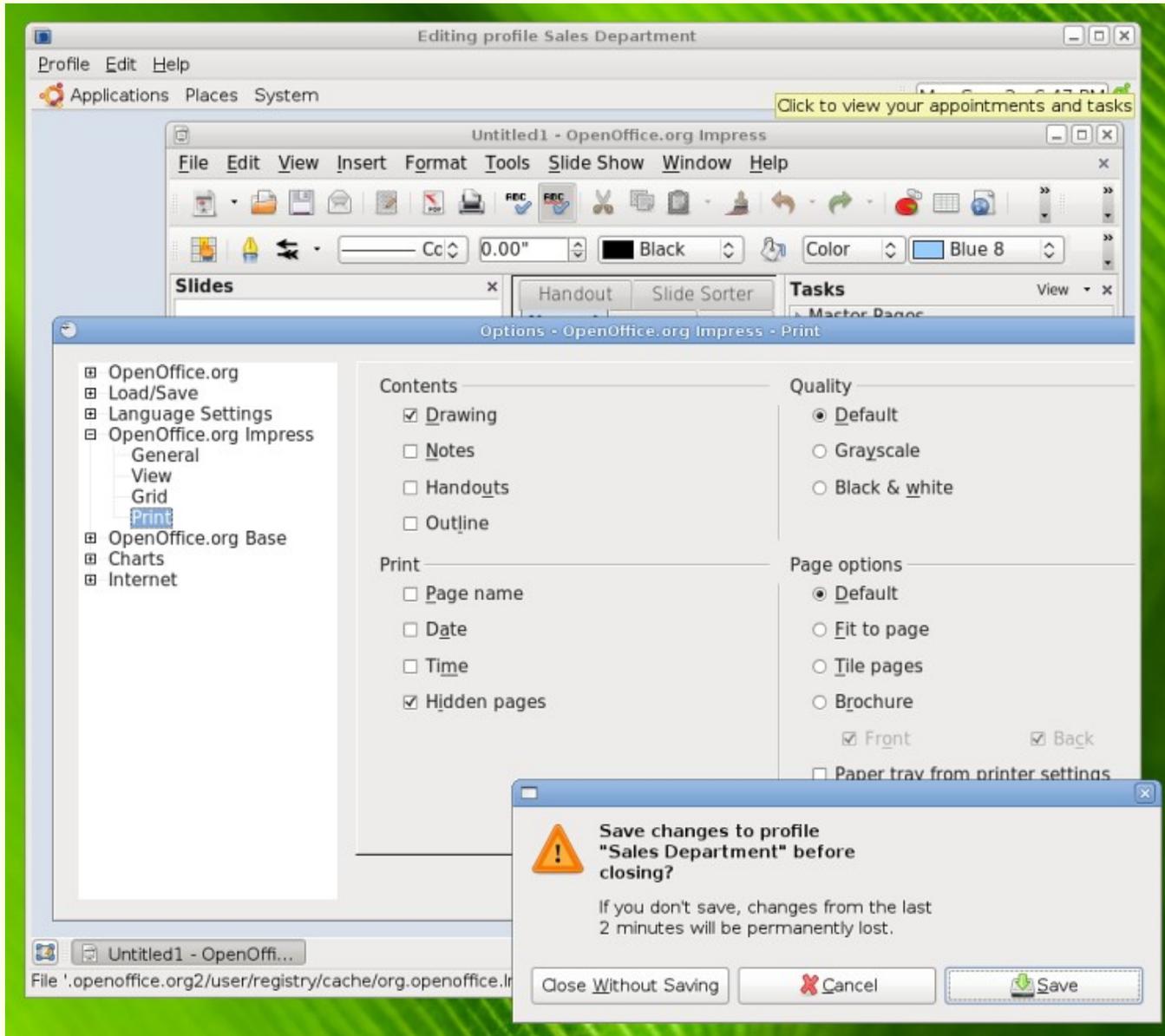
Within the nested window a system administrator can create personalized profiles based on job description (e.g. receptionist, data entry clerk, programmer, human resources manager, etc.). These profiles can then be saved and deployed to various desktop machines with ease, saving the system administrator time. The profiles can also be modified and fine tuned as needed based on user feedback. Since they are in a centralized location they allow easy maintenance and deployment.

In GNOME 2.20 the User Profile Editor can also be used to set default preferences for OpenOffice applications in addition to the existing support for GNOME and Mozilla applications.



Whats new in 2.20?

Setting default OpenOffice preferences for a user profile.





Whats new in 2.20?



GDM (GNOME Display Manager)

GDM now has better utmp/wtmp auditing, so when users log in or log out entries are placed in `/var/adm/utmp` and `/var/adm/wtmp`. For instance, this allows programs such as `who` and `finger` to use the utmp database to get information about who is on the system. In addition, support for Linux auditing, via `libaudit`, logs the success or failure of each login attempt with the Linux kernel audit system.

GDM can also now use RBAC (Role Based Access Control) to control access to the Shutdown, Reboot, and Suspend features.



Whats new in 2.20?

GTK+

GNOME 2.20 uses version 2.12 of the GTK+ UI toolkit API, which adds new features and important bug-fixes. The largest changes are:

- A new `GtkVolumeButton` widget, for use by media players.
- A new `GtkRecentAction` class to provide recent-files menu items.
- An improved `GtkTooltip` API, which is much more convenient and powerful than the now-deprecated old `GtkTooltips` API. For instance, this allows tooltips in `GtkTreeViews`, and on insensitive widgets.
- The new `GtkBuilder` API, which can build user interfaces from XML descriptions, intended to replace `libglade` soon.
- Support for some simple graphical effects, where the hardware and drivers support them, via functions such as `gdk_window_set_composited()` and `gdk_window_set_opacity()`.
- New input methods for the Thai and Lao languages, plus a mobile-phone-style multipress input method for embedded devices.
- The built-in stock icons were updated to comply with the Tango freedesktop specification, so the appearance of GNOME applications is even more consistent with other toolkits and desktops.
- The `GtkFileChooser` now shows the recent files list, and can be integrated with desktop search systems such as Beagle and Tracker, as mentioned above in the File Management section.



Whats new in 2.20?

Glib

The Glib utility library now has a `g_get_user_special_dir()` that provides the path to special folders defined by FreeDesktop.org's xdg-user-dirs specification and tool.

And for text processing, the new GRegex API provides regular expression string matching without the need for an additional library.

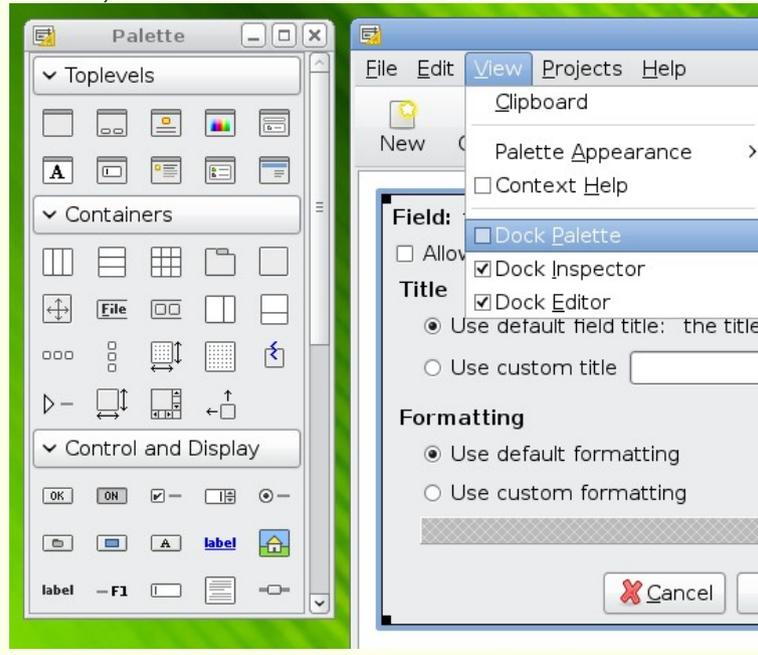


Whats new in 2.20?

Glade

The Glade user interface designer is much improved, adding user interface and architectural improvements. For instance, tool windows, such as the editor, the inspector, and the palette, are now dockable.

Glade, with an undocked window.



And you can now right-click on widgets to conveniently make some of these changes:

- Add or remove the parent widget.
- Insert or remove a placeholder before or after the selected widget in a GtkWidget.
- Insert or remove a page before or after the selected page in a GtkNotebook.
- Insert or remove a row or column in a GtkTable.

Library authors will be pleased to see that new widgets may be declared in the catalog without the need to write supporting source code, allowing developers to use your extra widgets in Glade.

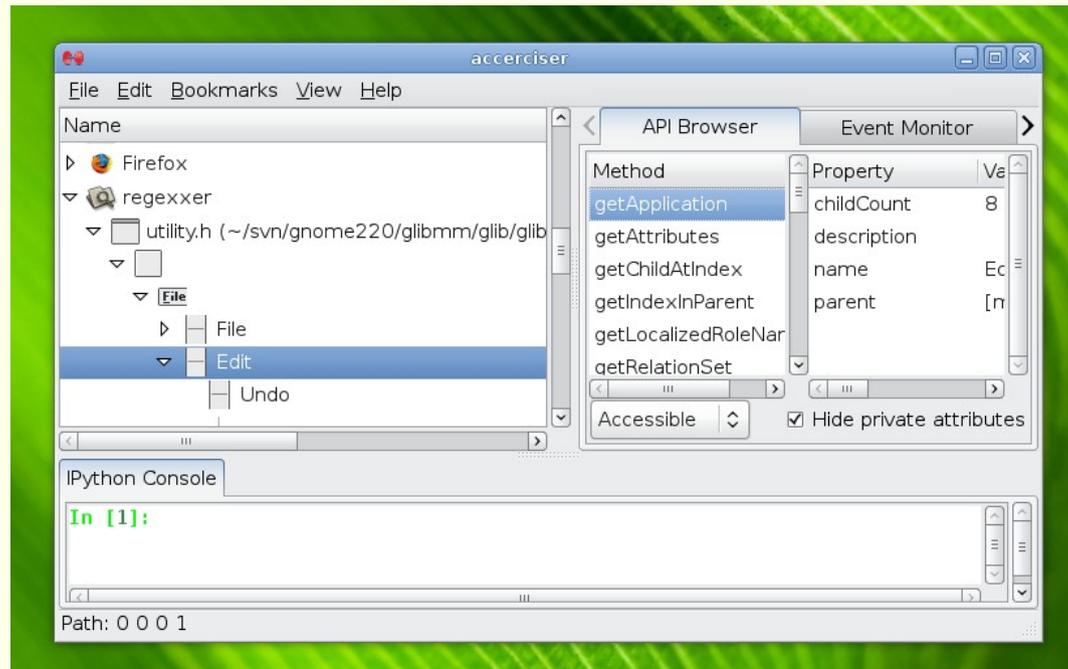


Whats new in 2.20?

Accerciser

The new accerciser Accessibility Explorer allows you to check whether your application provides the information needed by accessibility tools such as GNOME's Orca screenreader.

The Accerciser utility examining an application's user interface.





Whats new in 2.20?

Developer Documentation

GNOME's new documentation website, library.gnome.org, lists all the latest tutorials, manuals and API references. It's the result of a Google Summer Of Code project which ensures that the online documentation stays up-to-date, even showing several versions of the same documents, in multiple languages too.

This includes the new Overview of the GNOME Platform document, which is now an official part of GNOME's software releases, in the `gnome-devel-docs` module. It's a good place for new GNOME developers to start.

For offline documentation, we strongly encourage the use of the DevHelp utility, particularly when searching for function or class names, though you must remember to install the relevant documentation packages from your distribution. DevHelp is also now part of GNOME's official Developer Tools release.



Whats new in 2.20?

GNOME's new online library of developer documentation.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "GNOME Library" with the URL "http://library.gnome.org/". The browser's address bar and navigation buttons (Back, Forward, Stop, Reload, Home, History, Bookmarks, Smaller, Larger) are visible. The website has a dark navigation bar with links for Home, News, Projects, Art, Support, Development, and Community. Below this is a blue header for the "GNOME Documentation Library" with a search bar and tabs for Home, Users, Administrators, Developers, and About. The main content area features three highlighted sections: "Users" (blue), "Developers" (yellow), and "Administrators" (green), each with a star icon and a brief description. To the right, there is a list of "Available Languages" including Arabic, Bulgarian, Catalan, Danish, German, Greek, English, British English, Spanish, Euskara, Finnish, French, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Dutch, Occitan, Punjabi, Portuguese, Portuguese do Brasil, Russian, Serbian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Chinese (Mainland), Chinese (Hong Kong), and Chinese (Taiwan). The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the URL "http://library.gnome.org/devel/".



Whats new in 2.20?

Internationalization

Thanks to members of the worldwide GNOME Translation Project, GNOME 2.20 offers support for 48 languages (at least 80 percent of strings translated), including the user and administration manuals for many languages.

Many other languages are partially supported, with more than half of their strings translated.



GNOME Mobile

GNOME Mobile will advance the use, development and commercialization of GNOME components as a mobile and embedded user experience platform. It brings together industry leaders, expert consultants, key developers and the community and industry organizations they represent.

Mission

- Increase community and commercial visibility of GNOME Mobile technology and participating organisations.
- Co-ordinate investment in the GTK+ and GNOME platform, documentation and developer tools.
- Increase development focus on the "mobile experience", particularly the integration of GNOME desktop and GNOME Mobile technology.
- Facilitate healthy development collaboration between participating organisations, the GNOME community and related projects; and between GNOME platform, desktop and GNOME Mobile developers.
- Pursue standardisation opportunities for the platform, and potentially at the user experience level.
- Ensure that Software Freedom is a reality beyond the desktop, and available in the hands of users around the world.

Devices

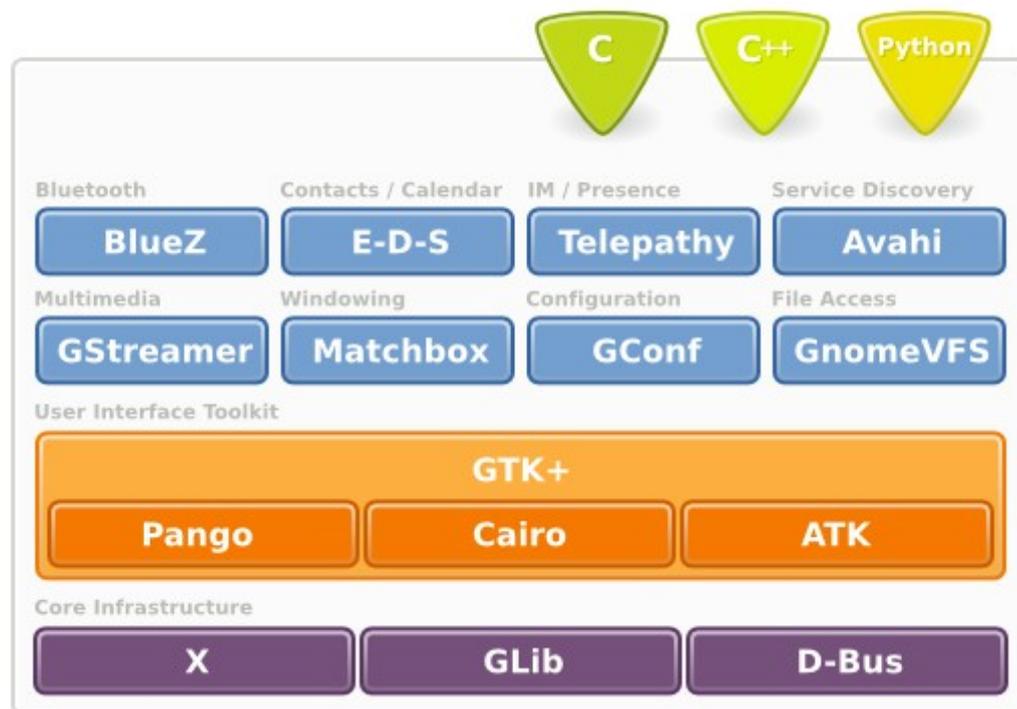




The GNOME Mobile Platform

The GNOME Mobile Platform is a subset of the proven, widely used GNOME Platform. The platform definition announced today represents components that are currently shipping in production devices, but GNOME Mobile participants are planning to grow the platform aggressively in the next twelve months, to enable new technologies and functionality.

GNOME Mobile Platform





The One Laptop per Child association (OLPC) is a Delaware, USA based, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, created by faculty members of the MIT Media Lab, set up to oversee The Children's Machine project and the construction of the XO-1 "\$100 laptop". Both the project and the organization were announced at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January 2005. According to the home page of the project's wiki at laptop.org, "OLPC espouses five core principles: (1) child ownership; (2) low ages; (3) saturation; (4) connection; and (5) free and open source."

OLPC is funded by a number of sponsor organizations, including AMD, Brightstar Corporation, eBay, Google, Marvell, News Corporation, SES, Nortel Networks, Red Hat, and most recently Intel. Each company has donated two million dollars.

Olp vs. macbook





GNOME Mobile

Third generation olpc



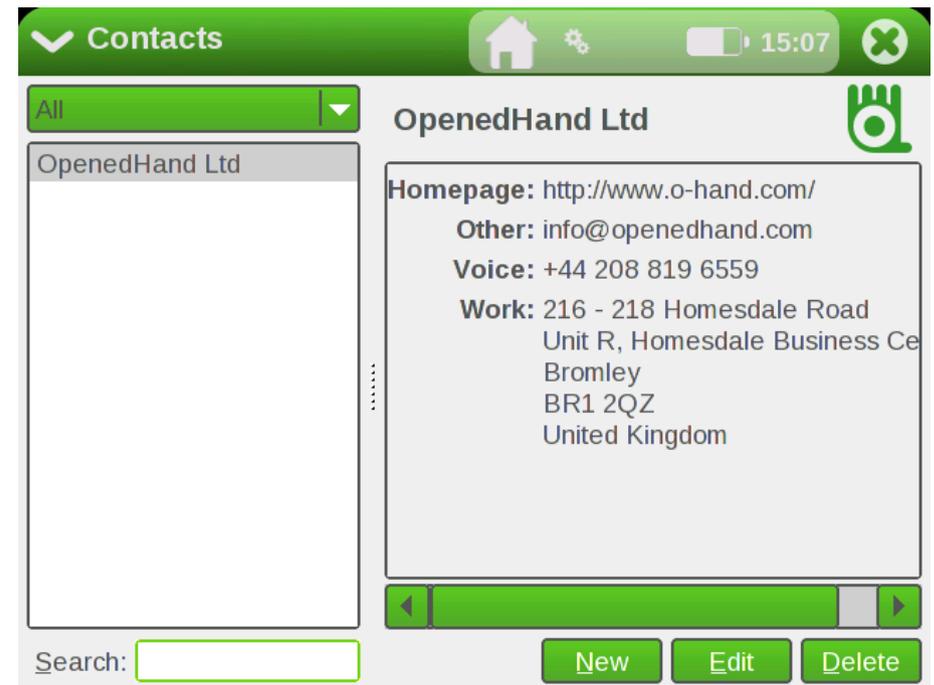
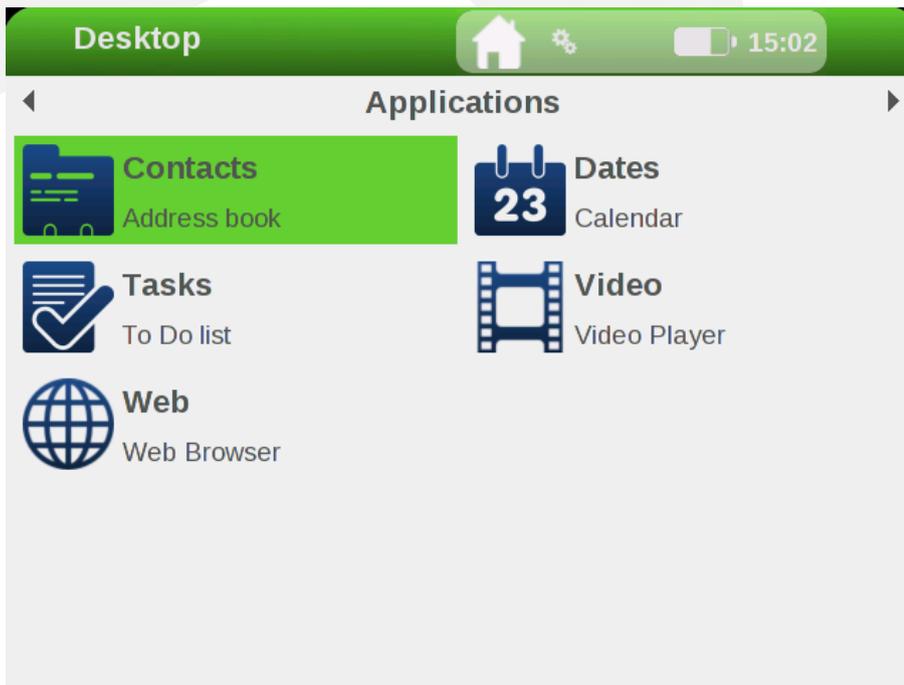


Poky

Poky is an embedded Linux build system, distribution and developer environment which builds upon OpenEmbedded technologies. Poky's focus is purely on building stable optimised GNOME Embedded type platforms (X11/Matchbox/GTK+) together with a streamlined system layer and cross development environment.

Sato

Sato is our experimental reference/example GTK+/Matchbox based PDA/smartphone like user interface environment aimed primarily at handheld devices with very high DPI VGA displays. It features a full suite of PIM applications, multimedia playback, web browsing, games and more.





GNOME Mobile calendar interface for Saturday, 2007-08-04. The header shows the date and time (15:10). The calendar grid displays events for the week of August 30th to 5th. Events include 'Test Poky' and 'Delivery' on Monday, 'Delivery' on Tuesday, and 'Garden' on Saturday. A bottom navigation bar contains buttons for 'New', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Today', and search icons.

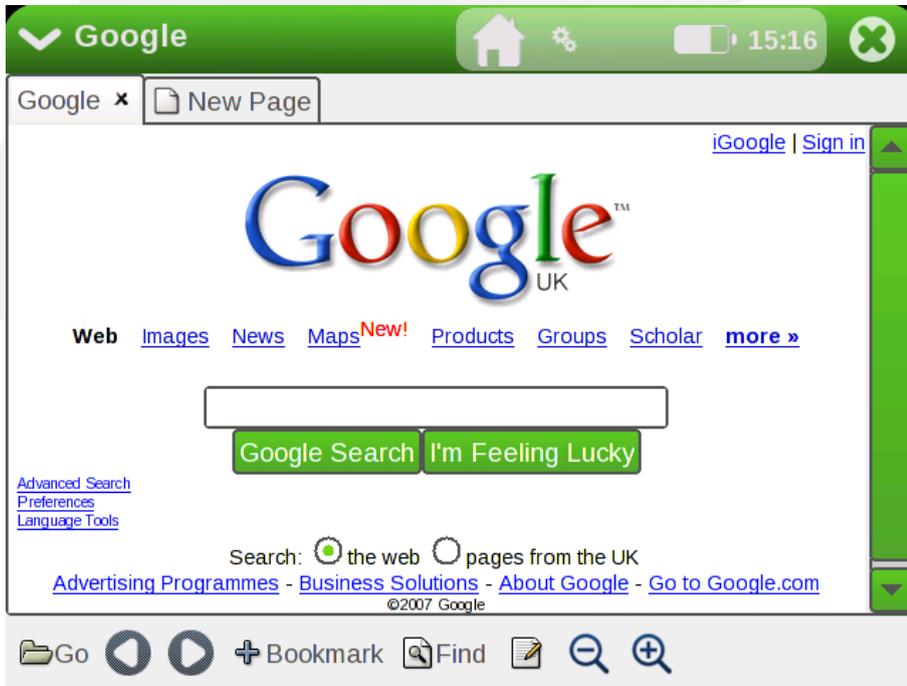
Time	Monday (30)	Tuesday (31)	Wednesday (1)	Thursday (2)	Friday (3)	Saturday (4)	Sunday (5)
02:00							
04:00							
06:00							
08:00							
10:00	Test Poky	Delivery				Garden	
12:00							
14:00							
16:00	Delivery						
18:00							
20:00							
22:00							

GNOME Mobile tasks list interface showing 15 tasks. The header shows the time (15:06). The task list includes items like 'Expenses', 'Bonobo Tickets', 'Email John', 'Jose Gonzalez', 'Merge e-vcard patches', 'Migrate to Eclipse ADSL', 'Poky/mDNS', 'Write mtime-to-exif tool' (highlighted), 'Sell Table (due 07/23/07)', 'Add eds-sync to Poky', 'Clean up SearchEntry', and 'Fix crashes with unopened EPook'. A bottom bar contains a 'New task...' input field and an 'Add' button.

- Expenses
- Bonobo Tickets
- Email John
- Jose Gonzalez
- Merge e-vcard patches
- Migrate to Eclipse ADSL
- Poky/mDNS
- Write mtime-to-exif tool
- Sell Table (due 07/23/07)
- Add eds-sync to Poky
- Clean up SearchEntry
- Fix crashes with unopened EPook



GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile Mines game interface. The top bar shows the title "Mines", a home icon, a settings icon, a battery icon, and the time "15:11". The game board is an 8x8 grid with numbers 1 and 2 indicating mine counts. A mine is located at row 6, column 5. The bottom status bar shows "[0:04] DEAD! Deaths: 1".

	1	1	2	2			
	1			2		2	1
	1			1		2	1
	2	1	1	1	1		
					1	1	
					1	1	
					2	1	
					1		

[0:04] DEAD! Deaths: 1

GNOME Mobile Tasks list interface. The top bar shows the title "Tasks (11)", a home icon, a settings icon, a battery icon, and the time "16:35". The category is set to "All". The list contains the following tasks:

- Add eds-sync to Poky
- Clean up SearchEntry
- Fix crashes with unopened E...
- Get strap pad
- Mail Rough Guide
- Make staging debian repository

New task...



GNOME Mobile

Poky was originally created as an internal tool by the developers at OpenedHand to help with device software development, configuration, debugging and profiling. We hope others can benefit from it also and contribute to improving it further.

Poky was selected by Vernier Software and Technology to form their base development and build environment for their 'LabQuest' device. Its flexibility, pre-packaged and easily customisable GNOME embedded environment, ability to be quickly ported to new hardware platforms and virtual emulation under qemu proved invaluable in the LabQuests development, saving both time and developer effort required.





OpenMoko is a project in the early stages of development to create a software platform for smartphones, using free software.

The aim is to create a general-purpose Linux distribution for mobile phones.

Components

OpenMoko uses the Linux kernel, together with a graphical user environment built using the X.Org Server, GTK+ toolkit and the Matchbox window manager. The OpenEmbedded build framework and ipkg package system are used to create and maintain software packages.

Release history

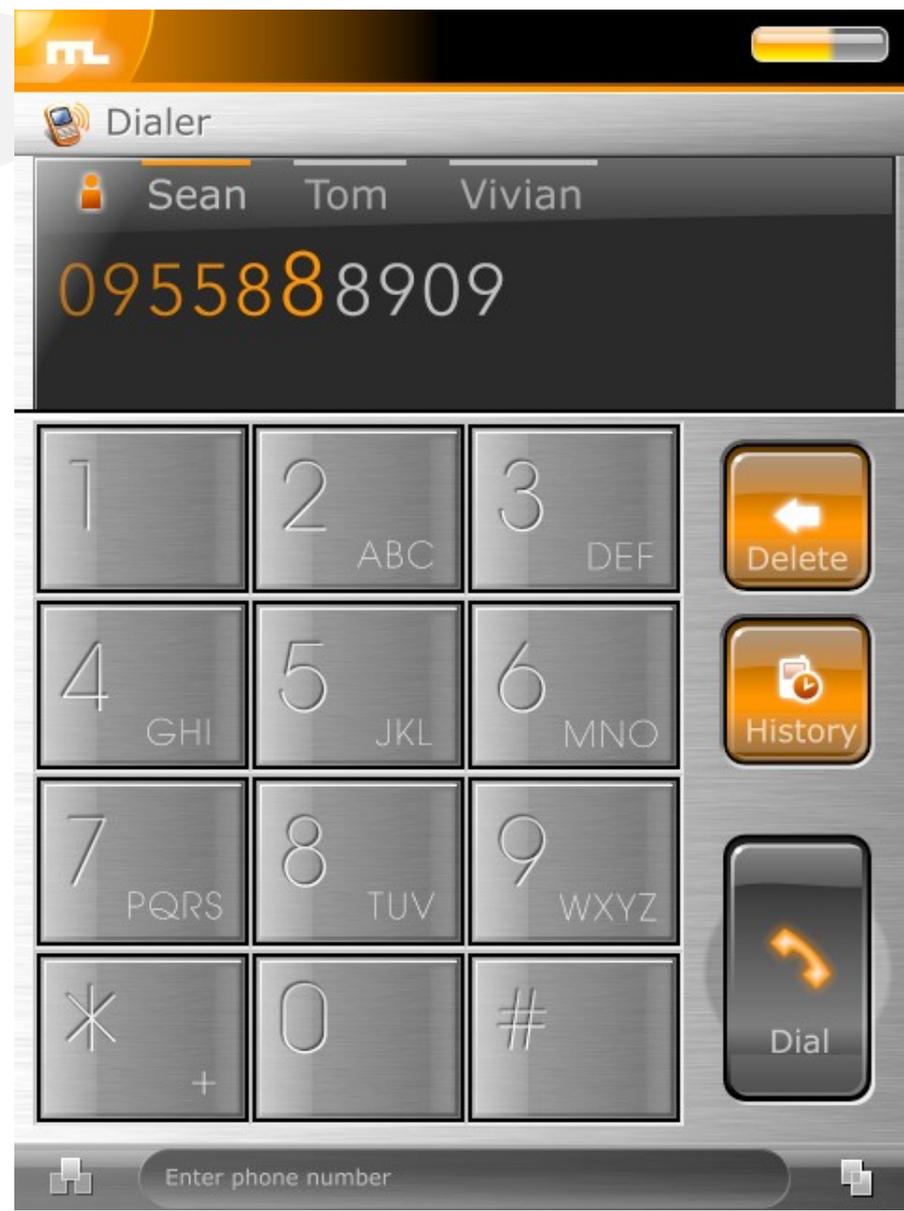
OpenMoko was announced in 2006 by its founders First International Computer (FIC).

The first supported phone, the Neo1973 was released on July 9, 2007, sold exclusively through openmoko.com. The version released (internally called GTA01) is dubbed a "developers only" release, costs US\$300 and can be used with any GSM carrier. This phone can also run the Qtopia user interface, although it is neither developed nor supported by the manufacturer.





GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile

Phonebook Family

Name	Cell Phone
Sean	0955111333
Tom	09564 87221
Dave	0912345678
Carrie	0955987632

Sean Moss-Pultz
OpenMoko Team

Mobile : 0955111333
Email : sean@openmoko.com
Address : 2620 Temple Heights Dr.
Oceanside CA 92056

Status Bar

Application Manager Moko

Name	Size
Clocks	255 KB
Digital Wallet	583 KB
eBook Reader	356 KB
Tide Calendar	138 KB

Clocks
All things time

A small collection of time related finger-applications, optimized for OpenMoko.
Clocks include the following:
* **World Clock**

Status Bar



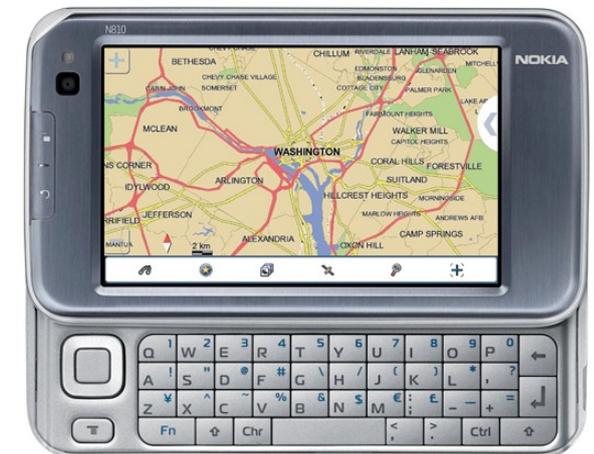
GNOME Mobile

maemo™ » code in your hands

Maemo is a Linux-based (Debian GNU/Linux) development platform for handheld devices. It is used by the Nokia 770 Internet Tablet, and its successors, the Nokia N800 and N810. The GUI is derived from the earlier Series 90 UI for the Symbian OS, as used on the Nokia 7700 and Nokia 7710 smartphones. As well as Nokia's Internet tablets, Maemo will be the GUI for the forthcoming Ubuntu Mobile and Embedded Edition of Ubuntu Linux.

The free and open source components are well-known desktop Linux libraries to make application porting trivial.

Development for Maemo is done with the Scratchbox cross-compilation toolkit.



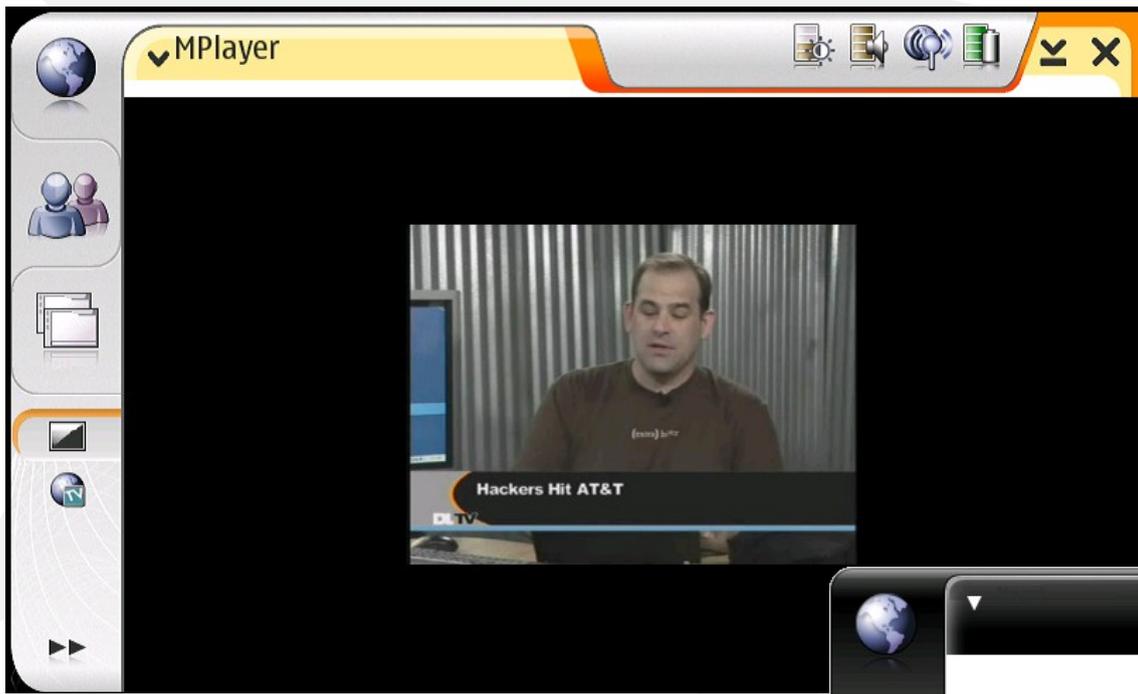


GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile





GNOME Mobile

The screenshot displays the Sylpheed email client interface on a mobile device. The main window, titled "sylpheed - Gmail - Sylpheed version 2.2...", shows an inbox with a list of emails. The selected email is "Using bleb TV listing f... Tarik Reghif" dated 06/11/2. The compose window, titled "Testing Sylpheed - Compose *", is open in the foreground, showing a new email being drafted. The "To:" field is filled with "andrew@bleb.org" and the "Subject:" field is "Testing Sylpheed". The body of the email contains the text "This is a test of Sylpheed!". A virtual keyboard is visible at the bottom of the screen, with the word "Sylpheed!" typed in the input field.

Folder: All | Search:

Folder	Subject	From	Date
Mailbox (MH)			
Inbox (19)	Using bleb TV listing f...	Tarik Reghif	06/11/2
Sent	oooo I know what yo...	Melanie Flegg	06/11/1
Drafts	video encoding failure	alessandro ...	06/11/0
Queue	Re: video encoding f...	Andrew Flegg	06/11/0
Trash	Re: video encoding f...	Andrew Flegg	06/11/0
	Re: video encodin...	alessandro ...	06/11/0
	Re: video encodi...	Andrew Flegg	06/11/0
	Re: video encod...	alessandro ...	06/11/1
	Re: video e		

Done.

Testing Sylpheed - Compose *

File Edit View Tools Help

From: Gmail: Andrew Flegg <andrew@bleb.org> |

To: andrew@bleb.org

Cc:

Subject: Testing Sylpheed

10 110 120 130 140 150 160 170

This is a test of Sylpheed!

Sylpheed!



GNOME Mobile

Library

- Img_2011
- Img_2012
- Img_2013
- Img_2014
- Img_2015
- Img_2016
- Img_2017
- Img_2018
- Img_2019
- Img_2020
- Img_2021

Remove

Now playing

Mike's Nokia 7...

00:00 00:00

Img_2017

X Terminal

```
BusyBox v1.0 (Debian 2:20041102-11) Built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.

/ $ ls
bin      dev      home     media    proc     srv       usr
boot    etc      initrd  mnt      root     sys       var
cdrom   floppy  lib      opt      sbin     tmp
/ $
```

↵	q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	@	1	2	3	←	
ABC	a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	;	'	!	4	5	6	↵
↑	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	,	.	/	?	7	8	9	&#x00A0;	
⏪												-	0	=	⏩	



Clutter.

Clutter is an open source software library for creating fast, visually rich and animated graphical user interfaces.

Clutter uses OpenGL (and optionally OpenGL ES) for rendering but with an API which hides the underlying GL complexity from the developer. The Clutter API is intended to be easy to use, efficient and flexible.

Clutter currently features the following:

- Object oriented design via GObject with a familiar GTK+ like API.
- Scene-graph of interface elements with multiple layers, positioning in 3D space, grouping, transparency, scaling, clipping and rotation.
- Input event handling.
- Frame based animation engine providing path interpolation, transitions and other custom effects via Behaviours and Timelines.
- Custom Pango renderer providing efficient internationalized text rendering.
- Support for media playback with GStreamer, Cairo graphics rendering and GTK+ embedding are available via optional add-on libraries.
- Language bindings for Perl, Python and Mono
- Backend windowing system support via GLX, SDL and EGL

Clutter is free software released under the GNU LGPL.



obligatory simple video player shot.





Clutter embedding in GTK+

Gtk-Clutter Interaction demo

You can use Clutter within your program, like it was any other widget!

You can use Clutter within your program, like it was any other widget!



Rotate x-axis 24

Rotate y-axis 11

Rotate z-axis 64

Adjust opacity 163

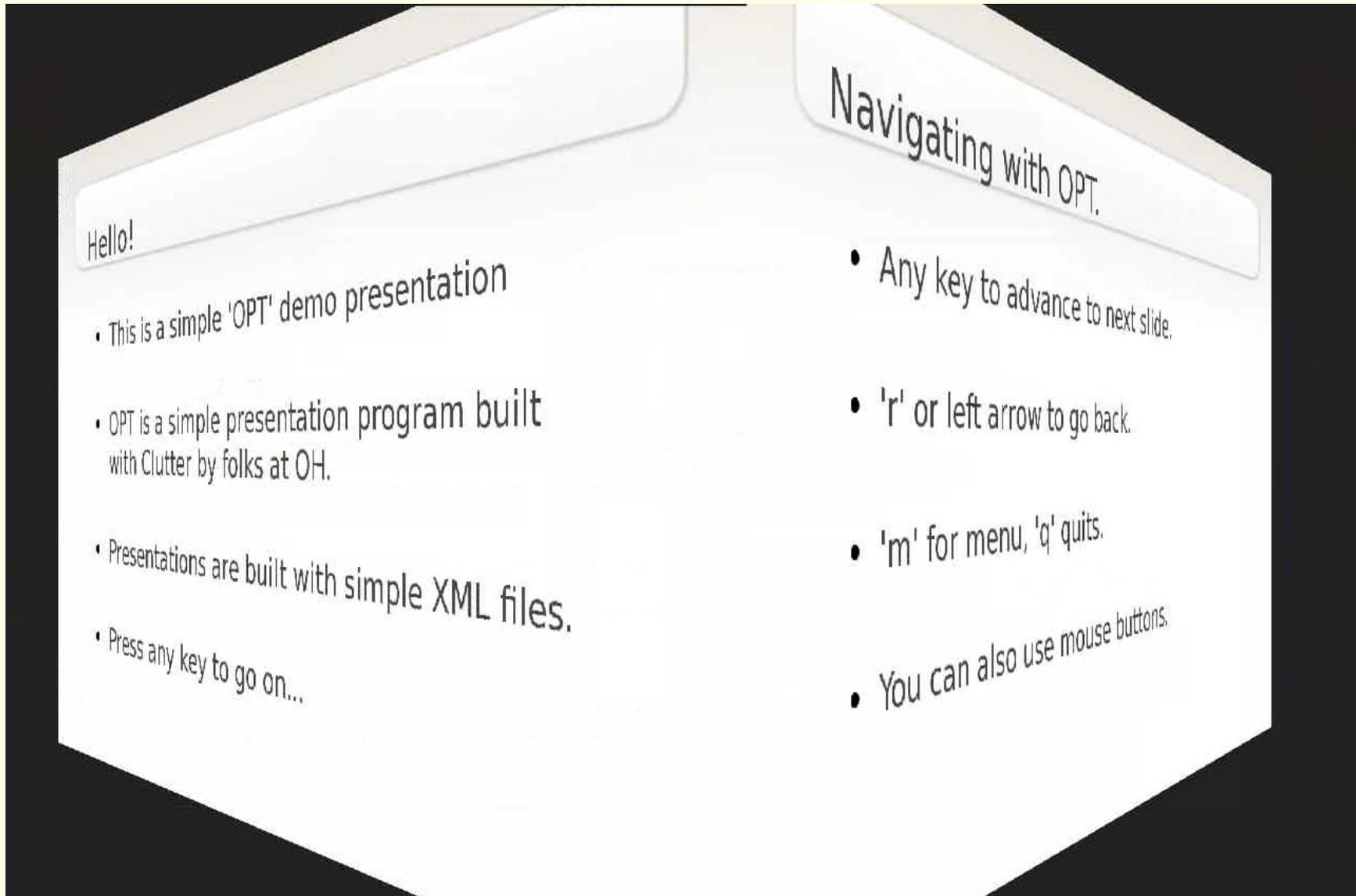


Clutter Cairo Flowers demo.





'OPT' slideshow program.





'Flutter' flickr browser



GNOME 3.0

There are no plans for a GNOME 3.0 release at this time. The GNOME community believes that regular, reliable, iterative improvements are more important to our users than ground-shaking major releases, and that we can more comfortably deliver major features -- when they're ready -- in our regular, six-monthly releases.

We made a substantial API/ABI break for GTK+ and GNOME 2.0, which was a massively beneficial change for our platform, and has allowed us to maintain a stable branch for a significant period of time. We're still deriving enormous benefit from the break and the stability. As such, we do not plan to do the same again soon.

- A major rewrite or API break won't provide any benefit to our users, contributors, or independent developers creating software based on the GNOME platform.
- A major rewrite or API break is not at all necessary to achieve our goals for or enhance active development on the GNOME experience in the foreseeable future.
- A major rewrite or API break won't have a positive impact on the broadening ecosystem around the GNOME platform, such as activity around mobile and embedded device development with GTK+ and GNOME.



Project Ridley

Goals

Project Ridley is an effort to consolidate a number of external libraries into GTK+.

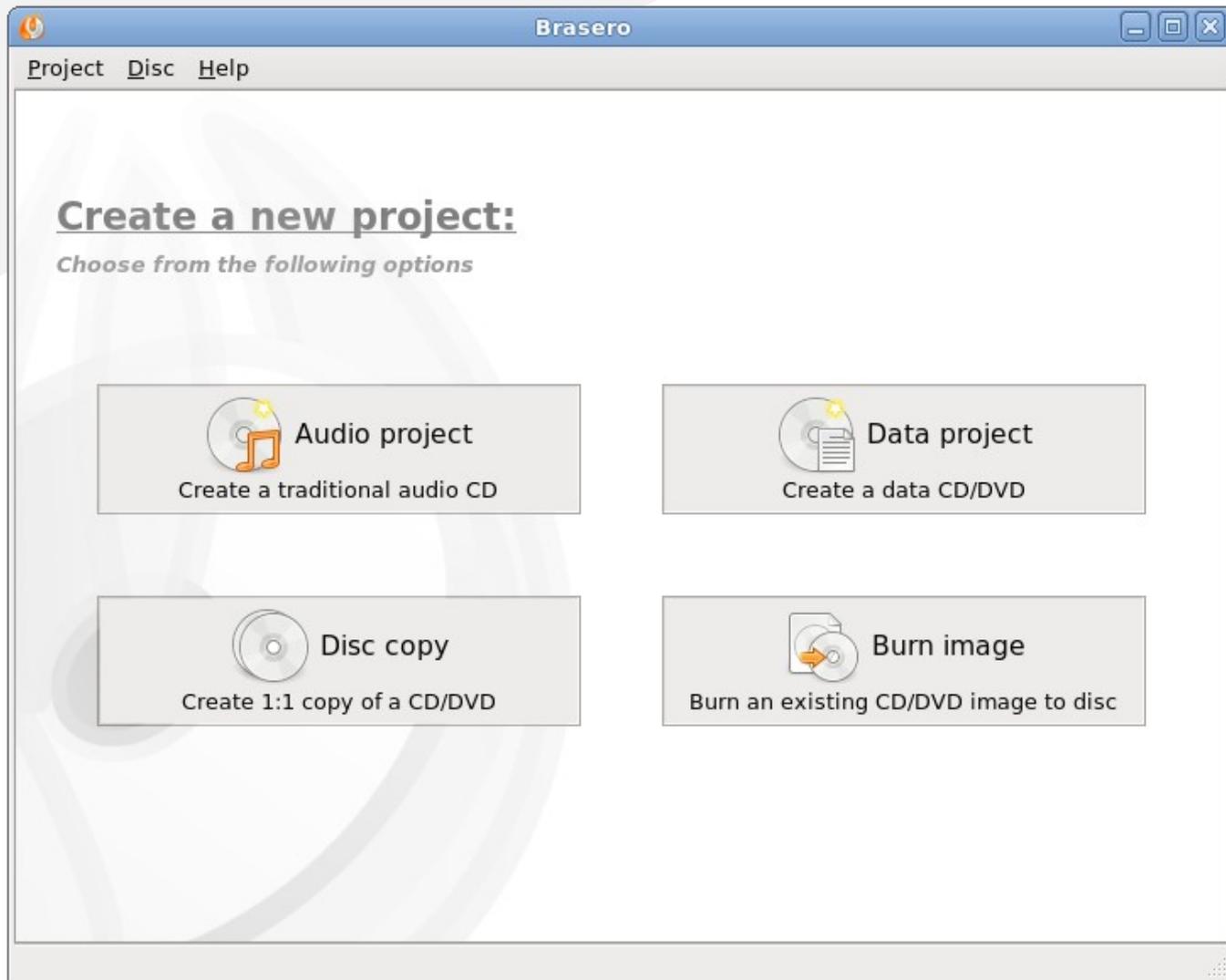
These libraries are generally small, undermaintained, and buggy. They have an unclear mission (such as libgnome and libgnomeui) or would benefit by being in GTK+ (such as libgnomeprint and libgnomeprintui.)

Target Libraries

- libgnome (2/7)
- libgnomeui (2/7)
- libgnomeprint22 (2/2)
- libgnomeprintui22 (2/2)
- libglade (1/1)
- libnomecanvas (0/1)
- libegg (4/9)
- libeel (0/1)
- gtkglext (0/1)



Brasero





Brasero - New audio disc project

Project Edit View Disc Help

Audio project
12 tracks

Title	Artist	Length
01 - Act I: Scene One: Regression	Dream Theater	2:06 min
02 - Act I: Scene Two: I. Overture 1928	Dream Theater	3:37 min
03 - Act I: Scene Two: II. Strange Déjà Vu	Dream Theater	5:12 min
04 - Act I: Scene Three: I. Through My Words	Dream Theater	1:02 min
05 - Act I: Scene Three: II. Fatal Tragedy	Dream Theater	6:49 min
06 - Act I: Scene Four: Beyond This Life	Dream Theater	11:22 min
07 - Act I: Scene Five: Through Her Eyes	Dream Theater	5:28 min
08 - Act II: Scene Six: Home	Dream Theater	12:53 min
09 - Act II: Scene Seven: I. The Dance of Eternity	Dream Theater	6:13 min
10 - Act II: Scene Seven: II. One Last Time	Dream Theater	3:46 min
11 - Act II: Scene Eight: The Spirit Carries On	Dream Theater	6:38 min
12 - Act II: Scene Nine: Finally Free	Dream Theater	11:59 min

File Browser
Browse the file system

1999 - Metropolis Pt. 2 Scenes from a Memory

Places

- Search
- Recently Used
- siavash
- Desktop
- File System
- Network Servers
- Floppy Drive
- gnu-linux
- multimedia
- / on

Name	Modified
01 - Regression.mp3	10/03/07
02 - Overture 1928.mp3	10/03/07
03 - Strange Deja Vu...	10/03/07
04 - Through My Word...	10/03/07
05 - Fatal Tragedy.mp3	10/03/07
06 - Beyond This Life....	10/03/07
07 - Through Her Eyes...	10/03/07
08 - Home.mp3	10/03/07
09 - The Dance Of Ete...	10/03/07
10 - One Last Time.mp3	10/03/07
11 - The Spirit Carries ...	10/03/07
12 - Finally Free.mp3	10/03/07

1 h 17 min 18 / 1 h 20

Burn

All files

1 file selected (2:06 min)



Brasero - New data disc project

Project Edit View Disc Help

Data project
Contents of your data project

Files	Size	Description
click.mpeg	440 MiB	MPEG video

File Browser
Browse the file system

siavash

Places

- Search
- Recently Used
- siavash
- Desktop
- File System
- Network Servers
- Floppy Drive

Name	Modified
320...	11/06/07
Cov...	Friday
Des...	Today at 16:0
The...	Saturday
art	09/28/07
clas...	10/27/07
co...	Wednesday

All files

Preview

click.mpeg 16:25 / 19:28

449 MiB / 3.9 GiB (in PIONEER DVD-RW D...)

510 MiB ^ 1 GiB ^ 1.5 GiB ^ 2 GiB ^ 2.5 GiB ^ 3 GiB ^ 3.5 GiB ^

Burn

7 files selected (1.7 MB)



Meta

Tracker



Tracker Search Tool

Search:  

Categories

-  Emails (7)
-  All Files (2715)
-  Documents (49)
-  Images (2)
-  Text (67)
-  Development (2597)

Search results: 1 - 10 of 2715 hits

	Gnome.odp /home/siavash/p OpenDocument Presentation	GNOME is Free Software and part of the GNU project, dedicated to giving users and developers the ultimate level of control over their desktops, their software,
	configure /home/siavash/develop/gtkmm-2.10.10 shell script	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.60 for gtkmm 2.10.10.
	configure /home/siavash/develop/glibmm-2.12.8 shell script	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.60.
	configure /home/siavash/develop/bmpx shell script	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.61 for BMPx 0.40.8.
	configure /home/siavash/develop/gstmm-back shell script	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.61 for gstmm 0.1.0.
	configure /home/siavash/develop/kino-1.1.1 shell script	# Generated by GNU Autoconf 2.61 for kino 1.1.1.

 **Gnome.odp**

Subject : **Unknown** Page Count : **Unk...** Created : **Sun 04...**
 Author : **Siavash...** Word Count : **Unk...** Comments : **Unk...**
 Tags : 



Tracker Preferences

General Performance Files Ignored Files Emails

Throttling

Indexing speed:

Faster 10 Slower

Resource Usage

Minimize memory usage (slower indexing)

Use additional memory for faster indexing

Indexing Limits (per file)

Maximum amount of text to index: kB

Maximum number of unique words to index:

Close

Tracker Preferences

General Performance Files Ignored Files Emails

Services

Enable Evolution email indexing

Enable Thunderbird email indexing

Enable KMail email indexing

Mailboxes

Additional mbox mailboxes to index:

Close

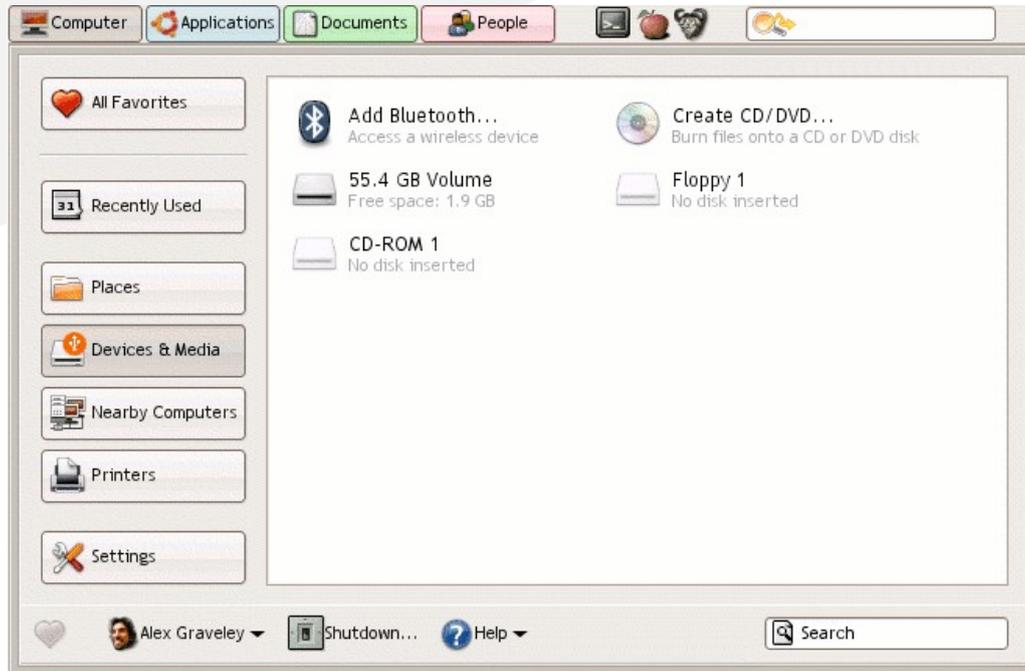


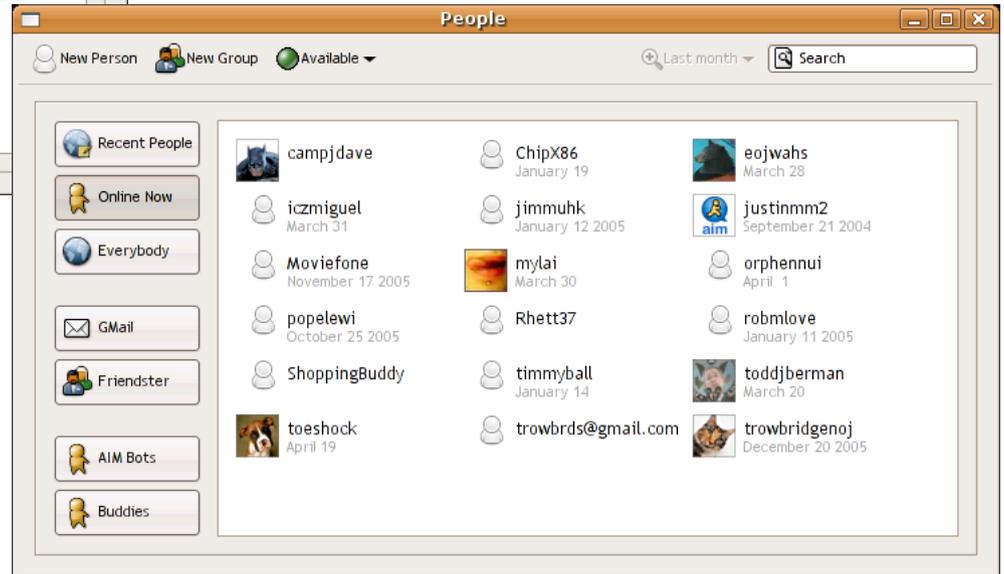
Future



Gimmie

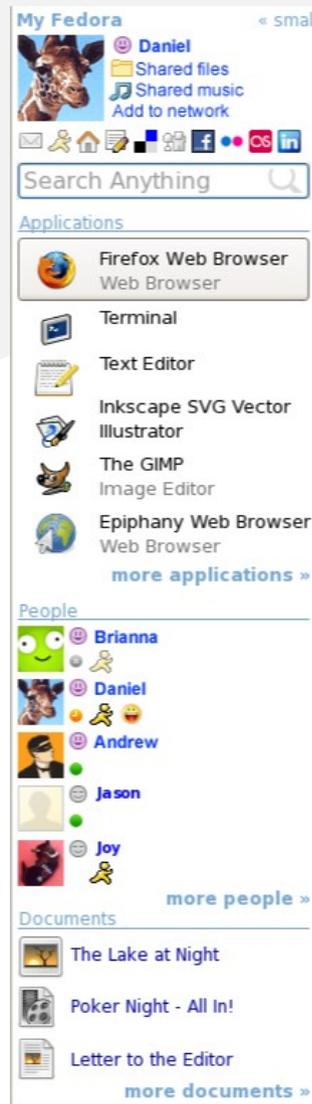
Panel revisited.







Big Board



Personalization

- * Who's logged in?
- ** picture, name, username
- * What online applications am I connected to?
- * What am I sharing?
- ** Music, Photos, Documents...

Search

- * Deskbar
- ** Bookmarks
- ** Applications
- ** Documents
- ** etc.

Applications

- * Application listed dynamically according to most used
- * Allow favorite applications to be "pinned"
- * More Applications opens Application Browser
- ** Browser has links to installing new applications

Online Presence

- * Integration of IM presence
- ** AIM, GTalk, Yahoo, VOIP, etc.
- * Local network presence
- ** Rendezvous search showing file, music, photo sharing
- * Email Contacts shown as well
- * More People opens People Browser
- ** Browser manages accounts and contacts

Documents

- * Documents listed according to most recently used
- * More Documents opens Document Search / Browser
- * Documents are likely to be sync'd with remote system



My Fedora << small



Daniel
Shared files
Shared music

✉ 🏠 📄 🖨️ 🌐 📧 📺

Search Anything 🔍

Applications

- Firefox Web Browser
Web Browser
- Terminal
- Text Editor
- Inkscape SVG Vector
Illustrator
- The GIMP
Image Editor
- Epiphany Web Browser
Web Browser

[more applications >>](#)

People

-  **Brianna**
-  **Daniel**
-  **Andrew**
-  **Jason**
-  **Joy**

[more people >>](#)

Documents

-  **The Lake at Night**
-  **Poker Night - All In!**
-  **Letter to the Editor**

[more documents >>](#)



3:08 PM
7/1/2007