



Mint has become the very best example of what a Linux desktop should be: fast, easy, pleasing to the eye, useful and productive. Others, still, see Mint as the ideal desktop for Windows refugees, or those who are trying out Linux for the first time, and want an operating system that essentially works 'out of the box'. David Hayward Linux Format WebApps are a special type of applications. They are not fully-fledged programs on the desktop like your image editor or multimedia player, but instead, they are just websites like WhatsApp, Messenger or Office 365 are usually opened by users all the day. They want to access them quickly at anytime, and writing the URL of the website each time or searching for it on Google is a huge waste of time. Thats why the idea of WebApps came into life; a standalone window in the applications menu of your system that instantly opens the desired website whenever you just click it. You can leave this window opened all the day if you wish. In this quick tutorial, we will see how we can install WebApps on Linux, but we will use a special program for that, called WebApp Manager is a simple application for creating and managing webapps. It was developed by the Linux Mint team for their own distribution. Luckily, it can be installed on other Linux distributions as well. For Debian or Ubuntu, or Linux distributions which are based on them, you can simply download WebApp Manager as a DEB package and install it. You can do that by opening this page from the Linux Mint repository, and simply click the all link to the most recent version (the version with the highest number, you can choose any file). After you have downloaded the DEB file, you can install it using the following command from the terminal: sudo apt -f install And then, you will find the WebApp Manager program available in your applications menu. Note: If you are on Ubuntu 22.04, then you need to install any other web browser which is contained inside a container like Snap, and hence, you wont be able to create WebApps. You can install the program from the following unofficial Copr repository, at your own responsibility. To do that, run the following commands: sudo dnf install webapp-managersudo dnf install the program from the AUR repository. (also unofficial source). You need to enable it first on your system and then install the program from the previous link. This package corresponds to the Git version, meaning that you will instantly get new updates for the software whenever they are released by the Linux Mint team. Arch gang rise! Search for WebApp Manager in your applications menu and launch it to open the following window: Click on the + button to add a new webapp, and then enter the name of the webapp you want along with the URL address of the webapp has been created: You can now launch your new webapp from the applications menu or add it to your favorite applications, just like any other normal desktop program: If you open it, you will see that the website you entered is directly opened for you: Thats it! Using WebApp Manager is the best and easiest way to create WebApps on Linux. It is a very simple program that works on most Linux distributions, and can be easily used by anyone to create their WebApps in few clicks. We also recommend taking a look at the official source code page of the program on GitHub, which includes a helpful FAQ along with some extra information. In Linux Mint 19.3 (and Ubuntu 18.04) and prior releases printers and scanners relied on the availability of drivers (whether these were included in the Linux kernel or added manually). In Linux Mint 20 (and Ubuntu 20.04), the distribution shipped with ippusbxd, an implementation of IPP over USB. Thanks to IPP, also referred to as driverless printing/scanning, devices can be detected and used without the need for any drivers and in a standard way. Unfortunately the presence of IPP over USB also means drivers are bypassed and inhibited. Ippusbxd turned out to be a disappointment and created more problems than it solved. In Linux Mint 20.1 ippusbxd was removed so printing and scanning work the same way as in Linux Mint 19.x and prior releases. HPLIP was upgraded to version 3.20.11 to bring the latest support for HP printers and scanner. Documentation sections were added to the Linux Mint User Guide for IPP-USB and Sane-Airscan, two very new yet promising projects which might be included by default in future releases. Both ipp-usb and sane-Airscan, two very new yet promising projects which might be included by default in future releases. Both ipp-usb and sane-Airscan are available in the Linux Mint 20.1 repositories. Try them out if you can't get your printer or scanner to work with software drivers. XApps improvements The clock format in Slick Greeter (the login screen) is now configurable. Xed can now automatically close brackets when it's used to edit source code. In Xviewer, the behaviors of the primary and secondary (tilt) mouse wheels are now configurable. Pix is now able to filter by rating. Other improvements Hardware video acceleration is now enabled by default in Celluloid. On most computers this results in smoother playback, better performance and reduced CPU usage. The driver manager was migrated to PackageKit. It features a stronger resolution of package dependencies and its user interface was improved. Some projects such as mintsystem and mintdrivers are now backported to earlier releases and contain their own translations. Chromium was added to the repository. More projects were ported to the manager mintupload, features better a looking user interface and a better drop zone. Run websites as if they were apps. Right-click an empty area of the Web page to show the context menu. In most browsers this menu contains navigation buttons. For Firefox, all links are always opened within the WebApp, either directly or using a new tab. To open a link in your main browser, right-click anywhere, select Copy link location and paste the link in your main browser. Chromium and Chrome WebApps open external links in the main browser. Press Ctrl+Tab to cycle between opened tabs. Press Ctrl+Tab to cycle between opened tabs. tab. Press and release the Alt key to show the main menubar. You can then reach the Settings from the Edit menu. In the General settings tab, go to the Tabs section, uncheck Open links in tabs instead of new windows. In the Privacy & Security section, go to Permissions and create an exception for your webapp's URL, by pressing the Exceptions... button next to it and then adding the respective URL to the list in the following pop-up window. With this setting, new windows of the webapp will open instead of new tabs, e.g., if you follow links. Press and release the Alt key to show the main menubar. You can then reach the Add-Ons from the Tool menu. Press Ctrl+N to open a new window. Navigate to add the extension. Imagine this situation. You are working on a certain topic and you have more than twenty tabs open in your web browser, mostly related to the work. Some of these tabs are for YouTube or some other music streaming website you are listening to. You finished the work on the topic and close the browser. Your intent was to close all the work related tabs but it also closed the tabs that you were using for listening to music or some other activities. Now youll have to log in to those websites again and find the track you were listening to music or some other activities. scenario. Linux Mints Web App Manager In a recent post, Linux Mint team revealed that it is working on a new tool called Web App Manager. The Web App Manager tool will allow you to launch your favorite websites and have them run in their own window as if they were desktop applications. While adding a website as a Web App, you can give it a custom name and icon. You can also give it a different category. This will help you search this app in the menu. You may also specify which web browser you want the Web App In Linux Mint Say, you add YouTube as a Web Apps In Linux Mint If you run this YouTube Web App to the features you see in a regular desktop application. You can use it in Alt+Tab switcher: Web App to the panel/taskbar for quick access. YouTube Web App added to the panel The Web App Manager is in beta right now but it is fairly stable to use. It is not translation ready right now and this is why it is not released to the public. If you are using Linux Mint and want to try the Web App Manager, you can download the DEB file for the beta version of this app from the link below: Download Web App Manager (beta) for Linux Mint Benefits of the web apps Some readers asked about the benefits of this Web App Manager over other similar feature already available in Chrome and some other web browsers. Let me expand on this topic. You can use a specific part of the URL (example.com/tool instead of example.com) as an app. The possibility of adding custom icons comes handy for websites without a clear fevicon. You can use a lightweight browser like any other application. Web apps are not new to desktop Linux This is not something ground breaking from Linux Mint. Web apps have been on the scene for almost a decade now. If you remember, Ubuntu had added the web app feature to its Unity desktop in 2013-14. The lightweight Linux distribution PeppermintOS lists ICE (tool for web apps) as its main feature since 2010. In fact, Linux Mints Web App manager is based on Peppermint OSs ICE. Personally, I like web apps feature. It has its usefulness. What do you think of Web Apps in Linux Mint? Is it something you look forward to use? Do share your views in the comment section. [interaction id=5f4f3bbf52874d57761b26bc] ZDNET Want to turn a website into web application? Its easy to do the job in Linux via Linux Mints webapp manager. A web app is application software that runs on a web browser. Like native apps, it runs in a separate window, allows to launch from start menu (Activities overview). And, it support app shortcut icon in desktop and/or panel. Step 1: Install Webapp Manager Webapp Manager is a graphical tool developed by Linux Mint team. It provides a simple and easy to use interface to create and manage web apps for most Linux desktops. The app is available in unofficial repository: Download Webapp Manager (.deb)Select download the latest .deb package (webapp-manager 1.1.9\_all.deb at the moment), then either click install ./Downloads/webapp-manager \*.debStep 2: Open and use Webapp ManagerAfter install./Downloads/webapp-manager \*.debStep 2: Open and use Webapp Manager 1.1.9\_all.deb at the moment), then either click install ./Downloads/webapp-manager \*.debStep 2: Open and use Webapp ManagerAfter install. Activities overview screen. Then search for and open the tool: It by defaults start into a blank dialog. Simply click on + button in the bottom to start creating your sites as web apps. In next screen, type a name for your web app, input the URL address and click the icon after it to fetch logo icon. It supports most web browsers including Firefox, Chromium, Google Chrome, Vivaldi, that present in your system.NOTE: Ubuntu 22.04 defaults to Firefox as Snap which is NOT work in my case. Use another browser or install Firefox classic DEBAfter that, you may either search for and open the web app from start menu (Activities overview) and then pin it into dock.Or, in the webapp-manager dialog, youll see all the web apps as well as buttons to launch and edit them. Thats all. Enjoy!, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,937 active editors 7,001,591 articles in English. The encyclopedia's continued improvement. Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24 March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goldie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 250,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aguilegia paui?... that Toy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-greasy atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40? ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus': Mongol forces defeated a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others. Albertino Mussato (d.1329) Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837) Dina Boluarte (b.1962) More anniversaries: May 30 May 31 June 1 Archive By emailList of days of the year About Cucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gemsbok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section. Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TonenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects. project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikiversityFree learning tools WikisourceFree-content news Wikipedia is written in English Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation). This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "455" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2sthcentury5thcentury 6thcenturyDecades 430s 440s 450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458vte455 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendar455CDLVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Balinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Chinese calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew calendar42154216Hindu calendar171172Discordian calendar1621Ethiopian calendar447448Hebrew c calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Julian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar107 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar455CDLVKorean calendar455CDLVKorean calendar1013Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar997998Tibetan calendar10455Iranian calendar10455Iranian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar 201 or 571King Genseric sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Anthemius (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius (Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes (with support of the Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Licinia Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland. June 2 Sack of Rome: King Genseric leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genseric sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudoxia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken hostage. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (mear Arles). September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna. The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia. Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Oisc become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle). Skandagupta succeeds Kumaragupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline. Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.[1]Earliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatn Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date). The city of Vindobona dother citizens desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date). The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi )May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiyu of Baekje, king of Baekje, king of Baekje, king of Baekje, king of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5t Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE. The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedeia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor. The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire. In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty. According to archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla. Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (r. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built. Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established. 301: Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion. 304439: The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins. 306337: Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome). Tikal had a population [4]320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christianity.325: Constantine the Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the Fir Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known as the Mulavarman inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulavarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship, Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj K'ak' conquers Waka on (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania381: First Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery (January 16) and Uaxactun.Wall painting (January 16) and Ua the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canhe Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century. The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar. [citation needed]Trigonometric functions: The trigonometric functions sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". Archived from the original on December 3, 2008.^ a b Roberts, J: "History of the World". Penguin, 1994.^ The Long Fourth Century 284450: Continuity and Change in the Later Roman Empire ed. S. McGill, C. Sogno and E. Watts (Cambridge 2008). "The Maya: Glory and Ruin". National Geographic Magazine. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008. "The Austronesians: Historical and Comparative Perspectives". ANU Press. Archived from the original on April 9, 2008. 2013-12-25. 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Retrieved 16 March 2013.Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entries for transcluding the entries for transcluding these entries for transcluding these entries for transcluding the entries for transcluding th edit)20th century (links | edit)15th century (links | edit)16th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (links | edit)17th century (links | edit)18th century (li century (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)405 (links | edit)2nd century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)405 (links | edit)405 (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edit)3rd century BC (links | edit)6th century BC (links | edi century BC (links | edit)400s (decade) (links | edit)320s (links | edit)476 (links | edit)470s (links | edit)430s (links | edit edit)510s (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/4th century" Linux Mint introduced a Web App Manager app since v20.1, allowing users to turn any web pages into desktop applications. Like a normal application, web app has its own window, its own icon, and can be launched from system app menu.Ubuntu used to have web apps integration when it was Ubuntu 14.04. The project was however discontinued. For those want to try it out, heres how to install it in Ubuntu 22.04, and Ubuntu 22.04, and Ubuntu 22.04, and Ubuntu 22.04. the DEB binary package is available to download via Linux Mint ftp download page: Grab it and install the package either via Gdebi package install ~/Downloads/webapp-manager\*.debAfter that, you may search for and launch Web Apps from your system app launcher and enjoy!Option 2: Install the Web App Manager using Ubuntu PPAPreviously I wrote an optional way to install the app by adding Linux Mints repository in Ubuntu 22.04, and Ubuntu 24.04First, open terminal (Ctrl+Alt+T) and run command to add the PPA:sudo add-apt-repository ppa:kelebek333/mint-toolsType user password (no asterisk feedback) when it asks and hit Enter to continueThen, run command to install the webapp manager package:sudo apt install webapp-managerThe PPA also contains some other Linux Mint apps. You may re-run the last command and replace webapp-manager with one of below to install:warpinator local network file sharing app.sticky sticky notes app.hypnotix IPTV player.Fix app running it from terminal will output something like below:TypeError: Couldn't find foreign struct converter for 'cairo.Surface'Traceback (most recent call last): File "/usr/lib/webapp-manager.py", line 222, in data\_func\_surface = Gdk.cairo\_surface = Gdk.cairo\_surf and run command:sudo apt remove --auto-remove webapp-managerTo remove the Ubuntu PPA, use command:sudo add-apt-repository --remove ppa:kelebek333/mint-toolsEnable this blog? Please spread the world :) If you haven't heard, Linux Mint 20.1 "Ulyssa" just dropped, and it comes prepackaged with a new utility called Web App Manager. In short, it allows you open and use a website, such as Twitter, Facebook, or Discord, as if it were a standalone app. Here's howMint's Web App Manager uses your preferred web browser to host an instance of the website you'd like to use, but with the navigation bar and other browser features hidden from view. Contained within its own resizable window, you can then use the website like an app. Firefox, Chrome, and Chromium are the officially supported browsers right now, so you'll need to have one of those browsers right now, so you'll need to have one of those browsers installed for Web App Manager to work. Web apps are a great workaround for apps that don't have official desktop applications, or no support for Linux. A web app can also make multi-tasking easier, particularly if you utilize workspaces in your workflow, since the websites you frequently use are in separate windows instead of tabs inside of one window. It should be already installed on your system if you've installed or upgraded to Mint 20.1. If you don't have Web App Manager on your system, just enter this command to install it: sudo apt install webapp-manager If you're running a different distro or Mint version, you can install the DEB file from this link. Once it's installed, find the Web Apps launcher in your start menu and open it. You'll see an empty list and a few controls. Click the + button to begin creating your first web app. After giving it a Name and the Address for the web app's location, an appropriate icon may automatically appear. If it doesn't, click the Icon download button to the right of the address box to try to find icons online. menu and other launcher applications. Click OKto save your web app should now appear in your start menu. You can also place that launcher in your start menu. You can choose and modify them in your browser's settings. To do this with Chrome or Chromium, you'll have to open a regular instance of the app on its own and modify extensions there. Then, reload the web app. If you're running your web app with Firefox, however, you can simply open the web app. If you're running your web app on its own and modify extensions there. to control your extensions. The new web app manager is just one reason you might pick Linux Mint as your distro of choice. There are many others worth considering, however, and you just might find a new favorite. You cant perform that action at this time. Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. 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