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Batch: EN-4

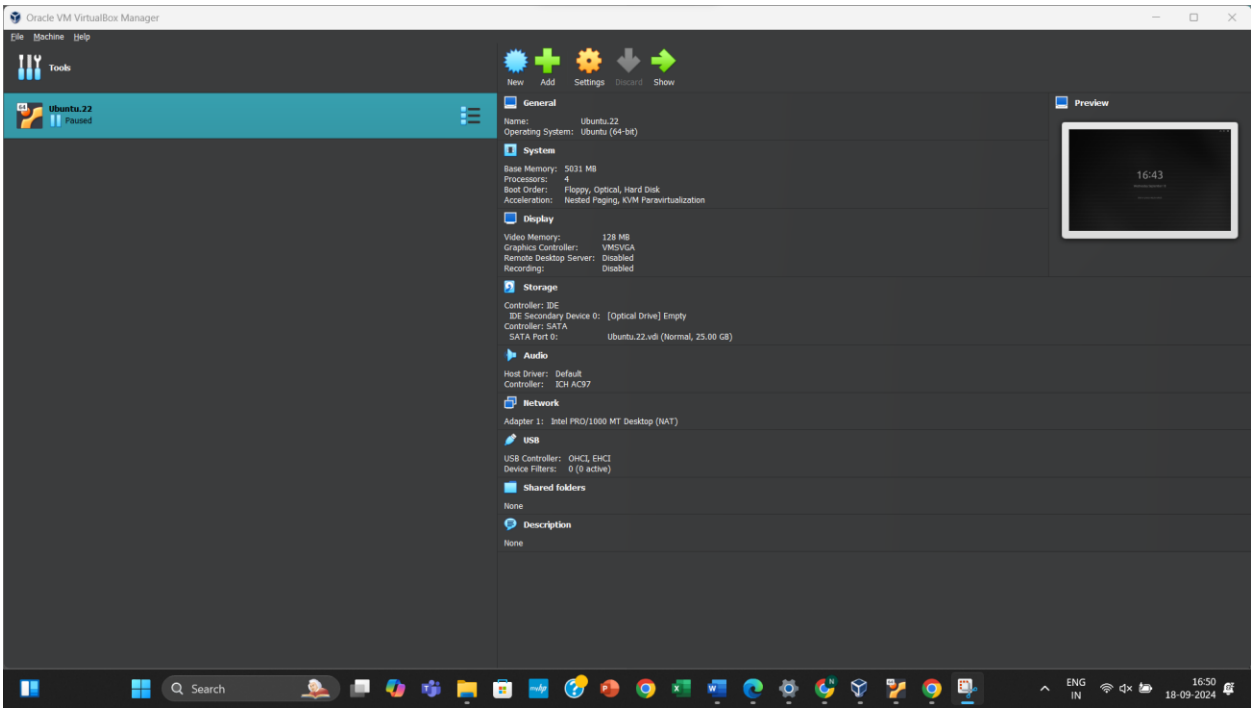
Title: Linux Installation Procedure and Basic Linux commands

PART A:

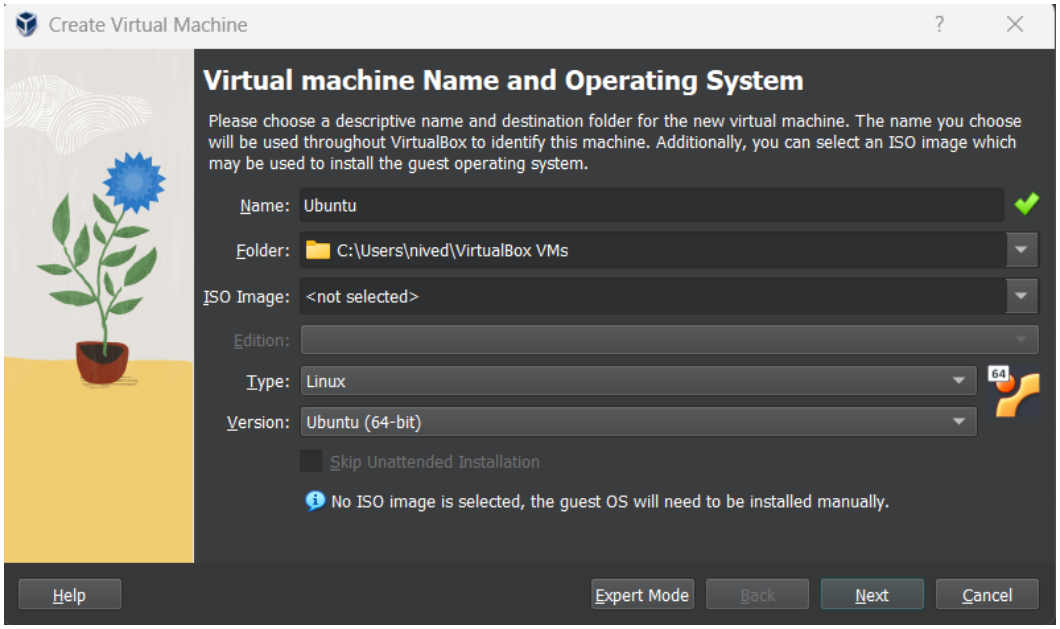
- **Step 1: Download VirtualBox**
  Downloading Virtual Box Using the following link:
  https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads

- **Step 2: Download Ubuntu ISO**
  Downloading Ubuntu Version 22.04.1 using following link:
  releases.ubuntu.com/22.04.1/ubuntu-22.04.1-desktop-amd64.iso

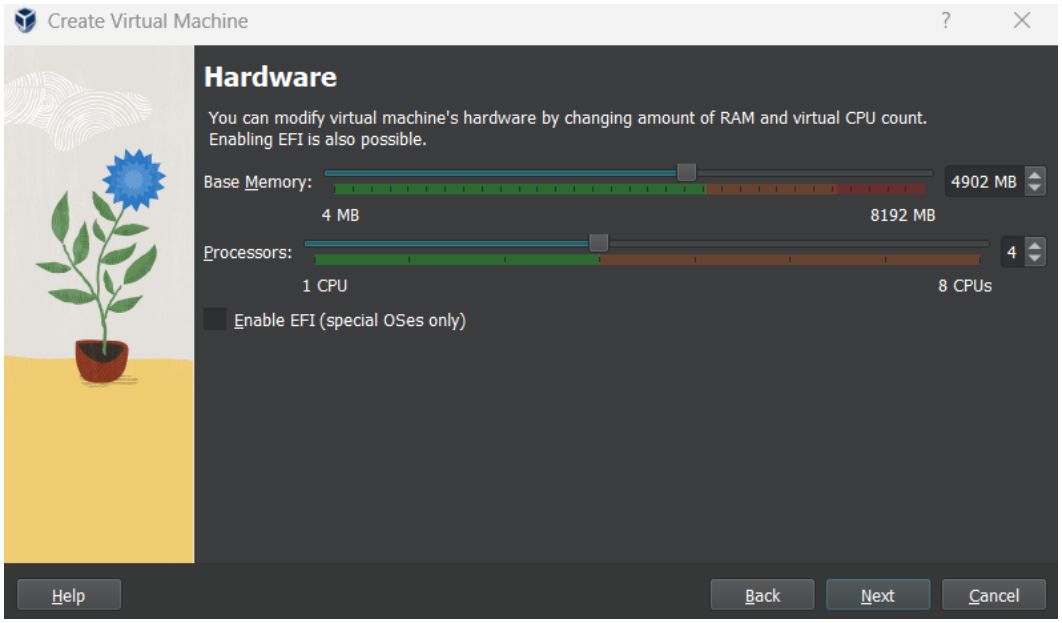
- **Step 3: Create a New Virtual Machine**
  1. Open VirtualBox.



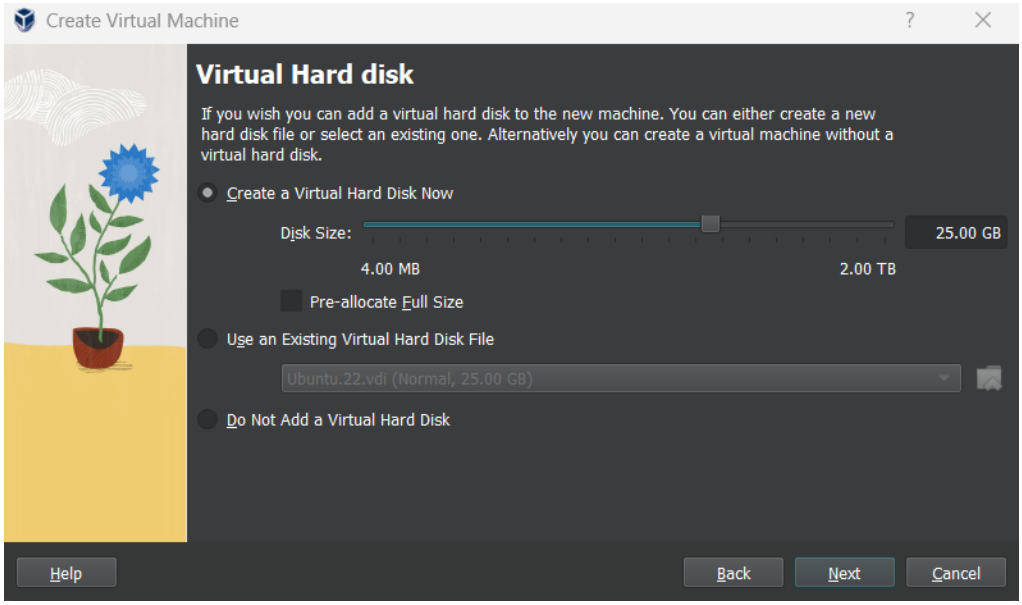
2. Click the "New" button to create a new virtual machine.
3. Give your virtual machine a name and choose the operating system type (Linux) and version (Ubuntu).

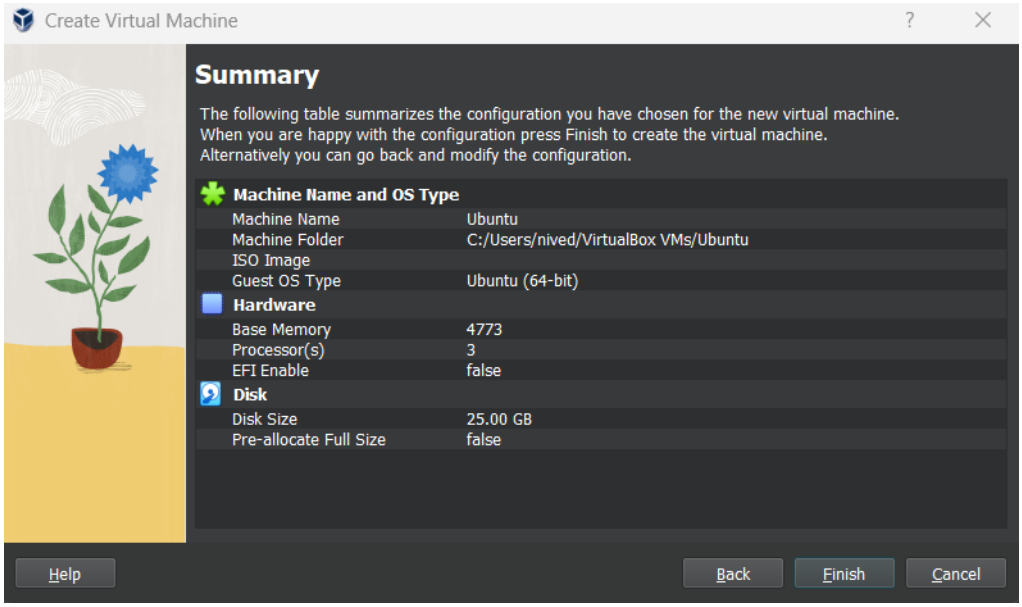


4. Allocate appropriate RAM for the virtual machine (e.g., 2GB or more).



5. Create a new virtual hard disk.
6. Specify the desired size for the virtual hard disk.

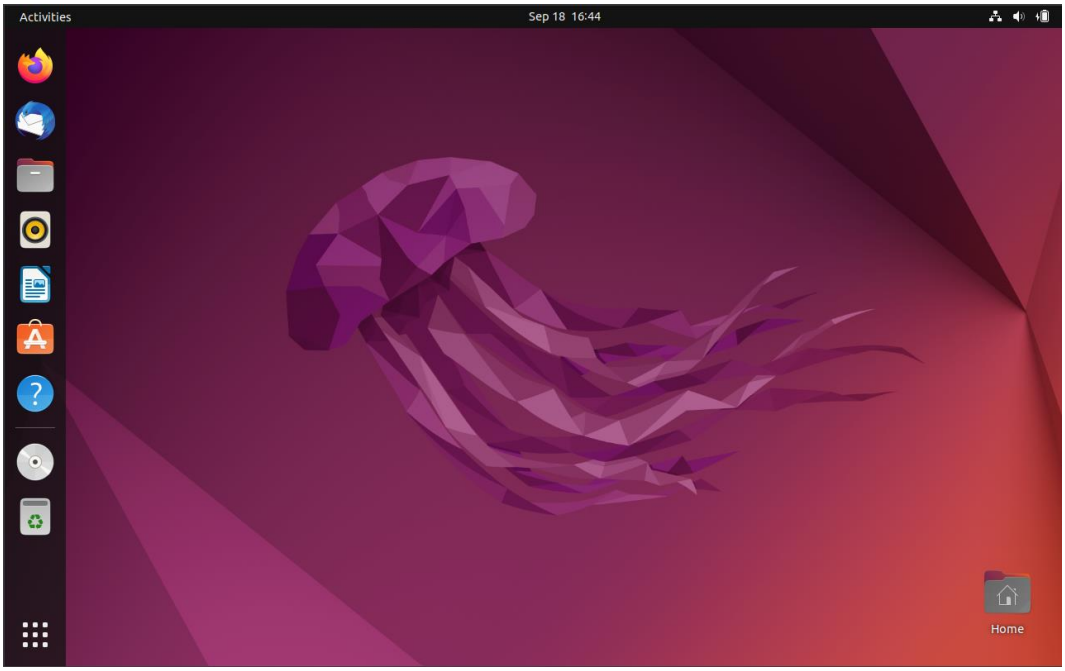




- **Step 4: Start the Virtual Machine**
    1. Click the "Start" button to start the virtual machine.
    2. The Ubuntu installation screen should appear.

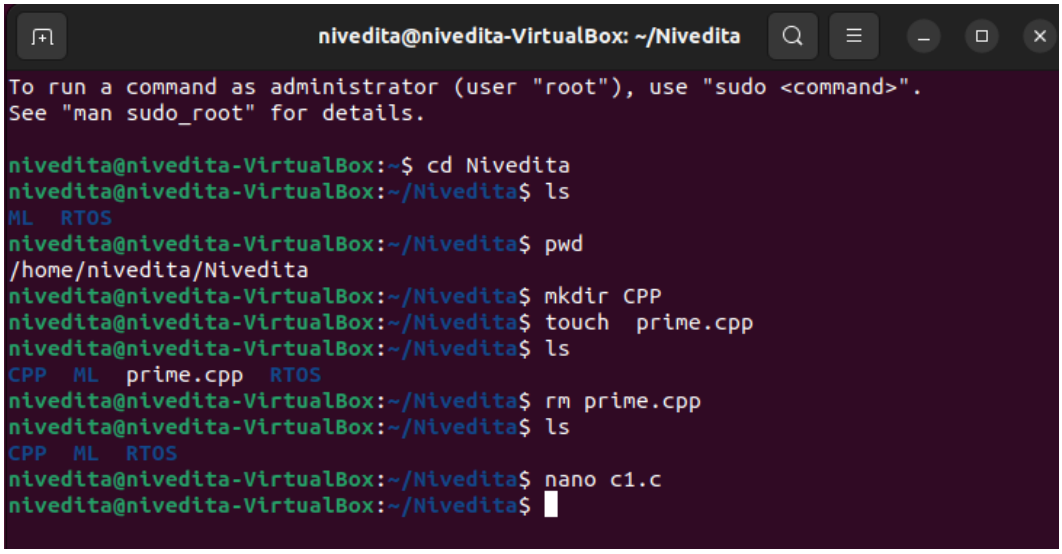
- **Step 5: Following the Installation Instructions**
    1. Choose your language.
    2. Select your keyboard layout.
    3. Choose the installation type (Normal, Minimal, Custom).
    4. Select the partition where you want to install Ubuntu.
    5. Create a swap partition if necessary.
    6. Configure your network settings.
    7. Create a user account.
    8. Choose your preferred software.
    9. Wait for the installation to complete.

- **Step 6: Reboot the Virtual Machine**
    1. Once the installation is finished, reboot the virtual machine.
    2. Log into the Ubuntu virtual machine.



PART B: Basic Linux Commands

1. **cd:** Change Directory
2. **ls:** List Files and Directories
3. **pwd:** Print working directory
4. **mkdir:** Make directory
5. **touch:** Create a new file
6. **rm:** Remove files or Directory
7. **nano:** A Simple text editor



Conclusion :

- We explored the concept of virtual machines and how they allow us to run Linux operating systems on our existing hardware. This means we could experiment with Linux without needing to physically install it on our computers.
- We also discovered that Linux primarily relies on a command-line interface (CLI) rather than a graphical user interface (GUI). This led us to learn various Linux commands, which helped us understand the operating system's inner workings and how to interact with it effectively.