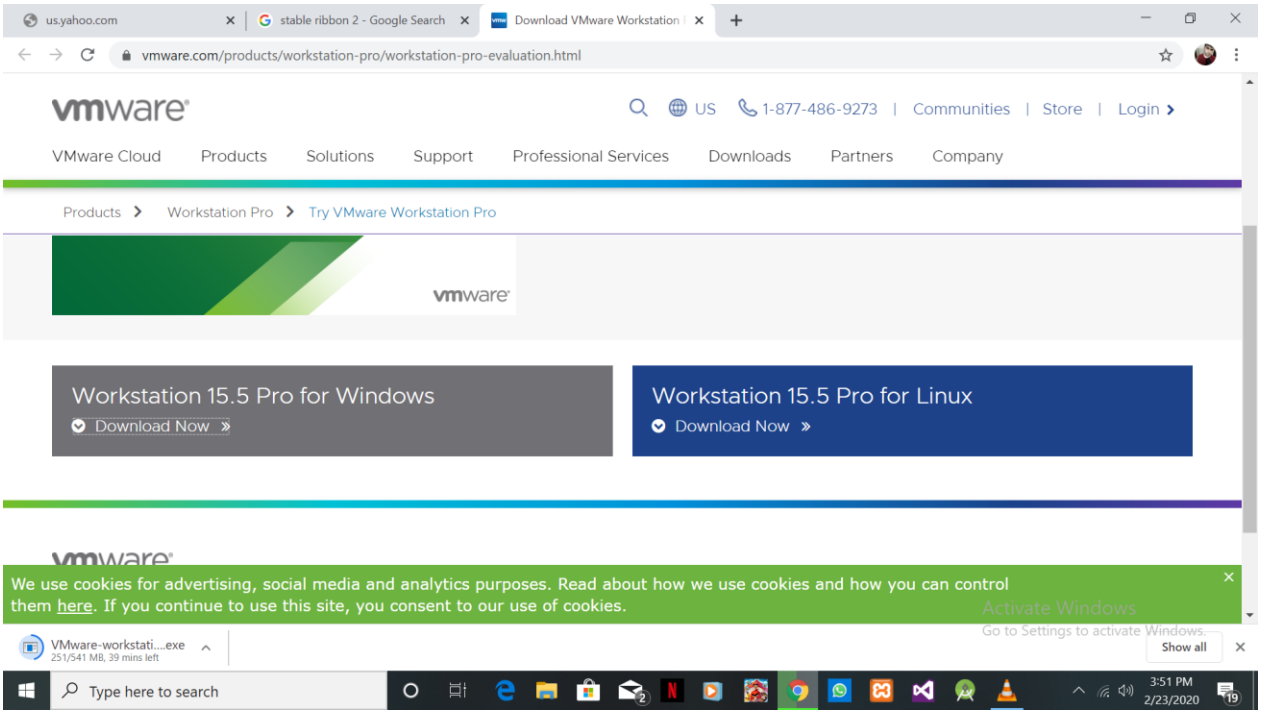
Tutorial How to Install VMWare Workstation and Ubuntu with 10 Basic Commends

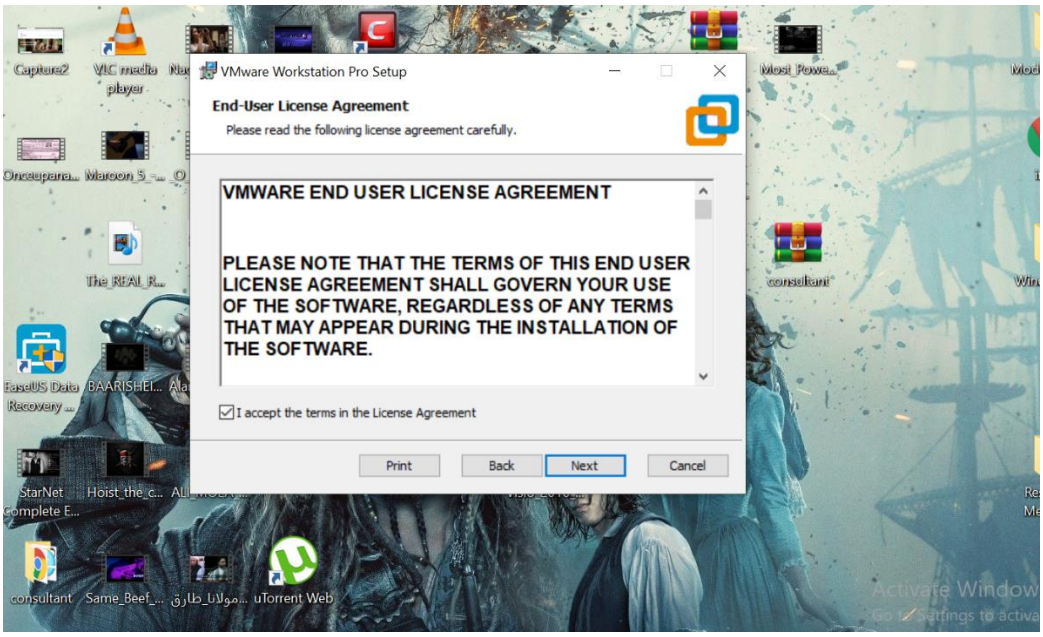
Step 1

Download VMWare Workstation as per your Device Windows/MacOs



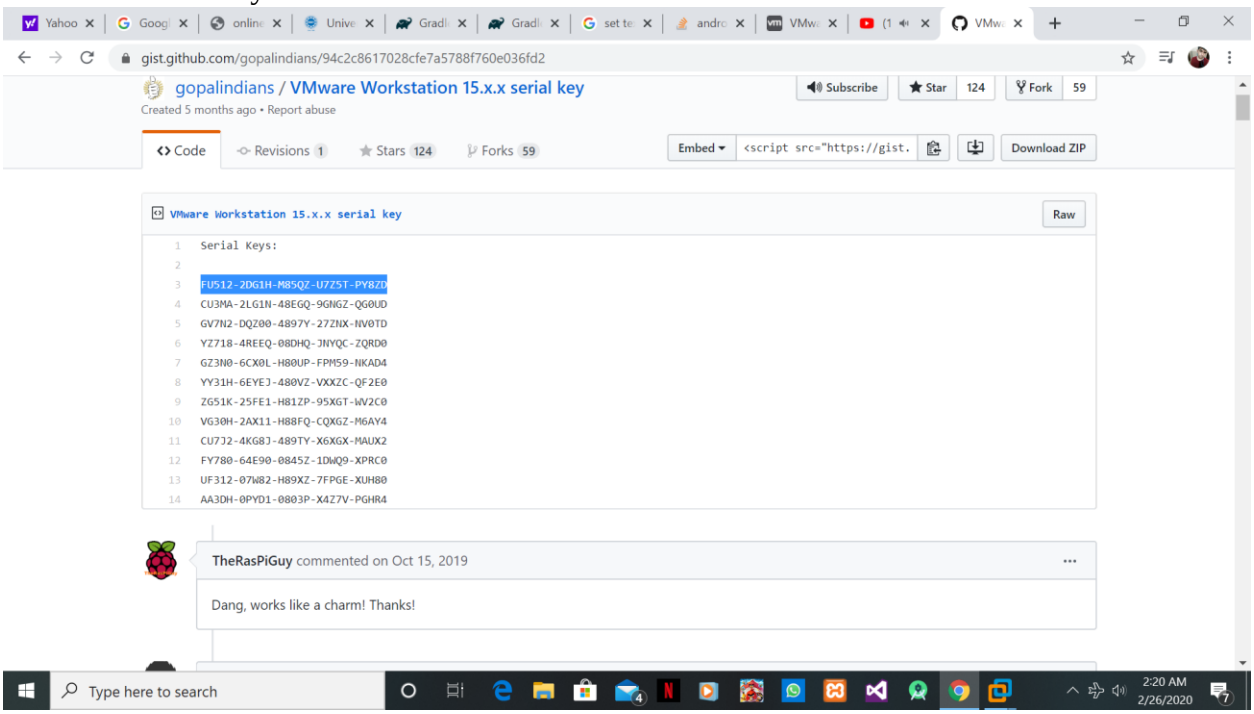
Step 2

Install VMWare Workstation



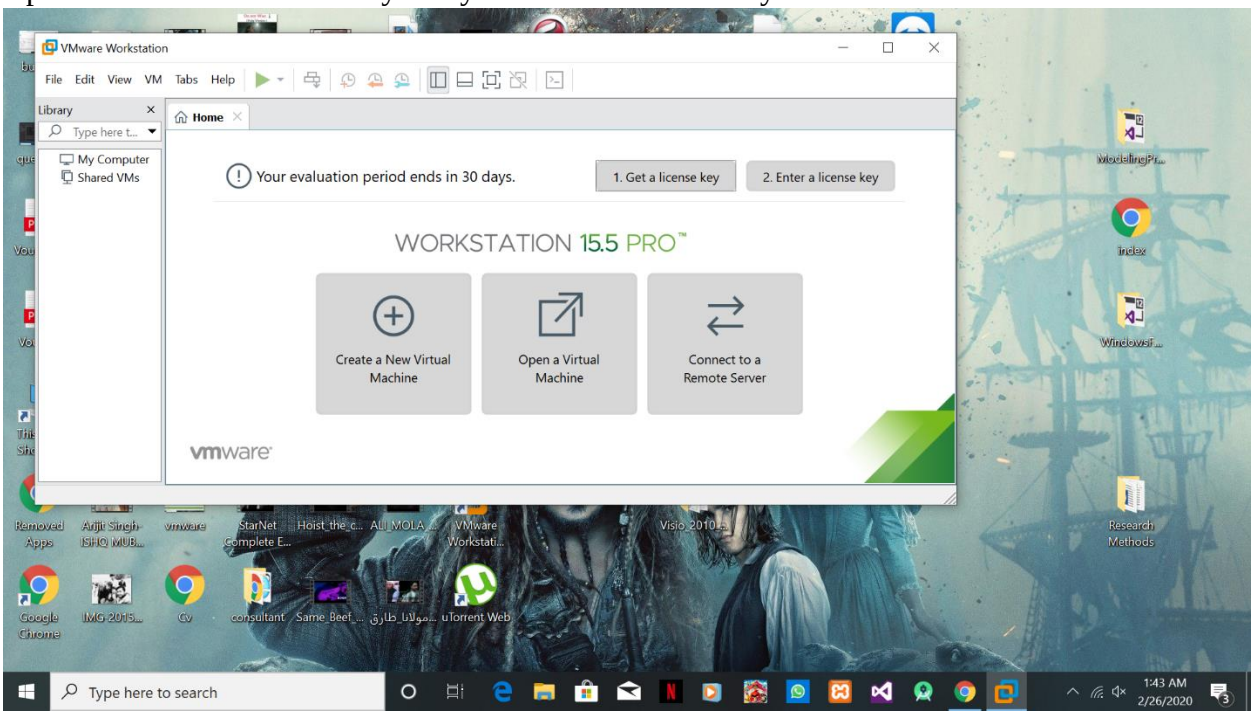
Step 3

Insert the Serial Key



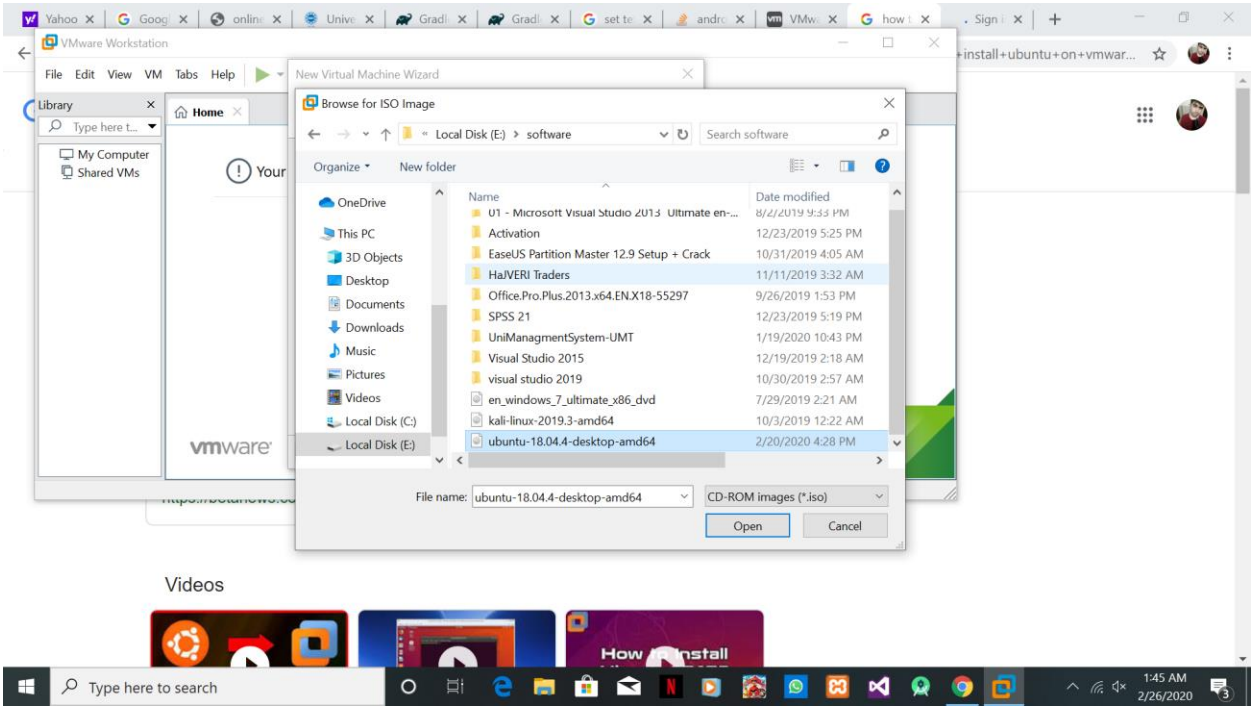
Step 4

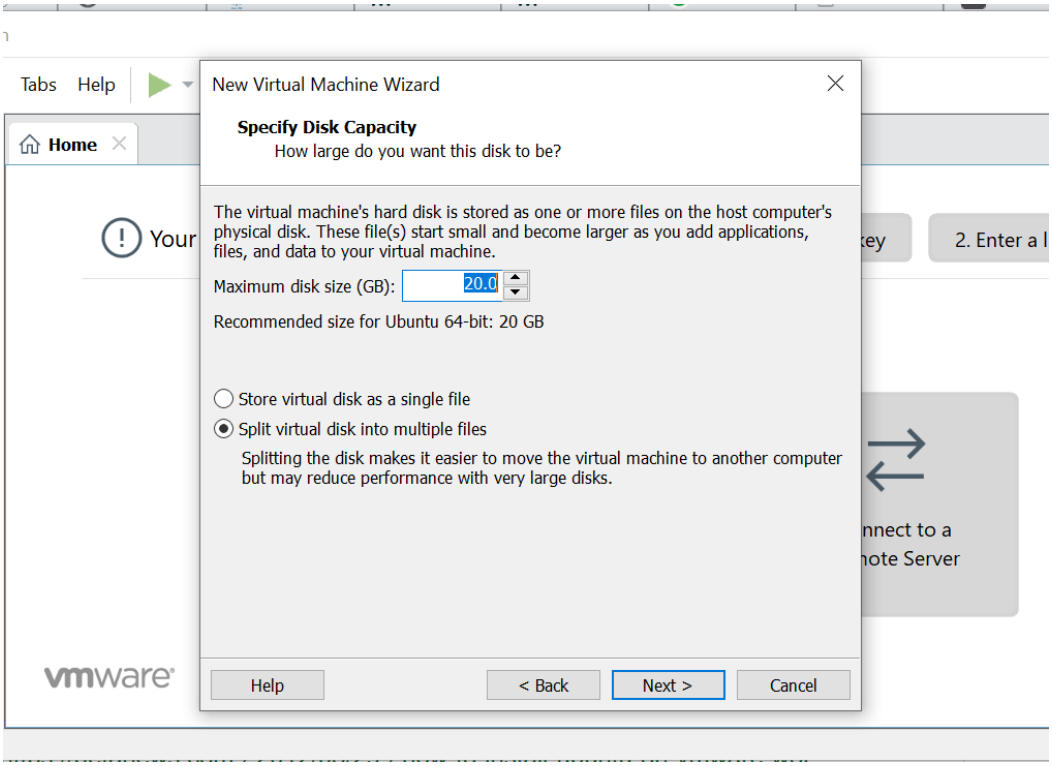
Open VMWare and Insert Key But you can use it for 30 days as a free trial

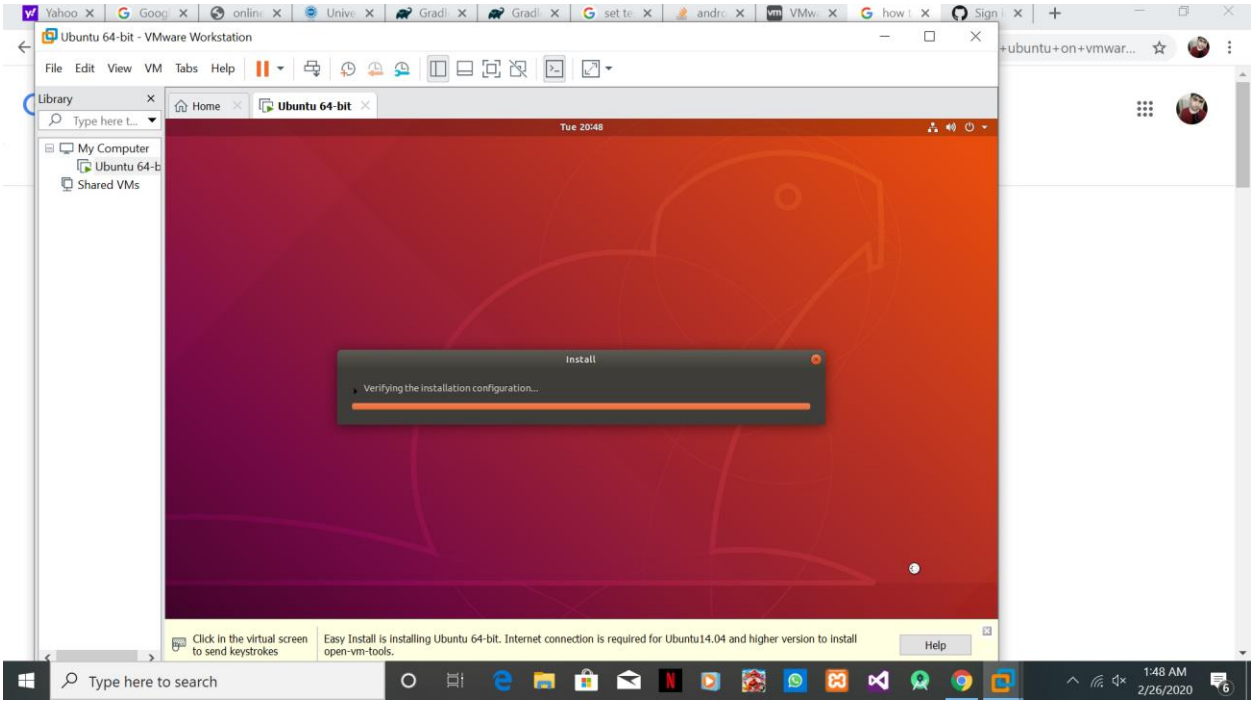


Step 5

Create a new Virtual Machine. Open Ubuntu img File in VMWare allocate the Disk Size and install Ubuntu

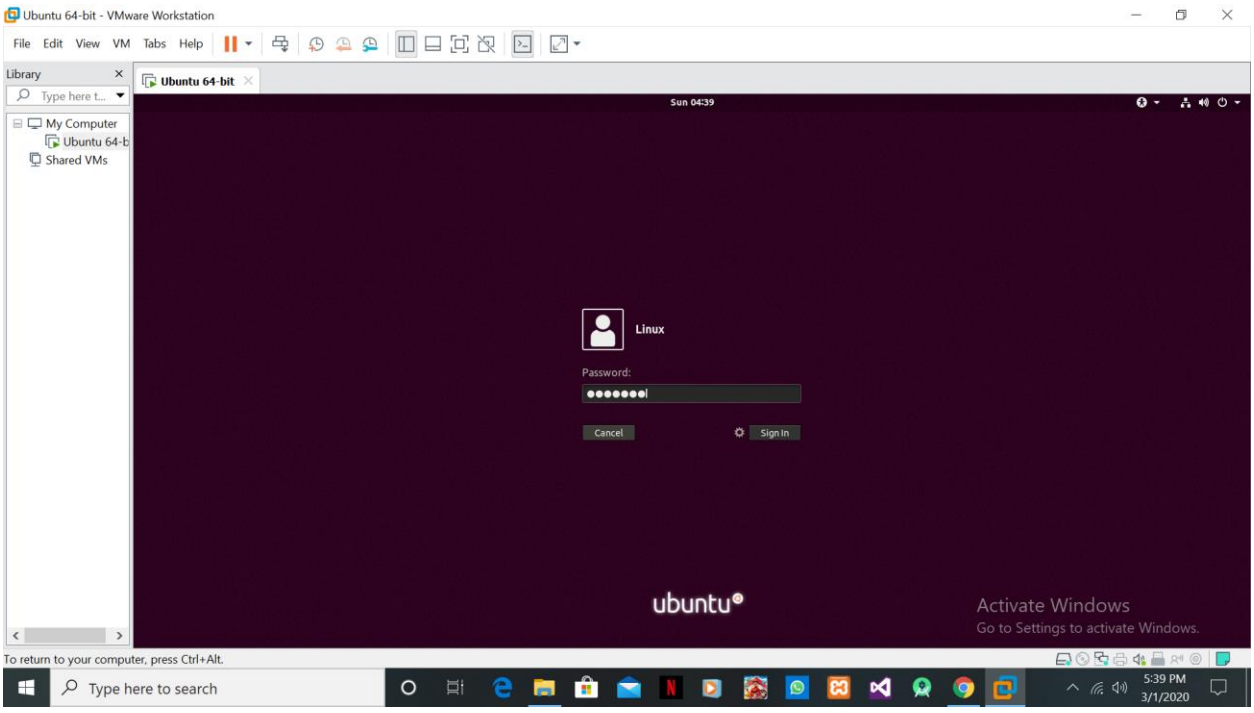






Step 6

After the Installation it will ask you to create the username and password. After that log in to Ubuntu

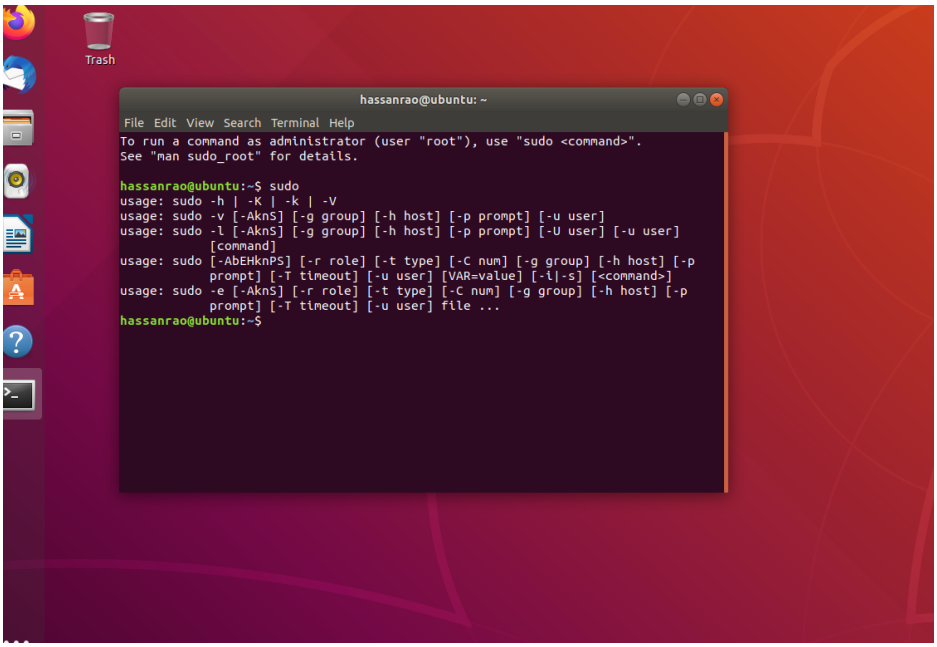


Step 7

Open Terminal by Pressing **ctrl+alt+t** and insert the Commends

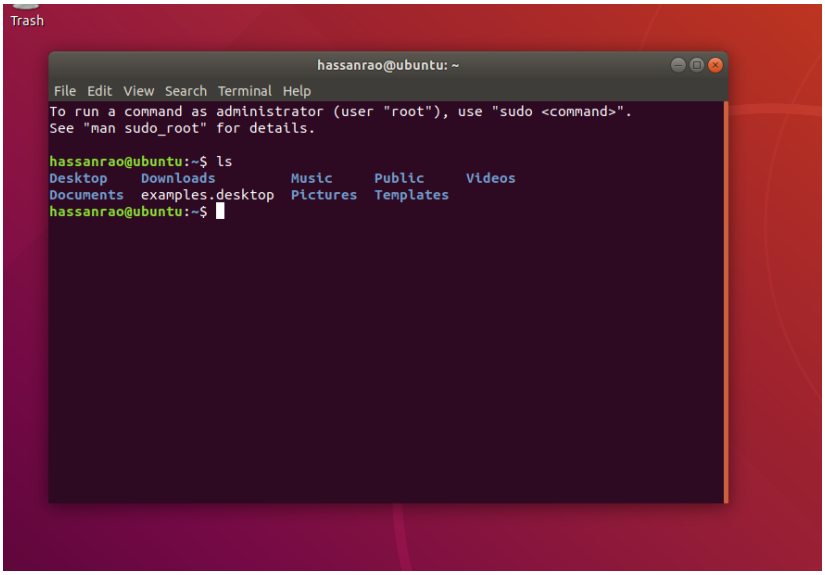
1- sudo

This SuperUserDo is the most important command Linux newbies will use. Every single command that needs root's permission need this sudo command. You can use sudo before each command that requires root permissions**.**



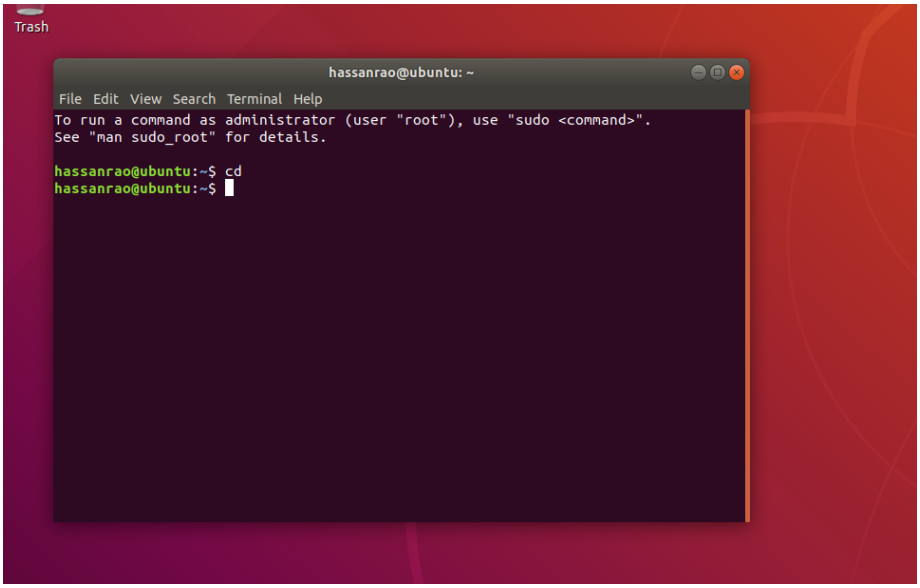
2- ls

Just like the other, you often want to see anything in your directory. With list command, the terminal will show you all the files and folders of the directory that you're working in. Let's say I'm in the /home folder and I want to see the directories and files in /home.



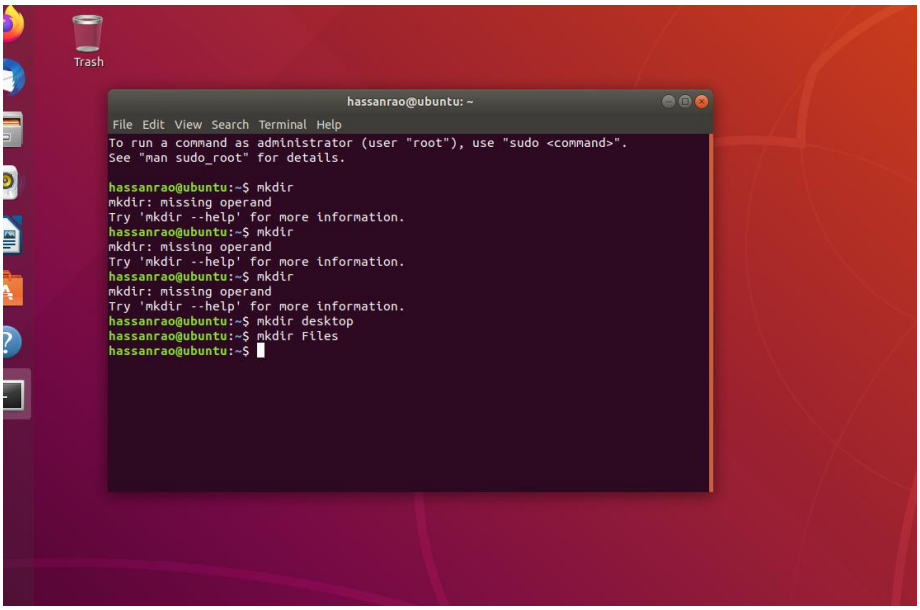
3- cd

Changing directory (cd) is the main command that always is in use in the terminal. It's one of the most Linux basic commands. Using this is easy. Just type the name of the folder you want to go in from your current directory. If you want to go up just do it by giving double dots (..) as the parameter. Let's say I'm in /home directory and I want to move in user directory which is always in the /home. Here is how I can use **cd** commands.



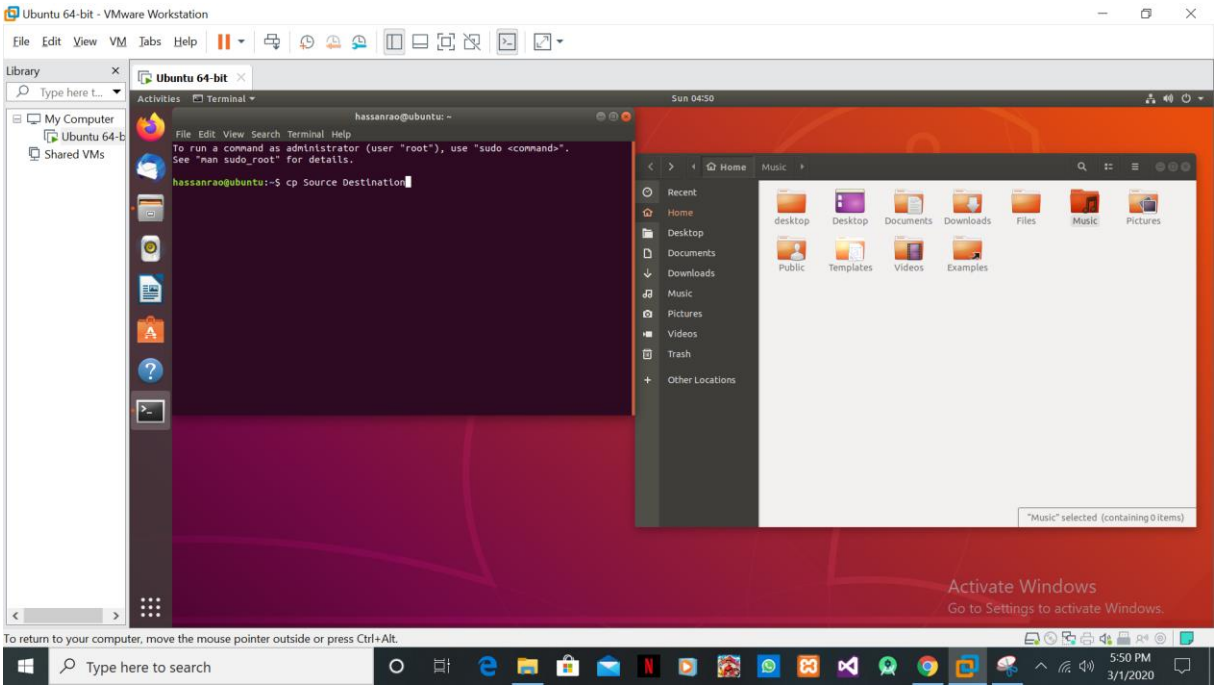
4- mkdir

Just changing directory is still incomplete. Sometimes you want to create a new folder or subfolder. You can use mkdir command to do that. Just give your folder name after mkdir command in your terminal.



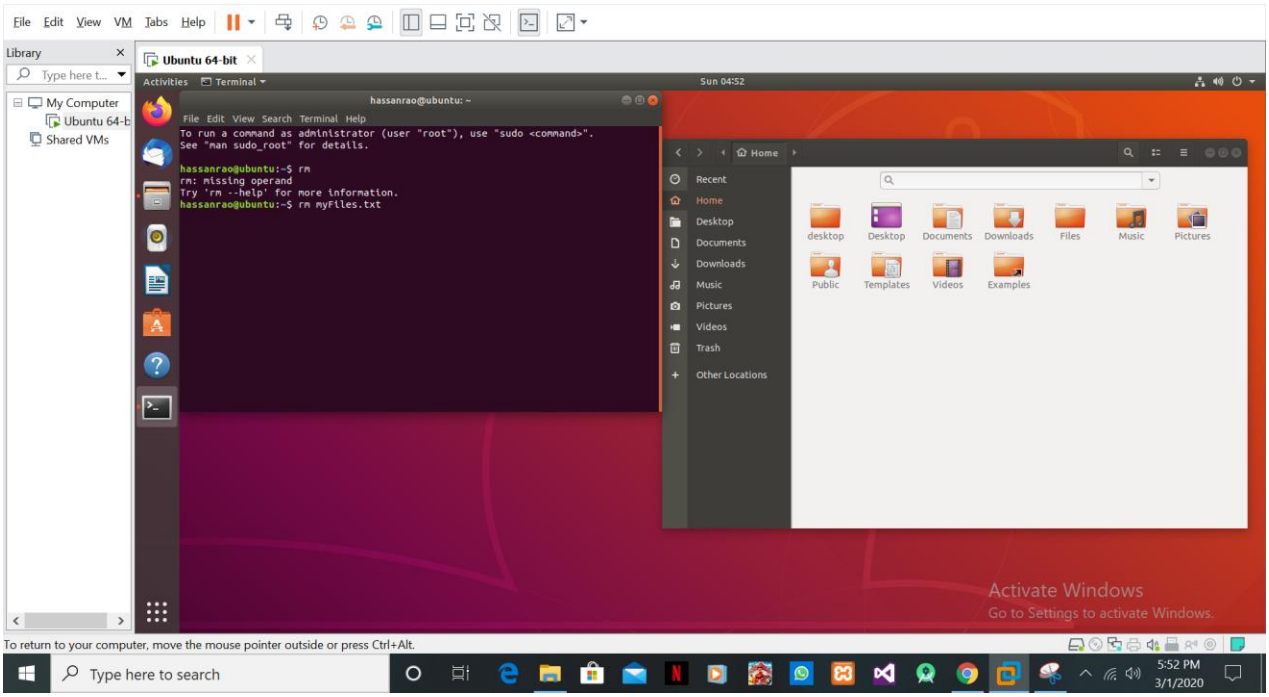
5- cp

Using **cp** will help us to copy-and-paste the file from the terminal. First, you chose the file you want to copy and type the destination location to paste the file.



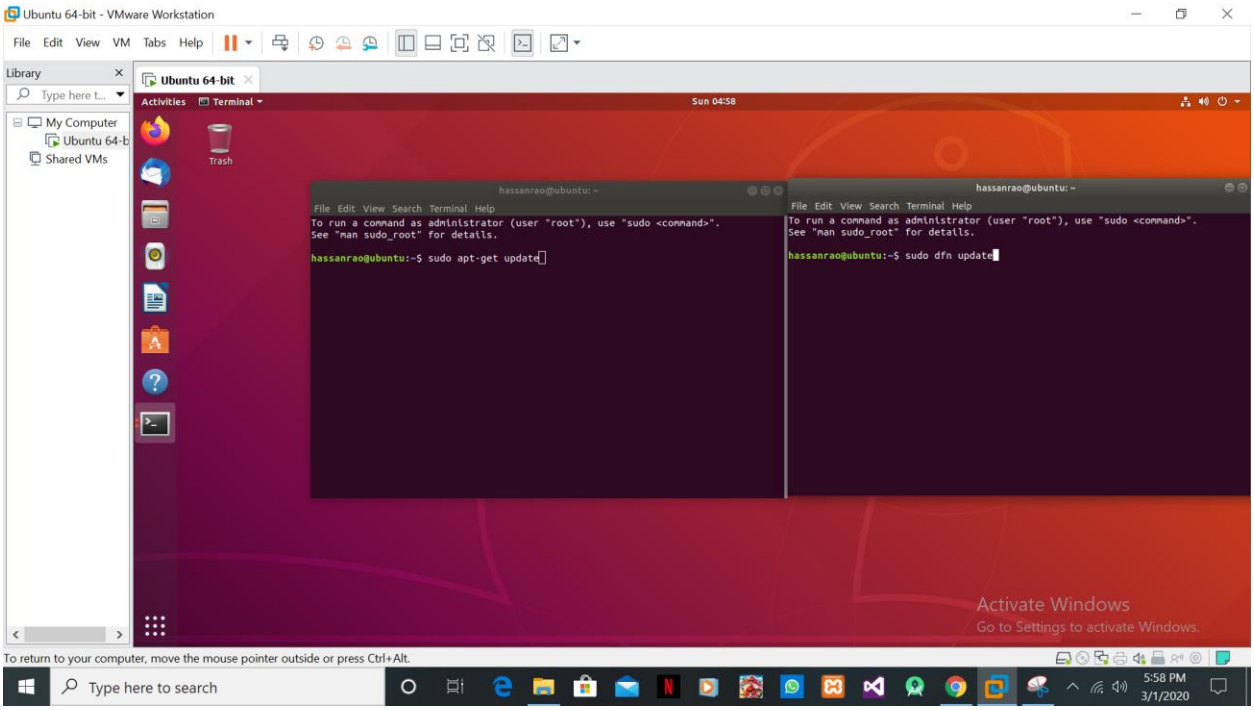
6- rm

rm is a command to remove your file or even your directory.



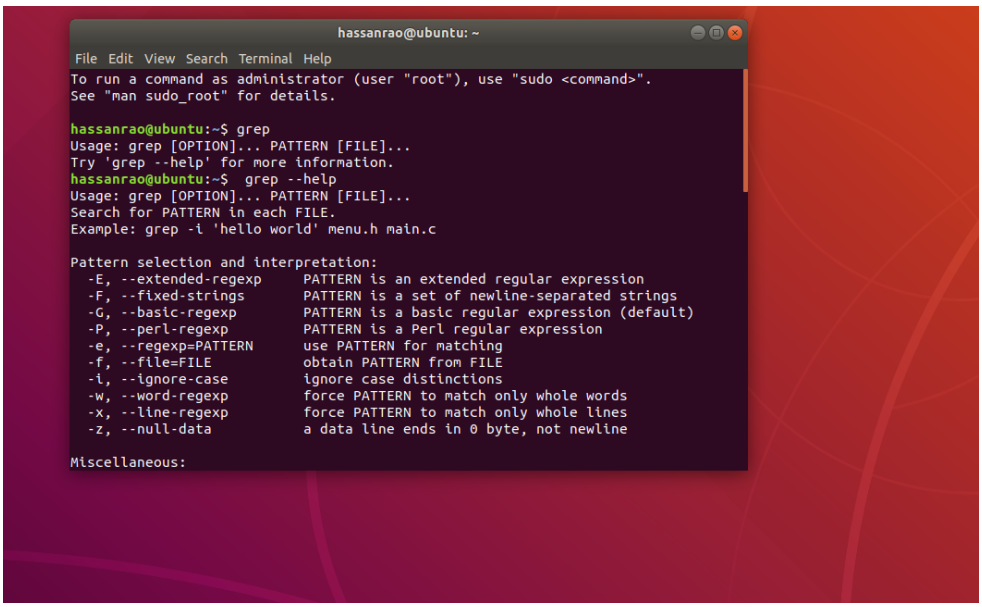
7- apt-get

In Debian based Linux distributions, to install, remove and upgrade any package we've *Advanced Packaging Tool* (APT) package manager. The apt-get command will help you install the software you need to run in your Linux.



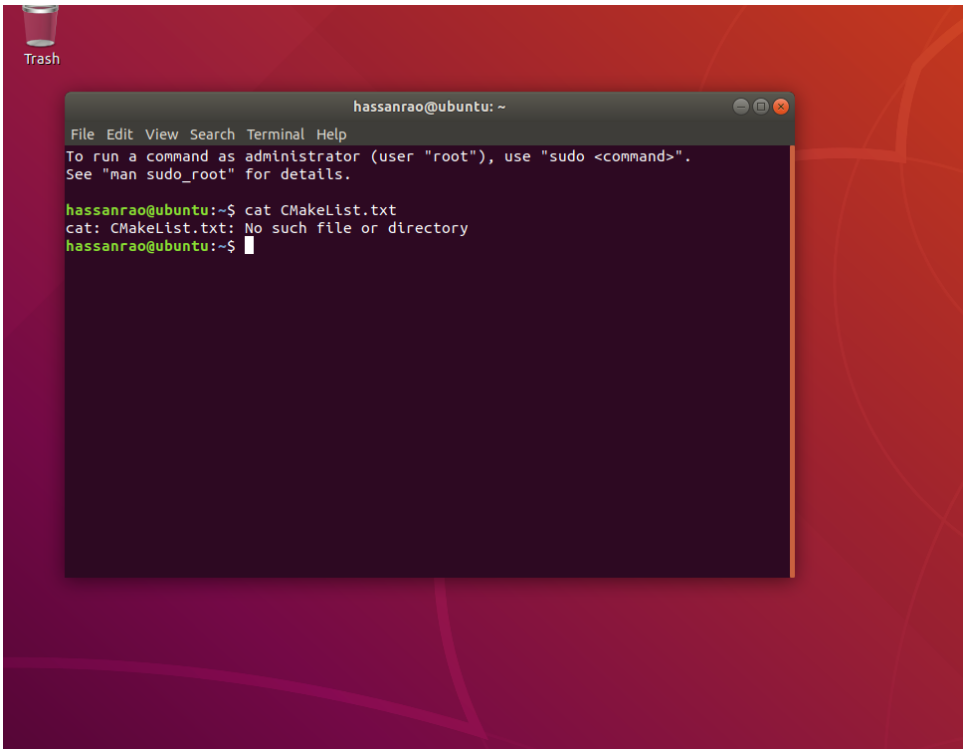
8- grep

You need to find a file but you don't remember its exact location or the path. grep will help you to solve this problem. You can use the grep command to help to find the file based on given keywords.



9- cat

As a user, you often need to view some of text or code from your script. Again, one of the Linux basic commands is cat command. It will show you the text inside your file.



10- poweroff

And the last one is poweroff. Sometimes you need to poweroff directly from your terminal. This command will do the task. But you have to add sudo at the beginning of the command since it needs root permission to execute poweroff.