

# What is Ubuntu?

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**Ubuntu** is a Linux distribution based on Debian and composed mostly of free and open-source software.

**Ubuntu** is officially released in three editions: **Desktop, Server, and Core** for Internet of things devices and robots. All the editions can run on the computer alone, or in a virtual machine. **Ubuntu** is a popular operating system for cloud computing, with support for OpenStack. **Ubuntu's** default desktop has been GNOME since version 17.10.ubuntu is a Linux distribution based on Debian and composed mostly of free and open-source software.

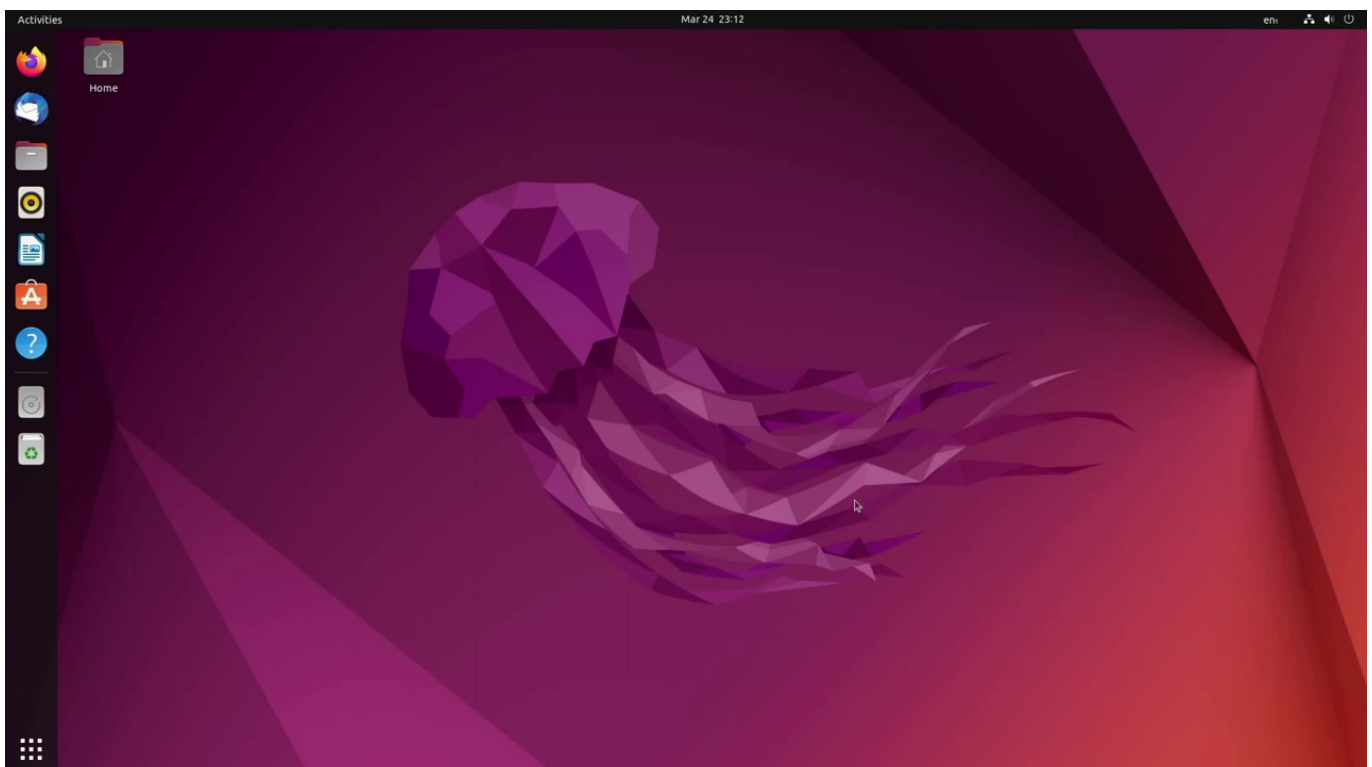
## Ubuntu Release Cycle

[Ubuntu](#) is released every six months, with long-term support (LTS) releases every two years. As of 21 April 2022, the most recent long-term support release is [22.04](#) ("Jammy Jellyfish").

### Currently supported releases

Version	Code Name	Release Date	End of Support	Security support end
14.04 LTS	Trusty Tahr	2014-04-17	2019-04	2034-04
16.04 LTS	Xenial Xerus	2016-04-21	2021-04	2026-04
18.04 LTS	Bionic Beaver	2018-04-26	2023-04	2028-04
20.04 LTS	Focal Fossa	2020-04-23	2025-04	2030-04
22.04 LTS	Jammy Jellyfish	2022-04-21	2027-04	2032-04

## Ubuntu Features



A default installation of Ubuntu contains a wide range of software that includes:

- LibreOffice
  - Version: 7.3.5.2
- Firefox
  - Version: 103.0.2
- Thunderbird
  - Version 91.11.0
- Transmission
  - Version: 3.00

Many additional software packages that are no longer installed by default, such as:

1. Evolution
2. GIMP
3. Pidgin
4. Synaptic

Cross-distribution snap packages and flatpaks are also available, that both allow installing software, such as some of Microsoft's software, in most of the major Linux operating systems (such as any currently supported Ubuntu version and in Fedora). The default file manager is GNOME Files, formerly called Nautilus

## How to update Ubuntu

To update Ubuntu, use the following commands in the terminal:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt full-upgrade
```

You can also add additional programs via the command line. For example: `sudo apt install vlc` will install the vlc program. Programs can be removed in the same fashion. For instance: `sudo apt remove vlc` will remove the vlc program.

