

# LAB 1: INSTALLING AND CONFIGURING UBUNTU OS ON VMWARE

## Objective:

To install and configure the Ubuntu operating software as a virtual environment using VMWare and learn the basic Linux terminal commands.

## Theory:

### VMware

VMware is a popular virtualization software that lets users create and run multiple virtual machines on a single physical computer. It simulates complete hardware environments, allowing different operating systems to run safely and independently. Because virtual machines can be easily created or removed without affecting the host system, VMware is widely used for learning, testing, and development.

### Ubuntu

Ubuntu is a widely used open-source operating system based on Linux, known for its stability, security, and ease of use. It provides both a graphical interface and a powerful terminal, making it suitable for beginners as well as advanced users. With strong community support and regular updates, Ubuntu is ideal for learning Linux and performing development tasks on physical or virtual machines.

Steps to install and configure Ubuntu on VMware

1. Download the Ubuntu ISO file and install VMware Workstation.
2. Open VMware Workstation and press on ‘Create a New Virtual Machine’.
3. Select the Installer Disc Image (ISO) file i.e. the Ubuntu ISO file.
4. Set up your username and password and select location to store the Virtual Machine files.
5. Allocate disk space, memory and processors.
6. Finish the configuration process, after which VMware will boot Ubuntu.
7. Click on Try and Install Ubuntu.
8. Complete Installation

Different Commands on the Linux Terminal:

**pwd:** Shows the path of the folder/directory you are currently in. For example:

*pwd - /home/user/Desktop*

**ls:** Shows all the folders and files in the directory you are currently in. For example:

*ls - Desktop Documents Downloads Pictures*

**cd:** Moves from one directory to another. For example:

*cd Desktop* – Moves you to the Desktop

**Mkdir:** Creates a new directory. For example:

*Mkdir Hello* - Creates a folder/directory named Hello

**Rmdir:** Removes an empty directory. For example:

*Rmdir Hello* – Removes the empty folder Hello

**Rm** – Deletes files or directories. For example:

*Rm Hello* – Removes the directory Hello

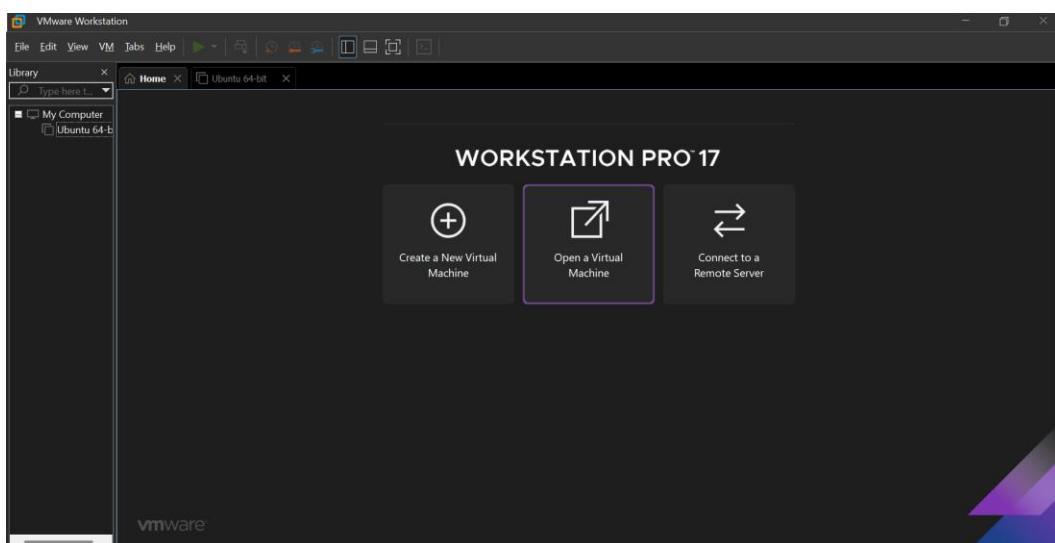
**Touch:** Creates a blank file For example:

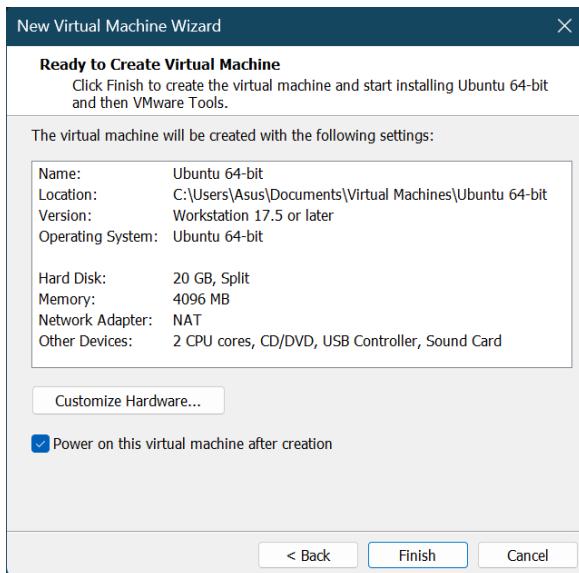
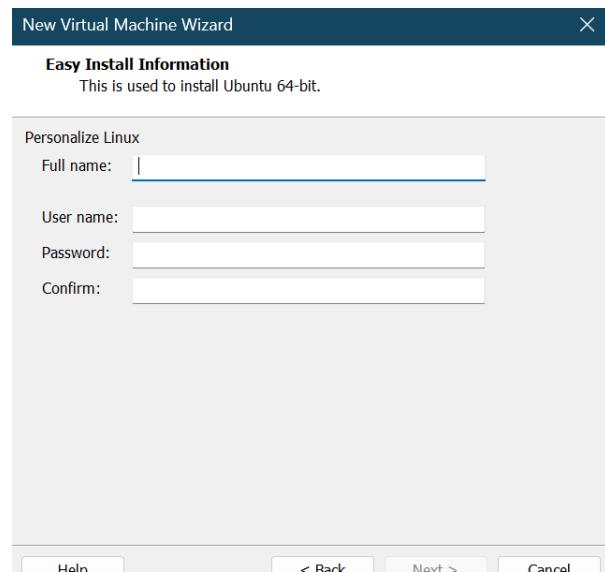
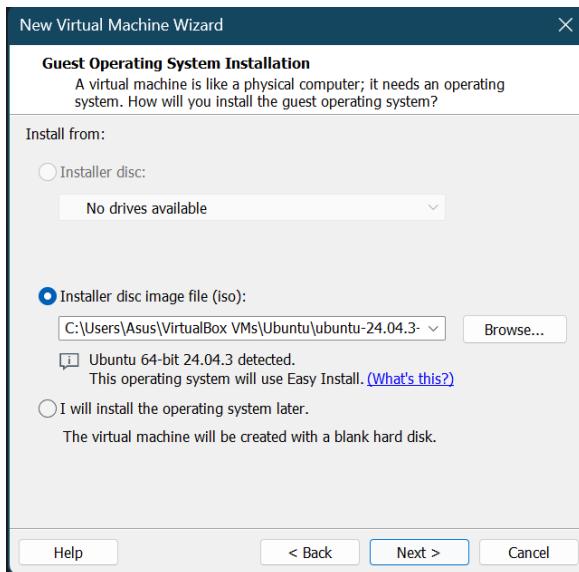
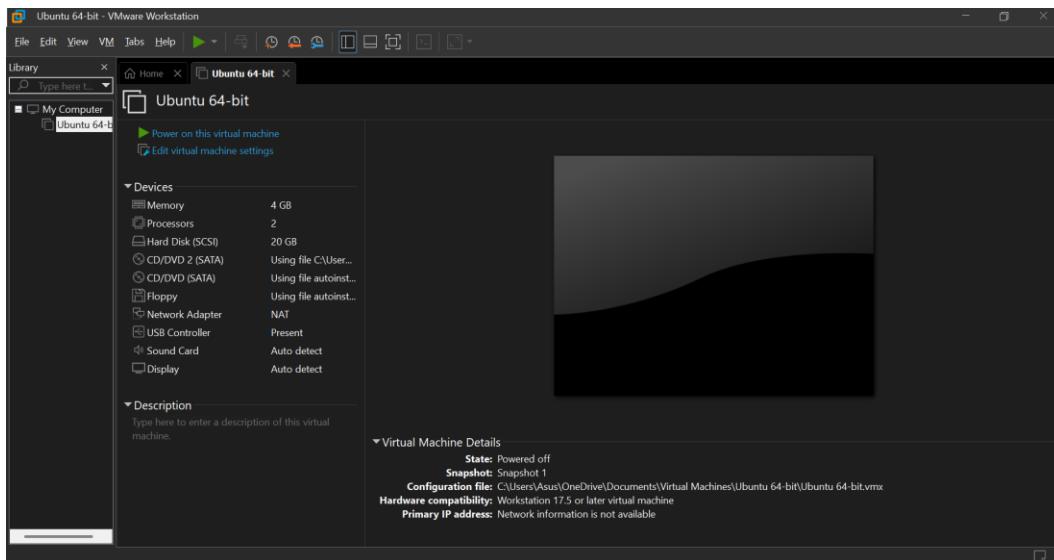
*touch hello.txt* – Creates a blank file named hello.txt

**Echo:** Displays variables or text on the screen.

*Echo "Hello World!"* – Displays ‘Hello World’

## Lab Screenshots





```
aarzan-shakya@aarzan-shakya-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/dav$ mkdir lab1  
aarzan-shakya@aarzan-shakya-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/dav$ ls  
bca lab1 lab2 lab3  
aarzan-shakya@aarzan-shakya-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/dav$ cd lab1  
aarzan-shakya@aarzan-shakya-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/dav/lab1$ S
```

```
aarzan-shakya@aarzan-shakya-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/dav/lab1$ nl hello.txt
 1 Hello this is the 1st lab of Operating System.
 2 this is line 2.
 3 This is line 3.
 4 .
 5 .
 6 .
 7 .
 8 .
 9 .
10 .This is line 10
11 .
12 .This is line 12
```

### **Conclusion:**

In this lab, we successfully installed Ubuntu on a VMware virtual machine and explored the basic commands of the Linux terminal. We practiced commands like ls, cd, mkdir, head, tail, and nl helping us in navigating and managing files within a Linux environment. The lab provided a practical understanding of virtualization, OS installation using an ISO image.