## **Install software in a Linux distribution**

In this example, I'll use the Advanced Package Tool (APT) and sudo to install and uninstall applications in a Linux Bash shell. This is derived from the class, Tools of the Trade, Linux and SQL Module 2 in the Google Cybersecurity Certification Specialty. This is done in an emulation of Bash on cloudskillboost.google

First, let's launch APT, which is automatically installed on most Linux distributions.

```
analyst@2475f8cbb675:~$ apt
apt 1.8.2.3 (amd64)
Usage: apt [options] command
apt is a commandline package manager and provides commands for
searching and managing as well as querying information about packages.
It provides the same functionality as the specialized APT tools,
like apt-get and apt-cache, but enables options more suitable for
interactive use by default.
Most used commands:
 list - list packages based on package names
 search - search in package descriptions
 show - show package details
 install - install packages
 reinstall - reinstall packages
 remove - remove packages
 autoremove - Remove automatically all unused packages
 update - update list of available packages
 upgrade - upgrade the system by installing/upgrading packages
 full-upgrade - upgrade the system by removing/installing/upgrading packages
 edit-sources - edit the source information file
See apt(8) for more information about the available commands.
Configuration options and syntax is detailed in apt.conf(5).
Information about how to configure sources can be found in sources.list(5).
Package and version choices can be expressed via apt_preferences(5).
Security details are available in apt-secure(8).
                                        This APT has Super Cow Powers.
```

Next, let's install suricata (an IDS/IPS software). For the sake of space on this document, I will just include the line used to install for the rest of the document.

Suricata should now be installed. To uninstall:

sudo apt remove suricata

To check what apps are installed on Linux:

apt list --installed