

How to install and remove software using the APT command

Learning to use the apt command is one of the most important steps when it comes to learning Linux. The apt command is what we use to manage software packages on Debian-based distros like Ubuntu (what I use). apt has to be run inside of a terminal window, and we must use the command sudo in front of apt because that will give us the administrator privilege to do so.

Now let's put that into practice by opening a terminal using our shortcut of Ctrl + Alt + T. Inside of this terminal we will now input the command:

```
sudo apt install firefox
```

Running this command will then begin an installation of the app Firefox and will ask for your permission to do so.

Another great thing about the apt command and installing applications is that we can also search for what we want to install using the command:

```
apt search
```

Removing software using the apt command can seem intimidating at first, but it's actually really simple and easy. To begin the removal of software we will use the command:

```
sudo apt remove firefox
```

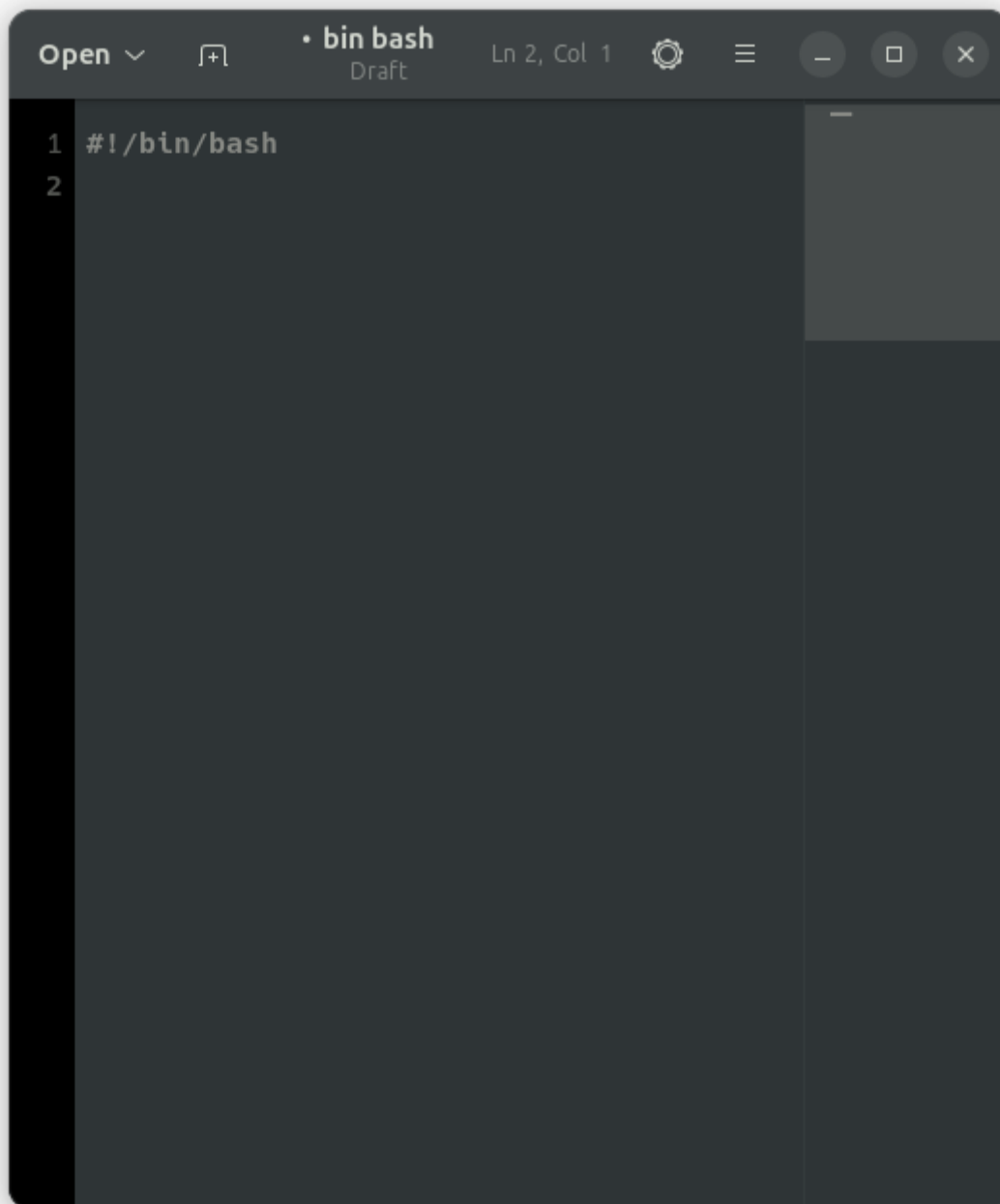
This will uninstall the software, but we will still have the files and will need to remove them to free the space up again. Files that are still left behind after the first removal is normal, and some people will leave them there permanently — but not us, since we care about what files we have that are important and unimportant. To do so we will use the command:

```
sudo apt purge firefox
```

How to create a shell script step by step including screenshots and how to run it.

- Step one

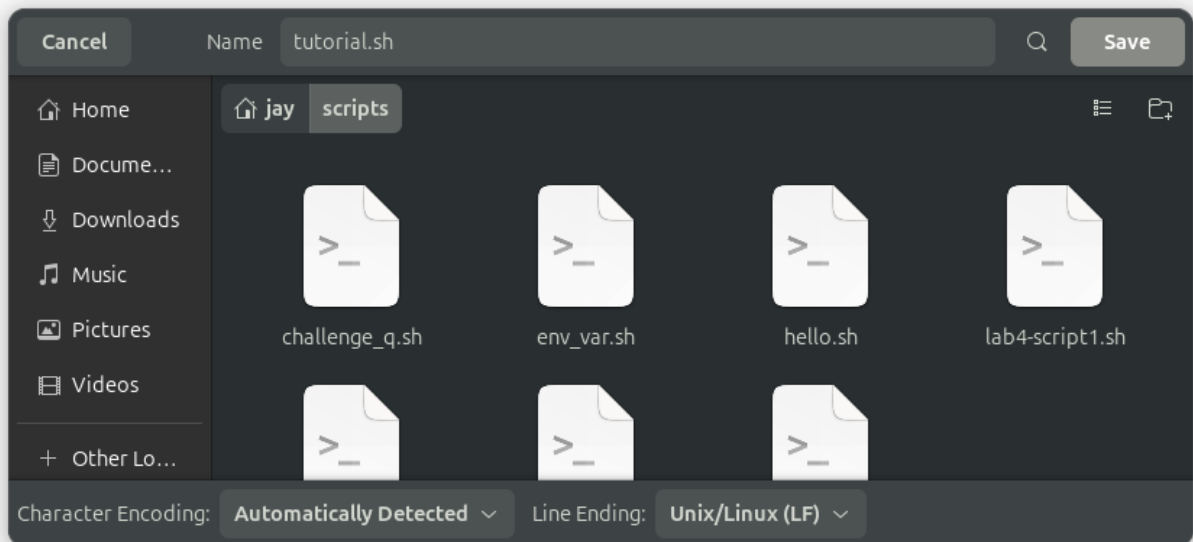
First we want to open our text editor and input "**#!/bin/bash**" as our first line like we have below.



The image shows a screenshot of a text editor window. The title bar at the top reads "bin bash Draft". Below the title bar, the editor content is displayed on a dark background. The first line is numbered "1" and contains the text `#!/bin/bash`. The second line is numbered "2" and is currently empty. The editor interface includes a sidebar on the left with line numbers and a right sidebar that is currently empty.

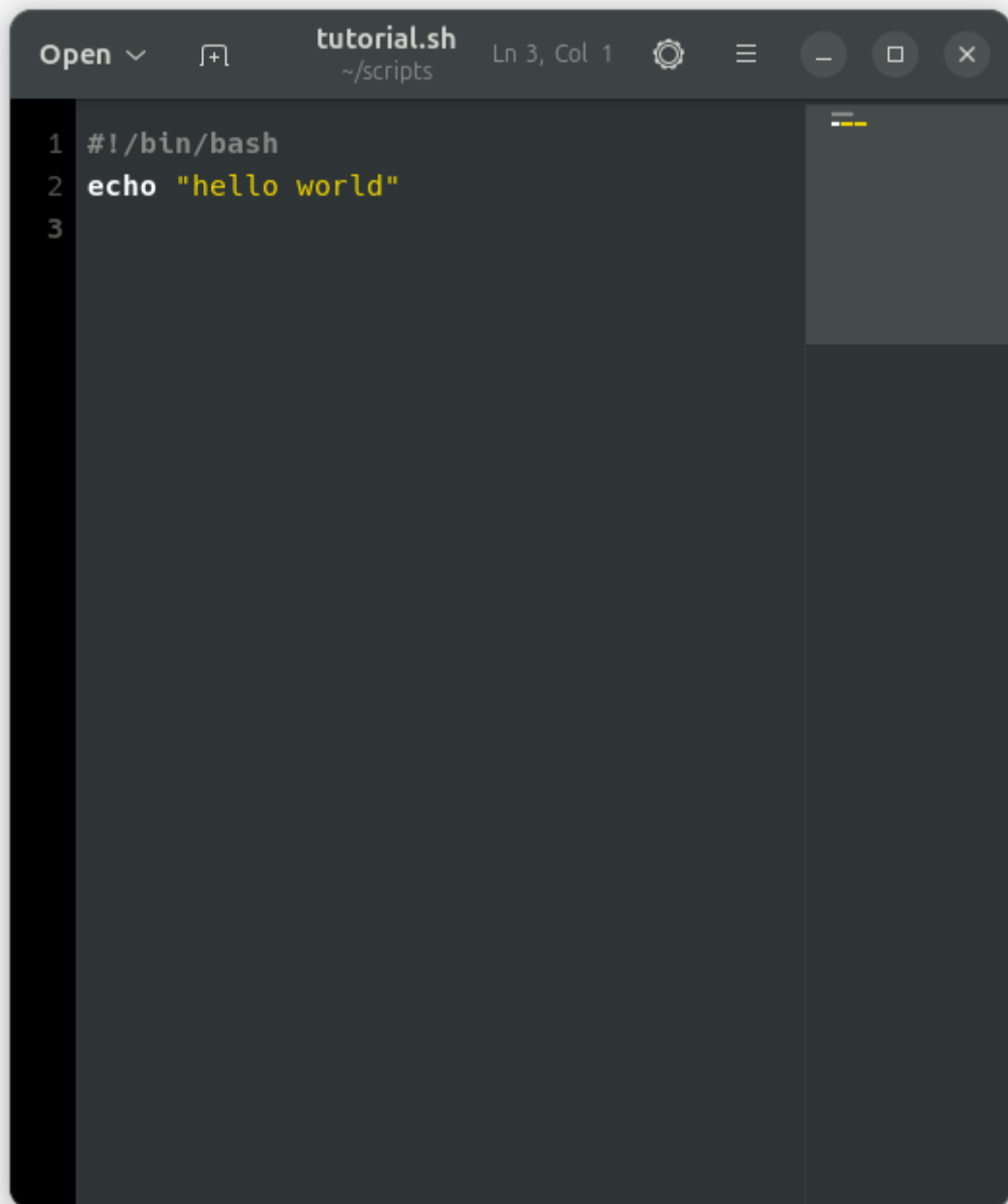
• Step two

After opening our text editor and writing our first line we then want to save the file as a `.sh` file inside of a folder in our home directory called "scripts". In our case we will name the script `tutorial.sh`.



• Step Three

With our script saved in our scripts folder we can now enter our line to display some text in our shell. Using the echo command we will display "Hello World". Inside of the text editor it will look like this, echo "hello world". Once we have that entered we will simply hit save this time instead of save as.

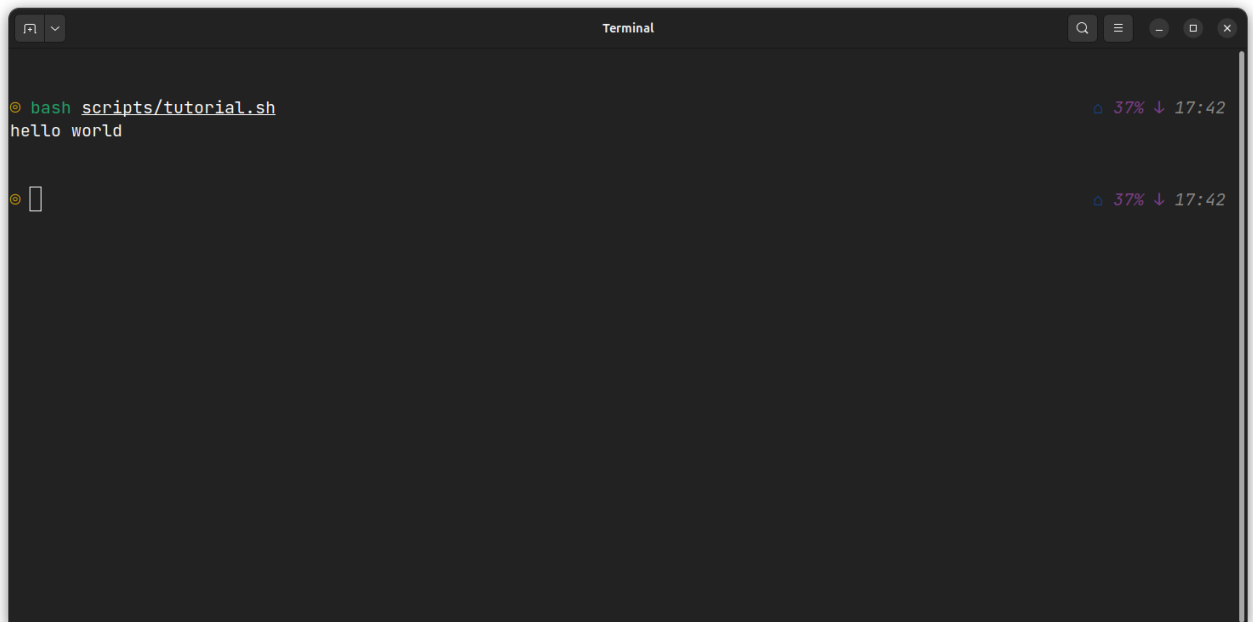


The image shows a code editor window with a dark theme. The title bar at the top reads "tutorial.sh" and "~/.scripts". Below the title bar, the first two lines of the script are visible: "1 #!/bin/bash" and "2 echo "hello world"". The third line is empty. The editor has a sidebar on the left and a gutter on the right.

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2 echo "hello world"
3
```

• Step Four

The script is now saved and we can now open our terminal and run it! Inside of our terminal we will now use the command "bash scripts/tutorial.sh", once that is typed into the terminal we will hit enter. If all the steps were followed properly we can see how it executes the script with the output "hello world".

A screenshot of a macOS Terminal window. The title bar at the top reads "Terminal" and includes standard window controls (zoom, close, etc.) on the right. The terminal content shows a prompt character (a yellow circle with a dot) followed by the command `bash scripts/tutorial.sh`. The output of the script is the text `hello world`. Below this, there is another prompt character followed by a cursor (a white rectangle). On the right side of the terminal, there is a status bar showing a battery icon, 37% battery level, a downward arrow, and the time 17:42. This status bar appears twice, once for each line of output.

```
Ⓢ bash scripts/tutorial.sh  
hello world  
  
Ⓢ   

```