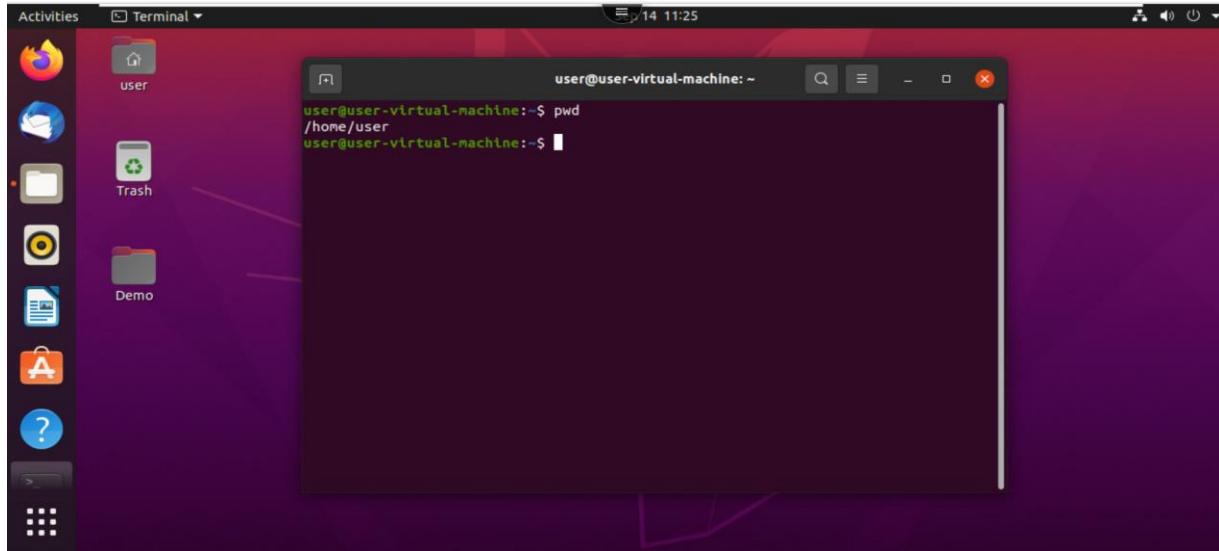
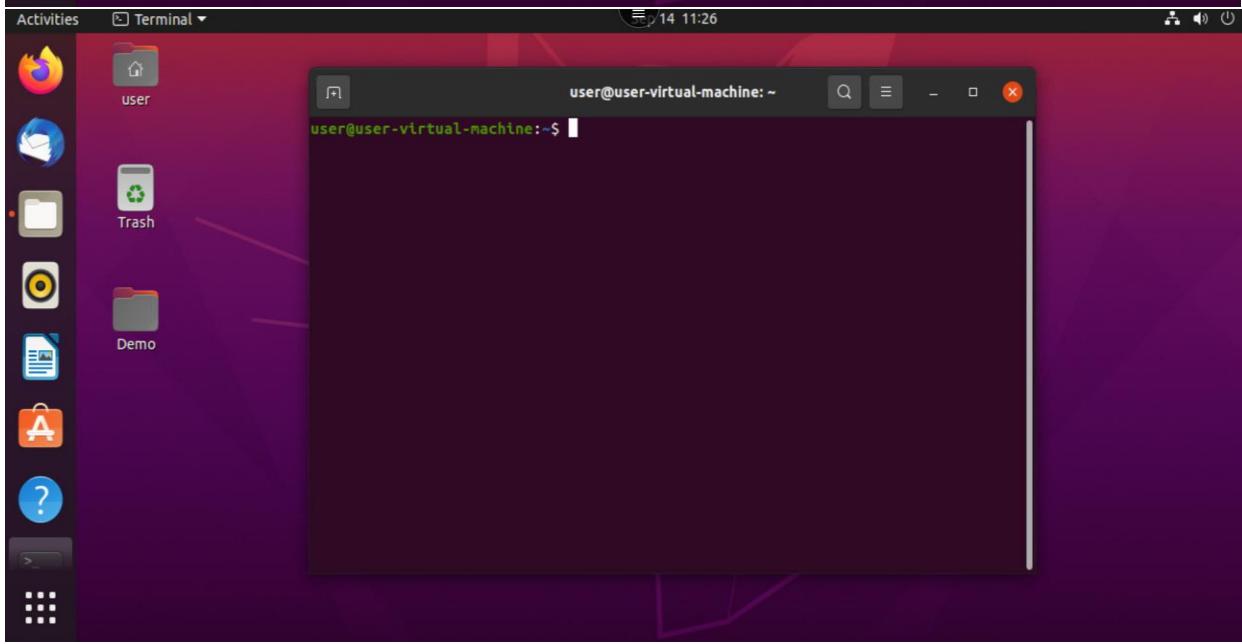
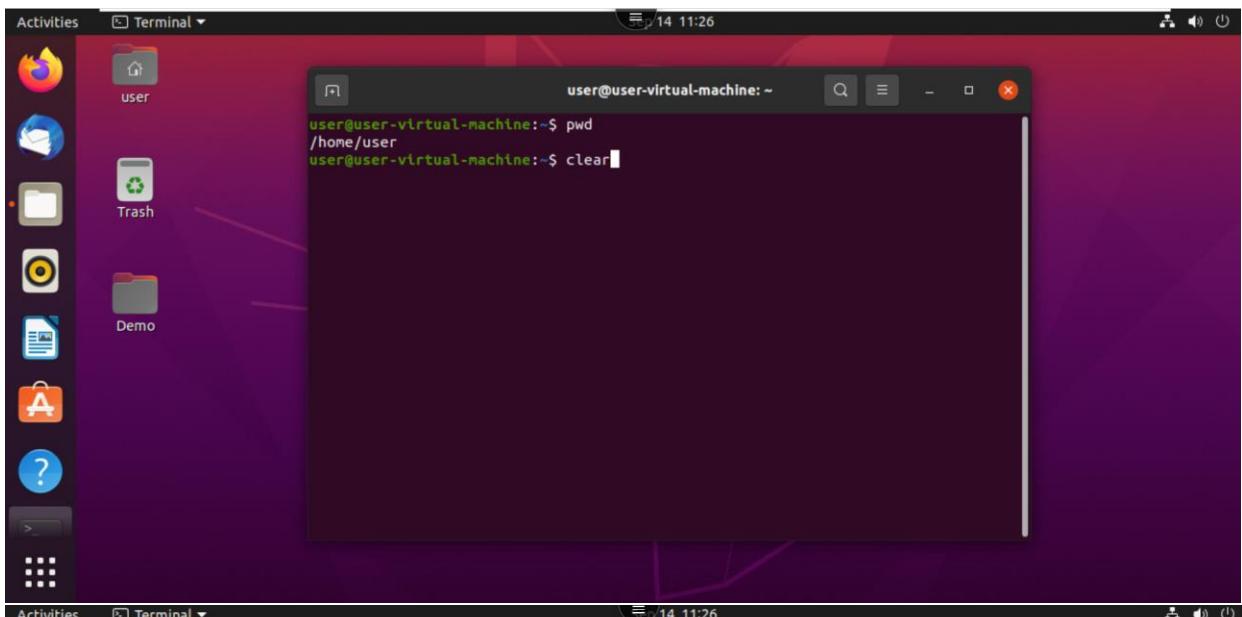


UNIX Commands

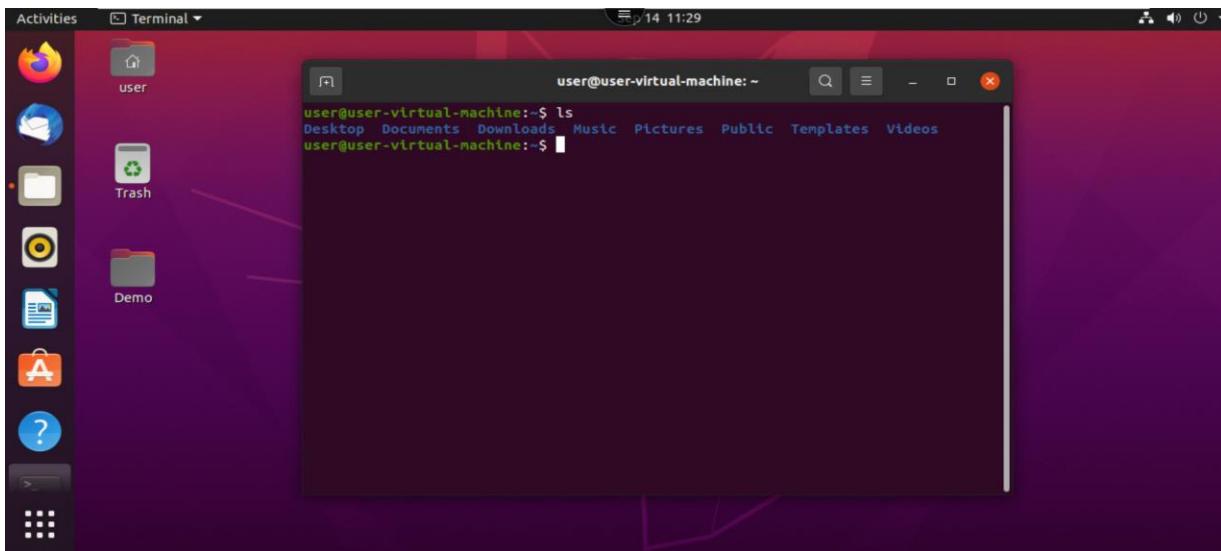
1).pwd :- It Prints the path of the Working Directory, starting from the root. \$pwd is an environment variable which stores the path of the current directory.



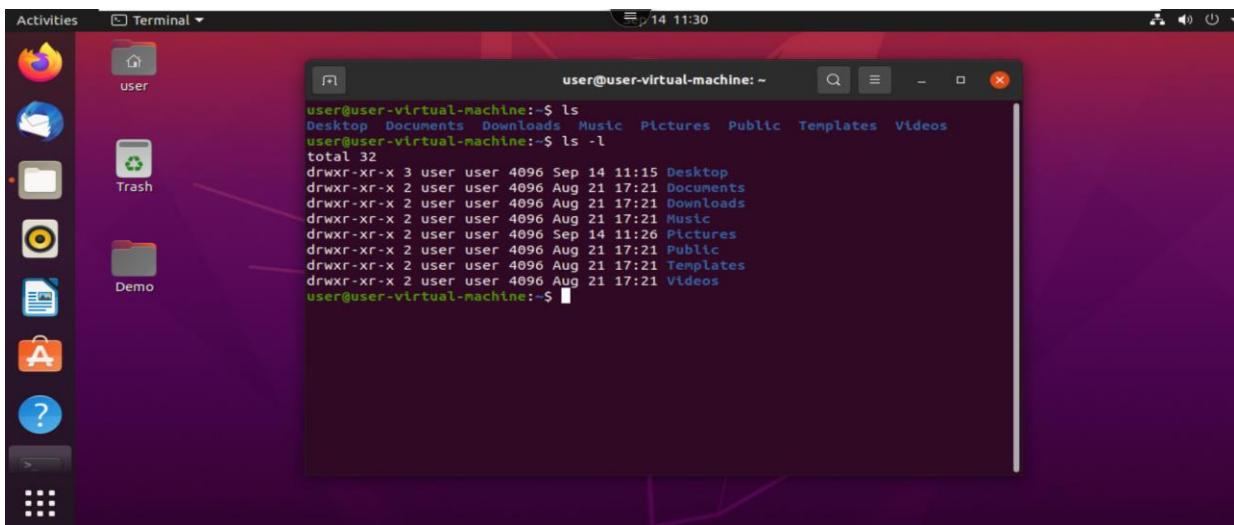
2). clear :- this is the standard Unix Computer system command used to clear the terminal screen.



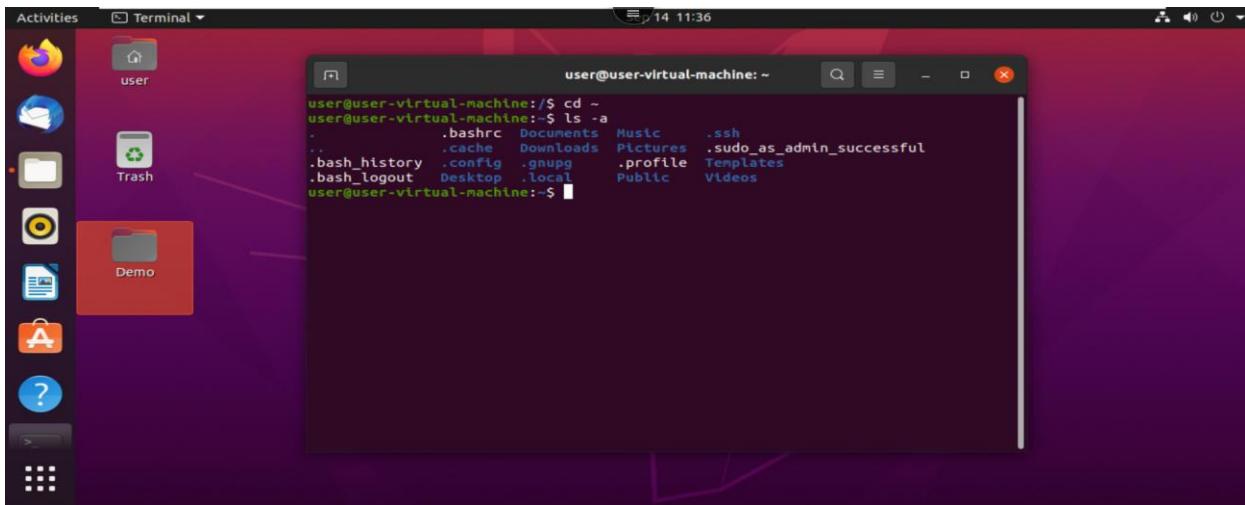
3). ls :- This command allows you to view the list of the files and folders in a given directory.



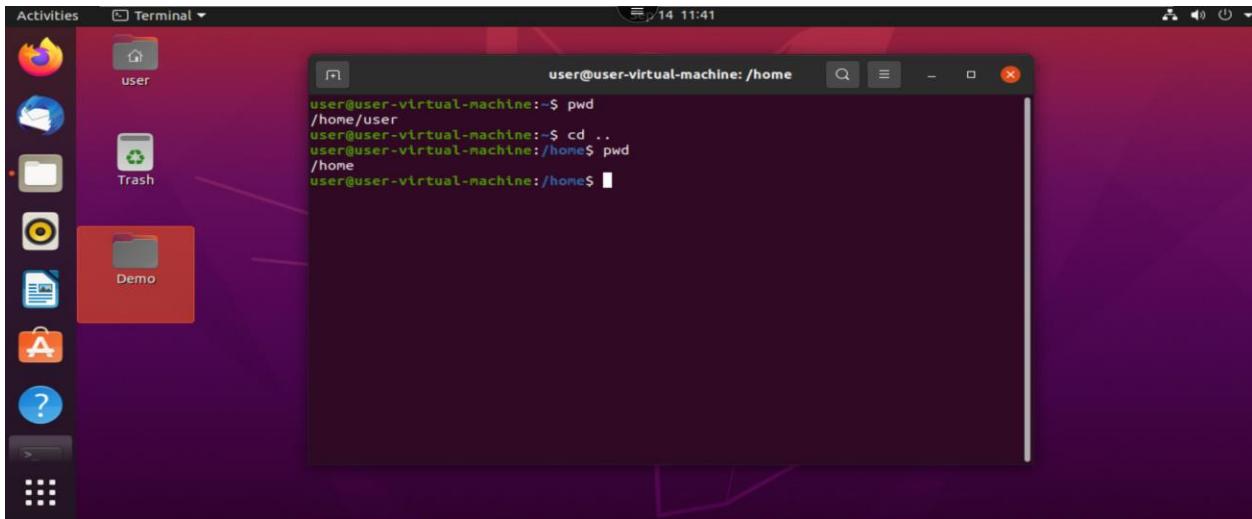
4). ls -l :- This command summarizes all the information about the file or folder on one line. Wrx means write read and execute permissions and 5th field specifies the number of links are folders inside the directory. 6th field is the user, 7th field is the group that file belongs to , 8th field is size of the file, 9th field is the date of last modification, 10th field is name of the file or folder.



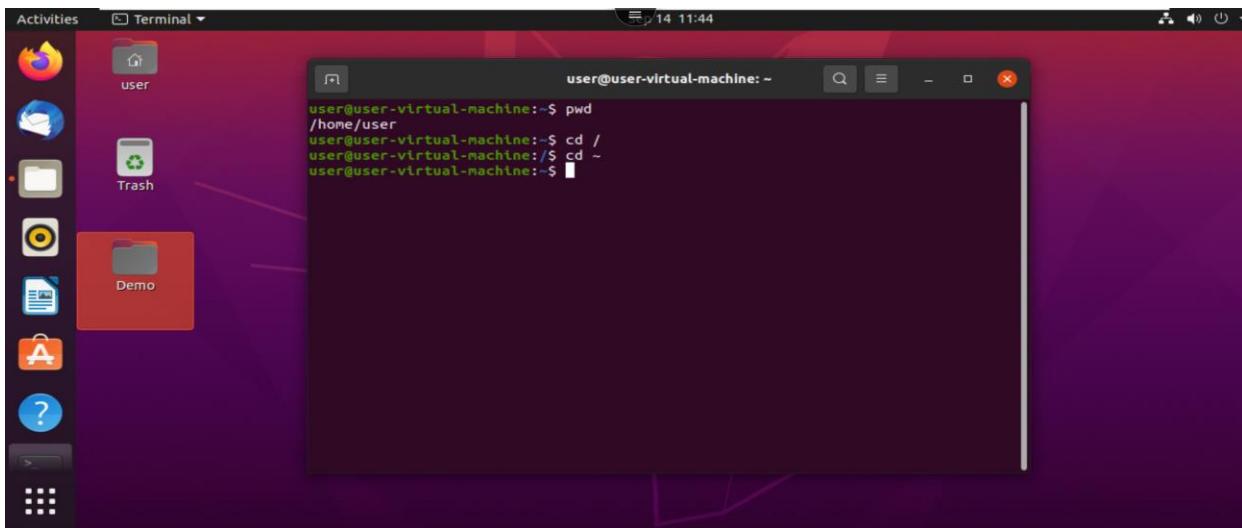
5). ls -a :- This Command will enlist the whole list of the current directory including the hidden files.



6). cd .. :- this Command is used to move to the parent directory of current directory or directory one level up from the current directory.



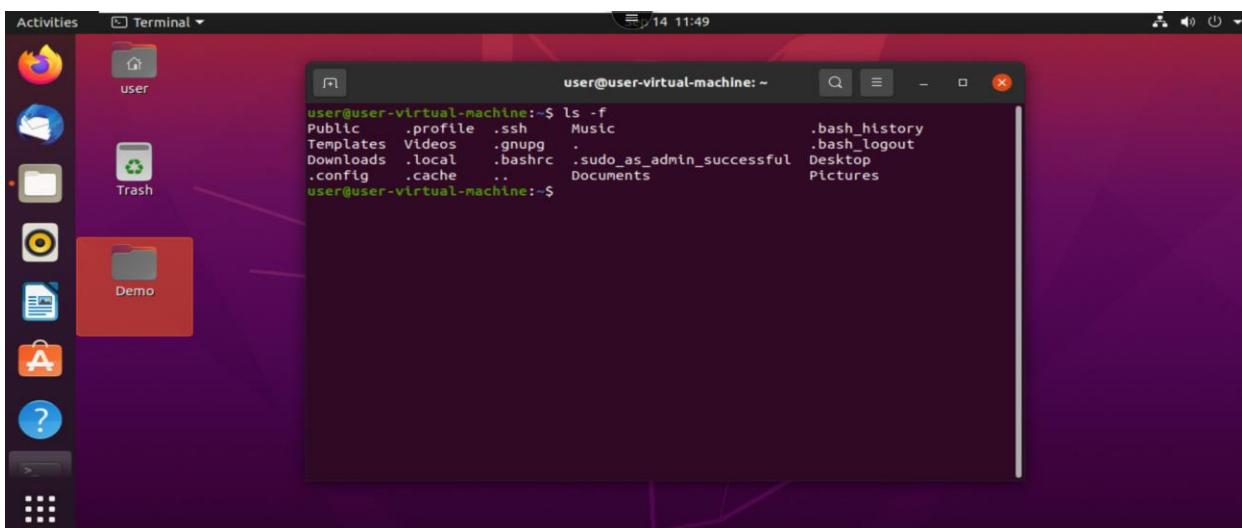
7). cd / & cd ~ :- This command is used to change the directory to the root directory. Root directory is the first directory in filesystem hierarchy. And to go back for home directory.



A screenshot of an Ubuntu desktop environment. On the left is a vertical dock with icons for various applications like the Dash, Home, and Trash. In the center is a terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~". The terminal shows the following command history:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~$ pwd  
/home/user  
user@user-virtual-machine:~$ cd /  
user@user-virtual-machine:/$ cd ~  
user@user-virtual-machine:~$
```

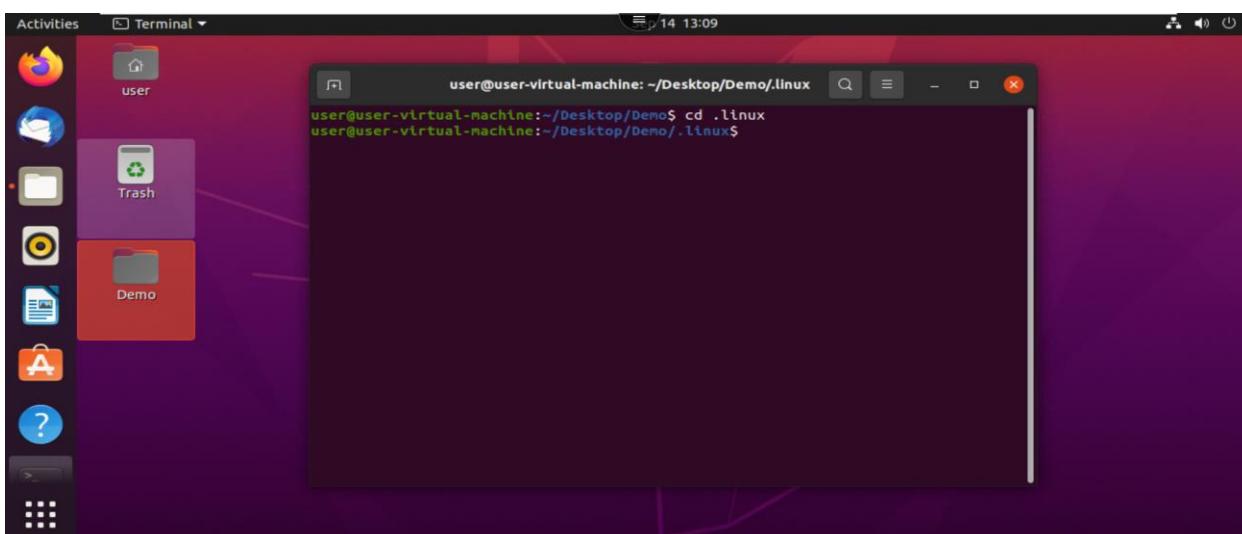
8). ls -f :- this command displays all the folder without any format.



A screenshot of an Ubuntu desktop environment. On the left is a vertical dock with icons for various applications like the Dash, Home, and Trash. In the center is a terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~". The terminal shows the following command output:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~$ ls -f  
Public .profile .ssh Music .bash_history  
Templates Videos .gnupg . .bash_logout  
Downloads .local .bashrc .sudo_as_admin_successful Desktop  
.config .cache .. Documents Pictures  
user@user-virtual-machine:~$
```

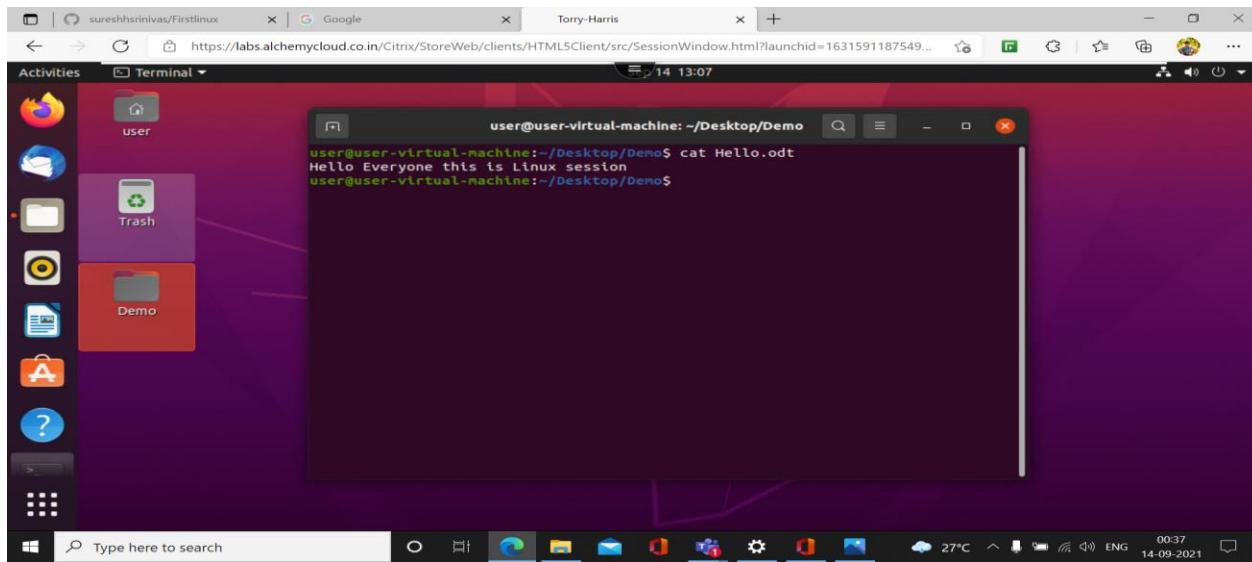
9). cd .(filename) :- This Command is used to go for hidden folder.



A screenshot of an Ubuntu desktop environment. On the left is a vertical dock with icons for various applications like the Dash, Home, and Trash. In the center is a terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/Demo/.linux". The terminal shows the following command history:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo$ cd .linux  
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/Demo/.linux$
```

10). cat filename :- Displays the Content in the file.



11). Man ls :- This Command is used to display the user manual of any Command that we can run on the terminal.

The image shows a Linux desktop environment with two terminal windows open, both displaying the man page for the `ls` command.

Terminal Window 1:

```
user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/Demo/.linux
LS(1)                               User Commands                         LS(1)
NAME
    ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS
    ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
DESCRIPTION
    List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
    Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -a, --all
        do not ignore entries starting with .

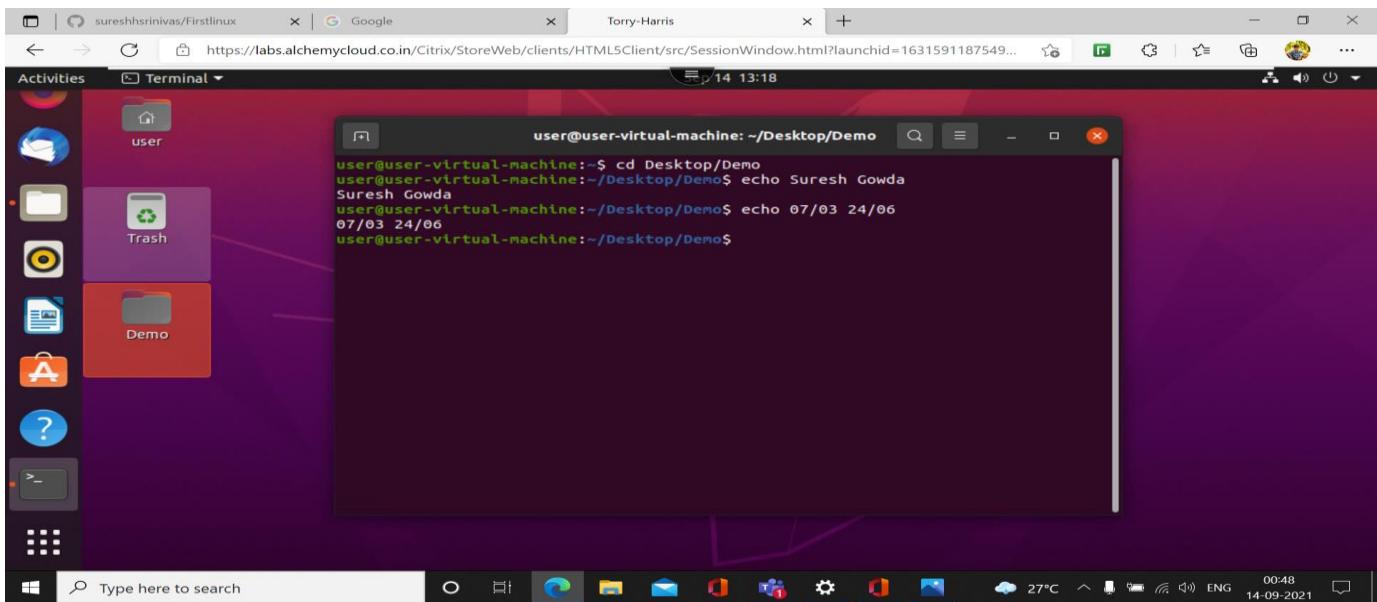
    -A, --almost-all
        do not list implied . and ..

    --author
        Manual page ls(1) line 1/241 8% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

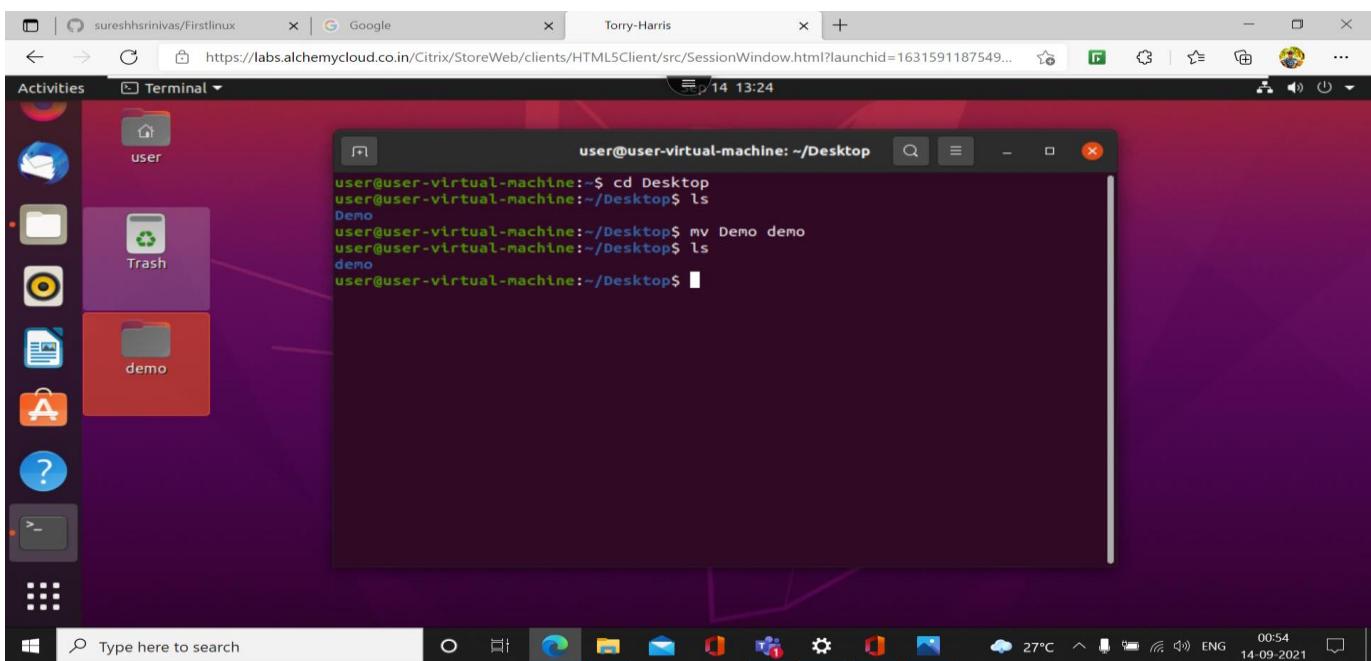
Terminal Window 2:

```
user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/Demo/.linux
list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired
    generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f      do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
-F, --classify
    append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
--file-type
    likewise, except do not append '*'
--format=WORD
    across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l, single-column -1,
    verbose -l, vertical -C
--full-time
    like -l --time-style=full-iso
-g      like -l, but do not list owner
--group-directories-first
        Manual page ls(1) line 47/241 26% (press h for help or q to quit)
```

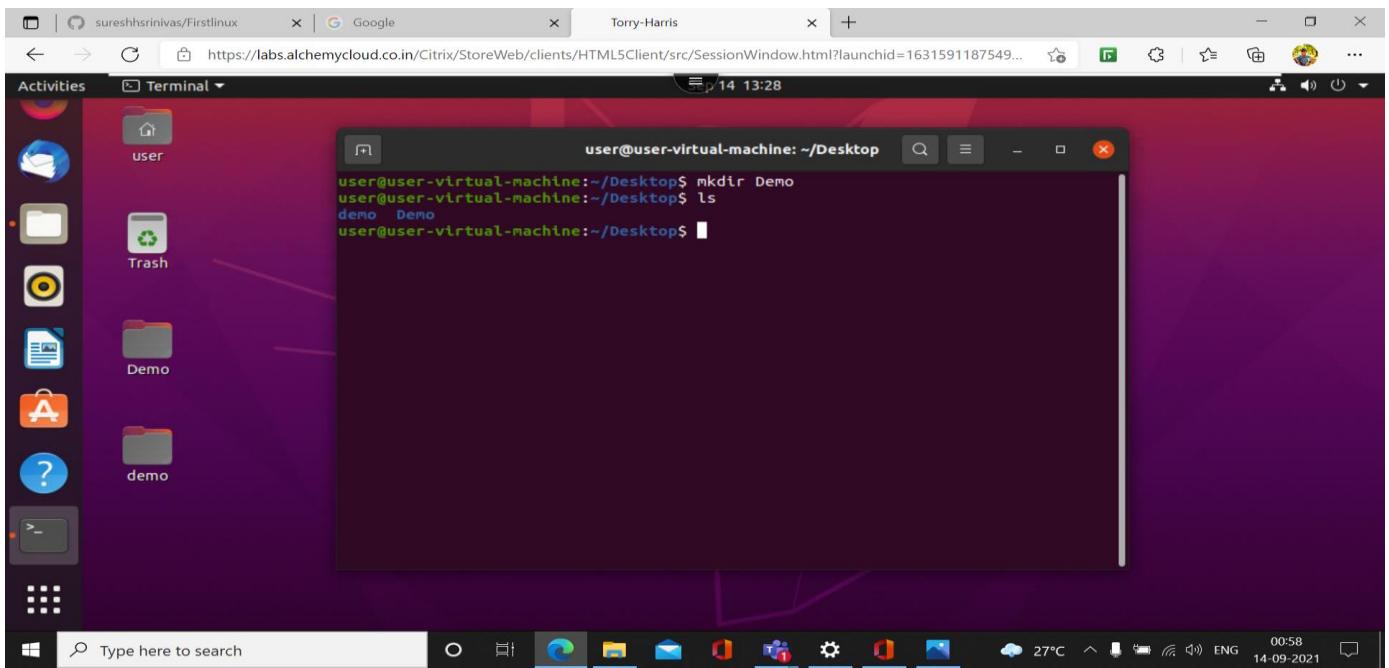
12).echo :- This Command used for displaying lines of text or String which are passed as arguments on the command line.



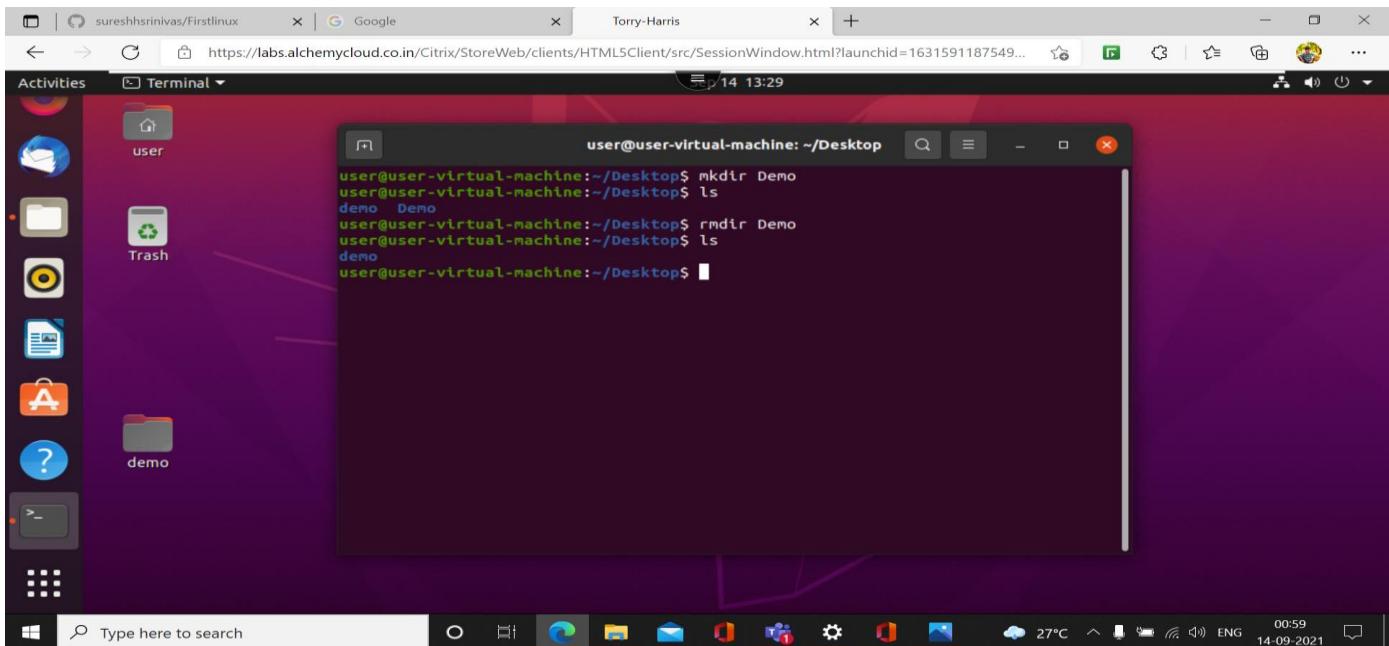
13). mv :- This Command is used to Rename the Directory to new Directory.



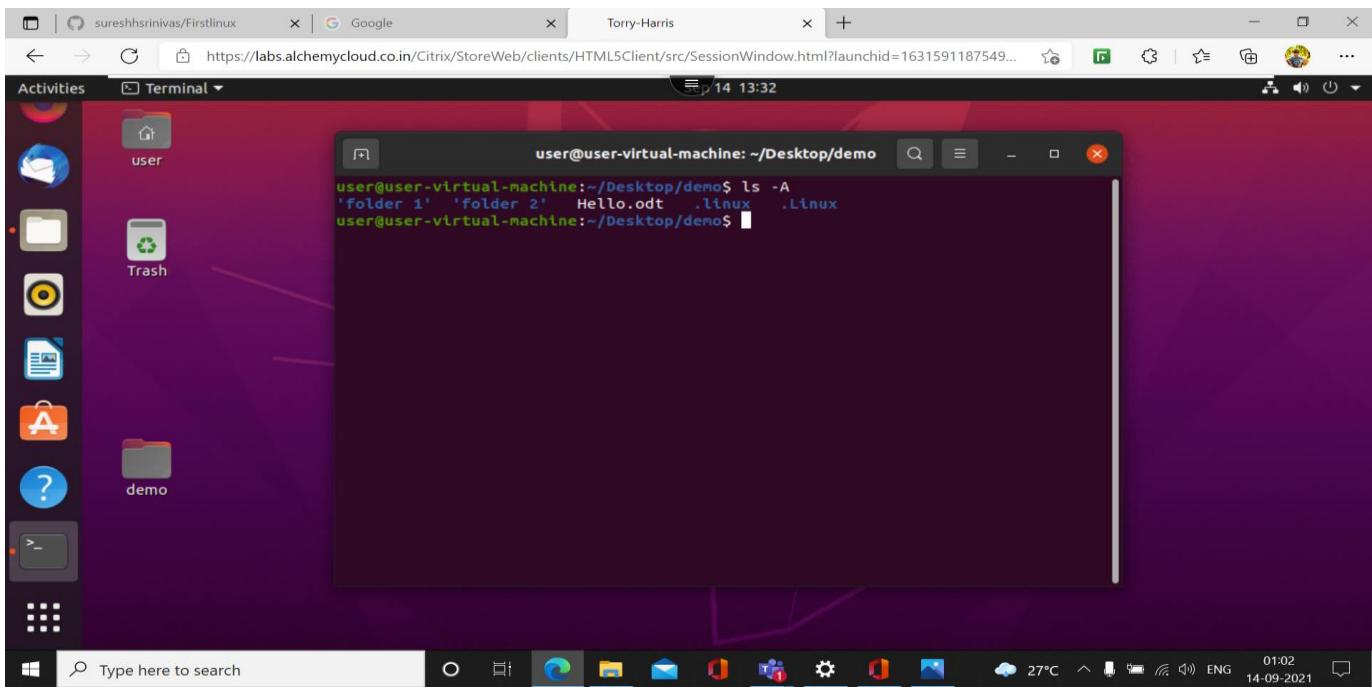
14). \$mkdir :- This Command is used to Create new Directory.



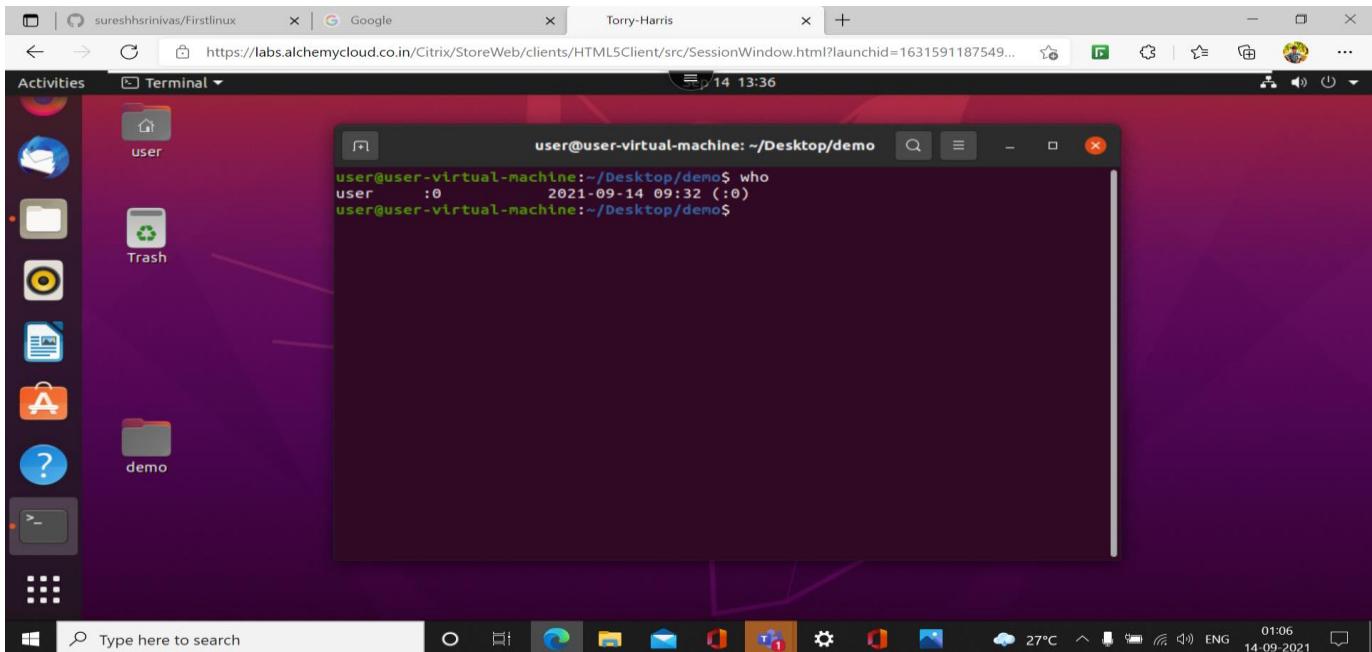
15). \$rmdir :- This Command is used to remove the directory which doesn't need.



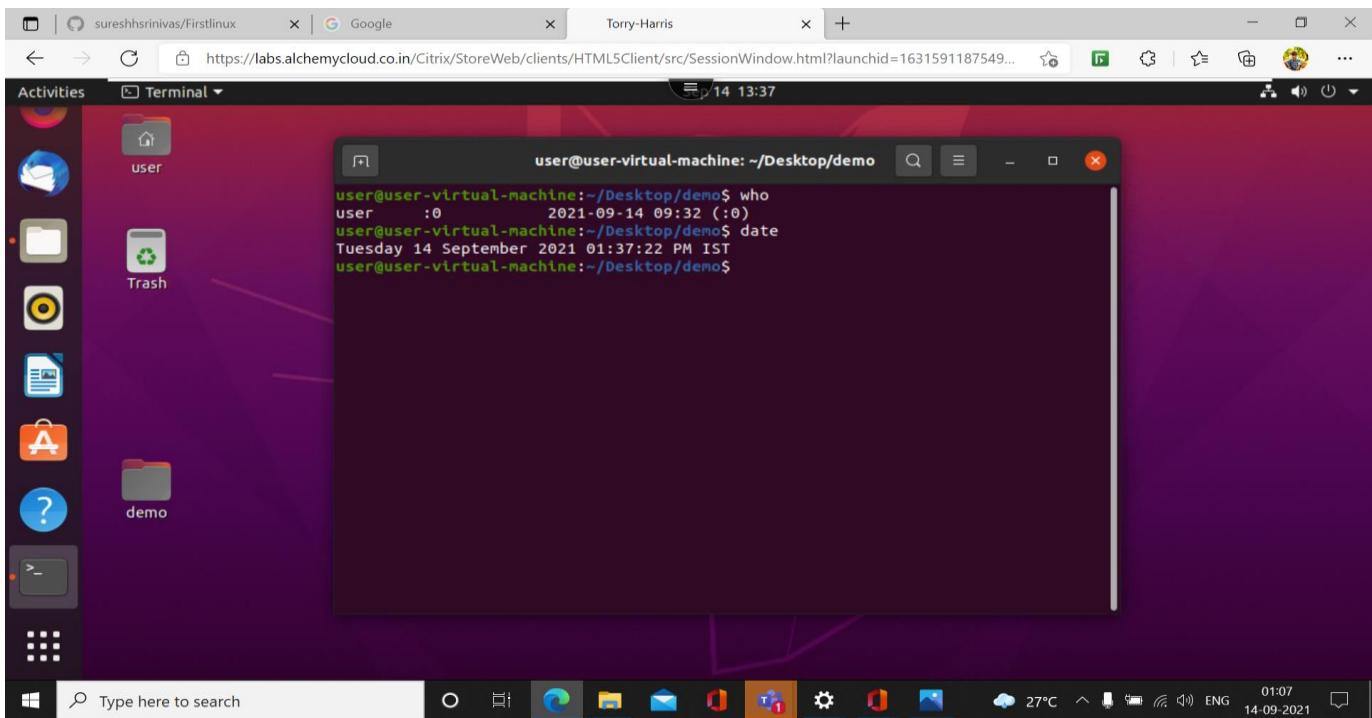
16). \$ls -A :- This Command is used to Display all the files and ignores the hidden files.



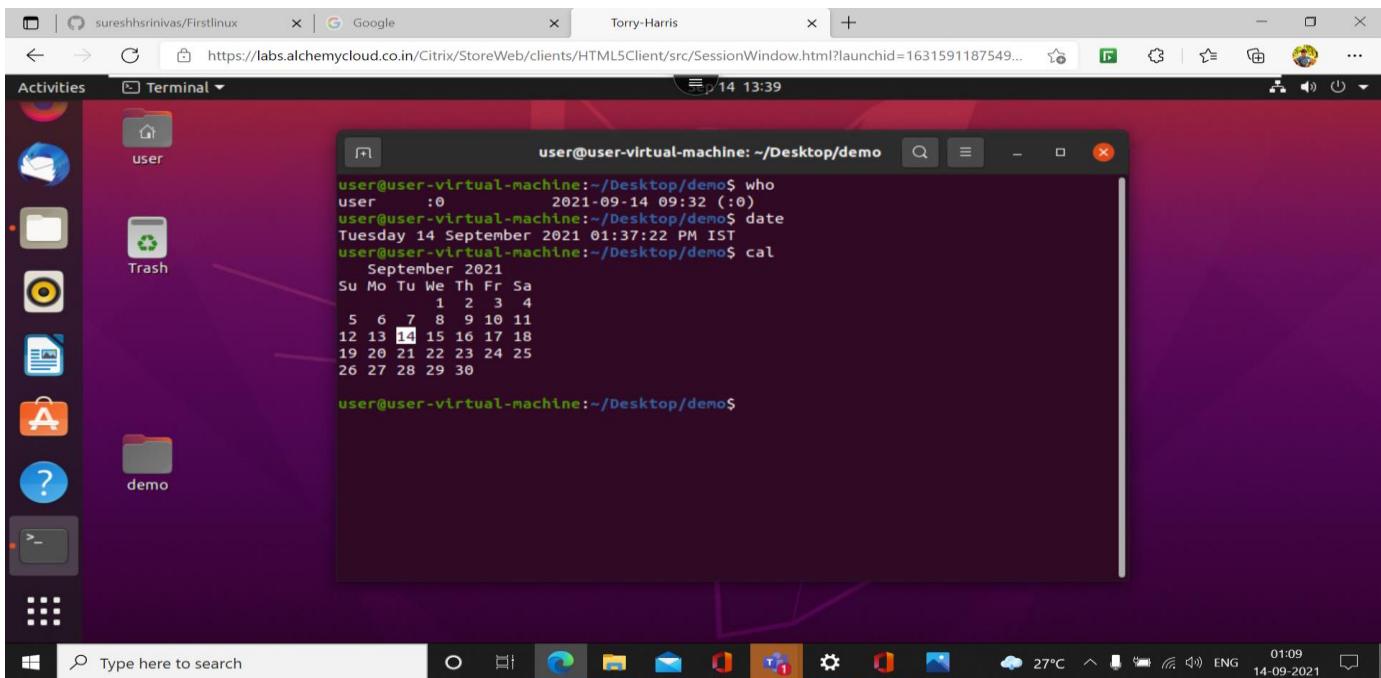
17). \$who :- This Command is used to display the users currently logged in to your Unix or linux operating System.



18). \$date :- This command used to display the System date and time.



19). \$cal :- This command is used to see the calendar of a specific month or a whole year.



20). \$touch :- It is used to create a file without any content. The file created using touch command is empty.

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. On the left is a vertical dock with icons for Home, Trash, and a folder named 'demo'. In the center is a terminal window titled 'user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/demo'. The terminal displays the following command-line session:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~$ cd Desktop
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ cd demo
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls
'folder 1' 'folder 2' Hello.odt
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls 'folder 1'
a b c d
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ rm 'folder 1/d'
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ rm 'folder 1'
rm: cannot remove 'folder 1': Is a directory
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls 'folder 1'
a b c d
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$
```

The desktop interface includes a top bar with tabs for 'sureshhsrinivas/Firstlinux', 'Google', and 'Torry-Harris', and a bottom taskbar with various application icons.

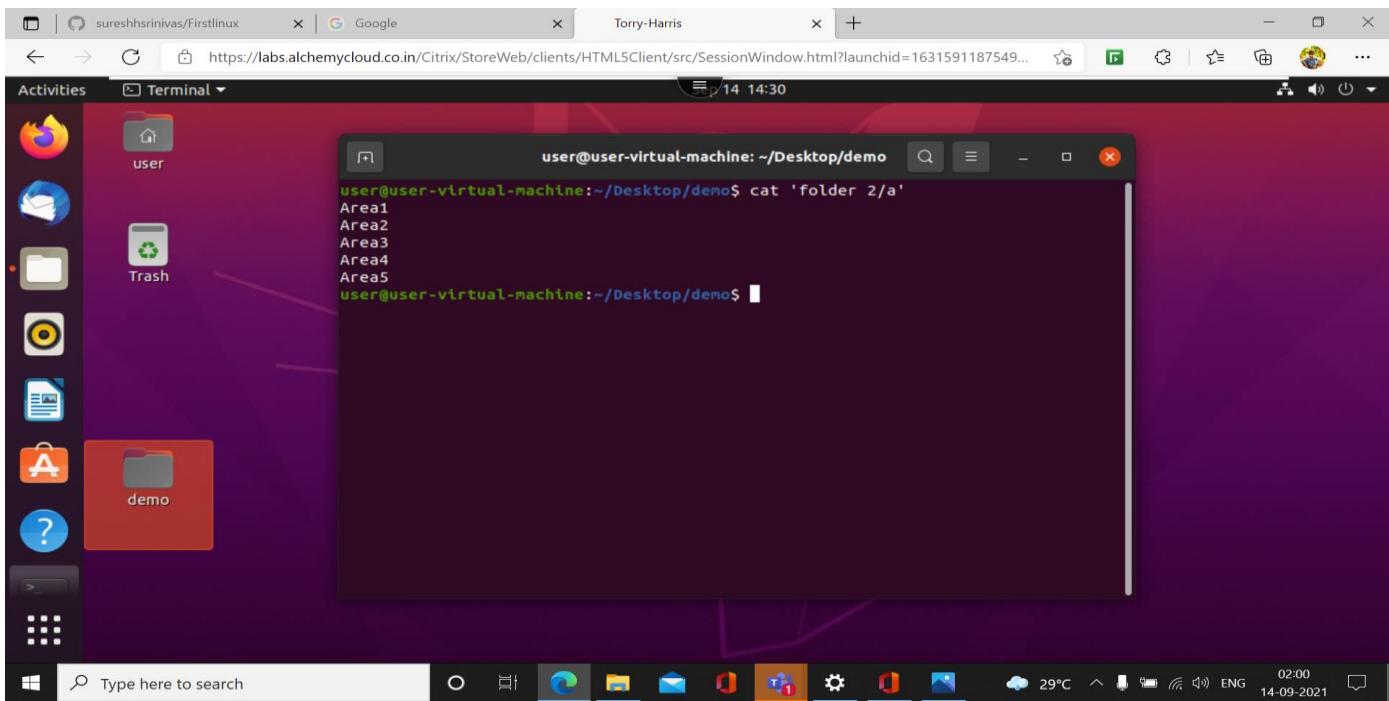
21). \$rm :- This command is used to remove the file created in folder.

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment, similar to the one above. It shows a terminal window with the same command-line session as before:

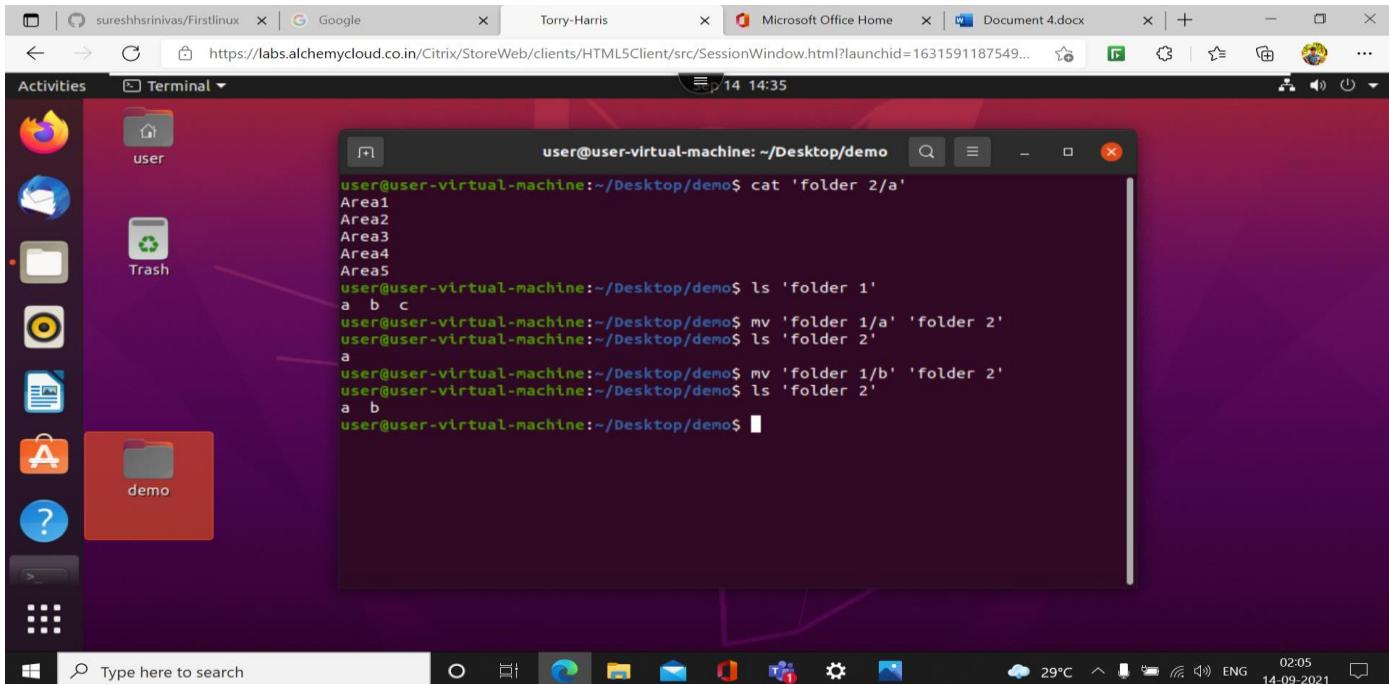
```
user@user-virtual-machine:~$ cd Desktop/demo
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls 'folder 1'
a b c d
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ rm 'folder 1/d'
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls 'folder 1'
a b c
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$
```

The desktop interface is identical, with a top bar for tabs and a bottom taskbar with application icons.

22). \$cp :- This Command is used to copy the content of one file to other file.



23). \$mv :- This command is used to move the file from one directory to another directory.



24). \$cp [Source_directory] [Target_directory] :- This command is used to replace the content in target directory with the content in Source directory.

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. On the left is a dock with icons for various applications. In the center is a terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/demo/folder 1". The terminal shows the following command history:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cp a c
cp: cannot stat 'a': No such file or directory
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ cd folder 1
bash: cd: too many arguments
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ cd 'folder 1'
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cp a c
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ ls a
a
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cat a
Area1
Area2
Area3
Area4
Area5
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cat c
Area1
Area2
Area3
Area4
Area5
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$
```

The desktop environment includes a taskbar at the bottom with a search bar and system status indicators.

25). \$tac file name :- this Command is used to displays the data in descending order.

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment, similar to the previous one. The terminal window shows the following command history:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cat a
Area1
Area2
Area3
Area4
Area5
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ tac a
Area5
Area4
Area3
Area2
Area1
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$
```

26). \$cat -b file name :- this command is used to display the line numbers.

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a purple gradient background. A terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/demo/folder 1" is open, showing the following command outputs:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cat a
Area1
Area2
Area3
Area4
Area5
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ tac a
Area5
Area4
Area3
Area2
Area1
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cat -b a
 1 Area1
 2 Area2
 3 Area3
 4 Area4
 5 Area5
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$
```

The desktop interface includes a dock at the bottom with icons for File Explorer, Mail, and other applications. A search bar and system status indicators are also visible.

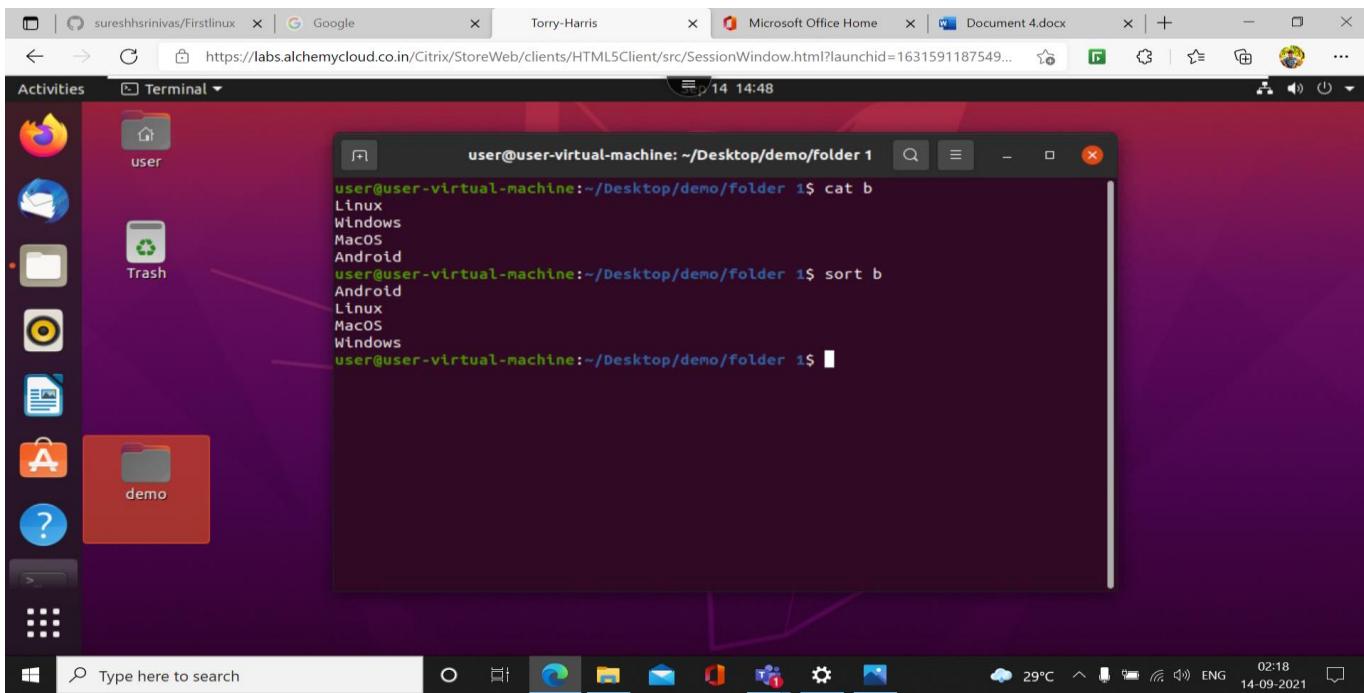
27). \$cat filename1 filename2 filenamen :- This command is used to display all the Contents from the folder.

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a purple gradient background. A terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop/demo/folder 1" is open, showing the following command outputs:

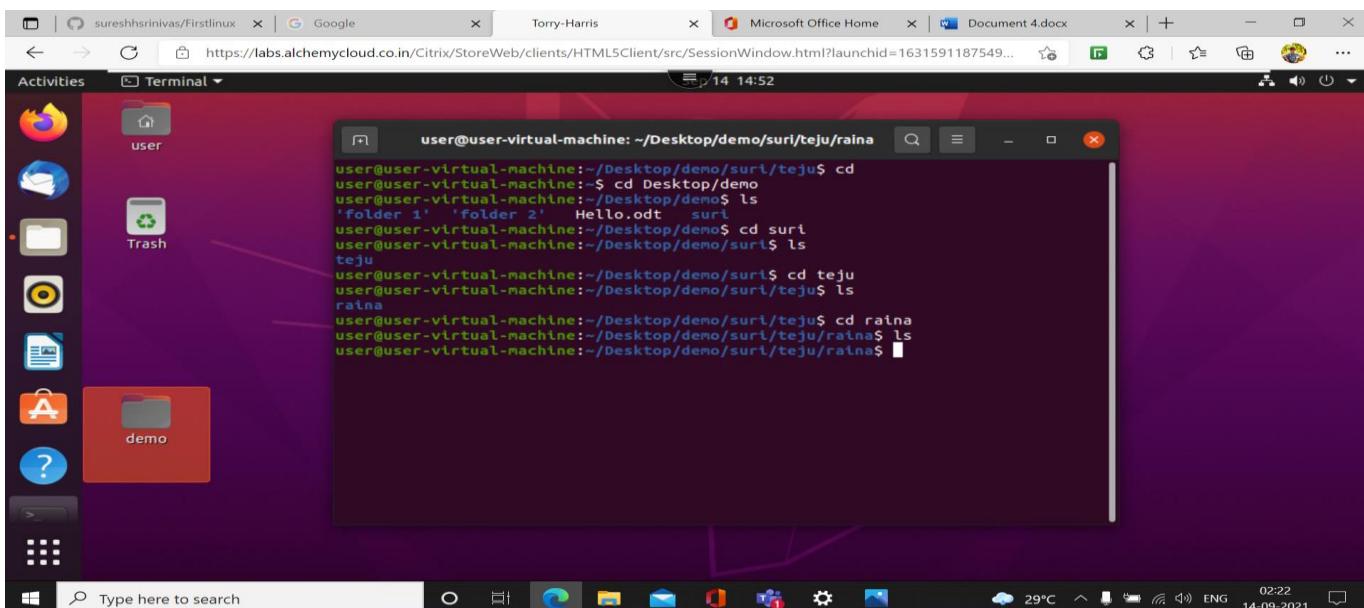
```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cat -b a
 1 Area1
 2 Area2
 3 Area3
 4 Area4
 5 Area5
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$ cat a b c
Area1
Area2
Area3
Area4
Area5
Linux
Windows
MacOS
Area1
Area2
Area3
Area4
Area5
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo/folder 1$
```

The desktop interface includes a dock at the bottom with icons for File Explorer, Mail, and other applications. A search bar and system status indicators are also visible.

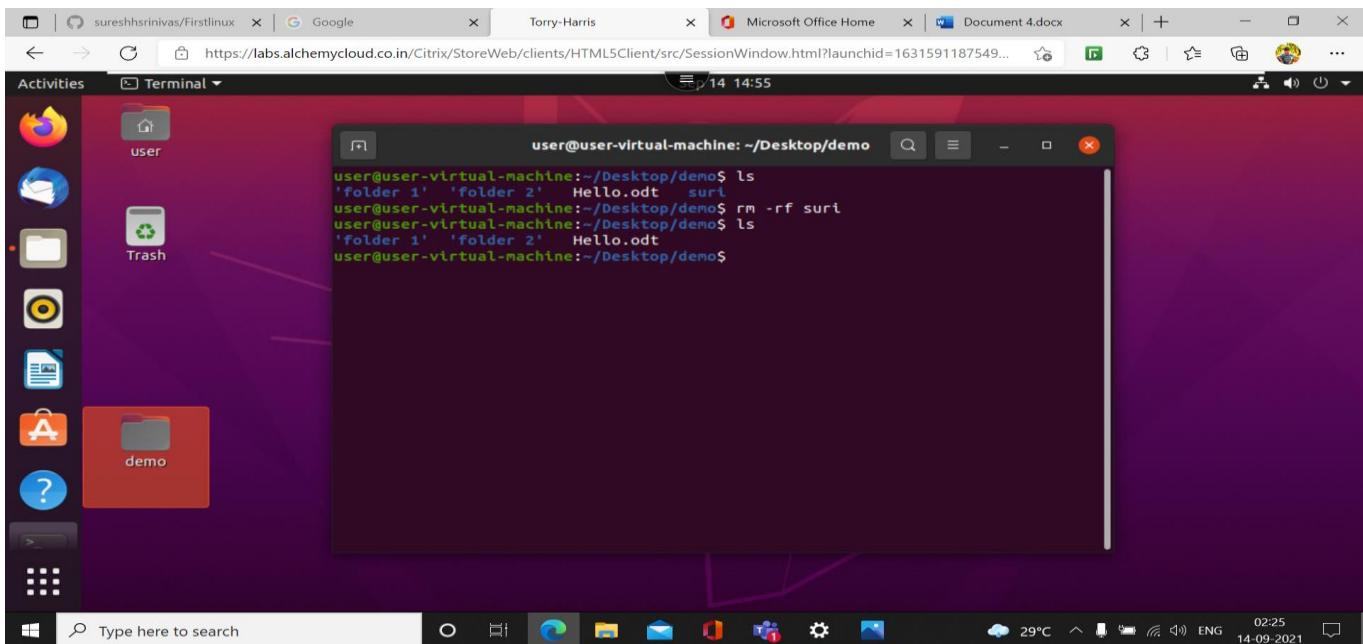
28). \$sort filename :- This command is used to display the content in Ascending Order.



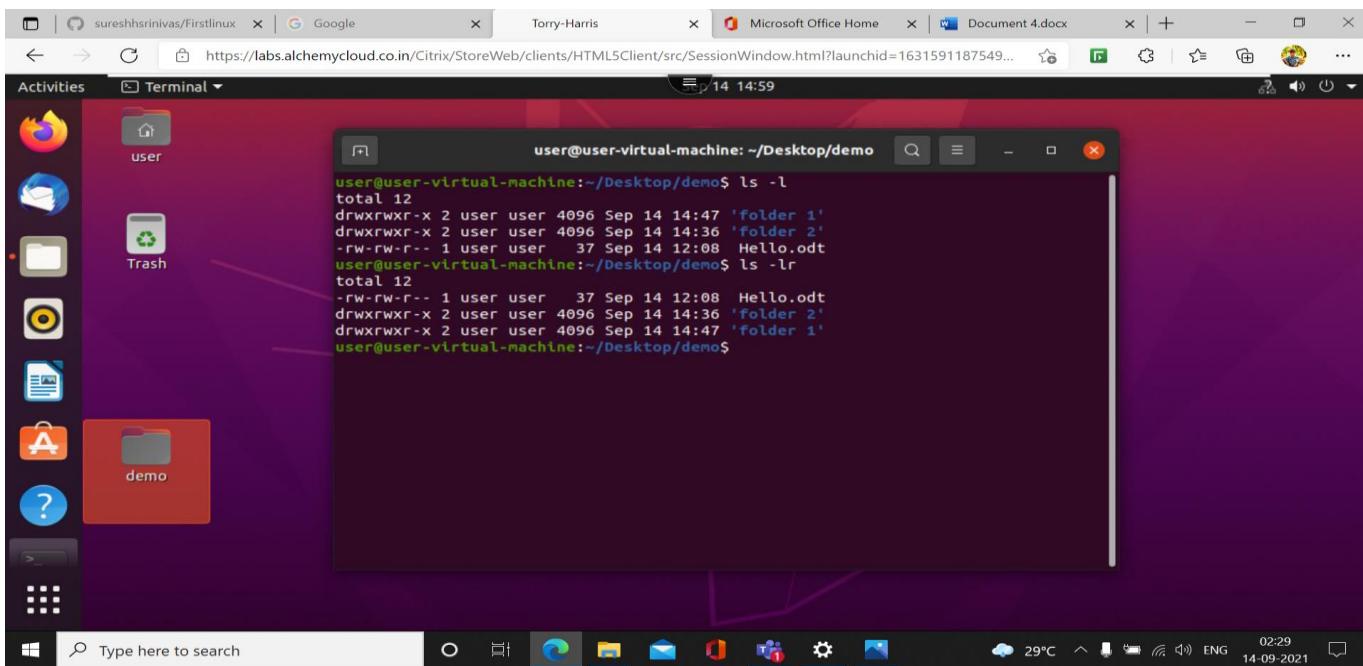
29). \$mkdir -p dir1/dir2/dirn :- This Command helps to create Directories in Directory.



30). \$rm -rf directory_name :- This Command is used to delete multiple directory in one attempt.



31). \$ls –lr :- This command is used to display all the information about the file or folder on one line in Recursive order.



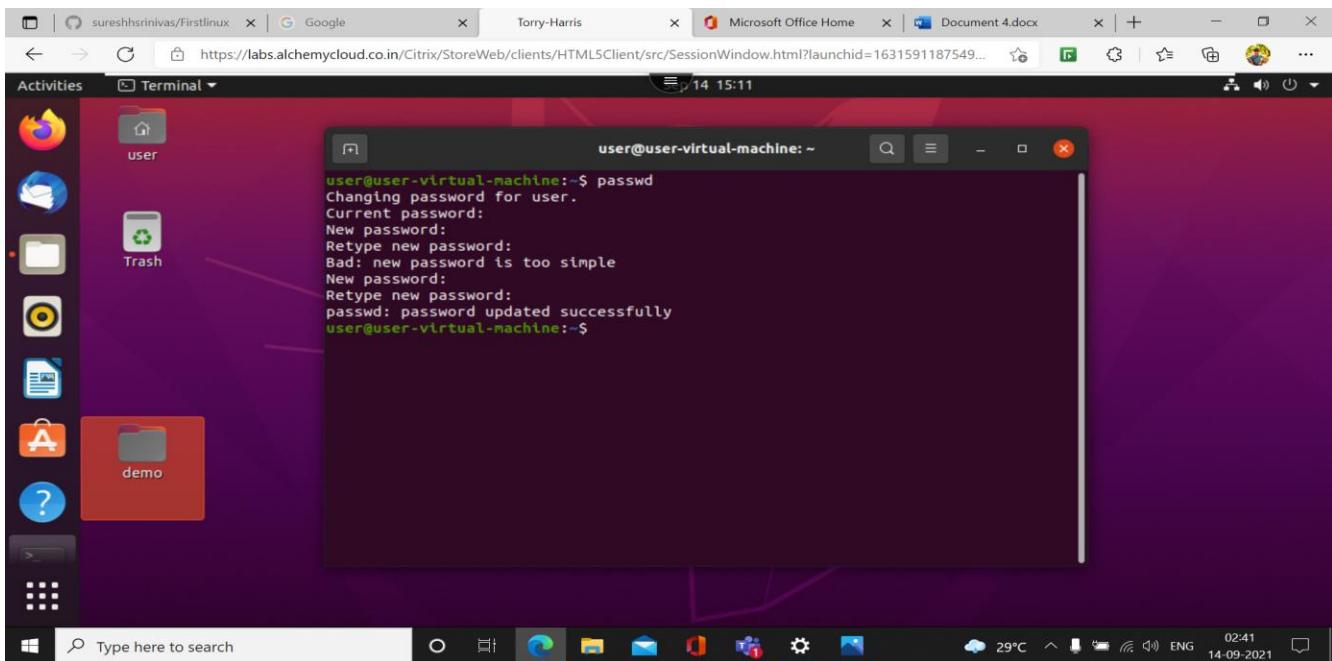
32). \$ls –l –a :- This Command is used to display all the information about the file or folder including Hidden files on one line.

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls -l
total 12
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:47 'folder 1'
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:36 'folder 2'
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 37 Sep 14 12:08 Hello.odt
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls -l -r
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 37 Sep 14 12:08 Hello.odt
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:36 'folder 2'
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:47 'folder 1'
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls -l -a
total 28
drwxrwxr-x 6 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:55 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 user user 4096 Sep 14 13:29 ..
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:47 'folder 1'
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:36 'folder 2'
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 37 Sep 14 12:08 Hello.odt
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 12:06 .linux
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 11:36 .Linux
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$
```

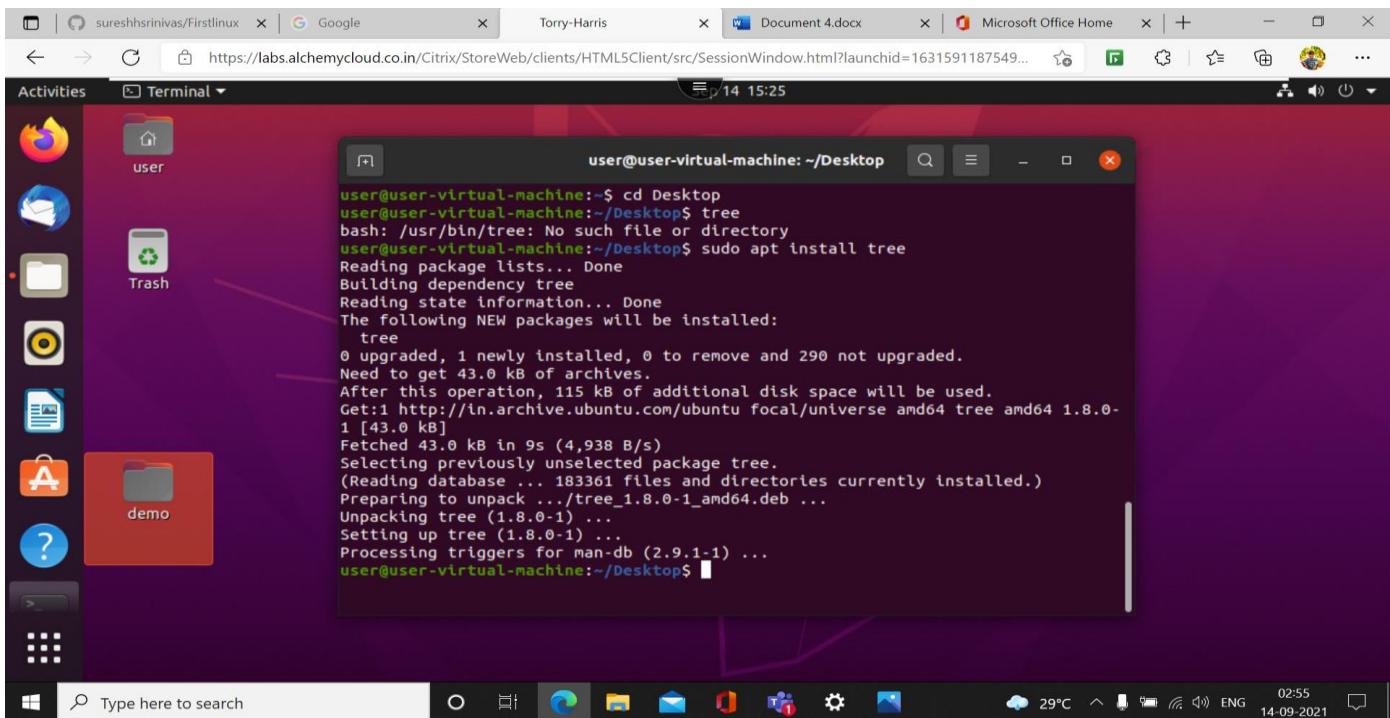
33). \$ls -l -a -r :- This Command is used to display all the information about the file or folder including Hidden files on one line in Recursive order.

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls -l
total 12
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 37 Sep 14 12:08 Hello.odt
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:36 'folder 2'
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:47 'folder 1'
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls -l -a
total 28
drwxrwxr-x 6 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:55 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 user user 4096 Sep 14 13:29 ..
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:47 'folder 1'
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:36 'folder 2'
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 37 Sep 14 12:08 Hello.odt
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 12:06 .linux
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 11:36 .Linux
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$ ls -l -a -r
total 28
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 11:36 .Linux
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 12:06 .linux
-rw-rw-r-- 1 user user 37 Sep 14 12:08 Hello.odt
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:36 'folder 2'
drwxrwxr-x 2 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:47 'folder 1'
drwxr-xr-x 3 user user 4096 Sep 14 13:29 ..
drwxrwxr-x 6 user user 4096 Sep 14 14:55 .
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop/demo$
```

34). \$passwd :- This Command is used to change the Password of current directory.



35). \$sudo apt install tree version_name :- This Command is used to Install the tree package in linux.



36). \$tree :- This Command is used to show all the directories and files in Hierarchical Way.

A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. On the left is a dock with various icons. In the center is a terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop\$". The terminal displays the following output:

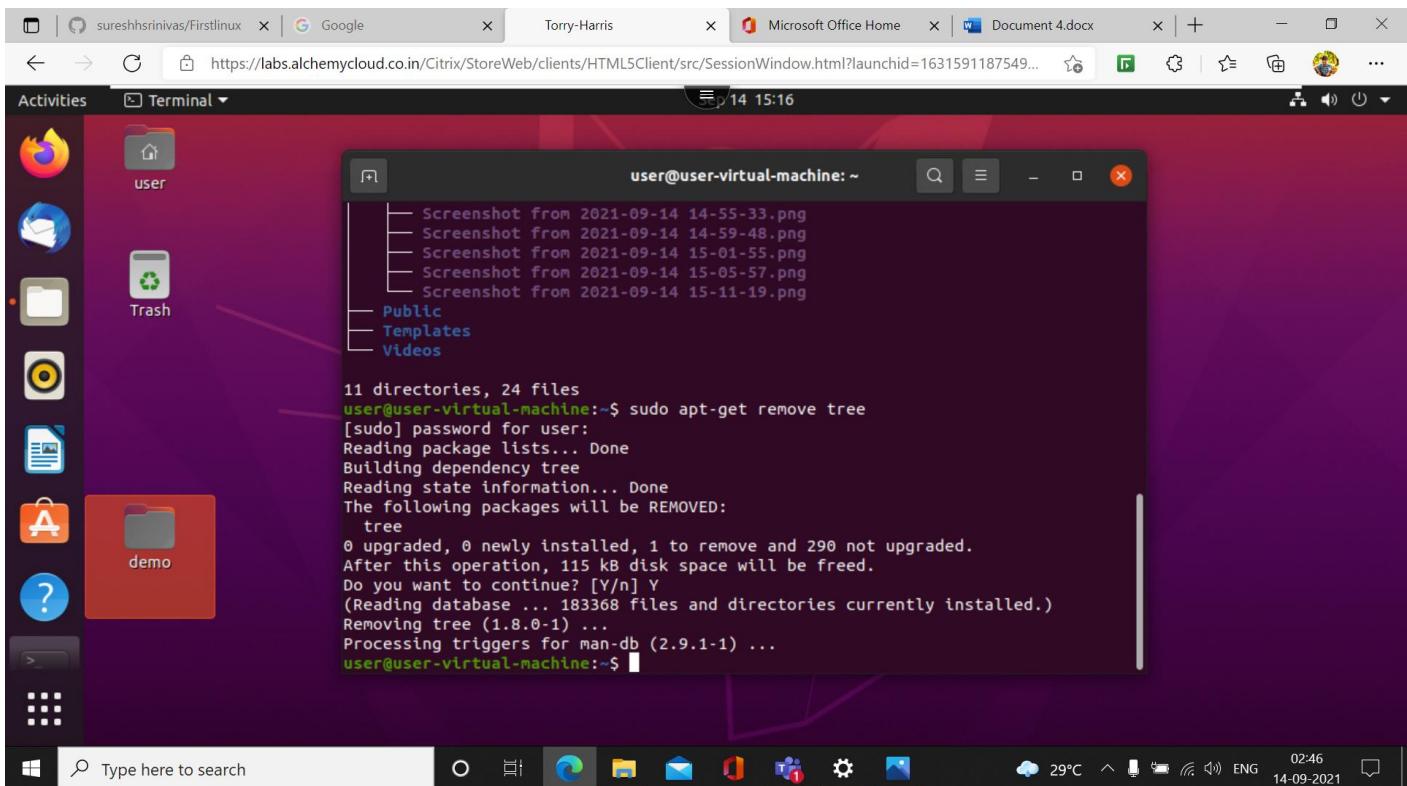
```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ tree
└── demo
    ├── folder 1
    │   ├── a
    │   └── b
    └── folder 2
        └── b
Hello.odt
3 directories, 5 files
```

37). \$tree -d :- This Command is used to Display only Directories in Hierarchical manner.

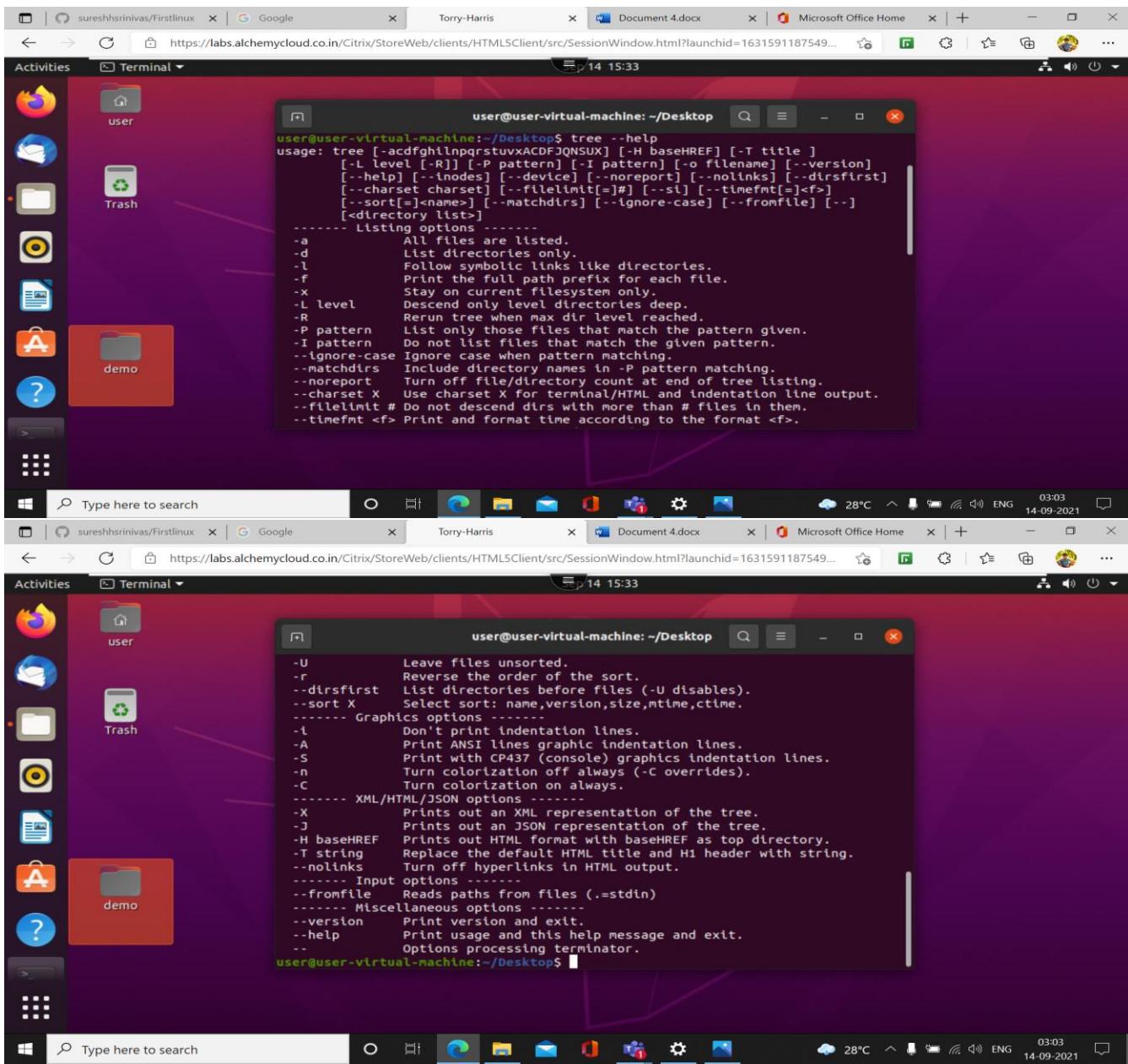
A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment, similar to the previous one. The terminal window shows the following output:

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ tree -d
└── demo
    └── folder 1
        └── folder 2
```

38). \$sudo apt-get remove tree :- This command helps in to remove the tree package in Linux.



39). \$tree –help :- This Command is used to display all the manual commands in tree package.



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal window title is "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop". The command entered is "tree --help". The output displays various options for the "tree" command, including listing options (-a, -d, -l, -f, -x, -L, -R, -P, -I, -ignore-case, -matchdirs, -noreport, -charset, -filelimit, -timefmt), sorting options (-U, -r, --dirsfirst, --sort, -i, -A, -S, -n, -C), graphics options (-X, -J, -H baseREF, -T string, --nolinks), XML/JSON options (-X, -J, -H baseREF, -T string, --nolinks), input options (-fromfile), and miscellaneous options (-version, -help, --).

```

user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ tree --help
usage: tree [-acdfghilnpqrstuvxACDFJQNSUX] [-H baseREF] [-T title]
            [-L level] [-R] [-P pattern] [-I pattern] [-o filename] [--version]
            [--help] [--inodes] [--device] [--noreport] [--nolinks] [--dirsfirst]
            [--charset charset] [--filelimit=#] [--timefmt[=]] [--sort[=<>]]
            [<directory>] [--matchdirs] [--ignore-case] [--fromfile] [--]

----- Listing options -----
-a          All files are listed.
-d          List directories only.
-l          Follow symbolic links like directories.
-f          Print the full path prefix for each file.
-x          Stay on current filesystem only.
-L level    Descend only level directories deep.
-R          Rerun tree when max dir level reached.
-P pattern  List only those files that match the pattern given.
-I pattern  Do not list files that match the given pattern.
--ignore-case Ignore case when pattern matching.
--matchdirs Include directory names in -P pattern matching.
--noreport  Turn off file/directory count at end of tree listing.
--charset X Use charset X for terminal/HTML and indentation line output.
--filelimit # Do not descend dirs with more than # files in them.
--timefmt <f> Print and format time according to the format <f>.

----- Options -----
-U          Leave files unsorted.
-r          Reverse the order of the sort.
--dirsfirst List directories before files (-U disables).
--sort X   Select sort: name,version,size,ctime.
----- Graphics options -----
-i          Don't print indentation lines.
-A          Print ANSI lines graphic indentation lines.
-S          Print with CP437 (console) graphics indentation lines.
-n          Turn colorization off always (-C overrides).
-C          Turn colorization on always.
----- XML/HTML/JSON options -----
-X          Prints out an XML representation of the tree.
-J          Prints out an JSON representation of the tree.
-H baseREF Prints out HTML format with baseREF as top directory.
-T string   Replace the default HTML title and H1 header with string.
--nolinks  Turn off hyperlinks in HTML output.
----- Input options -----
--fromfile  Reads paths from files (.=stdin)
----- Miscellaneous options -----
--version   Print version and exit.
--help      Print usage and this help message and exit.
--          Options processing terminator.

```

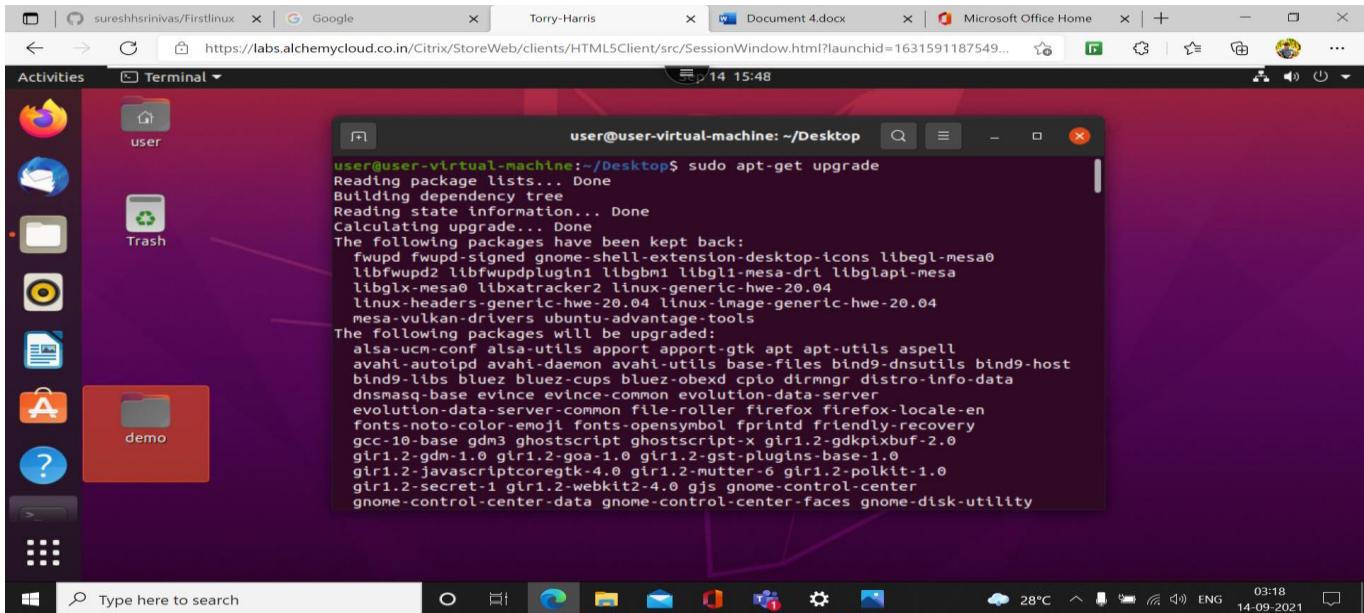
40). \$sudo apt-get update :- This command is used to download the updates for linux operating System.

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease [114 kB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB]
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [114 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [101 kB]
Get:5 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main i386 Packages [532 kB]
Get:6 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 Packages [1,207 kB]
Get:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main Translation-en [258 kB]
Get:8 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [283 kB]
Get:9 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main DEP-11 48x48 Icons [60.5 kB]
Get:10 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main DEP-11 64x64 Icons [95.0 kB]
Get:11 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [14.2 kB]
Get:12 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted i386 Packages [19.3 kB]
Get:13 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [443 kB]
```

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sudo apt-get update
1 Metadata [10.4 kB]
Get:29 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/universe DEP-11 64x64 Icons [5,065 B]
Get:30 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [276 B]
Get:31 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main amd64 Packages [862 kB]
Get:32 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main i386 Packages [281 kB]
Get:33 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main Translation-en [166 kB]
Get:34 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [27.6 kB]
Get:35 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main DEP-11 48x48 Icons [11.0 kB]
Get:36 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main DEP-11 64x64 Icons [21.6 kB]
Get:37 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [8,692 B]
Get:38 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted i386 Packages [18.0 kB]
Get:39 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [466 kB]
```

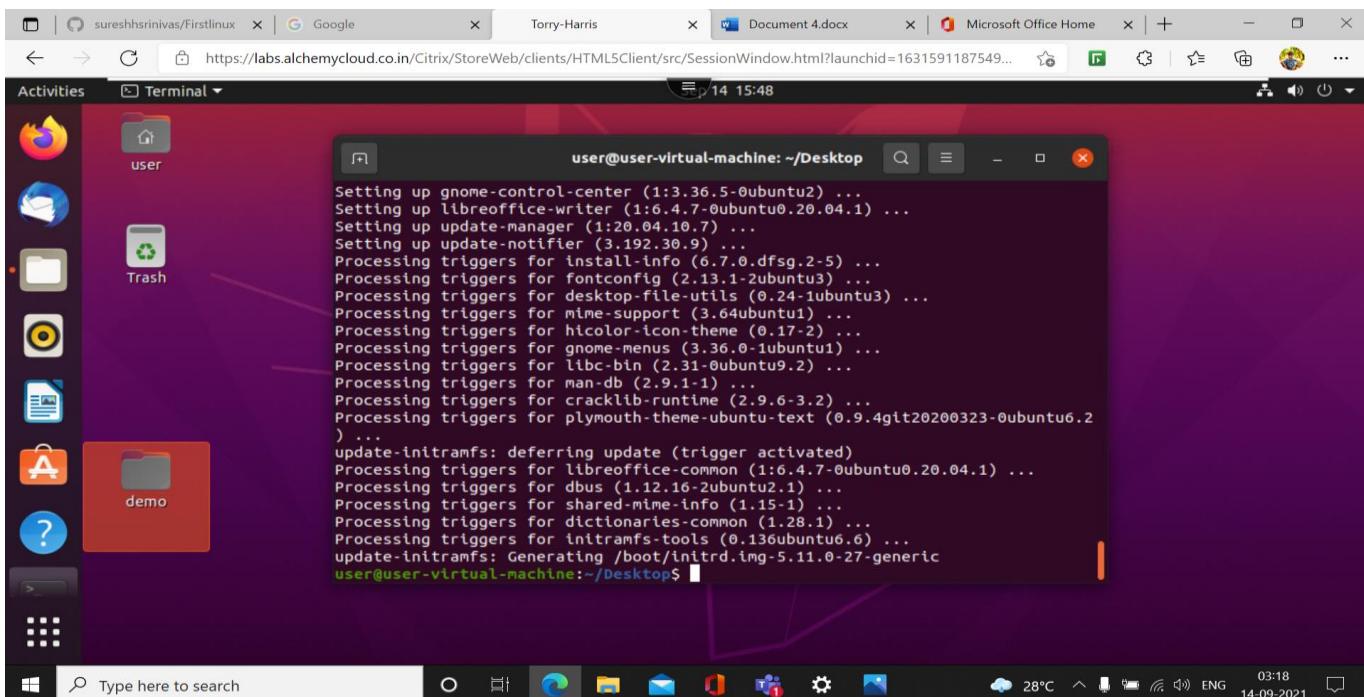
```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sudo apt-get update
Get:41 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [508 B]
Get:42 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe i386 Packages [508 kB]
Get:43 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 Packages [643 kB]
Get:44 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe Translation-en [102 kB]
Get:45 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [61.0 kB]
Get:46 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [12.4 kB]
Get:47 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [21.9 kB]
Get:48 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/multiverse Translation-en [4,948 B]
Get:49 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [2,468 B]
Get:50 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [540 B]
Fetched 8,631 kB in 26s (327 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```

41). \$sudo apt-get upgrade :- This Command is used to install the downloaded updates.



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment. A terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop" is open, displaying the output of the command "sudo apt-get upgrade". The terminal shows the process of reading package lists, building dependency trees, and calculating upgrades. It also lists packages that have been kept back and those that will be upgraded. The desktop background is purple, and the taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and system status indicators like temperature and battery level.

```
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$ sudo apt-get upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages have been kept back:
  fwupd fwupd-signed gnome-shell-extension-desktop-icons libegl-mesa0
  libfwupd2 libfwupdplugin1 libgbm libgl1-mesa-dri libglapi-mesa
  libglx-mesa0 libxatracker2 linux-generic-hwe-20.04
  linux-headers-generic-hwe-20.04 linux-image-generic-hwe-20.04
  mesa-vulkan-drivers ubuntu-advantage-tools
The following packages will be upgraded:
  alsa-ucm-conf alsu-utils apport apport-gtk apt apt-utils aspell
  avahi-autoipd avahi-daemon avahi-utils base-files bind9-dnsutils bind9-host
  bind9-lbs bluez bluez-cups bluez-obexd cups-dirmngr distro-info-data
  dnsmasq-base evince evince-common evolution-data-server
  evolution-data-server-common file-roller firefox firefox-locale-en
  fonts-noto-color-emoji fonts-opensymbol fprintd friendly-recovery
  gcr-10-base gdm3 ghostscript ghostscript-x gir1.2-gdkpixbuf-2.0
  gir1.2-gdm-1.0 gir1.2-goa-1.0 gir1.2-gst-plugins-base-1.0
  gir1.2-javascriptcoregtk-4.0 gir1.2-mutter-6 gir1.2-polkit-1.0
  gir1.2-secret-1 gir1.2-webkit2-4.0 gjs gnome-control-center
  gnome-control-center-data gnome-control-center-faces gnome-disk-utility
```



A screenshot of a Linux desktop environment, similar to the previous one. A terminal window titled "user@user-virtual-machine: ~/Desktop" is open, displaying the output of the command "sudo apt-get update && upgrade". The terminal shows the process of updating the package lists, installing updates, and generating a new initramfs image. The desktop background is purple, and the taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and system status indicators.

```
Setting up gnome-control-center (1:3.36.5-0ubuntu2) ...
Setting up libreoffice-writer (1:6.4.7-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...
Setting up update-manager (1:20.04.10.7) ...
Setting up update-notifier (3.192.30.9) ...
Processing triggers for install-info (6.7.0.dfsg.2-5) ...
Processing triggers for fontconfig (2.13.1-2ubuntu3) ...
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0.24-1ubuntu3) ...
Processing triggers for mime-support (3.64ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for hicolor-icon-theme (0.17-2) ...
Processing triggers for gnome-menus (3.36.0-1ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for libcb-bl (2.31-0ubuntu9.2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for cracklib-runtime (2.9.6-3.2) ...
Processing triggers for plymouth-theme-ubuntu-text (0.9.4git20200323-0ubuntu6.2
) ...
update-initramfs: deferring update (trigger activated)
Processing triggers for libreoffice-common (1:6.4.7-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) ...
Processing triggers for dbus (1.12.16-2ubuntu2.1) ...
Processing triggers for shared-mime-info (1.15-1) ...
Processing triggers for dictionaries-common (1.28.1) ...
Processing triggers for initramfs-tools (0.136ubuntu6.6) ...
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-5.11.0-27-generic
user@user-virtual-machine:~/Desktop$
```

42). \$sudo apt-get update && upgrade :- This Command is used to download and install the downloaded updated packages at a time.

