

STEPS FOR INSTALLATION

INSTALLING JAVA IN UBUNTU 14/16.04(JDK LATEST)

- `sudo apt-get update`(Command used to update your pre-defined system's tech)
- `sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk`(Install latest java version)
- `java --version`(Check version of java)
- `javac filename.java`(Running a java application step 1)
- `java filename`(step 2)

PYTHON AND C/C++ IN UBUNTU 14/16.04

- Being pre-installed in Ubuntu packages, python and c/c++ can be directly run on the terminal using below listed commands :
- For python : `$python filename.py`
- Version check : `$python --version`
- Version check : `$gcc --version`
- For C/C++: `$gcc filename.c`(For 'C' programs)
- `$g++ filename.cpp`(For 'C++' programs)
- After above step, `$/a.out` is used for compilation for C/C++ programs.

INSTALLING MONGODB IN UBUNTU 14/16.04

- `$sudo apt-get install mongodb`(Install the package)
- `$sudo apt-get update`
- `$sudo service mongod start`(Start mongodb service)
- `$mongo`(Start Mongo Db shell)

INSTALLING MySQL SERVER IN UBUNTU 14/16.04

- `$sudo apt-get update`
- `$sudo apt-get install mysql-server`(Install mysql latest server)
- `$sudo mysql secure installation` ... (Helps you set the username and password for access)
- `$mysql -u root -p` ... (Command used to login in mysql shell)
- `password - ****`

OTHER ESSENTIALS REQUIRED FOR BEGINNERS USING UBUNTU WORKSTATION

- `$sudo apt-get install vlc`(Media player in Ubuntu)
- `$sudo apt-get upgrade`(All already installed softwares will get upgraded)
- Procedure of installing PlayOnLinux in Ubuntu (PlayOnLinux is used for installing microsoft office in Ubuntu)
- `$sudo apt-get install playonlinux`
- Install wine by typing command : `$sudo apt-get install wine`

- Then copy office10.iso file to computer
- Extract the file
- Go to playonlinux and give path of extracted office setup.exe file to install

BASIC LINUX COMMANDS

- ls [option] -list files
 - cp [options] sourcefile targetfile - Use to copy files from source to target
 - mv [options] sourcefile targetfile - Copies sourcefile to targetfile then deletes the original sourcefile
 - rm [options] file(s) - removes/deletes the filename provided in front of it
 - rmdir [options] filename - Remove directory with the options provided (Best 'rm -r path/filename)
 - cd - changes the current working directory
 - pwd - prints the current working directory
 - mkdir [options] directoryname - creates a new directory
 - chown [options] username.groupfile(s) - Use to change ownership
 - chmod [options] -change the access permissions . Mode parameters -User, group, others
 - tar [options] [archive files] - The **tar** puts one file or (usually) several files into an archive. Compression is optional.
 - cat [options] file(s) - he **cat** command displays the contents of a file, printing the entire contents to the screen without interruption.
 - grep [option (s)] searchstring filenames - The grep command finds a specific `searchstring` in the specified `file(s)` . If the search string is found, the command displays the line in which the `searchstring` was found along with the file name.
 - [.....] there are many more commands which can be explored from the below listed links :
1. For more info about basic linux commands [click here.](#)
 2. Fifty most frequently used linux commands can be found [here.](#)
 3. Few of the most used linux commands can be found [here.](#)