



UBUNTU 24.04 LTS AND LATER · APT · SNAP

Ubuntu Handbook

For advanced users

Run the system from the inside. APT and dpkg in depth, PPAs, release upgrades and HWE, Netplan, systemd, AppArmor, ufw, Timeshift, NVIDIA drivers and recovering a system that won't boot.

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Yellow italic text (like *<package>*) marks the parts you fill in. In the terminal, paste is Ctrl+Shift+V and copy is Ctrl+Shift+C. Commands that start with `sudo` change the system; read what they do before running them.

APT in depth

APT settings live in `/etc/apt/apt.conf.d/`, repository definitions in `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/`, pinning rules in `/etc/apt/preferences.d/`.

```
$ apt policy <package>
```

Installed version, candidate version, which repository it comes from and priorities.

```
$ apt-cache madison <package>
```

All versions available in the repositories.

```
$ sudo apt install <package>=<version>
```

Installs a specific version (also used to downgrade).

```
$ sudo apt-mark hold <package>
```

Holds a package back from upgrades. `unhold` releases it, `showhold` lists holds.

```
$ apt-mark showmanual
```

Packages you installed yourself (not pulled in as dependencies).

```
$ apt-cache depends <package>
```

A package's dependencies. Reverse: `apt-cache rdepends --installed <package>`.

```
$ sudo apt install --no-install-recommends  
<package>
```

Installs without the extra Recommends packages.

```
$ sudo apt install apt-file && sudo apt-file  
update
```

Lets you search the files of packages that aren't installed.

```
$ apt-file search <file-name>
```

Finds which package provides a file or command.

```
$ less /var/log/apt/history.log
```

APT history: what was installed or removed, and when. Older entries: `zless history.log.1.gz`.

```
$ sudo apt clean
```

Empties the downloaded package cache (`/var/cache/apt/archives`). `autoclean` removes only obsolete ones.

```
$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure <package>
```

Asks a package's setup questions again.

Examples: `tzdata` , `locales` , `keyboard-configuration` .

```
$ sudo apt install needrestart
```

Tells you which services need restarting after updates.

```
$ sudo apt install unattended-upgrades &&  
sudo dpkg-reconfigure -plow unattended-upgrades
```

Installs security updates automatically. Logs are under `/var/log/unattended-upgrades/` .

```
$ apt modernize-sources
```

Converts old one-line `sources.list` files to the new deb822 (`.sources`) format (APT 3.0 and later; run with `sudo`).

dpkg queries

`dpkg` is the low-level package tool underneath APT. Install with APT; `dpkg` is ideal for queries and repairs.

```
$ dpkg -l | grep <word>
```

Lists installed packages with their state (`ii` = installed, `rc` = removed but config remains).

```
$ dpkg -L <package>
```

Files of an installed package.

```
$ dpkg -S <file-path>
```

Tells you which package a file belongs to. Example: `dpkg -S /usr/bin/ls` .

```
$ dpkg -s <package>
```

A package's status, version and dependencies.

```
$ sudo dpkg --configure -a
```

Finishes interrupted installations (the "dpkg was interrupted" error).

```
$ sudo apt --fix-broken install
```

Fixes a broken state by installing missing dependencies.

```
$ dpkg -l | awk '/^rc/{print $2}' | xargs -r  
sudo apt purge -y
```

Cleans up config files left over from removed packages.

```
$ dpkg-query -W -f='${Installed-Size}\t${Package}\n' | sort -n | tail -20
```

The 20 largest packages (KB).

```
$ sudo dpkg --add-architecture i386 && sudo apt update
```

Enables 32-bit packages (for Steam, Wine).

```
$ sudo apt install debsums && sudo debsums -s
```

Checks package files for corruption; prints only problems.

Repositories and PPAs

On Ubuntu 24.04 and later, repositories live in `/etc/apt/sources.list.d/ubuntu.sources` in deb822 format. PPAs are added to the same folder as separate files.

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository universe
```

Enables a component (universe, multiverse, restricted).

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:<user>/<ppa>
```

Adds a PPA, installs its key and refreshes the package list.

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository --remove ppa:<user>/<ppa>
```

Removes a PPA; installed packages stay as they are.

```
$ sudo apt install ppa-purge && sudo ppa-purge ppa:<user>/<ppa>
```

Removes a PPA and downgrades its packages back to Ubuntu's own versions.

```
$ ls /etc/apt/sources.list.d/
```

Added repository files.

```
$ curl -fsSL <key-URL> | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /etc/apt/keysrings/<name>.gpg
```

Adds a third-party repository's signing key; point to it with `Signed-By:` in the repository file.

TIP Pinning: write a file under `/etc/apt/preferences.d/` to set the priority of a repository or package. This is how you keep the Snap version of Firefox from coming back when using Mozilla's APT repository, for example.

WARNING PPAs aren't reviewed by Canonical; don't add PPAs from people you don't trust. Disabling PPAs before a release upgrade reduces problems.

Release upgrades and HWE

Ubuntu supports in-place upgrades between releases. The upgrade from one LTS to the next opens when the new LTS gets its first point release (e.g. 26.04.1).

```
$ sudo apt update && sudo apt full-upgrade
```

Fully update the current release first.

```
$ sudo do-release-upgrade
```

Upgrades to the next supported release.

```
$ sudo do-release-upgrade -d
```

Starts an LTS upgrade without waiting for the first point release (also used for development releases).

```
$ sudoedit /etc/update-manager/release-upgrades
```

`Prompt=ltts` offers LTS-to-LTS only,
`Prompt=normal` every release.

```
$ lsb_release -a
```

Release and codename.

```
$ sudo apt install --install-recommends  
linux-generic-hwe-24.04
```

Installs a newer (HWE) kernel on 24.04 LTS. Change the number to match your LTS.

```
$ pro status
```

Status of Ubuntu Pro services (ESM, Livepatch).

```
$ sudo pro enable livepatch
```

Applies kernel security patches without rebooting.

Netplan

Ubuntu writes network configuration with Netplan. On the desktop Netplan hands the job to NetworkManager; on servers the `/etc/netplan/*.yaml` files are used directly.

```
$ ls /etc/netplan/
```

Netplan configuration files.

```
$ sudo netplan get
```

The merged current configuration.

```
$ sudo netplan try
```

Applies a change; if you don't confirm within 120 seconds it reverts (safe when working remotely).

```
$ sudo netplan apply
```

Applies the configuration permanently.

```
$ networkctl status
```

Interface status when systemd-networkd is used (server installs).

Firewall: ufw

Ubuntu ships with ufw installed but disabled. ufw (Uncomplicated Firewall) is a simple front end to nftables.

```
$ sudo ufw status verbose
```

Status and rules.

```
$ sudo ufw default deny incoming && sudo ufw  
default allow outgoing
```

Block incoming, allow outgoing (a sensible desktop default).

```
$ sudo ufw enable
```

Turns the firewall on and keeps it on at boot.

```
$ sudo ufw allow ssh
```

Allows SSH (22). `sudo ufw limit ssh` slows down brute-force attempts.

```
$ sudo ufw allow 8080/tcp
```

Opens a port.

```
$ sudo ufw allow from 192.168.1.0/24 to any  
port 445
```

Allows a port only from the local network.

```
$ sudo ufw status numbered
```

Lists rules with numbers.

```
$ sudo ufw delete <number>
```

Deletes a rule by number.

```
$ sudo ufw app list
```

Ready-made app profiles defined by packages.

```
$ sudo apt install gufw
```

Graphical interface.

WARNING Docker writes its own iptables/nftables rules, so ports it publishes bypass ufw. If you use Docker, bind ports to localhost like `127.0.0.1:8080:80`.

AppArmor

Ubuntu limits what programs can access with AppArmor profiles. If a program says “Permission denied” while file permissions look right, AppArmor may be the cause.

```
$ sudo aa-status
```

Loaded profiles and their mode (enforce / complain).

```
$ sudo journalctl -k --grep=apparmor
```

Operations AppArmor blocked (“DENIED” lines).

```
$ sudo apt install apparmor-utils
```

Installs aa-complain, aa-enforce, aa-logprof and friends.

```
$ sudo aa-complain /etc/apparmor.d/<profile>
```

Puts a profile in log-only mode (for diagnosis).

```
$ sudo aa-enforce /etc/apparmor.d/<profile>
```

Puts a profile back into enforcing mode.

```
$ sudo aa-logprof
```

Looks at the logged denials and interactively suggests rules to add.

```
$ sudo apparmor_parser -r  
/etc/apparmor.d/<profile>
```

Reloads an edited profile. Local additions go under `/etc/apparmor.d/local/`.

TIP Since Ubuntu 24.04, unprivileged user namespaces are restricted by AppArmor. Some AppImage and Electron apps fail with a “sandbox” error because of this. The proper fix is a profile under `/etc/apparmor.d/` that grants the app `usersns`, ; turning the restriction off entirely (`kernel.apparmor_restrict_unprivileged_usersns=0`) weakens security.

systemd services

systemd manages services (background daemons), timers and the boot process.

```
$ systemctl status <service>
```

Shows status, the latest log lines and the PID.

```
$ sudo systemctl start|stop|restart <service>
```

Starts / stops / restarts a service.

```
$ sudo systemctl enable --now <service>
```

Starts it at boot and starts it now.

```
$ sudo systemctl disable --now <service>
```

Stops it from starting at boot and stops it now.

```
$ sudo systemctl mask <service>
```

Prevents the service from being started at all. `unmask` undoes it.

```
$ systemctl --failed
```

Lists failed units.

```
$ systemctl list-units --type=service --state=running
```

Running services.

```
$ systemctl list-unit-files --state=enabled
```

Units that start at boot.

```
$ systemctl list-timers
```

Scheduled jobs (systemd's answer to cron).

```
$ systemctl cat <service>
```

Shows the unit file and any drop-ins.

```
$ sudo systemctl edit <service>
```

Creates an override (drop-in) without touching the packaged file.

```
$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

Makes systemd reread unit files after you change them.

```
$ systemctl --user enable --now <service>
```

User services; definitions live under `~/.config/systemd/user/`.

```
$ loginctl enable-linger $USER
```

Lets user services run even when you are not logged in.

```
$ systemd-analyze blame
```

Lists how long each service took at boot.

```
$ systemd-analyze critical-chain
```

Shows the critical path of the boot.

Logs: journalctl

System logs are kept in the systemd journal. Ubuntu also has rsyslog installed; the same messages are written to `/var/log/syslog`.

```
$ journalctl -b
```

Everything since this boot.

```
$ journalctl -b -1 -p err
```

Errors from the previous boot. The first place to look after a crash.

```
$ journalctl -u <service> -f
```

Follows a service's log live.

```
$ journalctl -p warning --since "1 hour ago"
```

Warnings and worse from the last hour.

```
$ journalctl --since today --grep "<word>"
```

Searches today's log for text.

```
$ journalctl -k
```

Kernel messages only (like dmesg).

```
$ journalctl --list-boots
```

Lists recorded boots.

```
$ journalctl --disk-usage
```

Space used by the logs.

```
$ sudo journalctl --vacuum-time=2weeks
```

Deletes logs older than two weeks. `--vacuum-size=500M` also works.

```
$ coredumpctl list
```

Records of crashed programs (if systemd-coredump is installed). `coredumpctl info <PID>` gives details.

```
$ sudo dmesg -w
```

Follows the kernel ring buffer live (to see what happens when you plug in USB).

Networking: nmcli, ip, ss

On desktop installs NetworkManager runs the network; its command-line tool is `nmcli` and its text UI is `nmtui`.

```
$ nmcli device status
```

Network devices and their state.

```
$ nmcli device wifi list
```

Visible Wi-Fi networks with signal strength.

```
$ nmcli device wifi connect "<SSID>" password  
"<password>"
```

Connects to a Wi-Fi network.

```
$ nmcli connection show
```

Saved connections.

```
$ nmcli connection up|down "<name>"
```

Brings a connection up / down.

```
$ sudo nmcli connection modify "<name>"  
ipv4.method manual ipv4.addresses  
192.168.1.50/24 ipv4.gateway 192.168.1.1  
ipv4.dns "1.1.1.1 9.9.9.9"
```

Sets a static IP. Then `nmcli connection up "<name>"`.

```
$ nmtui
```

Menu-driven text UI; useful without a graphical desktop.

```
$ sudo hostnamectl set-hostname <new-name>
```

Changes the computer's name.

```
$ ip -br a
```

Interfaces and IP addresses, briefly.

```
$ ip route
```

Routing table and default gateway.

```
$ resolvectl status
```

DNS servers (when `systemd-resolved` is used). Otherwise `cat /etc/resolv.conf`.

```
$ ss -tulpn
```

Listening TCP/UDP ports and which program owns them (sudo to see the program).

```
$ ping -c 4 <address>
```

Reachability test.

```
$ tracepath <address>
```

The route packets take.

```
$ curl -I https://<site>
```

Fetches a site's HTTP headers.

```
$ dig <domain>
```

DNS lookup (bind9-dnsutils package).

Users and permissions

On this system sudo rights come from membership in the `sudo` group.

```
$ id
```

Your user ID and groups.

```
$ sudo useradd -m -G sudo -s /bin/bash <user>
```

New user with a home folder and sudo rights.
Then `sudo passwd <user>`.

```
$ sudo usermod -aG <group> <user>
```

Adds a user to a group (without `-a` it removes them from other groups). Takes effect after logging in again.

```
$ sudo userdel -r <user>
```

Deletes a user along with their home folder.

```
$ passwd
```

Changes your own password.

```
$ chmod +x <file>
```

Makes a file executable.

```
$ chmod 644 <file>
```

Owner reads/writes, others read. 755 is typical for folders and scripts.

```
$ chmod -R u+rwX,go-rwx <folder>
```

Makes a folder accessible only to its owner.

```
$ sudo chown -R <user>:<group> <path>
```

Changes the owner.

```
$ setfacl -m u:<user>:rw <file>
```

Gives a specific user extra permissions (ACL). `getfacl` shows them.

```
$ sudo -i
```

Opens a root shell. Type exit when done.

```
$ sudo visudo -f /etc/sudoers.d/<name>
```

Edits sudo rules with syntax checking.

TIP On Ubuntu the root account has no password (it is locked); use `sudo -i` for a root shell.

SSH

```
$ sudo apt install openssh-server
```

Installs the SSH server; the service (ssh) starts automatically. Status: `systemctl status ssh`.

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "<label>"
```

Creates a key pair (`~/.ssh/id_ed25519`).

```
$ ssh-copy-id <user>@<server>
```

Uploads your public key to the server; after that you log in without a password.

```
$ ssh <user>@<server> -p <port>
```

Connects.

```
$ ssh -L 8080:localhost:80 <user>@<server>
```

Tunnels local port 8080 to port 80 on the server.

```
$ scp <file> <user>@<server>:~/
```

Copies a file to the server. `-r` for folders.

TIP Define short names in `~/.ssh/config` :

```
Host myserver · HostName 192.168.1.10 · User user · IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
Then just ssh myserver .
```

TIP To turn off password logins, write `PasswordAuthentication no` into `/etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/10-local.conf` and restart the SSH service.

Disks, swap and snapshots

Ubuntu uses ext4 by default. Timeshift is the most common tool for system snapshots: it works in rsync mode on ext4, and in btrfs mode on Btrfs with Ubuntu-style `@ / @home` subvolumes.

```
$ sudo apt install timeshift
```

Installs Timeshift; on first launch a wizard asks for the target disk and schedule.

```
$ sudo timeshift --create --comments "  
<description>"
```

Takes a snapshot manually. A good habit before a big update.

```
$ sudo timeshift --list
```

Lists snapshots.

```
$ sudo timeshift --restore
```

Interactive restore. It can also run from a live USB if the system won't boot.

```
$ lsblk -f && findmnt /
```

Disks, file systems and where root is mounted.

```
$ sudoedit /etc/fstab
```

Disks mounted at boot. `sudo blkid` gives the UUIDs. A mistake breaks booting; test with `sudo mount -a` afterwards.

```
$ swapon --show
```

Active swap areas.

```
$ sudo fallocate -l 4G /swapfile && sudo  
chmod 600 /swapfile && sudo mkswap /swapfile  
&& sudo swapon /swapfile
```

Creates a 4 GB swap file. To make it permanent, add `/swapfile none swap sw 0` to `fstab`.

```
$ sudo apt install systemd-zram-generator
```

Compressed swap in RAM (zram); configure it in `/etc/systemd/zram-generator.conf`.

```
$ sudo apt install smartmontools && sudo  
smartctl -a /dev/<sda>
```

Disk health report (SMART). For NVMe use `/dev/nvme0`.

```
$ sudo tune2fs -l /dev/<sda2> | grep -i -E  
'state|mount count'
```

State of an ext4 partition.

WARNING Don't run `fsck` on a mounted partition. To check the root partition, boot from a live USB, or add `fsck.mode=force` to the kernel line in GRUB for one boot.

Kernel, GRUB and booting

GRUB settings are in `/etc/default/grub`; run `update-grub` after changing them. The kernel metapackage is `linux-generic`, the headers are `linux-headers-generic`.

```
$ dpkg --get-architecture | grep ^i
```

Installed kernels.

```
$ uname -r
```

Running kernel.

```
$ sudoedit /etc/default/grub
```

GRUB settings. To always show the menu:

```
GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=menu and  
GRUB_TIMEOUT=5 .
```

```
$ sudo update-grub
```

Regenerates the GRUB configuration.

TIP To add a kernel parameter, append it to the `GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="quiet splash"` line in `/etc/default/grub`, then run `sudo update-grub`.

```
$ cat /proc/cmdline
```

Parameters of the running kernel.

```
$ sudo update-initramfs -u
```

Rebuilds the initramfs for the running kernel.
For all kernels: `-u -k all`.

```
$ sudo apt install linux-headers-generic
```

Kernel headers for building drivers (DKMS).

```
$ dkms status
```

Modules built with DKMS (NVIDIA, VirtualBox, Wi-Fi) and which kernels they were built for.

```
$ mokutil --sb-state
```

Whether Secure Boot is on.

```
$ sudo mokutil --import /var/lib/dkms/mok.pub
```

Enrolls the DKMS signing key in MOK. Set a password; after rebooting choose "Enroll MOK" on the blue screen.

```
$ lsmod | grep <module>
```

Loaded kernel modules. `modinfo` for details, `sudo modprobe` to load.

```
$ sudo apt install --install-recommends  
linux-generic-hwe-24.04
```

Installs the newer HWE kernel on an LTS; change the number to match your LTS release.

Drivers: NVIDIA and hardware acceleration

Ubuntu manages proprietary drivers with the `ubuntu-drivers` tool, and handles Secure Boot signing during installation.

```
$ ubuntu-drivers list
```

Drivers available for your hardware.

```
$ sudo ubuntu-drivers install
```

Installs the recommended driver.

```
$ sudo ubuntu-drivers install nvidia:  
<version>
```

Installs a specific NVIDIA driver branch (e.g. `nvidia:570`).

```
$ nvidia-smi
```

GPU status and usage.

```
$ prime-select query
```

The active mode on dual-GPU laptops (nvidia / intel / on-demand).

```
$ sudo apt install intel-media-va-driver-non-free
```

Intel hardware video decoding (multiverse).

```
$ sudo apt install vainfo && vainfo
```

Verifies VA-API hardware acceleration.

```
$ lspci -k | grep -A 3 -E "VGA|3D"
```

The graphics card and the kernel driver in use.

```
$ sudo apt install steam-installer
```

Steam (multiverse; it adds the 32-bit architecture itself).

WARNING Don't install the NVIDIA driver from the `.run` file on [nvidia.com](https://www.nvidia.com); it breaks on kernel updates and conflicts with the package manager.

Podman, Docker, Distrobox

Distrobox lets you use other distributions' tools without cluttering the host; Podman or Docker run services. Podman is largely compatible with Docker commands and doesn't need root.

```
$ sudo apt install podman distrobox
```

Installs Podman and Distrobox.

```
$ distrobox create -i  
registry.fedoraproject.org/fedora:latest -n  
<name>
```

Creates a container of another distribution
(e.g. `-i archlinux`, `-i ubuntu:24.04`).

```
$ distrobox enter <name>
```

Enters it; your home folder is shared. Inside,
`distrobox-export --app <app>` adds the
app to the host menu.

```
$ podman run -it --rm debian bash
```

Starts a throwaway container.

```
$ podman ps -a
```

All containers.

```
$ podman images
```

Local images. `podman system prune -a`
removes unused ones.

```
$ podman run -d -p 8080:80 -v  
~/site:/usr/share/nginx/html  
docker.io/library/nginx
```

Runs a service with a mounted folder.

```
$ sudo apt install docker.io docker-compose-  
v2
```

Installs Docker from the Ubuntu repositories
(Docker's own repository is more up to date).

```
$ sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
```

Use Docker without sudo (log in again). This
group is equivalent to root access.

TIP To run a Podman container as a systemd service, use Quadlet: write a `.container` file
under `~/.config/containers/systemd/`, run `systemctl --user daemon-reload` and start it.

Text processing and pipelines

`|` passes one command's output to the next. `>` writes to a file (overwriting), `>>` appends, `2>&1`
sends errors to the same place. `&&` runs if the previous command succeeded, `||` if it failed.

```
$ grep -rni "<text>" <folder>
```

Recursive, case-insensitive search with line
numbers.

```
$ grep -v "^#" <file> | grep -v "^$"
```

Drops comments and blank lines; handy for
reading config files.

```
$ sed -i 's/<old>/<new>/g' <file>
```

Find and replace in a file. Try without `-i` first and check the output.

```
$ awk '{print $1, $3}' <file>
```

Prints the 1st and 3rd column of each line.

```
$ sort <file> | uniq -c | sort -rn | head
```

Most frequently repeated lines.

```
$ wc -l <file>
```

Line count.

```
$ cut -d: -f1 /etc/passwd
```

First colon-separated field (user names).

```
$ find . -name "*.log" -mtime +7 -delete
```

Deletes .log files older than 7 days.

```
$ find . -type f -name "*.jpg" -print0 |  
xargs -0 -I{} cp {} ~/Pictures/
```

Copies found files one by one (safe with spaces in names).

```
$ <command> | tee <file>
```

Writes output to both the screen and a file.

```
$ echo "<line>" | sudo tee -a /etc/<file>
```

Appends to a root-owned file (`sudo echo >>` doesn't work).

```
$ diff -u <old> <new>
```

Differences between two files.

```
$ watch -n 2 <command>
```

Reruns a command every 2 seconds.

```
$ curl -s <URL> | jq '.'
```

Pretty-prints JSON (jq package).

Archives, backups, syncing

```
$ tar -czvf <archive>.tar.gz <folder>
```

Archives a folder with gzip.

```
$ tar --zstd -cvf <archive>.tar.zst <folder>
```

Archives with zstd; faster than gzip and compresses better.

```
$ tar -xvf <archive>
```

Extracts any tar archive. Use `-C <folder>` for a target folder.

```
$ tar -tvf <archive>
```

Lists the contents without extracting.

```
$ zip -r <archive>.zip <folder>
```

Creates a zip. Extract with `unzip <archive>.zip`.

```
$ 7z x <archive>.7z
```

Extracts 7z / rar and similar formats (7zip package).

```
$ rsync -avh --progress <source>/ <target>/
```

Syncs a folder; copies only what changed. The trailing / means "the contents".

```
$ rsync -avh --delete --dry-run <source>/  
<target>/
```

Mirror, deleting from the target what's not in the source; see what would happen first with `--dry-run`.

```
$ rsync -avz -e ssh <source>/  
<user>@<server>:<path>/
```

Remote backup over SSH.

```
$ rclone config
```

Sets up cloud targets such as Google Drive, OneDrive and S3; sync with `rclone sync`.

Customizing the shell

Bash settings live in `~/.bashrc` in your home folder. Add aliases and variables at the end of the file.

```
$ nano ~/.bashrc
```

Opens the shell configuration file.

```
alias update='sudo apt update && sudo apt  
upgrade && sudo snap refresh'
```

System update in one word. Write it into the file and save.

```
alias ll='ls -lah --group-directories-first'
```

A handy detailed listing.

```
$ source ~/.bashrc
```

Loads the changes without opening a new terminal.

```
export PATH="$HOME/.local/bin:$PATH"
```

Adds your own scripts folder to PATH.

```
$ echo $SHELL
```

The shell you are using.

```
$ sudo apt install zsh && chsh -s  
/usr/bin/zsh
```

Installs Zsh and makes it the default (log in again). Same method for Fish.

```
$ type <command>
```

Shows whether a name is an alias, a function or a file.

TIP When writing a script, put `#!/usr/bin/env bash` on the first line and `set -euo pipefail` on the second; it stops on errors and catches undefined variables. Then `chmod +x script.sh`.

Hidden GNOME settings with gsettings

All GNOME settings live in the dconf database. `gsettings` reaches options that aren't in the Settings app.

```
$ gsettings set org.gnome.desktop.interface  
color-scheme 'prefer-dark'
```

Dark style ('default' for light).

```
$ gsettings set org.gnome.desktop.interface  
clock-show-seconds true
```

Shows seconds on the clock.

```
$ gsettings set org.gnome.desktop.interface  
clock-show-weekday true
```

Shows the weekday next to the clock.

```
$ gsettings set org.gnome.mutter center-new-  
windows true
```

Opens new windows in the center of the screen.

```
$ gsettings set  
org.gnome.desktop.peripherals.touchpad tap-  
to-click true
```

Tap to click.

```
$ gsettings set org.gnome.shell disable-user-  
extensions true
```

Turns off all extensions at once (troubleshooting). `false` turns them back on.

```
$ gsettings list-recursively  
org.gnome.desktop.interface
```

All keys and values in a schema.

```
$ gsettings reset <schema> <key>
```

Resets a setting to its default.

```
$ dconf dump / > ~/gnome-settings.ini
```

Backs up all GNOME settings to a file.

```
$ dconf load / < ~/gnome-settings.ini
```

Restores the backup; useful for carrying settings to a new install.

```
$ sudo apt install dconf-editor
```

A graphical tool to browse every key with descriptions.

Performance and power

GNOME manages power profiles through power-profiles-daemon.

```
$ powerprofilesctl list
```

Power profiles and which one is active (power-profiles-daemon).

```
$ powerprofilesctl set performance
```

Switches profile: power-saver / balanced / performance.

```
$ sudo apt install lm-sensors
```

CPU and disk temperatures; run `sensors` after installing.

```
$ sudo apt install btop nvidia-smi
```

Advanced system and GPU monitors.

```
$ sudo iotop -o
```

Processes writing the most to disk (iotop package).

```
$ systemd-analyze
```

Total boot time (firmware, loader, kernel, userspace).

```
$ sudo fstrim -av
```

Runs TRIM on SSDs. To do it weekly: `sudo systemctl enable --now fstrim.timer`.

```
$ upower -i $(upower -e | grep BAT)
```

Battery health, capacity and charge information.

```
$ free -h && swapon --show
```

RAM and swap areas.

Troubleshooting and recovery

What to try, in order, when the system won't boot or an update broke something.

TIP 1. Boot an older kernel. In GRUB, pick the previous kernel under “Advanced options for Ubuntu”. If the menu doesn't appear, press Esc (UEFI) or Shift (BIOS) while booting.

TIP 2. Switch to a text console. Ctrl+Alt+F3 (F2–F6). Log in and check errors with `journalctl -b -p err`.

```
$ sudo systemctl restart display-manager
```

Restarts the graphical login manager (GDM, SDDM, LightDM); the open session closes.

```
$ sudo dpkg --configure -a && sudo apt --fix-broken install
```

Finishes interrupted updates.

TIP 3. Recovery mode. GRUB > Advanced options > the “(recovery mode)” entry. Choose “root” from the menu to get a shell; if root is mounted read-only, run `mount -o remount,rw /`.

TIP 4. chroot from a live USB. Boot a live USB and run the following in a terminal, in order. Adjust disk names to your system using `lsblk`.

```
$ sudo mount /dev/<sda2> /mnt && sudo mount /dev/<sda1> /mnt/boot/efi
```

Mounts the root and EFI partitions (add `-o subvol=@` for Btrfs).

```
$ for d in dev proc sys run; do sudo mount --rbind /$d /mnt/$d; done && sudo chroot /mnt
```

Switches into the installed system; apt, update-grub and update-initramfs work inside.

```
$ grub-install && update-grub
```

Reinstalls the boot loader inside the chroot (on UEFI systems).

```
$ sudo timeshift --restore
```

If Timeshift is installed, you can return to the last good snapshot from a live USB.

Commands are written for Ubuntu 24.04 LTS and later (GNOME, APT, Snap). Menu names follow the English interface. Commands that start with `sudo` change the system; read what they do before running them.