El comando df se usa para mostrar la información relativa al espacio total y disponible de un sistema de archivos. Así que se puede utilizar, junto con la opción -i , para llevar un control del uso de inodos en un sistema de archivos.

user_intro@ubuntuintro:~\$ df					
Filesystem	1K-blocks	Used	Available	Use%	Mounted on
tmpfs	201140	1324	199816	1%	/run
/dev/mapper/ubuntuvg-ubuntulv	7865580	4187064	3257448	57%	/
tmpfs	1005696	0	1005696	0%	/dev/shm
tmpfs	5120	0	5120	0%	/run/lock
/dev/vda2	1768056	132784	1527140	8%	/boot
/dev/vda1	549804	6452	543352	2%	/boot/efi

El comando top te permite ver las tareas del sistema que se ejecutan en tiempo real. Proporciona un buen resumen de tu sistema para verificar rápidamente si algo se destaca que pueda estar causando problemas

top – 14:45:23 up 6 min, 1 user, load average: 0.02, 0.52, 0.39 Tasks: 115 total, 1 running, 114 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie %Cpu(s): 0.2 us, 1.1 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.6 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st MiB Mem : 1964.3 total, 1486.6 free, 155.7 used, 322.0 buff/cache MiB Swap: 1255.0 total, 1255.0 free, 0.0 used. 1725.8 avail Mem											
PID	USER		PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+ COMMAND	
1054	user.	_in+	20	0	9952	3412	2820 R	4.7	0.2	0:02.32 top	
454	root		rt	0	289664	25668	7392 S	0.6	1.3	0:02.08 multipathd	
13	root		20	0	0	0	0 S	0.3	0.0	0:00.37 ksoftirqd/0	
14	root		20	0	0	0	0 I	0.3	0.0	0:01.44 rcu_sched	
17	root		20	0	0	0	0 I	0.3	0.0	0:00.23 kworker/0:1–events	
29	root		20	0	0	0	0 I	0.3	0.0	0:01.47 kworker/2:0–events	
111	root		20	0	0	0	0 I	0.3	0.0	0:00.36 kworker/u8:2-events_power_eff	icient
1	root		20	0	166572	10780	7516 S	0.0	0.5	0:15.74 systemd	
2	root		20	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.04 kthreadd	
3	root		0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_gp	
4	root		0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_par_gp	
5	root		0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 slub_flushwq	
6	root		0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 netns	
8	root		0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/0:0H–events_highpri	
9	root		20	0	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:03.19 kworker/u8:0-flush-253:0	

Cowsay es un comando para tener algunos gráficos ASCII en tu terminal de Linux. Este comando muestra cadenas de tu elección como una vaca está diciendo o pensando, en formato gráfico.

Captura en prox pages====>

```
user_intro@ubuntuintro:~$ sudo apt install cowsay
[sudo] password for user_intro:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
filters cowsay–off
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 cowsay
 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 16 not upgraded.
Need to get 18.6 kB of archives.
After this operation, 93.2 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports jammy/universe arm64 cowsay all 3.03+df
etched 18.6 kB in 2s (10.4 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package cowsay.
(Reading database ... 76692 files and directories currently installed.)
reparing to unpack .../cowsay_3.03+dfsg2-8_all.deb ...
Jnpacking cowsay (3.03+dfsg2–8) ...
Setting up cowsay (3.03+dfsg2–8) ...
Processing triggers for man–db (2.10.2–1) ...
:Scanning processes... [
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up–to–date.
No services need to be restarted.
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
user_intro@ubuntuintro:~$ cowsay "hola mundo"
 hola mundo >
           (00)
```