1. Опрацюйте всі приклади команд, що представлені у лабораторних роботах курсу ***NDG Linux Essentials - Lab 11: Basic Scripting*** та ***Lab 12: Understanding Computer Hardware.*** Створіть таблицю для опису цих команд

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| Назва команди | її призначення та функціональність |
| vi myfile | Create a new file |
| wq | to write the file to disk and quit. |
| j | Moves cursor down one line (same as down arrow) |
| k | Moves cursor up line (same as up arrow) |
| l | Moves cursor to the right one character (same as right arrow) |
| h | Moves cursor to the left one character (same as left arrow) |
| w | Moves cursor to beginning of next word |
| e | Moves cursor to end of word |
| b | Moves cursor to beginning of previous word |
| $ | Moves cursor to end of current line (same as **End** key) |
| 0 | Moves cursor beginning of current line (same as **Home** key) |
| 3G | Jumps to third line (ng jumps to the nth line) |
| 1G | Jumps to first line |
| Shift+G | Jumps to the last line |
| u | Undo the last operation |
| 2dw | Delete two words |
| xxxx | Delete four characters, one at a time |
| p | Whatever was lasted deleted or yanked can be “pasted”. Paste the deleted lines below the current line |
| J | Join two lines, the current and the next |
| yw | Copy (or “yank”) the current word |
| :%s/text//g | Search for and delete the word text (add a space after the word text) |
| i | Enter insert mode |
| ~ | **Shift+`** changes letter to lower case |
| a | Enter insert mode. |
| o | Open a blank line below the current line |
| :x | Will save and close the file. |
| :wq | Will write to file and quit. |
| :wq! | Will write to a read-only file, if possible, and quit. |
| zz | Will save and close. Notice that no colon : is used in this case. |
| :q! | Exit without saving changes |
| :e! | Discard changes and reload file |
| :w! | Write to read-only, if possible. |
| /line | Search forward for the word line. You’ll notice the cursor moves to the beginning of the first instance of the word line as shown in image below |
| n | Search for the next instance of the word line |
| ?line | Search backward for the word line. You’ll notice the cursor moves to the beginning of the previous instance of the word line as shown in image below |
| cw entry | You will replace the word line with the word entry. When you press cw you will be in insert mode and you will be able to type over the word line |
| lscpu | In order to determine the type of CPU execute the lscpu command |
| Head -n | Use the head command with the -n option to list the first 20 lines of the cpuinfo file |
| Free -m | The output shows the amount of memory in megabytes when the -m |
| Free -g | in gigabytes when the -g option is used |
| lspci | To see what devices are connected to the PCI bus |
| Lspci -k | to show devices along with the kernel driver and modules used |
| lsusb | Attempt to list the USB connected devices |
| lsmod | For hardware to function, the Linux kernel usually loads a driver or module. Use the lsmod command to view the currently loaded modules |
| fdisk | command to list the disk devices |
| Fdisk -l | The -l option lists the partition tables for the specified devices and then exits. |

1. Створіть скриптові сценарії з виводом текстових повідомлень для користувача (продемонструйте скріншоти):

сценарій має виводити привітання до поточного користувача вказуючи поточну дату та інформацію про поточну систему;

\*сценарій має виводити інформацію про апаратну конфігурацію поточної системи (використовуйте команди розглянуті в Lab 12: Understanding Computer Hardware);

\*\*наведіть свій приклад скриптового сценарію.