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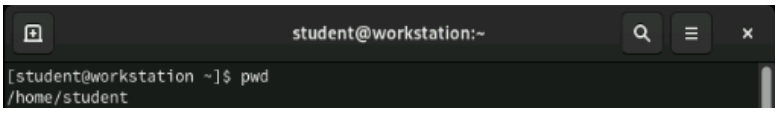
Kelas : SK3A

Mata Kuliah : Sistem Operasi

Dosen Pengampu : Adi Hermansyah, M.T

50 Command Line diLinux Beserta Fungsinya

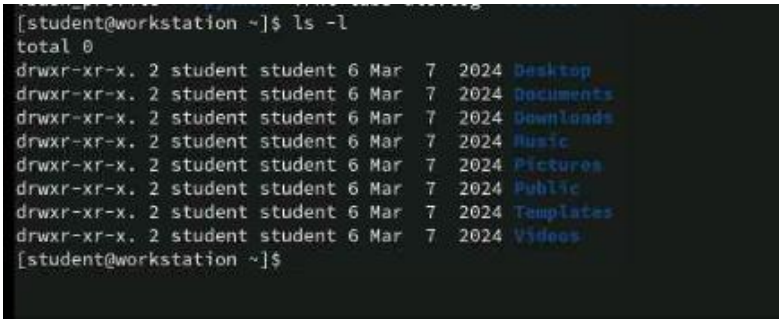
1. pwd : Menampilkan Posisi Direktori Saat Ini.



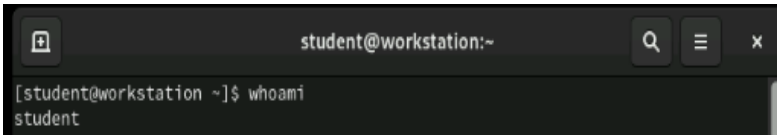
2. ls : Menampilkan Daftar File Dan Folder.

3. ls -a : Menampilkan Semua File Termasuk Yang Tersembunyi

4. ls -l : Menampilkan Daftar File Dengan Detail



5. whoami: Menampilkan nama user

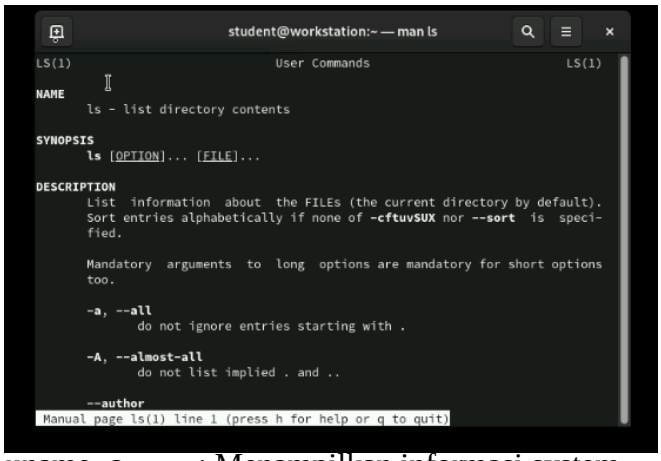


6. date : Menampilkan tanggal dan waktu

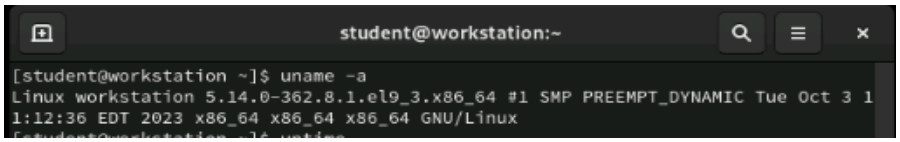
7. cal : Menampilkan kalender

8. echo “Hello Linux” : Menampilkan teks kelayar

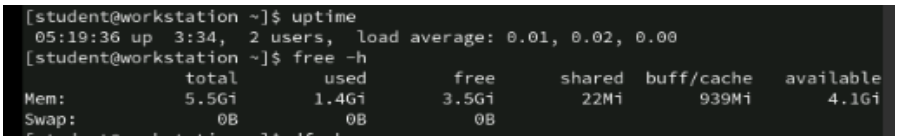
9. man ls : Melihat manual command ls



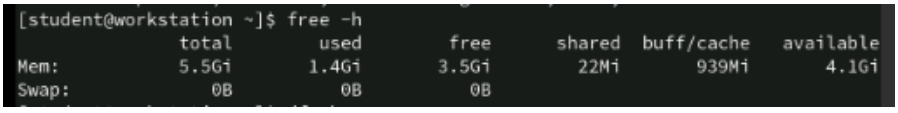
10. uname -a : Menampilkan informasi system



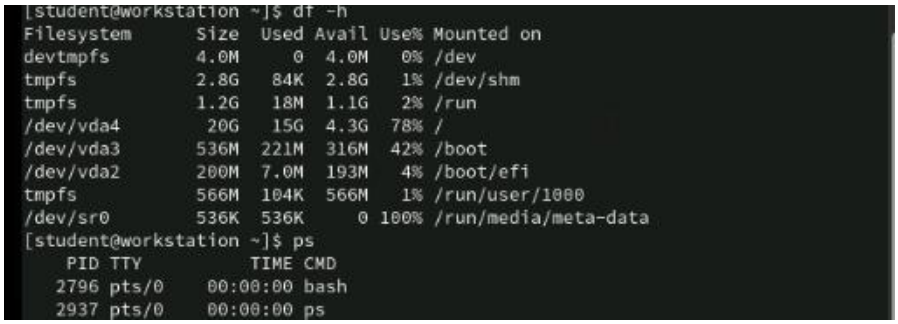
11. uptime : Menampilkan lama system berjalan



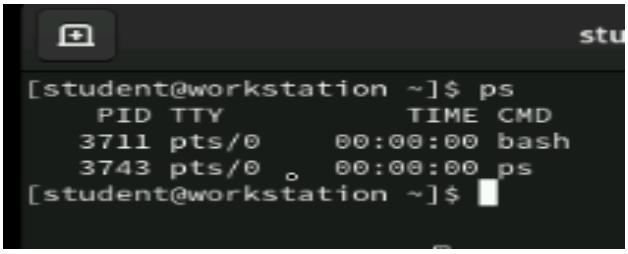
12. free -h : menampilkan penggunaan RAM



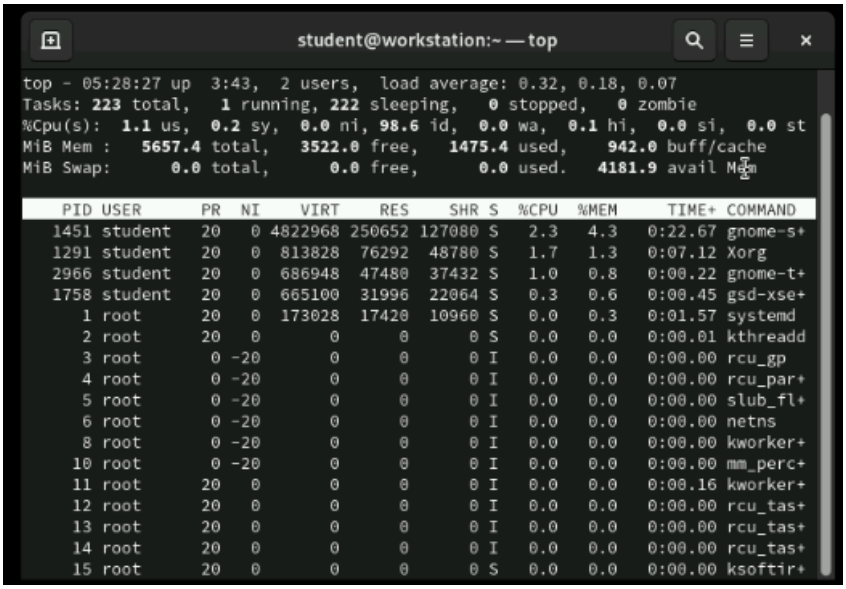
13. df -h : menampilkan informasi penggunaan ruang disk (storage) dalam format yang mudah dibaca manusia (human-readable)



14. ps : Menampilkan proses yang sedang berjalan

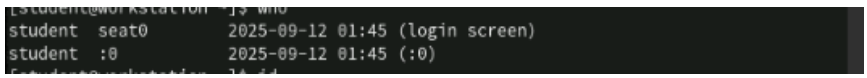


15. top : Menampilkan proses system secara real-time



16. hostname : Menampilkan nama computer

17. who : Menampilkan siapa saja user dan grup



18. id : Menampilkan informasi user dan grup

```
[student@workstation ~]$ id
uid=1000(student) gid=1000(student) groups=1000(student),10(wheel) context=unconfine
d_u:unconfined_r:unconfined_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023
```

19. groups : Menampilkan grup yang diikuti user

```
[student@workstation ~]$ groups
student wheel
```

20. lsblk : Menampilkan daftar partisi disk

```
student wheel
[student@workstation ~]$ lsblk
NAME   MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
sr0     11:0    1  536K  0 rom  /run/media/meta-data
                                 /run/media/student/config-2
vda    252:0    0   20G  0 disk
├─vda1 252:1    0    1M  0 part
├─vda2 252:2    0  200M  0 part /boot/efi
├─vda3 252:3    0  600M  0 part /boot
└─vda4 252:4    0 19.2G  0 part /var/lib/containers/storage/overlay
                                 /
```

21. echo $HOME: Menampilkan direktori home

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo $HOME
/home/student
```

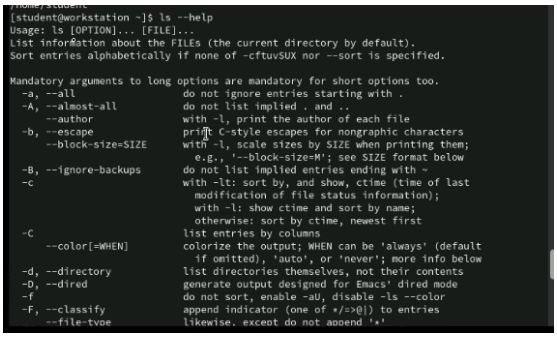
22. echo $PATH: menampilkan PATH environment :

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo $PATH
/home/student/.local/bin:/home/student/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/lo
cal/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/home/student/.venv/labs/bin
[student@workstation ~]$
```

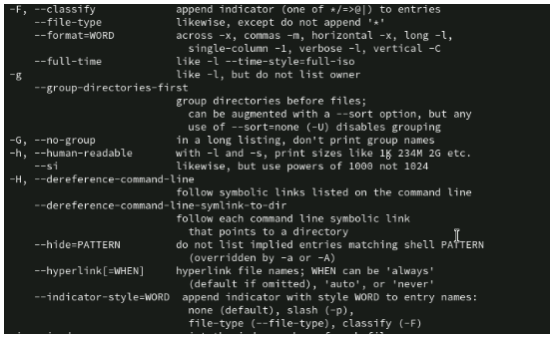
23. Uname -r : Menampilkan versi kernel linux

```
student@workstation:~
[student@workstation ~]$ uname -r
5.14.0-362.8.1.el9_3.x86_64
```

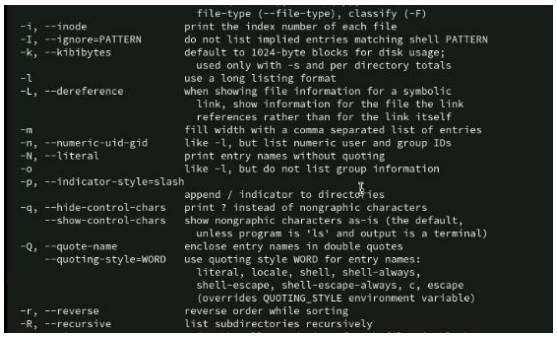
24. ls --help : Menampilkan bantuan singkat tentang command ls

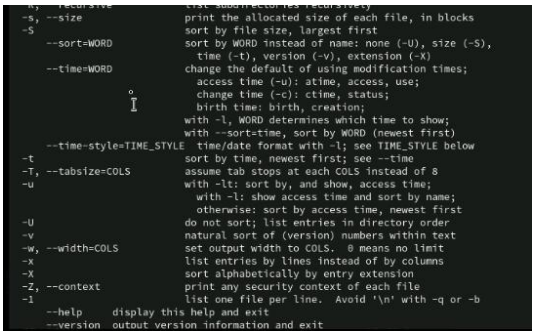


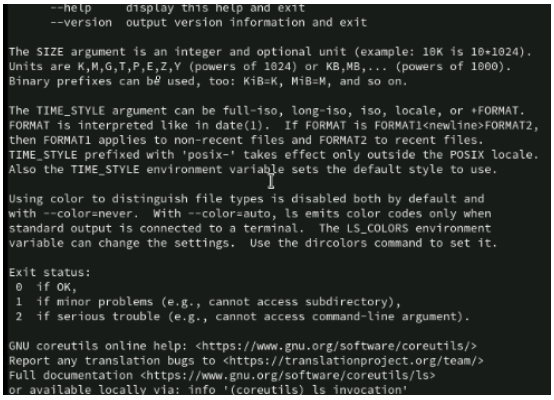
```
[student@workstation ~]$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

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               with -l, print the author of each file
  -b, --escape               print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
      --block-size=SIZE      with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them;
                               e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
  -B, --ignore-backups       do not list implied entries ending with ~
  -c                         with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                               modification of file status information);
                               with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                               otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
  -C                         list entries by columns
      --color[=WHEN]         colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default
                               if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below
  -d, --directory            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 '*'
```



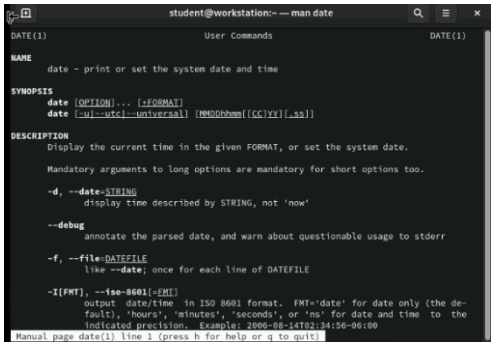
```
-F, --classify             append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
    --file-type            likewise, except do not append '*'
    --format=WORD          across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                             single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C
    --full-time            like -l --time-style=full-iso
-g                         like -l, but do not list owner
    --group-directories-first
                           group directories before files;
                             can be augmented with a --sort option, but any
                             use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping
-G, --no-group             in a long listing, don't print group names
-h, --human-readable       with -l and -s, print sizes like 1K 234M 2G etc.
    --si                   likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024
-H, --dereference-command-line
                           follow symbolic links listed on the command line
    --dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir
                           follow each command line symbolic link
                             that points to a directory
    --hide=PATTERN         do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN
                             (overridden by -a or -A)
    --hyperlink[=WHEN]     hyperlink file names; WHEN can be 'always'
                             (default if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'
    --indicator-style=WORD  append indicator with style WORD to entry names:
                             none (default), slash (-p),
                             file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)
```



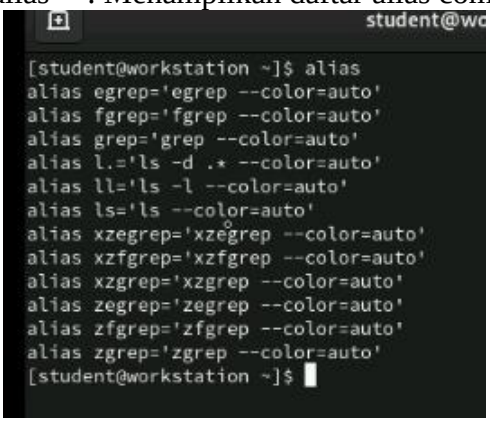




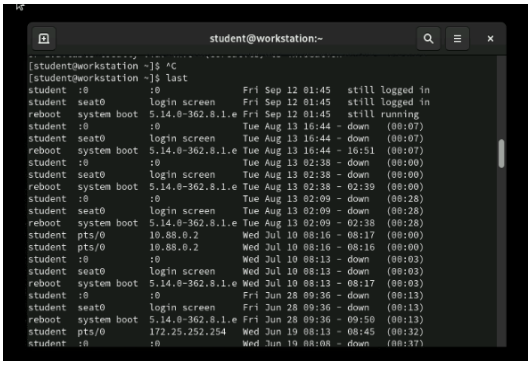
25. man date : Melihat manual penggunaan command date



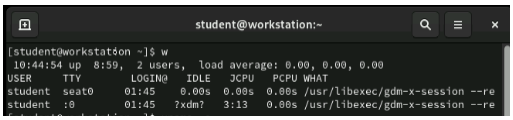
26. alias : Menampilkan daftar alias command



27. last : Menampilkan riwayat login user



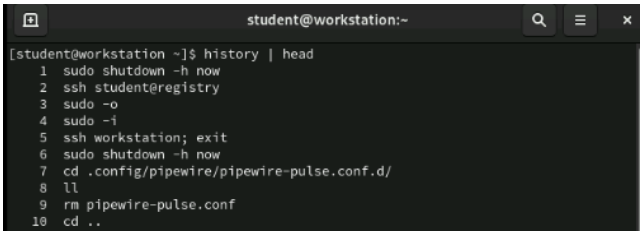
28. w → Menampilkan user login dan aktivitasnya.



29. uname -o → Menampilkan nama sistem operasi.

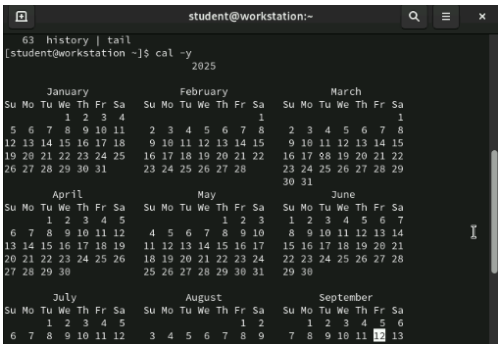
30. echo $SHELL → Menampilkan shell yang digunakan (misal: bash, zsh).

31. history | head → Menampilkan beberapa command pertama di riwayat.

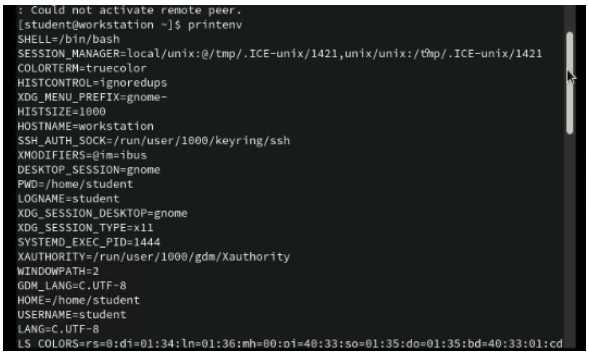


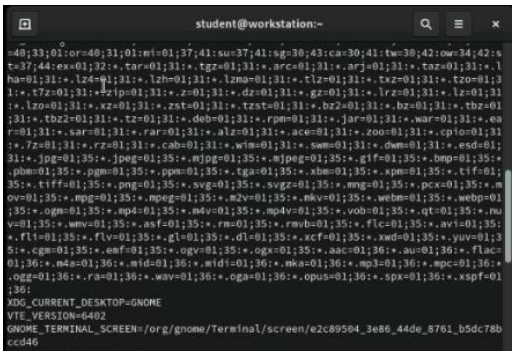
32. history | tail → Menampilkan beberapa command terakhir di riwayat.

33. cal -y → Menampilkan kalender 1 tahun penuh.

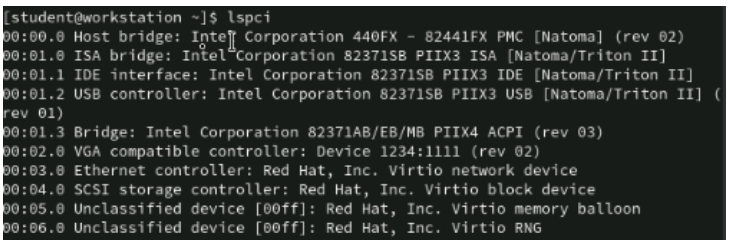


34. printenv → Menampilkan semua environment variable.



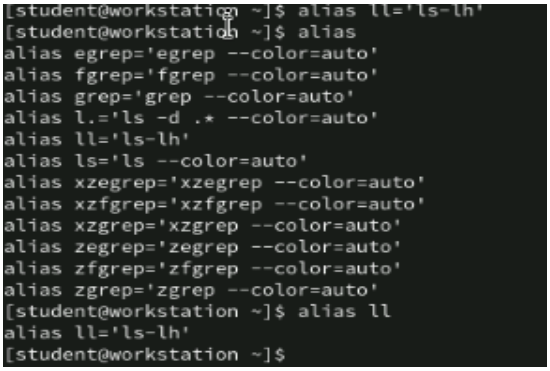


35. lspci → Menampilkan daftar perangkat PCI (misalnya VGA, sound card).

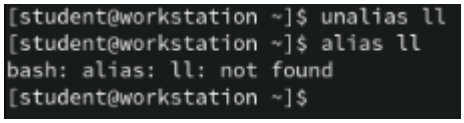


36. free → Menampilkan penggunaan RAM (tanpa format human-readable).

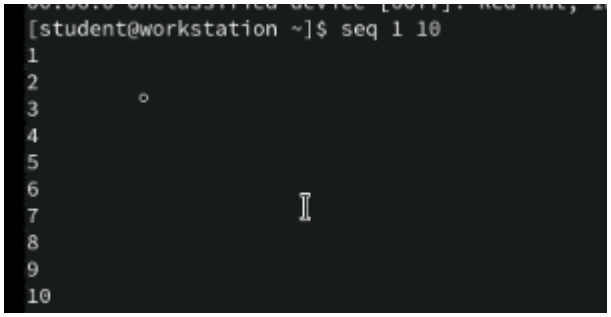
37. alias ll='ls -lh' → Membuat alias sederhana untuk ls -lh.



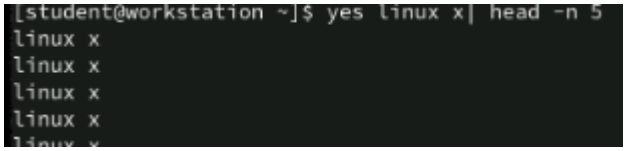
38. unalias ll → Menghapus alias yang sudah dibuat.



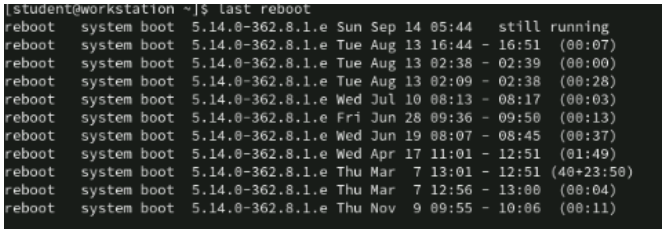
39. seq 1 10 → Menampilkan angka 1 sampai 10 berurutan.



40. yes Linux | head -n 5 → Menampilkan kata *Linux* sebanyak 5 kali.

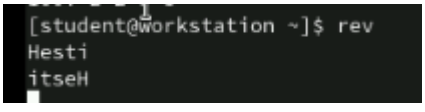


41. last reboot → menampilkan riwayat kapan sistem pernah direboot.

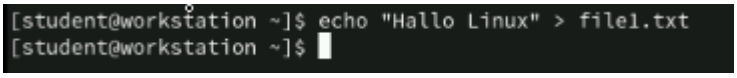


42. factor 100 → menampilkan faktor bilangan 100.

43. rev → membalik urutan karakter dalam teks.



44. echo "Halo Linux" > file1.txt: Membuat file baru bernama file1.txt dan menuliskan teks *Halo Linux* di dalamnya.



45. echo "Halo Dunia" > file2.txt: Membuat file baru bernama file2.txt dan menuliskan teks *Halo Dunia*.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo "Hallo Dunia" > file2.txt
[student@workstation ~]$
```

46. cmp file1.txt file2.txt: Membandingkan isi dua file secara biner (byte per byte).

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cmp file1.txt file2.txt
file1.txt file2.txt differ: byte 7, line 1
[student@workstation ~]$
```

47. diff file1.txt file2.txt: Membandingkan isi file baris demi baris**.**

```
[student@workstation ~]$ diff file1.txt file2.txt
1c1
< Hallo Linux
---
> Hallo Dunia
```

48. echo -e "\x48\x65\x6c\x6c\x6f Linux" > file.bin: embuat file biner dengan kode heksadesimal (\x48\x65...) yang sebenarnya merepresentasikan teks *Hello Linux*.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo -e "/x48/x65/x6c/x6c/x6f/ Linux" > file.bin
[student@workstation ~]$
```

49. strings file.bin: Menampilkan teks yang bisa dibaca dari file biner.

```
student@workstation ~]$ strings file.bin
x48/x65/x6c/x6c/x6f/ Linux
student@workstation ~]$
```

50. od -c file1.txt: Menampilkan isi file dalam format kode ASCII (octal/karakter)

```
[student@workstation ~]$ od -c file1.txt
0000000   H   a   l   l   o       L   i   n   u   x  \n
0000014
[student@workstation ~]$
```