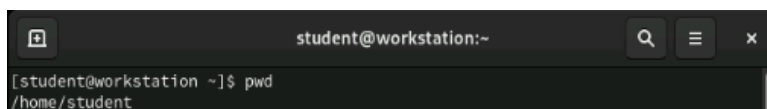


Nama : Hesti Sisila Wati
NIM : 09011182429004
Kelas : SK3A
Mata Kuliah : Sistem Operasi
Dosen Pengampu : Adi Hermansyah, M.T

50 Command Line diLinux Beserta Fungsinya

1. `pwd` : Menampilkan Posisi Direktori Saat Ini.



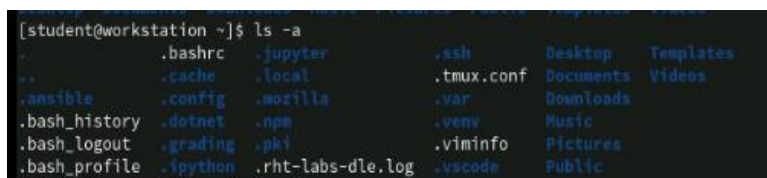
```
student@workstation:~  
[student@workstation ~]$ pwd  
/home/student
```

2. `ls` : Menampilkan Daftar File Dan Folder.



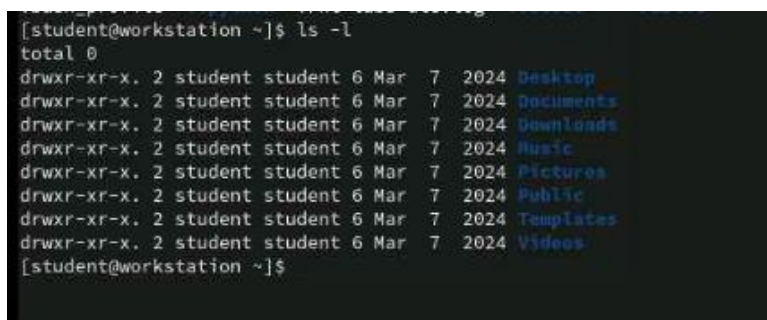
```
[student@workstation ~]$ ls  
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
```

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



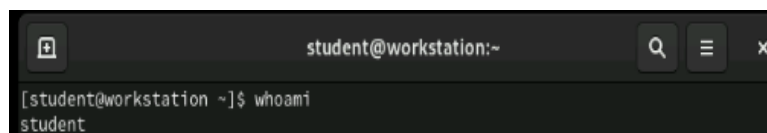
```
[student@workstation ~]$ ls -a  
.  
..  
_ansible  
_bash_history  
_bash_logout  
_bash_profile  
_bashrc  
_cache  
_config  
_dotnet  
_grading  
_ipython  
_local  
_mozilla  
_npe  
_pki  
_rht-labs-dle.log  
_ssh  
_tmux.conf  
_var  
_venv  
_viminfo  
_vscode  
Desktop  
Documents  
Downloads  
Music  
Pictures  
Public  
Templates  
Videos
```

4. `ls -l` : Menampilkan Daftar File Dengan Detail



```
[student@workstation ~]$ ls -l  
total 0  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Desktop  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Documents  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Downloads  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Music  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Pictures  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Public  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Templates  
drwxr-xr-x. 2 student student 6 Mar 7 2024 Videos  
[student@workstation ~]$
```

5. `whoami`: Menampilkan nama user



```
student@workstation:~  
[student@workstation ~]$ whoami  
student
```

6. `date` : Menampilkan tanggal dan waktu



```
[student@workstation ~]$ date  
Fri Sep 12 05:17:18 UTC 2025
```

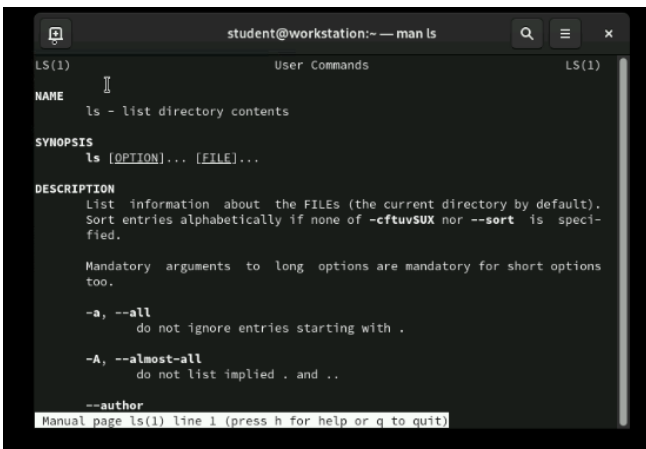
7. `cal` : Menampilkan kalender

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cal
  September 2025
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6
 7  8  9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30
```

8. `echo "Hello Linux"` : Menampilkan teks kelayar

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo "Hello Linux"
Hello Linux
```

9. `man ls` : Melihat manual command `ls`



```
LS(1)                                User Commands                                LS(1)
NAME
ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is speci-
fied.

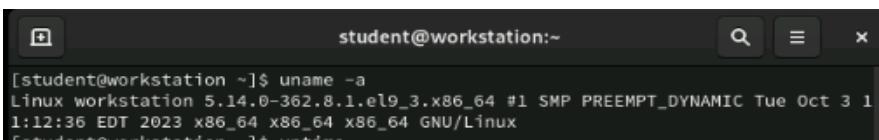
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
too.

-a, --all
do not ignore entries starting with .

-A, --almost-all
do not list implied . and ..

--author
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

10. `uname -a` : Menampilkan informasi system



```
[student@workstation ~]$ uname -a
Linux workstation 5.14.0-362.8.1.el9_3.x86_64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Tue Oct 3 1
1:12:36 EDT 2023 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

11. `uptime` : Menampilkan lama system berjalan

```
[student@workstation ~]$ uptime
05:19:36 up 3:34, 2 users, load average: 0.01, 0.02, 0.00
[student@workstation ~]$ free -h
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           5.5Gi         1.4Gi         3.5Gi         22Mi        939Mi        4.1Gi
Swap:            0B           0B           0B
```

12. `free -h` : menampilkan penggunaan RAM

```
[student@workstation ~]$ free -h
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           5.5Gi         1.4Gi         3.5Gi         22Mi        939Mi        4.1Gi
Swap:            0B           0B           0B
```

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

```
[student@workstation ~]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        4.0M   0  4.0M   0% /dev
tmpfs           2.8G   84K  2.8G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs           1.2G   18M  1.1G   2% /run
/dev/vda4        20G   15G  4.3G  78% /
/dev/vda3       536M  221M  316M  42% /boot
/dev/vda2       200M   7.0M  193M   4% /boot/efi
tmpfs           566M  104K  566M   1% /run/user/1000
/dev/sr0         536K   0  536K  100% /run/media/meta-data
[student@workstation ~]$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 2796 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
 2937 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
```

14. `ps` : Menampilkan proses yang sedang berjalan

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 3711 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
 3743 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
[student@workstation ~]$
```

15. `top` : Menampilkan proses system secara real-time

```
student@workstation:~ — top
top - 05:28:27 up 3:43, 2 users, load average: 0.32, 0.18, 0.07
Tasks: 223 total, 1 running, 222 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 1.1 us, 0.2 sy, 0.0 ni, 98.6 id, 0.0 wa, 0.1 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 5657.4 total, 3522.0 free, 1475.4 used, 942.0 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used. 4181.9 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT   RES   SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 1451 student    20   0 4822968 250652 127080 S   2.3   4.3   0:22.67 gnome-s+
 1291 student    20   0 813828  76292  48780 S   1.7   1.3   0:07.12 Xorg
 2966 student    20   0 686948  47480  37432 S   1.0   0.8   0:00.22 gnome-t+
 1758 student    20   0 665100  31996  22064 S   0.3   0.6   0:00.45 gsd-xse+
    1 root       20   0 173028  17420  10960 S   0.0   0.3   0:01.57 systemd
    2 root       20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 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+
    5 root       0 -20      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 slub_fl+
    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+
   10 root       0 -20      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 mm_perc+
   11 root       20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.16 kworker+
   12 root       20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tas+
   13 root       20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tas+
   14 root       20   0      0      0      0 I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tas+
   15 root       20   0      0      0      0 S   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 ksoftir+
```

16. `hostname` : Menampilkan nama computer

```
[student@workstation ~]$ hostname
workstation
```

17. `who` : Menampilkan siapa saja user dan grup

```
[student@workstation ~]$ who
student seat0 2025-09-12 01:45 (login screen)
student :0 2025-09-12 01:45 (:0)
```



```

-i, --inode          file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)
                    print the index number of each file
-I, --ignore=PATTERN do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN
-k, --kibibytes      default to 1024-byte blocks for disk usage;
                    used only with -s and per directory totals
-l                 use a long listing format
-L, --dereference    when showing file information for a symbolic
                    link, show information for the file the link
                    references rather than for the link itself
-m                 fill width with a comma separated list of entries
-n, --numeric-uid-gid like -l, but list numeric user and group IDs
-N, --literal        print entry names without quoting
-O                 like -l, but do not list group information
-p, --indicator-style=slash append / indicator to directories
-q, --hide-control-chars print ? instead of nongraphic characters
--show-control-chars show nongraphic characters as-is (the default,
                    unless program is 'ls' and output is a terminal)
-Q, --quote-name     enclose entry names in double quotes
--quoting-style=WORD use quoting style WORD for entry names:
                    literal, locale, shell, shell-always,
                    shell-escape, shell-escape-always, c, escape
                    (overrides QUOTING_STYLE environment variable)
-r, --reverse        reverse order while sorting
-R, --recursive      list subdirectories recursively

```

```

--recursive        list subdirectories recursively
--size             print the allocated size of each file, in blocks
-S               sort by file size, largest first
--sort=WORD        sort by WORD instead of name: none (-U), size (-S),
                    time (-t), version (-v), extension (-x)
--time=WORD        change the default of using modification times;
                    access time (-u): atime, access, use;
                    change time (-c): ctime, status;
                    birth time: birth, creation;
                    with -l, WORD determines which time to show;
                    with --sort=time, sort by WORD (newest first)
--time-style=TIME_STYLE time/date format with -l; see TIME_STYLE below
-t               sort by time, newest first; see --time
-T, --tabsize=COLS assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8
-u               with -lt: sort by, and show, access times;
                    with -li: show access time and sort by name;
                    otherwise: sort by access time, newest first
-U               do not sort; list entries in directory order
-v               natural sort of (version) numbers within text
-w, --width=COLS set output width to COLS. 0 means no limit
-x               list entries by lines instead of by columns
-X               sort alphabetically by entry extension
-Z, --context      print any security context of each file
-l               list one file per line. Avoid '\n' with -q or -b
--help            display this help and exit
--version          output version information and exit

```

```

--help            display this help and exit
--version          output version information and exit

The SIZE argument is an integer and optional unit (example: 10K is 10*1024).
Units are K,M,G,T,P,E,Z,Y (powers of 1024) or KB,MB,... (powers of 1000).
Binary prefixes can be used, too: KiB=K, MiB=M, and so on.

The TIME_STYLE argument can be full-iso, long-iso, iso, locale, or +FORMAT.
FORMAT is interpreted like in date(1). If FORMAT is FORMAT1<newline>FORMAT2,
then FORMAT1 applies to non-recent files and FORMAT2 to recent files.
TIME_STYLE prefixed with 'posix-' takes effect only outside the POSIX locale.
Also the TIME_STYLE environment variable sets the default style to use.

Using color to distinguish file types is disabled both by default and
with --color=never. With --color=auto, ls emits color codes only when
standard output is connected to a terminal. The LS_COLORS environment
variable can change the settings. Use the dircolors command to set it.

Exit status:
0 if OK,
1 if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),
2 if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

GNU coreutils online help: <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>
Full documentation <https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/ls>
or available locally via: info '(coreutils) ls invocation'

```

25. man date : Melihat manual penggunaan command date

```

student@workstation:~ -- man date

NAME
date - print or set the system date and time

SYNOPSIS
date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]
date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY].ss]

DESCRIPTION
Display the current time in the given FORMAT, or set the system date.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-d, --date=STRING
    display time described by STRING, not 'now'

--debug
    annotate the parsed date, and warn about questionable usage to stderr

-f, --file=DATEFILE
    like --date; once for each line of DATEFILE

-I[PMT], --iso-8601[=PMT]
    output date/time in ISO 8601 format. PMT='date' for date only (the default),
    'hours', 'minutes', 'seconds', or 'ns' for date and time to the
    indicated precision. Example: 2000-02-14T02:34:55-0500

Manual page date(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

```

26. alias : Menampilkan daftar alias command

```

student@workstation:~$ alias
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias l.='ls -d .* --color=auto'
alias ll='ls -l --color=auto'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
alias xzgrep='xzgrep --color=auto'
alias xzfgrep='xzfgrep --color=auto'
alias xzgrep='xzgrep --color=auto'
alias zegrep='zegrep --color=auto'
alias zfgrep='zfgrep --color=auto'
alias zgrep='zgrep --color=auto'
student@workstation:~$

```

27. last : Menampilkan riwayat login user

```
student@workstation:~$ last
student  :0          Fri Sep 12 01:45    still logged in
student  seat0      login screen   Fri Sep 12 01:45    still logged in
reboot   system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el Tue Aug 13 16:44    down (00:07)
student  :0          Tue Aug 13 16:44    down (00:07)
student  seat0      login screen   Tue Aug 13 16:44    16:51 (00:07)
reboot   system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el Tue Aug 13 02:38    down (00:00)
student  :0          Tue Aug 13 02:38    down (00:00)
student  seat0      login screen   Tue Aug 13 02:38    down (00:00)
reboot   system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el Tue Aug 13 02:38    02:39 (00:00)
student  :0          Tue Aug 13 02:09    down (00:28)
student  seat0      login screen   Tue Aug 13 02:09    down (00:28)
reboot   system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el Tue Aug 13 02:09    02:38 (00:28)
student  pts/0      10.88.0.2       Wed Jul 10 08:16    08:17 (00:00)
student  :0          Wed Jul 10 08:16    08:16 (00:00)
student  seat0      login screen   Wed Jul 10 08:13    down (00:03)
reboot   system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el Wed Jul 10 08:13    08:17 (00:03)
student  :0          Wed Jul 28 09:36    down (00:13)
student  seat0      login screen   Fri Jun 28 09:36    down (00:13)
reboot   system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el Fri Jun 28 09:36    09:50 (00:13)
student  pts/0      172.25.252.254 Wed Jun 19 08:13    08:45 (00:32)
student  :0          Wed Jun 19 08:08    down (00:17)
```

28. w → Menampilkan user login dan aktivitasnya.

```
student@workstation:~$ w
10:44:54 up 8:59, 2 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER   TTY      LOGIN@  IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
student seat0 01:45   0.00s  0.00s  0.00s  /usr/libexec/gdm-x-session --re
student :0    01:45   ?xdm?  3:13   0.00s  0.00s  /usr/libexec/gdm-x-session --re
```

29. uname -o → Menampilkan nama sistem operasi.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ uname -o
GNU/Linux
```

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

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
[student@workstation ~]$
```

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

```
student@workstation:~$ history | head
1 sudo shutdown -h now
2 ssh student@registry
3 sudo -o
4 sudo -i
5 ssh workstation; exit
6 sudo shutdown -h now
7 cd .config/pipewire/pipewire-pulse.conf.d/
8 ll
9 rm pipewire-pulse.conf
10 cd ..
```

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

```
student@workstation:~$ history | tail
54 man date
55 alias
56 history
57 man ls
58 ps
59 w
60 uname -o
61 echo $SHELL
62 history | head
63 history | tail
```

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


```
student@workstation:~$ history | tail
[student@workstation ~]$ cal -y
2025

January February March
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
26 27 28 29 30 31 23 24 25 26 27 28 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31

April May June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
27 28 29 30 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 29 30

July August September
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
27 28 29 30 31 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 28 29 30
```

```
student@workstation:~$ cal -y
2025

January February March
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
26 27 28 29 30 31 23 24 25 26 27 28 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31

April May June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
27 28 29 30 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 29 30

July August September
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
27 28 29 30 31 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 28 29 30
```

34. `printenv` → Menampilkan semua environment variable.

```
student@workstation:~$ printenv
SHELL=/bin/bash
SESSION_MANAGER=local/unix:/tmp/.ICE-unix/1421,unix/unix:/tmp/.ICE-unix/1421
COLORTERM=truicolor
HISTCONTROL=ignorespaces
XDG_MENU_PREFIX=gnome-
HISTSIZE=1000
HOSTNAME=workstation
SSH_AUTH_SOCK=/run/user/1000/keyring/ssh
XMODIFIERS=@im=ibus
DESKTOP_SESSION=gnome
PWD=/home/student
LOGNAME=student
XDG_SESSION_DESKTOP=gnome
XDG_SESSION_TYPE=x11
SYSTEMD_EXEC_PID=1444
XAUTORITY=/run/user/1000/gdm/Xauthority
WINDOWPATH=2
GDM_LANG=C.UTF-8
HOME=/home/student
USERNAME=student
LANG=C.UTF-8
LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01:34:ln=01:36:rm=00:ot=40:33:so=01:35:do=01:35:bd=40:33:01:cd
```

```
student@workstation:~$ printenv
XDG_CURRENT_DESKTOP=GNOME
VTE_VERSION=6402
GNOME_TERMINAL_SCREEN=/org/gnome/Terminal/screen/e2c89504_3e86_44de_8761_b5dc78b
cc46
```

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

```
student@workstation:~$ lspci
00:00.0 Host bridge: Intel Corporation 440FX - 82441FX PMC [Natoma] (rev 02)
00:01.0 ISA bridge: Intel Corporation 82371SB PIIX3 ISA [Natoma/Triton II]
00:01.1 IDE interface: Intel Corporation 82371SB PIIX3 IDE [Natoma/Triton II]
00:01.2 USB controller: Intel Corporation 82371SB PIIX3 USB [Natoma/Triton II] (rev 01)
00:01.3 Bridge: Intel Corporation 82371AB/EB/MB PIIX4 ACPI (rev 03)
00:02.0 VGA compatible controller: Device 1234:1111 (rev 02)
00:03.0 Ethernet controller: Red Hat, Inc. Virtio network device
00:04.0 SCSI storage controller: Red Hat, Inc. Virtio block device
00:05.0 Unclassified device [00ff]: Red Hat, Inc. Virtio memory balloon
00:06.0 Unclassified device [00ff]: Red Hat, Inc. Virtio RNG
```

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

```
student@workstation:~$ free
total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:      5793156    1523820    3600988      22652    957948    4269336
Swap:            0              0              0
```

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

```
student@workstation:~$ alias ll='ls -lh'
student@workstation:~$ alias
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias l.='ls -d .* --color=auto'
alias ll='ls -lh'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
alias xzgrep='xzgrep --color=auto'
alias xzfgrep='xzfgrep --color=auto'
alias xzgrep='xzgrep --color=auto'
alias zegrep='zegrep --color=auto'
alias zfgrep='zfgrep --color=auto'
alias zegrep='zegrep --color=auto'
student@workstation:~$ alias ll
alias ll='ls -lh'
student@workstation:~$
```

38. unalias ll → Menghapus alias yang sudah dibuat.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ unalias ll
[student@workstation ~]$ alias ll
bash: alias: ll: not found
[student@workstation ~]$
```

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

```
[student@workstation ~]$ seq 1 10
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
```

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

```
[student@workstation ~]$ yes linux x | head -n 5
linux x
linux x
linux x
linux x
linux x
```

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

```
[student@workstation ~]$ last reboot
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Sun Sep 14 05:44 still running
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Tue Aug 13 16:44 - 16:51 (00:07)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Tue Aug 13 02:38 - 02:39 (00:00)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Tue Aug 13 02:09 - 02:38 (00:28)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Wed Jul 10 08:13 - 08:17 (00:03)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Fri Jun 28 09:36 - 09:50 (00:13)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Wed Jun 19 08:07 - 08:45 (00:37)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Wed Apr 17 11:01 - 12:51 (01:49)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Thu Mar 7 13:01 - 12:51 (40+23:50)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Thu Mar 7 12:56 - 13:00 (00:04)
reboot system boot 5.14.0-362.8.1.el8 Thu Nov 9 09:55 - 10:06 (00:11)
```

42. factor 100 → menampilkan faktor bilangan 100.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ factor 100
100: 2 2 5 5
```

43. rev → membalik urutan karakter dalam teks.

```
[student@workstation ~]$ rev
Hesti
itseH
```

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

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo "Halo Linux" > file1.txt
[student@workstation ~]$
```


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

```
[student@workstation ~]$ echo "Halo 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.

```
file1.txt file2.txt differ: byte 7, line 1
[student@workstation ~]$ diff file1.txt file2.txt
1c1
< Hallo Linux
---
> Hallo Dunia
[student@workstation ~]$
```

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
00000000  H a l l o   L i n u x  \n
00000014
[student@workstation ~]$
```