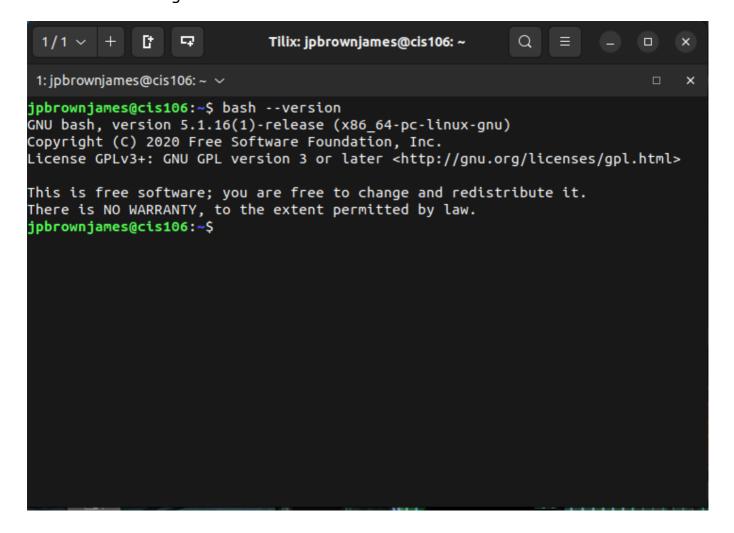
Week Report 3

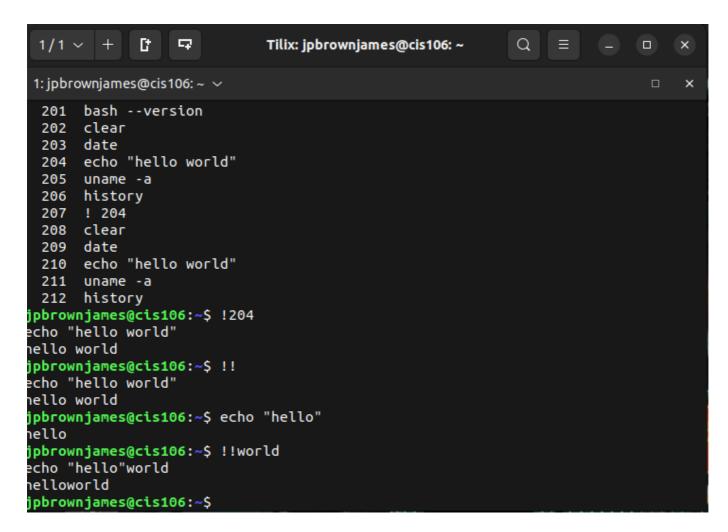
Completed work for week 3

- Lab 3
- Notes 1

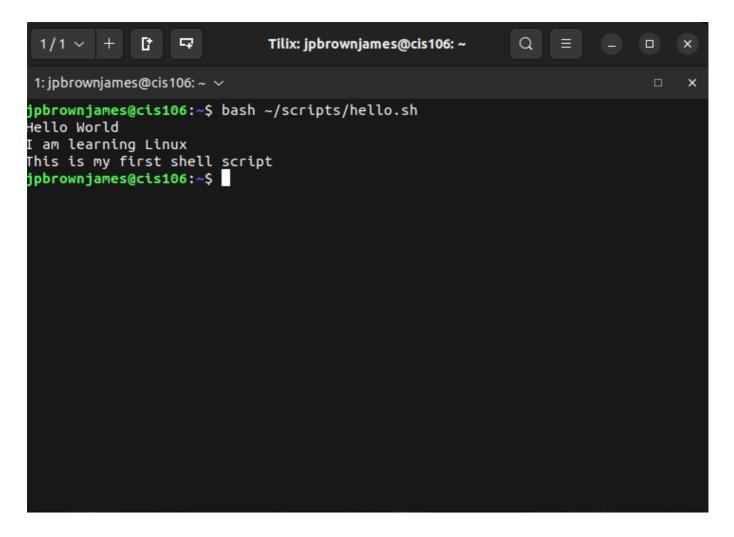
Practice 2: Accessing the bash shell



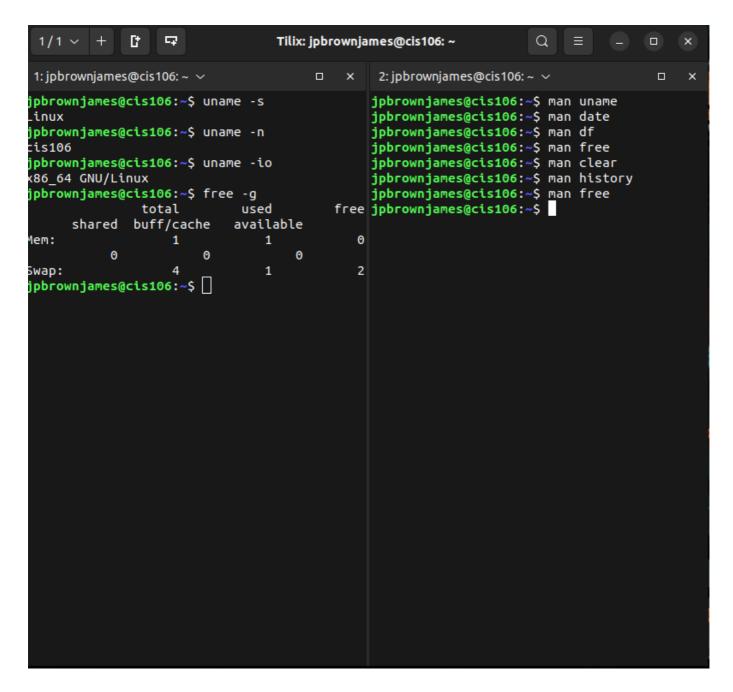
Practice 3: Using the command history



Practice 4: My First Shell Script



Practice 5: Using man



Practice 6: Using the help option

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1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
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jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ free --help
Jsage:
free [options]
Options:
-b, --bytes
                    show output in bytes
    --kilo
                    show output in kilobytes
                    show output in megabytes
    --mega
                    show output in gigabytes
    --giga
    --tera
                    show output in terabytes
    --peta
                    show output in petabytes
-k, --kibi
                    show output in kibibytes
-m, --mebi
                    show output in mebibytes
-g, --gibi
                    show output in gibibytes
    --tebi
                    show output in tebibytes
                    show output in pebibytes
    --pebi
-h, --human
                    show human-readable output
    --si
                    use powers of 1000 not 1024
-l, --lohi
                    show detailed low and high memory statistics
-t, --total
                    show total for RAM + swap
-s N, --seconds N
                  repeat printing every N seconds
-c N, --count N
                    repeat printing N times, then exit
-w, --wide
                    wide output
               display this help and exit
-V, --version output version information and exit
For more details see free(1).
jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ man --help
Jsage: man [OPTION...] [SECTION] PAGE...
 -C, --config-file=FILE
                            use this user configuration file
 -d, --debug
                             emit debugging messages
 -D, --default
                             reset all options to their default values
     --warnings[=WARNINGS] enable warnings from groff
1/1 ~ +
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1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
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pbrownjames@cis106:~$ date --help
|sage: date [OPTION]... [+FORMAT]
 or: date [-u|--utc|--universal] [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]]
isplay the current time in the given FORMAT, or set the system date.
landatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
                            display time described by STRING, not 'now'
 -d, --date=STRING
     --debug
                            annotate the parsed date,
                             and warn about questionable usage to stderr
 -f, --file=DATEFILE
                            like --date; once for each line of DATEFILE
 -I[FMT], --iso-8601[=FMT] output date/time in ISO 8601 format.
                               FMT='date' for date only (the default),
                               'hours', 'minutes', 'seconds', or 'ns'
                               for date and time to the indicated precision.
                               Example: 2006-08-14T02:34:56-06:00
 -R, --rfc-email
                            output date and time in RFC 5322 format.
                               Example: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 02:34:56 -0600
                            output date/time in RFC 3339 format.
     --rfc-3339=FMT
                              FMT='date', 'seconds', or 'ns'
                               for date and time to the indicated precision.
```

```
-r, --reference=FILE
                              display the last modification time of FILE
 -s, --set=STRING
                              set time described by STRING
 -u, --utc, --universal
                              print or set Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
     --help
                display this help and exit
     --version output version information and exit
ORMAT controls the output. Interpreted sequences are:
      a literal %
      locale's abbreviated weekday name (e.g., Sun)
 %a
 %A
      locale's full weekday name (e.g., Sunday)
      locale's abbreviated month name (e.g., Jan)
 %b
      locale's full month name (e.g., January)
 %В
      locale's date and time (e.g., Thu Mar 3 23:05:25 2005) century; like %Y, except omit last two digits (e.g., 20)
 %c
 %C
 %d
      day of month (e.g., 01)
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                                                                       Q
1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ whatis ls

    list directory contents

jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ whatis pwd
                      - print name of current/working directory
jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ whatis apt
                      - command-line interface
jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ whatis sudo
                      - execute a command as another user
jpbrownjames@cis106:~$
```

Practice 7: Cheat!

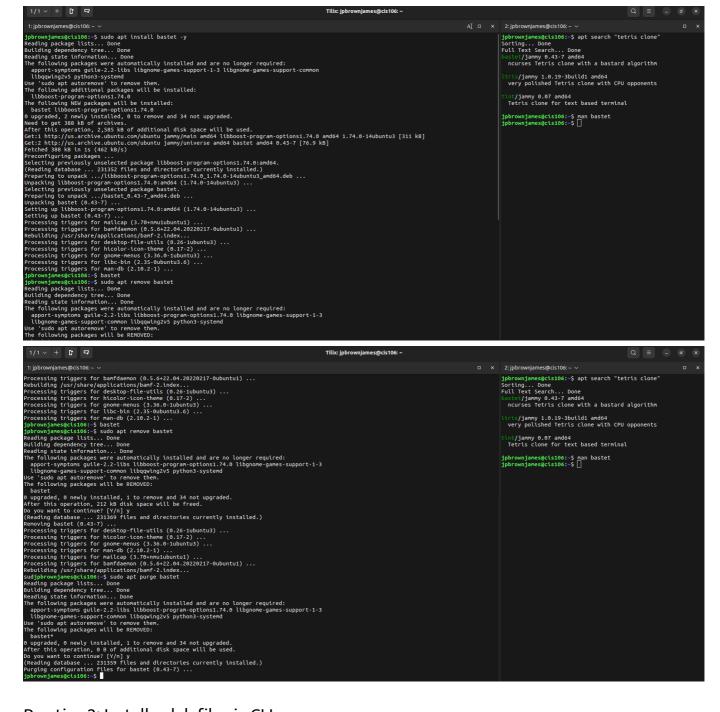
```
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 1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
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                                                                                        ×
jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ sudo snap install cheat
[sudo] password for jpbrownjames:
snap "cheat" is already installed, see 'snap help refresh'
jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ cheat apt
# To find packages matching <phrase>:
apt search <phrase>
# To show information on a package:
apt show <package>
# To fetch package list:
apt update
# To download and install the updates and (UNLIKE apt-get) install new necessary package
apt upgrade
# To download and install the updates AND install new necessary packages
# AND remove packages that stand in the way of the upgrade - use with caution:
apt dist-upgrade
# To perform a full system upgrade:
apt update && apt upgrade # use dist-upgrade carefully if needed
# To install package(s):
apt install <package>...
# To uninstall package(s):
apt remove <package>...
# To remove automatically all unused packages:
apt autoremove
# To list dependencies of a package:
apt depends <package>...
# To remove packages and delete their config files:
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1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
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jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ cheat git
# To set your identity:
git config --global user.name <name>
git config --global user.email <email>
To set your editor:
git config --global core.editor <editor>
# To enable color:
git config --global color.ui true
# To stage all changes for commit:
git add --all
# To stash changes locally, this will keep the changes in a separate changelist
# called stash and the working directory is cleaned. You can apply changes
# from the stash anytime
git stash
 To stash changes with a message:
```

```
git stash push -m <message>
# To list all the stashed changes:
git stash list
# To apply the most recent change and remove the stash from the stash list:
git stash pop
 To apply any stash from the list of stashes. This does not remove the stash
 from the stash list
git stash apply stash@{6}
# To commit staged changes:
git commit -m <message>
# To edit previous commit message:
git commit --amend
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1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
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jpbrownjames@cis106:~$ cheat ssh
: To ssh via pem file (which normally needs 0600 permissions):
ssh -i <pemfile> <user>@<host>
# To connect on a non-standard port:
ssh -p <port> <user>@<host>
# To connect and forward the authentication agent:
ssh -A <user>@<host>
 To execute a command on a remote server:
ssh -t <user>@<host> 'the-remote-command'
 To connect to a host with a specific key exchange algorithm:
 Full list of available algorithms : man ssh_config
ssh -oKeXAlgorithms=+diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 <user>@<server>
# To tunnel an x session over SSH:
ssh -X <user>@<host>
# Redirect traffic with a tunnel between local host (port 8080) and a remote
 host (remote.example.com:5000) through a proxy (personal.server.com):
ssh -f -L 8080:remote.example.com:5000 user@personal.server.com -N
 To launch a specific x application over SSH:
ssh -X -t <user>@<host> 'chromium-browser'
 To create a SOCKS proxy on localhost and <port>:
ssh -qND <port> <user>@<host>
f To tunnel an ssh session over the SOCKS proxy on localhost and port 9999:
ssh -o "ProxyCommand nc -x 127.0.0.1:9999 -X 4 %h %p" <user>@<host>
 -X use an xsession, -C compress data, "-c blowfish" use the encryption blowfish:
ssh <user>@<host> -C -c blowfish -X
 For more information, see:
 http://unix.stackexchange.com/q/12755/44856
```

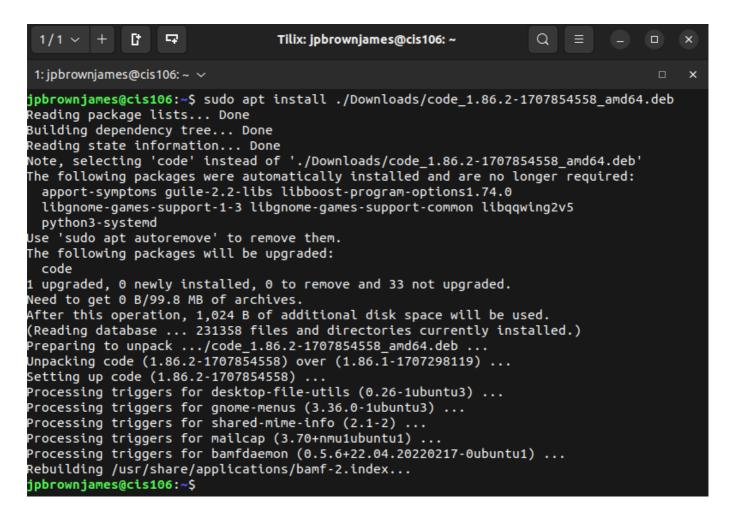
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1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
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ipbrownjames@cis106:~$ cheat tar
To extract an uncompressed archive:
ar -xvf /path/to/foo.tar
To extract a .tar in specified directory:
ar -xvf /path/to/foo.tar -C /path/to/destination/
 To create an uncompressed archive:
ar -cvf /path/to/foo.tar /path/to/foo/
 To extract a .tgz or .tar.gz archive:
ar -xzvf /path/to/foo.tgz
ar -xzvf /path/to/foo.tar.gz
 To create a .tgz or .tar.gz archive:
ar -czvf /path/to/foo.tgz /path/to/foo/
car -czvf /path/to/foo.tar.gz /path/to/foo/
 To list the content of an .tgz or .tar.gz archive:
ar -tzvf /path/to/foo.tgz
ar -tzvf /path/to/foo.tar.gz
 To extract a .tar.bz2 archive:
ar -xjvf /path/to/foo.tar.bz2
To create a .tar.bz2 archive:
ar -cjvf /path/to/foo.tar.bz2 /path/to/foo/
To list the content of an .tar.bz2 archive:
ar -tjvf /path/to/foo.tar.bz2
To create a .tgz archive and exclude all jpg,gif,... from the tgz:
ar -czvf /path/to/foo.tgz --exclude=\*.{jpg,gif,png,wmv,flv,tar.gz,zip} /path/to/foo/
 To use parallel (multi-threaded) implementation of compression algorithms:
ar -z ... -> tar -Ipigz ...
:ar -j ... -> tar -Ipbzip2 ...
ar -J ... -> tar -Ipixz ...
```

```
1/1 ~ +
             Γŧ
                  1: jpbrownjames@cis106: ~ ~
pbrownjames@cis106:~$ sudo apt install python3-pip
eading package lists... Done
uilding dependency tree... Done
eading state information... Done
ython3-pip is already the newest version (22.0.2+dfsg-1ubuntu0.4).
he following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
 apport-symptoms guile-2.2-libs libgnome-games-support-1-3
 libgnome-games-support-common libgqwing2v5 python3-systemd
se 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 34 not upgraded.
pbrownjames@cis106:~$ cheat tar | pygmentize
ar -xvf /path/to/foo.tar
ar -xvf /path/to/foo.tar -C /path/to/destination/
ar -cvf /path/to/foo.tar /path/to/foo/
ar -xzvf /path/to/foo.tgz
ar -xzvf /path/to/foo.tar.gz
ar -czvf /path/to/foo.tgz /path/to/foo/
ar -czvf /path/to/foo.tar.gz /path/to/foo/
ar -tzvf /path/to/foo.tgz
ar -tzvf /path/to/foo.tar.gz
ar -xjvf /path/to/foo.tar.bz2
 To create a .tar.bz2 archive:
ar -cjvf /path/to/foo.tar.bz2 /path/to/foo/
ar -tjvf /path/to/foo.tar.bz2
ar -czvf /path/to/foo.tgz --exclude=\*.{jpg,gif,png,wmv,flv,tar.gz,zip} /path/to/foo/
 To use parallel (multi-threaded) implementation of compression algorithms:
ar -z ... -> tar -Ipigz ...
```

Practice 1: Managing Software



Practice 2: Install a deb file via CLI



Practice 3: Installing and removing snaps

