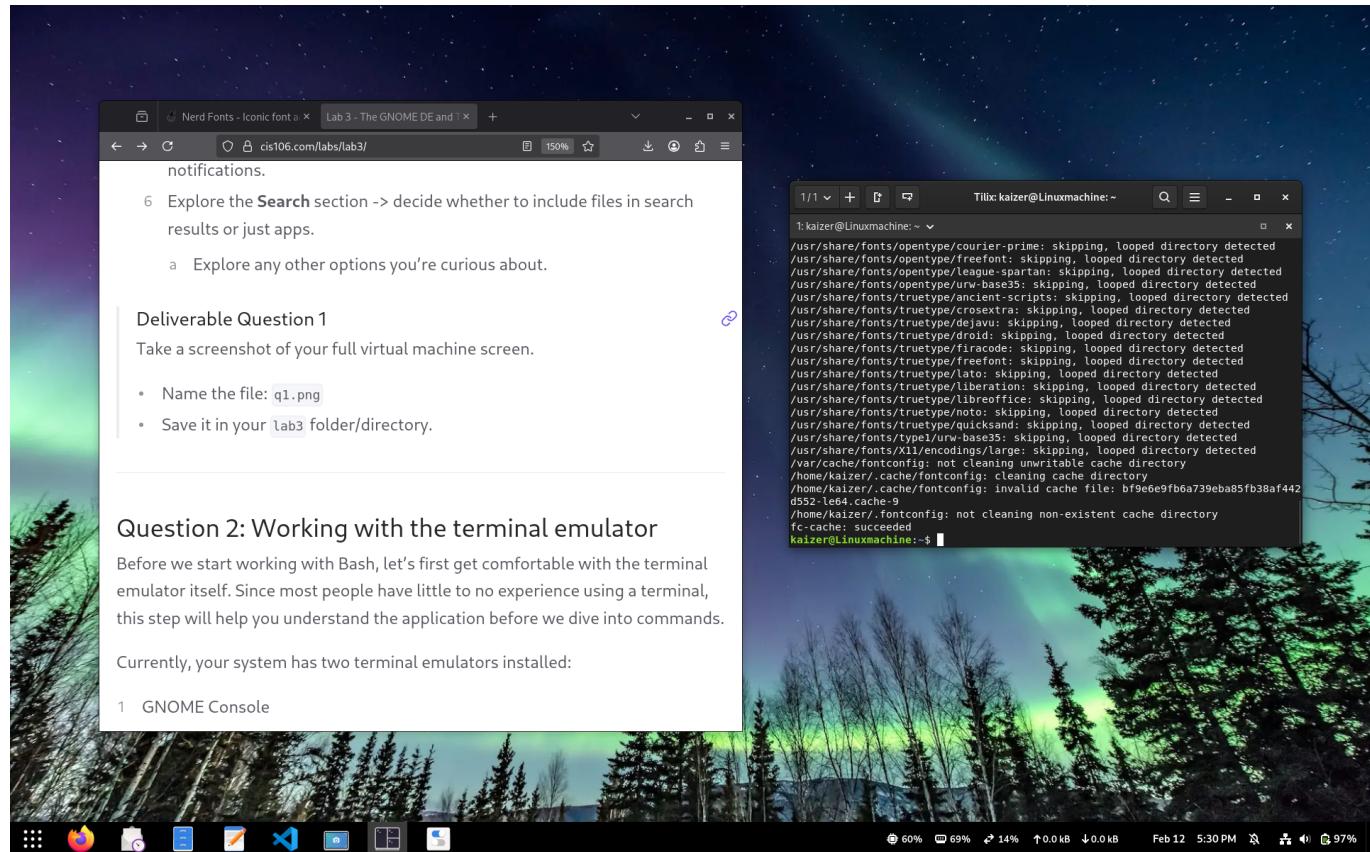
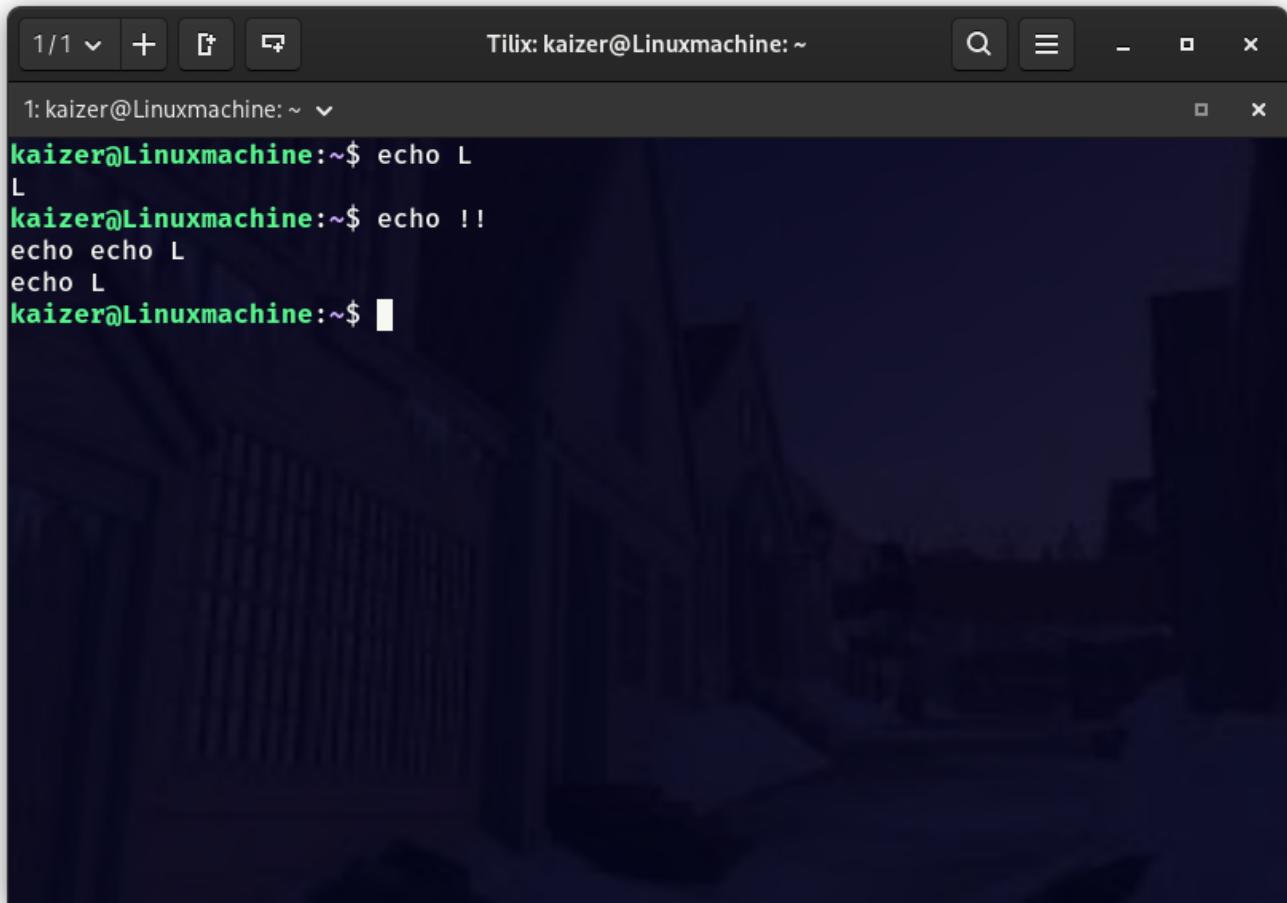


Lab 3 Submission

Question 1



Question 2

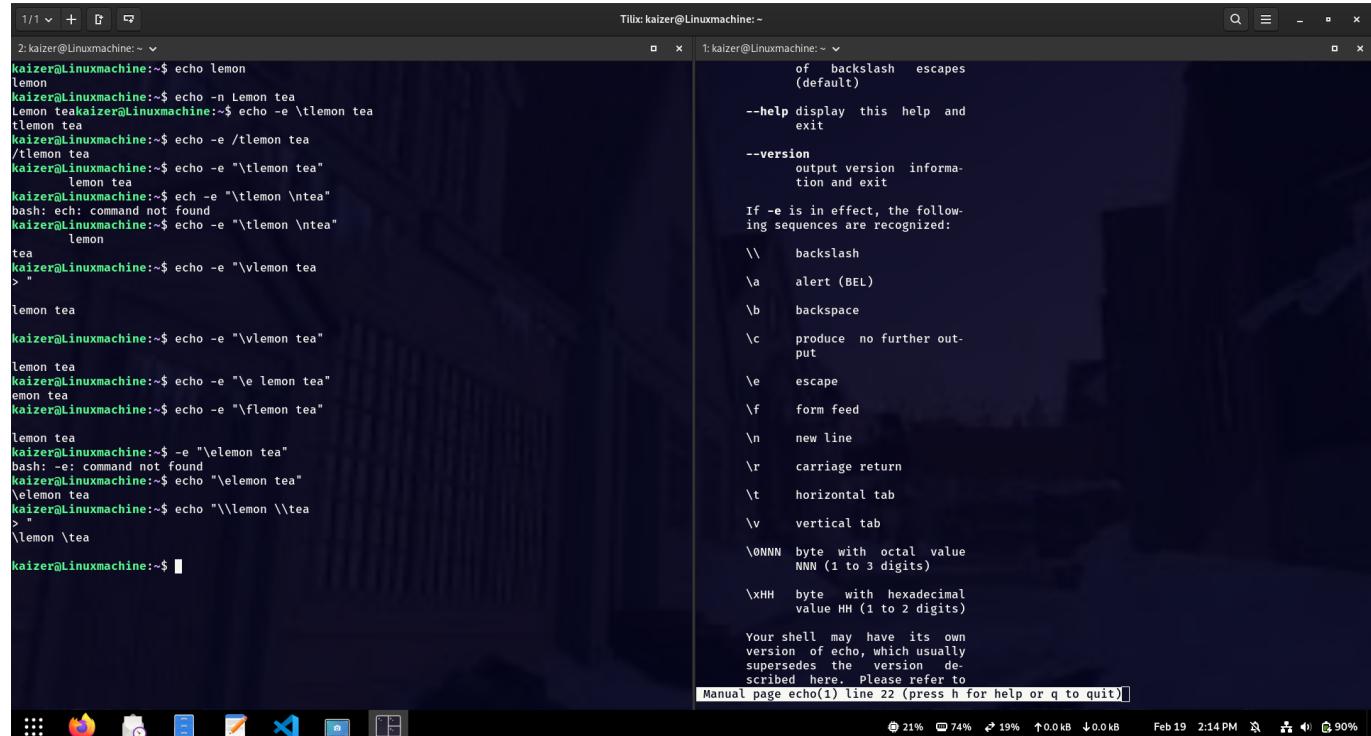


```

1: kaizer@Linuxmachine: ~
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo L
L
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo !!
echo echo L
echo L
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ 

```

Question 3



```

1: kaizer@Linuxmachine: ~
2: kaizer@Linuxmachine: ~
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo lemon
lemon
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -n Lemon tea
Lemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e '\lemon tea'
\lemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e '/lemon tea'
/lemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\lemon tea"
\lemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\t\lemon \n\te"
bash: echo: command not found
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\t\lemon \n\te"
\lemon
tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\vlemon tea"
>
lemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\vlemon tea"
lemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\e lemon tea"
emon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\flemon tea"
lemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo -e "\elemon tea"
bash: -e: command not found
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo "\elemon tea"
\elemon tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ echo "\\\lemon \\\\tea"
>
\lemon \tea
kaizer@Linuxmachine:~$ 

```

of backslash escapes
(default)

--help display this help and exit

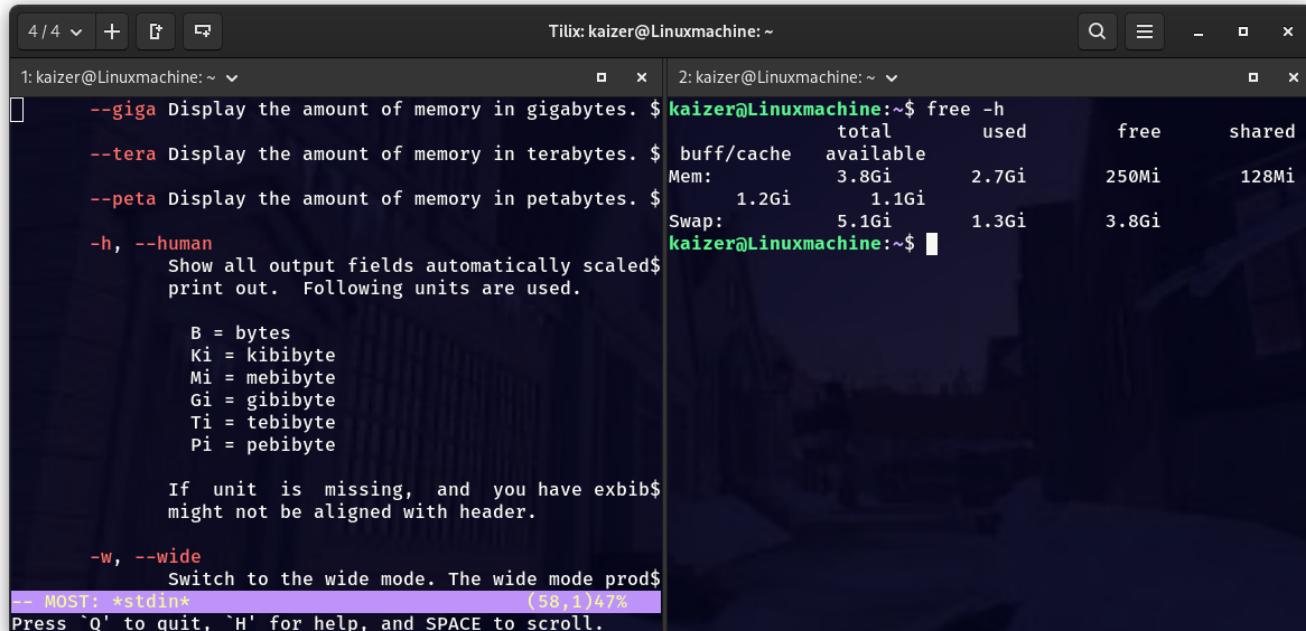
--version output version information and exit

If -e is in effect, the following sequences are recognized:

- \ backslash
- \a alert (BEL)
- \b backspace
- \c produce no further output
- \e escape
- \f form feed
- \n new line
- \r carriage return
- \t horizontal tab
- \v vertical tab
- \0NNN byte with octal value NNN (1 to 3 digits)
- \xHH byte with hexadecimal value HH (1 to 2 digits)

Your shell may have its own version of echo, which usually supersedes the version described here. Please refer to the manual page echo(1) line 22 (press h for help or q to quit)

Challenge Question



1: kaizer@Linuxmachine: ~

--giga Display the amount of memory in gigabytes. \$

--tera Display the amount of memory in terabytes. \$

--peta Display the amount of memory in petabytes. \$

-h, --human

Show all output fields automatically scaled\$

print out. Following units are used.

B = bytes
Ki = kibibyte
Mi = mebibyte
Gi = gibibyte
Ti = tebibyte
Pi = pebibyte

If unit is missing, and you have exbib\$

might not be aligned with header.

-w, --wide

Switch to the wide mode. The wide mode prod\$

-- MOST: *stdin* (58,1)47%

Press 'Q' to quit, 'H' for help, and SPACE to scroll.

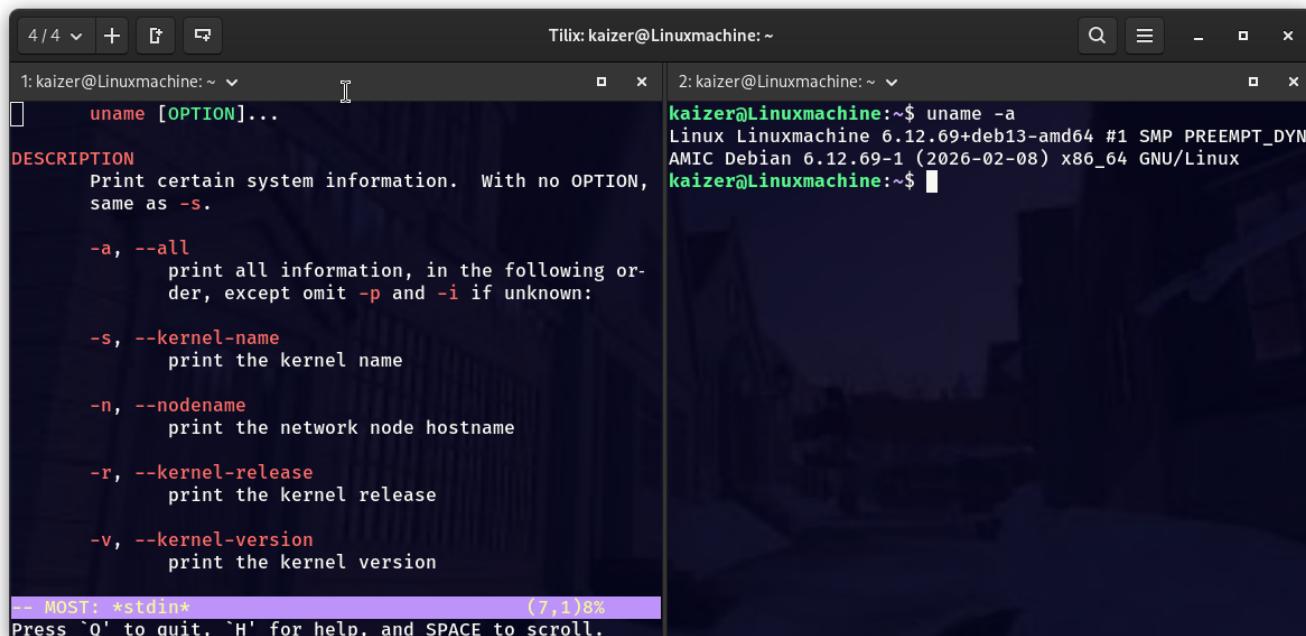
2: kaizer@Linuxmachine: ~

kaizer@Linuxmachine:~\$ free -h

	total	used	free	shared
Mem:	3.8Gi	2.7Gi	250Mi	128Mi
	1.2Gi	1.1Gi		
Swap:	5.1Gi	1.3Gi	3.8Gi	

kaizer@Linuxmachine:~\$

With -a



1: kaizer@Linuxmachine: ~

uname [OPTION]...

DESCRIPTION

Print certain system information. With no OPTION, same as **-s**.

-a, --all

print all information, in the following order, except omit **-p** and **-i** if unknown:

-s, --kernel-name

print the kernel name

-n, --nodename

print the network node hostname

-r, --kernel-release

print the kernel release

-v, --kernel-version

print the kernel version

-- MOST: *stdin* (7,1)8%

Press 'Q' to quit, 'H' for help, and SPACE to scroll.

2: kaizer@Linuxmachine: ~

kaizer@Linuxmachine:~\$ uname -a

Linux Linuxmachine 6.12.69+deb13-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.12.69-1 (2026-02-08) x86_64 GNU/Linux

kaizer@Linuxmachine:~\$

Other than -a

1: kaizer@Linuxmachine:~

```
1: kaizer@Linuxmachine:~ ~
2: kaizer@Linuxmachine:~ ~
```

uname [OPTION]...

DESCRIPTION

Print certain system information. With no OPTION, same as **-s**.

- a, --all** print all information, in the following order, except omit **-p** and **-i** if unknown:
- s, --kernel-name** print the kernel name
- n, --nodename** print the network node hostname
- r, --kernel-release** print the kernel release
- v, --kernel-version** print the kernel version
- m, --machine** print the machine hardware name
- p, --processor** print the processor type (non-portable)
- i, --hardware-platform** print the hardware platform (non-portable)
- o, --operating-system** print the operating system
- help** display this help and exit
- version** output version information and exit

AUTHOR

Written by David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS

GNU coreutils online help:
<https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/>
 Report any translation bugs to <https://translationproject.org/team/>

SEE ALSO

[arch\(1\)](#), [uname\(2\)](#)

= 100%: >std::in* (7,1)8%

1: kaizer@Linuxmachine:~

DATE(1) User Commands DATE(1)

NAME

date – print or set the system date and time

SYNOPSIS

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

DESCRIPTION

Display date and time in the given FORMAT. With **-s**, or with [MMDDhhmm[[CC]YY][.ss]], set the date and time.

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[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
- resolution** output the available resolution of timestamps Example: 0.000000001
- R, --rfc-email** output date and time in RFC 5322 format. Example: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 02:34:56 -0600
- rfc-3339=FMT** output date/time in RFC 3339 format. FMT='date', 'seconds', or 'ns' for date and time to the indicated precision. Example: 2006-08-14 02:34:56-06:00
- r, --reference=FILE** display the last modification time of FILE
- s, --set=STRING** set time described by STRING
- u, --utc, --universal**

= 100%: >std::in* (1,1)0%