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Tasks 5

1. 5 Kinds of Linux distributions currently available:
2. Ubuntu

Ubuntu is a Linux distribution based on Debian. The Ubuntu project is sponsored by Canonical Ltd (Mark Shuttleworth's company). The name Ubuntu is taken from the name of an ideological concept in South Africa. "Ubuntu" comes from the ancient language of Africa, which means "sense of humanity toward fellow humans".

1. CentOS

CentOS is a free operating system based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). CentOS stands for Community Enterprise Operating System.

1. Debian

Debian is an operating system based on the Linux kernel.

Debian is an 'independent kernel', that is, the Debian operating system was developed purely without base on the existing operating system.

1. Slackware

Slackware is an operating system created by Patrick Volkerding from Slackware Linux, Inc. Slackware is one of the initial distributions, and is the oldest that is still managed. The main purpose of Slackware is stability and ease of design, as well as being the most Unix-like Linux distribution.

1. Linux Mint

Linux Mint is a Linux-based operating system for PCs. The core of LinuxMint is Ubuntu, so applications that can run on Ubuntu can also run on LinuxMint.

1. Linux terminal command:
2. head

Displays the first few lines in the text file.

1. nano

Edit the contents of a text file.

1. vi

A very powerful text editor that is almost always found in every Linux installation

1. wc

Count the number of lines, words or characters from a text file.

1. man

Display documentation (manual pages) of a command.

1. apropos

Display documentation (manual pages) related to the keywords that have been given

1. find

Scan and search the directory structure of files

1. tar

Command to work with archive files.

1. gzip

Compress files or folders into files with the extension .gz

1. date

Display the current time and date.

1. cal

Display calendar.

1. touch

Change the modification time of a file or create an empty file (0 bytes)

1. ps

Displays the process running on the system.

1. kill

Turn off (or give another signal to) a process.

1. su

Super user

1. userdel

Remove users from the system.

1. passwd

Change user password

1. ifconfig

Configure the network interface.

1. halt

Turn off the system

1. reboot

Restart the system

1. The command function of “init 0” ti “init 6”
2. init 0

Used for maintenance, diagnostic hardware, booting other than disks, for example from cd room.

1. init 1

Single user mode, used to add patches, backup / restore systems. at this level we can run / access all files but other users cannot log into our system.

1. init 2

Multiuser mode, usually for use in the network, but here there are no resources shared.

1. init 3

Expand multi user mode, we can make local resources share on our network. So we can share data at this level in the network.

1. init 4

For alternative multiuser mode but currently it can't be used.

1. init 5

To shut down or power off.

1. init 6

To stop the operating system then reboot and return to the initdefault in / etc / inittab.

1. Function of the “quota” command

Quota are restrictions on the use of hard disks for users or groups. This is very important because if there is no setting of the use of the hard disk allotment in a short time the server will be full of personal data. If the user data exceeds the quota that has been set, then the user can no longer store data unless he deletes the data.