Name:fatikha azzahra ardhiyani

Nim : L202173004

1.5 Types of Linux distributions currently available

a. 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".

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

c.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.

d.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 goal of Slackware is the stability and ease of design, as well as being the most Unix-like Linux distribution

e. 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.

2. Command Linux Terminal

1.head

- Displays the first few lines in the text file.

2. nan

- Editing the contents of a text file.

3.vi

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

4.wc

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

5.man

- displays documentation (manual pages) from a command.

6. apropos

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

7.find

 - Scan and search the directory structure of files

8.tar

- Command to work with archive files.

9.gzip

 -Compressing files or folders into files with the extension .gz

10.date

 –Displays the current time and date.

11.cal

 - Display calendar

12. touch

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

13.ps

 -Displays the process running on the system.

 14.kill

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

 15.su

 - Super user

16.Derd

 - Removes users from the system.

17.passwd

 -Changing user password

18.ifconfig

 - Configure the network interface.

19.halt

 - Turn on the system

20. reboot

 –Me restart the system

3. understanding of init 0 - init 6

1. init 0 => Used for maintenance, diagnostic hardware, booting other than from disk eg from cdroom.

2. init 1 => Single user mode, used to add patches, backup / restore system. at this level we can run / access all files but other users cannot log into our system.

3. init 2 => multiuser mode, usually for use in the network. but here there are no resourches shared.

4. init 3 ==> extending multiuser mode, we can make local popularity share on our network. so we can share data at this level in the network.

5. init 4 ==> for alternative multiuser mode but currently it cannot be used.

6. init 5 ==> to shutdown / power off.

7. init 6 ==> stop the operating system then reboot and return to the initdefault in / etc / inittab

4. Meaning of the 'quota' command

 Quota is a hard disk usage limitation for users and 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.