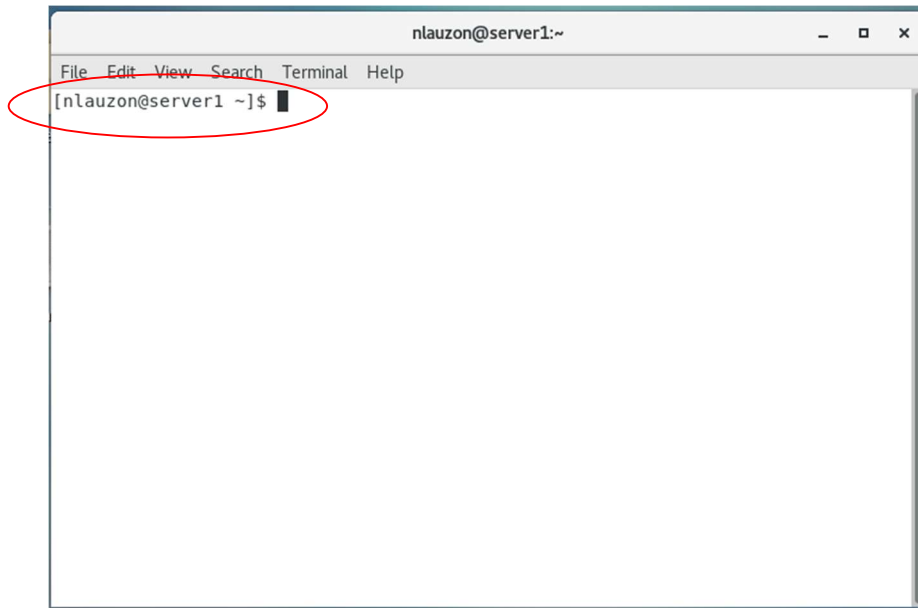


Basic Linux Commands

1. Log to your Linux system as a normal user

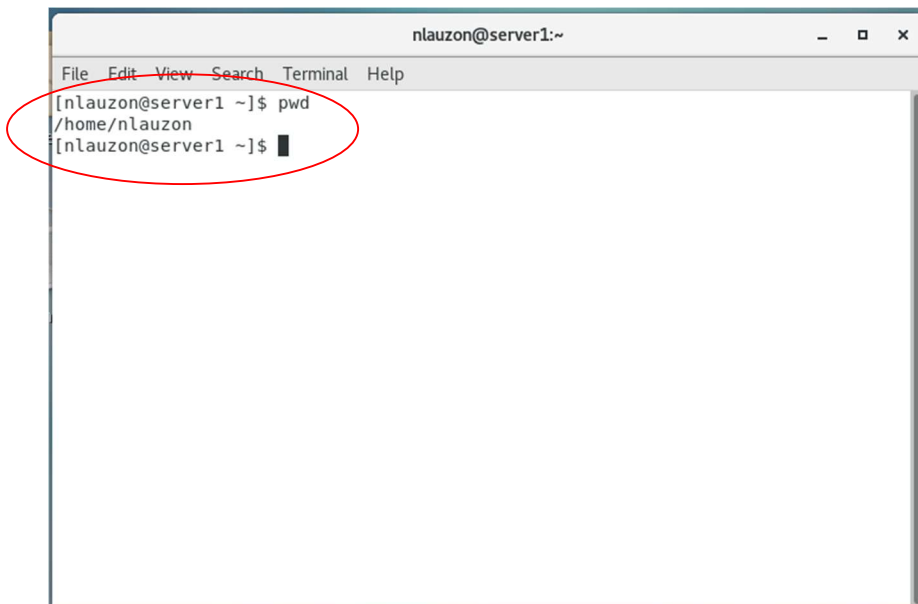


2. With which character the prompt is ending?

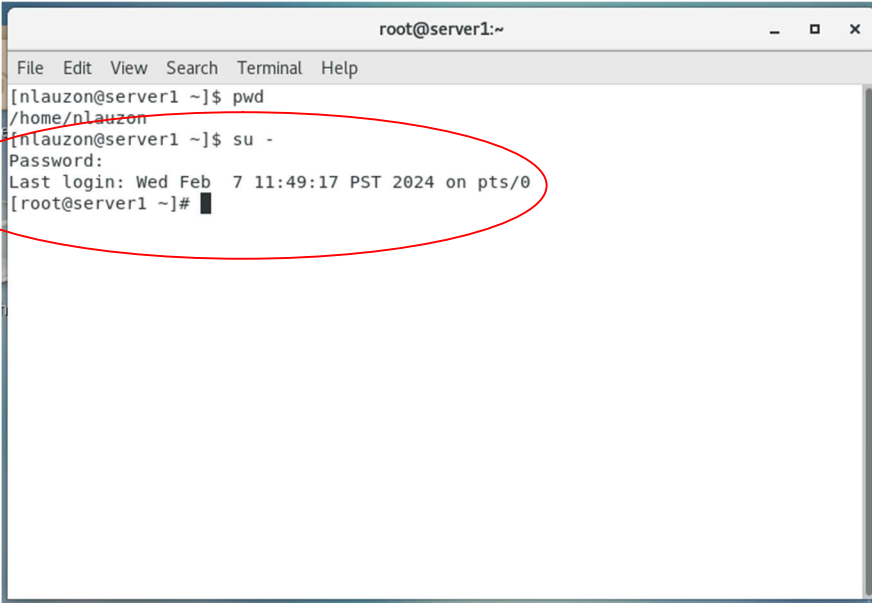
The prompt ends with a dollar sign (\$), which indicates I am logged-in as a regular user.

3. What is your current directory?

The tilde sign (~) indicates I am in my home directory, as a regular user (/home/nlauzon). The command pwd confirms it.



4. Switch account and log as superuser (root)



```
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]#
```

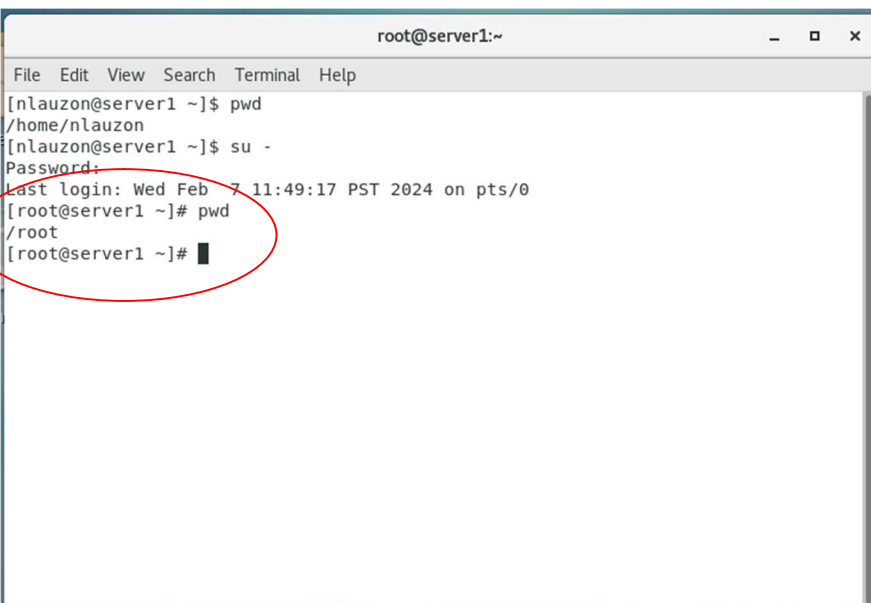
A terminal window titled 'root@server1:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The user 'nlaizon' runs 'pwd' showing '/home/nlaizon', then 'su -' to switch to root. The root password is entered (indicated by dots), and the system shows the last login time. The prompt changes from '\$' to '#', indicating root access.

5. With which character the prompt is ending?

The prompt ends with the hashtag sign (#), which indicates I am logged-in as a superuser.

6. What is your current directory?

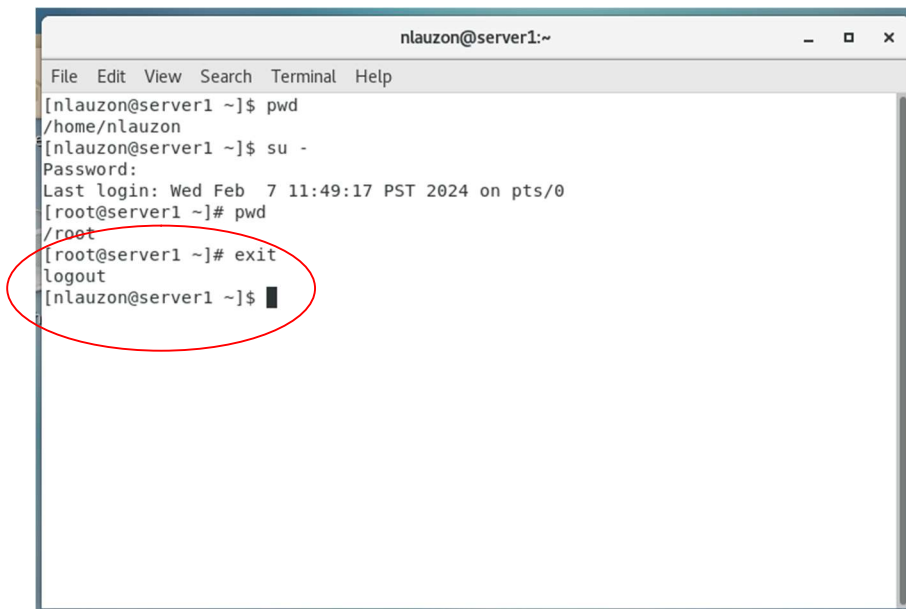
The tilde sign (~) indicates I am in the root directory (/root). The command `pwd` confirms it.



```
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@server1 ~]#
```

The same terminal window as before, but now the user 'nlaizon' runs 'pwd' again, showing '/home/nlaizon'. After switching to root, the user runs 'pwd' again, showing '/root', which confirms the current directory is the root directory. The prompt remains '#', indicating root access.

7. Return to your previous identity as a normal user

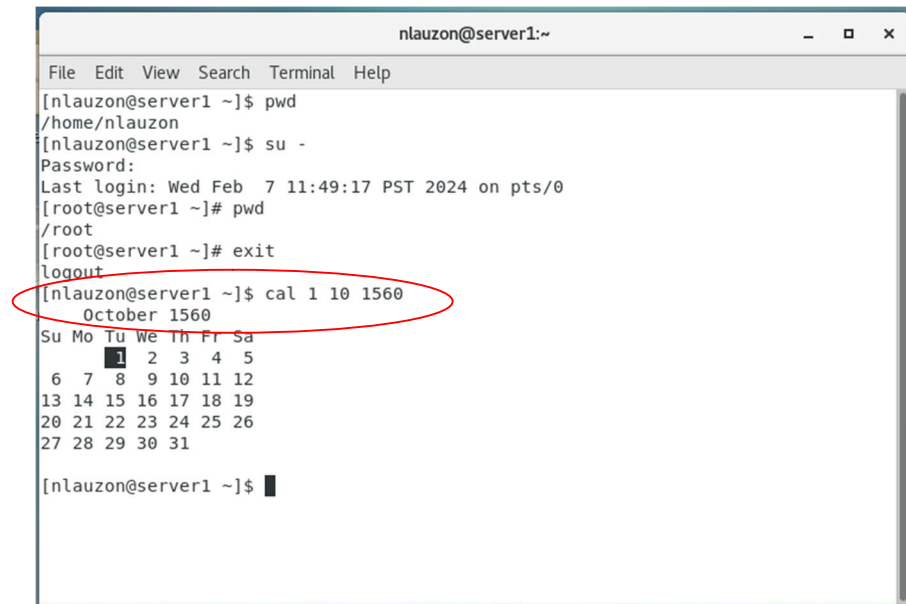


```
nlauzon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlauzon  
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@server1 ~]# exit  
logout  
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$
```

A terminal window titled 'nlauzon@server1:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The user 'nlauzon' runs 'pwd' showing '/home/nlauzon', then 'su -' to become root. As root, they run 'pwd' showing '/root'. Then they run 'exit' to return to the nlauzon user, and finally 'logout'. The prompt returns to '[nlauzon@server1 ~]\$'.

8. Which day was 1st October 1560

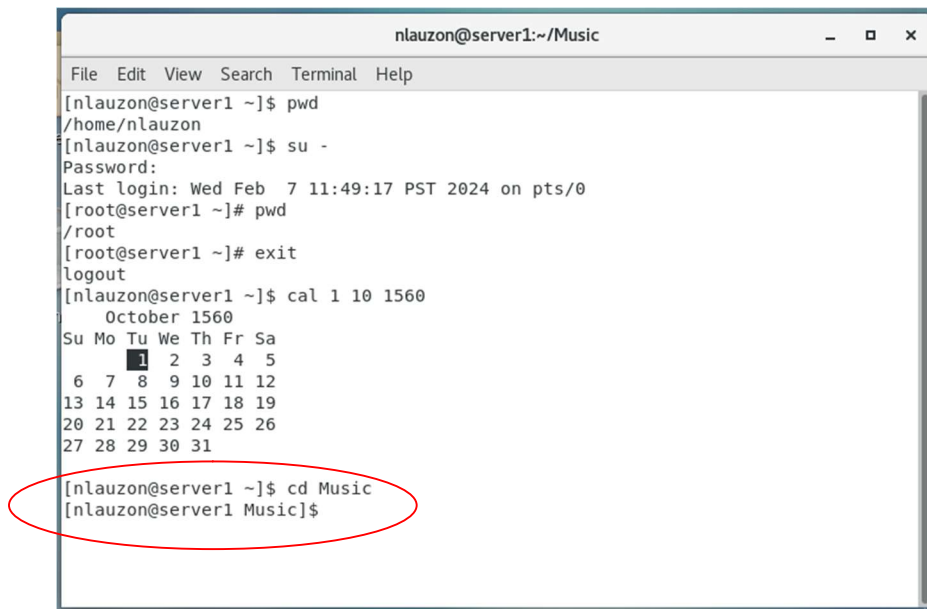
Tuesday.



```
nlauzon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlauzon  
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@server1 ~]# exit  
logout  
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560  
October 1560  
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 31  
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$
```

A terminal window titled 'nlauzon@server1:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The user 'nlauzon' runs 'pwd' showing '/home/nlauzon', then 'su -' to become root. As root, they run 'pwd' showing '/root'. Then they run 'exit' to return to the nlauzon user. The user then runs 'cal 1 10 1560', which outputs 'October 1560' followed by a calendar grid for October 1560. The first day, the 1st, is highlighted with a black square under the 'We' (Wednesday) column. The prompt returns to '[nlauzon@server1 ~]\$'.

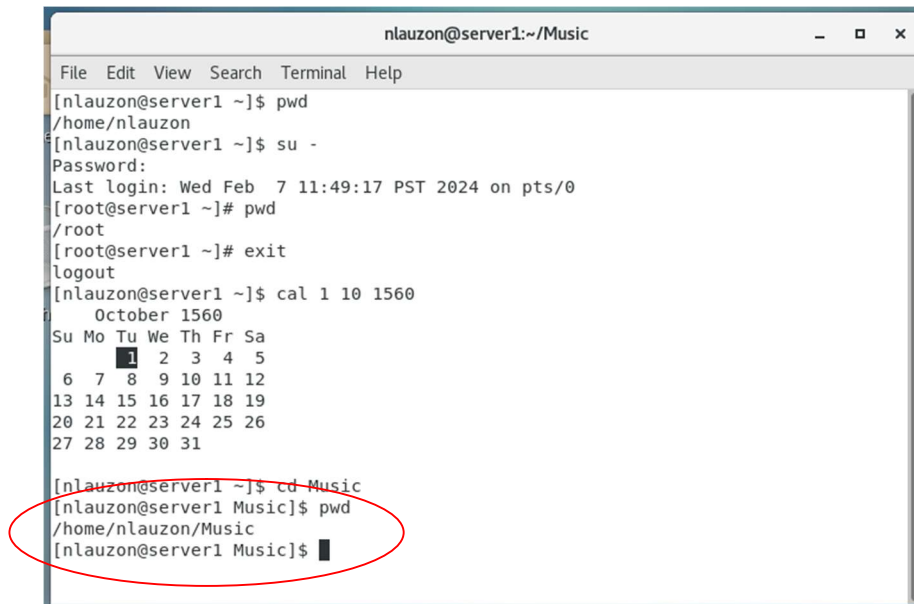
9. Change the current directory to the directory Music

A terminal window titled 'nlauzon@server1:~/Music' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows a sequence of commands: 'pwd' (returns /home/nlauzon), 'su -' (prompts for password, then shows last login and root shell), 'exit' (returns to user shell), 'cal 1 10 1560' (displays a calendar for October 1560), and 'cd Music' (changes the directory). The 'cd Music' command and its output are circled in red.

```
nlauzon@server1 ~]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ su -
Password:
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0
[root@server1 ~]# pwd
/root
[root@server1 ~]# exit
logout
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560
      October 1560
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 31
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Music
[nlauzon@server1 Music]$
```

10. What is your current directory now?

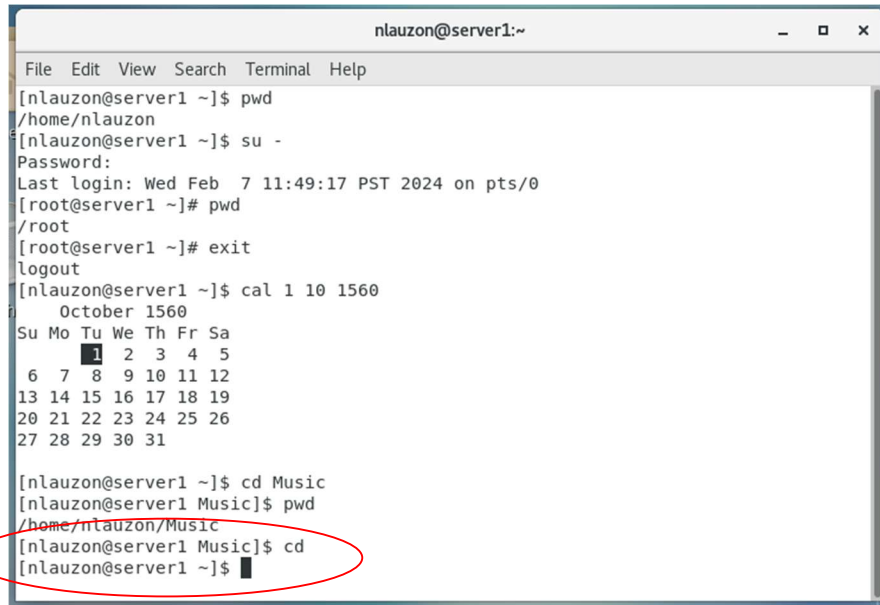
It is /home/nlauzon/Music, as confirmed by the command pwd.

A terminal window titled 'nlauzon@server1:~/Music' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the same sequence of commands as the previous window, followed by 'pwd' which outputs '/home/nlauzon/Music'. The 'cd Music' and 'pwd' commands and their outputs are circled in red.

```
nlauzon@server1 ~]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ su -
Password:
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0
[root@server1 ~]# pwd
/root
[root@server1 ~]# exit
logout
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560
      October 1560
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 31
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Music
[nlauzon@server1 Music]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon/Music
[nlauzon@server1 Music]$
```

11. Use cd command then the Enter key to get back to your home directory

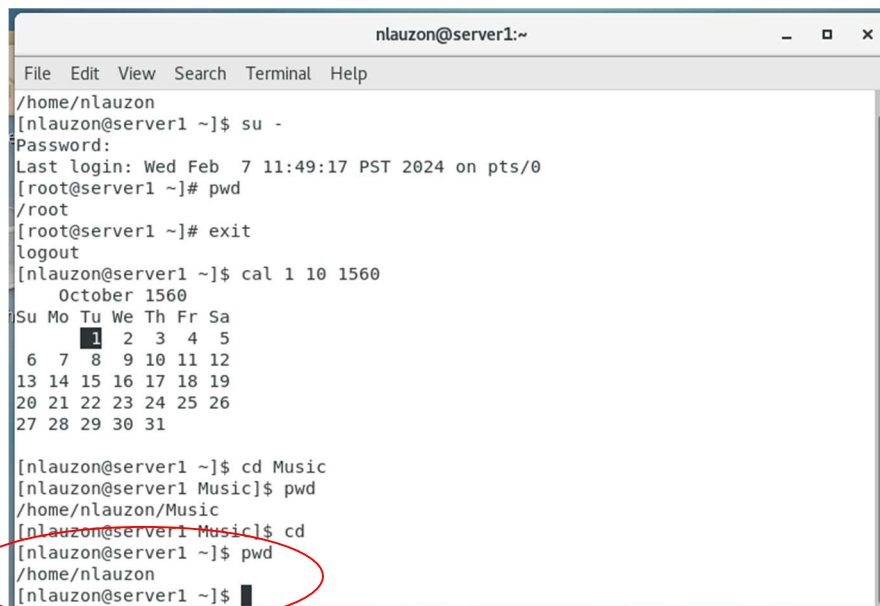
I understand that using the command cd without argument takes me back to my home directory, as a regular user.



```
nlaizon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@server1 ~]# exit  
logout  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560  
      October 1560  
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 31  
  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon/Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$
```

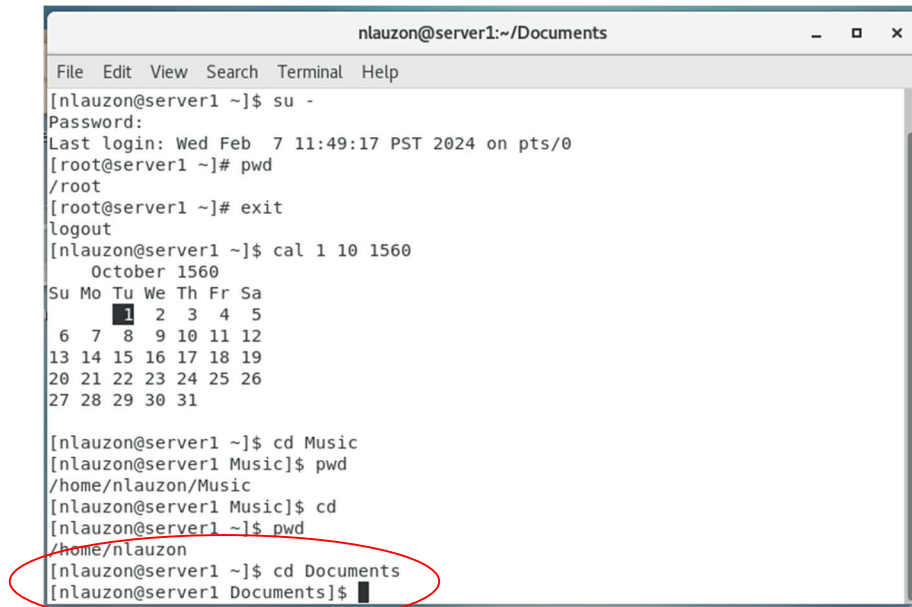
12. What is your current directory now?

It is /home/nlaizon, as confirmed by the command pwd.



```
nlaizon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
/home/nlaizon  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@server1 ~]# exit  
logout  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560  
      October 1560  
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 31  
  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon/Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$
```

13. Change the current directory to the directory Documents



A terminal window titled 'nlauzon@server1:~/Documents' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The session history is as follows:

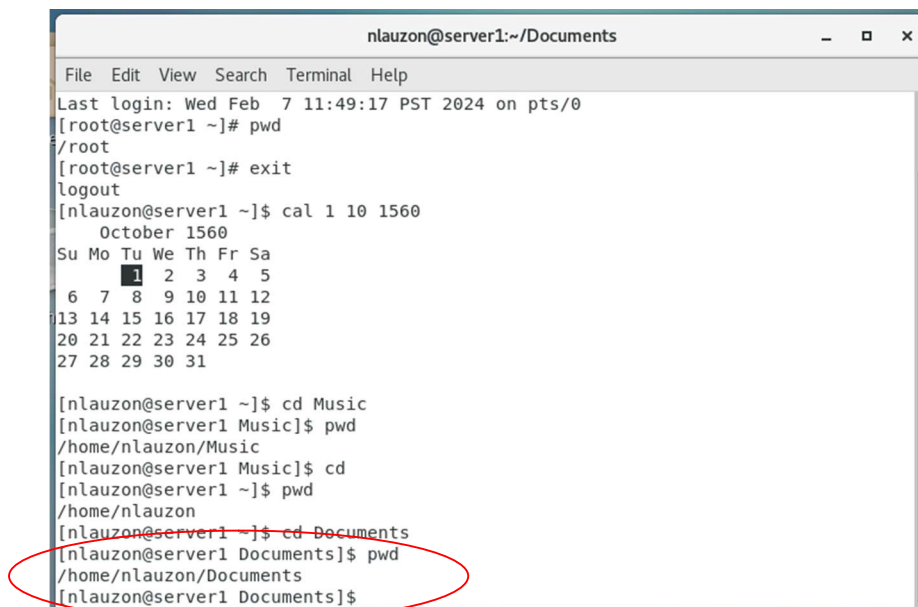
```
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ su -
Password:
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0
[root@server1 ~]# pwd
/root
[root@server1 ~]# exit
logout
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560
      October 1560
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5
  6  7  8  9 10 11 12
 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
 27 28 29 30 31

[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Music
[nlauzon@server1 Music]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon/Music
[nlauzon@server1 Music]$ cd
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents
[nlauzon@server1 Documents]$
```

The last two commands, `cd Documents` and the subsequent prompt, are circled in red.

14. What is your current directory now?

It is `/home/nlauzon/Documents`, as confirmed by the command `pwd`.



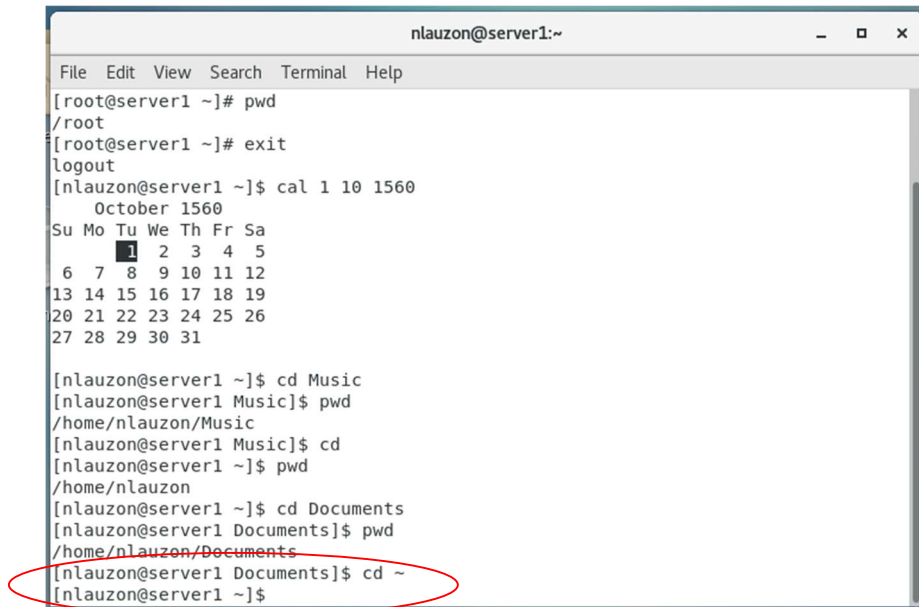
A terminal window titled 'nlauzon@server1:~/Documents' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The session history is as follows:

```
Last login: Wed Feb  7 11:49:17 PST 2024 on pts/0
[root@server1 ~]# pwd
/root
[root@server1 ~]# exit
logout
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560
      October 1560
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 31

[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Music
[nlauzon@server1 Music]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon/Music
[nlauzon@server1 Music]$ cd
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents
[nlauzon@server1 Documents]$ pwd
/home/nlauzon/Documents
[nlauzon@server1 Documents]$
```

The last three lines, `cd Documents`, `pwd`, and its output, are circled in red.

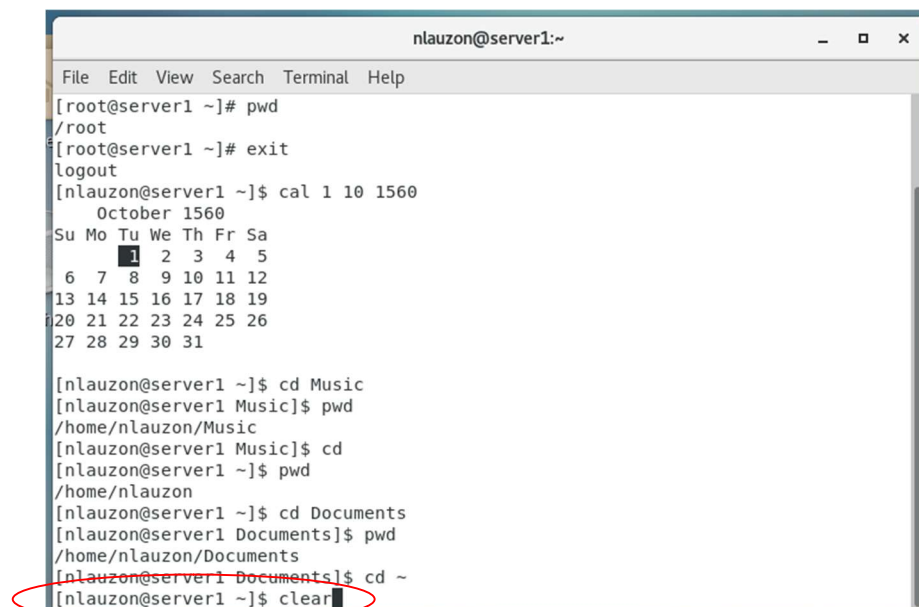
15. Use the `cd ~` command then the Enter key to get back to your home directory



```
nlaizon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@server1 ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@server1 ~]# exit  
logout  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560  
    October 1560  
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 31  
  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon/Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon/Documents  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd ~  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$
```

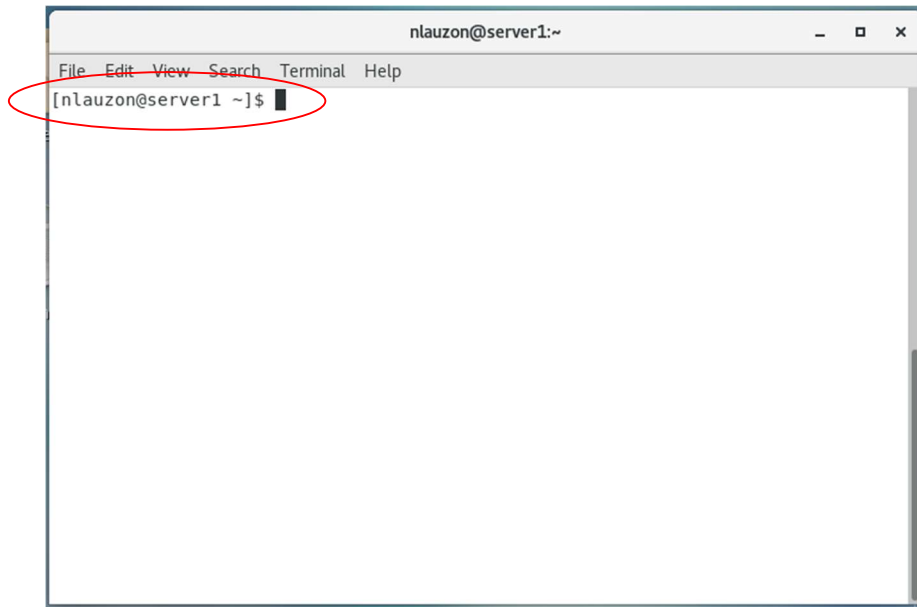
16. Clear the terminal

Below is the terminal screen with the command `clear` entered, prior to press the Enter key



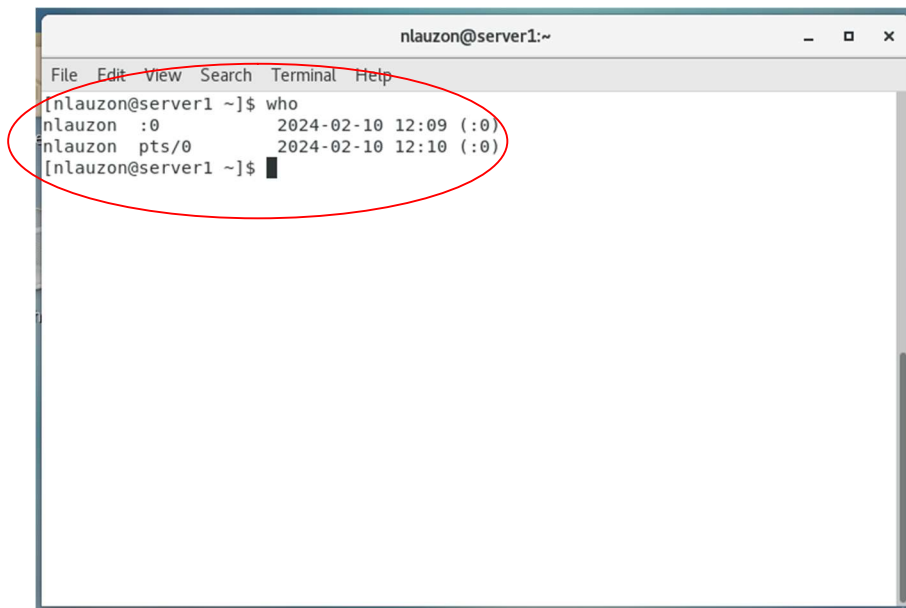
```
nlaizon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@server1 ~]# pwd  
/root  
[root@server1 ~]# exit  
logout  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cal 1 10 1560  
    October 1560  
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  
    1  2  3  4  5  
 6  7  8  9 10 11 12  
13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
20 21 22 23 24 25 26  
27 28 29 30 31  
  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon/Music  
[nlaizon@server1 Music]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ pwd  
/home/nlaizon/Documents  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd ~  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ clear
```

Below is the terminal screen after the command `clear` is executed. I understand that this command wipes clean the terminal and return a shell prompt at the top.



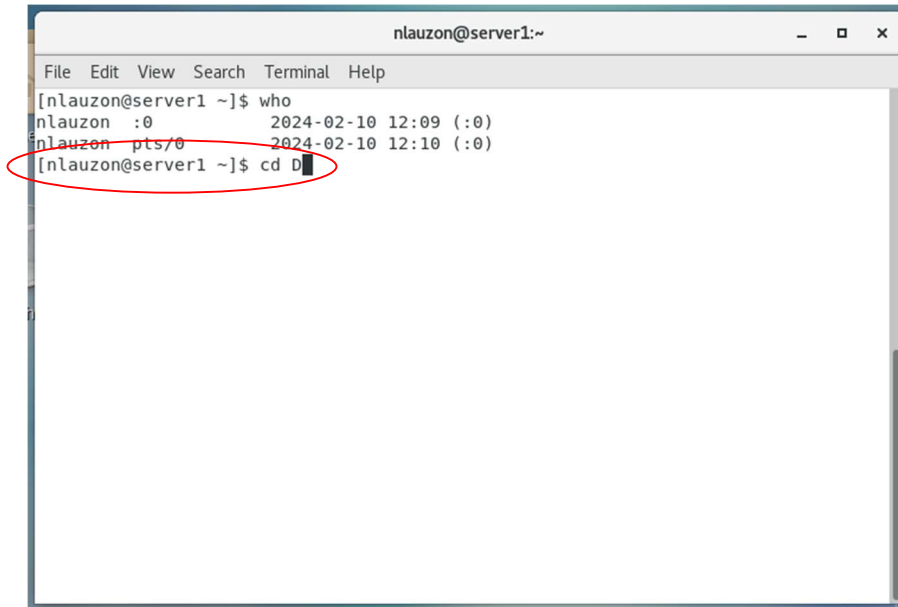
17. Display all the users logged to the Linux system?

According the command who, I am the sole user logged-in.



18. Enter the command: `cd D` then use the Tab completion (Press the Tab key)

This is the resulting screen prior and after pressing the Tab key, no difference.



A terminal window titled 'nlauzon@server1:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command history shows: [nlauzon@server1 ~]\$ who, followed by two lines of output: nlauzon :0 2024-02-10 12:09 (:0) and nlauzon pts/0 2024-02-10 12:10 (:0). The current prompt is [nlauzon@server1 ~]\$ cd D, where the 'D' is circled in red.

```
nlauzon@server1 ~]$ who
nlauzon :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlauzon pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd D
```

19. Can the operating system guess what the name of the directory starting with D is?

The system cannot make a guess as to the name of the directory with only the D character provided.

In that case, the character D is ambiguous, because it is the beginning of both Documents (questions 13 and 14) and Downloads (questions 20 and 21), two directories that are located in my home directory.

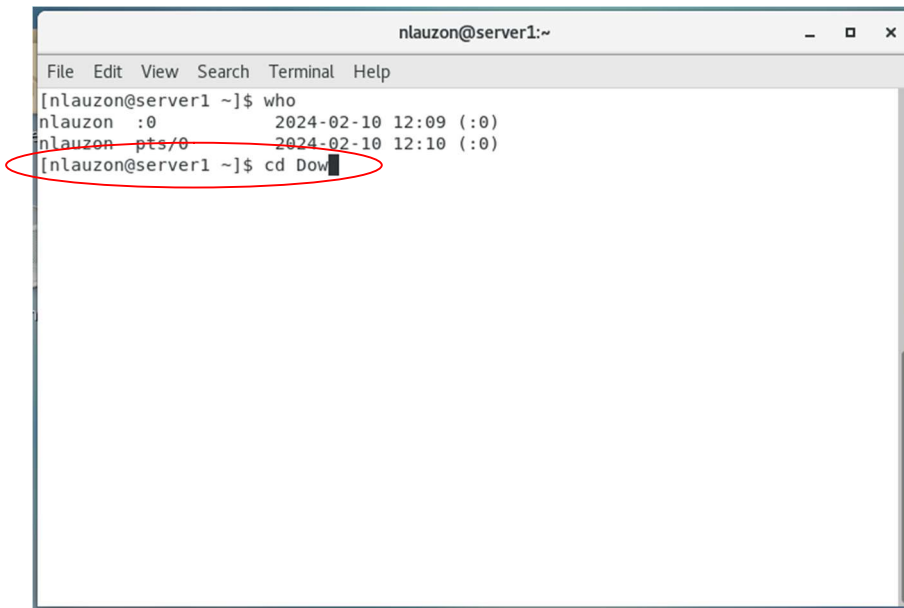
The two screens below show how one can reach the Document directory using the string Doc and the Tab key. The first screen is prior to pressing the Tab key. The second screen is after pressing the Tab and Enter keys.

```
nlaizon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who  
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)  
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/  
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/  
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Doc
```

```
nlaizon@server1:~/Documents  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who  
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)  
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/  
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/  
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents/  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$
```

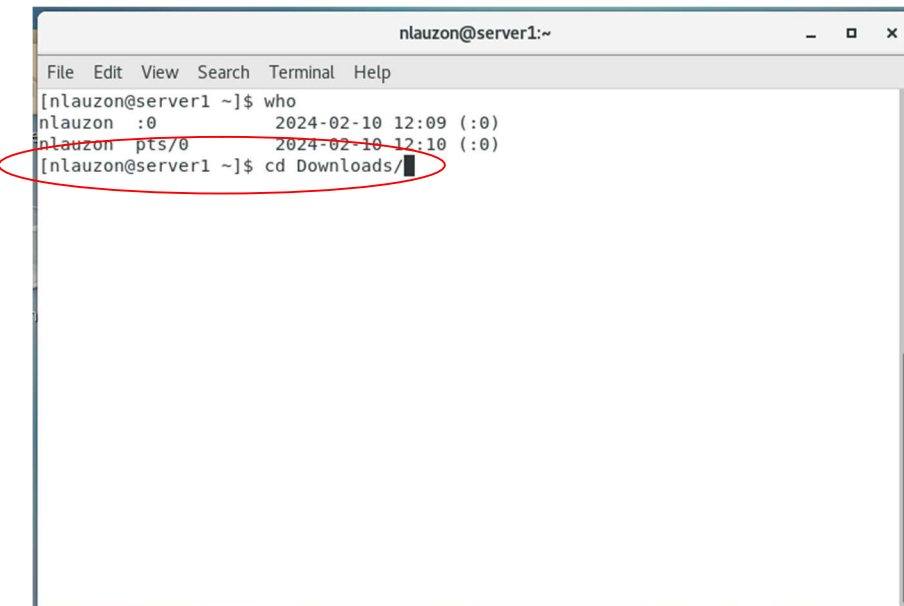
20. Enter the command: `cd Dow` then use the Tab completion (Press the Tab key)

Below is the screen prior to pressing the Tab key.



A terminal window titled 'nlaizon@server1:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command history shows: [nlaizon@server1 ~]\$ who, followed by two lines of 'who' output: 'nlaizon :0 2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)' and 'nlaizon pts/0 2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)'. The current command line is '[nlaizon@server1 ~]\$ cd Dow' with a cursor at the end. A red circle highlights the command line.

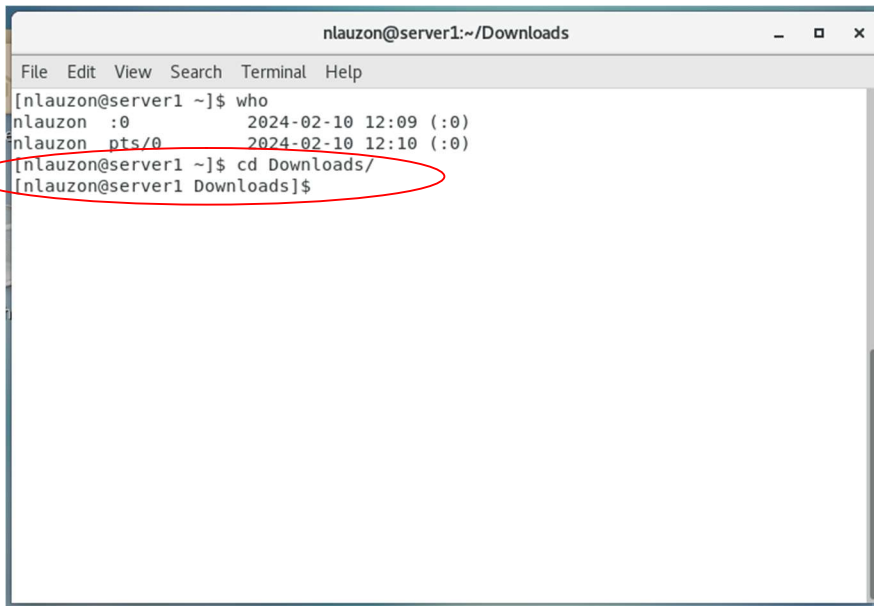
Below is the screen after pressing the Tab key.



The same terminal window as above, but the command line now shows '[nlaizon@server1 ~]\$ cd Downloads/' with the cursor at the end. A red circle highlights the command line, indicating that the tab key completed the command to 'Downloads'.

21. Can the operating system guess what the name of the directory starting with Dow is

The system makes the guess from the string Dow that the name of the directory is Downloads. This directory exists in my home directory as a regular user.

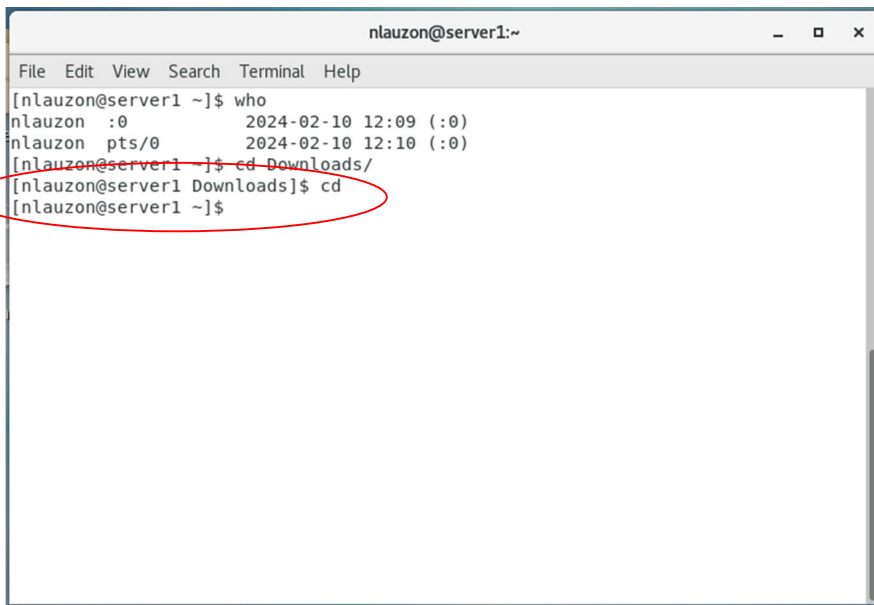


A terminal window titled "nlauzon@server1:~/Downloads" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ who
nlauzon  :0                2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlauzon  pts/0            2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/
[nlauzon@server1 Downloads]$
```

The last two lines of the terminal output are circled in red.

22. Use cd command then the Enter key to get back to your home directory.



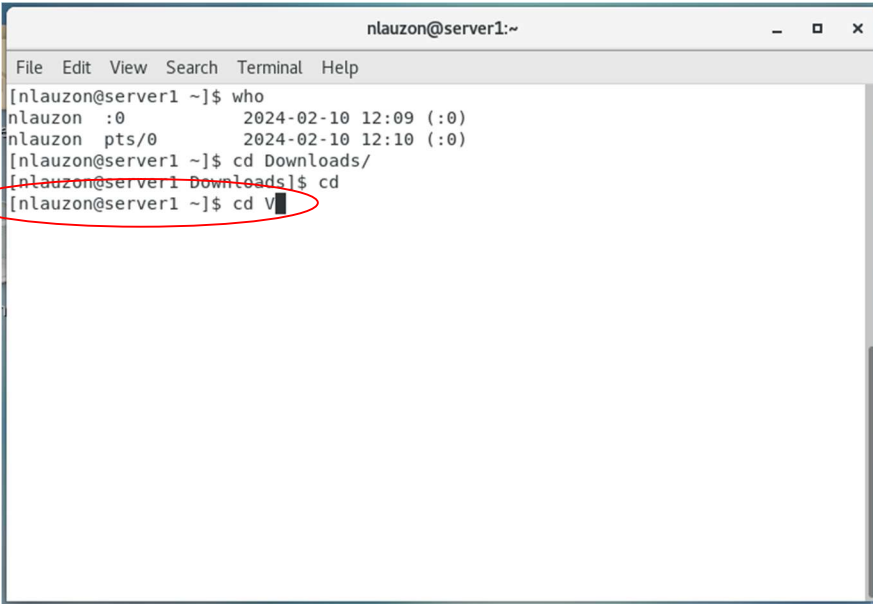
A terminal window titled "nlauzon@server1:~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ who
nlauzon  :0                2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlauzon  pts/0            2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/
[nlauzon@server1 Downloads]$ cd
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$
```

The last three lines of the terminal output are circled in red.

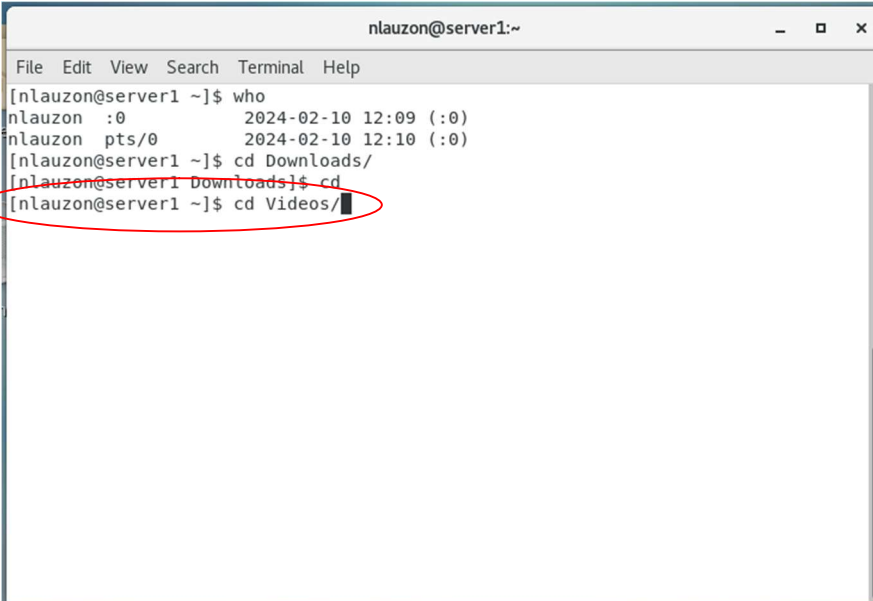
23. Enter the command: `cd V` then use the Tab completion (Press the Tab key)

Below is the screen prior to pressing the Tab key.



```
nlaizon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who  
nlaizon :0 2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)  
nlaizon pts/0 2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/  
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd V
```

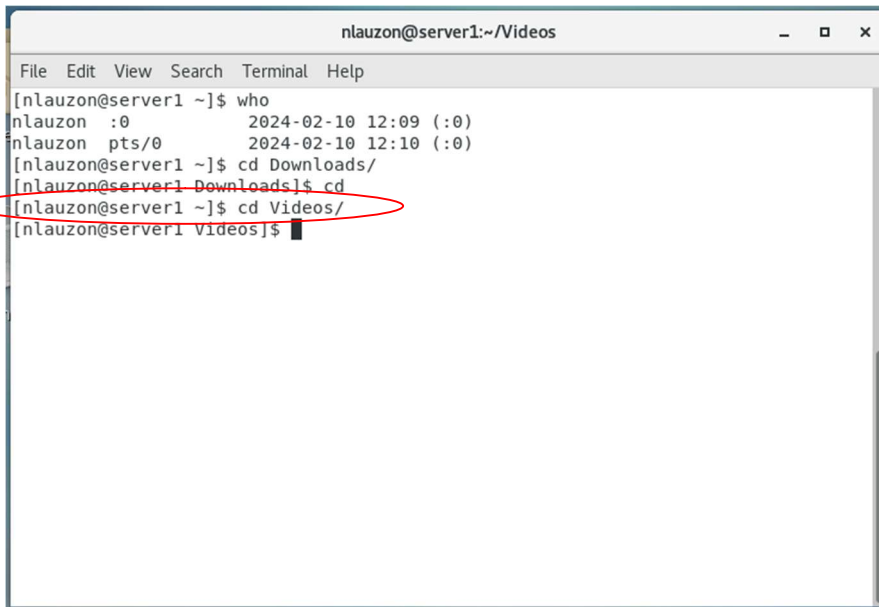
Below is the screen after pressing the Tab key.



```
nlaizon@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who  
nlaizon :0 2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)  
nlaizon pts/0 2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/  
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/
```

24. Can the operating system guess what the name of the directory starting with V is?

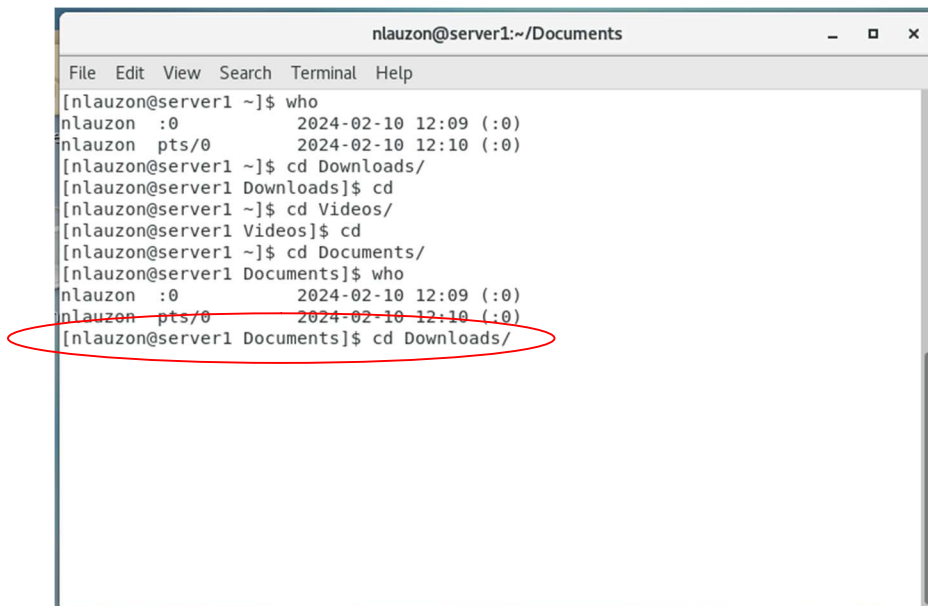
The system makes the guess from the character that the name of the directory is Videos. This directory exists in my home directory as a regular user.



```
nlaizon@server1:~/Videos
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$
```

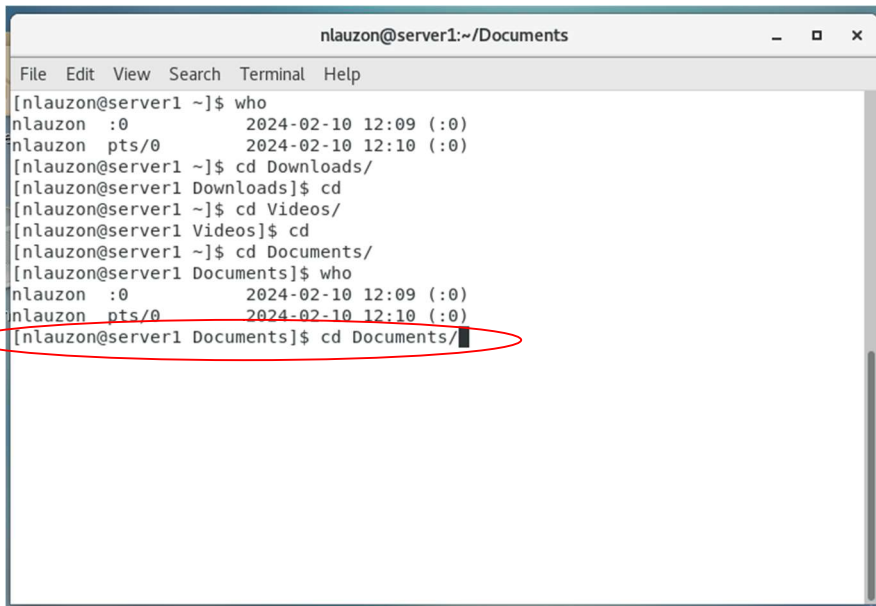
25. Use the Up and Down cursor keys to scroll through the list of previous commands

Below is the result after going up by a few commands.



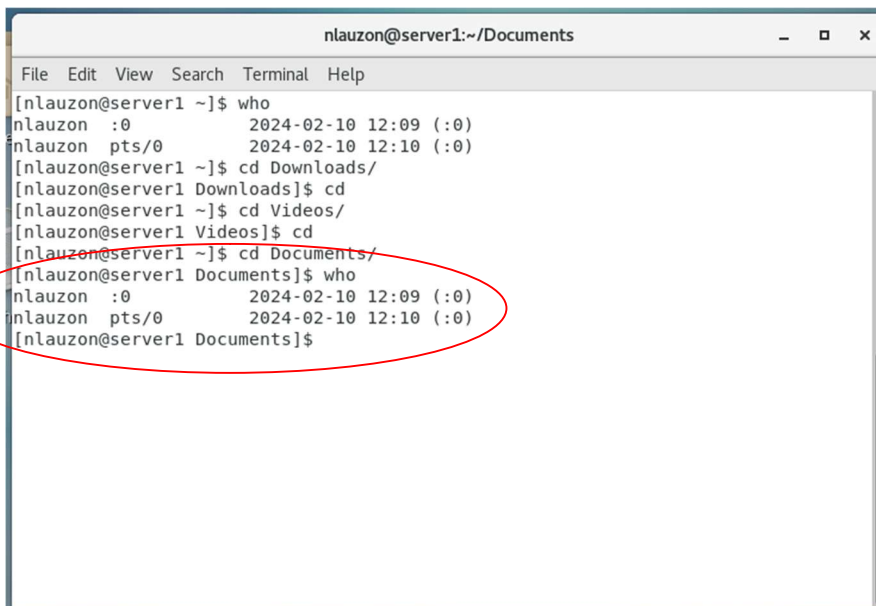
```
nlaizon@server1:~/Documents
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$ cd
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents/
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ who
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd Downloads/
```

Below is the result after going down by a few commands, after going up a few (previous screen).



```
nlaizon@server1:~/Documents
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$ cd
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents/
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ who
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd Documents/
```

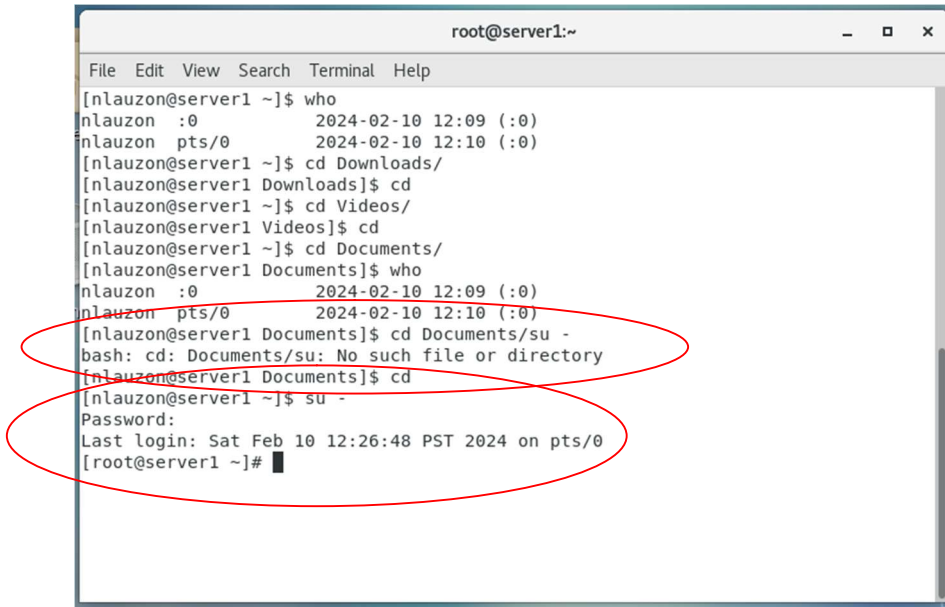
26. Press Enter to execute one of the displayed commands.



```
nlaizon@server1:~/Documents
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$ cd
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents/
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ who
nlaizon  :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlaizon  pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$
```

27. Switch account and log as superuser (root)

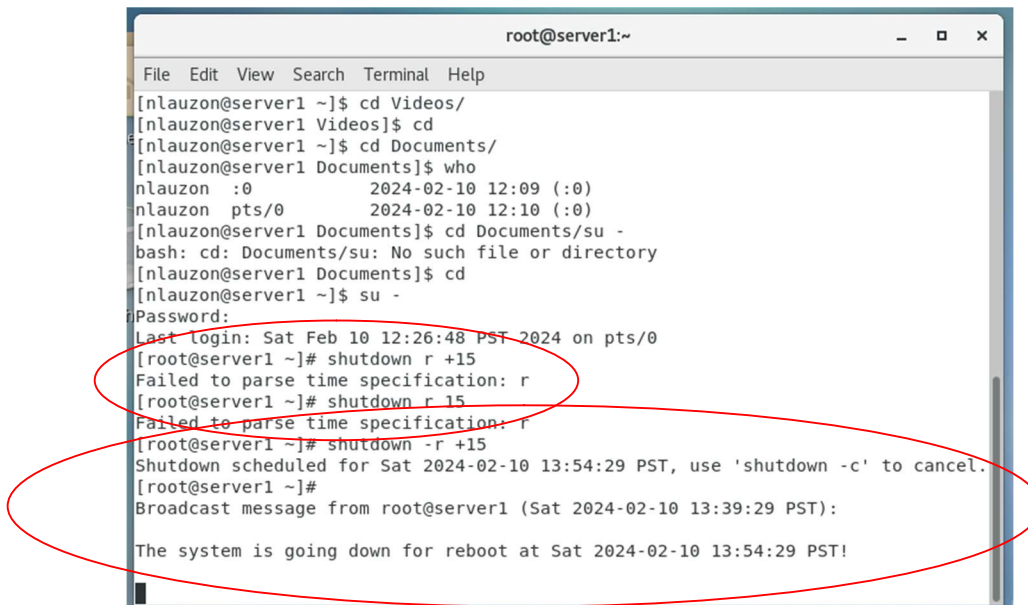
Yes, I recognized that I fumbled to get the superuser status, as acknowledged by the system.



```
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ who  
nlaizon :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)  
nlaizon pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/  
[nlaizon@server1 Downloads]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/  
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents/  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ who  
nlaizon :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)  
nlaizon pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd Documents/su -  
bash: cd: Documents/su: No such file or directory  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Sat Feb 10 12:26:48 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]#
```

28. Enter a command to reboot your Linux system in 15 mns

Again, I fumbled a bit before getting the command right. I learned that the system is idiot proof to a point, by identifying my mistakes.



```
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/  
[nlaizon@server1 Videos]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ cd Documents/  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ who  
nlaizon :0          2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)  
nlaizon pts/0      2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd Documents/su -  
bash: cd: Documents/su: No such file or directory  
[nlaizon@server1 Documents]$ cd  
[nlaizon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Sat Feb 10 12:26:48 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown r +15  
Failed to parse time specification: r  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown r 15  
Failed to parse time specification: r  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -r +15  
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:29 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.  
[root@server1 ~]#  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:39:29 PST):  
  
The system is going down for reboot at Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:29 PST!
```

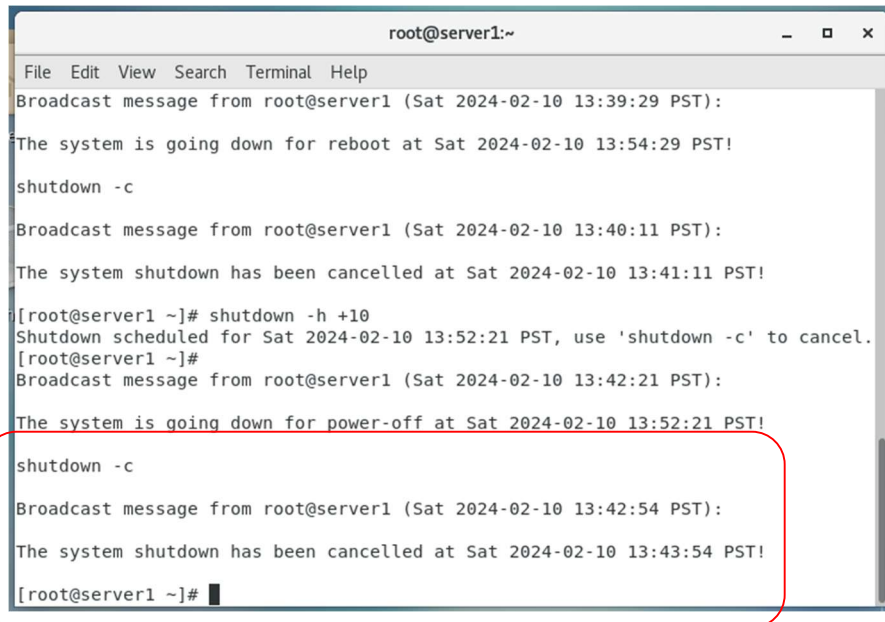

29. Cancel the scheduled reboot

```
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[nlaazon@server1 Documents]$ cd Documents/su -  
bash: cd: Documents/su: No such file or directory  
[nlaazon@server1 Documents]$ cd  
[nlaazon@server1 ~]$ su -  
Password:  
Last login: Sat Feb 10 12:26:48 PST 2024 on pts/0  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown r +15  
Failed to parse time specification: r  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown r 15  
Failed to parse time specification: r  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -r +15  
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:29 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.  
[root@server1 ~]#  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:39:29 PST):  
  
The system is going down for reboot at Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:29 PST!  
  
shutdown -c  
  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:40:11 PST):  
  
The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:41:11 PST!  
[root@server1 ~]#
```

30. Enter a command to shut down your Linux system in 10 mns

```
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Failed to parse time specification: r  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown r 15  
Failed to parse time specification: r  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -r +15  
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:29 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.  
[root@server1 ~]#  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:39:29 PST):  
  
The system is going down for reboot at Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:29 PST!  
  
shutdown -c  
  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:40:11 PST):  
  
The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:41:11 PST!  
  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -h +10  
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:21 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.  
[root@server1 ~]#  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:42:21 PST):  
  
The system is going down for power-off at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:21 PST!
```

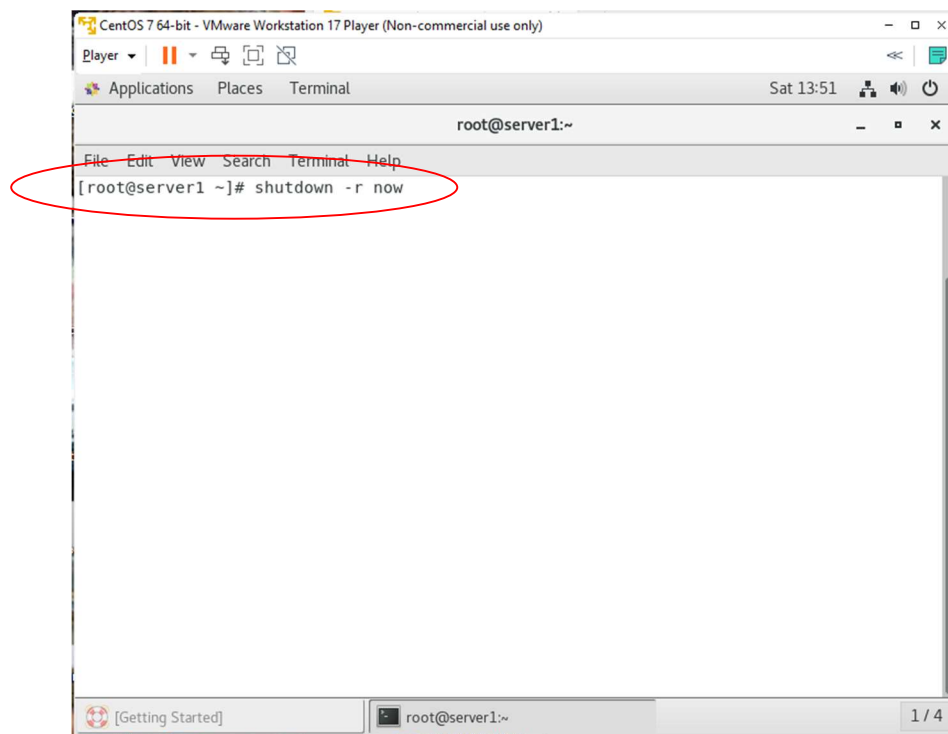
31. Cancel the scheduled shut down



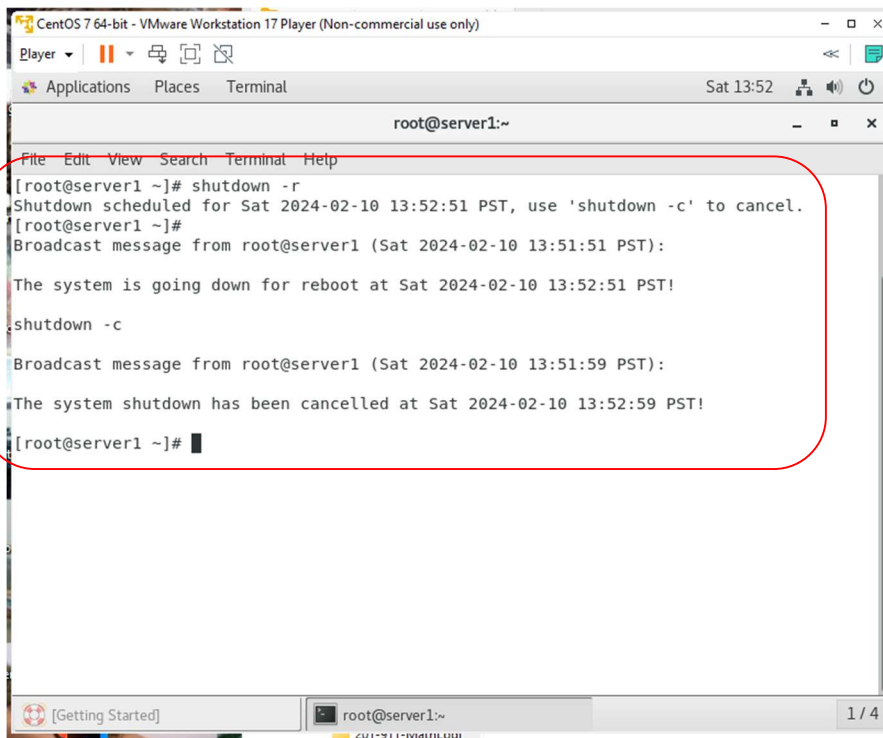
```
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:39:29 PST):  
The system is going down for reboot at Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:29 PST!  
  
shutdown -c  
  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:40:11 PST):  
The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:41:11 PST!  
  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -h +10  
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:21 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.  
[root@server1 ~]#  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:42:21 PST):  
The system is going down for power-off at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:21 PST!  
  
shutdown -c  
  
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:42:54 PST):  
The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:43:54 PST!  
  
[root@server1 ~]#
```

32. Enter a command to reboot your Linux system immediately

I attest that I saw the system immediately reboot once I entered the command in the screen below and the Enter Key. I understand it is different than the command shutdown -r, which gives me a minute to cancel, as shown in the next screen.



```
CentOS 7 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)  
Player | Applications | Places | Terminal | Sat 13:51 |  
root@server1:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -r now
```



```
CentOS 7 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Applications Places Terminal Sat 13:52
root@server1:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -r
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:51 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
[root@server1 ~]#
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:51:51 PST):

The system is going down for reboot at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:51 PST!

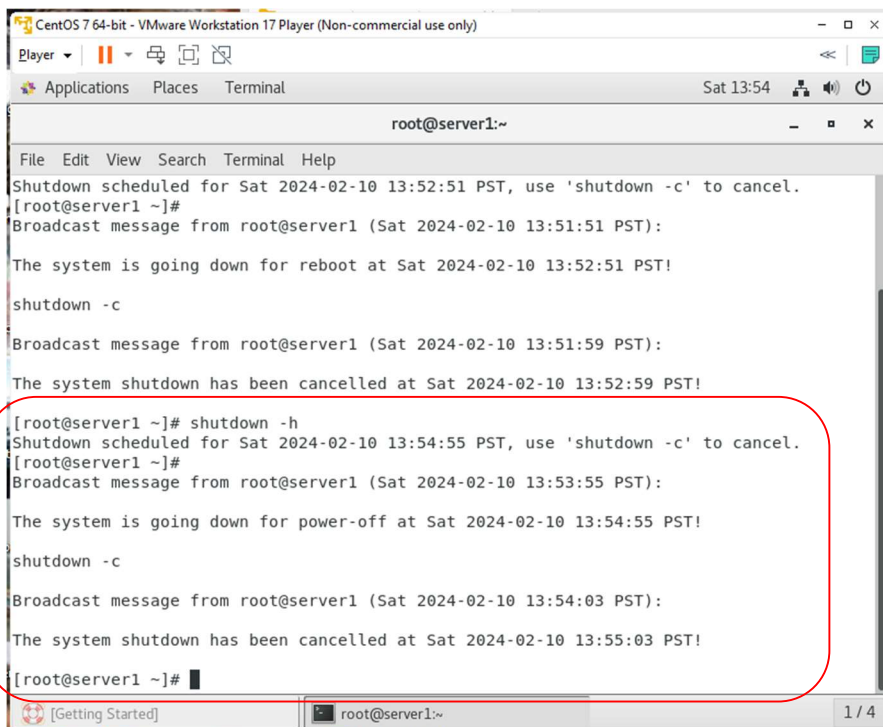
shutdown -c
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:51:59 PST):

The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:59 PST!

[root@server1 ~]#
```

33. Enter a command to shut down your Linux system immediately

In line with question 32, I understand that the command `shutdown -h` give me a minute to cancel, as shown on the screen below. I attest I saw the system shutdown immediately once I entered the last command in the following screen and the Enter key.



```
CentOS 7 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player
Applications Places Terminal Sat 13:54
root@server1:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:51 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
[root@server1 ~]#
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:51:51 PST):

The system is going down for reboot at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:51 PST!

shutdown -c
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:51:59 PST):

The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:59 PST!

[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -h
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:55 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
[root@server1 ~]#
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:53:55 PST):

The system is going down for power-off at Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:55 PST!

shutdown -c
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:03 PST):

The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:55:03 PST!

[root@server1 ~]#
```

CentOS 7 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player ▾ | Applications | Places | Terminal | Sat 13:55 | [Icons]

root@server1:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:51 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
[root@server1 ~]#
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:51:51 PST):

The system is going down for reboot at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:51 PST!

shutdown -c

Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:51:59 PST):

The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:52:59 PST!

[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -h
Shutdown scheduled for Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:55 PST, use 'shutdown -c' to cancel.
[root@server1 ~]#
Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:53:55 PST):

The system is going down for power-off at Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:55 PST!

shutdown -c

Broadcast message from root@server1 (Sat 2024-02-10 13:54:03 PST):

The system shutdown has been cancelled at Sat 2024-02-10 13:55:03 PST!

[root@server1 ~]# shutdown -h now

[Getting Started] | root@server1:~ | 1 / 4