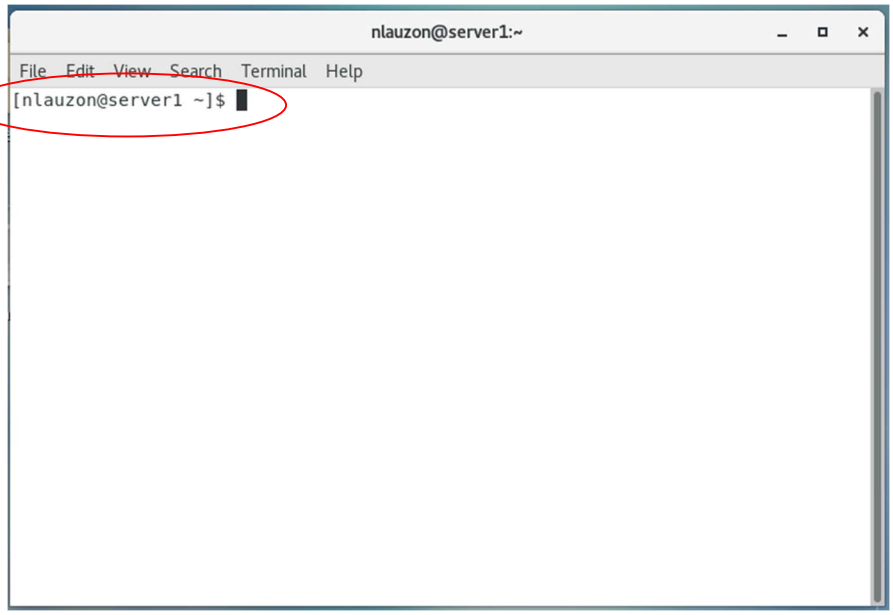
Basic Linux Commands

1. **Log to your Linux system as a normal user**

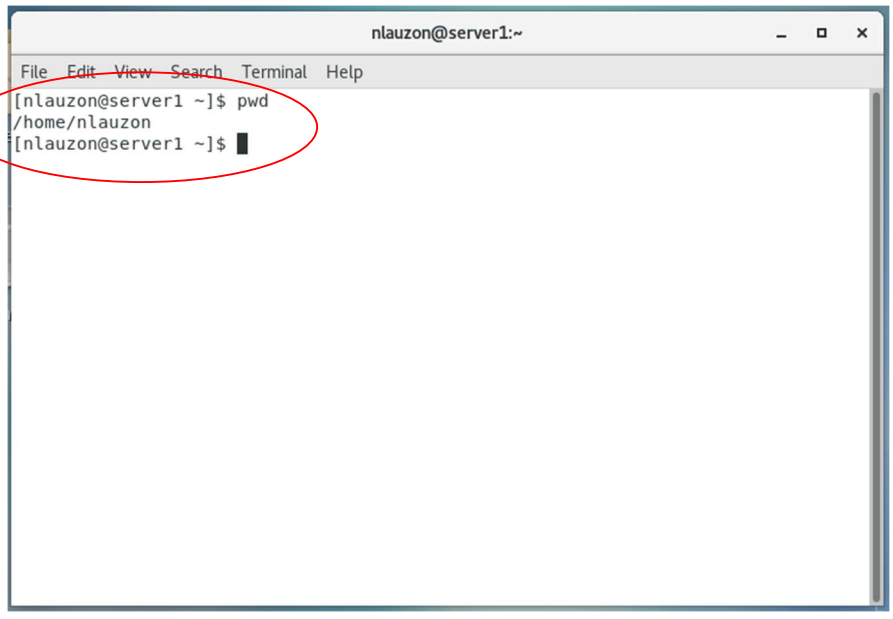


2. **With which character the prompt is ending?**

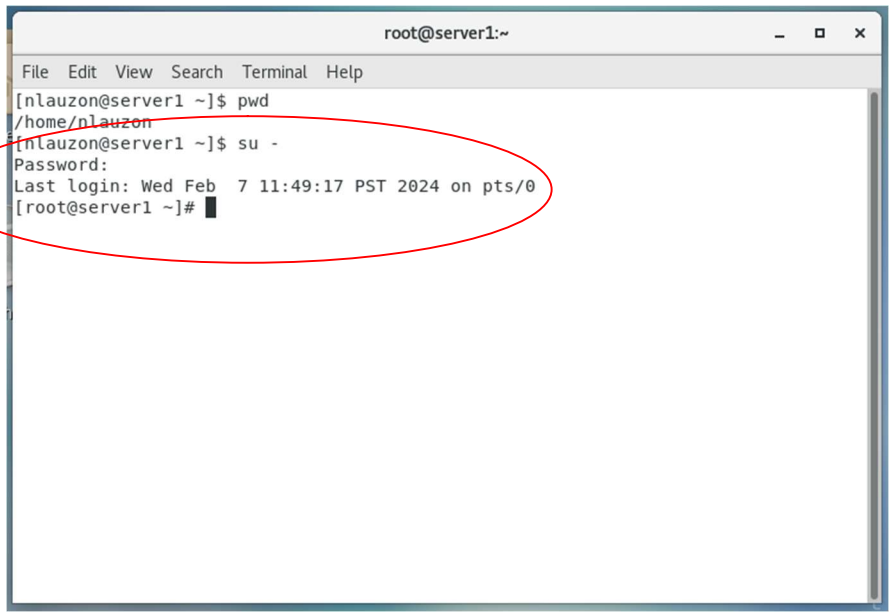
   The prompt ends with a dollar sign ($), which indicates I am logged-in as a regular user.

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)

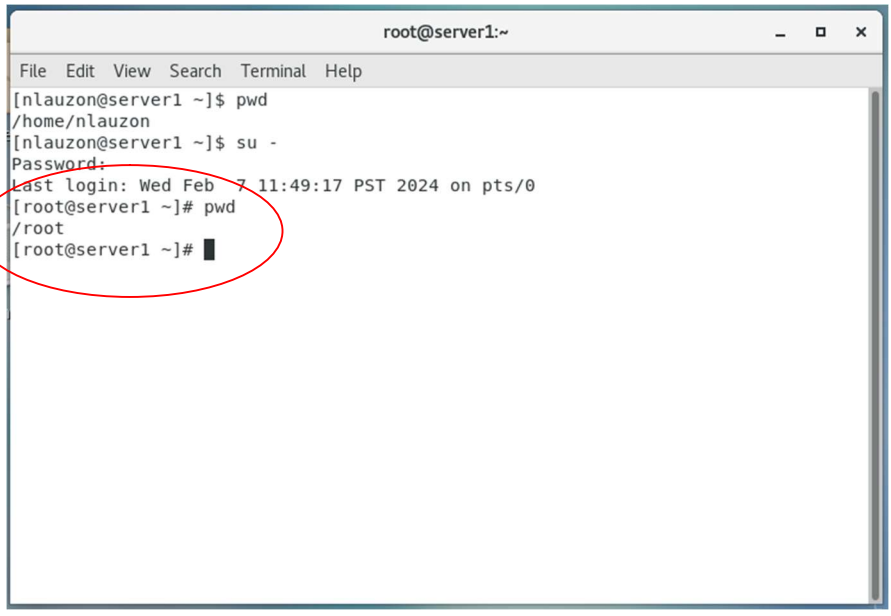


5. With which character the prompt is ending?

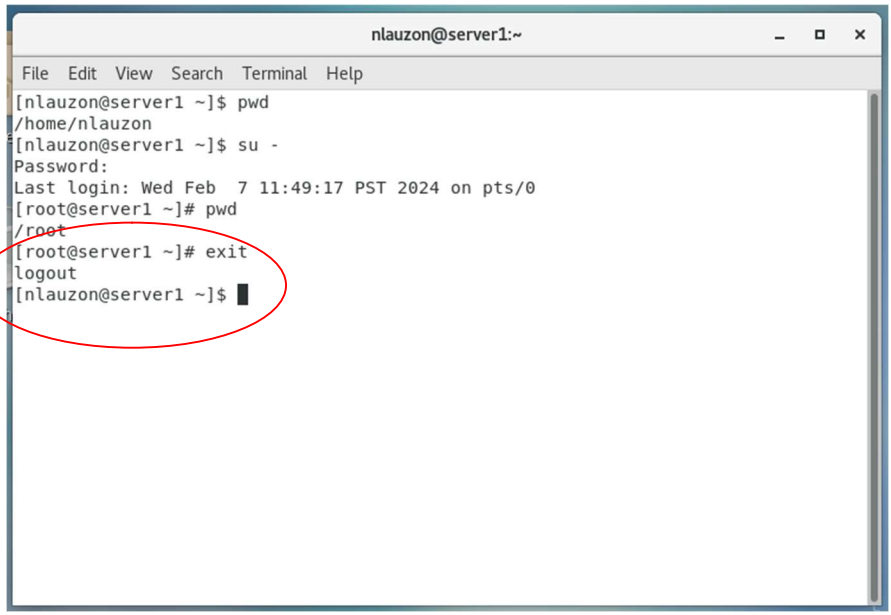
The prompt ends with the hashtag sign (#), which indicates I am logged-in as a superuser.

6. What is your current directory?

The tilde sign (˜) indicates I am in the root directory (/root). The command cwd confirms it.

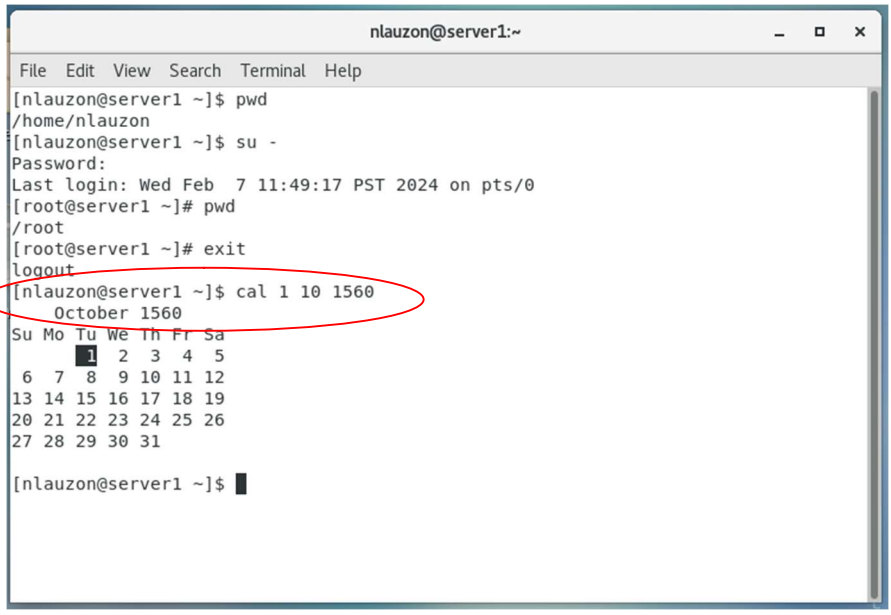


7. Return to your previous identity as a normal user

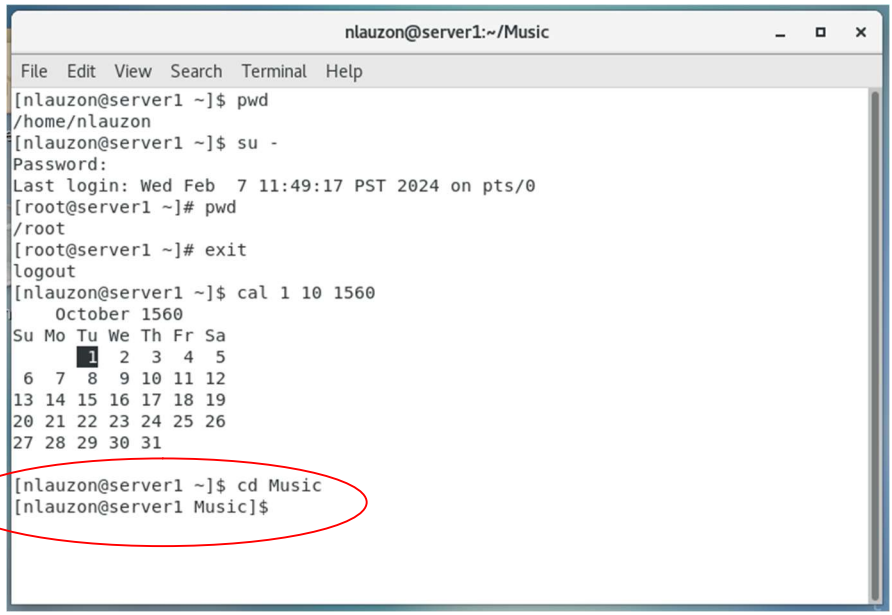


8. Which day was 1st October 1560

Tuesday.

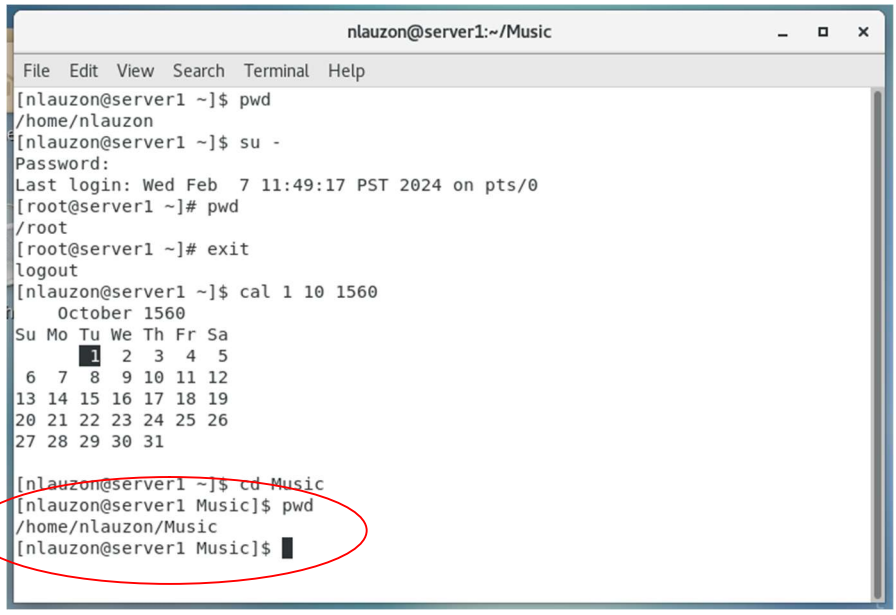


9. Change the current directory to the directory Music



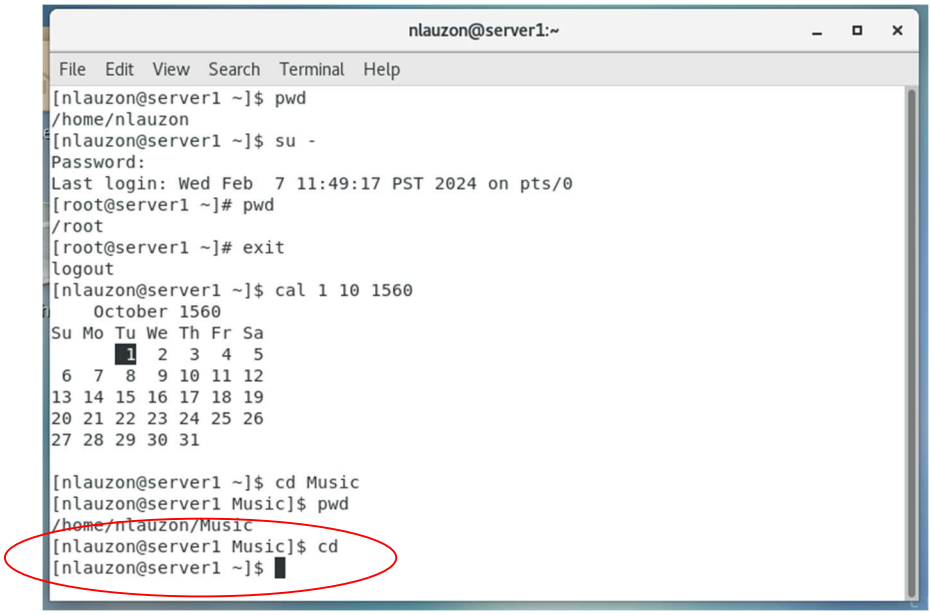
10. What is your current directory now?

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



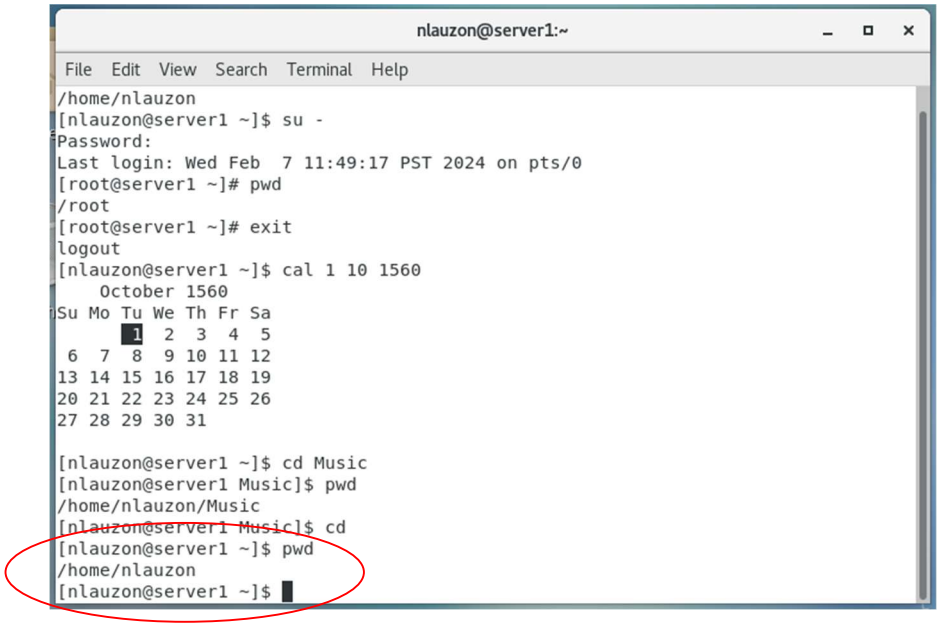
11. Use cd command then the Enter key to get back to your home directory

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

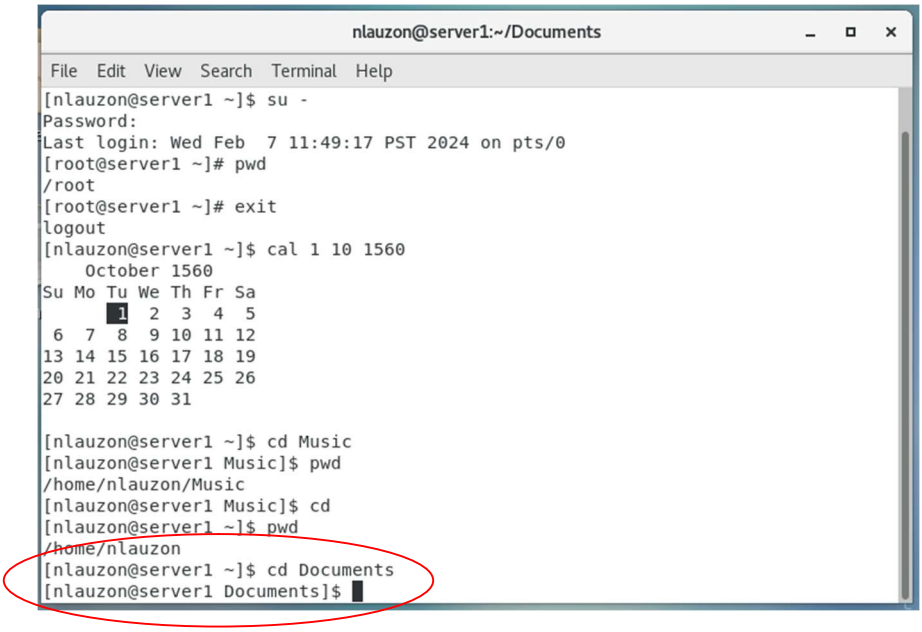


12. What is your current directory now?

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

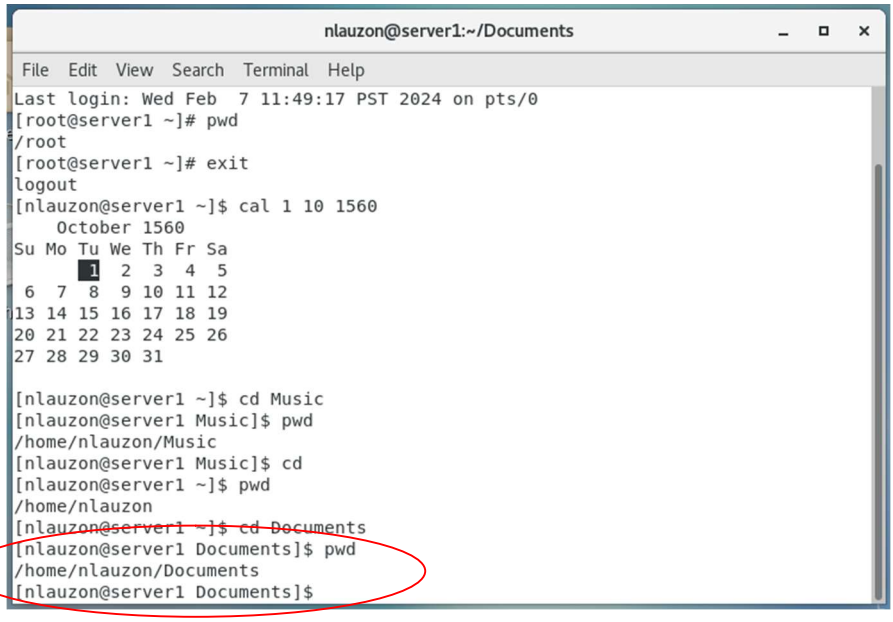


13. Change the current directory to the directory Documents

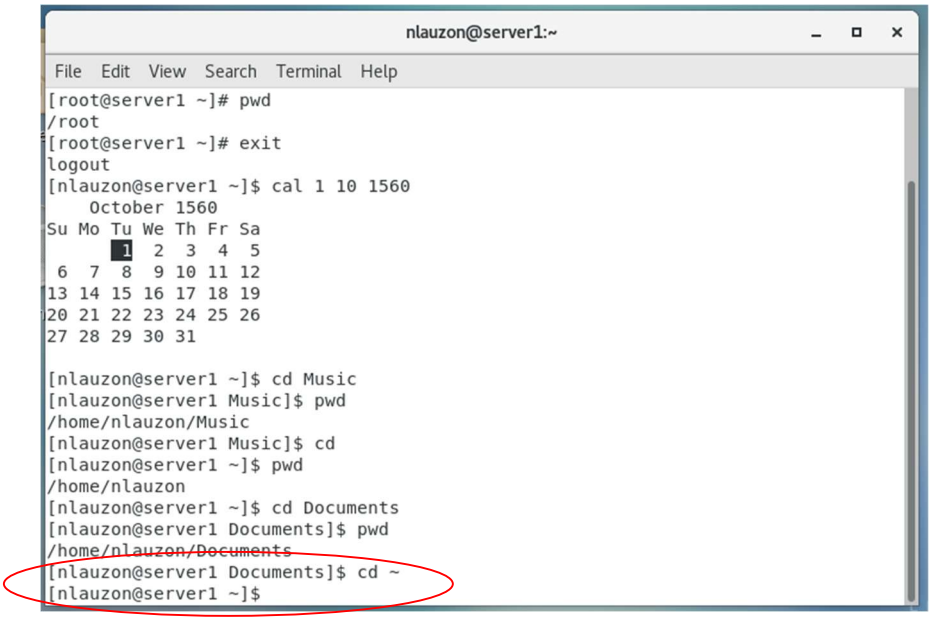


14. What is your current directory now?

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

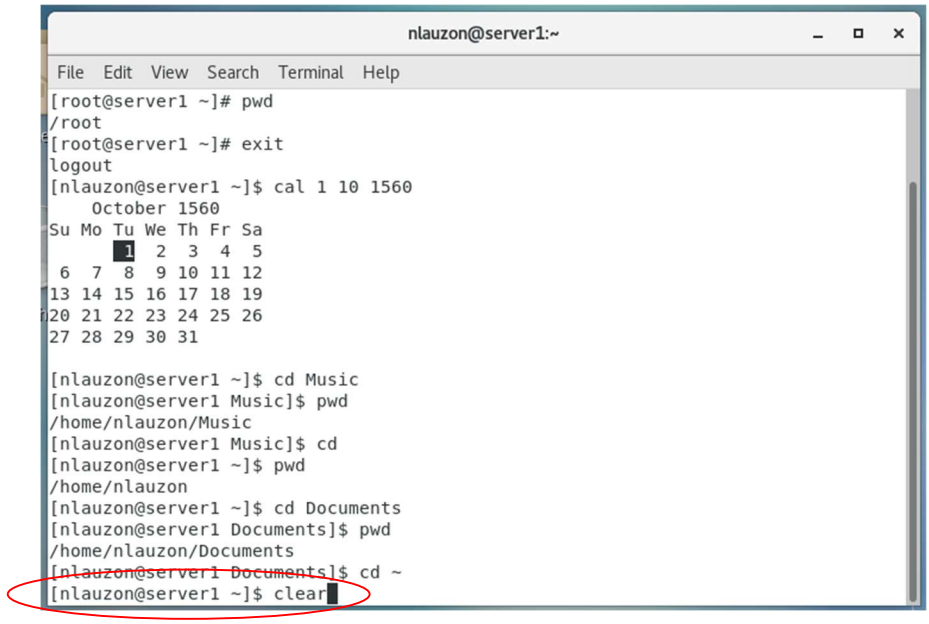


15. Use the cd ~ command then the Enter key to get back to your home directory

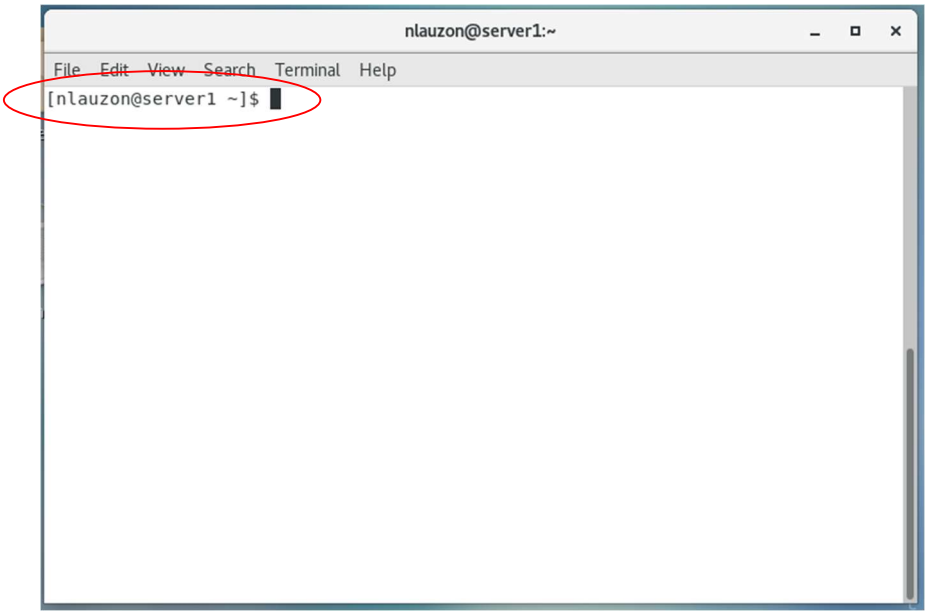


16. Clear the terminal

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

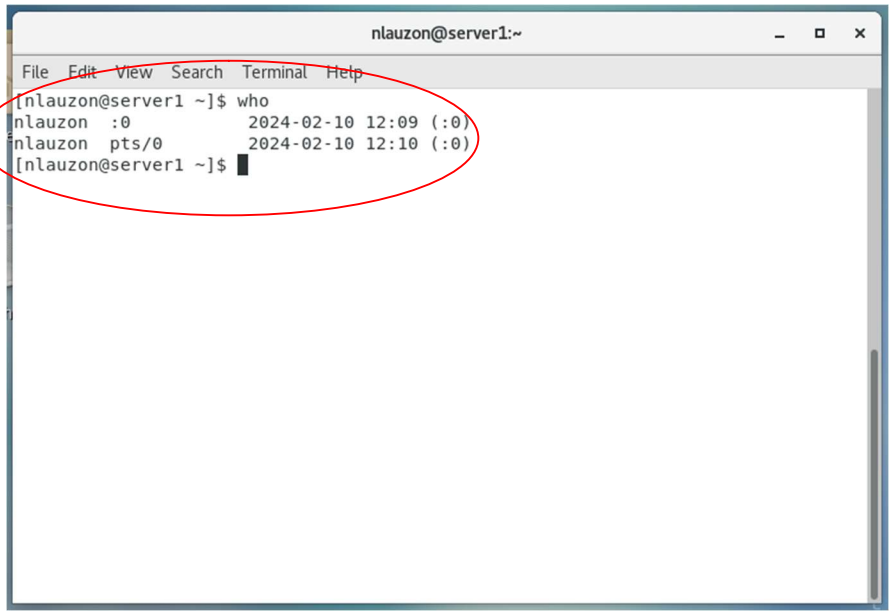


Below is the terminal screen after the command clear is executed. I understand that this command wipes clean the terminal and return a shell prompt at the top.



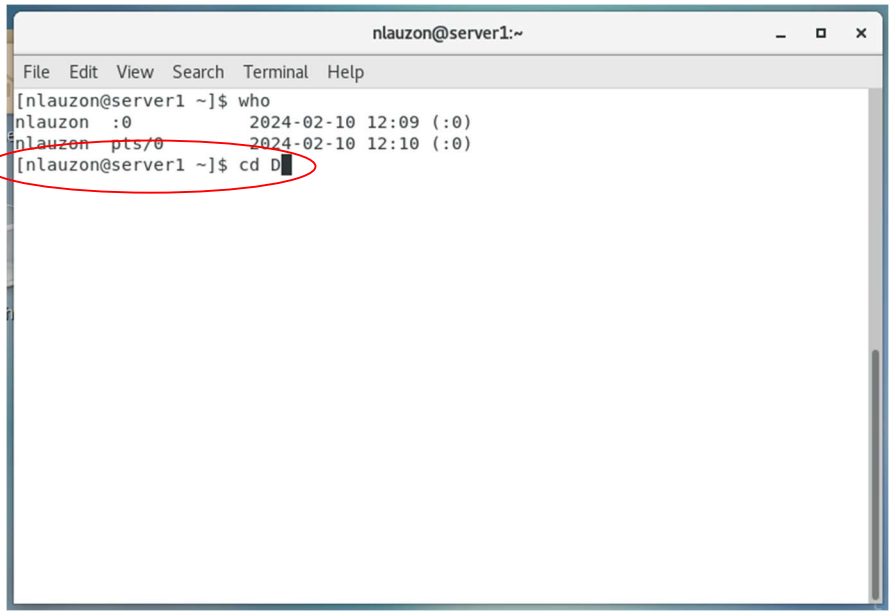
17. Display all the users logged to the Linux system?

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.

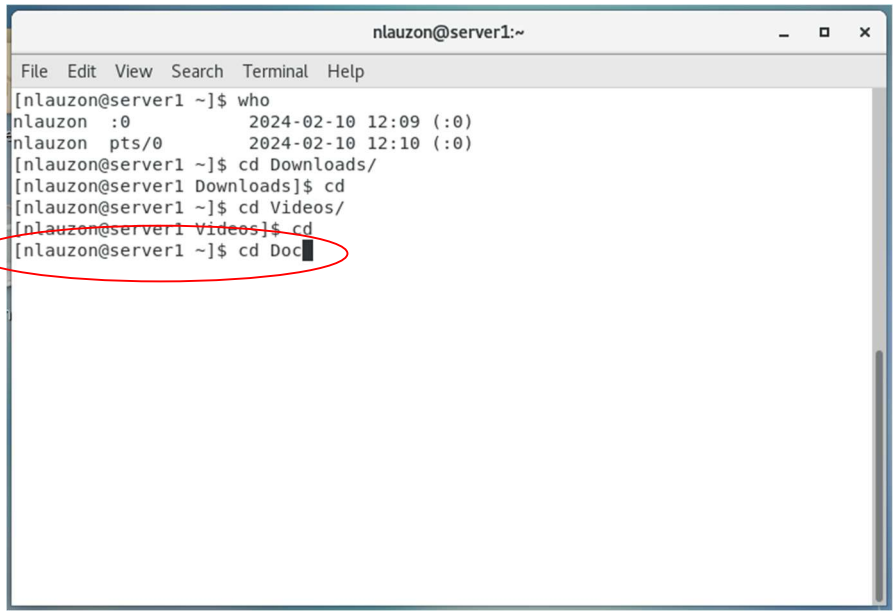


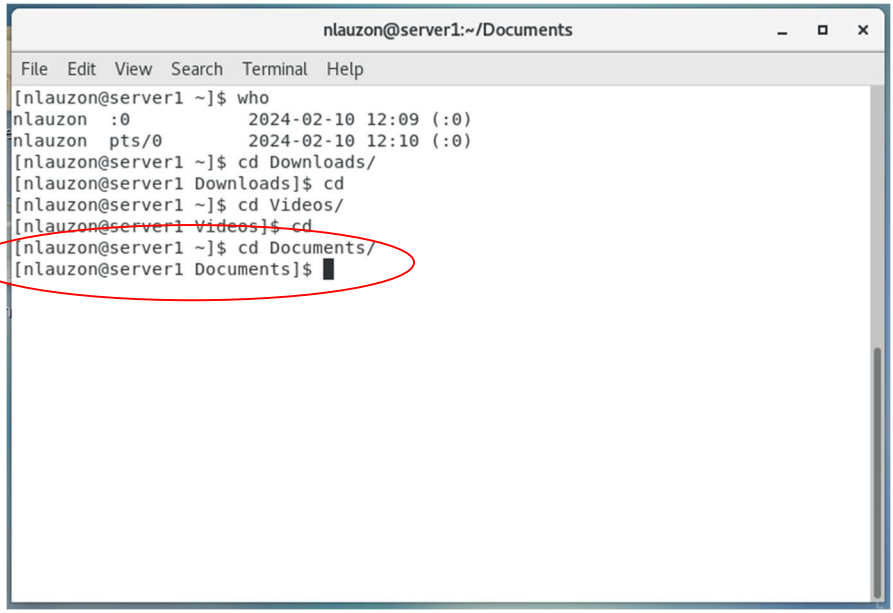
19. Can the operating system guess what the name of the directory starting with D is?

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.

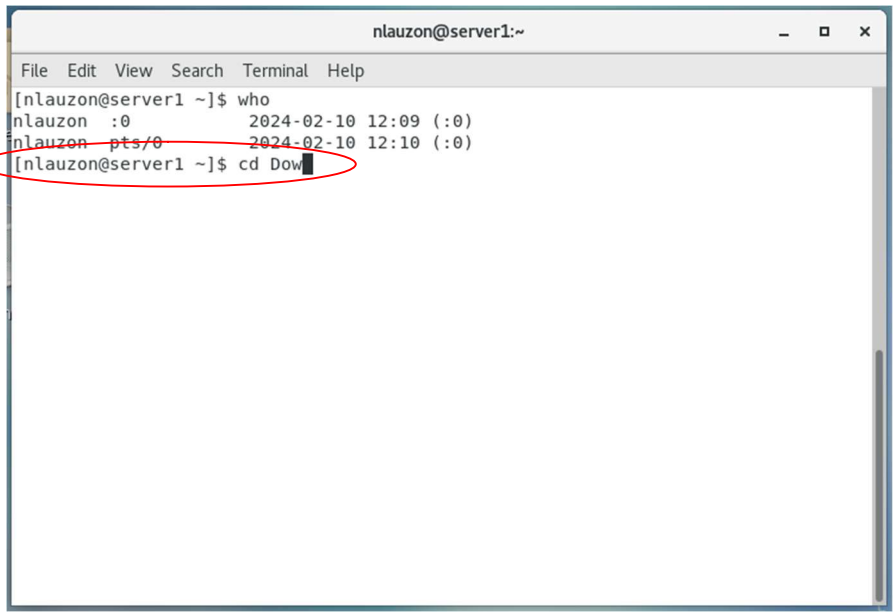
The two screens below show how one can reach the Document directory using the string Doc and the Tab key. The first screen is prior to pressing the Tab key. The second screen is after pressing the Tab and Enter keys.


nlauzon@server1:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[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 ~]$ cd Videos/
[nlauzon@server1 Videos]$ cd
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Doc

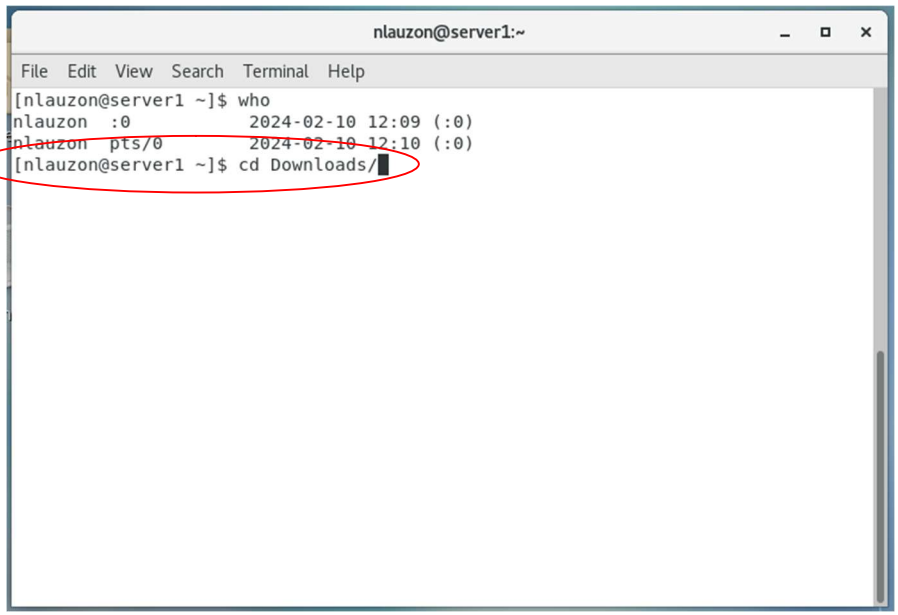

nlauzon@server1:~/Documents
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ who
nlauzon :0 2024-02-10 12:09 (:0)
nlauzon pts/0 2024-02-10 12:10 (:0)
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Downloads/
[nlauzon@server1 Downloads]$ cd
[nlauzon@server1 ~]$ cd Videos/
[nlauzon@server1 Videos]$ cd
[nlauzon@server1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

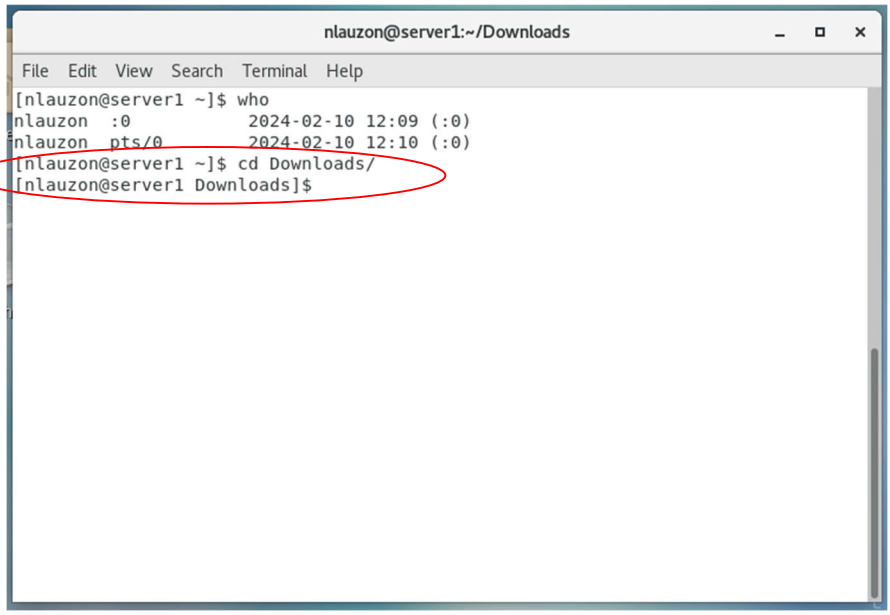


Below is the screen after pressing the Tab key.

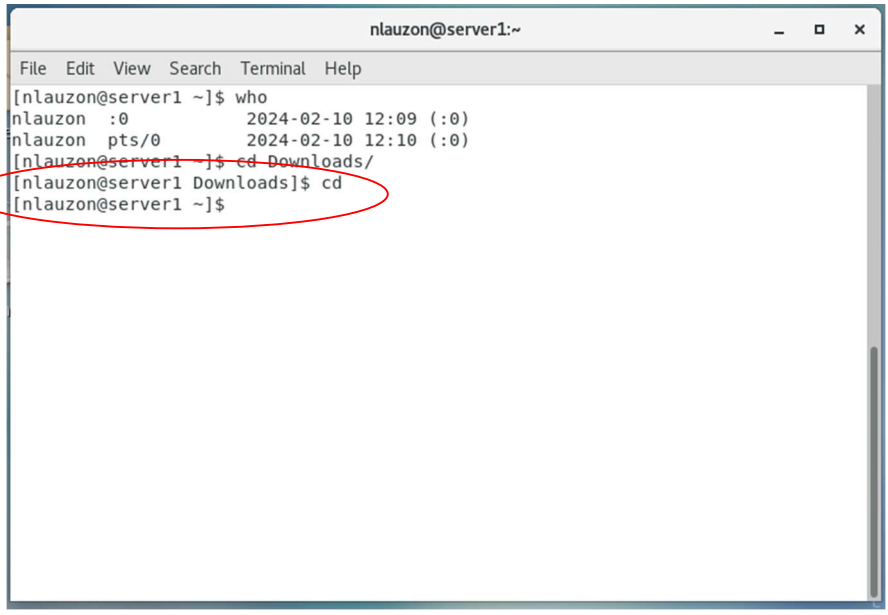


21. Can the operating system guess what the name of the directory starting with Dow is

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.

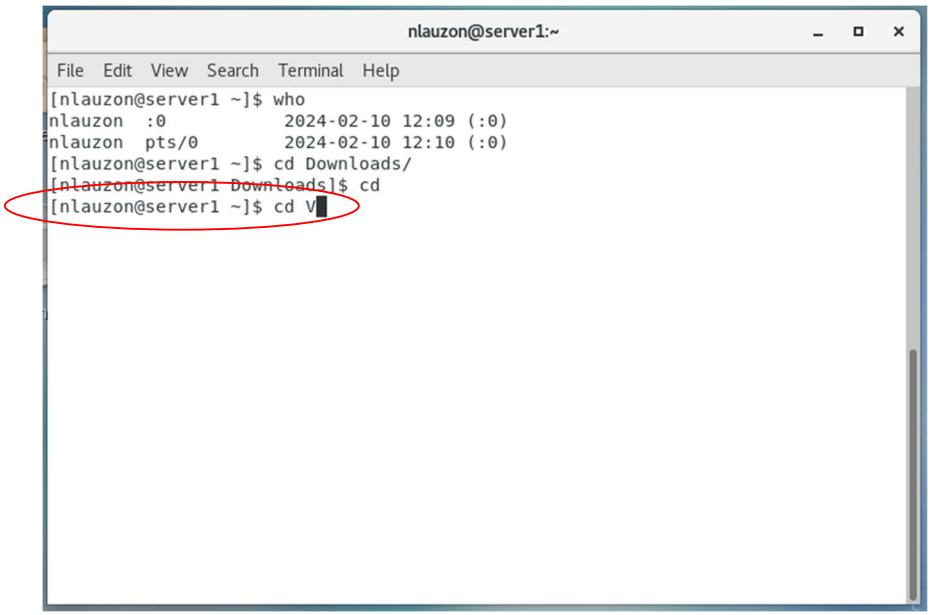


22. Use cd command then the Enter key to get back to your home directory.

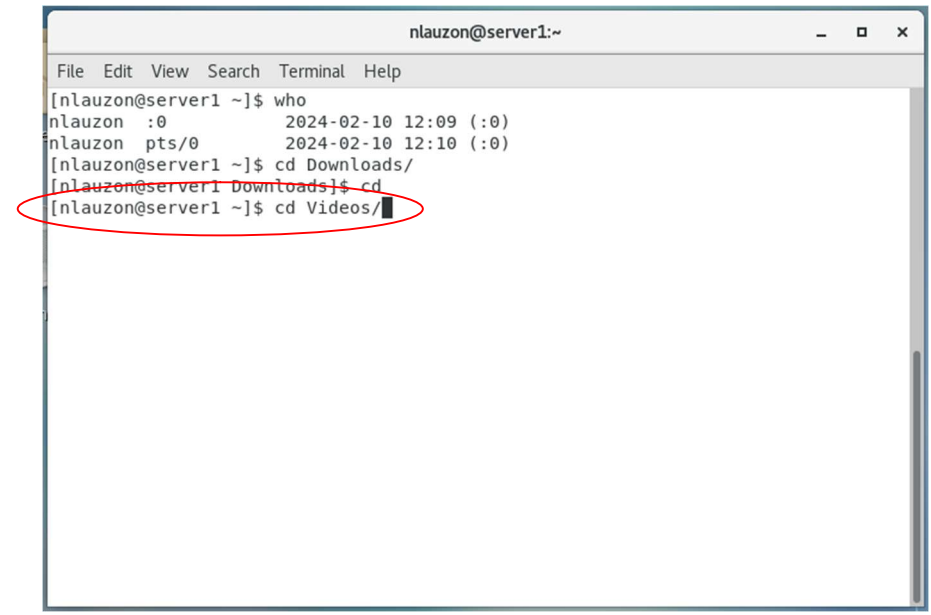


23. Enter the command: cd V then use the Tab completion (Press the Tab key)

Below is the screen prior to pressing the Tab key.

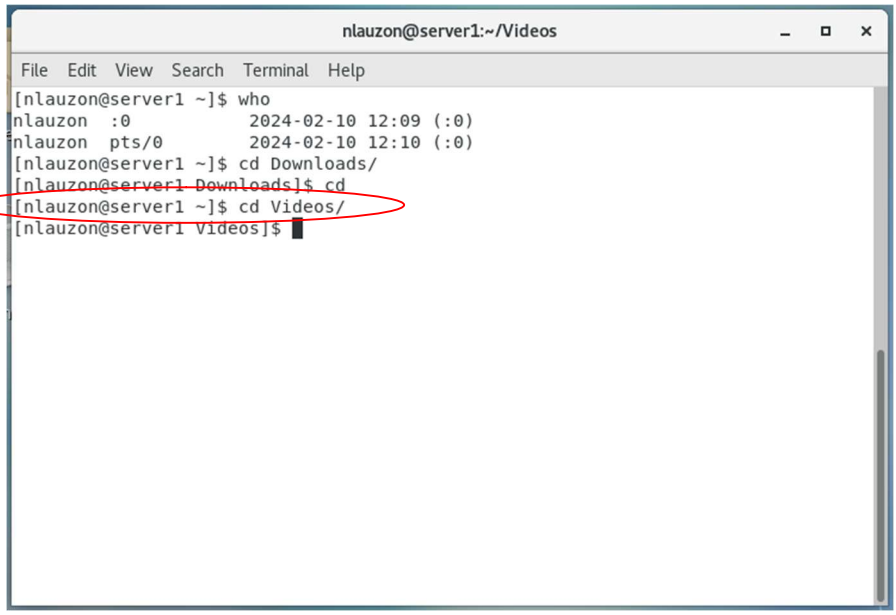


Below is the screen after pressing the Tab key.



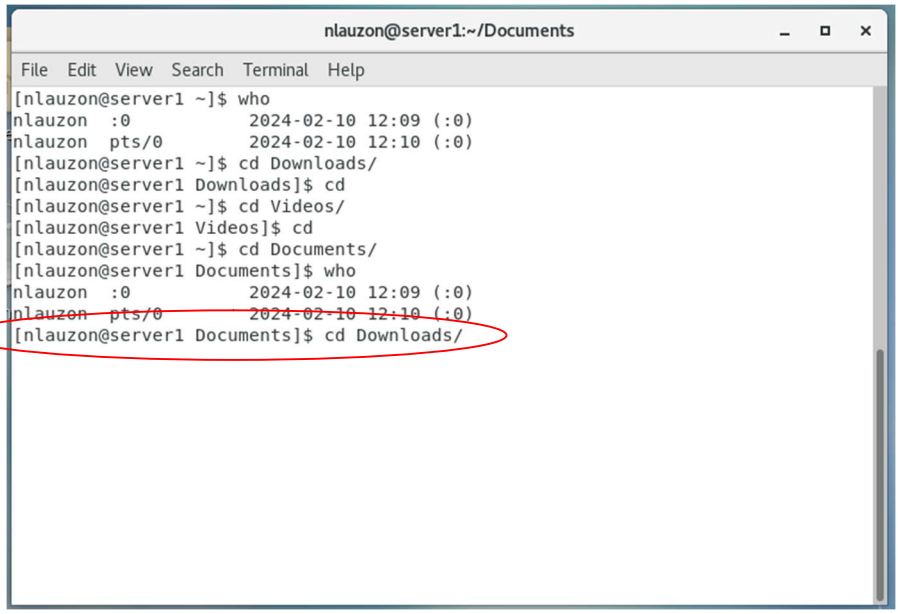
24. Can the operating system guess what the name of the directory starting with V is?

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.

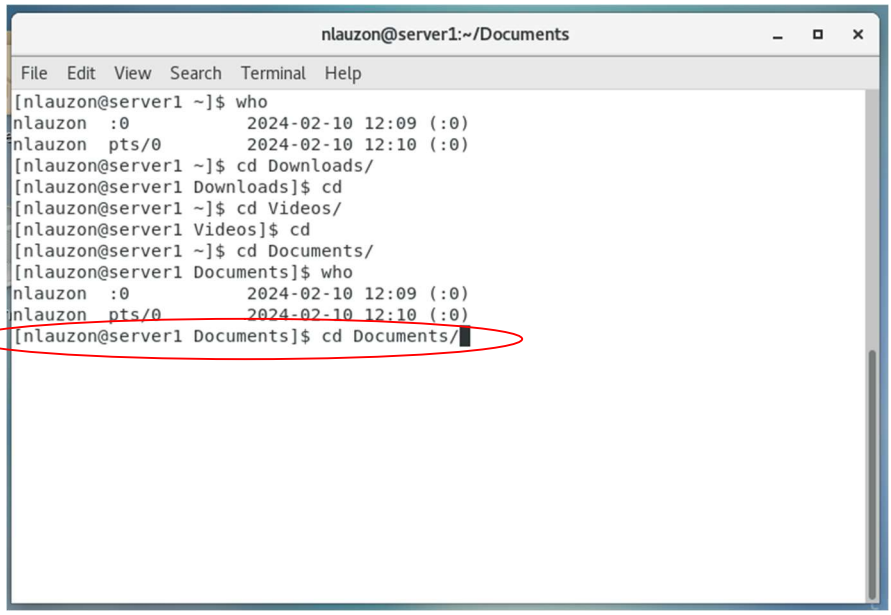


25. Use the Up and Down cursor keys to scroll through the list of previous commands

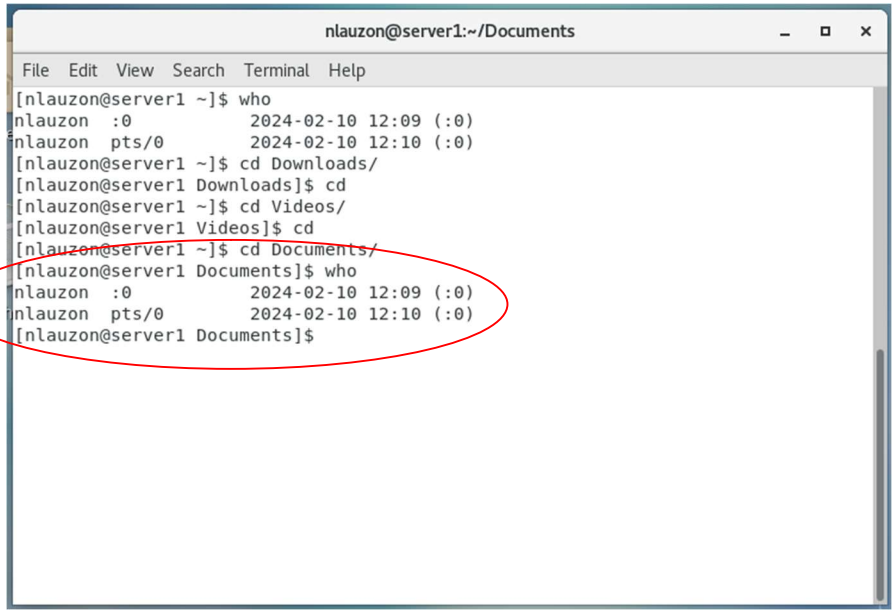
Below is the result after going up by a few commands.



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

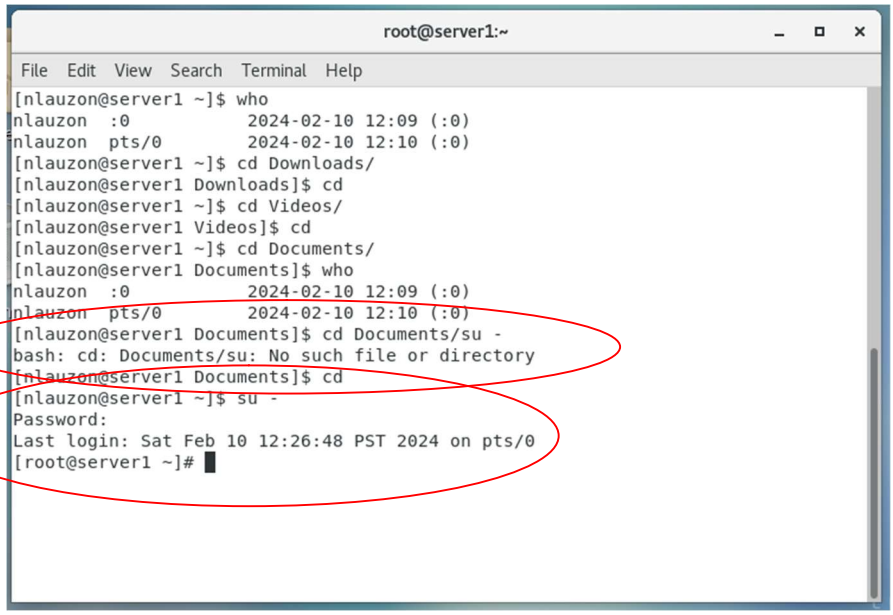


26. Press Enter to execute one of the displayed commands.



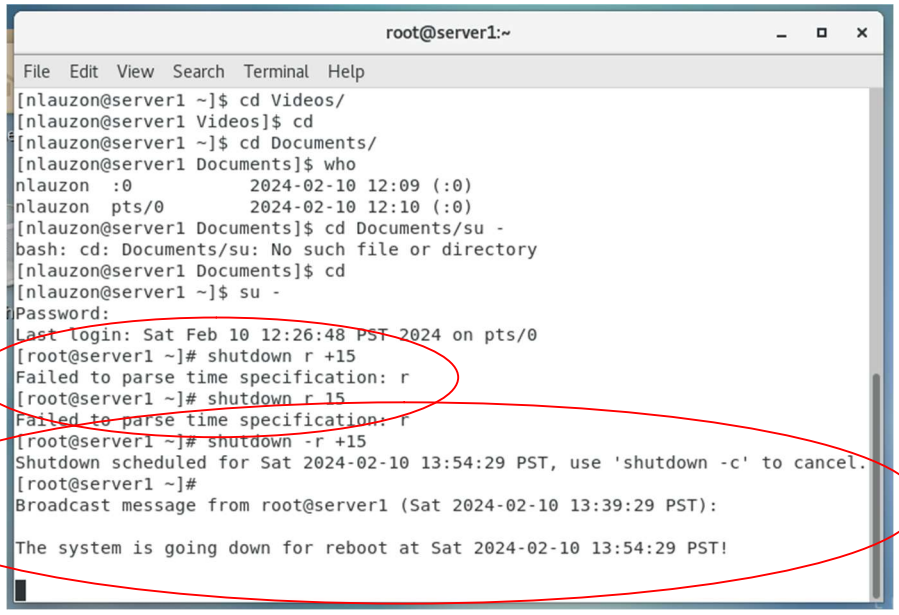
27. Switch account and log as superuser (root)

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

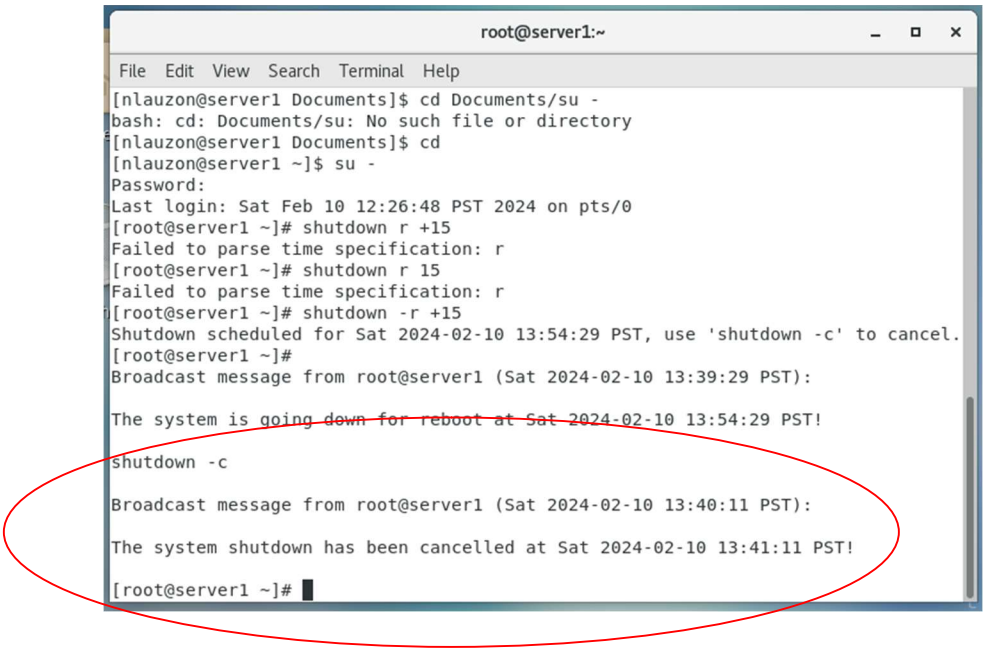


28. Enter a command to reboot your Linux system in 15 mns

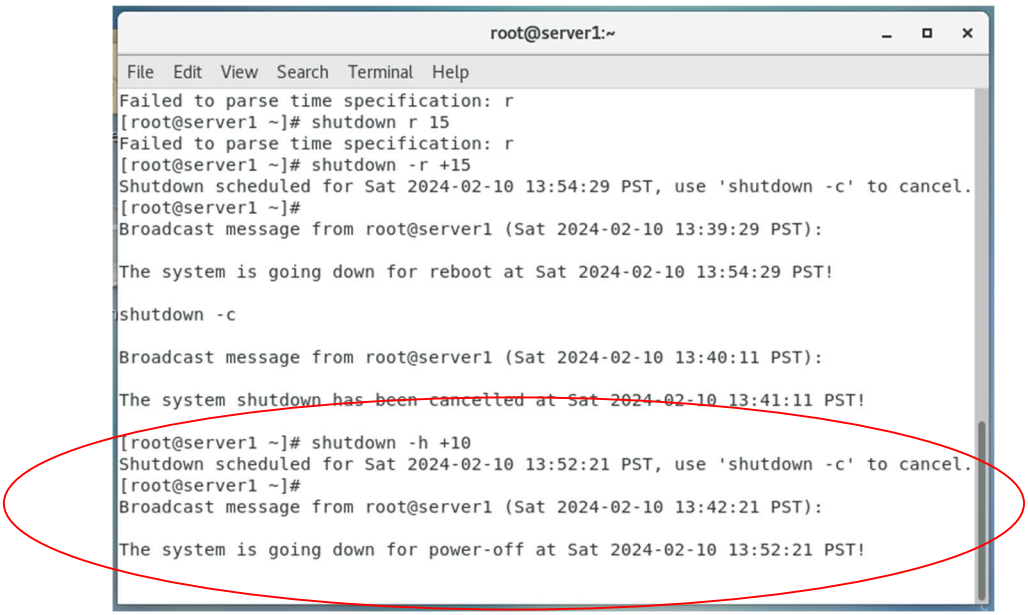
Again, I fumbled a bit before getting the command right. I learned that the system is idiot proof to a point, by identifying my mistakes.



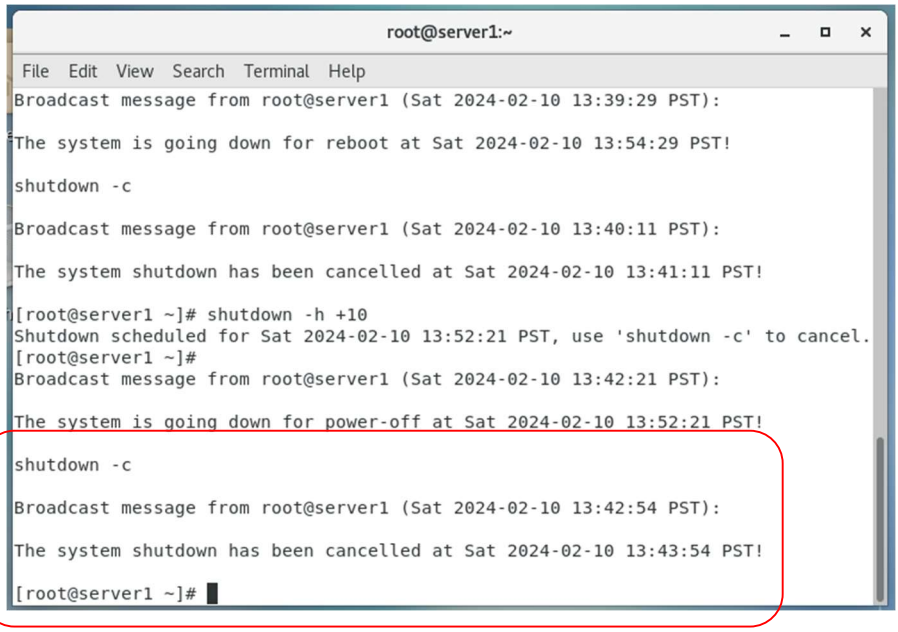
29. Cancel the scheduled reboot



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

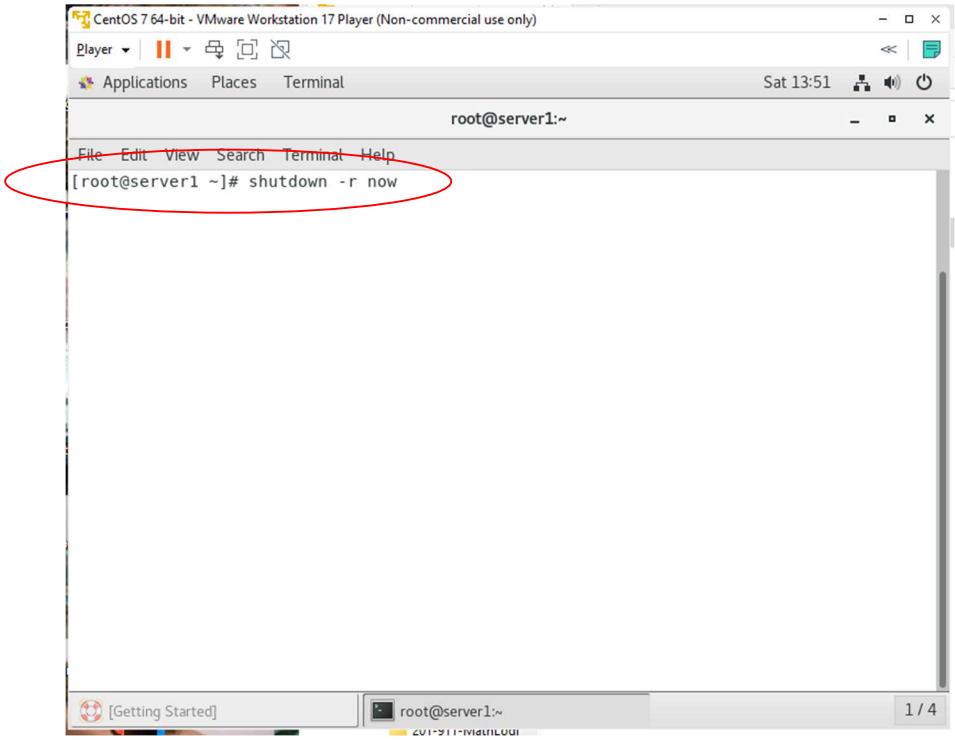


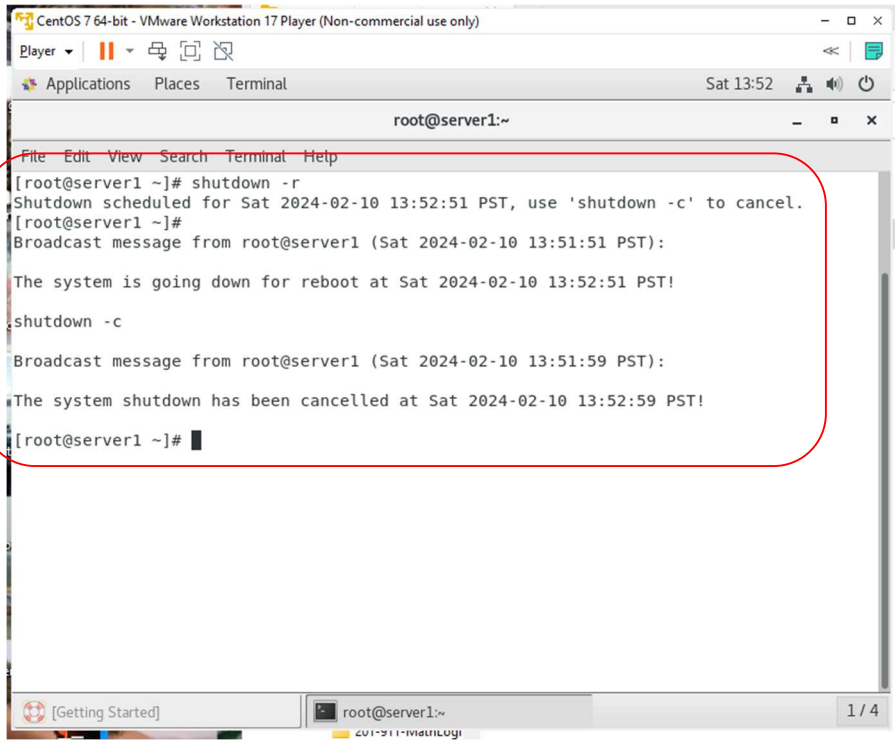
31. Cancel the scheduled shut down



32. Enter a command to reboot your Linux system immediately

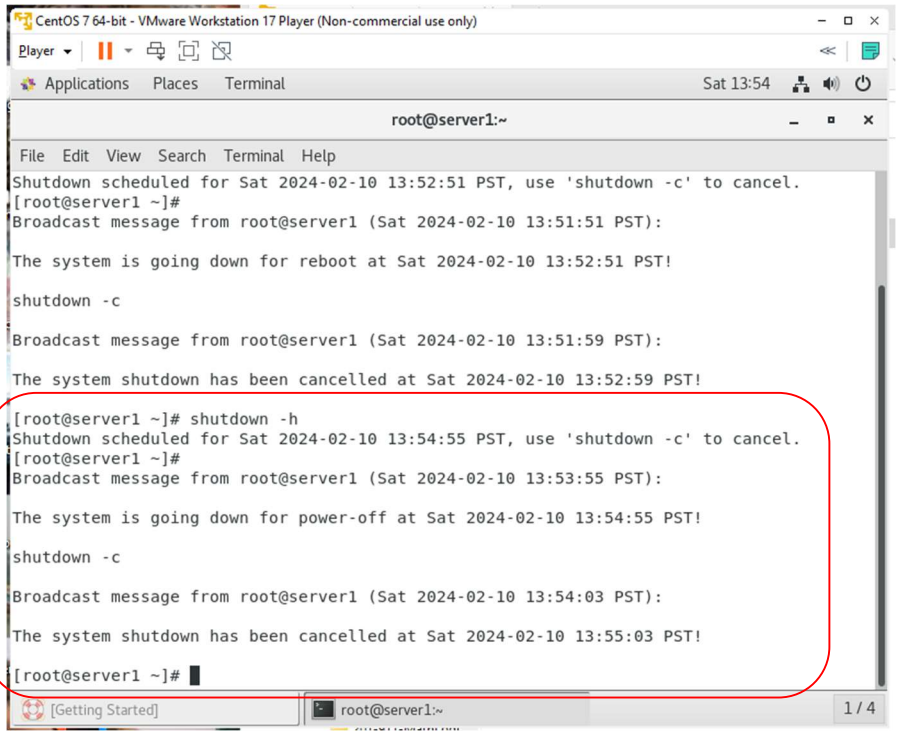
I attest that I saw the system immediately reboot once I entered the command in the screen below and the Enter Key. I understand it is different than the command shutdown -r, which gives me a minute to cancel, as shown in the next screen.

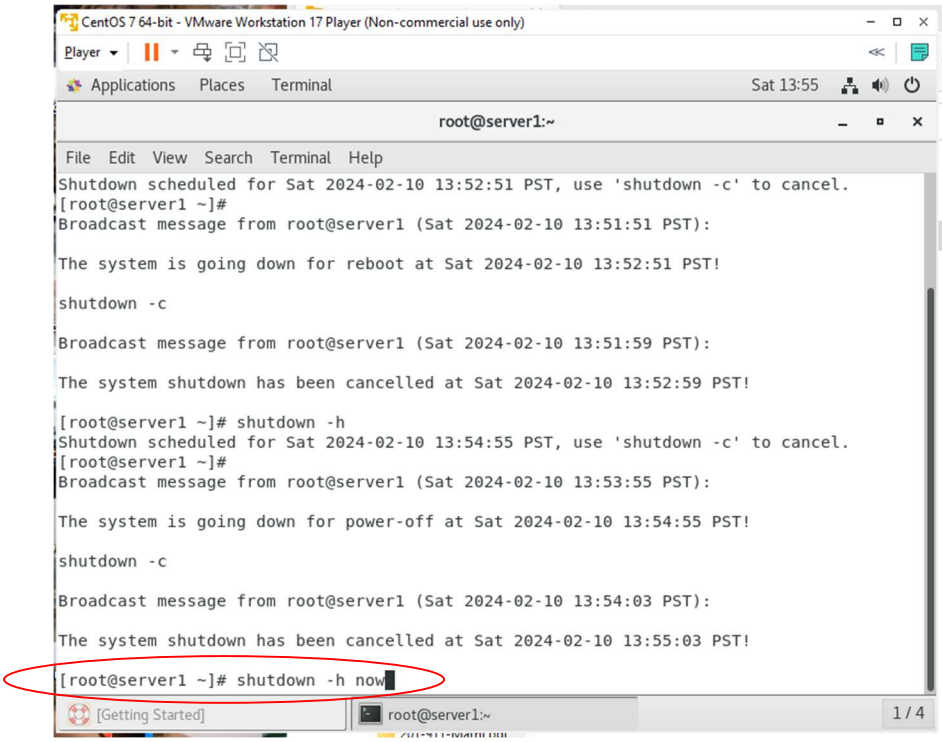




33. Enter a command to shut down your Linux system immediately

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 13:55
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