
*Bu çalışma Oğuzhan Selçuk Hızıroğlu tarafından AWS re/Start Cohort-2 öğrencileri için hazırlanmıştır.*

# Linux Command Line

> **Note**: All labs rely on previous courseware and lab information.

## Objectives

In this lab, you will:

- Run commands to gain knowledge of your current system and current session
- Search and run previous bash commands

## Duration

This lab requires approximately **30 minutes** to complete.

## AWS service restrictions

In this lab environment, access to AWS services and service actions might be restricted to the ones that you need to complete the lab instructions. You might encounter errors if you attempt to access other services or perform actions beyond the ones that this lab describes.

## Accessing the AWS Management Console

1. At the top of these instructions, choose Start Lab to launch your lab.
   A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

   > **Tip**: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

Home | Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC | Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details | Teacher View | AWS | Start Lab | End Lab | 0:60

EN-US

**Start Lab**

```
Region: us-west-2
Lab ID: arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:892208567368:stack/c23732a63633914426221t1w892208567368/d8305b30-21e1-11ee-aefe-061483d0b2e1
Creation Time: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700

Start session at: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
Remaining session time: 01:00:00(60 minutes)

Lab status: in creation
```

A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

> **Tip**: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.

26°C
Çok bulutlu

Ara

04:00
14.07.2023


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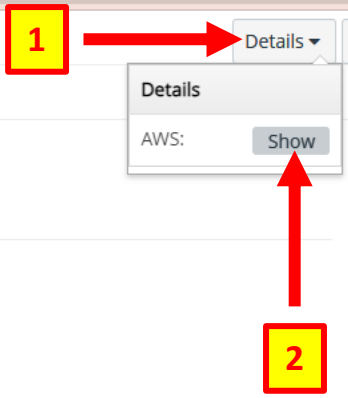


EN-US

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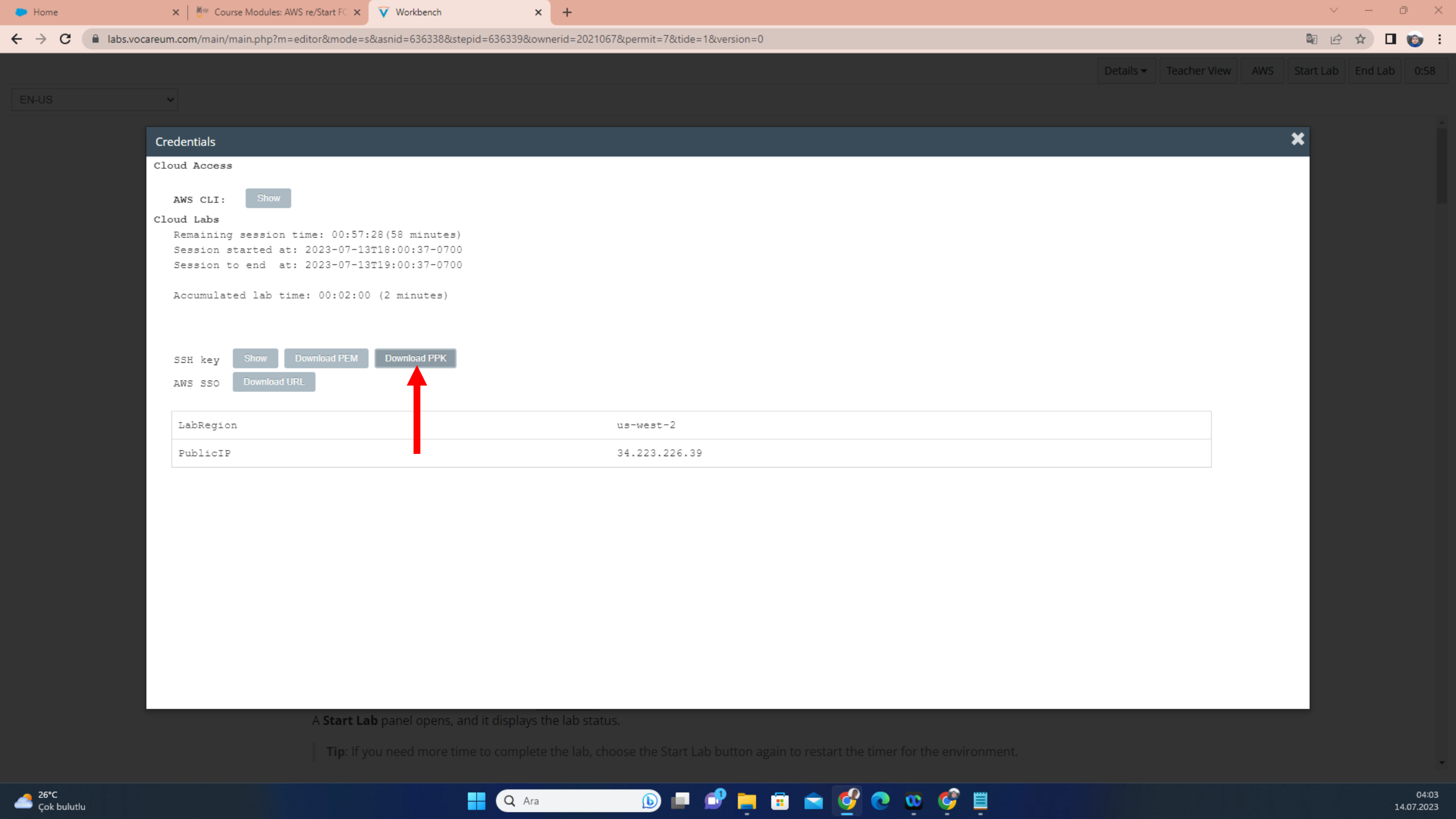
Home
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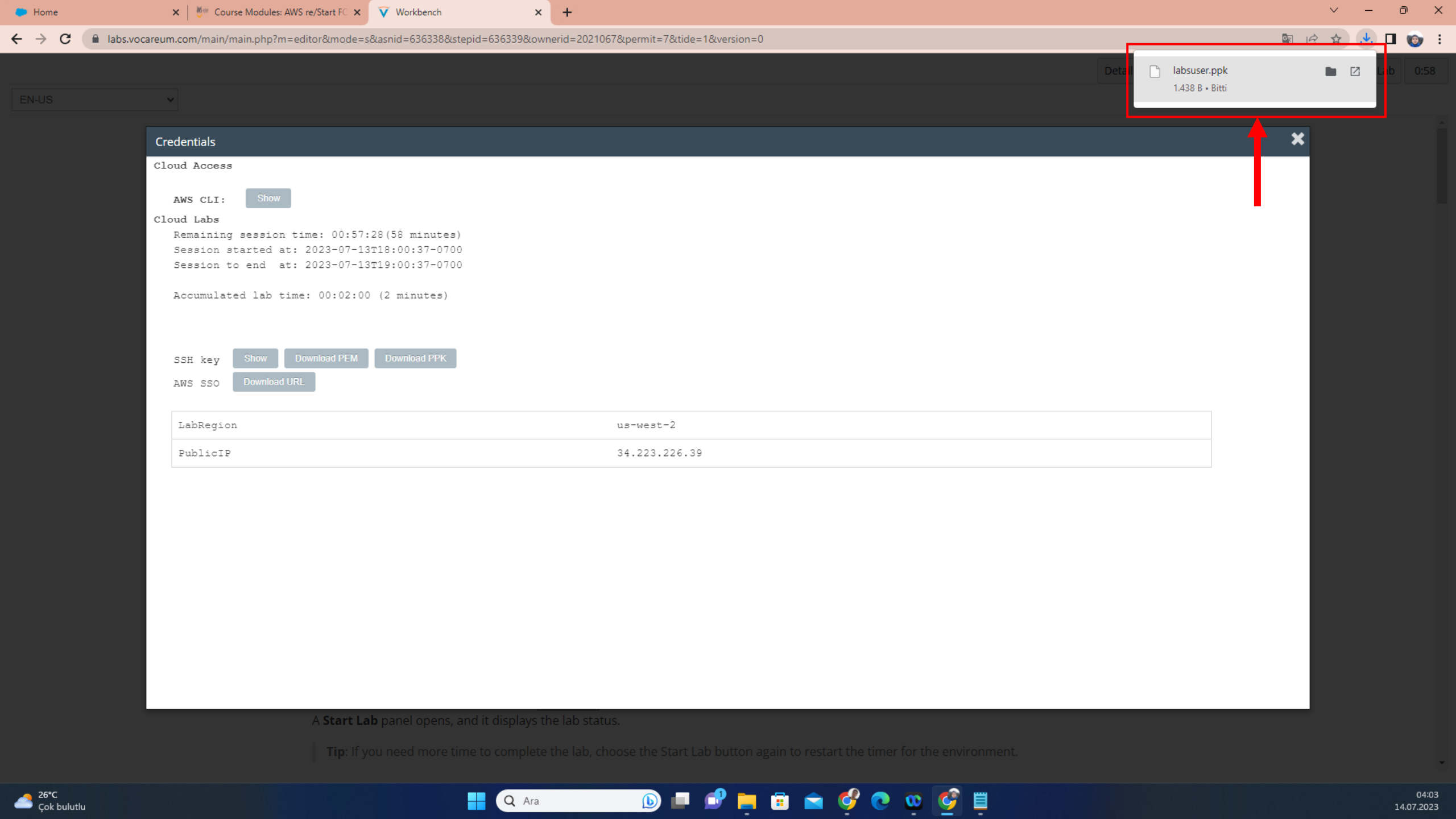
labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0
Details
Teacher View
AWS
Start Lab
End Lab
0:58
EN-US
Credentials
Cloud Access
AWS CLI: Show
Cloud Labs
Remaining session time: 00:57:28(58 minutes)
Session started at: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
Session to end at: 2023-07-13T19:00:37-0700
Accumulated lab time: 00:02:00 (2 minutes)
SSH key Show Download PEM Download PPK
AWS SSO Download URL
LabRegion us-west-2
PublicIP 34.223.226.39
A Start Lab panel opens, and it displays the lab status.
Tip: If you need more time to complete the lab, choose the Start Lab button again to restart the timer for the environment.
26°C
Çok bulutlu
Ara
04:03
14.07.2023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labsuser.ppk
1.438 B • Bitti
EN-US
0:58
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26°C
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labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details | Teacher View | AWS | Start Lab | End Lab | 0:57

EN-US

## Credentials

Cloud Access

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Cloud Labs

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| | |
|---|---|
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| PublicIP | 34.223.226.[redacted] |

Seç 1 2 Kopyala

Kopyala Ctrl+C
Seçili metin bağlantısını kopyala
34.223.226.39 adresine git
Yazdır... Ctrl+P
Seçimi Türkçe diline çevir
İncele

A **Start Lab** panel opens, and it displays the lab status.

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26°C Çok bulutlu

Ara

04:04 14.07.2023

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Details | Teacher View | AWS | Start Lab | End Lab | 0:56

EN-US

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Cloud Labs

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Accumulated lab time: 00:02:00 (2 minutes)

SSH key Show Download PEM Download PPK

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| | |
|---|---|
| LabRegion | us-west-2 |
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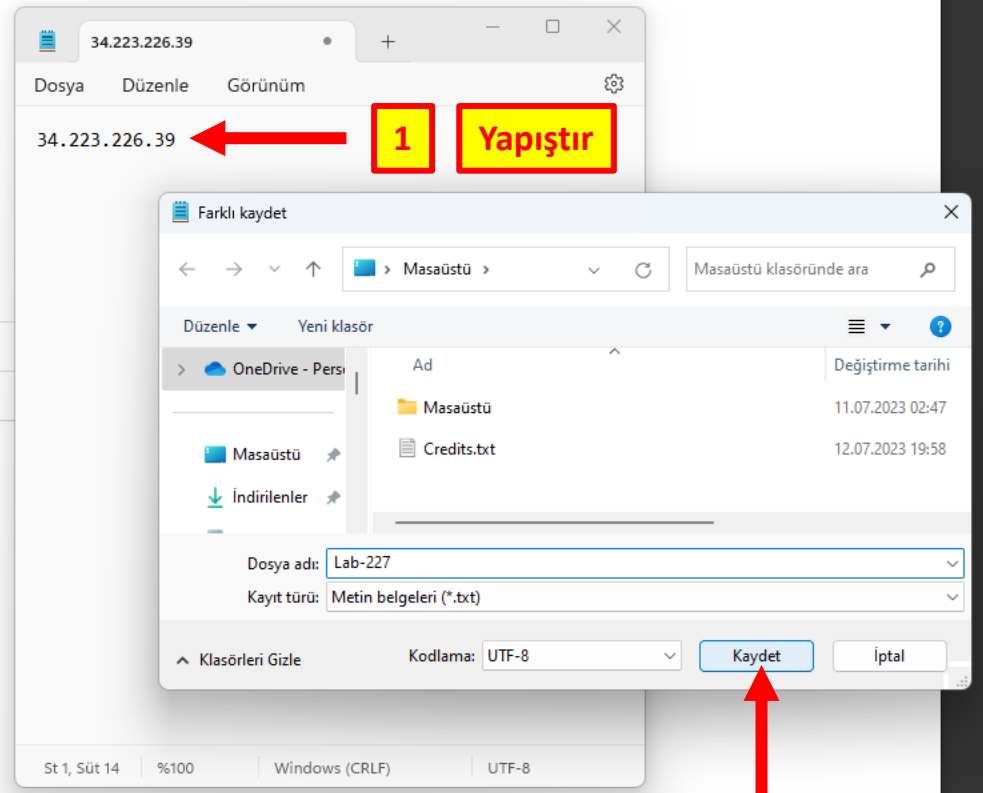


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26°C Çok bulutlu

Ara

04:06 14.07.2023

Home | Course Modules: AWS re/Start F | Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details | Teacher View | AWS | Start Lab | End Lab | 0:55

EN-US

## Credentials

Cloud Access

AWS CLI: Show

Cloud Labs

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SSH key Show Download PEM Download PPK

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26°C Çok bulutlu

Ara

04:06 14.07.2023

In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

## Windows Users: Using SSH to Connect

These instructions are specifically for Windows users. If you are using macOS or Linux, skip to the next section.

5. Select the Details drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select Show. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
   *Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.*
7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 instance. If you do not have PuTTY installed on your computer, download it here.
10. Open **putty.exe**
11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY session open for a longer period of time.:
    - Select **Connection**
    - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to `30`
12. Configure your PuTTY session:
    - Select **Session**
    - **Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the **Public DNS or IPv4 address** of the instance you made a note of earlier.
      Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and select **Instances**. Check the box next to the instance you want to connect to and in the *Description* tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
    - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expand ⊞ **SSH**
    - Select **Auth** *(don't expand it)*
    - Select **Browse**
    - Browse to and select the lab#.ppk file that you downloaded
    - Select **Open** to select it
    - Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: `ec2-user`
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Tıkla

Home | Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC | Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Detail | Lab | 0:54

putty.exe
1.609 KB • Bitti

labsuser.ppk
1.438 B • 4 dakika önce

Tıkla (Program açılacak)

EN-US

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26°C Çok bulutlu | Ara | 04:07 14.07.2023

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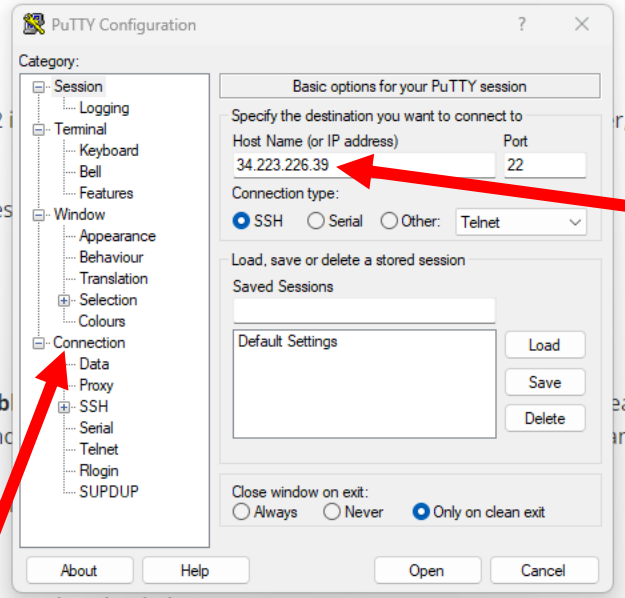


1 Az önce kopyalamış olduğun PublicIP'yi yapıştır

2 Connection'a tıkla

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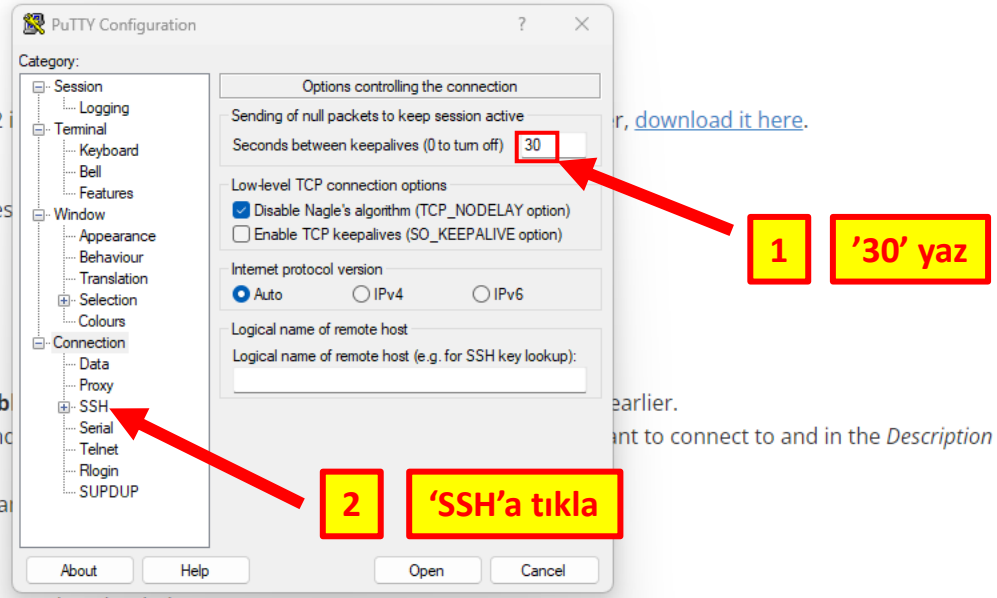

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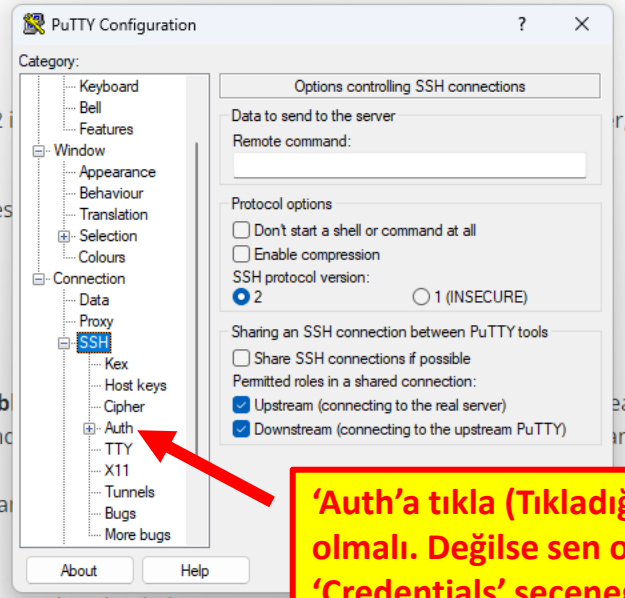


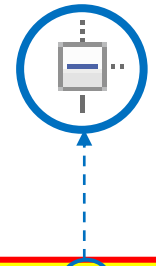

**'Auth'a tıkla (Tıkladığın zaman Auth'un yanındaki kutucuk içinde '-' işareti olmalı. Değilse sen o hale getir. Bir sonraki adımda tıklaman gereken 'Credentials' seçeneği ancak o şekilde görünecektir.)**

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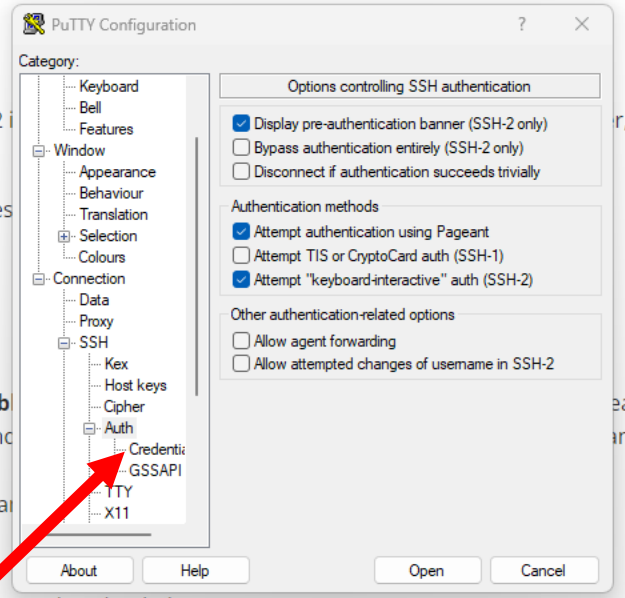


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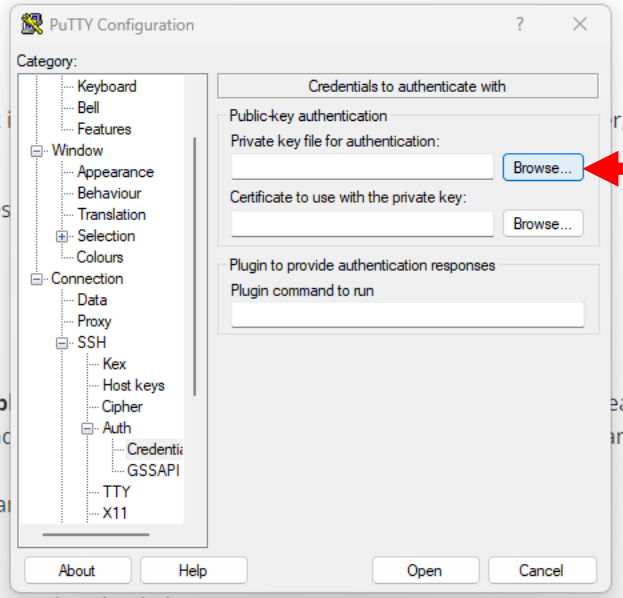

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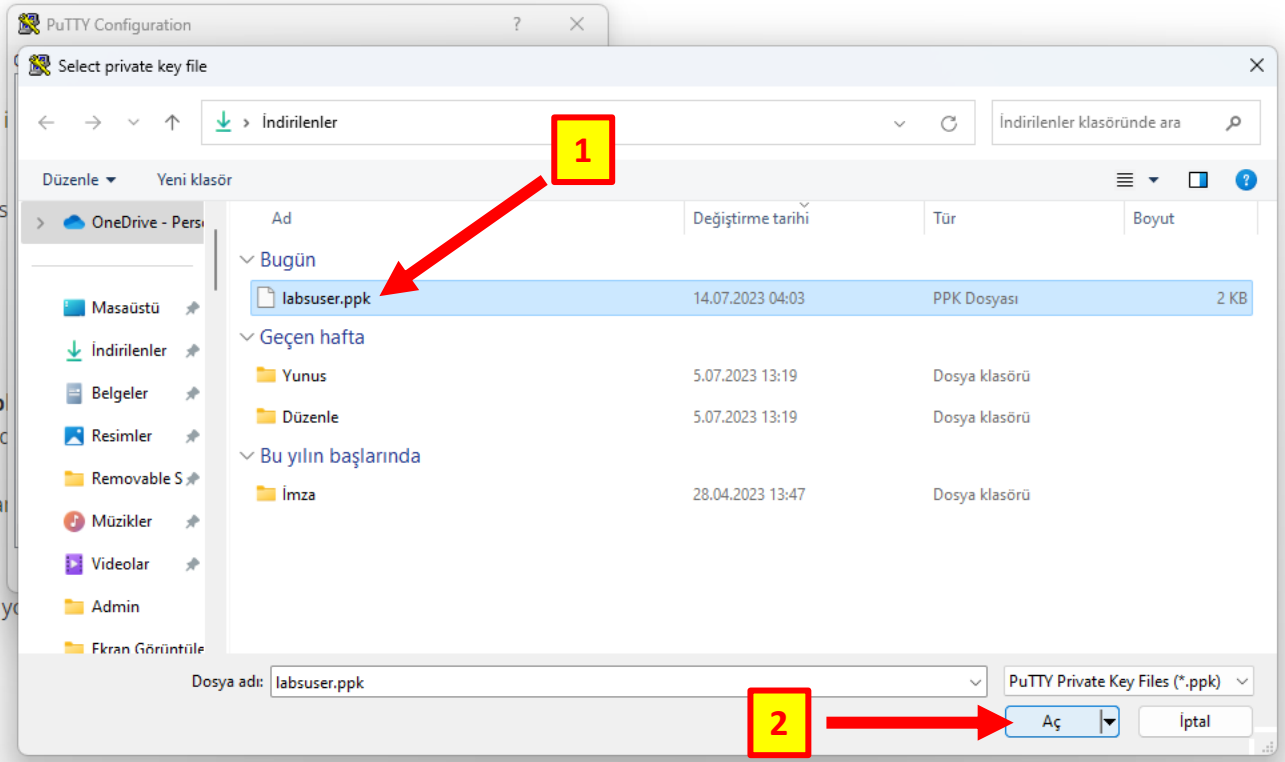

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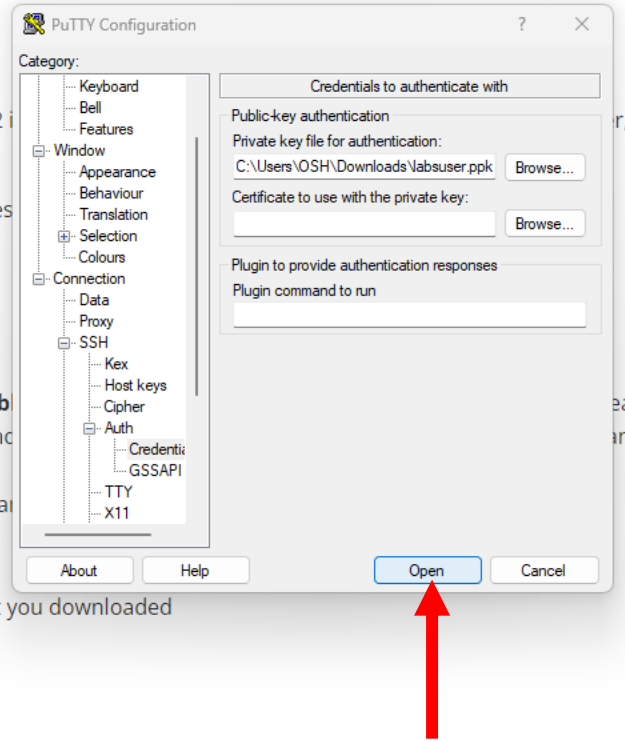
5. Select the Details drop-down menu above these instructions you are currently reading, and then select Show. A Credentials window will be presented.
6. Select the **Download PPK** button and save the **labsuser.ppk** file.
   *Typically your browser will save it to the Downloads directory.*
7. Make a note of the **PublicIP** address.
8. Then exit the Details panel by selecting the **X**.
9. Download **PuTTY** to SSH into the Amazon EC2 i…r, download it here.
10. Open **putty.exe**
11. Configure PuTTY timeout to keep the PuTTY ses…
    - Select **Connection**
    - Set **Seconds between keepalives** to `30`
12. Configure your PuTTY session:
    - Select **Session**
    - **Host Name (or IP address):** Paste the **Publ**…earlier.
      Alternatively, return to the EC2 Console and…nt to connect to and in the *Description* tab copy the **IPv4 Public IP** value.
    - Back in PuTTY, in the **Connection** list, expa…
    - Select **Auth** *(don't expand it)*
    - Select **Browse**
    - Browse to and select the lab#.ppk file that you downloaded
    - Select **Open** to select it
    - Select **Open** again.
13. Select **Yes**, to trust and connect to the host.
14. When prompted **login as**, enter: `ec2-user`
    This will connect you to the EC2 instance.



In this task, you will connect to a Amazon Linux EC2 instance. You will use an SSH utility to perform all of these operations. The following instructions vary slightly depending on whether you are using Windows or Mac/Linux.

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   *Typic*
7. Make
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12. Confi
    - S
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      t
    - B
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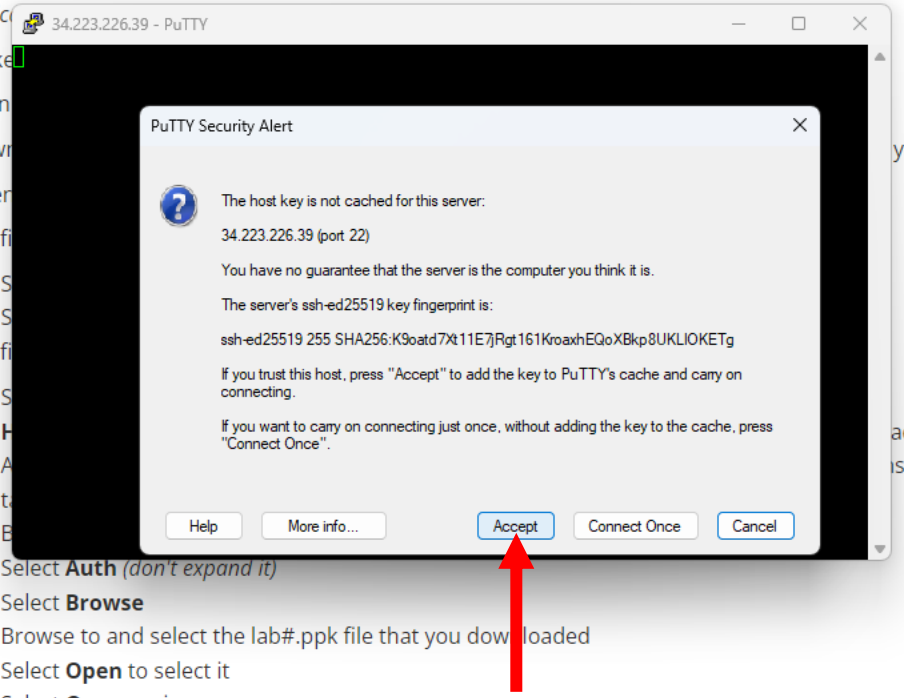


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   *Typic*
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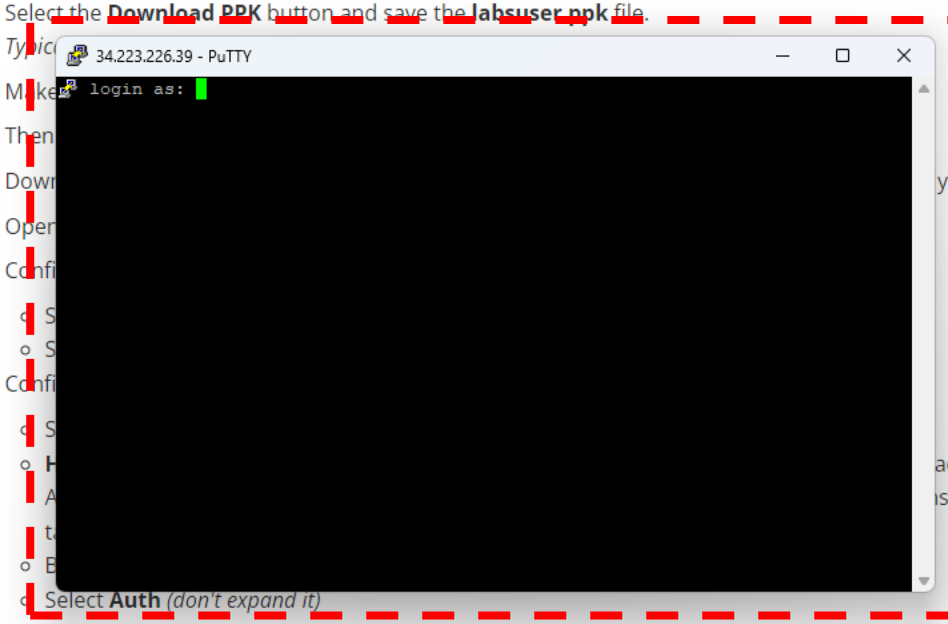


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a note of earlier.

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**'ec2-user' yaz ve ardından ENTER'a bas**

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    - S
    - S
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    - S
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      A
      t
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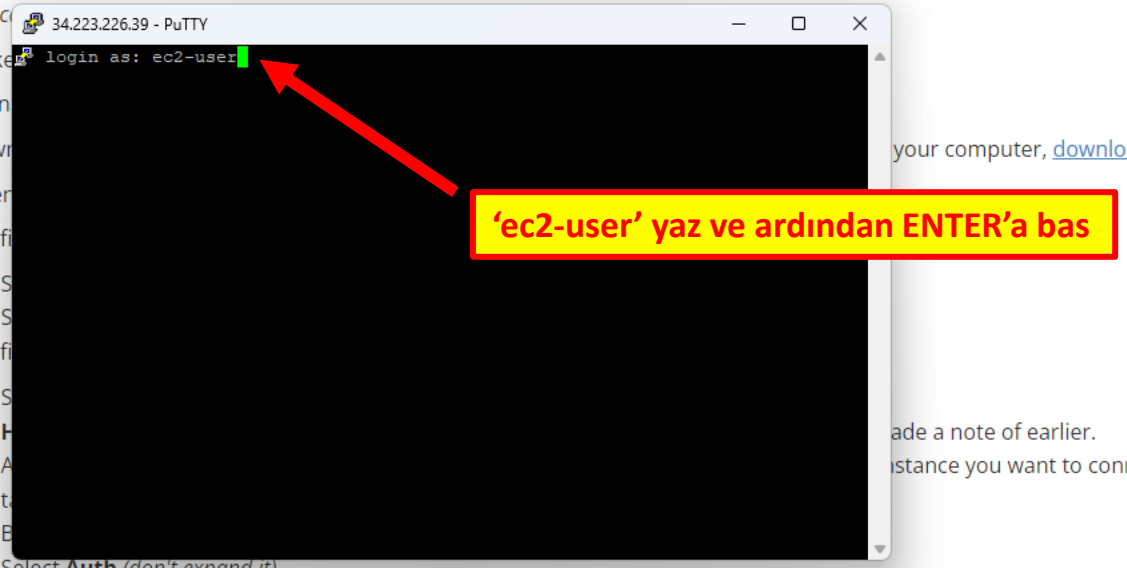


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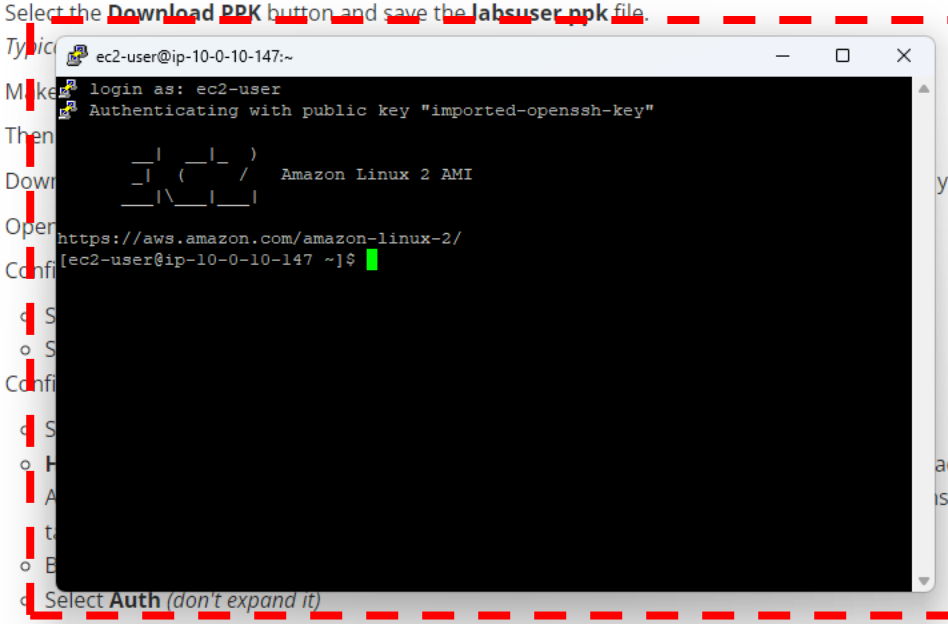


EC2 makinemize bağlandık!

your computer, download it here.

add a note of earlier.

instance you want to connect to and in the *Description*

**Sırasıyla komutlarımızı icra ediyoruz**

Because you are using a key pair for authentication, you will not be prompted for a password.

## Task 2: Run familiar commands

In this exercise, you run a few commands to gain some general knowledge of the system and session that you are using.

24. From the terminal, enter `whoa` and press Tab. Notice that the auto complete feature displays the full command, `whoami`.
25. Press Enter to display your current username.
26. Enter `hostname -s` and press Enter to display a shortened version of
27. Enter `uptime -p` and press Enter to display the uptime of the system

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ whoami
ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ hostname -s
ip-10-[redacted]
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ uptime -p
up 8 minutes
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"

       __|  __|_  )
       _|  (     /   Amazon Linux 2 AMI
      ___|\___|___|

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ whoami
ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$
```

**'whoami' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas**

*Figure: The whoami, hostname, and uptime commands give basic inform*
*the user, IP address, or how long your system has been running for troubleshooting purposes.*

28. From the terminal, enter `who -H -a` and press Enter to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ who -H -a
NAME       LINE         TIME             IDLE          PID COMMENT  EXIT
           system boot  2021-09-02 01:10
LOGIN      ttyS0        2021-09-02 01:10              2212 id=tyS0
LOGIN      tty1         2021-09-02 01:10              2217 id=tty1
           run-level 5  2021-09-02 01:10
ec2-user + pts/0        2021-09-02 01:14 00:07        7317 (205.251.233.179)
```

Because you are using a key pair for authentication, you will not be prompted for a password.

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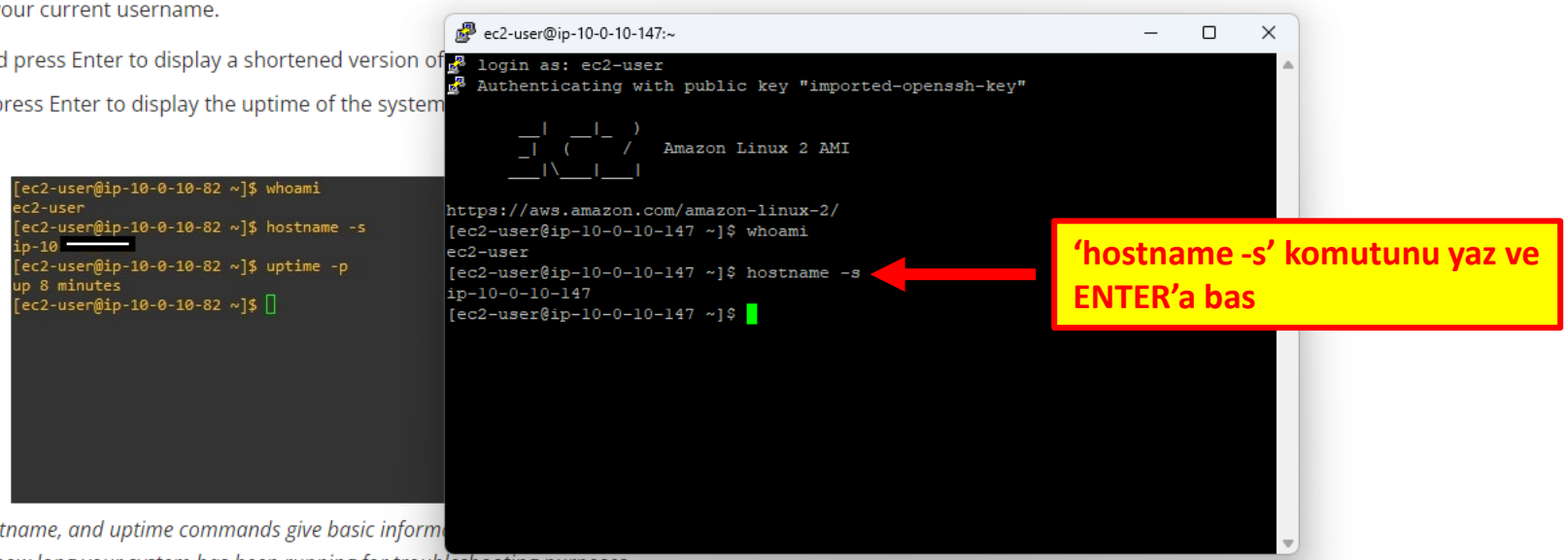


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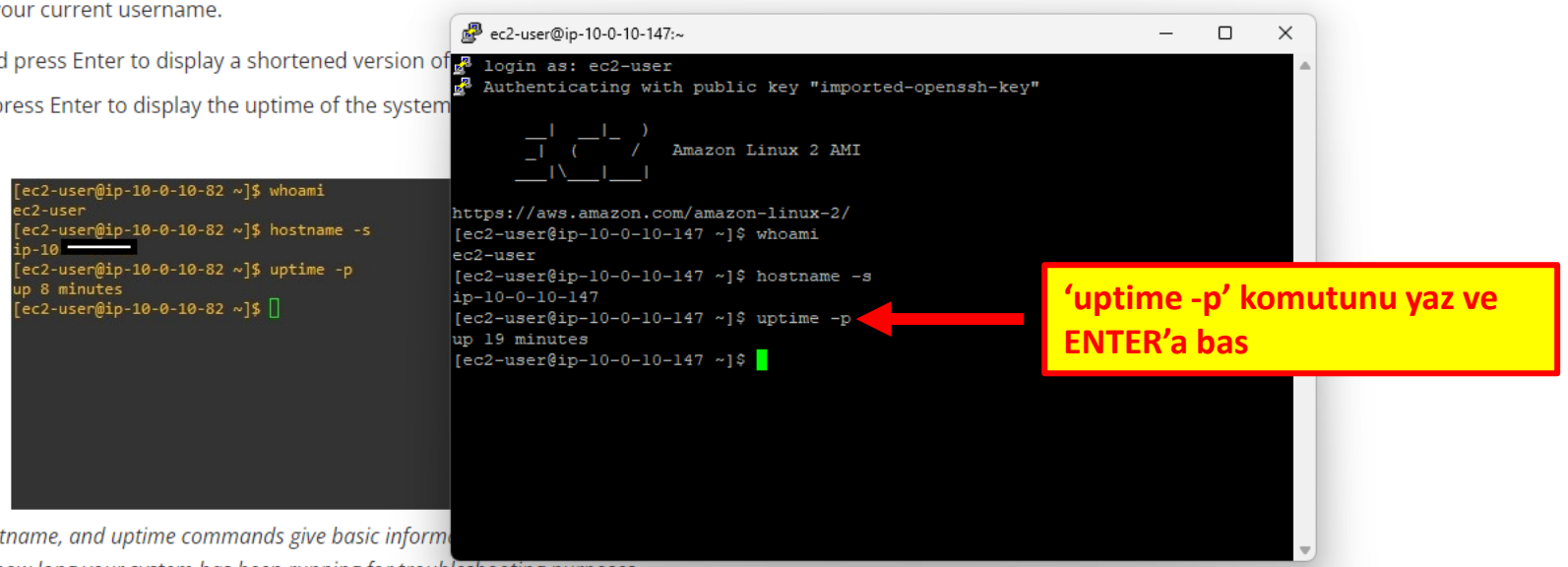


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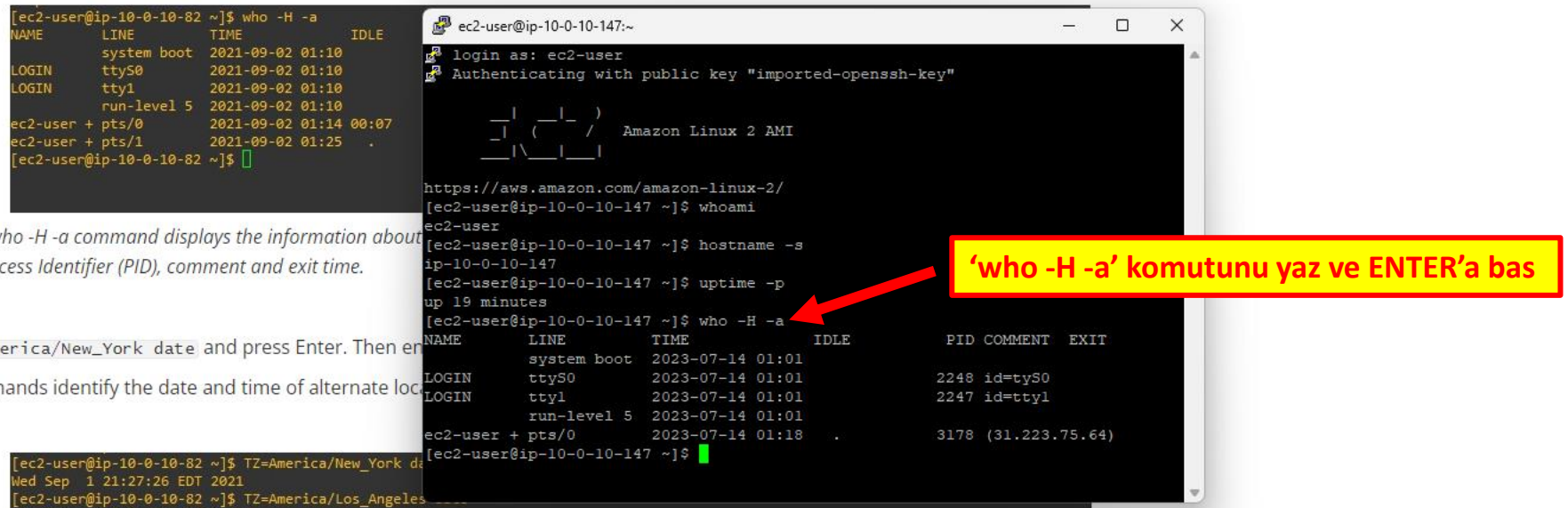


*Figure: The who -H -a command displays the information about the user, Process Identifier (PID), comment and exit time.*

29. Enter `TZ=America/New_York date` and press Enter. Then en

These commands identify the date and time of alternate loc

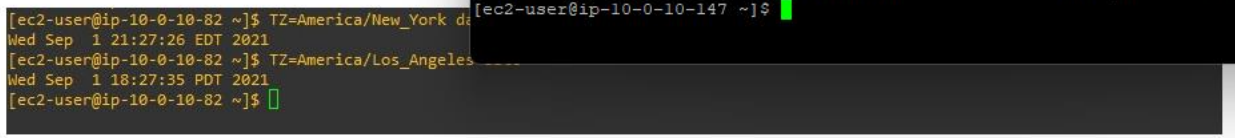


*Figure: The TZ=America/New_York date and TZ=America/Los_Angeles date will give you the output of the current weekday, month, date, time, timezone, and year. In this example the output for Los Angeles is Wed Sep 1 18:27:35 PDT 2021.*

> **Note**
>
> If your time on your system is not set properly, you will receive a time that is incorrect.

30. Some professions use the Julian date to conduct business. The Julian format continues consecutively instead of restarting the date at 1 at the beginning of each month. For example, in the Gregorian calendar format, the day after January 31 is February 1. However, in the Julian format, the

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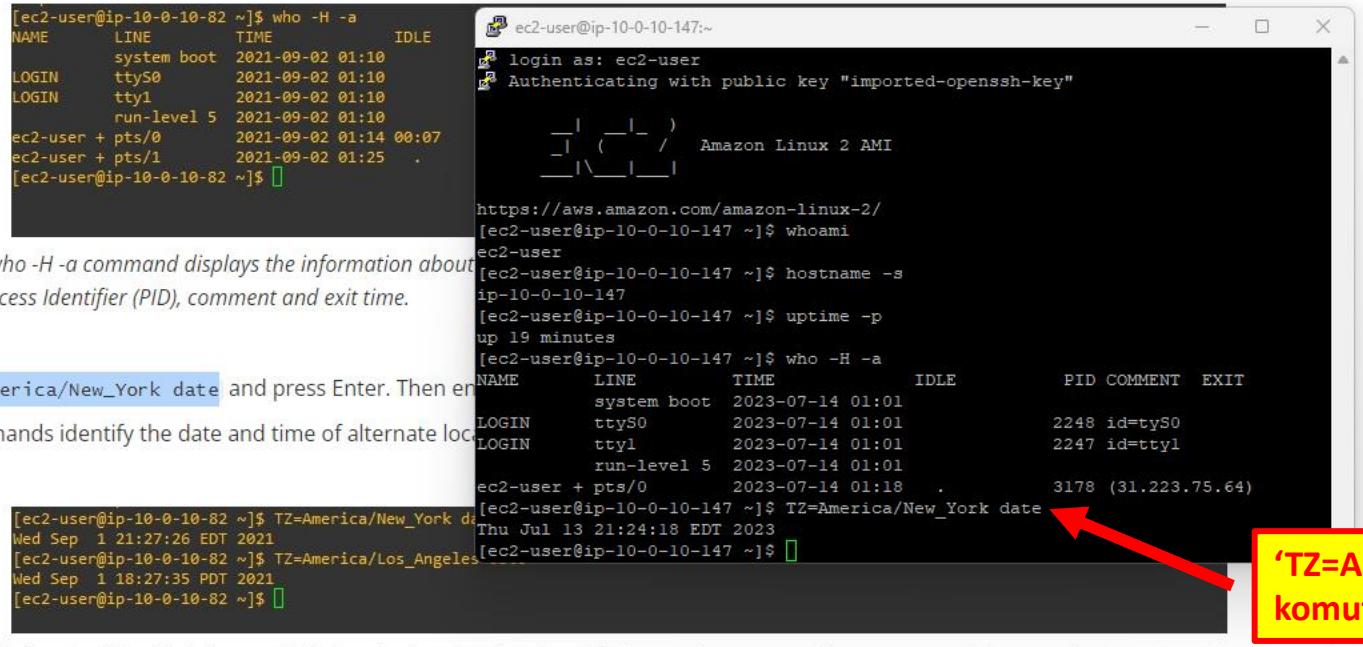


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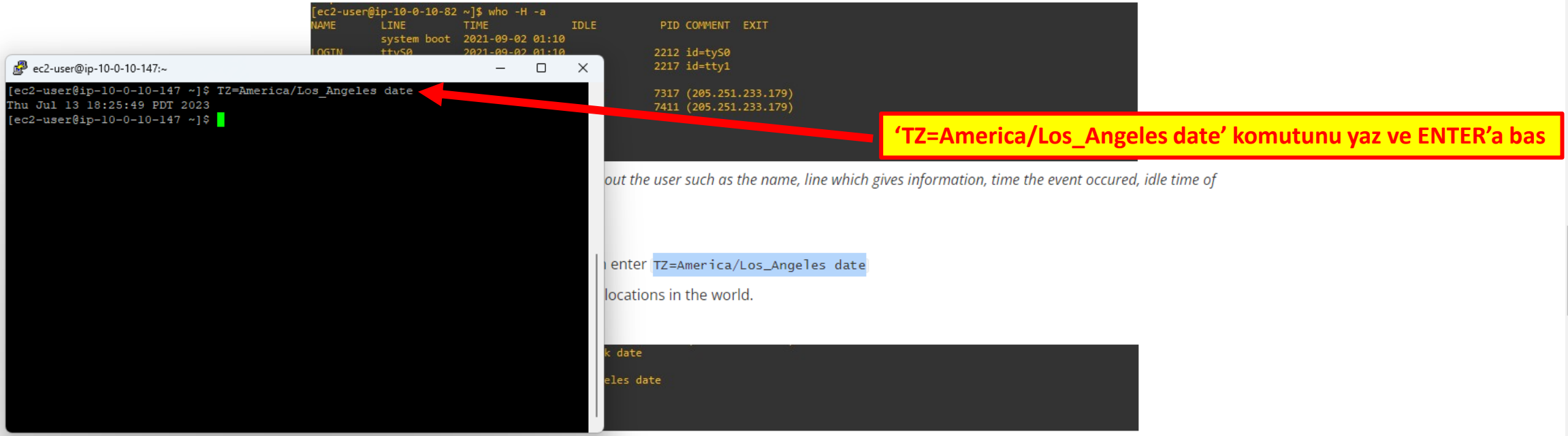


*out the user such as the name, line which gives information, time the event occured, idle time of*

enter `TZ=America/Los_Angeles date`

locations in the world.

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```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/New_York date
Wed Sep  1 21:27:26 EDT 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
Wed Sep  1 18:27:35 PDT 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

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30. Some professions use the Julian date to conduct bus
beginning of each month. For example, in the Grego
day after January 31 is February 32 instead of Febru
for your current month.

ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
Thu Jul 13 18:25:49 PDT 2023
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ cal -j
        July 2023
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
                        182
183 184 185 186 187 188 189
190 191 192 193 194 195 196
197 198 199 200 201 202 203
204 205 206 207 208 209 210
211 212
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$
```

**'cal -j' komutunu yaz ve ENTER'a bas**

*Figure: The cal -j command will gives the output of the current month in Julian date. In this example, the output given is September 2021, Thursday, day 245.*

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ cal -s
   September 2021
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
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/New_York date
Wed Sep  1 21:27:26 EDT 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
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```

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ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~

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Thu Jul 13 18:25:49 PDT 2023
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        July 2023
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
                        182
183 184 185 186 187 188 189
190 191 192 193 194 195 196
197 198 199 200 201 202 203
204 205 206 207 208 209 210
211 212
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ cal -s
     July 2023
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
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$
```

**‘cal -s’ komutunu yaz ve ENTER’a bas**

*Figure: The cal -j command will gives the output of the current month in Julian date. In this example, the output given is September 2021, Thursday, day 245.*

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ cal -s
   September 2021
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
```

```
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[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
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> **Note**
>
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30. Some professions use the Julian date to con … 1 at the beginning of each month. For example, in th … an format, the day after January 31 is February 32 instead … the Julian dates for your current month.

ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ cal -m
      July 2023
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
                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
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$
```

‘cal -m’ komutunu yaz ve ENTER’a bas

*Figure: The cal -j command will gives the output of the current month in Julian date. In this example, the output given is September 2021, Thursday, day 245.*

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ cal -s
   September 2021
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
```

*Figure: The cal -j command will gives the output of the current month in Julian date. In this example, the output given is September 2021, Thursday, day 245.*

31. Enter the `cal -s` or `cal -m` commands to display alternate views of the calendar.

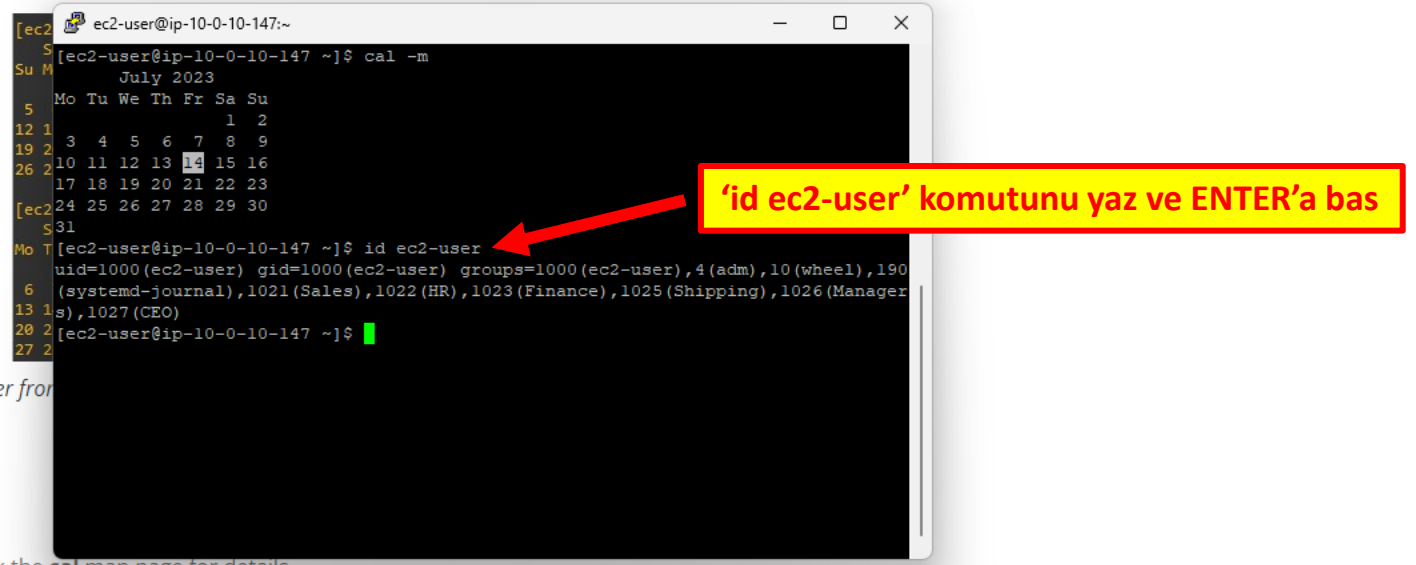


*Figure: The cal -s command gives the output of September fro
Sunday.*

> **Note**
>
> There are many options to display calendars. Check the **cal** man page for details.

32. For your last command, enter `id ec2-user` into the terminal, and press Enter to see your unique ID and group information about your specific user.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ id ec2-user
uid=1000(ec2-user) gid=1000(ec2-user) groups=1000(ec2-user),4(adm),10(wheel),190(systemd-journal),1021(Sales),1022(HR),1023(Financ
e),1025(Shipping),1026(Managers),1027(CEO)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

*Figure: The output of the id ec2-user gives the user id, group id, and groups that the user is apart of.*

## Task 3: Improve workflow through history and search

In this task, you attempt to ease your overall workload by reusing commands through search techniques, manual visualization of the bash history log

```
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
       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
```

*Figure: The cal -s command gives the output of September from Sunday through Saturday. The cal -m command gives the output from Monday through Sunday.*

> **Note**
>
> There are many options to display calendars. Check the

32. For your last command, enter `id ec2-user` into the term er.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ id ec2-user
uid=1000(ec2-user) gid=1000(ec2-user) groups=10
e),1025(Shipping),1026(Managers),1027(CEO)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

*Figure: The output of the id ec2-user gives the user id, group*

ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147:~

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$ history
    1  whoami
    2  hostname -s
    3  uptime -p
    4  who -H -a
    5  TZ=America/New_York date
    6  clear
    7  TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
    8  cal -j
    9  cal -s
   10  clear
   11  cal -m
   12  id ec2-user
   13  clear
   14  history
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-147 ~]$
```

‘cal -m’ komutunu yaz ve ENTER’a bas

TER’a bas

## Task 3: Improve workflow throug

In this task, you attempt to ease your overall workload by reu and reuse of the last command.

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are the commands that you used in task 2.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ history
    1  who -H -a
    2  TZ=America/New_York date
    3  TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
    4  cal -j
    5  cal -s
    6  cal -m
    7  id ec2-user
    8  history
```

*Figure: When the history command is entered, you should see a list of all of the commands that were used within this lab*

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are the commands that you used in task 2.

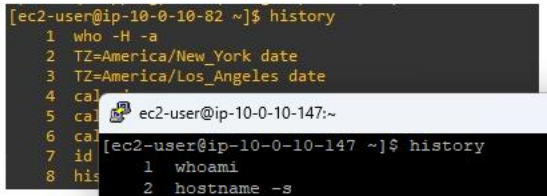


*Figure: When the history command is entered, you should se*

34. To search your previous history, press CTRL+R to bring up
and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the **date**
inline.

> **Note**
>
> This is a history searching feature that gives you the ab
> run the commands.

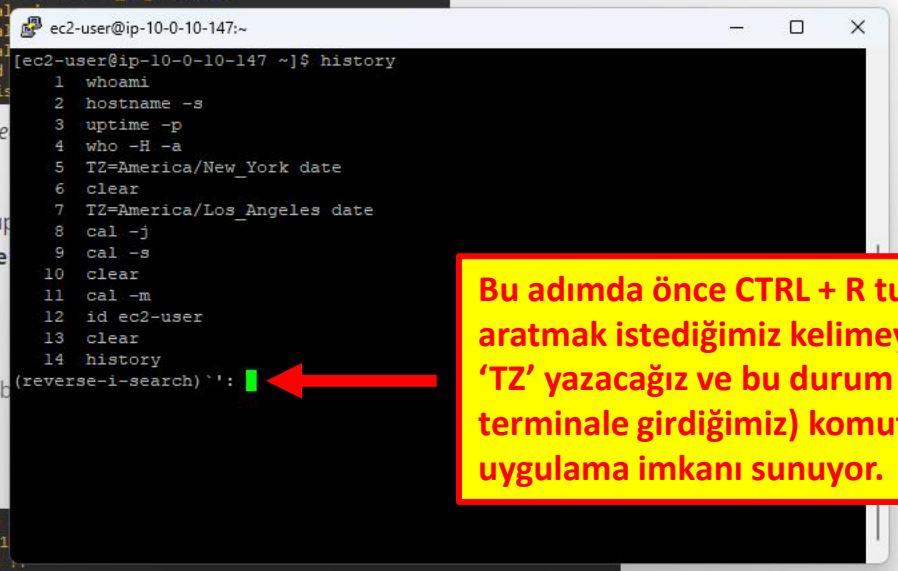



*Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the date command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.*

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to to rerun the most recent command.

Home | Course Modules: AWS re/Start F | Workbench

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Details | Teacher View | AWS | Start Lab | End Lab | 0:23

EN-US

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are the commands that you used in task 2.

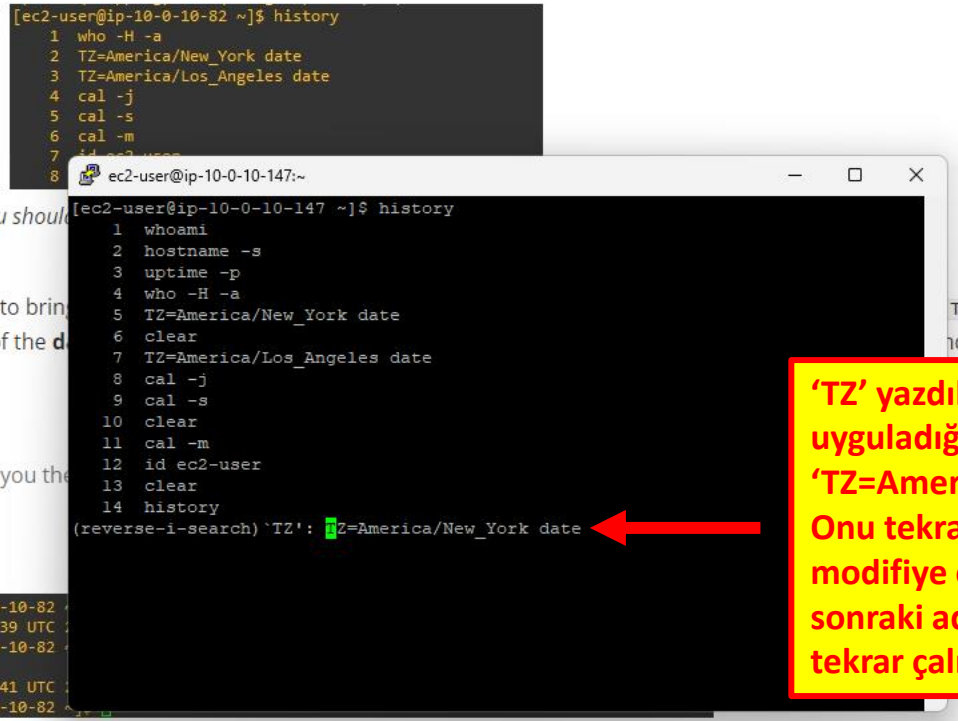


*Figure: When the history command is entered, you shoul*

34. To search your previous history, press CTRL+R to brin TZ and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the **d** nd inline.

> **Note**
>
> This is a history searching feature that gives you th run the commands.

**'TZ' yazdıktan sonra birkaç dakika önce uyguladığımız TZ ile başlayan 'TZ=America/New_York date' komutu geldi. Onu tekrar uyguladım. (Lab kapsamında modifiye edip uygulamamız lazım. Bir sonraki adımda modifiye edip komutu tekrar çalıştıracağız.)**




*Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the date command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.*

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to to rerun the most recent command.


26°C Çok bulutlu | Ara | 04:38 14.07.2023

Home | Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC | Workbench

labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0

Details | Teacher View | AWS | Start Lab | End Lab | 0:21

EN-US

33. Start by viewing the current bash history. Enter `history` and press ENTER. In the output, check if the commands that you see are th
that you used in task 2.

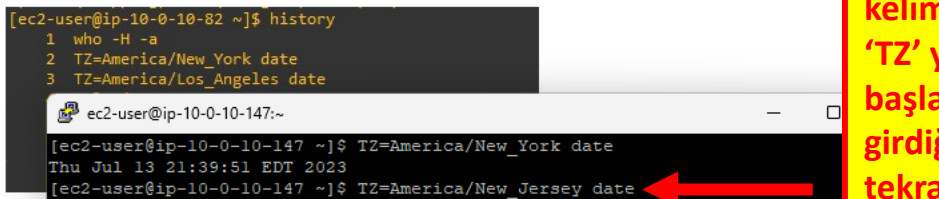


*Figure: When the history command is entered, you shou*

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and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the
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>
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*Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (from the previous steps) then the Tab button will bring up the use of the date command. In this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.*

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to to rerun the most recent command.





**Bu adımda önce CTRL + R tuşuna bastık. Ardından aratmak istediğimiz kelimeyi yazıyoruz. Bu örneğimizde 'TZ' yazıyoruz ve bu durum bize TZ ile başlayan (daha önce terminale girdiğimiz) komutu yeniden düzenleyip tekrar uygulama imkanı sunuyor. Ben de daha önce 'TZ=America/New_York date' olarak uyguladığım komutu 'TZ=America/New_Jersey date' olarak değiştirdim ve komutu çalıştırdım.**

TRY/USD +%0,26 | Ara | 04:40 14.07.2023

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ history
    1  who -H -a
    2  TZ=America/New_York date
    3  TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
    4  cal -j
    5  cal -s
    6  cal -m
    7  id ec2-user
    8  history
```

*Figure: When the history command is entered, you should see a list*

34. To search your previous history, press CTRL+R to bring up a reve
and press Tab. This step brings up an old use of the **date** comm
inline.

> **Note**
>
> This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to
> run the commands.

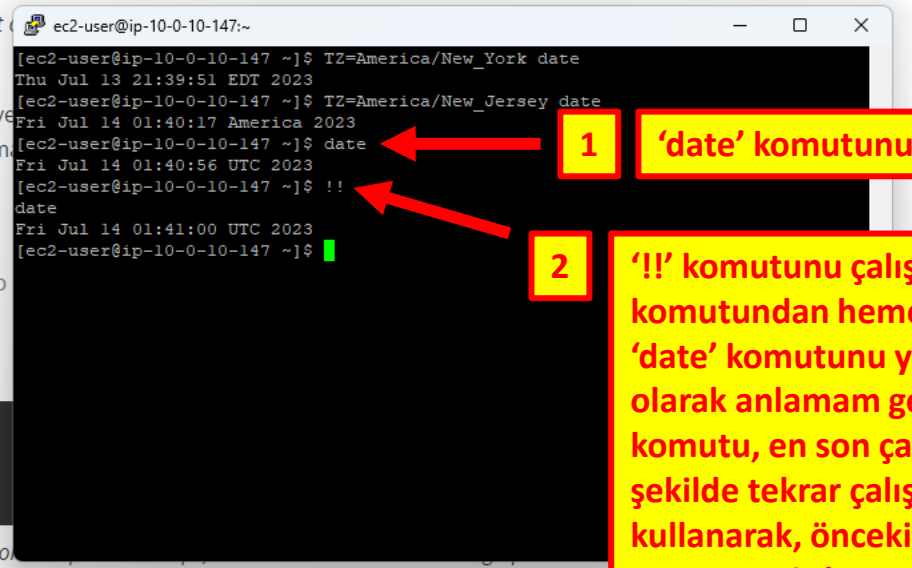
```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ date
Thu Sep  2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ !!
date
Thu Sep  2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

*Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (fro*
*this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the date command.*

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and press Enter. This step gives you the ability to to rerun the most

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ date
Thu Sep  2 01:43:39 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$ !!
date
Thu Sep  2 01:43:41 UTC 2021
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-82 ~]$
```

*Figure: To run the last command that was entered into the keyboard, !! was used. For this last example, date was the last command that was used. To run this command again, !! was used.*




‘date’ komutunu çalıştır.

‘!!’ komutunu çalıştırdık. Bu komut ‘!!’ komutundan hemen önce çalıştırmış olduğum ‘date’ komutunu yeniden çalıştırdı. Sonuç olarak anlamam gerekiyor ki Linux'ta ‘!!’ komutu, en son çalıştırdığınız komutu hızlı bir şekilde tekrar çalıştırmanızı sağlar. Bu komutu kullanarak, önceki komutunuzu tekrar yazmak veya geçmiş komut geçmişinizi kontrol etmek zorunda kalmadan son komutunuzu tekrar çalıştırabilirsiniz.

> **Note**
>
> This is a history searching feature that gives you the ability to edit the command that you search for. You must use Tab autocomplete to edit and run the commands.

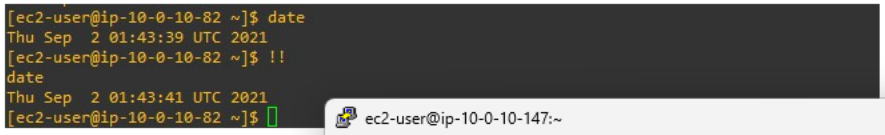



*Figure: To run a reverse history search, press CTRL+R. Typing TZ (fr*
*this example, the up and down arrows were used to bring up the c*

35. Enter `date` into the terminal, and press Enter. Enter `!!` and pr

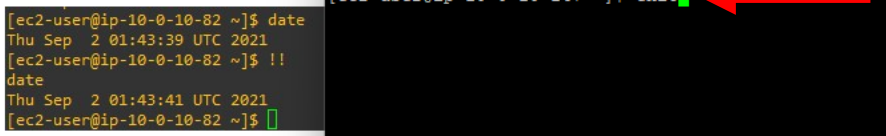



*Figure: To run the last command that was entered into the keyboa*
*command again, !! was used.*




**'exit' yaz ve ÇIK (Bu terminal ekranını çarpı (X)'ya basarak kaptmakla aynı şey)**

## Lab Complete 🎓

🏁 Congratulations! You have completed the lab.

36. Select End Lab at the top of this page and then select **Yes** to confirm that you want to end the lab.
    A panel will appear, indicating that "DELETE has been initiated... You may close this message box now."
37. Select the **X** in the top right corner to close the panel.

## About the AWS component

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of *instance types* optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,

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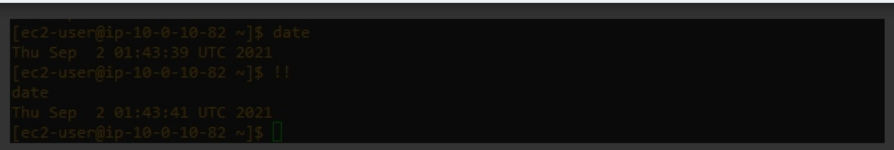


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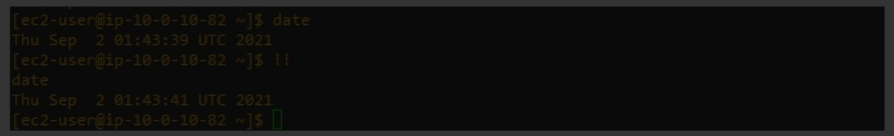


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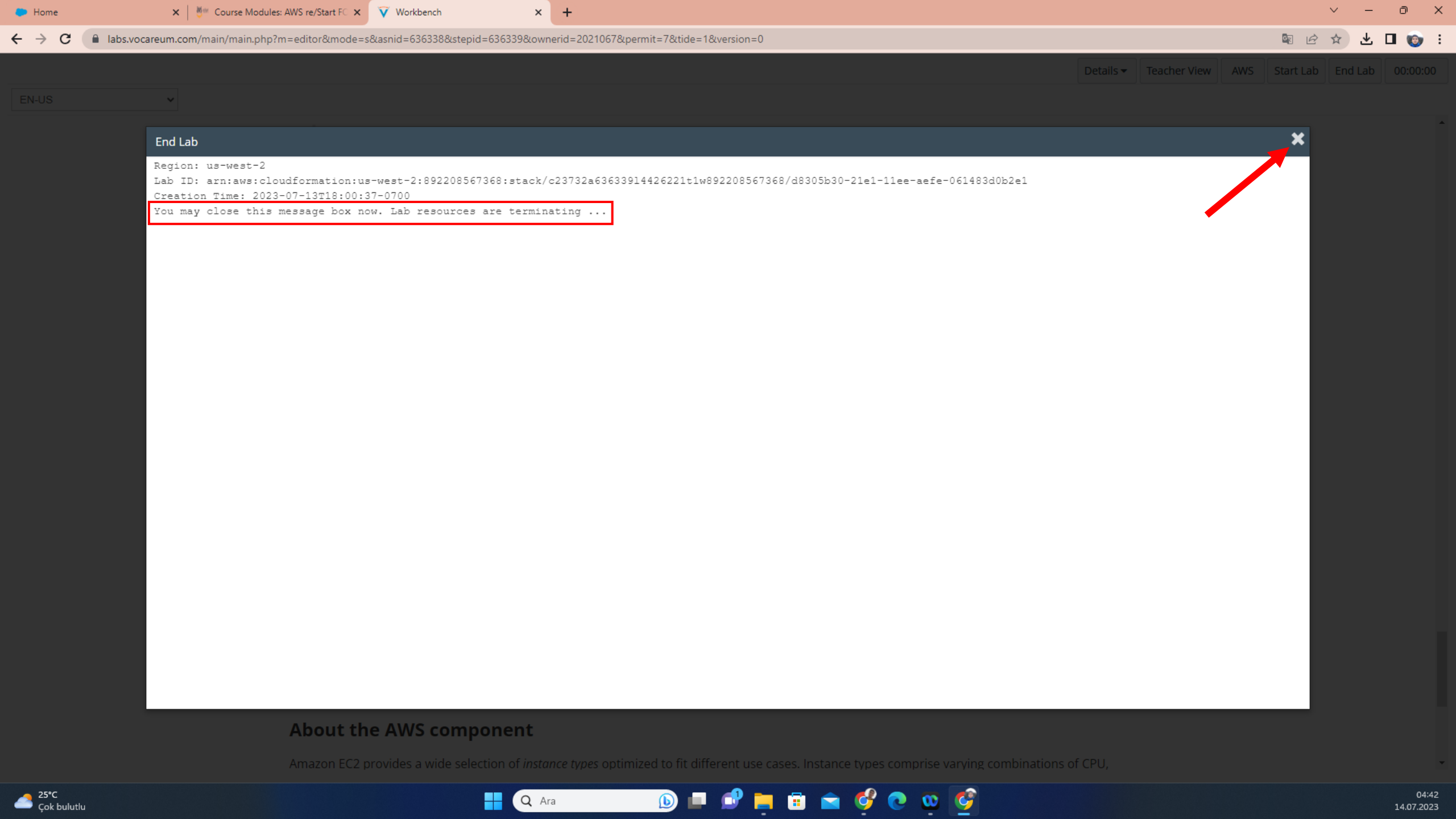
Home
Course Modules: AWS re/Start FC
Workbench
labs.vocareum.com/main/main.php?m=editor&mode=s&asnid=636338&stepid=636339&ownerid=2021067&permit=7&tide=1&version=0
Details
Teacher View
AWS
Start Lab
End Lab
00:00:00
EN-US
End Lab
Region: us-west-2
Lab ID: arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:892208567368:stack/c23732a63633914426221t1w892208567368/d8305b30-21e1-11ee-aefe-061483d0b2e1
Creation Time: 2023-07-13T18:00:37-0700
You may close this message box now. Lab resources are terminating ...
About the AWS component
Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU,
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14.07.2023


*Bu çalışma Oğuzhan Selçuk Hızıroğlu tarafından AWS re/Start Cohort-2 öğrencileri için hazırlanmıştır.*