

Name : Tionusa Catur Pamungkas  
NIM : 2341720093

## **JOBSHEET 2:**

### **1. Login sebagai USER**

```
Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS tionusa tty1

tionusa login: [ 26.683537] cloud-init[1095]: Cloud-init v. 23.1.2-0ubuntu0~20.04.2 running 'modules:final' at Tue, 20 Feb 2024 06:10:50 +0000. Up 26.48 seconds.
[ 26.684048] cloud-init[1095]: Cloud-init v. 23.1.2-0ubuntu0~20.04.2 finished at Tue, 20 Feb 2024 06:10:50 +0000. Datasource DataSourceNone. Up 26.67 seconds
[ 26.684325] cloud-init[1095]: 2024-02-20 06:10:50,262 - cc_final_message.py[WARNING]: Used fallback datasource

tionusa login: tionusa
Password:
```

### **2. Percobaan 1: Melihat identitas diri (nomor id dan group id)**

\$ id = Melihat identitas diri

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ id
uid=1000(tionusa) gid=1000(tionusa) groups=1000(tionusa),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),117(lxd)
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

### **3. Percobaan 2: Melihat tanggal dan kalender dari system**

\$ date = Melihat tanggal dan saat mengakses terminal

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ date
Tue 20 Feb 2024 06:13:31 AM UTC
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ cal 2 2024 = Melihat bulan 2 (Februari) tahun 2024

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cal 20 2024
cal: 20 is neither a month number (1..12) nor a name
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cal 2 2024
    February 2024
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

tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ cal -y = Melihat kalender dalam setahun saat mengakses terminal

```
2024
    January                February                March
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6          1  2  3          1  2
    7  8  9 10 11 12 13    4  5  6  7  8  9 10    3  4  5  6  7  8  9
   14 15 16 17 18 19 20   11 12 13 14 15 16 17   10 11 12 13 14 15 16
   21 22 23 24 25 26 27   18 19 20 21 22 23 24   17 18 19 20 21 22 23
   28 29 30 31          25 26 27 28 29          24 25 26 27 28 29 30
                                     31

    April                May                June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6          1  2  3  4          1
    7  8  9 10 11 12 13    5  6  7  8  9 10 11    2  3  4  5  6  7  8
   14 15 16 17 18 19 20   12 13 14 15 16 17 18    9 10 11 12 13 14 15
   21 22 23 24 25 26 27   19 20 21 22 23 24 25   16 17 18 19 20 21 22
   28 29 30          26 27 28 29 30 31          23 24 25 26 27 28 29
                                     30

    July                August                September
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5  6          1  2  3          1  2  3  4  5  6  7
    7  8  9 10 11 12 13    4  5  6  7  8  9 10    8  9 10 11 12 13 14
   14 15 16 17 18 19 20   11 12 13 14 15 16 17   15 16 17 18 19 20 21
   21 22 23 24 25 26 27   18 19 20 21 22 23 24   22 23 24 25 26 27 28
   28 29 30 31          25 26 27 28 29 30 31   29 30

    October                November                December
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa  Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
    1  2  3  4  5          1  2          1  2  3  4  5  6  7
    6  7  8  9 10 11 12    3  4  5  6  7  8  9    8  9 10 11 12 13 14
   13 14 15 16 17 18 19   10 11 12 13 14 15 16   15 16 17 18 19 20 21
   20 21 22 23 24 25 26   17 18 19 20 21 22 23   22 23 24 25 26 27 28
   27 28 29 30 31        24 25 26 27 28 29 30   29 30 31

tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

#### 4. Percobaan 4: Melihat identitas mesin

\$ hostname = Melihat nama host dari computer

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ hostname
tionusa
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ uname = Melihat sistem operasi

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ uname
Linux
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ uname -a = Melihat informasi semua sistem operasi. Option adalah -a (all)

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ uname -a
Linux tionusa 5.4.0-171-generic #189-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jan 5 14:23:02 UTC 2024 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU
/Linux
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

## 5. Percobaan 4: Melihat siapa yang sedang aktif

### a. Mengetahui siapa saja yang aktif

\$ w = Informasi user

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ w
06:15:34 up 5 min, 1 user, load average: 0.03, 0.15, 0.08
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@      IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
tionusa   tty1     -             06:12       1.00s  0.08s  0.00s w
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ who = Melihat nama user, tanggal, dan waktu yang sedang login saat ini

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ who
tionusa   tty1     2024-02-20 06:12
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ whoami = Melihat nama user yang sedang mengakses linux ini

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ whoami
tionusa
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

### b. Mengubah informasi finger

\$ chfn <user> = Mengubah informasi finger

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ chfn tionusa
Password:
Changing the user information for tionusa
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name: tionusa
    Room Number []: _
```

c. Melihat informasi finger

\$ finger = Finger hampir sama dengan who, namun finger menyediakan informasi identitas user yang lebih lengkap dari who

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ finger
Login      Name      Tty      Idle   Login Time   Office   Office Phone
tionusa    tionusa   *tty1           Feb 20 06:12
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ finger <user> = Melihat informasi dari user yang spesifik yaitu “Damelia”

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ finger tionusa
Login: tionusa                      Name: tionusa
Directory: /home/tionusa           Shell: /bin/bash
On since Tue Feb 20 06:12 (UTC) on tty1  2 seconds idle
      (messages off)
No mail.
No Plan.
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

6. Percobaan 5: Menggunakan manual

\$ man = Singkatan dari manual yaitu untuk menampilkan informasi bantu untuk semua perintah LINUX. Perintah ini sangat bermanfaat bagi setiap pemakai LINUX karena dapat mengingat kembali perintah-perintah LINUX

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ man
What manual page do you want?
For example, try 'man man'.
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ man ls = Menjelaskan informasi lengkap fungsi ls

```
LS(1)                                User Commands                                LS(1)

NAME
    ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
    ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
    List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alpha-
    betically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -a, --all
        do not ignore entries starting with .

    -A, --almost-all
        do not list implied . and ..

    --author
        with -l, print the author of each file

    -b, --escape
        print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

    --block-size=SIZE
        with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE
        format below

    -B, --ignore-backups
        do not list implied entries ending with ~

    -c
        with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status infor-
        mation); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest
        first

Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

\$ man -k file = Menjelaskan informasi kibibytes

```
xfs_freeze (8)      - suspend access to an XFS filesystem
xfs_fsr (8)         - filesystem reorganizer for XFS
xfs_growfs (8)      - expand an XFS filesystem
xfs_info (8)        - display XFS filesystem geometry information
xfs_io (8)          - debug the I/O path of an XFS filesystem
xfs_logprint (8)    - print the log of an XFS filesystem
xfs_mdrestore (8)   - restores an XFS metadump image to a filesystem image
xfs_metadump (8)    - copy XFS filesystem metadata to a file
xfs_mkfile (8)      - create an XFS file
xfs_quota (8)       - manage use of quota on XFS filesystems
xfs_repair (8)      - repair an XFS filesystem
xfs_scrub (8)       - check and repair the contents of a mounted XFS filesystem
xfs_scrub_all (8)   - scrub all mounted XFS filesystems
xfs_spaceman (8)    - show free space information about an XFS filesystem
xkeyboard-config (7) - XKB data description files
xz (1)             - Compress or decompress .xz and .lzma files
xzcat (1)          - Compress or decompress .xz and .lzma files
xzcmp (1)          - compare compressed files
xzdiff (1)         - compare compressed files
xzgrep (1)         - search compressed files for a regular expression
xzfgrep (1)        - search compressed files for a regular expression
xzgrep (1)         - search compressed files for a regular expression
xzless (1)         - view xz or lzma compressed (text) files
xzmore (1)         - view xz or lzma compressed (text) files
zcat (1)           - compress or expand files
zcmp (1)           - compare compressed files
zdiff (1)          - compare compressed files
zegrep (1)         - search possibly compressed files for a regular expression
zerofree (8)       - zero free blocks from ext2, ext3 and ext4 file-systems
zfgrep (1)         - search possibly compressed files for a regular expression
zforce (1)         - force a '.gz' extension on all gzip files
zgrep (1)          - search possibly compressed files for a regular expression
zipdetails (1)     - display the internal structure of zip files
zless (1)          - file perusal filter for crt viewing of compressed text
zmore (1)          - file perusal filter for crt viewing of compressed text
znew (1)           - recompress .Z files to .gz files
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ man 5 passwd = Menjelaskan informasi lengkap fungsi passwd(5)

```
PASSWD(5)                                File Formats and Conversions                                PASSWD(5)

NAME
    passwd - the password file

DESCRIPTION
    /etc/passwd contains one line for each user account, with seven fields delimited by colons
    (":"). These fields are:

        • login name
        • optional encrypted password
        • numerical user ID
        • numerical group ID
        • user name or comment field
        • user home directory
        • optional user command interpreter

    If the password field is a lower-case "x", then the encrypted password is actually stored
    in the shadow(5) file instead; there must be a corresponding line in the /etc/shadow file,
    or else the user account is invalid.

    The encrypted password field may be empty, in which case no password is required to
    authenticate as the specified login name. However, some applications which read the
    /etc/passwd file may decide not to permit any access at all if the password field is
    blank.

    A password field which starts with an exclamation mark means that the password is locked.
    The remaining characters on the line represent the password field before the password was
    locked.

Manual page passwd(5) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

## 7. Percobaan 6: Menghapus layer

\$ clear = membersihkan / menghapus layer terminal

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ clear_
```

## 8. Percobaan 7: Mencari perintah yang deskripsinya mengandung kata kunci yang dicari

\$ apropos date = Mencari perintah yang deskripsinya mengandung date

```
ntfsrecover (8) - Recover updates committed by Windows on an NTFS volume
pam-auth-update (8) - manage PAM configuration using packaged profiles
pam_lastlog (8) - PAM module to display date of last login and perform inactive account lock...
systemd-system-update-generator (8) - Generator for redirecting boot to offline update mode
systemd-timedated (8) - Time and date bus mechanism
systemd-timedated.service (8) - Time and date bus mechanism
systemd-update-utmp (8) - Write audit and utmp updates at bootup, runlevel changes and shutdown
systemd-update-utmp-runlevel.service (8) - Write audit and utmp updates at bootup, runlevel chang...
systemd-update-utmp.service (8) - Write audit and utmp updates at bootup, runlevel changes and sh...
systemd.offline-updates (7) - Implementation of offline updates in systemd
systemd.time (7) - Time and date specifications
tc-csum (8) - checksum update action
thin_check (8) - validates thin provisioning metadata on a device or file
timedactl (1) - Control the system time and date
ubuntu-bug (1) - file a bug report using Apport, or update an existing report
ucf (1) - Update Configuration File: preserve user changes in configuration files
ucfr (1) - Update Configuration File Registry: associate packages with configuration ...
unix_update (8) - Helper binary that updates the password of a given user
update-alternatives (1) - maintain symbolic links determining default commands
update-ca-certificates (8) - update /etc/ssl/certs and ca-certificates.crt
update-grub (8) - stub for grub-mkconfig
update-grub-gfxpayload (8) - update /boot/grub/gfxblacklist.txt
update-grub2 (8) - stub for grub-mkconfig
update-info-dir (8) - update or create index file from all installed info files in directory
update-initramfs (8) - generate an initramfs image
update-initramfs.conf (5) - configuration file for update-initramfs
update-locale (8) - Modify global locale settings
update-mime (8) - create or update MIME information
update-mime-database (1) - a program to build the Shared MIME-Info database cache
update-motd (5) - dynamic MOTD generation
update-passwd (8) - safely update /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow and /etc/group
update-pciids (8) - download new version of the PCI ID list
update-rc.d (8) - install and remove System-V style init script links
user-dirs.conf (5) - configuration for xdg-user-dirs-update
useradd (8) - create a new user or update default new user information
xdg-user-dirs-update (1) - Update XDG user dir configuration
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```



\$ apropos mail = Mencari perintah yang deskripsinya mengandung email

```
update-grub-gfxpayload (8) - update /boot/grub/gfxblacklist.txt
update-grub2 (8) - stub for grub-mkconfig
update-info-dir (8) - update or create index file from all installed info files in directory
update-initramfs (8) - generate an initramfs image
update-initramfs.conf (5) - configuration file for update-initramfs
update-locale (8) - Modify global locale settings
update-mime (8) - create or update MIME information
update-mime-database (1) - a program to build the Shared MIME-Info database cache
update-motd (5) - dynamic MOTD generation
update-passwd (8) - safely update /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow and /etc/group
update-pciids (8) - download new version of the PCI ID list
update-rc.d (8) - install and remove System-V style init script links
user-dirs.conf (5) - configuration for xdg-user-dirs-update
useradd (8) - create a new user or update default new user information
xdg-user-dirs-update (1) - Update XDG user dir configuration
tionusa@tionusa:~$ apropos mail
mailcap.order (5) - the mailcap ordering specifications
bsd-from (1) - print names of those who have sent mail
compose (1) - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
edit (1) - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
from (1) - print names of those who have sent mail
git-am (1) - Apply a series of patches from a mailbox
git-check-mailmap (1) - Show canonical names and email addresses of contacts
git-format-patch (1) - Prepare patches for e-mail submission
git-mailinfo (1) - Extracts patch and authorship from a single e-mail message
git-mailsplit (1) - Simple UNIX mbox splitter program
gpgparsemail (1) - Parse a mail message into an annotated format
logrotate (5) - rotates, compresses, and mails system logs
logrotate (8) - rotates, compresses, and mails system logs
logrotate.conf (5) - rotates, compresses, and mails system logs
mailaddr (7) - mail addressing description
mailcap (5) - metamail capabilities file
pam_mail (8) - Inform about available mail
print (1) - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
run-mailcap (1) - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
see (1) - execute programs via entries in the mailcap file
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ apropos telnet = Mencari perintah yang deskripsinya mengandung telnet

```
see (1) - execute programs via entries in the mailcap
tionusa@tionusa:~$ apropos telnet
telnet (1) - user interface to the TELNET protocol
telnet.netkit (1) - user interface to the TELNET protocol
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

## 9. Percobaan 8: Mencari perintah yang tepat sama dengan kunci yang dicari

\$ whatis date = Mencari perintah yang sama dengan “date”

```
telnet.netkit (1) - user interface to the TELNET protocol
tionusa@tionusa:~$ whatis date
date (1) - print or set the system date and time
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

## 10. Percobaan 9: Manipulasi berkas (file) dan direktori

\$ ls = Menampilkan current working directory

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ ls -l = Melihat semua file lengkap

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls -l
total 0
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ ls -a = Menampilkan semua file atau direktori yang tersembunyi

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls -a
.  .bash_history  .bashrc  .lessht  .ssh
.. .bash_logout  .cache   .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ ls -f = Menampilkan semua file atau direktori tanpa proses sorting

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls -f
..  .bash_logout  .cache  .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful
.lesshst  .bash_logout  .bashrc  .bash_history  .cache
.  ..  .ssh  .profile  .sudo_as_admin_successful
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ ls /usr = Menampilkan isi suatu direktori

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls /usr
bin  games  include  lib  lib32  lib64  libexec  libx32  local  sbin  share  src
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ ls / = Menampilkan isi direktori root

```
2023  apt  /etc/passwd  hostname  mail  /usr
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls /usr
bin  games  include  lib  lib32  lib64  libexec  libx32  local  sbin  share  src
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ ls -F /etc = menampilkan semua file atau direktori dengan menandai:

```
bindresyport.blacklist      hosts.deny                  networkd-dispatcher/      ssh/
binfmt.d/                  init.d/                    NetworkManager/          ssl/
byobu/                     initramfs-tools/          networks                  subgid
ca-certificates/           inputrc                    newt/                     subgid-
ca-certificates.conf       iproute2/                 nsswitch.conf             subuid
ca-certificates.conf.dpkg-old iscsi/                     opt/                      subuid-
calendar/                 issue                     os-release@              sudoers
cloud/                     issue.net                  overlayroot.conf         sudoers.d/
console-setup/             kernel/                   PackageKit/              sysctl.conf
cron.d/                   landscape/                pam.conf                 sysctl.d/
cron.daily/               ld.so.cache               passwd                   systemd/
cron.hourly/              ld.so.conf               passwd-                  terminfo/
cron.monthly/             ld.so.conf.d/            perl/                    thermald/
crontab                   legal                     pki/                     timezone
cron.weekly/              libaudit.conf             pm/                      tmpfiles.d/
cryptsetup-initramfs/     libblockdev/             polkit-1/                ubuntu-advantage/
crypttab                  libnl-3/                 pollinate/               ucf.conf
dbus-1/                   locale.alias              popularity-contest.conf  udev/
dconf/                    locale.gen                profile                  udisks2/
debconf.conf              localtime@               profile.d/               ufw/
debian_version            logcheck/                 protocols                update-manager/
default/                  login.defs                python3/                 update-motd.d/
deluser.conf              logrotate.conf            python3.8/               update-notifier/
depmod.d/                 logrotate.d/              rc0.d/                   UPower/
dhcp/                     lsb-release               rc1.d/                   usb_modeswitch.conf
dpkg/                     ltrace.conf               rc2.d/                   usb_modeswitch.d/
e2scrub.conf              lvm/                      rc3.d/                   vim/
environment               machine-id                 rc4.d/                   vmware-tools/
ethertypes                magic                     rc5.d/                   vtrgb@
fonts/                    magic.mime                rc6.d/                   wgetrc
fstab                     mailcap                   rc8.d/                   X11/
fuse.conf                 mailcap.order             resolv.conf@             xattr.conf
fwupd/                   manpath.config            rmt@                     xdg/
gai.conf                  mdadm/                    rpc                       zsh_command_not_found
groff/                   mime.types                rsyslog.conf
```

tanda (/) untuk direktori, tanda asterisk (\*) untuk file yang bersifat executable, tanda (@) untuk file symbolic link, tanda (=) untuk socket, tanda (%) untuk whiteout dan tanda (!) untuk FIFO

\$ ls -l /etc: Menampilkan file atau direktori secara lengkap yaitu terdiri dari nama file, ukuran, tanggal dimodifikasi pemilik, group dan mode atau atributnya

```
skel
sos
ssh
ssl
subgid
subgid-
subuid
subuid-
sudoers
sudoers.d
sysctl.conf
sysctl.d
systemd
terminfo
thermald
timezone
tmpfiles.d
ubuntu-advantage
ucf.conf
udev
udisks2
ufw
update-manager
update-motd.d
update-notifier
UPower
usb_modeswitch.conf
usb_modeswitch.d
vim
vmware-tools
vtrgb
wgetrc
X11
xattr.conf
xdg
zsh_command_not_found
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ ls -R /usr = Menampilkan semua file dan isi direktori. Argumen ini akan menyebabkan proses berjalan agak lama, apabila proses akan dihentikan dapat menggunakan ^c

```
/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/scripts/mod:
devicetable-offsets.c elfconfig.h file2alias.c mk_elfconfig modpost.c sumversion.c
devicetable-offsets.h empty.c file2alias.o mk_elfconfig.c modpost.h sumversion.o
devicetable-offsets.s empty.o Makefile modpost modpost.o

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/scripts/selinux:
genheaders install_policy.sh Makefile mdp README

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/scripts/selinux/genheaders:
genheaders genheaders.c Makefile

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/scripts/selinux/mdp:
dbus_contexts Makefile mdp mdp.c

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/tools:
accounting debugging hv laptop memory-model pcmcia spi usb
bpf firewire iio leds nfsd perf testing virtio
build firmware io_uring lib objtool power thermal vm
cgroup gpio kvm Makefile pci scripts time wmi

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/tools/objtool:
arch exec-cmd.o libctype.o objtool pager.o str_error_r.o
builtin-check.o fixdep libstring.o objtool-in.o parse-options.o subcmd-config.o
builtin-orc.o fixdep-in.o libsubcmd.a objtool.o run-command.o sync-check.sh
check.o fixdep.o libsubcmd-in.o orc_dump.o sigchain.o
elf.o help.o Makefile orc_gen.o special.o

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/tools/objtool/arch:
x86

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/tools/objtool/arch/x86:
decode.o lib objtool-in.o

/usr/src/linux-headers-5.4.0-171-generic/tools/objtool/arch/x86/lib:
inat-tables.c
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

## 11. Percobaan 10: Melihat tipe file

\$ file = Melihat tipe file

```
inat-tables.c
tionusa@tionusa:~$ file
Usage: file [-bCdEHikLlNnpRsSvzZ0] [--apple] [--extension] [--mime-encoding]
          [--mime-type] [-e <testname>] [-F <separator>] [-f <namefile>]
          [-m <magicfiles>] [-P <parameter=value>] <file> ...
          file -C [-m <magicfiles>]
          file [--help]
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ file \* = Melihat tipe semua file dan beberapa direktori

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ file --help
tionusa@tionusa:~$ file *
*: cannot open '*' (No such file or directory)
tionusa@tionusa:~$ _
```

\$ file /bin/ls = Melihat tipe file dalam /bin/ls

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ file /bin/ls
/bin/ls: ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=2f15ad836be3339dec0e2e6a3c637e08e48aacbd, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, stripped
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

## 12. Percobaan 11: Menyalin file

- a. Meng-copy suatu file. Berikan opsi -I untuk pertanyaan interaktif bila file sudah ada

\$ cp /etc/group f1 = Meng-copy /etc/group ke file f1

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cp /etc/group f1
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ ls -l = Melihat file lengkap

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cp /etc/group f1
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 tionusa tionusa 4096 Jul 10 10:10 f1
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ cp -i f1 f2 = Meng-copy f1 ke f2

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cp -i f1 f2
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls
f1 f2
```

- b. Meng-copy ke direktori

\$ mkdir backup = Membuat direktori bernama backup

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ mkdir backup
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls
backup f1 f2
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ cp f1 f3 = Meng-copy f1 ke f3

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cp f1 f3
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls
backup f1 f2 f3
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ cp f1 f2 f3 backup = Meng-copy f1, f2, f3 ke direktori backup

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cp f1 f2 f3 backup
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls
backup f1 f2 f3
```

\$ ls backup = Melihat isi direktori backup

```
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls backup  
f1 f2 f3  
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ cd backup = Masuk ke direktori backup

\$ ls = Melihat file di dalam direktori backup yang sudah masuk sebelumnya di  
cd

```
f1 f2 f3  
tionusa@tionusa:~$ cd backup  
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls  
f1 f2 f3  
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ _
```

### 13. Percobaan 12: Melihat isi file

\$ cat f1 = Menampilkan isi file f1

```
dip:x:30:tionusa
www-data:x:33:
backup:x:34:
operator:x:37:
list:x:38:
irc:x:39:
src:x:40:
gnats:x:41:
shadow:x:42:
utmp:x:43:
video:x:44:
sasl:x:45:
plugdev:x:46:tionusa
staff:x:50:
games:x:60:
users:x:100:
nogroup:x:65534:
systemd-journal:x:101:
systemd-network:x:102:
systemd-resolve:x:103:
systemd-timesync:x:104:
crontab:x:105:
messagebus:x:106:
input:x:107:
kvm:x:108:
render:x:109:
syslog:x:110:
tss:x:111:
uidd:x:112:
tcpdump:x:113:
ssh:x:114:
landscape:x:115:
fwupd-refresh:x:116:
lxd:x:117:tionusa
systemd-coredump:x:999:
tionusa:x:1000:
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$
```



\$ more f1 = Menampilkan file f1 per satu layar penuh

```
root:x:0:
daemon:x:1:
bin:x:2:
sys:x:3:
adm:x:4:syslog,tionusa
tty:x:5:syslog
disk:x:6:
lp:x:7:
mail:x:8:
news:x:9:
uucp:x:10:
man:x:12:
proxy:x:13:
kmem:x:15:
dialout:x:20:
fax:x:21:
voice:x:22:
cdrom:x:24:tionusa
floppy:x:25:
tape:x:26:
sudo:x:27:tionusa
audio:x:29:
dip:x:30:tionusa
www-data:x:33:
backup:x:34:
operator:x:37:
list:x:38:
irc:x:39:
src:x:40:
gnats:x:41:
shadow:x:42:
utmp:x:43:
video:x:44:
sasl:x:45:
plugdev:x:46:tionusa
staff:x:50:
--More-- (55%)
```

\$ pg f1 = Menampilkan file f1 per satu layar penuh

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ pg f1
pg: command not found
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ _
```

#### 14. Percobaan 13: Mengubah nama file

\$ mv f1 prog.txt = Merubah nama file f1 menjadi file prog.txt

```
pg: Command not found
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ mv f1 prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$
```

\$ ls = melihat isi daftar file

```
pg: Command not found
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ mv f1 prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
f2 f3 prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ _
```

\$ mkdir mydir = Membuat direktori bernama mydir

```
f2 f3 prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ mkdir mydir
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
f2 f3 mydir prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ _
```

\$ mv f1 f2 f3 mydir = Memindahkan file f1, f2, f3 ke direktori mydir. Dikarenakan f1 sudah menjadi prog.txt maka saya mengubah perintah menjadi \$ mv f2 f3 prog.txt mydir

```
f2 f3 prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ mv f1 f2 f3 mydir
mv: cannot stat 'f1': No such file or directory
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
mydir prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ mv prog.txt mydir
mv: cannot stat 'prog.txt': No such file or directory
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
mydir prog.txt
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ mv prog.txt mydir
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
mydir
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ _
```

#### 15. Percobaan 14: Menghapus file

\$ rm f1 = Menghapus file f1

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ cd ..
tionusa@tionusa:~$ rm f1
tionusa@tionusa:~$ ls
backup f2 f3
tionusa@tionusa:~$
```

\$ cp mydir/f1 f1 = Meng-copy mydir/f1 ke f1

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ cp mydir/f1 f1
cp: cannot stat 'mydir/f1': No such file or directory
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$
```

\$ cp mydir/f2 f2 = Meng-copy mydir/f2 ke f2

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ cp mydir/f2 f2
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
f2  mydir
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ _
```

\$ rm f1 = Menghapus file f1

```
rm: cannot remove 'f1': No such file or directory
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
f2  mydir
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ rm f1
rm: cannot remove 'f1': No such file or directory
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$
```

\$ rm -i f2 = Menghapus regular file f2 dengan konfirmasi

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ rm -i f2
rm: remove regular file 'f2'? y
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ ls
mydir
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$
```

16. Percobaan 15: Mencari kata atau kalimat dalam file grep akan mencari suatu variable dalam suatu baris tertentu, di dalam sembarang direktori pada semua file. Grep sangat berguna untuk menemukan kata tertentu dalam beberapa dokumen atau mencari adanya sebuah variable dalam sekelompok program.

\$ grep root /etc/passwd = Mencari kata “root” pada /etc/passwd

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ grep root /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ _
```

\$ grep “:0:” /etc/passwd = Mencari kata “:0:” pada /etc/passwd

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ grep ":0:" /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$
```

\$ grep student /etc/passwd = Mencari kata “student” pada /etc/passwd

```
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$ grep student /etc/passwd
tionusa@tionusa:~/backup$
```