



Getting Help Exercise

- There is a command called `whoami`. **Before you run it**, read the manual page entry on it. From the manual page entry, can you tell if it needs any options or arguments? What does it do?

A: WHOAMI command can be runned without an argument, is optional and we know that because it is indicated with corchetes []

Its function is to print the user name associated with the current effective user ID. Same as id -un.

```
WHOAMI(1)                               User Commands                               WHOAMI(1)
NAME
    whoami - print effective userid
SYNOPSIS
    whoami [OPTION]...
```

- Now try running it! What happens?

A: It gives me root as answer that means that I'm currently operating as the **root user**, which is the superuser account in Linux. The root user has **full**

administrative privileges and can perform any task on the system

```
root@LAPTOP-N7P38C2L:~# whoami
root
root@LAPTOP-N7P38C2L:~# whoami Alison
whoami: extra operand 'Alison'
Try 'whoami --help' for more information.
```

- There is another command called `who`. Without turning to Google, figure out what it does! Does it require any arguments or options to run?

A: Print information about users who are currently logged in. It doesn't require arguments or options to run. It is optional based in the []

WHO(1)	User Commands
NAME	<code>who</code> - show who is logged on
SYNOPSIS	<code>who [OPTION]... [FILE ARG1 ARG2]</code>
DESCRIPTION	Print information about users who are currently logged in.

- Use the `who` command to print out the time of the most recent system boot. You'll need to find an option to help you do this!

To use the `who` command to print the time of the most recent system boot in Linux, you can use the `-b` option, which stands for "boot." This option tells `who` to display the last boot time.

Here's the command:

```
bash
```

Kopiera kod

```
who -b
```

This will return something like:

```
perl
```

Kopiera kod

```
system boot 2024-09-11 10:32
```

This output shows the exact date and time when the system was last booted.

- Run a command to figure out whether the `echo` command is a binary, a shell-built in, or an alias.

A: i used type echo command to know if `echo` command is a binary, a shell-built in, or an alias.

```
root@LAPTOP-N7P38C2L:~# type echo
echo is a shell builtin
root@LAPTOP-N7P38C2L:~#
```

- Do the same for the `date` command

```
root@LAPTOP-N7P38C2L:~# type date
date is /usr/bin/date
root@LAPTOP-N7P38C2L:~#
```