Task 1. Learn more about commands

In this task, you need to explore a few commands you can use in the shell to learn more about the functionality of other commands.

First, imagine you can't quite remember what the `cat` command does and want a quick reminder.

1. Run the `whatis` command to get a short description of `cat`.

The command to complete this step:

```
whatis cat
```

```
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ whatis cat
cat (1)                - concatenate files and print on the...
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$
```

Next, imagine that you want more details about `cat` and all of its options.

2. Use the `man` command to get more details about `cat`.

The command to complete this step:

```
man cat
```

```
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ man cat
CAT(1)                       User Commands                       CAT(1)


NAME
       cat  -  concatenate files and print on the standard
       output

                                            •

SYNOPSIS
       cat [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       Concatenate FILE(s) to standard output.

       With no FILE, or when FILE is -, read standard  in-
       put.

       -A, --show-all
              equivalent to -vET

       -b, --number-nonblank
              number nonempty output lines, overrides -n

       -e     equivalent to -vE

       -E, --show-ends
              display $ at end of each line

       -n, --number
              number all output lines
```

The man command returns a general description of `cat` and information about each of its options:

When the first page of information returned by `man` is displayed, the output pauses.

3. Press **Q** to exit this manual page.

Now, imagine you've remembered there's a command that prints just the first part of a file, but you can't remember the exact command. The `apropos` command is useful in these instances. You can use keywords with `apropos` to find a command.

4. Use `apropos` to find a command that returns the first part of a file:

```
apropos -a first part file
```

```
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ apropos -a first part file
head (1)                - output the first part of files
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$
```

Task 2. Explore the useradd command

In this task, imagine that you want to set the expiration date for a temporary user account. You know that you need to use the `useradd` command for this, but you're not quite sure how to complete the task. You realize it might involve adding an option to the command.

1. Use the most appropriate Linux command to get help on the `useradd` command and learn more about all of its options.

The command to complete this step:

```
man useradd
```

```
USERADD(8)          System Management Commands          USERADD(8)

NAME
       useradd - create a new user or update default new
       user information

SYNOPSIS
       useradd [options] LOGIN

       useradd -D

       useradd -D [options]

DESCRIPTION
       useradd is a low level utility for adding users. On
       Debian, administrators should usually use
       adduser(8) instead.
```

*Note: You can output more information one line at a time by pressing the **ENTER** key or output the next page of the manual by pressing the space bar.*

Task 3. Explore the rm and rmdir commands

In this task, you need to determine the difference between the `rm` and `rmdir` commands.

Imagine that you've used these commands before, but you can't remember how they're different.

- Use the most appropriate Linux command to quickly remind yourself what each command does.

Note: *This task will require entering two commands, one with* `rm` *and one with* `rmdir` *.*
The commands to complete this step:

whatis rm

```
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ whatis rm
rm (1)                    - remove files or directories
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ █
```

whatis rmdir

```
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ whatis rmdir
rmdir (1)                 - remove empty directories
rmdir (2)                 - delete a directory
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ █
```

Task 4. Determine which command to use

In this task, imagine that you need to create a new group but you can't remember what command to use. You need to identify a command that will do this by searching for it through keywords. In this case, use the keywords `create new group`.

- Use the most appropriate Linux command with these keywords to identify what command to use.

The correct command to solve this step:

```
apropos -a create new group
```

```
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ apropos -a create new group
groupadd (8)          - create a new group
analyst@37e90a0dd107:~$ █
```