

HomeWork 1 by aimeric rouyer

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Consign :

Setup Ubuntu Desktop and Ubuntu server

Execute a list of command in a terminal

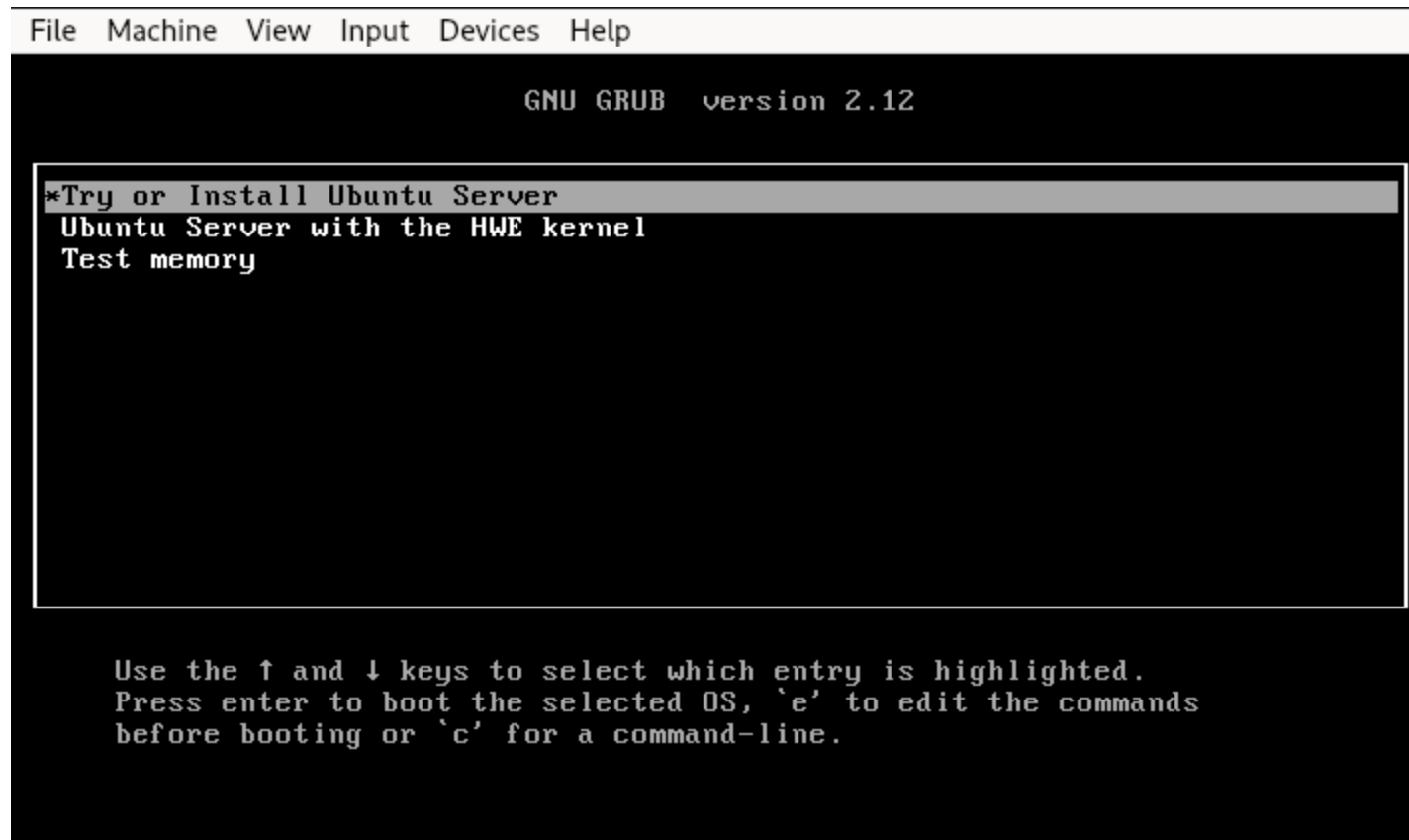
Show the result of thoes command

Explain what are their functions

The commands are : cd, ls, chown, rm, cat, ifconfig, vi, vim, nano, sudo, ps, kill, apt, wget, grep, source, service

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

First we have to specify what we want to do with the iso (install ubuntu in our case)



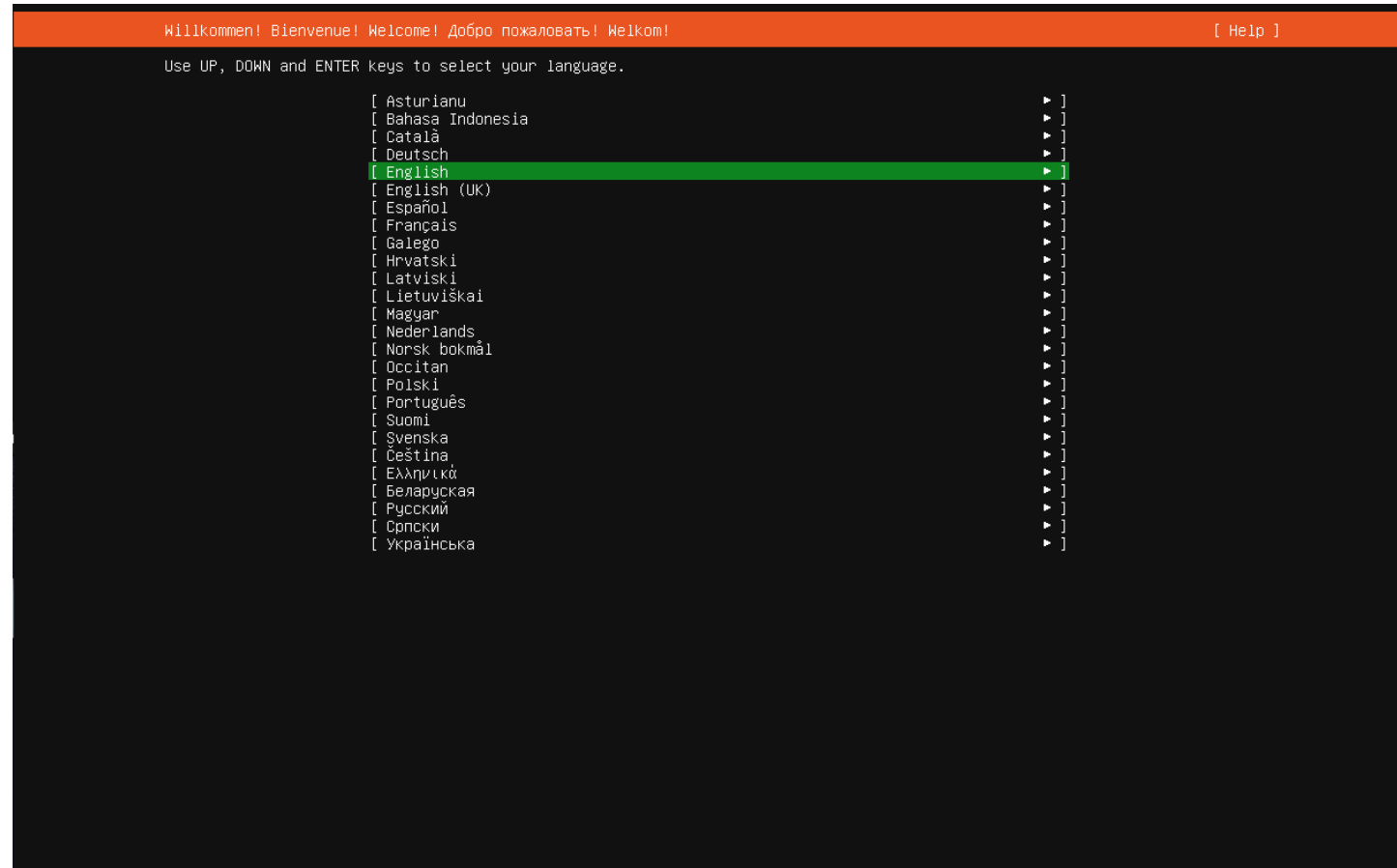
Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Some lines of code will be shown here you have to wait

```
File Machine View Input Devices Help
[ OK ] Listening on multipathd.socket - multipathd control socket.
[ 7.365246] systemd[1]: Listening on syslog.socket - Syslog Socket.
[ OK ] Listening on syslog.socket - Syslog Socket.
[ 7.365961] systemd[1]: Listening on systemd-initctl.socket - initctl Compatibility Named Pipe.
[ OK ] Listening on systemd-initctl.socket - initctl Compatibility Named Pipe.
[ 7.367781] systemd[1]: Listening on systemd-journald-dev-log.socket - Journal Socket (/dev/log).
[ OK ] Listening on systemd-journald-dev-log.socket - Journal Socket (/dev/log).
[ 7.368814] systemd[1]: Listening on systemd-journald.socket - Journal Socket.
[ OK ] Listening on systemd-journald.socket - Journal Socket.
[ 7.369822] systemd[1]: Listening on systemd-networkd.socket - Network Service Netlink Socket.
[ OK ] Listening on systemd-networkd.socket - Network Service Netlink Socket.
[ 7.370944] systemd[1]: systemd-pcrextend.socket - TPM2 PCR Extension (Varlink) was skipped because of an unmet condition check (ConditionSecurity=measured-uk).
[ 7.373544] systemd[1]: Listening on systemd-udev-control.socket - udev Control Socket.
[ OK ] Listening on systemd-udev-control.socket - udev Control Socket.
[ 7.377373] systemd[1]: Listening on systemd-udev-kernel.socket - udev Kernel Socket.
[ OK ] Listening on systemd-udev-kernel.socket - udev Kernel Socket.
```

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

First we will select the language to do that use the arrow on our keyboard and then press enter when the green line is on the correct language



Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Now we will have to configure the keyboard i recommendd to sleect identify keyboard and press enter

It will ask you to press key and question about wether or not key are present on your keyboard

```
Please select your keyboard layout below, or select "Identify keyboard" to detect your layout automatically.

Layout:  [ English (US)                                ▼ ]

Variant: [ English (US)                                ▼ ]

[ Identify keyboard ]
```

```
Keyboard auto-detection

Keyboard auto detection completed.

Your keyboard was detected as:

Layout: French
Variant: French

If this is correct, select Done on the next screen. If not you can select another
layout or run the automated detection again.

[ OK ]
```

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Here it will ask us a series of questions, for the default config like ours we don't have to modify this simply press enter

Choose the base for the installation.

☒ Ubuntu Server

The default install contains a curated set of packages that provide a comfortable experience for operating the system.

☐ Ubuntu Server (minimized)

This version has been customized to have a small runtime footprint in environments where humans are not expected to interact with the system.

Additional options

☐ Search for third-party drivers

This software is subject to license terms included with its documentation. Some is proprietary. Third-party software should not be installed on systems that will be used for FIPS or the real-time kernel.

Configure at least one interface this server can use to talk to other machines, and which preferably provides access for updates.

NAME	TYPE	NOTES
[enp0s3	eth	- ▶]
DHCPv4	10.0.2.15/24	
08:00:27:5a:03:e7 / Intel Corporation / 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller (PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter)		
[Create bond ▶]		

If this system requires a proxy to connect to the internet, enter its details here.

Proxy address:

If you need to use a HTTP proxy to access the outside world, enter the proxy information here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

The proxy information should be given in the standard form of "http://[[user][:pass]@]host[:port]"

If you use an alternative mirror for Ubuntu, enter its details here.

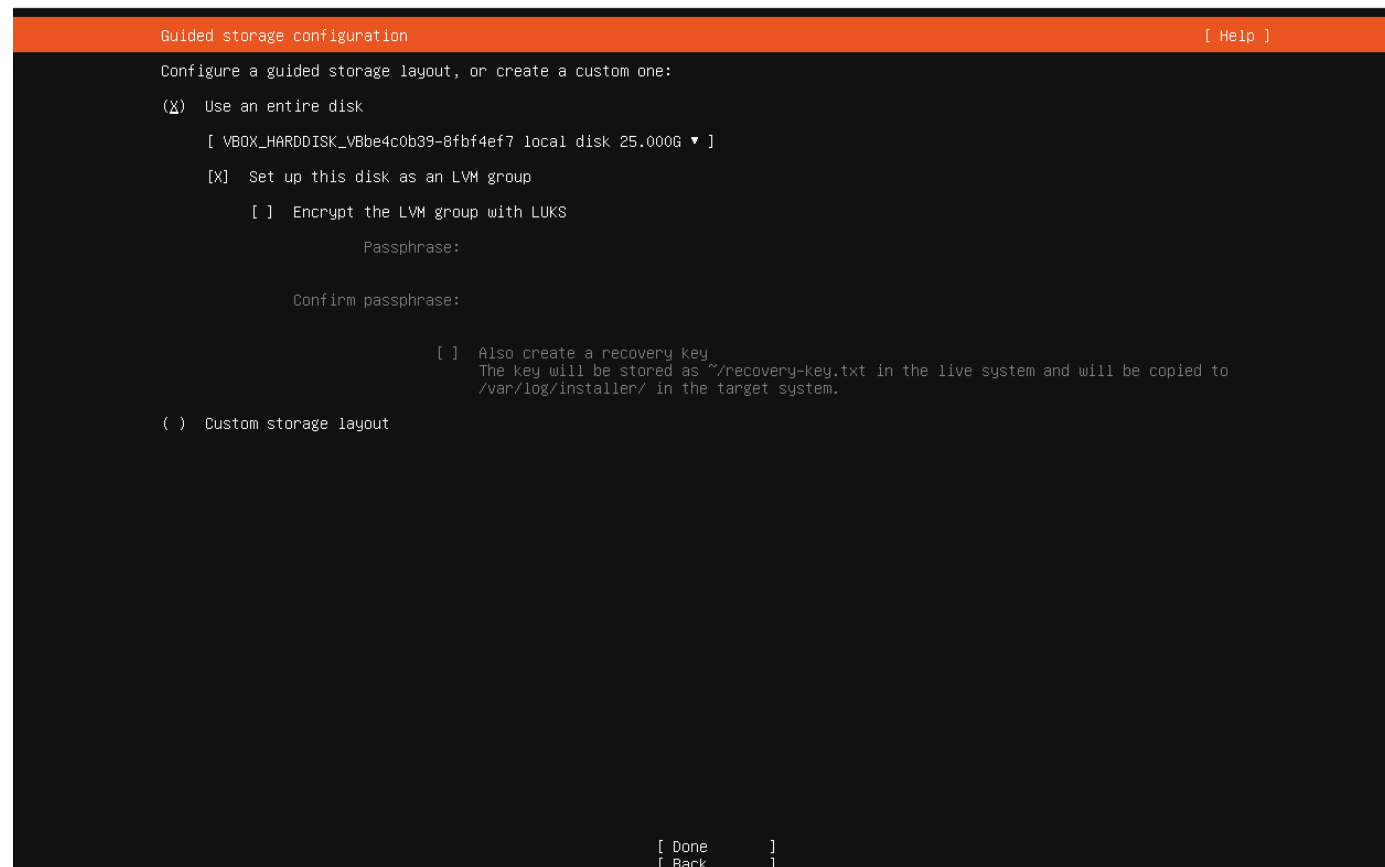
Mirror address: <http://tw.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/>

You may provide an archive mirror to be used instead of the default.

The mirror location is being tested. /

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Here we have to specify the disk and how much of the disk we want to use, for a default config like ours we will just use the whole main disk



```
Guided storage configuration [ Help ]

Configure a guided storage layout, or create a custom one:

(⌘) Use an entire disk
    [ VBOX_HARDDISK_VBbe4c0b39-8fbf4ef7 local disk 25.000G ▼ ]

    [X] Set up this disk as an LVM group
        [ ] Encrypt the LVM group with LUKS
            Passphrase:
            Confirm passphrase:

            [ ] Also create a recovery key
                The key will be stored as ~/recovery-key.txt in the live system and will be copied to
                /var/log/installer/ in the target system.

( ) Custom storage layout

[ Done ]
[ Back ]
```

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Here is a recap of every modification that will be applied to the disk

```
Storage configuration [ Help ]

FILE SYSTEM SUMMARY

MOUNT POINT    SIZE    TYPE    DEVICE TYPE
[ /             11.496G new ext4 new LVM logical volume ▶ ]
[ /boot        2.000G new ext4 new partition of local disk ▶ ]

AVAILABLE DEVICES

DEVICE          TYPE          SIZE
[ ubuntu-vg (new) LVM volume group 22.996G ▶ ]
[ free space                    11.500G ▶ ]

[ Create software RAID (md) ▶ ]
[ Create volume group (LVM) ▶ ]

USED DEVICES

DEVICE          TYPE          SIZE
[ ubuntu-vg (new) LVM volume group 22.996G ▶ ]
[ ubuntu-lv      new, to be formatted as ext4, mounted at / 11.496G ▶ ]

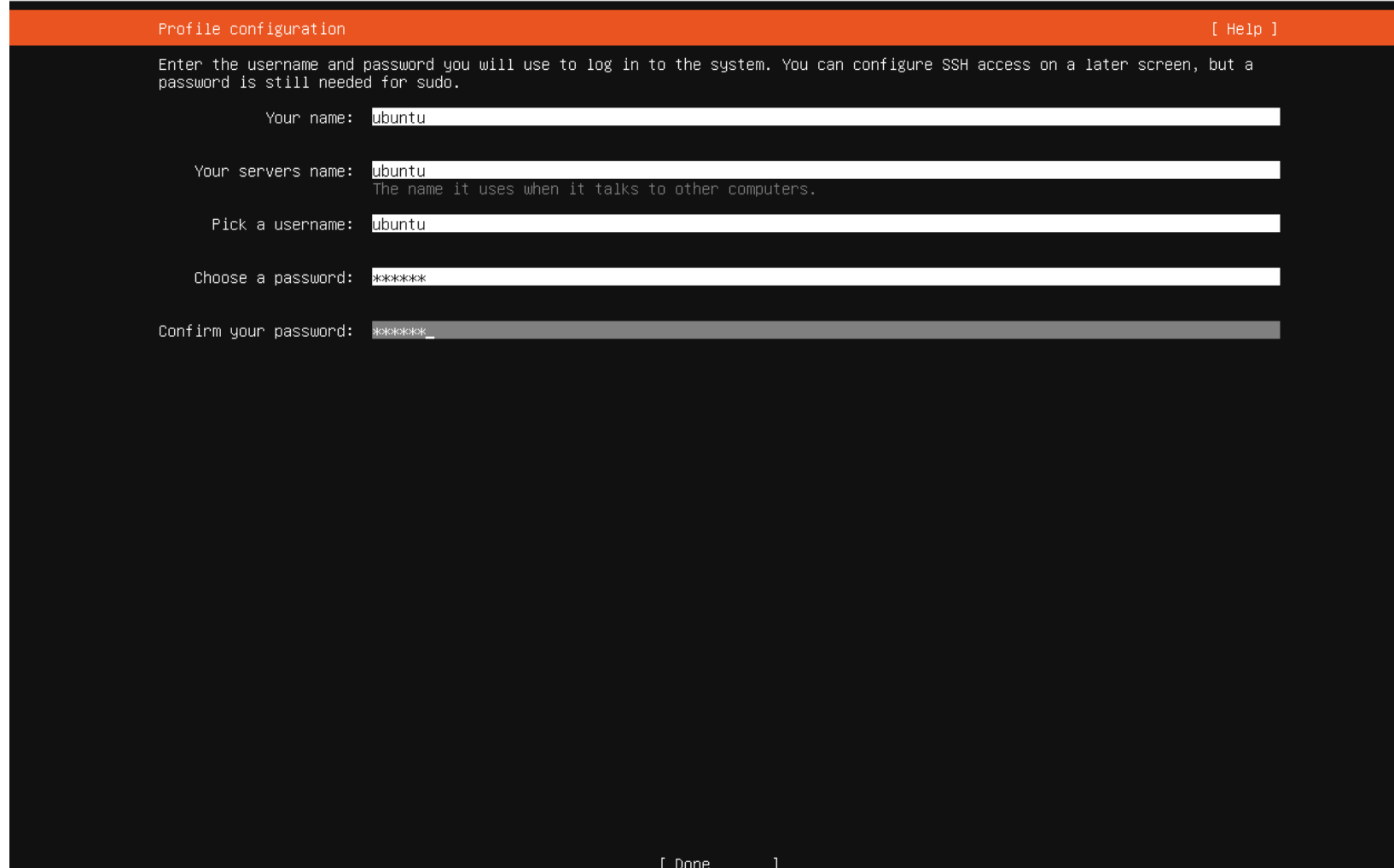
[ VBOX_HARDDISK_VBbe4c0b39-8fbf4ef7 local disk 25.000G ▶ ]
[ partition 1    new, BIOS grub spacer 1.000M ▶ ]
[ partition 2    new, to be formatted as ext4, mounted at /boot 2.000G ▶ ]
[ partition 3    new, PV of LVM volume group ubuntu-vg 22.997G ▶ ]

[ Done ]
[ Reset ]
[ Back ]
```


Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Here we enter our credential, the name of the account

The name of the computer seen from the network and the password of the account



The screenshot shows the 'Profile configuration' window for Ubuntu Server. It has an orange header bar with 'Profile configuration' on the left and '[Help]' on the right. The main area has a dark background with white text. It instructs the user to enter a username and password for system login, noting that a password is still needed for 'sudo'. There are five input fields: 'Your name:' with 'ubuntu', 'Your servers name:' with 'ubuntu' (with a sub-note 'The name it uses when it talks to other computers.'), 'Pick a username:' with 'ubuntu', 'Choose a password:' with masked characters '*****', and 'Confirm your password:' with masked characters '*****'. A '[Done]' button is at the bottom center.

Profile configuration [Help]

Enter the username and password you will use to log in to the system. You can configure SSH access on a later screen, but a password is still needed for sudo.

Your name: ubuntu

Your servers name: ubuntu
The name it uses when it talks to other computers.

Pick a username: ubuntu

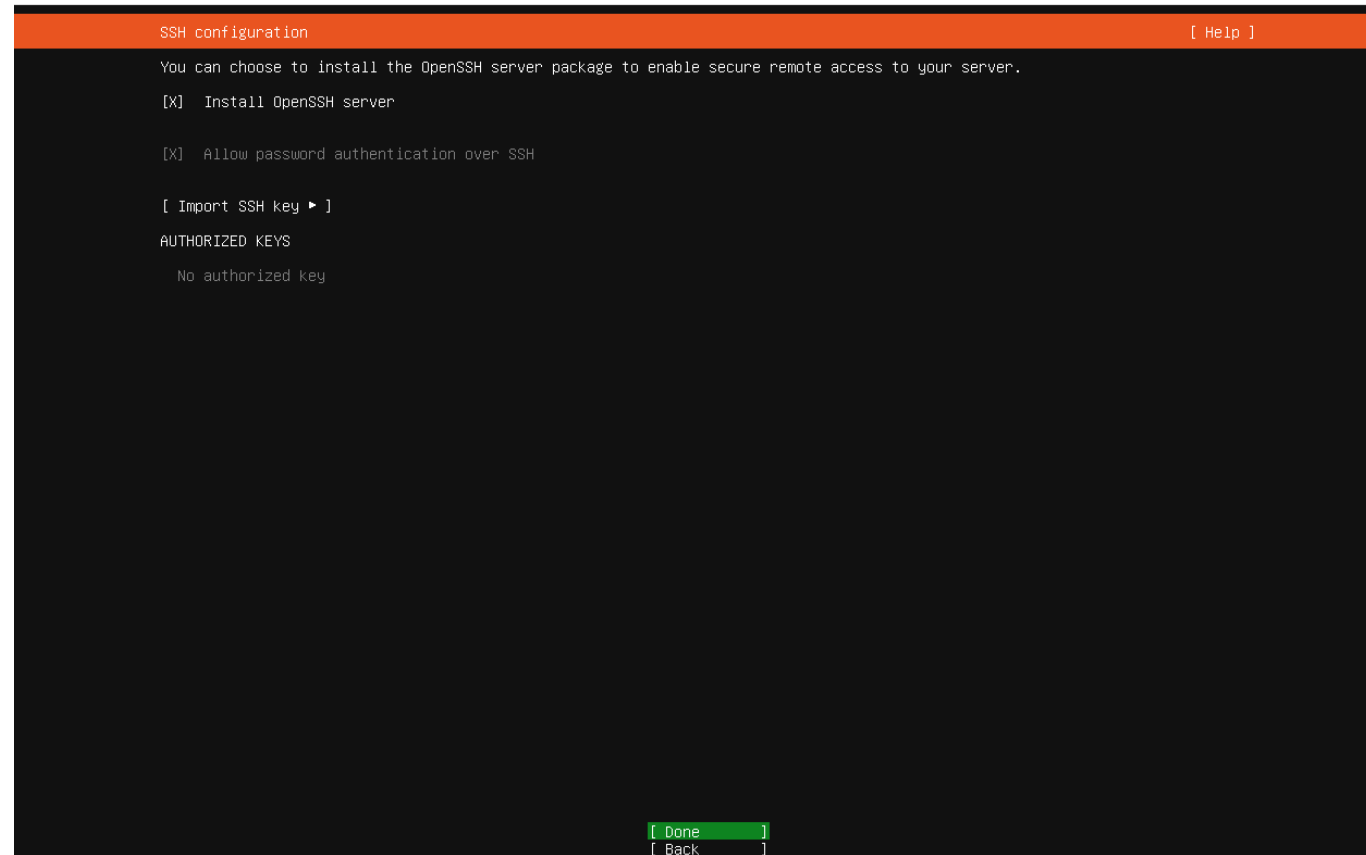
Choose a password: *****

Confirm your password: *****

[Done]

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

If we want to be able to access to our server remotely without a screen here we have to check install openSSH server



Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Here we select additional module if we need them

```
Featured server snaps [ Help ]

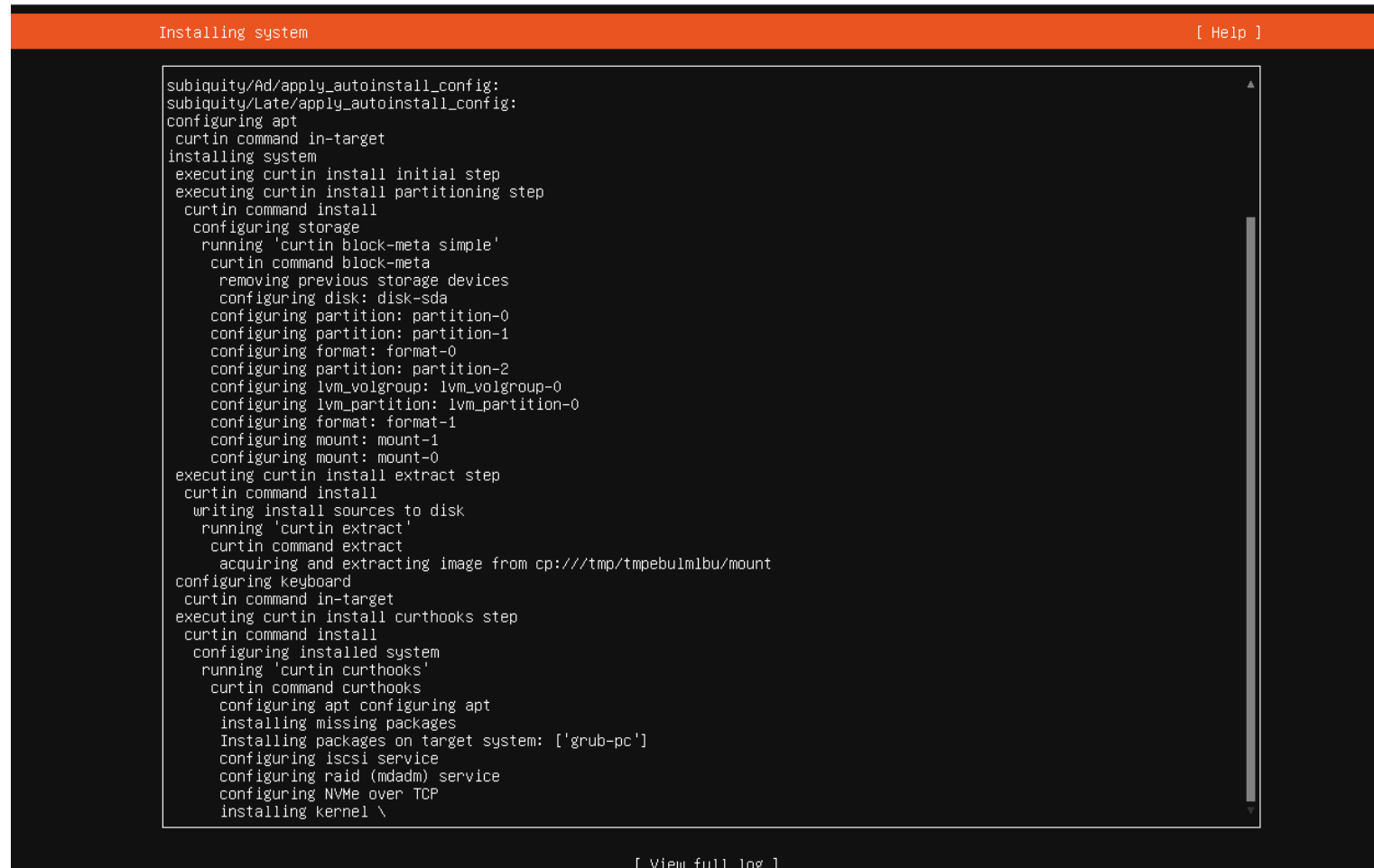
These are popular snaps in server environments. Select or deselect with SPACE, press ENTER to see more details of the package, publisher and versions available.

[ ] microk8s          canonical✓    Kubernetes for workstations and appliances
[ ] nextcloud         nextcloud✓   Nextcloud Server - A safe home for all your data
[ ] wekan             xet7        Open-Source Kanban
[ ] kata-containers  katacontainers✓ Build lightweight VMs that seamlessly plug into the containers ecosystem
[ ] docker           canonical✓   Docker container runtime
[ ] canonical-livepatch canonical✓    Canonical Livepatch Client
[ ] rocketchat-server rocketchat✓  Rocket.Chat server
[ ] mosquitto        mosquitto✓  Eclipse Mosquitto MQTT broker
[ ] etcd             canonical✓  Resilient key-value store by CoreOS
[ ] powershell      canonical✓  PowerShell for every system!
[ ] sabnzbd          safihre     SABnzbd
[ ] wormhole         snapcrafters❗ get things from one computer to another, safely
[ ] aws-cli          aws✓        Universal Command Line Interface for Amazon Web Services
[ ] google-cloud-sdk google-cloud-sdk✓ Google Cloud SDK
[ ] slcli            softlayer   Python based SoftLayer API Tool.
[ ] doctl            digitalocean✓ The official DigitalOcean command line interface
[ ] postgresql10     cmd✓        PostgreSQL is a powerful, open source object-relational database system.
[ ] keepalived       keepalived-project✓ High availability VRRP/BFD and load-balancing for Linux
[ ] prometheus       canonical✓  The Prometheus monitoring system and time series database
[ ] lxd              canonical✓  LXD - container and VM manager

[ Done ]
[ Back ]
```

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

We will then arrive here, and from here we only have to wait until the installation is complete

A screenshot of the Ubuntu Server installation progress window. The window has an orange header bar with the text "Installing system" on the left and "[Help]" on the right. The main area is a dark gray terminal window with white text showing the installation progress. The text is as follows:

```
subiquity/Ad/apply_autoinstall_config:
subiquity/Late/apply_autoinstall_config:
configuring apt
curtin command in-target
installing system
executing curtin install initial step
executing curtin install partitioning step
curtin command install
  configuring storage
    running 'curtin block-meta simple'
  curtin command block-meta
    removing previous storage devices
    configuring disk: disk-sda
    configuring partition: partition-0
    configuring partition: partition-1
    configuring format: format-0
    configuring partition: partition-2
    configuring lvm_volgroup: lvm_volgroup-0
    configuring lvm_partition: lvm_partition-0
    configuring format: format-1
    configuring mount: mount-1
    configuring mount: mount-0
executing curtin install extract step
curtin command install
  writing install sources to disk
  running 'curtin extract'
  curtin command extract
    acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tmpebulmbu/mount
configuring keyboard
curtin command in-target
executing curtin install curthooks step
curtin command install
  configuring installed system
  running 'curtin curthooks'
  curtin command curthooks
    configuring apt configuring apt
    installing missing packages
    Installing packages on target system: ['grub-pc']
    configuring iscsi service
    configuring raid (mdadm) service
    configuring NVMe over TCP
    installing kernel \
```

A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the terminal window. At the bottom of the window, there is a link "[View full log]".

Part 1 setting up ubuntu Server

Now you just have to select reboot now on the bottom, the computer will restart and automatically boot on ubuntu server

You will just have to enter your username and password

```
Installation complete! [ Help ]

writing install sources to disk
  running 'curtin extract'
  curtin command extract
  acquiring and extracting image from cp:///tmp/tmpebulm1bu/mount
configuring keyboard
  curtin command in-target
executing curtin install curthooks step
  curtin command install
configuring installed system
  running 'curtin curthooks'
  curtin command curthooks
    configuring apt
    configuring apt
    installing missing packages
    installing packages on target system: ['grub-pc']
    configuring iscsi service
    configuring raid (mdadm) service
    configuring NVMe over TCP
    installing kernel
    setting up swap
    apply networking config
    writing etc/fstab
    configuring multipath
    updating packages on target system
    configuring pollinate user-agent on target
    updating initramfs configuration
    configuring target system bootloader
    installing grub to target devices
    copying metadata from /cdrom
final system configuration
  calculating extra packages to install
  installing openssh-server
  retrieving openssh-server
  curtin command system-install
  unpacking openssh-server
  curtin command system-install
  configuring cloud-init
  downloading and installing security updates
  curtin command in-target
  restoring apt configuration
  curtin command in-target
subiquity/Late/run: [ 2447.637850]

tchdog: BUG: soft lockup - CPU#0 stuck for 141s! [kworker/u7:2:13341]
[ 2541.143337] watchdog: BUG: soft lockup - CPU#0 stuck for 75s! [swapper/0:0]
[ View full log ]
[ Reboot Now ]
```

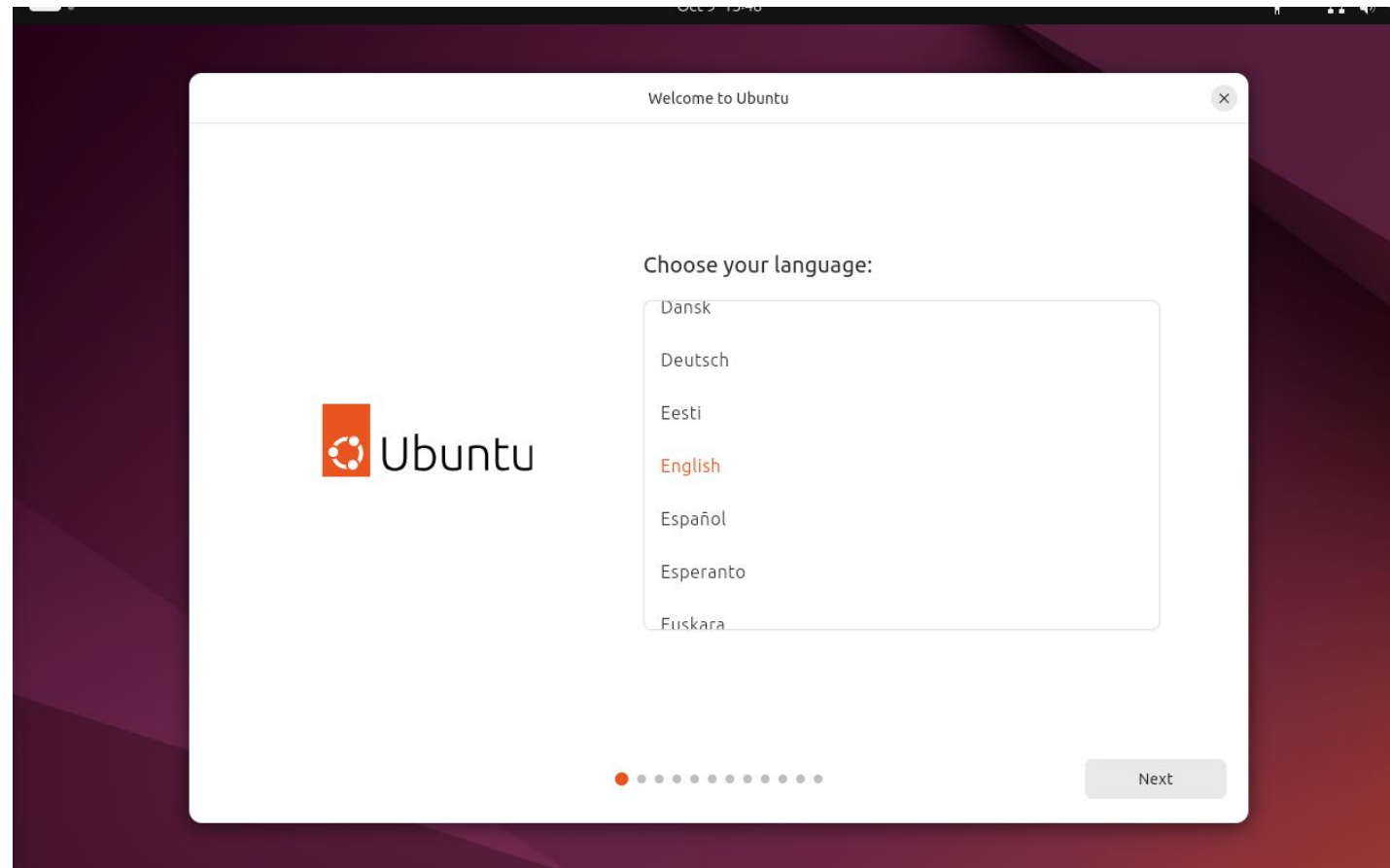
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

When we boot on ubuntu we arrive to this screen if we don't touch anything it will select Try or Install Ubuntu (what we want) by default



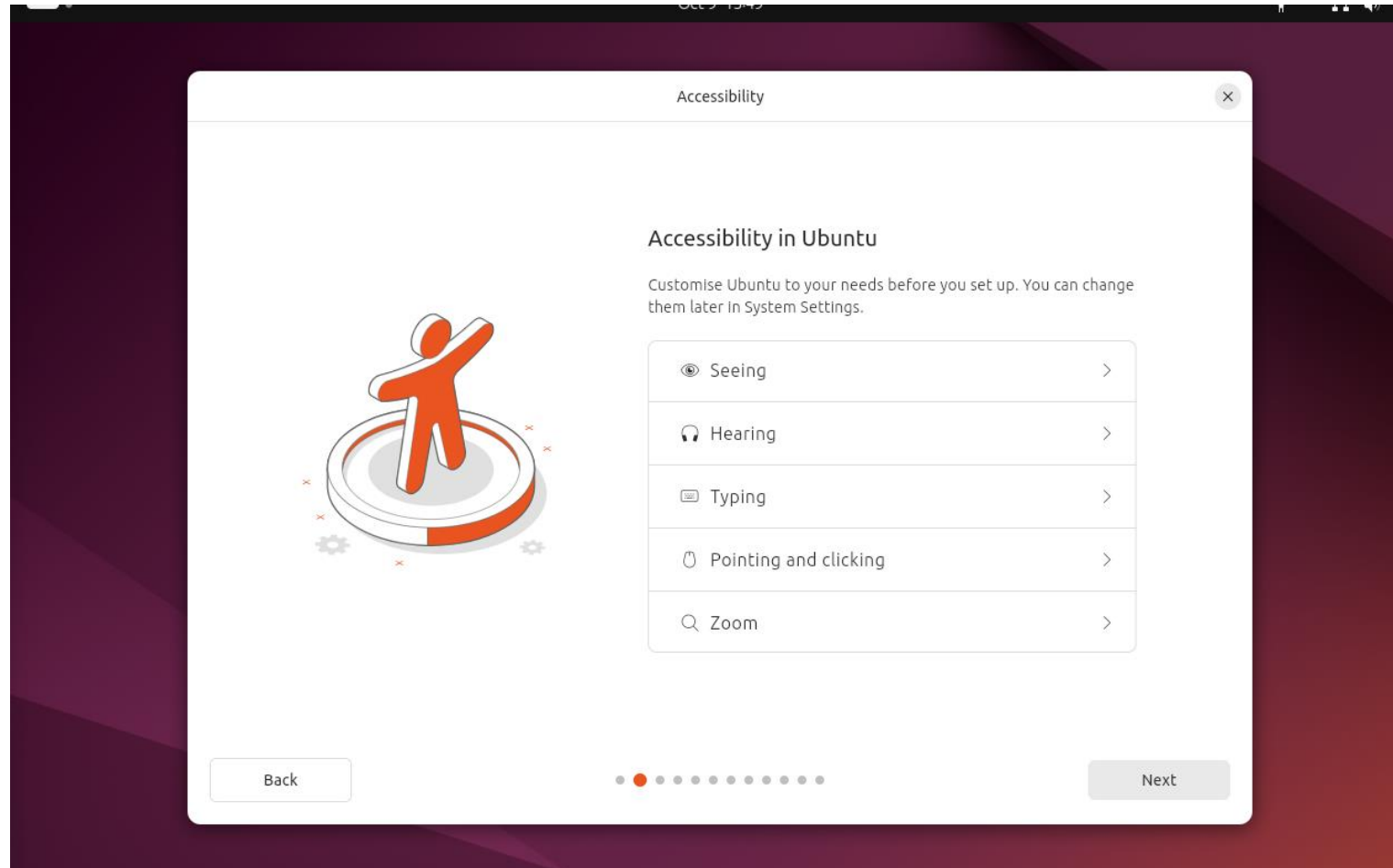
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

First we will select the language (since it is a graphic interface we can use the mouse if we want)



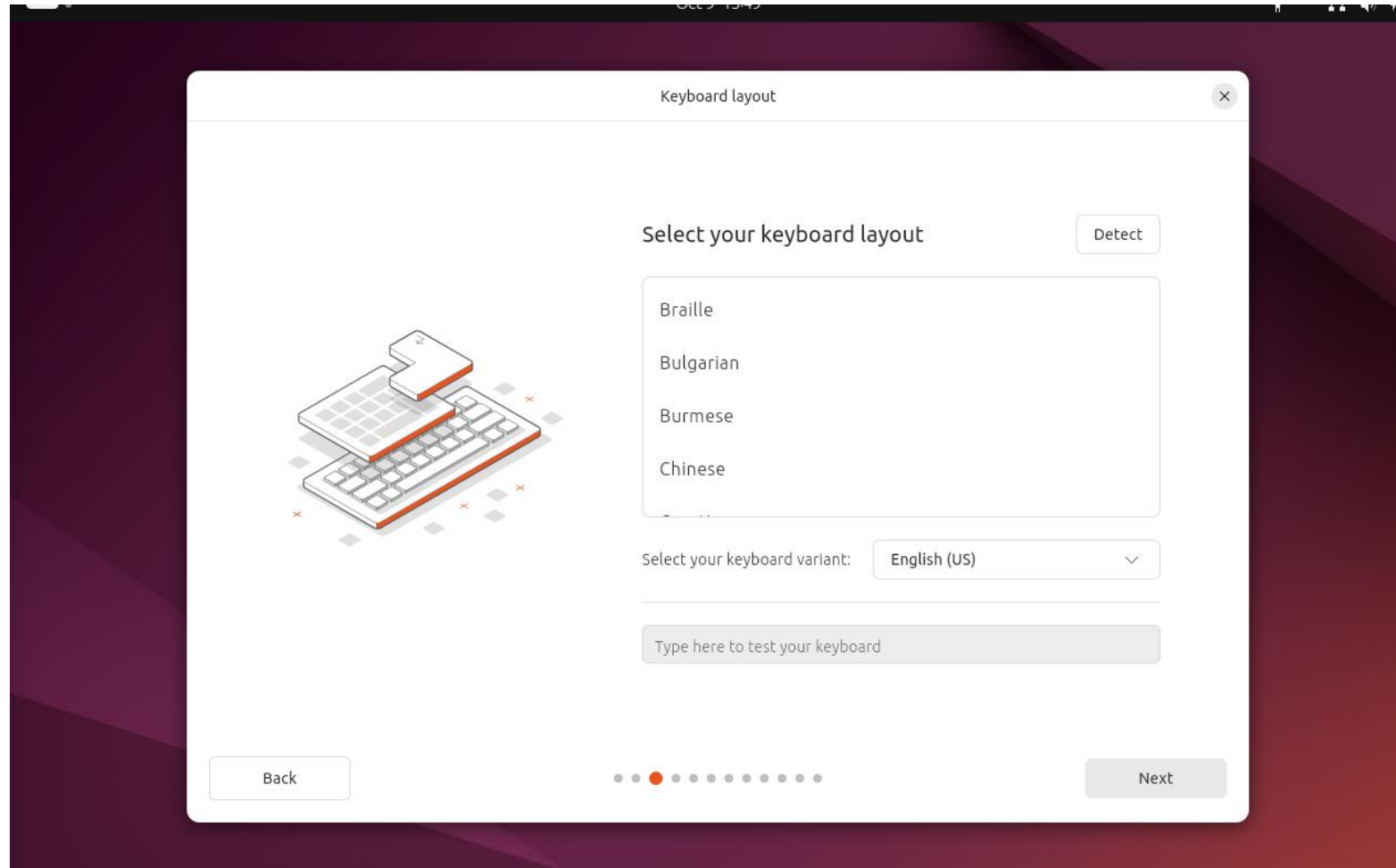
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

Here we will leave it by default since we don't have accessibility issues



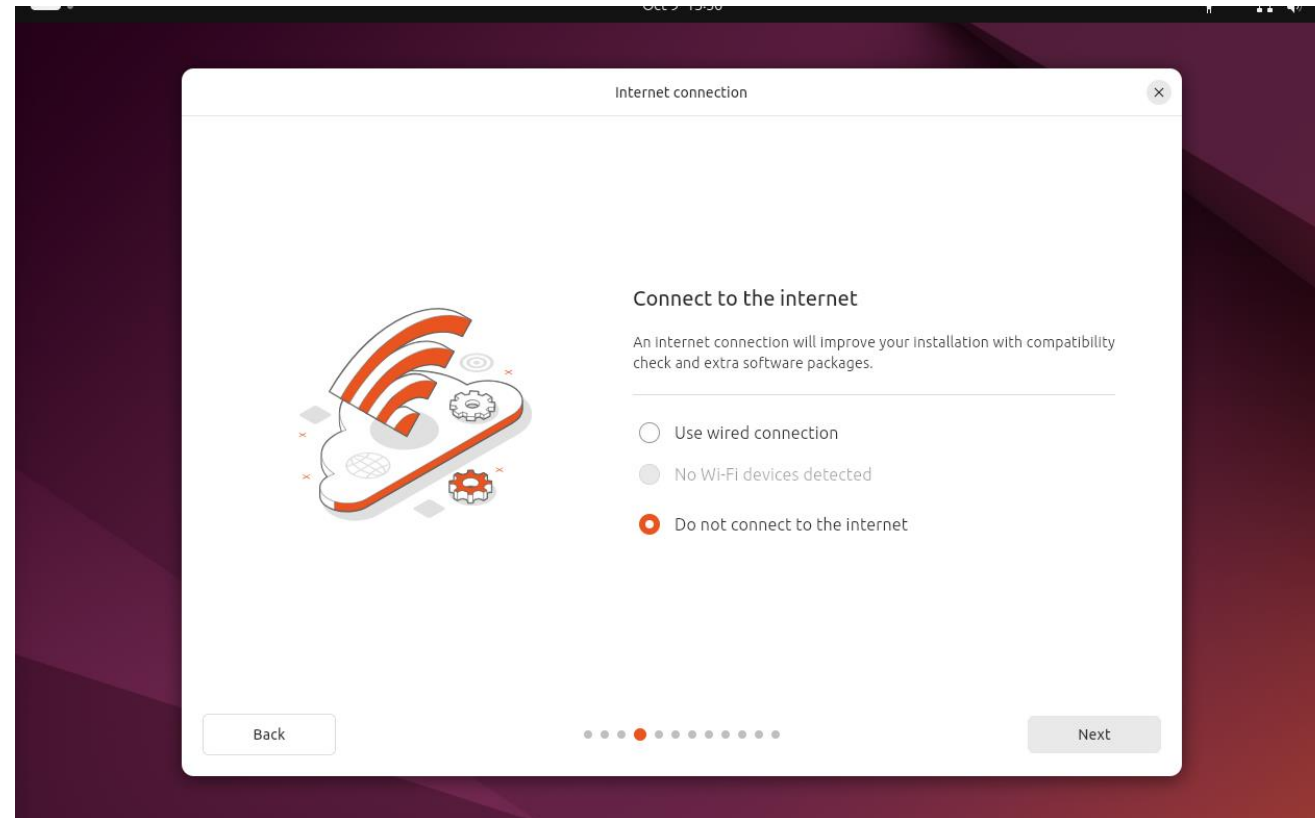
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

Here we will select the keyboard (i will advise you to use the detect function)



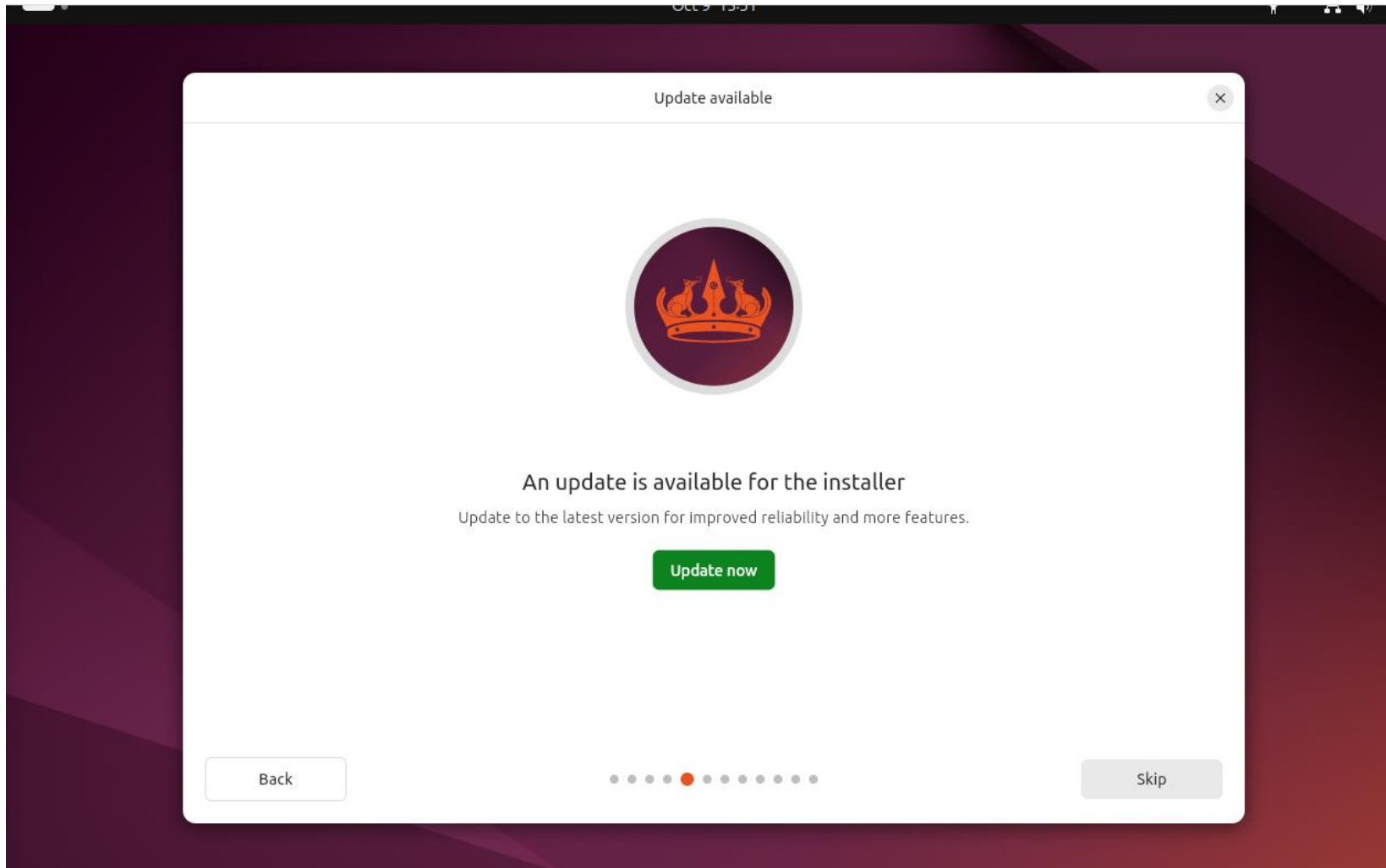
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

We setup the internet connexion (to download missing driver for example)



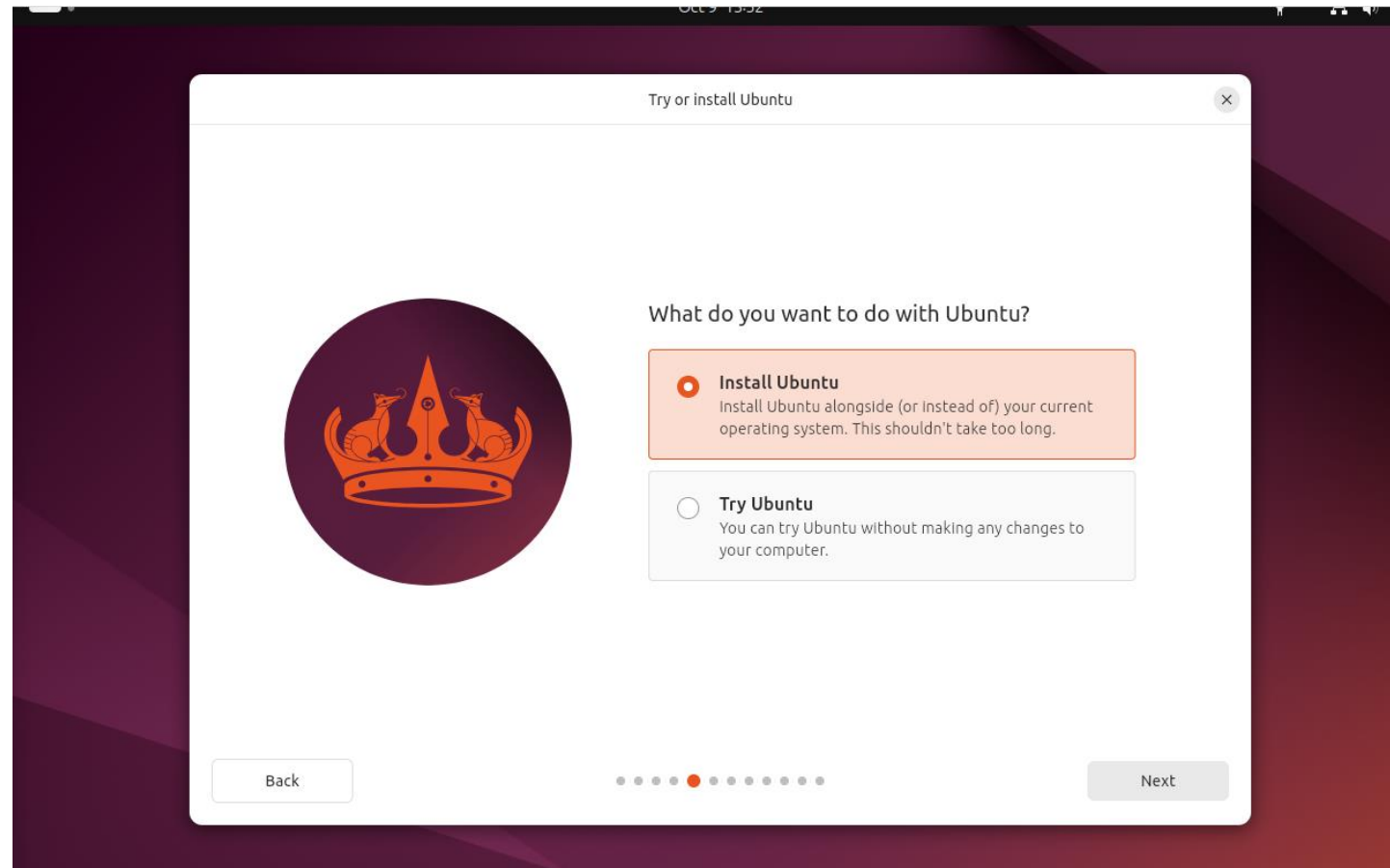
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

You will install the update in order to get a better compatibility, more secure and more stable version of ubuntu



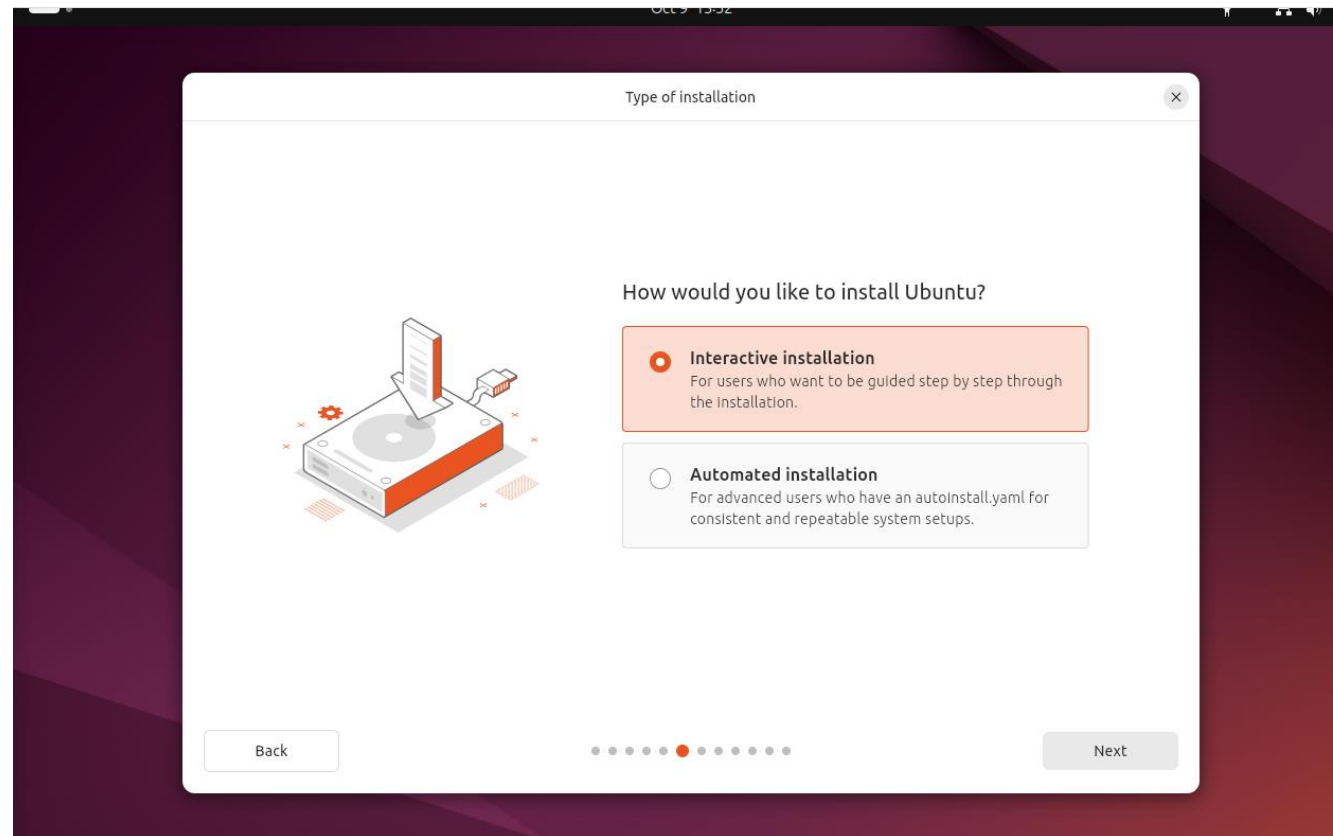
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

Here we will select install so the next time we boot our computer we don't have to do all of that all over again



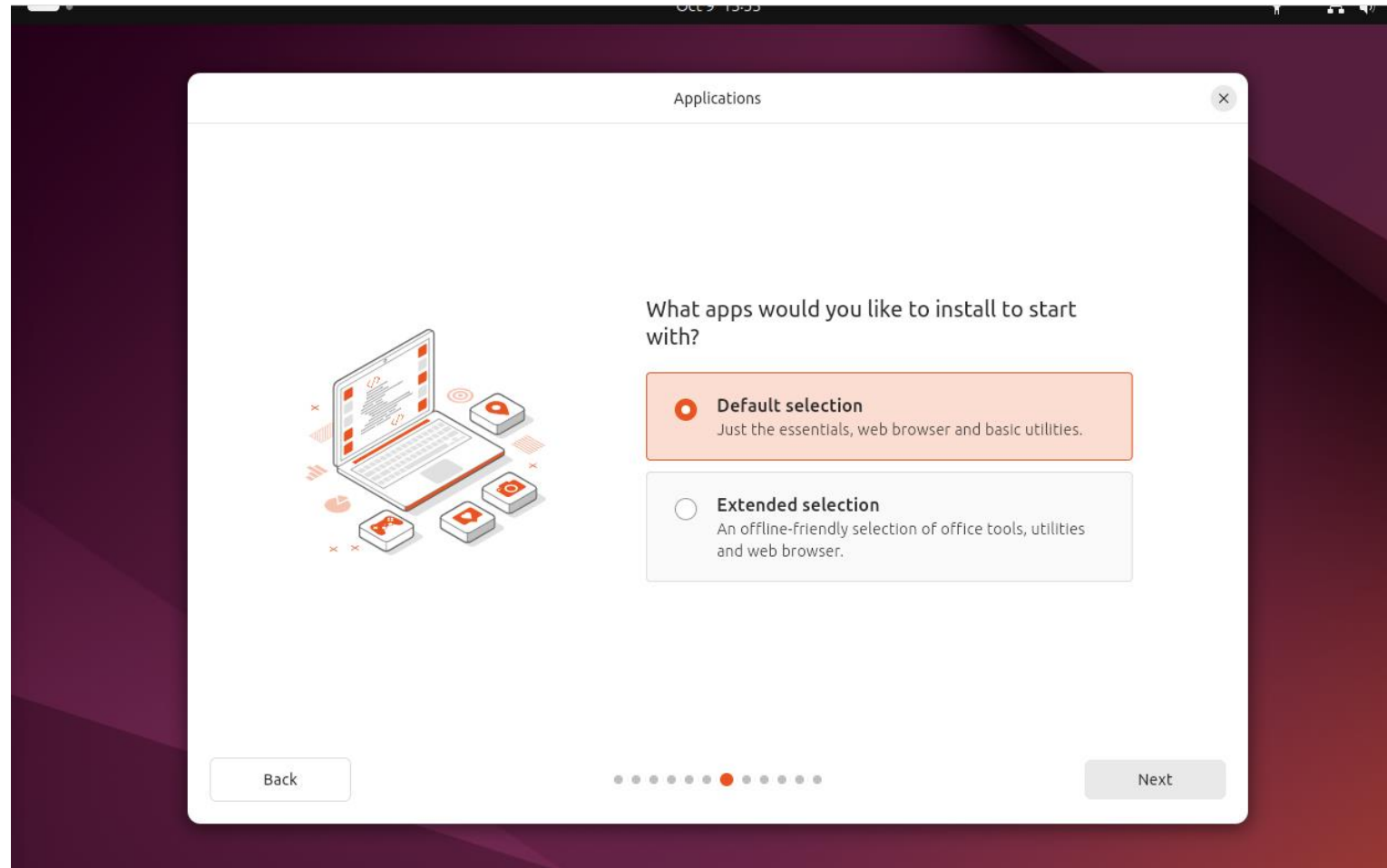
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

We will select interactive installation as it is easier and we don't need to partition our disk



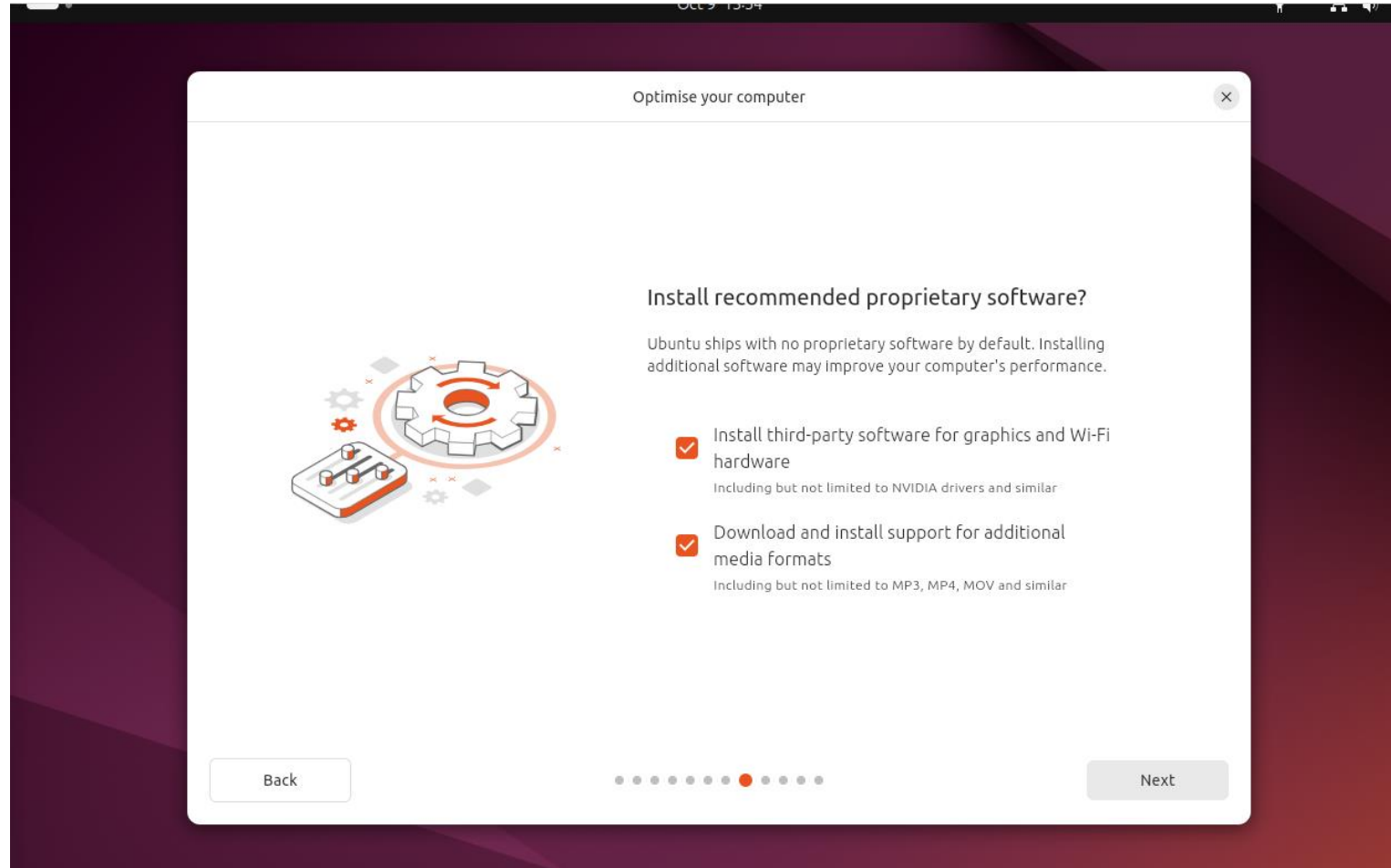
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

Here we also select default as we only need ubuntu desktop for testing we could still add more app later



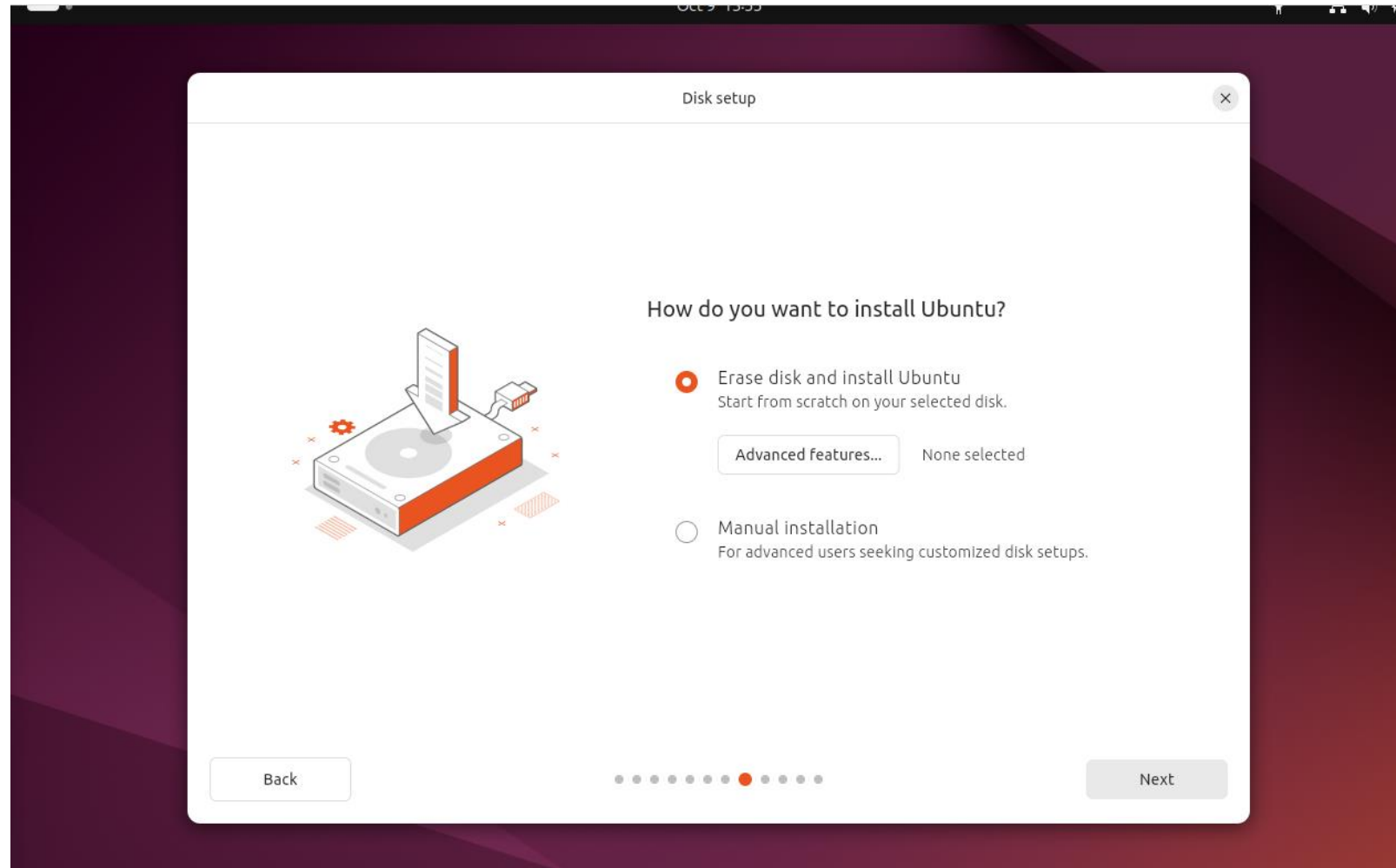
Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

By default thoes two element are not checked i recommend you to check them



Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

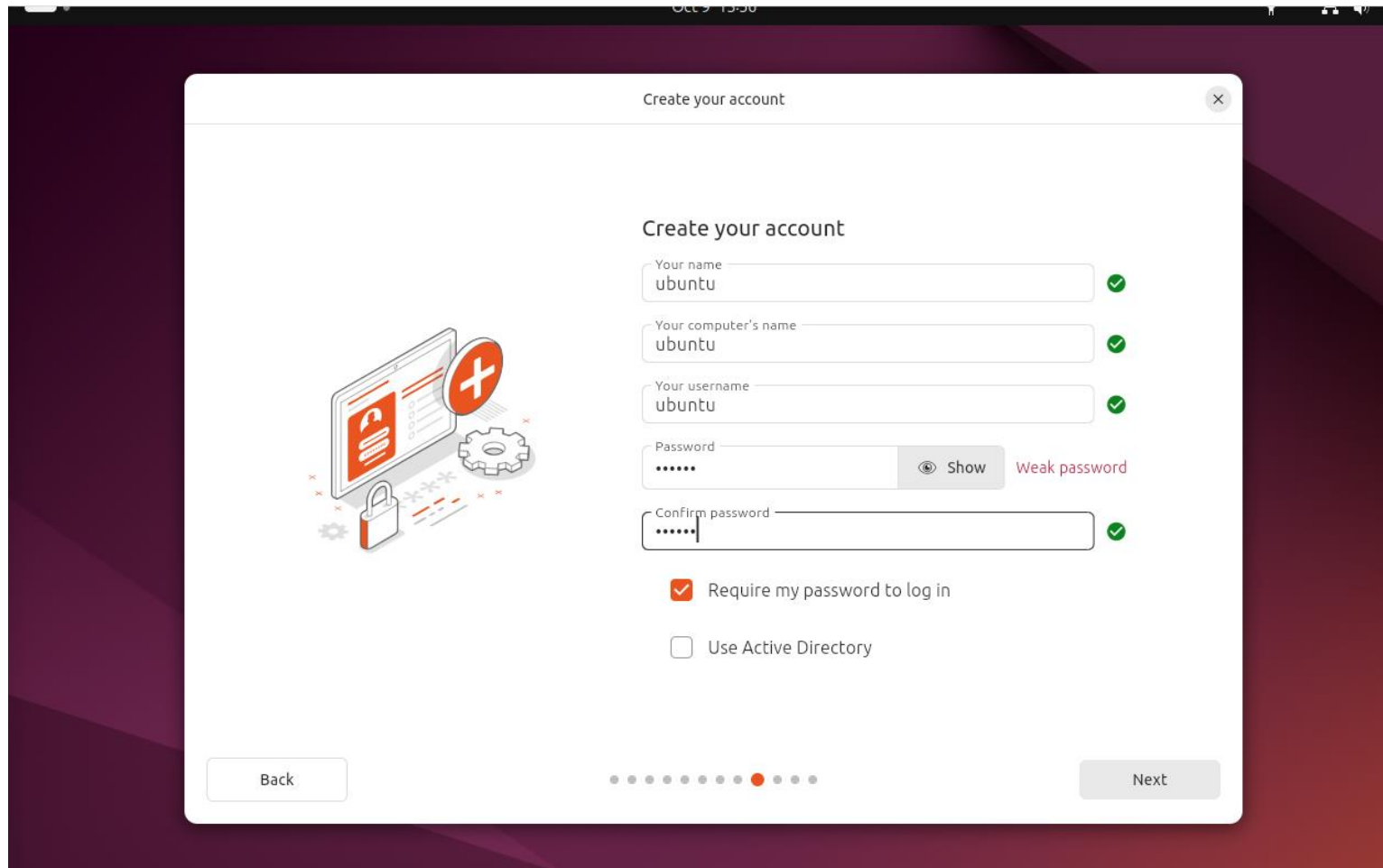
Same as before for simplicity we will use the whole disk



Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

Here we enter our credential, the name of the account

The name of the computer seen from the network and the password of the account



The screenshot shows the 'Create your account' window during Ubuntu Desktop installation. The window has a title bar with a close button. On the left, there is an illustration of a laptop, a gear, and a padlock. The form fields on the right are as follows:

- Your name:** ubuntu (with a green checkmark)
- Your computer's name:** ubuntu (with a green checkmark)
- Your username:** ubuntu (with a green checkmark)
- Password:** (masked with dots, with a 'Show' button and a 'Weak password' warning)
- Confirm password:** (masked with dots, with a green checkmark)

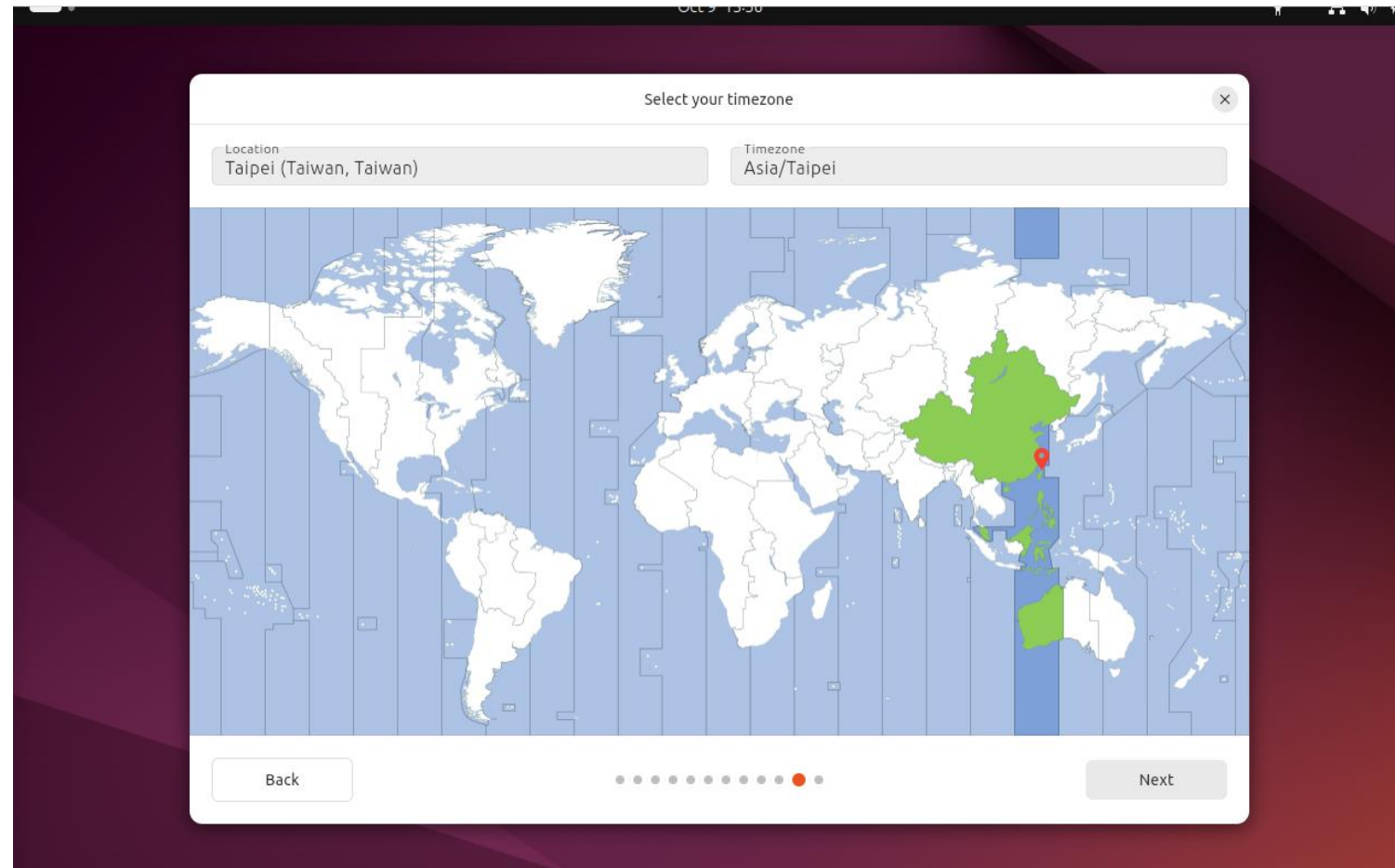
Below the password fields, there are two checkboxes:

- ☒ Require my password to log in
- ☐ Use Active Directory

At the bottom, there are 'Back' and 'Next' buttons, and a progress indicator consisting of a row of dots with the fourth dot highlighted in orange.

Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

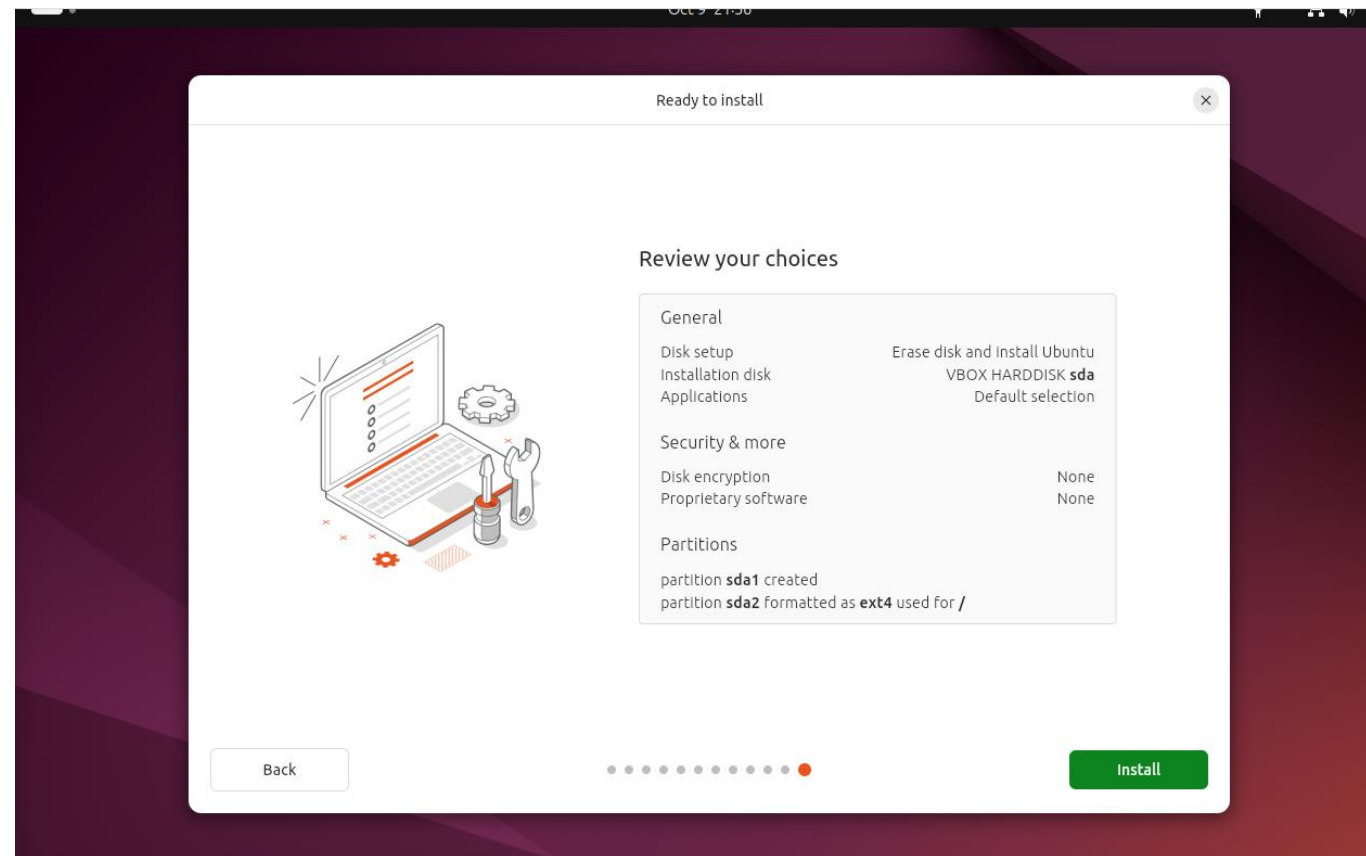
Here we select the time zone (use sometime for security) so the computer automatically know what time it is



Part 2 setting up ubuntu Desktop

Now click on install and it will proceed with the instalation

Once it is done the computer will restart and you iwll be able to use
Ubuntu Desktop



The command CD

Used to move between folder

Change the current directory

For example i was in the home (represented by ~) and i moved to
directoryExample

```
ubuntu@ubuntuuserveur:~$ mkdir directoryExample  
ubuntu@ubuntuuserveur:~$ cd directoryExample/  
ubuntu@ubuntuuserveur:~/directoryExample$
```

Commande : ls

Show files and folder in the current folder

For example in the current folder you see in white the files (fileExample, fileExample2, fileExample3, fileExample4)

and in blue the folders : (subDirectoryExample, subDirectoryExample2, subDirectoryExample3, subDirectoryExample4)

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ ls
fileExample fileExample2 fileExample3 fileExample4 subDirectoryExample subDirectoryExample2 subDirectoryExample3 subDirectoryExample4
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ _
```

Commande : chown

Changes the owner of a file (in the example i made ubuntu owner of fileExample2)

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-server: ~/directoryExample$ chown ubuntu
fileExample      fileExample3      subDirectoryExample/ subDirectoryExample3/
fileExample2     fileExample4       subDirectoryExample2/ subDirectoryExample4/
ubuntu@ubuntu-server:~/directoryExample$ chown ubuntu fileExample2
ubuntu@ubuntu-server:~/directoryExample$
```

Commande : rm

Used to delete a file

You can also delete a folder by adding the argument `-r`

In the example i delete the fileExample3 and between the first and last ls we see it disappear

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ ls
fileExample fileExample2 fileExample3 subDirectoryExample subDirectoryExample2 subDirectoryExample3 subDirectoryExample4
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ rm fileExample3
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ ls
fileExample fileExample2 subDirectoryExample subDirectoryExample2 subDirectoryExample3 subDirectoryExample4
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$
```

Commande : cat

Show the content of a file or joins the contents of multiples files

In this example the content of fileExample was : "hey i m the content of fileExample "

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ cat fileExample  
hey i m the content of fileExample  
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ _
```


Commande : ifconfig

Display the network interface

(can also be used to configure them)

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feb9:38db  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
    inet6 fd17:625c:f037:2:a00:27ff:feb9:38db  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x0<global>
    ether 08:00:27:b9:38:db  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 479  bytes 563945 (563.9 KB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 237  bytes 20300 (20.3 KB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

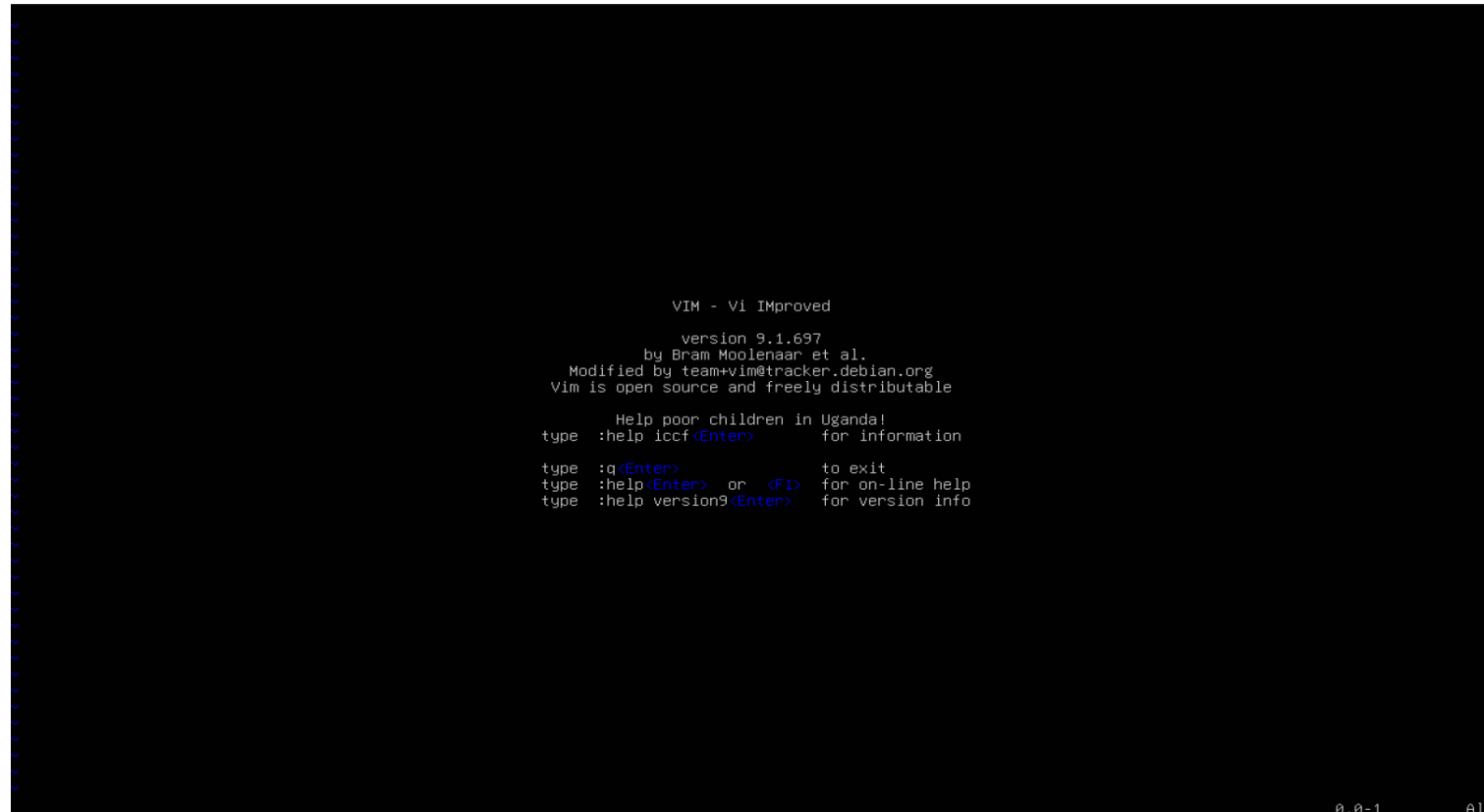
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 198  bytes 16802 (16.8 KB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 198  bytes 16802 (16.8 KB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ _
```

Commande : vi

Basic text editor

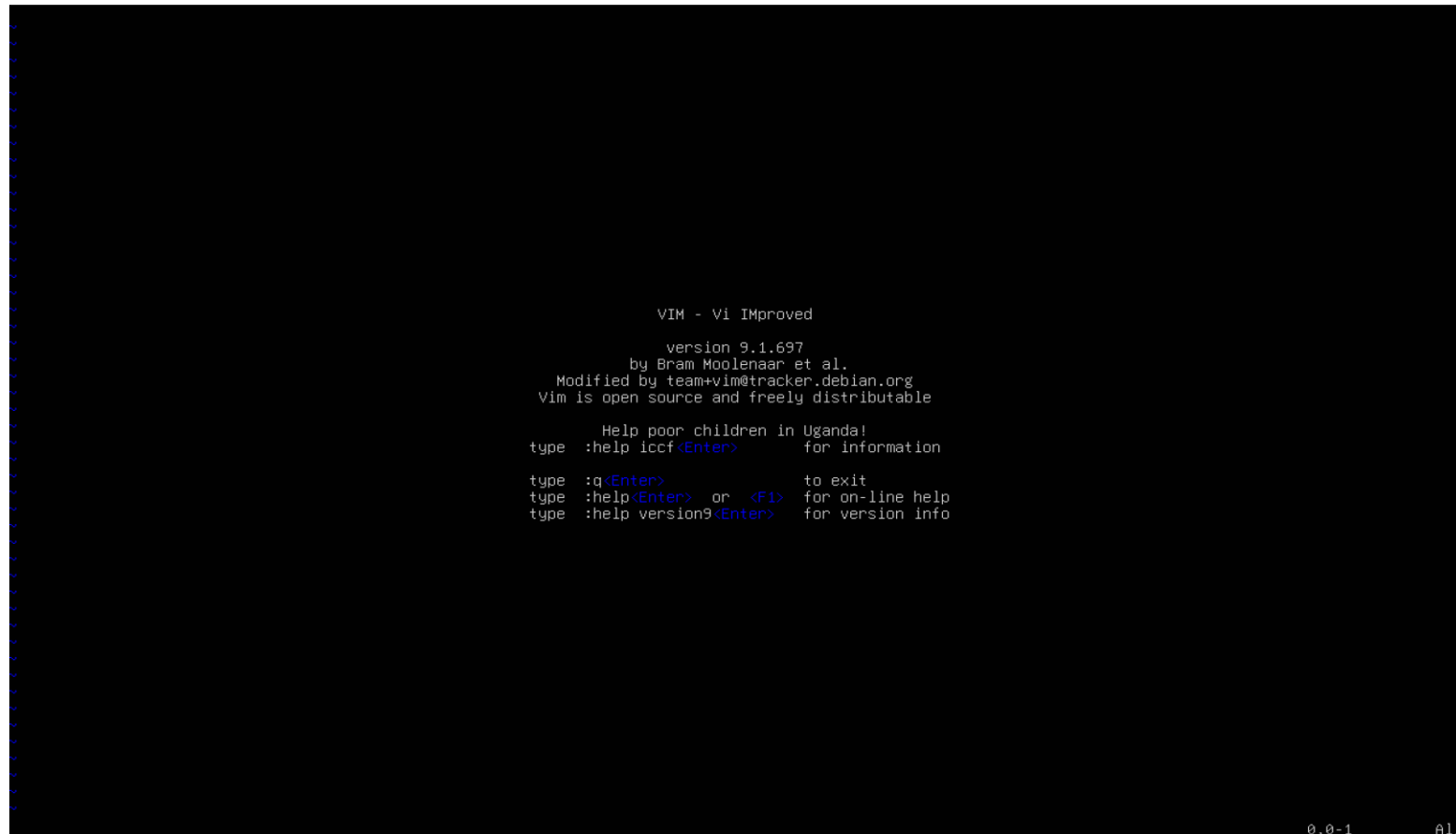
A bit complicated to use so i didn't really use it when I'm connected to my servers in ssh

A screenshot of the Vim text editor interface. The background is black, and the text is white. The text displayed is the Vim help screen, which includes the version number (9.1.697), the author (Bram Moolenaar), and a list of commands and their functions. The text is centered and formatted with some lines in blue and red. The bottom right corner shows the file name '0,0-1' and the word 'All'.

Commande : vim

As hard to use as vi but is has more feature

this one is also bit complicated to use so i didn't really use it when I'm connected to my servers in ssh



```
VIM - Vi IMproved
        version 9.1.697
        by Bram Moolenaar et al.
    Modified by team+vim@tracker.debian.org
    Vim is open source and freely distributable

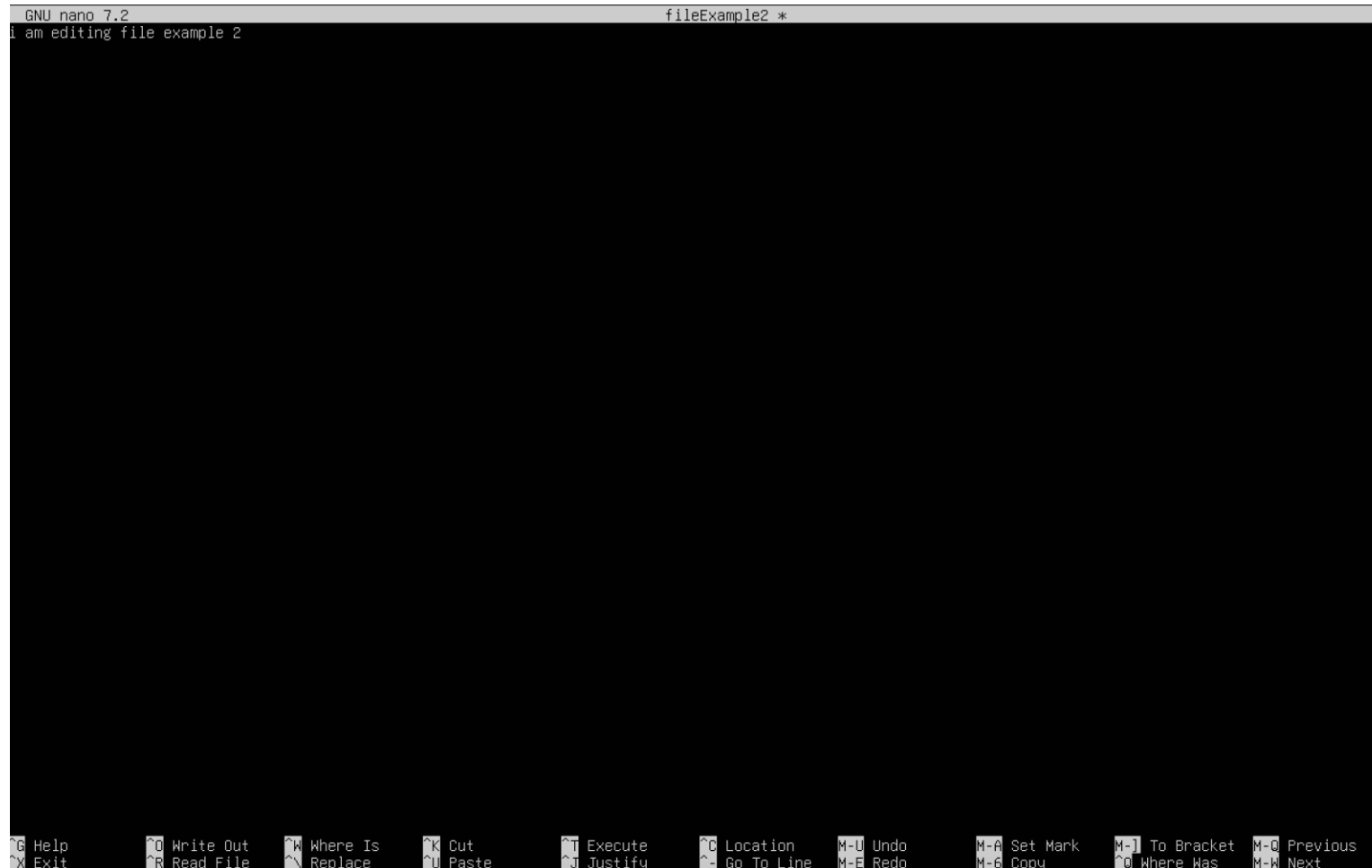
    Help poor children in Uganda!
type  :help iccf<Enter>      for information

type  :q<Enter>              to exit
type  :help<Enter>  or  <F1>  for on-line help
type  :help version9<Enter> for version info

0,0-1 All
```

Commande : nano

My personnal favorite and the command i always use when i work on my server, it is a simple, fast, light and simple to use text editor



The image shows a terminal window with the GNU nano 7.2 text editor. The title bar at the top reads "GNU nano 7.2" and "fileExample2 *". The main editing area is black and empty. The status bar at the bottom displays various keyboard shortcuts for editing and navigation.

```
GNU nano 7.2 fileExample2 *  
i am editing file example 2  
  
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^_ Location   M-U Undo      M-A Set Mark  M-] To Bracket M-_ Previous  
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^N Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo      M-6 Copy      ^Q Where Was  M-R Next
```

Commande : sudo

Sudo means Super User DO

Used to run command with root privileges

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ sudo
usage: sudo -h | -K | -k | -V
usage: sudo -v [-ABkNnS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-u user]
usage: sudo -l [-ABkNnS] [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-U user]
        [-u user] [command [arg ...]]
usage: sudo [-ABbEHkNnPS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-D directory]
        [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-R directory] [-T timeout]
        [-u user] [VAR=value] [-i | -s] [command [arg ...]]
usage: sudo -e [-ABkNnS] [-r role] [-t type] [-C num] [-D directory]
        [-g group] [-h host] [-p prompt] [-R directory] [-T timeout]
        [-u user] file ...
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$
```

Commande : ps

Used to list the currently running process and their PID

```
ubuntu@ubuntuuserveur:~/directoryExample$ ps
  PID TTY          TIME CMD
 1211 tty1        00:00:00 bash
 6483 tty1        00:00:00 ps
ubuntu@ubuntuuserveur:~/directoryExample$
```

Commande : kill

Used to send signal to a programm (usually to stop it)

To stop a programm using kill you have to use the `-9` argument

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ kill  
kill: usage: kill [-s sigspec | -n signum | -sigspec] pid | jobspec ... or kill -l [sigspec]  
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ _
```

Commande : apt

Install, update and remove software

I had to use it to install net-tools to get the ifconfig command

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ apt
apt 2.8.3 (amd64)
Usage: apt [options] command

apt is a commandline package manager and provides commands for
searching and managing as well as querying information about packages.
It provides the same functionality as the specialized APT tools,
like apt-get and apt-cache, but enables options more suitable for
interactive use by default.

Most used commands:
  list - list packages based on package names
  search - search in package descriptions
  show - show package details
  install - install packages
  reinstall - reinstall packages
  remove - remove packages
  autoremove - automatically remove all unused packages
  update - update list of available packages
  upgrade - upgrade the system by installing/upgrading packages
  full-upgrade - upgrade the system by removing/installing/upgrading packages
  edit-sources - edit the source information file
  satisfy - satisfy dependency strings

See apt(8) for more information about the available commands.
Configuration options and syntax is detailed in apt.conf(5).
Information about how to configure sources can be found in sources.list(5).
Package and version choices can be expressed via apt_preferences(5).
Security details are available in apt-secure(8).
      This APT has Super Cow Powers.
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ _
```


Commande : wget

Download files through http / https (a html page in my case)

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ wget
wget: missing URL
Usage: wget [OPTION]... [URL]...

Try `wget --help' for more options.
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ wget https://example.com/
--2025-10-09 03:17:58-- https://example.com/
Resolving example.com (example.com)... 23.215.0.136, 23.192.228.84, 23.220.75.232, ...
Connecting to example.com (example.com)[23.215.0.136]:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1256 (1.2K) [text/html]
Saving to: 'index.html'

index.html                               100%[=====]

2025-10-09 03:17:59 (927 MB/s) - 'index.html' saved [1256/1256]

ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ _
```

Commande : grep

Find matching patterns or word

In my case i echo "hello world" in grep and ask him to find the word "world"

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ echo "hello world" | grep world
hello world
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$
```

Commande : source

Execute a script in the current environnement (doesn't create a new one or create a new shell)

```
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ source  
-bash: source: filename argument required  
source: usage: source filename [arguments]  
ubuntu@ubuntuserveur:~/directoryExample$ _
```

Commande : service

Start and stop system services

I use it a lot with mongodb (sudo systemctl status mongod)

```
ubuntu@ubuntuuserveur:~/directoryExample$ service
Usage: service < option > | --status-all | [ service_name [ command | --full-restart ] ]
ubuntu@ubuntuuserveur:~/directoryExample$ service
```