



AWS
re:Start
LAB

Linux Command Line



WEEK 2





Overview

The Linux Command Line is a text-based interface that allows users to interact with a Linux operating system using commands entered via a terminal. It offers a wide range of functionalities, including file management, program execution, and system configuration, making it a versatile tool for both basic tasks and advanced system administration.

Users can access the Linux Command Line through terminal emulators or directly on the system via virtual consoles. Its efficiency, flexibility, and extensive capabilities make it a preferred choice for developers, system administrators, and power users who value the command-driven approach for managing and controlling their Linux systems.

Note: This lab was made using Windows Subsystem for Linux.

Topics covered

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





Task 2

Run familiar commands

The whoami, hostname & uptime commands

Enter the `whoami` command to display the username of the current user, the `hostname -s` command to display a shortened version of the computer's host name and the `uptime -p` command to display the uptime of the system in an easily readable format.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ whoami
ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ hostname -s
ip-10-0-10-29
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ uptime -p
up 14 minutes
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```

The who command

Enter the `who -H -a` command to display information about the users who are logged in and some additional information.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ who -H -a
```

NAME	LINE	TIME	IDLE	PID	COMMENT	EXIT
	system boot	2024-04-07 02:20				
LOGIN	ttyS0	2024-04-07 02:20		2245	id=tyS0	
LOGIN	tty1	2024-04-07 02:20		2244	id=tty1	
	run-level 5	2024-04-07 02:20				
ec2-user	+ pts/0	2024-04-07 02:27 00:10		2878	(190.117.58.32)	
ec2-user	+ pts/1	2024-04-07 02:34 .		2924	(190.117.58.32)	

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```



Task 2

Run familiar commands

The date command

Enter the command `TZ=America/New_York date` and then enter the command `TZ=America/Los_Angeles date` to identify the date and time of alternate locations in the world.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ TZ=America/New_York date
Sat Apr  6 22:40:53 EDT 2024
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
Sat Apr  6 19:41:03 PDT 2024
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```

The cal command

Enter the `cal -j` command in your terminal to display the Julian dates for your current month, instead of the traditional Gregorian calendar format.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ cal -j
      April 2024
Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun
 92  93  94  95  96  97  98
 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
106 107 108 109 110 111 112
113 114 115 116 117 118 119
120 121
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```



Task 2

Run familiar commands

More of the cal command

Enter the `cal -s` command to display the calendar starting from Sunday through Saturday or use the `cal -m` command to display it starting from Monday through Sunday.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ cal -s
      April 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 30

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ cal -m
      April 2024
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

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```

The id command

Enter the command `id <username>` to see the user id, primary group id and secondary groups that a specific user is a part of.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ id ec2-user
uid=1000(ec2-user) gid=1000(ec2-user) groups=1000(ec2-user),4(adm),10(wheel),190(systemd-journal),
1011(Sales),1012(HR),1013(Finance),1015(Shipping),1016(Managers),1017(CEO)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```



Task 3

Improve workflow through history and search

The history command

Enter the `history` command to display the current bash history.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ history
1  whoami
2  hostname -s
3  uptime -p
4  who -H -a
5  TZ=America/NewYork date
6  TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
7  cal -j
8  cal -s
9  cal -m
10 id ec2-user
11 history
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```

Reverse history search

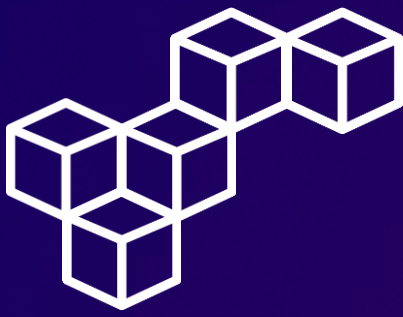
Press `CTRL+R` to initiate a reverse history search. Then, type a keyword and press `Tab` to retrieve an old usage of a command that matches the search criteria.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
(reverse-i-search)`TZ': TZ=America/Los_Angeles date
```

The !! command shortcut

To rerun the previously entered command, simply type `!!`.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ date
Sun Apr  7 02:56:41 UTC 2024
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$ !!
date
Sun Apr  7 02:56:42 UTC 2024
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-29 ~]$
```



Conclusions

The whoami, hostname, uptime & who commands

Discover who's logged in, identify the machine, check system uptime and see active sessions with these versatile commands.

The date & cal commands

Stay organized by checking the date, time, and calendar at a glance using these straightforward commands.

The id command

Delve into user details, groups, and access levels for efficient permission management.

The history command

Keep track of your command history and quickly redo tasks as needed.

The !! command shortcut

Speed up repetitive tasks with the bang-bang shortcut, making your workflow smoother and faster.



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