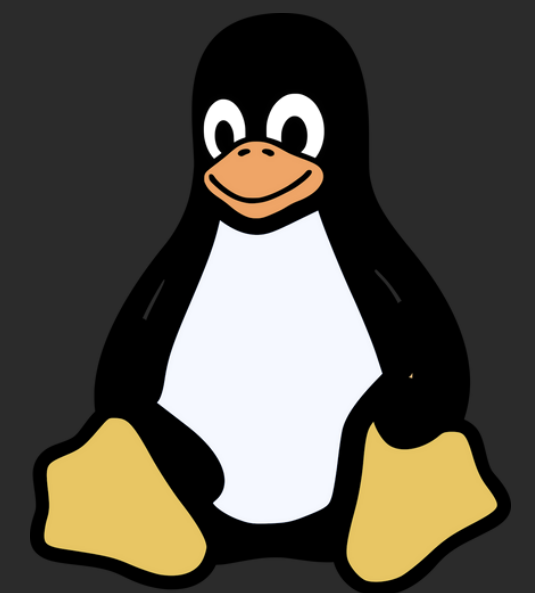


# Laboratorio Linux Command Line

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# Objetivos del laboratorio:

- Correr comandos típicos los cuales se utilizarán durante el curso.
- Utilizar shortcuts, como por ejemplo el shortcut de la reverse search.



# Tarea 1: Usar SSH para conectarnos a una instancia EC2.

- SSH es un programa que permite acceder a otro ordenador a través de la red.
- Linux tiene un comando integrado llamado "ssh"



```

ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
The authenticity of host '54.191.75.112 (54.191.75.112)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:1l8LL7WcHtVru/rGNl3f9Yu0FvB9JFXzXSq0JclSBYE.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])?
Host key verification failed.
dotto@dotto-laptop:~/Downloads$ ssh -i labuser.pem ec2-user@54.191.75.112
The authenticity of host '54.191.75.112 (54.191.75.112)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:1l8LL7WcHtVru/rGNl3f9Yu0FvB9JFXzXSq0JclSBYE.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? y
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: yes
Warning: Permanently added '54.191.75.112' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

#_
~\#### Amazon Linux 2
~~\#####\
~~\###| AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.
~~\#/
~~V~'~'~>
~~~ /
~~~.~. /
~~~/_/_/ Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
~~~/m/' https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$


```

# Tarea 2: Correr comandos familiares.

- Ahora que ya tenemos la conexión realizada, procederemos a correr varios comandos:
  - whoami
  - hostname
  - uptime
  - who
  - date
  - cal



# Uso de los comandos mencionados.



```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ whoami  
ec2-user  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ hostname -s  
ip-10-0-10-49  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ uptime -p  
up 9 minutes  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ who -H -a  
NAME          LINE          TIME          IDLE          PID COMMENT  EXIT  
              system boot  2024-04-18 22:59  
LOGIN         ttyS0         2024-04-18 22:59          2257 id=ttyS0  
LOGIN         tty1         2024-04-18 22:59          2256 id=tty1  
              run-level 5   2024-04-18 22:59  
ec2-user + pts/0 2024-04-18 23:03 .          2901          .dialup.adsl.anteldata.net.uy)  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ TZ=America/New_York date  
Thu Apr 18 19:10:14 EDT 2024  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ TZ=America/Los_Angeles date  
Thu Apr 18 16:10:26 PDT 2024  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ cal -j  
          April 2024  
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat  
          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-10-0-10-49 ~]$
```

# Tarea 3: Usar historial y búsqueda.

- Aprenderemos a optimizar nuestro flujo de trabajo a través de herramientas como el historial, uso de comando anterior, reverse search, etc.
- Ahora se mostrarán los comandos "history" y "!!"



# Uso del comando: history



```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ history  
 1 hostname -s  
 2 whoami  
 3 uptime -p  
 4 cls  
 5 clear  
 6 whoami  
 7 hostname -s  
 8 uptime -p  
 9 who -H -a  
10 TZ=America/New_York date  
11 TZ=America/Los_Angeles date  
12 cal -j  
13 clear  
14 history  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$
```



# Uso del comando: !!



```
● ● ● ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ date  
Thu Apr 18 23:16:18 UTC 2024  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$ !!  
date  
Thu Apr 18 23:16:20 UTC 2024  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-49 ~]$
```

# Conclusiones // y agradecimientos.

- Se obtuvo experiencia en el manejo de algunos comandos esenciales de Linux.
- Se practicó en el manejo de instancias EC2 de AWS.

## ¡Muchas gracias! </>

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