Detailed Analysis of Linux Commands: nano & uname

Name: Abinaya P
USN: ENG24CY0075
Roll No: 44
Department: Cyber Security

1) Command: nano – Simple Text Editor

(1) History & Invention
Nano is a command-line based text editor introduced as a free replacement for the Pico editor. It became part of the GNU Project in 2001. It was originally written by **Chris Allegretta** in 1999 and is actively maintained by GNU developers. It is designed to be intuitive and user■friendly for beginners.

(2) Usefulness for System Administrators
System administrators use *nano* for quick file editing such as modifying configuration files, scripts, cron jobs, logs and security policies without launching a GUI editor. It is lightweight and supports multi-user server environments.

(3) Working with Example
To create or edit a file using nano:
$ nano config.txt
After editing text, press **Ctrl + O** to save and **Ctrl + X** to exit.

(4) Snapshot Representation (Text Based)
```
$ nano test.txt
-------------------------------------
| Welcome to nano text editor |
| Type your content here... |
-------------------------------------
^G Help ^O Write ^X Exit
```

(5) Options/Flags of nano
• **nano -w** → Disable line wrapping
• **nano -m** → Enable mouse support
• **nano -l** → Display line numbers
• **nano +N filename** → Open file at line N
• **nano -B** → Create backup before saving
• **nano -i** → Auto-indent new lines

Sources: GNU Nano Manual & Documentation

2) Command: uname – Display System Information

(1) History & Invention
The *uname* command originated from early UNIX operating systems (AT&T; Bell Labs). It was later standardized in POSIX and included in GNU Core Utilities. Major contribution authors include **David MacKenzie and Jim Meyering** from GNU.

(2) Usefulness for System Administrators
System administrators use *uname* to gather system information such as kernel version, machine architecture, processor type, operating system and hardware details useful for networking, troubleshooting and deployment activity.

(3) Working with Example
$ uname
Linux
$ uname -a
Linux ubuntu 5.15.0-84-generic x86_64 GNU/Linux

(4) Snapshot Representation (Text Based)
$ uname -s
Linux
$ uname -r
5.15.0-84-generic
$ uname -m
x86_64

(5) Options/Flags of uname
• **uname -a** → Show all information
• **uname -s** → Display kernel/OS name
• **uname -r** → Kernel release version
• **uname -m** → Machine hardware architecture
• **uname -p** → Processor type (if available)
• **uname -o** → Operating system

Sources: GNU Core Utilities – uname manual & POSIX Standard

Conclusion
Both *nano* and *uname* are essential Linux utilities. Nano enables quick editing of text files directly from the terminal while uname provides crucial system details for administration, troubleshooting and cybersecurity operations.