Section 2 Lab
LPIC-1, Exam 1 (101-500)
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Recommended Linux Distributions for this exercise:

- CentOS version 7
- Ubuntu Desktop 18.04LTS

Note: For a successful lab session, it is assumed you are using the recommended Linux distribution(s) and the recommended version, and that your Linux systems are booted. In addition, it is assumed that you can log into the system as a standard user as well as either the root account or a user with super user privileges.

Follow these actions to explore concepts and commands covered in this section (but please feel free to explore as much as you want):

1. Log into your Ubuntu distro graphical user interface (GUI), using the username and password you created when you installed the system, and open a terminal emulator app. (I let you figure this one out. We did something similar in the previous lab on a CentOS distribution.)
2. Try out the **uname** command.
3. View the man pages for the uname command, by typing **man uname** and pressing Enter. Record some options for the command to try at the command line.
4. Press the Q (lowercase q) key to leave the man pages.
5. Try out the **uname** command along with the options you recorded in step #3.
6. Use the **which** command on the **uname** program by typing in **which uname** and pressing Enter. Notice the absolute directory reference displayed.
7. Use the **type** command on the **uname** program by typing **type uname** and pressing Enter. From the results, is **uname** built into the Bash shell program or an external command? (You should discover that it is an external command.)
8. Use the **type** command on the **cd** program. Is the **cd** program built into the Bash shell or an external command? (You should discover that it is built into the Bash shell program.)
9. View your command history list, by typing **history** and pressing Enter.
10. Pick a command from the list and record its number.
11. Type **!***command-history-number*, where "*command-history-number"* is the number you recorded in the previous step and press Enter. Did the command display and then execute? If it did not, review the last few steps and find your potential mistake.
12. Type **ls .bash_history** to show a file listing of your Bash history file.
13. Type **!!** and press Enter. Did your previous command run? If it did not, review the command in this step, and see what changes you need to make.